

100 YEARS—The trail Capt. R. B. Marcy, U. S. Army, blazed across the western vastness in 1849 is, 100 years later, marked by the modern city of Big Spring. (See Page 2, Cover Section.)

BIG SPRING DAILY HERALD

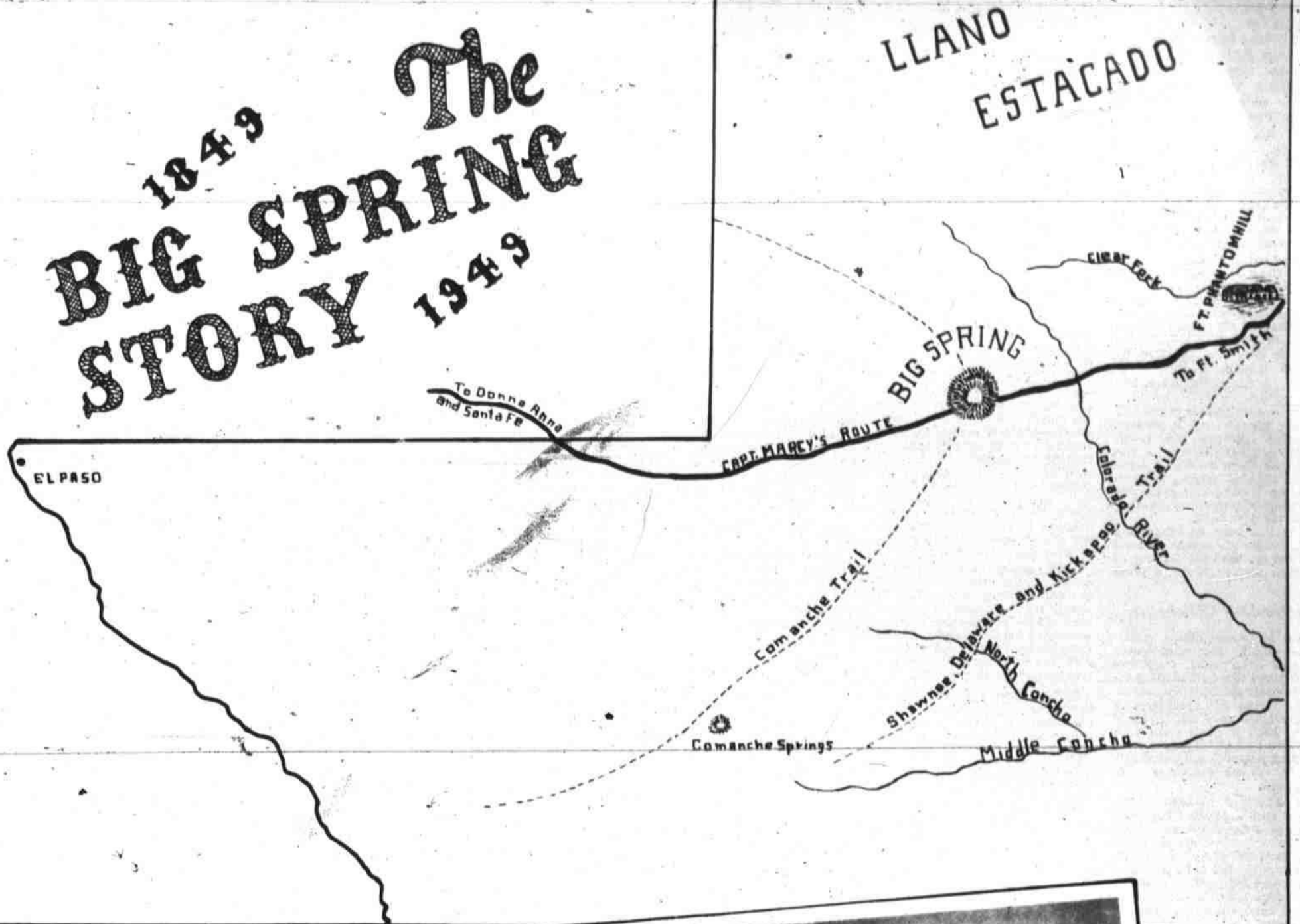
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1849 The
BIG SPRING
STORY 1949



Big Spring's Historic Date Recorded In Marcy's Journal

Exploration Trip Reported In Detail

It must have been a pleasant autumn day. The weather was clear, and moderately warm. There was a wind out of the northeast. Mileage made the day before was 23, about the best that had been made in any day since leaving the Organ Mountains a month or more ago.

On the 17th of October, 1849, the expedition, under the command of Captain Marcy, was determined to find the shortest, best route from Fort Smith, Ark., to Santa Fe, N. M., by the way of the Organ Mountains, and then through the rough Guadalupe. There was a tortuous trail down the Pecos river until a difficult fording was effected by lashing empty barrels onto wagons, converting them into pontoon-type craft.

There had been an exhausting pull through the extensive sand hill country, with the finding of sufficient water always a problem.

Thus, a hazardous start had been made. There were passes negotiated through the Organ Mountains, and then through the rough Guadalupe. There was a tortuous trail down the Pecos river until a difficult fording was effected by lashing empty barrels onto wagons, converting them into pontoon-type craft.

There had been an exhausting pull through the extensive sand hill country, with the finding of sufficient water always a problem.

Commanding Officer III

There had been illness resulting, no doubt, from what water had been found. Only two days before, the commanding officer himself suffered an agonizing day from the dysentery. A five-day siege of it had reduced him to a lying posture, and the slightest jar of the vehicle caused acute pain.

And a few days before, the Captain had ordered a "lay by" day, to give the mules rest from the difficult pull of the previous week. Now, the party was reaching what appeared to be the edge of the great high plains country, the fabulous Llano Estacado.

It had been indeed an arduous month.

And so, the pleasant autumn day of October 3, 1849, must have been a welcome date for the travelers.

The caravan left the Sal Lake that morning, bearing N. 41 degrees East for eight miles. There the travelers reached the border of the high plains; there they ascended some 50 feet to a bench below, and there they could see two bluffs ahead.

And then came word from the advance scout that a fine spring of water lay ahead.

To quote from Captain Marcy's own log:

"Fourteen and a half miles travel over a beautiful road brought us to the spring, where we found flowing from a deep chasm in the limestone rocks into an immense reservoir of some fifty feet in depth.

"This appears to have been a favorite place of resort for the Comanches, as there are remains of lodges in every direction; indeed, our Comanche guide tells me that he has often been here before, and that there was a battle fought here some years since between the Pawnees and Comanches, in which his brother was killed. He also informs me that there is a good wagon route from here to the Rio Pecos, striking it some seventy miles lower down than where we crossed, keeping entirely to the south of the Llano Estacado, and crossing the head branches of the Colorado. xxx

"The mesquite (sic) trees are becoming larger as we descend from this high plain, and the soil better, several fossil shells of the muscle species were found here."

And there is the recording of the encountering of the "big spring"—the first such occurrence by an organized exploring party of U. S. citizens.

The date is October 3, 1849.

Direct Historic Link

So many years ago, it nevertheless has a direct historic link with the present Big Spring. For the present Big Spring and historical records and data. Randolph Marcy, and his party, were the first to reach the spring, and the men pushed westward to the lands and the Rio Pecos.

The spring, it is true, is a marker for the present Big Spring. It was a beautiful and potable water, the water being flowing on many small trails. And once this water was located, it was a magnet for human travelers as survey as a magnet attracts iron filings.

Later, around the spring grew up the buffalo hunters' camps. Then, when the iron horse puffed westward toward the Rio del Norte, it was inevitable that its tracks should be routed toward the spring. Since iron horses, too, must have water, a railroad camp near the spring was a natural result.

Railroad camps mean shipping points, to serve the isolated, pioneering ranchmen. Shipping points mean commerce, even if

guidance on the march before his departure from this post. The orders were signed by F. F. Flint, acting assistant adjutant general.

On April 4, came these additional instructions to Captain Marcy:

"CAPTAIN: The commanding general directs that you proceed with your command from this place, in accordance with department orders No. 5, along the valley of the main Canadian, wholly on the south side of the river, by the most practicable route, to your destination, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

"The principal objects of this expedition are, to ascertain and establish the best route from this point to New Mexico and California, to extend to such of our citizens as design leaving here in a few days and traversing your route, such facilities as circumstances may require, and it is in your power to give, to insure them a safe and unimpeded passage across the prairies, and to conciliate as far as possible the different tribes of Indians who inhabit the region of country through which you will pass.

"With this view, therefore, you will cause an accurate examination of the country, survey, and measurement of the road traveled to be made, keeping a correct journal of each day's march, noting the distances between good camping places, whether wood and water are to be met with in abundance, and, in short, embracing all subjects worthy of observation, or that may be of interest or service to the future traveler."

Message For Indians

Captain Marcy then was instructed to meet amicably with any Comanches he might encounter; to present the principal chiefs with a few pipes of tobacco, "informing them that the present is intended to remind them of the treaty they made with the whites xxx some years ago xxx in which they stipulated that our citizens should be permitted to pass through their country in safety and without molestation."

The captain was to endeavor to create and maintain a good understanding with any other tribes he might meet, and insure by all reasonable means, the prevention of any hostility.

The instructions continued:

ABOUT THE FRONTISPIECE

A century's transition of one pinpoint on the vast West Texas prairie is depicted on the cover of the Big Spring Herald Centennial edition.

Sketched at left is Randolph Barnes Marcy, explorer, author and noted soldier of the 19th century. It was Marcy, as a U. S. Army captain (the rank he held at the time this original picture was made), who led a troupe of men across the West Texas vastness in 1849 to record his encountering of the "big spring" on October 3 of that year.

The original of the sketch was obtained by The Herald from the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C., through permission of the University of Oklahoma Press, and the art work for reproduction was done by Sue Haynes of The Herald staff.

The map reproduces in its essentials an official map which was published as a supplement to the book, "Reports of the Secretary of War, with Reconnaissance of Routes from San Antonio to El Paso, also the Report of Capt. R. B. Marcy's Route from Fort Smith to Santa Fe."

This volume including the logs of various explorations of Texas, was a report to the U. S. Senate over the signature of S. J. Anderson, Secretary of War, and was published originally July 24, 1850.

As circumstances arise, should shape his course and make his arrangements, accordingly, having a view to the main objects to be obtained xxx

With those instructions, comprehensive and conclusive as they were, the Santa Fe expedition, then, was put in the hands of Captain Randolph B. Marcy. The tall, broad-shouldered be-whiskered captain, 37, he had a birthday four days after he set out from Fort Smith; was no stranger to the country.

Long Service In Texas

A West Pointer, he had received his commission at the age of 20, had seen service on the Michigan frontier, then had a part in the military occupation of Texas in 1845-46.

He had become a captain in 1846, and had spent most of the time since in Texas.

He seemed to be the ideal type of man to head such an exploration, and the success of his expedition bore out the confidence his superiors had placed in him.

The detachment, as organized at Fort Smith, consisted of Lieut. H. Buford and 26 non-com-

missioned officers and privates of F company, 1st dragoons, and Lieuts. M. P. Harrison and J. Updegraff, with 50 non-commissioned officers and privates of the 5th Infantry.

The "train" consisted of 18 wagons, one six-pounder iron gun and a traveling forge, each drawn by six mules.

The departure was made from Fort Smith on April 5, and for the first month, traveled roads that were fairly well established. Even so, the fording of creeks and similar travel hindrances kept mileage down, from camp to camp, to four, six, eight, sometimes 12, 14 or 15 miles a day.

It was on May 4, after departing Edwards' trading house, that Captain Marcy began to make his journal entries.

Not the least important among Captain Marcy's assignments was the mapping of the country and the listing of camps. He reported:

"Upon the map which accompanies this report I have noted our camps, and in a table laid down the distances between each, and have also noted the best places for encamping; these I have intended as daily stages for travellers with loaded wagons,

and they can easily be made with mule or ox teams. Where there is no wood (and there are but few such places) will be seen by a reference to the table; at such places, a supply for cooking should be carried forward from the previous camp. Generally there is an abundance of wood, water, and grass at all the camping places upon the road."

In measuring distances from Fort Smith to Santa Fe, the explorer used both a chain and a viameter—the latter device attached to a wagon wheel—and he notes that the measurement by the chain was a little less than by the viameter, as the latter measured all the slight inequalities of ground over which the wheel passed, whereas the chain was held horizontal.

Then, in returning by the southern route, Marcy used only the viameter, but made a deduction of the same percentage in the distance determined as was found between the two measurements in going out.

The bearing or course of the road, was taken with a compass every mile. Variation of the needle was determined at eight different points along the route. With such data, and from personal observations, Captain Marcy plotted his map.

The westward journey of the Marcy expedition was made without major trouble, but with many interesting incidents. The march generally followed the valley of the Canadian River, until, on June 14, the following interesting entry was made with reference to the Great Plains area:

'Boundless As Ocean'

"Leaving camp early this morning, we travelled two miles on our course when we encountered a spur of the plain, running too far east for us to pass around under it; and finding a very easy ascent to the summit I took the road over the plain. When we were upon the high table land, a view presented itself as boundless as the ocean. Not a tree, shrub, or any other object either animate or inanimate relieved the dreary monotony of the prospect; it was a vast, limitless expanse of desert prairie—the dreaded 'Llano Estacado' of New Mexico; or in other words, the great Sahara (sic) of North America. It is a region almost as vast and trackless as

the ocean—a land where no man, either savage or civilized, permanently abides; it spreads forth into a treeless, desolate waste of uninhabited solitude, which always has been, and must continue, uninhabited forever; even the savages dare not venture to cross it except at two or three places, where they know water can be found. The only herbage upon these barren plains is a very short buffalo grass, and, on account of the scarcity of water, all animals appear to shun it."

It was on June 17 that a report was made of "Indian signs." The emigrants had lost several horses, supposedly taken by Indians, but these travellers had not guarded their horses as they should have, and the Army man remarked: "It is necessary in the Comanche and Kioway (sic) country to be always on the alert, as these Indians frequently follow a train for days together, only waiting for a favorable opportunity to steal horses."

Meeting With Kiowas

On June 1, the Captain had related a friendly meeting with Indians. They were four Kioway braves, dressed in their war costume and armed with rifles, bows, lances and shields.

They were on their way, they told the white men, to Chihuahua, Mexico, where they were going to steal mules and horses, and expected to be absent from their own region a year or more.

The Captain took them into camp, presented them with tobacco and pipes, gave them supper, and told them that their "great father," president of the U. S., desired to be on terms of peace with all his "red children." They agreed to communicate the Captain's talk to their people, who lived on the north fork of the Canadian. Of this conversation, Captain Marcy says:

"I was much surprised at the ease and facility with which 'Beaver' (Beaver was a Delaware Indian engaged back at Edwards' trading house to serve as guide and interpreter) communicated with them by pantomime. This appears to be a universal language among Indians, and the same signs and gestures are made use of and understood by all tribes. The grace and rapidity, with which this mute con-

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An Appreciation

As Big Spring observes the Centennial of the discovery of the "big spring" by Capt. R. B. Marcy, we pause to pay tribute to pioneer members of our profession, who labored among the people of frontier settlements of this new country.

It is with professional pride in our predecessors that we reflect upon the work of the doctors of the early days, who thought in terms of sincere, professional service, overcame great obstacles to perform their errands of mercy, and labored in the face of discouraging difficulties attendant upon a sparsely settled and savage-ridden country, to protect the health of the early settlers.

Their work was a noble contribution to the successful establishment of permanent communities in this section of West Texas. Their ethical standard was expressive of the highest principles of the profession. Their accomplishments are worthy of perpetuation and their contributions to the progress of West Texas will live in our memory forever.

Their traditions we shall strive to carry on, as our contribution to the advancement of the land in which we live.



Big Spring Doctors Of The Six County Medical Society

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Dr. M. B. Berryhill | Dr. G. F. Dillon | Dr. Floyd R. Mays, Jr. | Dr. E. V. Swift |
| Dr. M. H. Bennett | Dr. J. H. Fish | Dr. J. M. McKinney | Dr. Clyde E. Thomas, Jr. |
| Dr. Arch D. Carson | Dr. V. E. Friedewald | Dr. G. E. Peacock | Dr. G. S. True |
| Dr. R. S. Clayton | Dr. G. T. Hall | Dr. H. J. Roberts | Dr. T. J. Williamson |
| Dr. T. M. Collins | Dr. Jefferson A. Hanna | Dr. Nell Sanders | Dr. G. H. Wood |
| Dr. R. B. G. Cowper | Dr. J. E. Hogan | Dr. Preston R. Sanders | Dr. J. M. Woodall |
| Dr. W. H. Dean | Dr. P. W. Malone | Dr. Virgil Sanders | |

Marcy Recounts Interesting Indian Lore

Continued From Page 2

versation was carried on upon a variety of topics relative to our road and our own affairs astonished me beyond measure. I had no idea before that the Indians were such adepts at pantomime, and I have no hesitation in saying that they would compare with the most accomplished performers of our operas.

Another encounter with Indians must be repeated, for sheer entertainment, in Captain Marcy's own words:

"We were overtaken by a party of 20 or 30 Comanches, who came upon their trim-built ponies to pay us a visit. Their chief was a fine looking old man by the name of Is-sa-ki-ep. He professed much love for Americans, and persisted in testifying to by giving me an embrace a la Mexicaine, which, for the good of the service, I forced myself to submit to. Seizing me in his brawny arms (we were still mounted on horses) and laying his greasy head upon my shoulder, he gave me the most bruin-like squeeze, after undergoing which I flattered myself that the salutation was completed, only in this I was mistaken and was doomed to suffer another similar torture, with the savage's head upon my other shoulder, at the same time rubbing his greasy face against mine, all of which he gave me to understand was to be regarded as a most distinguished and signal mark of affection for the American people (whom he loved so much that it almost broke his heart), and which I, as their representative had the honor 'pour amour patrie' to receive. They followed us into our camp, where I told the chief that it was the desire of their Great Father, the President of the United States, to be on terms of friendship and at peace with all his red children, and that he expected emigrants would receive good treatment in passing through the Comanche country. They protested the utmost friendship and good will; after which I gave them some pipes and tobacco, and they went off well pleased."

In his own colorful manner, Captain Marcy here gives additional Indian lore.

Traffic In Wives

"We were visited again this morning by our Indian friend Is-sa-ki-ep, and about fifty of his band, with several women and children. The Comanche women are, as in many other wild tribes, the slaves of their lords, and it is a common practice for the husbands to lend them or sell them to a visitor for one, two, or three days at a time. There is no alternative for the women but to submit, as their husbands do not hesitate, in case of death, to cut off an ear or a nose I should not imagine, however, that they would often be subjected to this degradation, for, if we may judge them by the specimens before us, they are the most repulsive-looking objects of the female kind on earth—covered with filth and dirt, their hair cut close to the head, and features ugly in the extreme. They have several Mexican slaves among them which they have kidnapped. They make use of the boys to herd their animals and the women, for wives. Those who visited us this morning were armed with the bow, quiver, and shield, and they gave us an opportunity of witnessing the force with which they can throw the arrow. As we were about to slaughter an ox, one of the Indians requested to use his bow for that purpose, and approached to within about twenty yards of the animals, strained his bow to the full extent, and let fly an arrow, which buried itself in the vitals of the ox, passing through and breaking two ribs in its course. It is thus that they kill the buffalo, upon which these Indians mainly depend for a subsistence.

"They renewed their professions of friendship to us, and all Americans I received their assurance with the semblance of confidence, nevertheless, did not on that account exercise any less vigilance in the care of our animals, for these fellows make their living by robbing the Mexicans of their horses and mules, and disposing of such as they do not require to the traders who come among them.

"The wealth of the Comanches consists entirely in these animals. They serve them to ride, carry their burdens, traffic, and for food when no other animals can be found. Many among them own from fifty to two hundred horses and mules, and that man who has only twenty is regarded as a poor man. It is considered a great accomplishment to be able to steal horses successfully, and those who excel in this are highly honored in the tribe.

Re the horses, Captain Marcy's report continued: "One of the gentlemen of the Fort Smith company lost a horse last night, and, learning that he had been seen at the Comanche camp, went for him, but, on his arrival, was told that he had not been there. The chief was in our camp at the time, and knew nothing of the matter until his return home, when he required the horse to be delivered to him by a young man who had taken him, and brought him back to me, ten miles, saying that he was our friend, and would not suffer us to be wronged by any of his band. This evidence of sincerity went further to convince me of his good faith than all he had said or done before, and I did not suffer him to go away unrewarded. I have no doubt but the Comanches, seeing such numbers of whites passing

through their country, are satisfied that they are not able to cope with us, and that their best policy is to remain at peace."

There are other items to be noted, other than encounter with the Indians. The Captain writes of seeing several varieties of wild fruit. Also, "I killed a turkey this evening, which is the first we have seen for a week. Quails and partridges are found at all places upon our road."

Twin Boys Are Born

And the plant life—"We observed a very beautiful species of cactus along our road today, growing upon the prairie to the height of six or eight feet. It shoots up from the ground in joints of about six inches in length, of an octagonal form, and every joint as it rises making an angle with the one beneath, sometimes branching off horizontally, and all of nearly the same size and length. A plant generally covers an area of ten or twelve feet in diameter, and filled (as they are at this season—June) with a multitude of beautiful pink blossoms. They make the desert prairie look like a flower garden."

But all the events recorded did not concern the "desert prairie" alone. There were human beings in the emigrant train, and they had their own share of experiences.

It so happens that the wife of an emigrant, on June 8, gave birth to twins, two promising boys as the Captain put it, and he was pleased immeasurably when the babies were named "Marcy" and "Dillard" (after a Captain Dillard in the party.) The company commander did not give the family name of the twins.

But with Indians, and prairie dogs, flowering cactus and child-birth, the company continued on its westward way. On June 25, Marcy recorded the crossing of the Pecos, then mounted a great bluff, from where he could view a great valley being cultivated by Mexicans. Another long march took the train to a pond west of the town of Questa, and here the road divided, one fork to Albuquerque, the other to Santa Fe. It was comparatively easy going from there, and the travelers made their way into Santa Fe about 4 o'clock in the evening of June 28.

They were 53 days and 819 1/2 miles out of Fort Smith. It was the end of one part of the historic journey.

The Marcy detachment remained in Santa Fe nearly two months. In the first place, the mules were in such poor condition it required six weeks feeding to shape them up for travel. In the second place, there were some changes in officer personnel, through Army transfers.

Thirdly and importantly, Captain Marcy was studying a more southerly route back to Fort Smith. He noted that the California emigrants, after reaching Santa Fe, had to turn southward, travel down the Rio Grande, some 300 miles, then go westward over the only suitable wagon road, called Cooke's route.

"It occurred to me," he wrote, "that if there was a practicable route from that point to Fort Smith it would shorten the distance to California very much."

There were disturbing stories of the dangers of this country; for there were hostile Apaches east of the Rio del Norte. The captain did locate a Comanche Indian guide, however, who said he could take the party from Santa Fe to the head of the Colorado in a month.

"Jumping Off Place"

On August 29, the train reached Dona Ana, a new town on the east bank of the Rio Grande about 60 miles below El Paso, and 15 miles below San Diego, the westward turning point for Cooke's route. Here was the "jumping off place."

It was the country immediately westward from Dona Ana that bore the dangerous reputation, and it was here that payment in advance had to be made for a guide. By September 1, however, the explorers were on their way.

The trek was made around the base of the Organ mountains, and water was a matter of concern. The captain noted: "The manner in which the Mexican traders make these long stages without water (and I believe it to be the best) is, before starting, to graze their animals from morning until about 3 p. m., give them all the water they will drink, then harness and start them immediately, and drive until 4 o'clock the next morning, when they stop three hours to graze while the dew is on the grass, and drive until it becomes hot towards the middle of the day; then they make another halt until 5 o'clock in the evening, when they start again and push through to the water."

Progress continued until the party sighted the Guadalupe range. Here he made note of wild game: "The grizzly bear finds a lur-

ing place in the caverns and thickets, and feeds upon the wild fruit which abounds here. The bighorn, or cimarron, is also seen skipping playfully from rock to rock upon the narrow overhanging crags, and cropping the short herbage which grows upon them; these, with the black-tailed deer, are almost the only animals found in these mountains."

When the train reached the Pecos valley, Marcy was told by his guide that no direct march could be made from that point to the Colorado "as no man (not even an Indian) ever undertakes to cross the Llano Estacado opposite here."

Thus, it was necessary to turn southward down the Pecos. The crossing of the Pecos became a problem, and it was necessary to go down its west bank for four days. Captain Marcy continues his story:

"I was obliged to resort to one of those expedients which necessity often forces travelers in this wild country to put in practice, and that was, to invent and construct a substitute for a ferry-boat to transport our men and baggage across the river. This I did by taking one of our wagon beds and placing six empty barrels in it, lashing them down firmly with ropes, and tying one on each outside, opposite the centre. I then attached a long stout rope to each end of the bed, and placed it bottom up in the water; a man then swam the river with the end of a small cord in his mouth, and to the end of this was tied one of the ropes of the wagon, which he pulled across and made fast to a stake upon the opposite bank. Some men then took passage upon the inverted wagon boats, and the current carried it to the other shore, the rope attached to the stake preventing it from going down stream further than its length. The boat was then drawn back by men for another load, and in this manner we crossed our men and baggage in a short time. We could transport 2,000 pounds of freight as one load, perfectly dry. Our wagons were then lashed fast to the axles, with ropes tied to each end, when they were pushed into the river and hauled across. There were fifteen feet of water where we crossed. As the current ran rapidly and the banks were muddy and steep, I was fearful that our mules would not make the passage, I therefore tied a rope to the neck of each one and pulled them across."

Later appeared the fantastic sand hills. They seemed so formidable that a scout was dispatched to explore the terrain. Lieut. Sackett returned to report that there was no place within forty miles that could be crossed with wagons. His report, as quoted by the Captain:

"The whole surface of the country in that direction seemed to be one continuous succession of white sand hills, from twenty to one hundred feet high, in which his horses sunk to their knees at almost every step, from which I infer that the route indicated by our guide is the only one in the vicinity where this formidable obstacle can be passed."

Water In The Sand Hills

The train plunged on, and found water at several places in the sand hills. The report said:

"These hills, or mounds, present a most singular and anomalous feature in the geology of the prairies. They extend at least fifty miles in nearly a north and south direction, and from five to ten miles east and west, they are white drift-sand thrown up with much uniformity into a multitude of conical hills, destitute of soil, trees or herbage. —But—In following up the trail from our road in the midst of this ocean of sand, we suddenly came upon several large deep pools of pure water—the very last place on earth one would ever think of looking for it."

The train pushed on out to the Llano Estacado again, crossed a Comanche trail, found some ponds. It was the last day of September, 1849, and it was a day to "lay by."

Then, on successive days, the party reached the Salt Lake, the Mustang pond, and on October 3, the "big spring."

The place was logged as being 30 1/2 miles from Dona Ana. It was a clear and moderately warm day. It was another day in the Marcy log another campsite, albeit a pleasant one. To Big Spring, it is the historic date.

The following day a 12 mile march was made to another spring (obviously Moss Spring), then the party pushed on.

Tragedy struck a few days later. Lieutenant Harrison went out after dinner on October 7, to examine a ravine two miles away. At dark he had not returned. The cannon was fired, to help him locate the camp, if he were lost. The next day, there still was no sign of Harrison. Other men were sent out to track his horse. The intelligence came back within a matter of hours that tracks indicated Lieut. Harrison had been met by a party of Indians, and had gone off with them to a southerly direction. All the mounted force was immediately put on the trail of the Indians. Captain Marcy continues the tragedy in his own words:

"Lieutenant Sackett followed the track about two miles from where he was met by the Indians, to a small branch of the Colorado, where, to his horror and astonishment, he suddenly came upon the murdered and mangled corpse of poor Lieutenant Harrison, lying down among the rocks, where they had thrown

him, scalped, and stripped of all his clothing. The Indians had then struck out upon the prairie, and set off at full speed."

Captain Marcy dispatched a wagon for the boots, returned it to camp, had a box made to transport the remains to Fort Washita.

Circumstances made it impracticable to pursue the killers. Marcy deduced they were a party of Kioways. He recalled that during the summer such a band had been committing depredations and had stolen horses from a Louisiana party in the same vicinity. This resulted in a fight in which several of the Indians were killed, including their chief. "It has occurred to me," the officer wrote, "that a remnant of the band upon the Concho may have been following us to get revenge for the loss of their chief. If so, they have taken most ample compensation, for a better young officer, or a more courteous, amiable and refined gentleman never lived."

Damage From Storm

The body of Lieutenant Harrison was taken all the way back to Fort Smith.

The country was changing as the Marcy party headed eastward. There was much mezquite timber with a beautiful carpet of rich green grass. Then he sighted two low bald mountains, about ten miles to the north, which are good landmarks. They are upon the head of the Double Mountain Fork of the Brazos, and give it its name.

The Marcy train had another devastating experience in mid-October. A cold north wind had been blowing for days, with threat of rain. The report said:

"Our road has been heavy and the cold norther has had an effect upon our animals which I did not anticipate; many of them raised before we reached camp. Five gave out entirely, could not be got in, and died during the day. Three more have already died since we reached camp, and I very much fear if the storm does not abate, we shall lose many more before morning. They are principally Mexican mules, raised in a warm climate, and could not in the low state of our flesh they are in stand cold rains."

The storm did not abate. Instead, the Captain reported next day "one of the most terrific storms I ever witnessed in the whole course of my life. The wind blew a perfect tempest from the north, and it appeared as if the whole floodgates of the heavens were suddenly opened and the accumulated rains of a year poured out in torrents for fifteen consecutive hours upon us. The whole surface of the earth was deluged, even upon the tops of the hills there were three inches of water, and it filled every ravine and hole about us. The creek upon which we are encamped had very little water in it last night, it is now full to the top of its banks, and would float a steamboat."

The party lost 25 mules, and the Captain had wagon covers cut up and made into blankets to cover the weakest of those surviving.

Marcy showed more concern at this juncture than at almost any time during the whole journey.

This was on October 14, and he had left only 29 days rations. This would have been enough, except for the storm, to get the train through to Fort Washita, but he said, "the storm has placed me in a situation which could not have been anticipated, and I have reduced the allowance of flour one-third, to provide against any further contingencies."

"Previous to the storm, we were moving along finely at the rate of about sixteen miles per day and in a moderate way, as well as could be expected, but the loss of thirty-three in one night has placed a very serious obstacle upon our movements, and I am obliged to leave a part of our wagons, reduce the amount of our baggage as much as possible, and endeavor to get on with what we have not dispensed with, after the ground becomes a little settled."

Return To Fort Smith

As he continued northeastward, he reported a change in the timber, from mesquite to live-oak and post-oak. His party reached the main branch of the Brazos on October 24, and here again a fording, like that done on the Pecos, was necessary.

Then the plunge into the "Cross Timbers" and crossing of various forks of the Trinity. Game had become scarce, because of more Indians to hunt it, there were more and more signs of "civilization" until, on November 4, a camp was actually made near a big plantation, owned by Mr. McCarthy. Two days later, the Red river was crossed at Preston, and in another two days the party pulled into Fort Washita.

Captain Marcy himself proceeded in advance of the train to report in person to the general commanding the 7th military department. The train reached Fort Smith on November 20.

This was 81 days and 894 miles from the little town of Dona Ana, New Mexico. It completed a round trip of 2,023 miles. It was accomplished with the command remaining in good health, with no deaths among enlisted men. With the exception of one man left sick in Santa Fe, and three desertsions in New Mexico, the enlisted strength of the detachment was the same as it started.

The arrival at Fort Smith closed the book on this particular exploration. It opened a new book in the history of the Southwest.



We Are Proud Of The Story Written By Pioneer Lawyers

proud of the men who moved into the brawling, lusty new territory where the only right was might and the only law a man's deftness with a gun, and started the long, bitter struggle for "justice for all" that ended so successfully. From the beginning, these pioneer lawyers had a twin goal in mind, the establishment of courts in Howard county; and equal justice for the little man, who had little defense against selfish interests seeking to deprive him of his rights.

The pioneer attorney in the Big Spring and Howard county of yesteryear, was faced with many hardships. It was often necessary for him to ride many weary miles on horseback seeking witnesses or facts; getting to court sometimes meant hours in a buggy over hot, dusty roads; yet he was ever available to all who needed his services in the cause of justice.

The laws that protect you today are the laws pioneer lawyers fought for, and it is well to remember that it is necessary for us to strive as diligently to uphold these laws as did the men who fought for them decades ago.

Howard County Bar Association

- Obie Bristow
- J. W. Burrell
- John Coffee
- Grover Cunningham
- H. R. Debenport
- Elton Gilliland
- William E. Greenlees
- H. C. Hooser
- James Little
- J. B. Littler

- M. H. Morrison
- Walton Morrison
- Rupert Ricketts
- A. Mack Rodgers
- Tracy T. Smith
- Charles Sullivan
- J. L. Sullivan
- Clyde E. Thomas, Sr.
- George T. Thomas
- R. W. Thompson
- R. L. Tollett

A slender stretch of steel...

that changed a Nation's course!

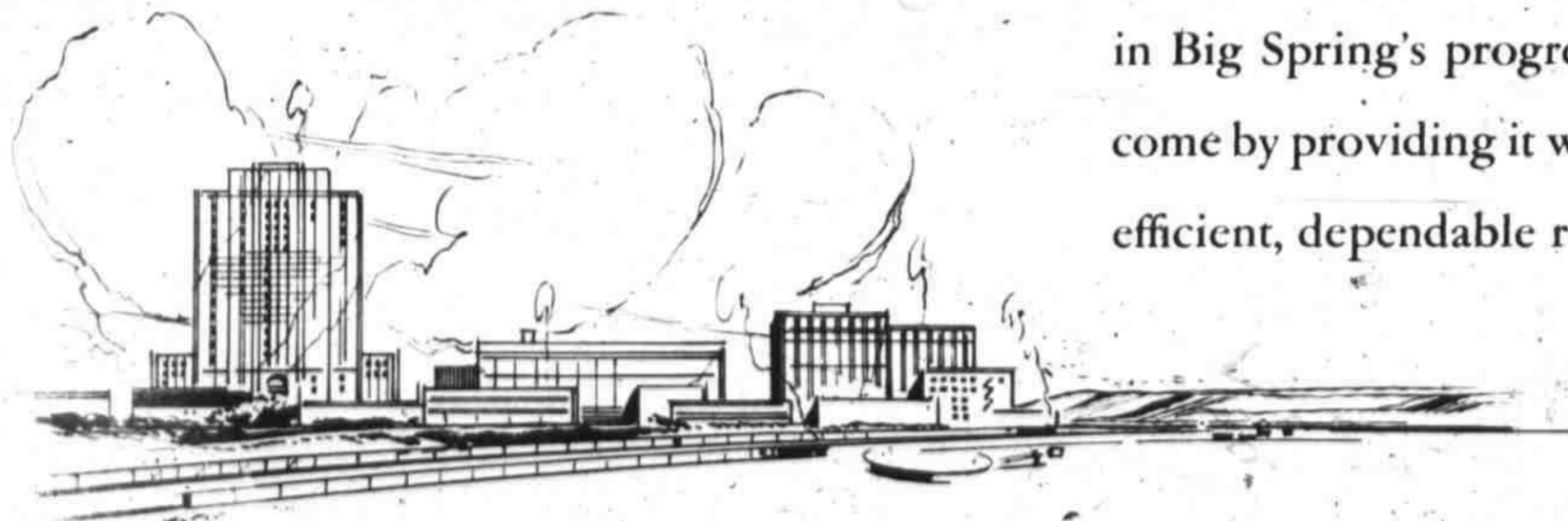


In the middle 1800's, the southwestern portion of the United States was a little known sparsely settled, raw frontier. Warring Indian tribes and roving herds of buffalo challenged the pioneering white men for possession of this great inland empire. Because of its vastness and isolation, there was grave danger that this rich, huge domain might break up into several small republics.

But the coming of a slender stretch of steel—the railroad—changed the course of the nation. It was the connecting tie between the west and the east, binding together a mighty America. The railroad made possible the realization of the incredible wealth of this tremendous western region—gave impetus and encouragement to the growth and development of its cities and towns, farms and ranches.

To Big Spring, the coming of the Texas and Pacific in 1881 opened up limitless possibilities, broke the bounds of isolation and set Big Spring on the path of progress. Today, it is a dynamic, growing city, entering its second century of progress. The Texas and Pacific joins Big Spring in celebrating its 100th Anniversary . . . is proud to have shared in its history and progress for the greater part of these past 100 years. Texas and Pacific will continue to share

in Big Spring's progress in the years to come by providing it with the best in fast, efficient, dependable rail transportation.



TEXAS AND PACIFIC RY.



Centennial Week Is Inaugurated Today

Spirit Of Fiesta Prevails In City

The show of the century is on. Weeks of planning and inviting, beard-growing and bustle-wearing, pageant rehearsing and "prop" searching neared a climax as today Big Spring swings into its Centennial Week.

Actually, the spirit of fiesta was prevalent Saturday. Crowds swarmed decorated streets. Press representatives were busy with preparation of early stories. Slightly bedraggled, but nonetheless cheerful, Centennial workers were scurrying at last-minute chores.

And to cap it off, Frank M. Grandstaff arrived from Nashville with Shine Phillips and Sheriff Bob Wolf, who had been given a royal welcome in Nashville Friday night. Grandstaff is to hear for the first time his composition "Big Spring" at the free cantata presentation today.

The cantata, to be presented at the city auditorium at 3 o'clock today, has caught the interest of the nation, is expected to play to overflow crowds.

It will be presented by the Texas & Pacific Railway company male chorus and this group with other T&P representatives for a total delegation of about 80, will arrive by train early today.

The cantata is the "star" of the show. Tonight at 8 o'clock, worshippers of all faiths will gather at the city park amphitheatre in a mass devotional period, and to hear a religious address by the Hon. Pat M. Neff, former governor of Texas. Special music will be by the T&P women's chorus.

Centennial Week itself has a formal induction at noon Monday, when Mayor G. W. Dabney and Centennial Association President Phillips preside at ceremonies at the reviewing stand at the courthouse square. Divine blessing upon the affair will be invoked by Dr. P. D. O'Brien.

Then, at 2 p.m., there will move off the largest most spectacular street parade in the city's history, with bands, ornate floats, and pioneer units making up the show. At the head of the review will be Texas' youthful Governor, Allan Shivers, who is scheduled to arrive by plane about 1:30 p.m. Shivers speaks from the reviewing stand immediately following the parade.

Old-timers stage a gathering at the "big spring" at 4 p.m. when with B. Reagan in charge, a brief review is given.

Parents of school children who ride the local school's rural bus routes are advised of a change in schedule for Monday.

Supt. W. C. Blankenship said the children will be taken to town to witness the Monday Centennial parade, then will be delivered by the buses as usual.

During the review, the school buses will be parked on Nolan street, between First and Second streets, and the final loading will be done there. Parents were notified by Blankenship that if they wish, they may pick up their own children at the Nolan street point, after the parade. Otherwise, the route will operate as usual, but of course at a later hour.

He described the cantata as a semi-modern composition. "A man enclosed by four walls does not have an opportunity to keep up with all the modern trends," he explained.

However, Grandstaff expressed no regret over his lack of familiarity with the "bebop" style of composition.

He has studied theory and composition intermittently since childhood, and has played piano, organ, piano accordion and wind instruments. However, he has had no opportunity to practice while in prison, he said.

Grandstaff attended college for almost three years, studying a pre-medical course. He said he was "kicked out" of college when authorities of the school learned that he was boxing professionally. He declined to name the college, because he said he had relatives there now.

Dressed in a neat, blue tweed suit, the bespectacled life termier had the appearance of a professional man. He was outfitted by a Nashville clothing store for the trip here, he said.

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MANY NEWSMEN HERE TO COVER CELEBRATION

Press staff coverage of the Centennial-Grandstaff story has drawn into Big Spring what is probably the largest group of newspaper and magazine men ever to be in the city at one time.

News pictures of Grandstaff's arrival in the city Saturday afternoon were transmitted by the Associated Press via Wirephoto, through installation of special equipment here. The Wirephoto transmission meant that the pictures were available to this morning's newspapers throughout the country.

The pictures were handled by Barry Stroup, newspaper editor of the Dallas AP bureau. In addition, Miss Martha Cole of the AP staff was to reach here this morning.

Roy Galvin of the United Press bureau in Dallas also was due here this morning, as were Dawson Duncan of the Dallas Morning News and Virgil Miers of the Dallas Times-Herald.

On hand Saturday were Owen Farman and Dub McPhail of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

H. B. Teeter, staff writer for the Nashville Tennessean, was on the plane which returned Frank Grandstaff and Shine Phillips to Big Spring, as was Joe Scherschel, a life magazine photographer who headquarters at Dallas.

Boyd McDonald of Time magazine's Dallas staff reached here Friday afternoon.

KRBC, Abilene radio station, had Ray Sundry here to record special transcriptions for future broadcast. These included interviews with local people about the Centennial, and a special interview with Grandstaff.

Jim Carl of the San Angelo Standard-Times was to be here for most of the big show, and the Abilene Reporter-News was to send a crew of writers and photographers today.

Private flyers from every town in the Big Spring area have been invited here for the Fly-In Breakfast to be held at Municipal Airport Tuesday, Good Neighbor Day of the Big Spring Centennial. Jack Cook, airport manager, said.

The breakfast for visiting flyers will be held at Municipal field. Flyers from the entire area are expected to attend. The affair is being sponsored by the aviation committee of the chamber of commerce.

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Economy Of U. S. Is Threatened By Steel Strike

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 1 (AP)—A strike by half a million steelworkers posed a threatening club over the nation's economy today with iron and steel mills closed from coast to coast.

No one could give any sure answer on how hard the blow might be or how soon it might come.

The iron and steel supply will last three weeks or a month—enough for the CIO United Steelworkers and the industry to settle their dispute over who should pay for an insurance and pension program.

The industry insists the workers should help pay the bill; the union says the plan should be paid by the industry alone.

The strike was orderly to the point of dullness. President Philip Murray called the walkout officially last midnight.

Some plants were picketed. Some weren't.

There was no violence—a decided change in the industry where a strike once meant skulls would be crushed and blood would flow.

The shutdown was almost complete. A few plants have come to terms with the union, a few have contracts which don't expire until later, and a few—such as Weirton Steel Co. with 12,000 workers—have independent unions.

These produce only a piddling amount of steel compared with struck plants.

Here in Pittsburgh, the world's steel capital some plants were not picketed; others had only a few.

Another 200,000 steelworkers—those who take the iron and steel and turn it into everything from refrigerators to hairpins—are still on the job.

Their contracts run out between Oct. 15 to Dec. 1. These companies will be presented with the same demands handed the basic steel industries.

Even if these fabricating companies accept the union's terms, it means nothing unless the basic steel dispute is settled. For they soon would run out of raw steel and be forced to close.

A White House report said President Truman does not plan to intervene.

This means Murray and the steel companies will have to work out the settlement themselves. There are no plans now to get together again.



SPILLS THE BEANS—Actress Marie Wilson, not exactly dressed for the occasion, empties beans into a kettle at the senate restaurant kitchen, getting some first-hand information on preparation of the senator's menu standby, bean soup. On this pass, Marie's scream was real. She lost her balance and almost fell in with the beans. (AP Wirephoto).

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INFORMATION CENTER OPEN

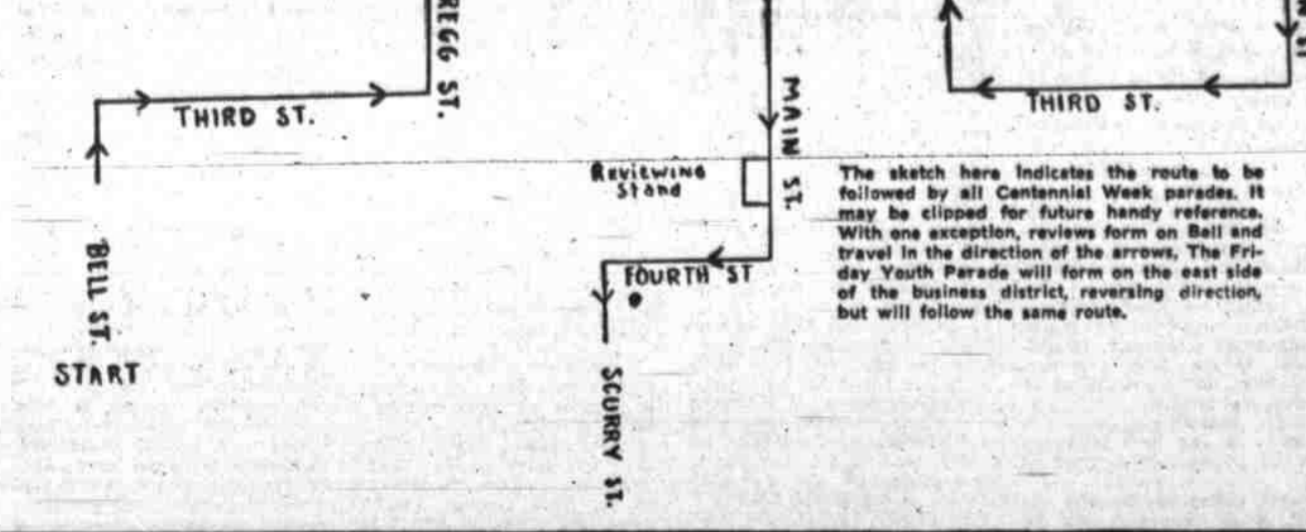
An information center for the Centennial celebration was opened in the Settles Saturday. The booth, operated by Nell Brown and members of the Modern Woman's Forum, will remain open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Information concerning Big Spring and the Centennial will be available for all visitors, Miss Brown said. Tickets to Centurama will be sold at the booth.

Deathless Days In Big Spring Traffic 651

In Today's Herald

TRAIL-BLAZER—Captain R. B. Marcy's journey across West Texas, on which he encountered the springs. COVER SECTION WHO WON?—Latest football results, as well as general national and local news. SECTION I KNOW THEM?—A page of "old-time society" photos, in addition to today's women's news. SECTION II THE BIG SHOW—A lot of parades, a lot of spectacle, a lot of work goes into the Centennial. SECTION III INDIANS, BUFFALO—And pioneers, too, with many interesting items on local history. SECTION IV COTTON, CORN—And beef as well, and what they mean to Howard county's economy. SECTION V BLACK GOLD—Oil is the area's big source of wealth, and how it developed the area. SECTION VI BIG INDUSTRY—Cosden Petroleum Corporation's history and plans for future expansion. SECTION VII BY LAND, BY AIR—Big Spring as a transportation center, and the services it boasts of today. SECTION VIII UP TO MILLIONS—Business started modestly in Big Spring today runs into many, many millions. SECTION IX FROM A SODHOUSE—First settlers had it rough, but home development has been amazing. SECTION X WORSHIP, ALWAYS—The building of churches and medical institutions an important chapter. SECTION XI PUBLIC SERVICE—That's what the people get from myriad agencies of democratic government. SECTION XII STUDY, STUDY—That's part of the story of schools. Another is the need for more classrooms. SECTION XIII WHO RUNS WHAT?—In the community are literally scores of organizations of every description. SECTION XIV LET'S RELAX—Sports and recreational activities are given importance in Big Spring's life. SECTION XV GOOD NEIGHBORS—There are many fine communities around us, larger and smaller. A salute to them. SECTION XVI REMEMBER WHEN?—Here are more old pictures, more accounts of what has gone on in the city in years past. SECTION XVII AND AS USUAL—Lil Abner and Henry, Alley Oop and Joe Palooka, and all the other favorites. COMIC SECTION

ROUTE OF ALL CENTENNIAL PARADES



WELCOME TO TENNESSEE—Sheriff Bob Wolf and Shine Phillips get a Tennessee welcome from Silliman Evans, publisher of the Nashville Tennessean, on their arrival in Nashville Friday. Evans is a native Texan, once was a schoolboy in Big Spring, and had a personal interest in this city's Centennial celebration. (Photo courtesy Nashville Tennessean).



FIRST MEETING—Friends through correspondence for years, Frank M. Grandstaff (left) and Shine Phillips meet personally for the first time. This occurred Friday in Nashville, where Shine picked up the Tennessee prison inmate to return him here for the presentation of the cantata, "Big Spring." (Photo courtesy Nashville Tennessean).

BUSH CONTEST IS ANNOUNCED

Prizes await Big Spring's bearded beauties. As a promotion for the Brothers of the Bush, a contest based on photographs of hirsute pans, has been announced. Some of the photographs, together with an assortment of prizes, is on display in the C. R. Anthony window. There will be awards for the most handsome beard, the scraggliest beard, the grizzliest beard, and even for the man trying hardest to grow a beard. Only entry requirement is some sort of a photograph which may be used as a basis of judging. It should be taken to Anthony company.

Reviewing The Big Spring Week With Joe Pickle

Centennial Week is here. Months of planning and hard work have gone into preparation for the event. That still leaves ample work for last minute execution. It leaves the essential of community-wide participation to make the event a real success. Today's Herald is the largest ever produced by this paper. Its 212 pages in 19 sections are calculated to tell the "Big Spring Story." Staff members have burned the midnight oil consistently for the past two months in the effort to make the issue possible. They realize that there doubtless are omissions, and perhaps even some information which may be subject to slight deviations. The pace has been fast, the work exacting, but those who had a part tried nevertheless to make it thorough in the hope that you would find it enjoyable and valuable. City of Big Spring was the first to lead off with tax notices on the 1949 roll. Property owners were receiving their accounts Saturday. The school and county will follow shortly. The city's roll this year is \$11,700,000; the school district \$20,000,000, and the county \$24,000,000. One man who won't be able to participate in the Centennial celebration but who is following it closely is J. H. Greene, chamber of commerce manager. From his hospital bed, convalescing from surgery, Greene Saturday urged See THE WEEK, Pg. 3, Col. 1.

DREAM COMES TRUE FOR COMPOSER

Grandstaff Given Royal Welcome To Big Spring

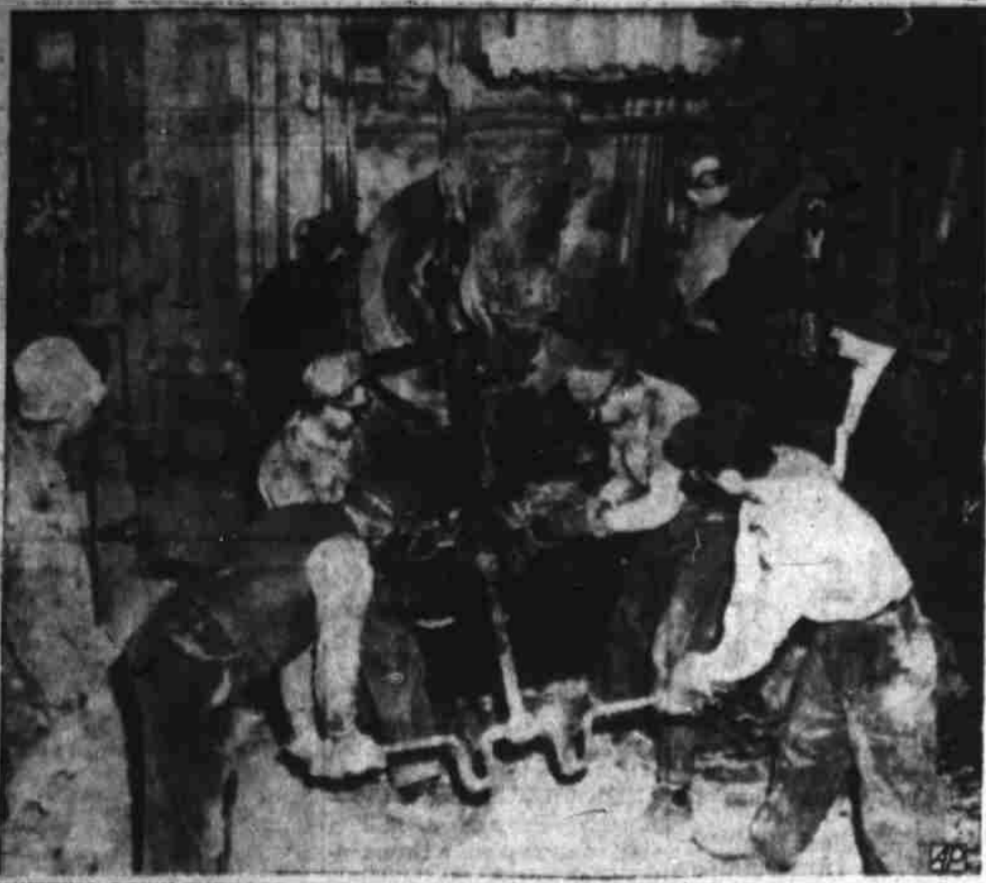
By WACIL McNAIR County Sheriff Bob Wolf, the plane, owned by C. T. McLaughlin, Snyder oil man, was piloted by Roy Primm. Police Chief Pete Green was on hand to furnish transportation to the city for Grandstaff. After a brief tour through the business district, Grandstaff talked with reporters for more than an hour in the Centennial press room at the Settles hotel. While in Big Spring the life termier said he intended to "hear music, see the Centurama and see a lot of people I've wanted to meet for a long time." His last trip through Big Spring was in 1928, Grandstaff said. At that time he was a professional boxer, en route to the west coast to fill an engagement. Earlier he had visited Big Spring as a piano salesman. "The town certainly has grown," he observed. "I recognize a few landmarks, but in the main it appears as a new city." He talked freely of his prison record, which started with a term in Michigan. Subsequently he served time in the Wisconsin state prison, a work house at Buffalo, N. Y., and the Texas state prison at Huntsville. Grandstaff said he was convicted of housebreaking larceny at Houston in 1935 and served time at Huntsville until 1939. On Dec. 6, 1939, exactly 23 days after he was released in Texas, he "fell in again" at Memphis, Tenn. He said he was perturbed over reports in Nashville that he had killed three men. "I have never harmed any man," he asserted. He said all court charges against him have been either burglary, larceny, or receiving stolen property. He said the purpose of his cantata was to express the value of hope. "Without hope there is nothing. There isn't a man behind bars who doesn't have hope of one kind or another," Grandstaff declared. He described the cantata as a semi-modern composition. "A man enclosed by four walls does not have an opportunity to keep up with all the modern trends," he explained. However, Grandstaff expressed no regret over his lack of familiarity with the "bebop" style of composition. He has studied theory and composition intermittently since childhood, and has played piano, organ, piano accordion and wind instruments. However, he has had no opportunity to practice while in prison, he said. Grandstaff attended college for almost three years, studying a pre-medical course. He said he was "kicked out" of college when authorities of the school learned that he was boxing professionally. He declined to name the college, because he said he had relatives there now. Dressed in a neat, blue tweed suit, the bespectacled life termier had the appearance of a professional man. He was outfitted by a Nashville clothing store for the trip here, he said. He said his compositions have been mostly instrumental for the piano. He regards many of them as "very poor," but feels that "Big Spring" represents something different.

Please Order Now!

The advance demand for today's CENTENNIAL EDITION has been so great that the supply is getting low, despite a reprinting. If you like the "Big Spring Story" and think others should see it—and we hope you do—won't you please arrange immediately for the number of copies you desire? We'll do the mailing, in a special wrapper, and all you have to do is give us names, addresses, and payment at the rate of 25c per copy. This includes mailing cost anywhere in the U. S. But we must have your order at once. Thanks for your cooperation. The Herald

HUGE CROWD PRESENT City Jamborees End With Street Dance

Spirited street dancing concluded Big Spring's series of pre-Centennial Jamborees Saturday night. A crowd, estimated by observers larger than that of 3,500 which witnessed last week's Jamboree program, swarmed over Main street to hear music by the Rhythmic Rascals, remarks by Shine Phillips and Frank Grandstaff, furloughed convict from Tennessee, and watch exhibition square dances by sets led by Charlie Stagg and Harry King. Grandstaff, composer of the cantata, "Big Spring," told Big Springers of his gratitude for their efforts in securing his parole to attend the Centennial celebration. "When I return to prison in Tennessee, I'll take my own personal newscast—down here," he declared, pointing to his heart. The composer urged his listeners to attend both the cantata presentation Sunday afternoon and one of the Centurama productions during Centennial week. Al Dilson, master of ceremonies for the final Jamboree, stated that Centennial association officials were anticipating having to present the cantata twice to accommodate crowds. Members of Beta Sigma Phi sorority circulated through the crowd during the Saturday night Jamboree, selling tickets to the Centennial Queen's Ball to be held Monday night in Hangar No. 2 at Municipal airport. Public dancing started in the roped-off 300 block of Main street following the exhibition square dances by the Stagg group and the 10 and 11-year-olds directed by King Songs and music by Rhythmic Rascal vocal and instrumental artists opened the show.



SHUTTING DOWN FURNACE—Workmen at the Carrie Plant of the U. S. Steel Company's Homestead Works remove a fuel and air mixing unit known as a "tuyere" from a blast furnace at Pittsburgh, Pa., in shutting down the furnace in preparation for a steel strike scheduled to begin at midnight, Sept. 30. (AP Wirephoto)

\$900 IN PRIZES

Bigger, Better Fair Opens Thursday For Three-Day Run

Prizes approximating a potential of \$900 for entries in 24 major divisions will be at stake in the 1949 Howard County Fair, opening Thursday for a three-day run.

With more entries in prospect, the fair gives every indication of being bigger and more colorful than was last year's highly popular showing.

Judging gets underway Thursday morning and the gates of the fair, at the airport area, will be opened that afternoon. Last year attendance was past the 10,000 mark. This year it is expected to far exceed that figure.

In addition to the conventional agricultural, homemaking, live-

stock and poultry exhibits, there will be a galaxy of institutional and commercial exhibits in addition to the show. The T. J. Tidwell shows will be enclosed nearby to offer carnival attractions, including a variety of rides.

Exhibits at the fair are to be on display daily until 11 p. m. except Saturday, when material may be withdrawn. The remainder may be checked out Sunday afternoon or Monday.

Heading this year's production is Harvey P. Wooten, whose work in readying the property for the initial showing last year under the reorganized fair association won him wide recognition. Wooten is

assisted by Durward Lewter, general agricultural division chief; M. C. Grigsby, finance and concessions; Ray Griffin, commercial exhibits; J. W. Purser, buildings and grounds; J. H. Greene, judges. Serving with them on the executive committee are Joe Pickle, president, Bud Ware, secretary, and R. V. Middleton, treasurer.

A number of other division heads figure in the planning and production. They include Mrs. Shirley Fryar, textiles; Mrs. I. H. Severance, culinary; Mrs. Allen Hull, dairy and poultry products; Mrs. Les Adams, antiques; Mrs. L. J. Davidson, girls division; M. T. Jenkins, community booths; Sam Buchanan and E. W. Lomas, beef cattle (breeding); George Elliott and W. E. Berry, beef cattle (fat steers); E. J. Hughes and J. H. Routh, dairy cattle; J. W. Overton and H. O. Phillips, sheep and goats; L. J. Davidson and Gaston Bishop, swine; Floyd White and C. A. Denton, poultry; Dale Puckett and Truett Vines, field crops and vegetables; Bill Holbert, rabbits.

PILOT EJECTOR SEAT IS GOOD

MARCH AIR BASE, Calif., Oct. 1. (AP) — Tech. Sgt. Vincent Didio can tell you that those pilot ejector seats really work.

Didio, 30, ground crew chief for the 94th Fighter Squadron, was checking over the cockpit of an F-56 jet plane when it happened. Somehow he hit the trigger that set off the 87 MM. shell powering the ejector.

It ejected him and the seat through the half-open canopy 20 feet into the air. He came down on the concrete flight apron in a shower of plastic—and with a broken shoulder, ribs and knee.

Long Beach Naval Hospital authorities said he'll be all right after a few weeks.

TWO STATIONS TODAY

Radio Service In City Since 1936

For nearly 13 years, Big Spring and its surrounding area have been served with the swift medium of communication known as commercial radio broadcasting. During that span, the community has been treated to information, entertainment and essential intelligence that the nation as a whole has come to expect of radio.

By autumn of 1948, broadcasting services had developed to two stations.

Pioneer in the field has been KBST, now owned and operated by the Big Spring Broadcasting company.

Its first license holder was the Big Spring Herald Broadcasting company, since major stockholders in the initial enterprise were also stockholders in the company publishing the Herald.

Construction permit was granted by the Federal Communications commission October 20, 1936, and the station went on the air, with considerable fanfare, the following December 21.

KBST was one of the leaders, among smaller stations, to gain network facilities, and became a charter member of the Texas State Network when that system was organized by Elliott Roosevelt in September, 1938. With that connection, KBST became an affiliate of the Mutual Broadcasting System, which affiliation later was dropped for the American Broadcasting company. ABC's program, considered among the tops in national radio, are regular features today of KBST.

KBST's transmitter facilities are located on a five-acre tract northeast of the city, marked by a 185-foot tower. One of the veterans of the company's force is Andy Jones, who has served as chief engineer since 1940.

President of the broadcasting company and station manager is Jack Wallace, who has served in the managerial capacity since the fall of 1940. He had first joined the station some three years earlier, serving both in program and

commercial work.

The station's original offices and studios were in the Crawford hotel, and the move, to the present modern quarters at 703 Johnson street was made in December, 1941. Formal opening of the building fell on an historical date—December 7.

In fighting words, he sounded the keynote for Democratic orators in next year's congressional campaigns at a testimonial dinner for the party's national chairman, William M. Boyle, Jr. Boyle, like the President, is a Jackson County Missourian.

The President, speaking Thursday night at the end of a program in which a long list of talkers, including Vice President Barkley preceded him also:

1. Promised to battle for measures to raise the country's income to \$300 billion annually and establish "an income level in the country of \$4,000 per family per year" which he said "is not a pipe dream."

2. Declared that the country needs a "real, honest free press" worse than anything in the world.

3. Said that in these critical days of an uneasy peace, "it is dangerous to try to go back" to the 1890 isolationist attitude and that the country must "catch up with the moral spirit that will match the material in which we live."

The dapper, gray-haired chief executive, speaking before several thousand of the party faithful, declared that his party will battle on for enactment of its 1948 platform pledges.

"Now, I have told the Congress and the leaders in the Congress that we are going to fight it out on that basis if it takes all summer and winter, and all next summer," he said.

Approximately 9,000 persons jammed into Kansas City's municipal auditorium to hear the speeches. Nearly 3,000 of them paid \$15 a plate at the dinner to honor Boyle. They included cabinet members, other top-level Washington officials and governors from several states.

HST May Block Early Congress Adjournment

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 1. (AP) — President Truman confronted Capitol Hill opponents Friday with a new threat to keep Congress in session until it enacts his entire fair deal program.

And, if that course fails, he said the Democrats "will win that program" in 1950 and again in 1952.

In fighting words, he sounded the keynote for Democratic orators in next year's congressional campaigns at a testimonial dinner for the party's national chairman, William M. Boyle, Jr. Boyle, like the President, is a Jackson County Missourian.

The President, speaking Thursday night at the end of a program in which a long list of talkers, including Vice President Barkley preceded him also:

1. Promised to battle for measures to raise the country's income to \$300 billion annually and establish "an income level in the country of \$4,000 per family per year" which he said "is not a pipe dream."

2. Declared that the country needs a "real, honest free press" worse than anything in the world.

3. Said that in these critical days of an uneasy peace, "it is dangerous to try to go back" to the 1890 isolationist attitude and that the country must "catch up with the moral spirit that will match the material in which we live."

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HIGHLIGHTS ON KBST

Local Station To Air World Series

Arrangements were completed at week's end for KBST to carry full play-by-play reports of the 1949 World Series. Since both major league series are in such a "tight spot," time and place of first broadcasts have not yet been set, and will be announced later.

The full series of baseball's top classic will be brought to KBST's listeners, through special network planning.

CANTATA ON AIR

A complete broadcast of the cantata, "Big Spring," will be heard on KBST at 5 p. m. today as the inaugural feature of radio's part in the Centennial Week. Several remote broadcasts are planned, including Governor Allan Shivers' talk on Monday afternoon, and ceremonies marking the coronation of the Centennial queen Monday evening. Other special events are on the week's calendar.

BASEBALL CONTEST

Jack Armstrong, The All-American Boy, is currently holding a contest to find another All-American—the listeners' choice for baseball's "Champion of the Year."

The contest invites listeners to vote for their favorite baseball player. The player receiving the most votes will be named "Champion of the Year" and be presented with his portrait done in oil, which will be hung in baseball's Hall of Fame. The contest will be culminated on Sunday, Oct. 16, 1949.

Jack Armstrong, starring Charles Flynn in the title role, is heard Monday through Friday on alternate days with Sky King, from 5:30 to 6:00 p. m. over KBST.

"GREATEST STORY"

"The Second Great Command"

Moore Is Awarded Senior Pilot Wings

BROOKLYN AFB, Ala., Oct. 1.—Capt. John T. Moore of the 1801st Air Transport Group, Brookley Air Force Base, Alabama, the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Moore, of Big Spring, is one of three flying officers who have served the past seven years flying together, and were recently awarded their Senior Pilot Wings.

Capt. Moore graduated from flying school at Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, the fifth of August 1942. Capt. Moore and his two companions chalked up more than 750 flying hours over the famous "Hump" in the China, Burma, and India theatre of war, and also with operations "Vittles" in Germany.

Join AAA Staff

Mrs. Pauline Compton has joined the staff of the local AAA office as a clerk. She assumed her duties Friday morning.

ment—dramatization of the Biblical theme "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself"—will be presented on The Greatest Story Ever Told this afternoon at 4:30 p. m. over KBST.

As the story unfolds, Boaz, a small farmer in Galilee who considers himself to be a good friend to his neighbor, steadfastly refuses to recognize Ishmael, newcomer to the town.

Aaron, who practices the Master's teachings, urges Boaz to show kindness to Ishmael—but it takes a near-tragedy to bring home to him the meaning of neighborliness.

"COUNTER-SPY"

Employing a fantastic plan, complete to the most minute detail, Teacher Thomas, brilliant arch criminal, almost succeeds in committing the perfect crime, but painstaking care in sifting all clues enables David Harding to solve the puzzling mystery and rescue the dangerous teacher in "The Case of the Two-Mile-A-Minute Murder," the exciting Counter-Spy episode to be aired over ABC-KBST Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 6:30 p. m.

CONTINENTAL
HALF FARE
FAMILY TRAVEL
Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays

If you buy a regular fare ticket, your wife or husband and children, ages 2 to 11, travel for half-fare. Children 2 to 12 fly at 50 percent savings any day of the week... babies under 2 free at all times.



ALBUQUERQUE
3 1-8 Hrs. \$21.15

EL PASO
5 Hrs. \$17.75

SAN ANTONIO
2 Hrs. \$16.15

Call your travel agent or 1800. Ticket Office at Airport. Fares quoted above are regular one-way fares and do not include tax.

The Blue Skyway
CONTINENTAL
AIR LINES

GOODFELLOW BAND COMING

Bomber, Fighters, Trainers To Be Seen In Aerial Review

Air demonstrations exhibiting bombardment, fighter and training type aircraft will be performed over Big Spring Wednesday afternoon as features of the city's Military Day observance.

The famed B-36, the Air Force's six-engine intercontinental bomber, will provide a fly-over demonstration there at 2:50 p. m. Wednesday. Based at Carswell AFB, the huge bomber will fly over the city for approximately 20 minutes after making its appearance. The B-36 has been announced to have a bomb-carrying capacity of 10,000 pounds, coupled with a range of 10,000 miles, and an operating altitude of 40,000 feet.

Following close on the B-36's performance will be a flight of four B-47's from Bergstrom AFB. These fast jet-engine fighters will make passes over the city for approximately 15 minutes. They will represent the Air Force's long-range escort fighters, designed to provide maximum protection to bomber forces.

Representing the basic trainer type aircraft used to instruct peacetime Air Force fliers in the initial phase of flight training, will be a

formation of twelve North American T-6's from Goodfellow Air Force Base. Led by Captain Ernest S. McDonald, the flight will maneuver over the parade area for approximately ten minutes, beginning at 3:30 p. m. With a speed of approximately 160 miles per hour these 600-horsepower aircraft were formerly the Air Force's advanced stepped-up pilot training category by the Air Force they have been re-introduced as basic, or what amounts to primary trainers. Today's Aviation Cadets receive 140 hours instruction in this

type of aircraft before progressing to advanced training in bomber or single-engine aircraft.

Concert and parade music will be provided Wednesday by the 668th Air Force Band from Goodfellow Air Force Base. Directed by Chief Warrant Officer Boyd Eagle, the 22-piece military band will render a varied selection of military and popular music. One of its members, Corporal Richard Steffen, will entertain members of the Lions Club with special accordion arrangements of popular music. The band is expected to arrive by air Wednesday morning.

San Antonio Man Named To Good Neighbor Group

AUSTIN, Oct. 1. (AP) — Tom Slick, San Antonio "wildcat oil operator, rancher and inventor, Friday was the fifth member appointed to the Good Neighbor Commission in recent weeks.

Gov. Allan Shivers named Slick Thursday to fill the unexpired term of Gen. Jonathan Wainwright who has resigned. The term runs to June 15, 1953.

Slick is president of the Slick Oil Co. and founder of the Southwest Research Institute located on his S-4 Ranch near San Antonio. He speaks Spanish fluently and is actively interested in Latin-American affairs, the governor said.

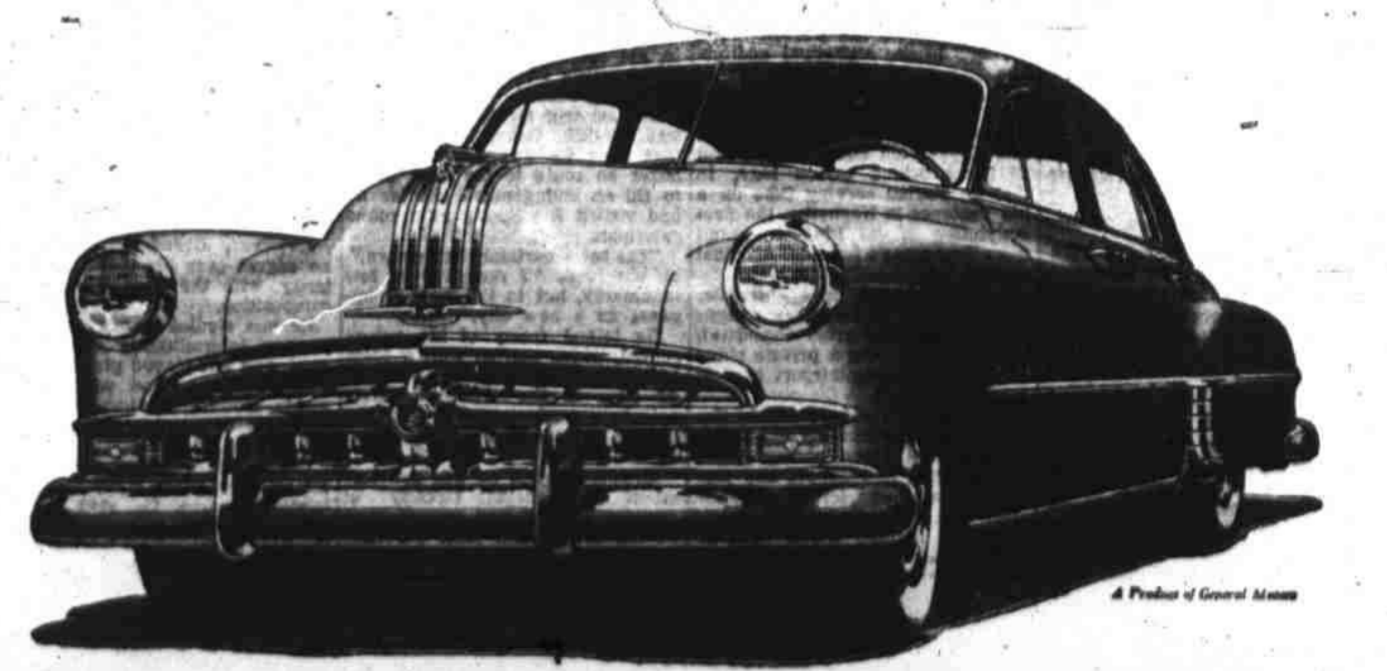
Gen. Wainwright told the governor he was resigning because he was unable to participate actively in commission meetings. He referred to wartime injuries in the defense of Corregidor having left him "quite deaf."

Other recent appointees to the commission by Gov. Shivers are Neville Penrose of Fort Worth, Ramon Guerra of McAllen, Dr. Julian Salvador of Dallas and C. W. Meadows, Sr., of San Angelo.

The brink of Niagara Falls recedes at a rate of about 2 1/2 feet each year.

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Phone 983

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You can Think yourself into this!

If you are going to buy a motor car—you can think yourself right into a Pontiac.

Think of the most beautiful car you've seen this year—think of the car that's nationally famous as a wonderful used car—think of the things that make General Motors' cars outstanding year after year—think of the low-priced car that looks most at home before smart hotels and clubs everywhere!

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As a matter of fact, you will find that it's time to stop thinking and start walking—right down to our display room.

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IT'S YOUR MONEY THAT'S BURNING WHEN YOUR CAR SMOKES



LET US SAVE YOU MONEY AND GIVE YOUR CAR NEW LIFE WITH A SET OF GENUINE FORD PISTON RINGS

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To Sell Lotta Sake

TOKYO, Oct. 1. (AP) — Japan's finance ministry anticipates the sale of more than 50 million gallons of sake (fortified rice wine) during the fiscal year beginning next April.

The golden-eye fly is so-called because the eye in some lights appears to be of burnished gold.

Dispersal Sale

High Quality **DAIRY CATTLE**

Mon., Oct. 3, 12:30 p. m.

Under Big Tent At Leonard Hancock Dairy

2 Miles Northwest of DUBLIN, TEXAS

363 Top Dairy Cows And Heifers

30 Fresh Wisconsin Holstein Cows.
40 Springers Holstein Cows, weighing 40 to 1000.
20 Springers Holstein Heifers, weighing 40 to 1000.
21 Fresh Jersey Cows the big kind.
10 Springers Jersey Cows.
10 Springers Jersey Heifers.
20 or to six months old Heifers Holstein and Jersey.
1 Registered Milking Shorthorn Bull.
1 Registered Jersey Bull.
2 Wisconsin Holstein Bulls.

We invite you to inspect these cattle any time before sale.

HANCOCK & HANCOCK
Dublin, Texas, Owners
Col. Earl Multhead Auctioneer

Robeson Sings In Los Angeles Park

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 1. (AP)—Paul Robeson stood on second base at Wrigley Field here last night and sang several songs.

A docile throng of 11,747 paid to witness the spectacle celebrating the 70th anniversary of the California Eagle, weekly Negro newspaper. The scene bore no resemblance to the riot which accompanied Robeson's appearance at Peek-a-Boo, N. Y., last August.

Hundreds of policemen were stationed in and around the ballpark. They lined the right and left field foul lines and filled the dugouts. Police Chief William A. Horton, onetime Marine general, wouldn't say how many were there, but several officers told newsmen that 2,000 of the city's force of 4,400

were within whistle distance.

The massive Negro bass was in good voice. He led off with "Go Down Moses" and wound up with the customary "Ol' Man River." Between numbers he made speeches. The fans applauded lustily.

"I have a right to speak up militantly for the rights of my people," Robeson told his audience.

The program started 45 minutes late with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner." At least half of the crowd appeared to be white.

Robeson praised the Eagle and its publisher, Charlotte Bass, a leader of California's Independent Progressive Party.

"Today we need progressive newspapers," he remarked. "How we need them."

A minister asked for contributions to the newspaper and estimates of the total ran as high as \$10,000. The Communist Party wrote a check for \$100.

Robeson said: "People walk up to me and say, 'Paul, what's happened to you?' I tell them 'Nothing's happened to me. I'm just looking for freedom.'"



NAMED AS "SCIENTIST X"—Joseph W. Weinberg (above), University of Minnesota professor, was named as "Scientist X" by the House Un-American Activities Committee in a report which recommended that the Justice Department prosecute him on a perjury charge. "Scientist X" was accused by the committee of passing wartime atomic secrets to a Communist agent. (AP Wirephoto)

Train Robbery Of Olden Days Friendly Affair

The old West may seem on the same side now. But it's been "rugged" in its day. Pioneers were badmen as well as well-meaning citizens.

In the early days of railroading, "Black Jack" Brown and a man by the name of Ketchum are reported to have held up a Texas and Pacific train four miles west of Stanton.

Jim Holmes, the engineer, thought the men were funning and took one pistol away from Brown, who promptly cracked Holmes over the head with the other.

The bandits backed off the train crew and gained access to the baggage car. A little safe was placed on the top of a larger one and a charge of explosive was set off. There was a little more power in the blast than the raiders had anticipated, for the little safe was blown through the top of the car and was never found.

After the robbery was over, "Black Jack" and Ketchum obligingly invited the crew to be their guests in an adjacent watermelon patch. Jackson Weir, fireman, later confessed that "I didn't enjoy it much."

When word was flashed to Midland where L. F. McKay and another train crew were standing by, they proceeded to the scene, but had to creep along for fear the small safe might be on the track.

However, the bandits were caught and sentenced to terms in the state prison. Years later, after Brown had paid his debt to society, he was on a hunting party with McKay in the sand hill country northwest of here.

Eying the group of eight hunters as they sat around the campfire, "Black Jack" observed that "this would be a fine bunch to hold up a train."

Transportation, Hotel Facilities Factors In Attracting Tourists

Big Spring doesn't have any hotfields, grand canyons or volcanoes, but it has done well in attracting tourists.

Principal reason is that Big Spring is the junction of the nation's two longest transcontinental highways, U. S. 80 (east-west) and U. S. 87 (north-south). Extensive and modern tourist court and hotel facilities have helped capitalize on the asset. Little, however, has been done toward capitalizing on possible development of points of interest. This year attention has been focused on the spring, for which the city is named. It was here that Indians bottled for its possession, where military trains and pioneers stoned silver buffalo hunters based for their lavish slaughter.

Less known but attractive is the Moss Spring site, some 10 miles east.

The scenic Mountain State Park, with its drive handy to the two highways, might be promoted more extensively, along with the adjacent City Park.

Sigal Mountain, in eastern Howard county, is a landmark of historic significance. The two government hospitals, The Big Spring State hospital on the north and the Veterans Administration hospital on the south, are both on U. S. 87. East on U. S. 80 there is a trail market, but it is scarcely noticed.

Casual tourist, drawing cards in addition to hotels and courts, are theatres, cafes, clubs, and the annual cowboy rodeo.

FACILITIES FOR CONVENTIONS

Auditorium, Amphitheatre Are Ample Gathering Places

Facilities for conventions stage show presentations, and public assemblies of all kinds are provided in Big Spring by the Municipal Auditorium and the Amphitheatre at the City Park.

The auditorium is used on numerous occasions each year, but only a few events are held in the amphitheatre. Easter Sunrise services are the only regular activity conducted in the big open gallery.

High school basketball services and other functions are held annually in the city auditorium. Grade school graduation exercises are also conducted there.

The auditorium is rented to local organizations which sponsor shows and musical programs during the year. Civic and service groups use the building without charge for civic and charitable purposes.

When commercial programs are presented, charges for the use of the building are based on admission charges.

The expense of maintaining, cleaning, lighting, and heating the building always exceed the revenue returned as rent. City man-

ager H. W. Whitmer stated. While the average annual revenue amounts to only a few hundred dollars, cost of maintaining the auditorium is about \$2,000 each year, he said. For the fiscal year ending March 31, revenue from the auditorium was \$675.

Before the war the chamber of commerce held semi-monthly amateur shows in the amphitheatre. The organization also sponsored Fourth of July programs at the City Park site, attracting as many as 10,000 until 1949 when the American Legion conducted the annual program.

The amphitheatre has been the scene of the Judy Canova show held in Big Spring and the historical pageant, Centurema, will be staged there during the Big Spring Centennial. Cost of maintaining the amphitheatre is usually low.

The only charge ever made by the city for use of the facilities there was for the Canova presentation, which was the only amphitheatre function for which admission charges were made.

The amphitheatre was constructed by the city in cooperation with the Works Progress Administration in the late thirties. R. F.

B' Spring Sets Pace In Girl Scout Work

Big Spring Girl Scouts are among the most active members of the organization in the 13-county West Texas area.

They have the only Scout hut in the area. Girls from Big Spring's 20 troops formed the largest delegation to the annual area summer camp held in Abilene this year.

The West Texas area, extending from Abilene to Monahans, was organized as a result of the work of Big Spring Lions led by Shine Phillips and Dan Conley in 1943. Five citizens of the city have received honorable five-year service pins from the Girl Scouts of America organization for their work in promoting the girls' activities.

Phillips, Conley, Mrs. Larsen Lloyd, Lawrence Robinson and Mrs. H. W. Smith were awarded the pins last year.

More than 260 Big Spring girls are now members of the scouting group, including Brownies, intermediates, and senior scouts. One Negro and one Latin American troop are among the group.

Twenty-eight leaders and assistants direct the activities of the troop here. Practically every civic and service organization has contributed to their program, Mrs. Zolzie Joykin, council president, stated.

Scouts meet every week, while the council meets each month. A program observing Girl Scout Week late in October is being planned by the organization.

The girls receive training in handicrafts, personality and character development, and familiarize themselves with a number of domestic activities such as cooking and sewing. Merit badges are awarded for accomplishments in the various fields.

The Girl Scout Council is made up of Mrs. Boykin, president; Mrs. J. W. Burrell, vice president; Mrs. Jim Anderson, secretary; and Lawrence Robinson, treasurer.

Council chairmen include Mrs. Ted Phillips, program; K. H. McGibbon, finance; Dorothy Sue Rowe, training; Mrs. Zolzie Mae Rawlins, registration; Mrs. Elmo Wasson, organization; Mrs. Ross Boykin, camping; Mrs. H. W. Smith, house committee; and Ricki Cooper, public relations.

Biggest problem facing the organization in Big Spring is a shortage of leaders. "Mr. Joykin stated that we could have twice as many troops if we could only secure leaders for them," she declared, appealing for more assistance in carrying on the scouting program for Big Spring girls.

NEW TERM TO START MONDAY

Supreme Court Faces Issues Of Segregation, Communism

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1. (AP)—The Supreme Court returns from vacation Monday to face an unusually difficult stack of appeals involving Communist and racial segregation issues.

Communists and alleged Communist sympathizers have placed before the highest tribunal complaints that their rights under the U. S. constitution have been violated. They emphasize the rights of free speech and assembly, and the right against self-incrimination.

The court in other appeals is asked to declare that segregation of Negroes is discrimination and a violation of the constitution's guarantee of equal protection of the laws.

Chief Justice Vinson took an advance look at all the appeals and tipped off his associate justices that they will have to "wrestle with weighty, knotty problems."

He passed out the tip while addressing the American Bar Association. Vinson added it was inevitable that "the troubled days through which we are passing, with their swift and unpredictable changes of social and political climate will produce problems of extraordinary difficulty and delicacy."

Vinson viewed the storm signals as a "veteran of three terms in the chief's chair. He begins his fourth term Monday with one new justice on the bench and one seat temporarily vacant.

Tom C. Clark, the former attorney general, will take the seat of the late justice Frank Murphy. Sherman Minton, nominated to succeed the late Justice Wiley B. Rutledge, has not yet been confirmed

by the Senate. Minton has been a judge on the U. S. Circuit Court in Chicago.

Outstanding among the appeals pending are those by Movie Writers John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo. For refusing to tell the House Committee on un-American Activities whether they were members of the Communist Party, they were convicted of contempt of Congress. Each was fined \$1,000 and given a year in jail.

Action in contempt cases against eight other Hollywood personalities has been deferred pending the supreme court's disposition of the Lawson and Trumbo appeals.

The court has agreed to rule on constitutionality of the Taft-Hartley Law requirement that union officials must file non-Communist affidavits if they wish to use machinery of the National Labor Relations Board.

The racial issue is involved in various appeals taken to the high court. Two Negroes have filed suits asking that state universities be required to admit them on a non-segregated basis. They are: Heenan Marion Sweatt, Houston, who wants to be admitted to the white law school of the University of Texas. Texas state courts ruled that a separate law school set up for Negroes offers him equal advantages.

G. W. McLaurin, who wants the high court to strike down a decision by a special three-judge federal court in Oklahoma City. The decision was that the University of Oklahoma may require him to sit apart from white students.

The two appeals involve a doctrine laid down years ago by the Supreme Court—that a state must admit Negroes to its public schools, or provide separate ones equally good. Attorneys for Sweatt says 17 states and the District of Columbia now make separation of races in schools mandatory by law.

The Supreme Court has agreed to review a California state court decision that Negroes may be prohibited from picketing a store where purpose is to induce the store to hire more Negro workers.

A decision also was promised in the new term on a Baltimore Negro's complaint that D.M.G. car regulations on Southern railroads discriminate against members of his race.

Judge of a federal court in Baltimore ruled against the Negro, Elmer W. Henderson. It said racial segregation of interstate passenger is not forbidden by law, provided there is no real inequality of treatment. Henderson objected to a table or two for Negroes in a curtained or partitioned section of dining cars.

Russian Papers Ask International Peace

BERLIN, Oct. 1. (AP)—The entire Russian press in Germany broke out today in a chorus of editorials for peace.

The drive was based on tomorrow's Soviet celebration of "World Peace Day." Rallies are planned in the Soviet zone and in the satellite countries to the east.

Beef Cheaper When Knappe First Sold It

Imagine buying beef ribs at three cents a pound, round steak at ten cents a pound or three pounds for a quarter. A Knappe can remember selling meat for those prices, but it was during much earlier days of his slaughter house business.

Prices were cheap, but modern methods of butchering and preserving meat were non-existent. Knappe's slaughter house consisted of a horse and buggy and was open any place he happened to be called. His equipment was a hammer, with which he knocked cattle in the head, and two poles, which he used to string them up after the killing. When he first began his work, Knappe didn't know many of the methods of cutting. He cut the meat in chunks and sold it as roasts. Later, he learned to cut steak and to prepare other varieties of meat for sale.

Knappe is retired now, but three sons, Albert, Henry and Carl, carry on the business. Knappe reports that some of the "kids" of his early day customers are now buyers from the firm. Their parents purchased meat cuts from a horse and buggy which were used to peddle it on the streets.

Knappe remembers attending school at the old wooden two-story building located on the present post office site. His teachers include B. Reagan, Mrs. S. H. Mor-

risson and Mrs. Lee Permlinter. At that time, Mrs. Morrison was Kate Pope and Mrs. Permlinter, Norma Prince.

After leaving school, Knappe worked as a cowboy, farmed at Knott until the drought of 1907 and then went into the slaughter house business. He came to Big Spring from Stanton in 1886.

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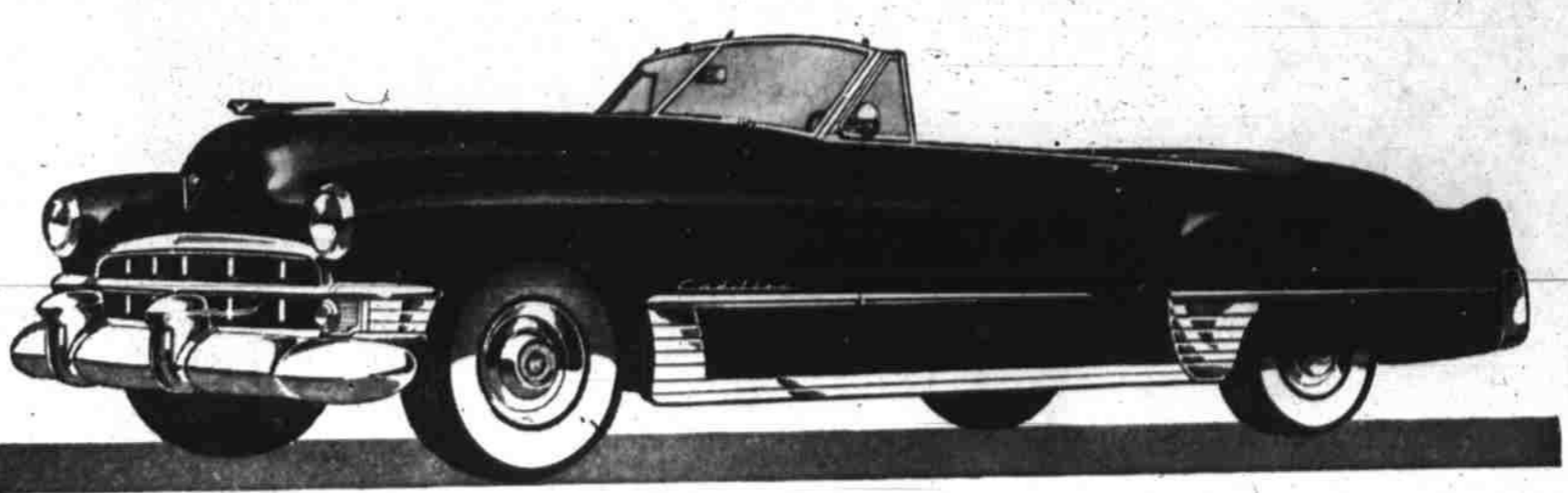
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We Specialize In Dye and Polish Work

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For the Enrichment of Life



RIGHT AT THIS MOMENT, there are thousands of people in America who are debating whether to end all compromise with motor cars—by taking the step up to Cadillac.

To all these people we should like to say: "Longfellow was right when he penned the words—'Time is fleeting.'"

If you want a Cadillac, and feel that you are entitled, to one, you ought to make

arrangements at once to have one delivered into your possession.

Each day you forego it, you will lose a goodly measure of happiness and satisfaction—for a Cadillac is a joy to possess, and a joy to utilize. Many say that it adds to the zest of their whole day's activities.

Certain it is that a Cadillac brings with it the utmost in performance, in comfort, and

in safety—and that it contributes immeasurably to its owner's peace of mind. Few, indeed, can be happy without a Cadillac—once they have learned how greatly it enriches their lives.

If you are among the many who have the impulse to own a Cadillac, come in and see us soon. Each day you delay means a loss in satisfaction which no other material possession can hope to supply.

Cadillac

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FIGURE NEVER RELEASED BEFORE

American Foreign Aid Now Nearing \$35 Billion Mark

By SIORID ARNE AP Staff Writer WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—When Congress approved the Marshall Plan it was generally understood that American help would put Western Europe on its feet by 1952. The overall cost was to be about \$37 billion.

This figure is derived from a recent study done by the Budget Bureau for Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.). The figure has never been made public before.

money, but its success has been questioned by Baron Jean Sney of Belgium and Robert Marjolin of France, top officers in the office of European Economic Co-Operation, the Paris end of the Marshall Plan.

WOOD, COAL PRIME FUELS HERE NO LONGER AGO THAN THE '30s

Wood and coal yards were important cogs in the Big Spring economy as late as 1930. Practically all heating and cooking was done on wood or coal burning here, and most of the steam power came from boilers fired by coal.

The firm distributed approximately 40 carsloads—some 1,200 to 1,600 tons—each year. Most wood was also secured by the carload from oak stands in East Texas.

The old yards were flourishing when the first oil was discovered in Howard county in 1926, but when the first natural gas was piped to Big Spring on Mar. 14, 1929, they started disappearing.

No definite time was set for the end of such aid in hearings before a recent closed joint meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees.

Exercise Planned

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1. (AP)—A landing force of Marines and units of the Atlantic fleet will hold a month-long cold weather exercise on the Labrador Coast in October.

China Changes Time

CANTON, Oct. 1. (AP)—Nationalist China went back to standard time today. Daylight saving time, in force since May 1, ended last midnight.

Dennis' Girl Friend Faces Deportation

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 1. (AP)—Betty Ritchie, ex-Canadian school teacher and girl friend of Gerard Dennis, convicted society burglar, is hounded for deportation.

The committee went into what the other North Atlantic Pact nations are spending on their military forces. Only the Netherlands was spending as much as the U. S., and the Dutch are at war with the Indonesians. Here are the percentages:



TOKYO ROSE CONVICTED—Mrs. Iva Toguri D'Aquino (Tokyo Rose) is escorted from Federal court by U. S. Deputy Marshall Herbert Cole after having been convicted on one of eight counts of treason, that of making a broadcast concerning the loss of American ships. (AP Wirephoto)

BIG SPRING'S BIRTHDAY EVENTS HAVE HAD NATIONAL PUBLICITY

No one has jumped off the Empire State building with a banner or has sworn the English channel with a certificate on his back, but otherwise the Big Spring Centennial has been pretty well publicized.

to Vice President Alben Barkley. The former Eve White put in a plug by presenting Centennial certificates and an invitation to John Neilson, emcee of a national radio program.

Even before formal decision was reached on a Centennial week, Big Spring was getting press notices on the 100th anniversary of discovery of the spring.

Dubbo, South Wales, Australia, cabled congratulations and asked about the centennial. Dubbo is having a centennial on the same day.

News stories were cropping up in increasing volume in local newspapers and on the radio. Word that Gov. Allan Shivers would attend got nice play as did an invitation (and picture) of J. H. Greene

Berlin Airlift Takes Last Bow

BERLIN, Oct. 1. (AP)—It was taps for the Berlin airlift last night. The last plane of the lift, a U. S. Air Force C-54, carried news correspondents and coal from Frankfurt to Berlin. A band played and the Tempelhof commander, Maj. Gen. John K. Barr, hailed out the last sack of coal in the plane.

COP GIVES SELF TICKET

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 1. (AP)—Traffic Cop Roland L. Banville wrote out a parking ticket and left it under the windshield wiper of a car.

Water Was Cold For Early-Day Baptizings

There was a day in Big Springs when the participation in religious rites was a risk to the believer's health. Early-day members of the First Christian Church, such as Mrs. M. Schubert, were present for baptizings that brought shivers for spectators as well as participants.

Postman Plunges To Death After 5-Year Old Son

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Oct. 1. (AP)—A 44-year-old postman tossed his five-year-old son off the top floor of a 14-story building here Friday, then took the plunge himself.

Family Unhurt As Train Hits Auto

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 1. (AP)—While a freight train bore down on them, Mrs. Fenton Stevens of Stanley, N. Y., and her four young children huddled in their automobile last night.

Billboards, boosting Centurama, the historical spectacle, were plastered in the area, and colorful posters went out. "Stuffers," terse pieces about the Centennial, went into mail from headquarters and many business houses.

Stevens tried in vain to push the stalled car off the grade crossing. The locomotive struck. The car overturned and slid onto another track.

Japanese Zoo Gets Elephant From India

TOKYO, Oct. 1. (AP)—Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida went to the zoo today to accept a 15-year-old elephant on behalf of Japan's children.

When the Schurberts were married, there were not many ministers in town and all of them were away. The wedding took place, as many of today's, with a justice of the peace officiating. Schubert was a railroad worker.

Plunge Kills Soldier

EL PASO, Oct. 1. (AP)—Pvt. Leon Butler, 22, a Fort Bliss Negro soldier was killed Friday night when a car in which he was riding plunged into the Rio Grande.

O. G. Villard, Noted Editor, Writer Dies



NEW YORK, Oct. 1. (AP)—Oswald Garrison Villard, 77, newspaper and magazine editor and writer, died today.

Family Unhurt As Train Hits Auto

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 1. (AP)—While a freight train bore down on them, Mrs. Fenton Stevens of Stanley, N. Y., and her four young children huddled in their automobile last night.

Big Spring's Biggest Show Don't Miss CENTURAMA

DRAMATIC OUTDOOR SPECTACLE 21 EPISODES—FIREWORKS FINALE SPECIAL COSTUMES, SETTINGS, LIGHTS PRESENTED BY CAST OF 500

City Park Amphitheatre Monday--Tuesday--Wednesday Starting Promptly At 7:30 P. M. All Seats --- \$1. For Adults --- Children Under 12 50c

Daniel Scored On Watershed Issue

FORT WORTH, Oct. 1. (AP)—Attorney General Price Daniel's warning to West Texans that the way is being opened for the federal government to take over the state's watersheds drew a quick reply.

D. A. Bandeen of Abilene, manager of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce, said Daniel has been "generally misinformed."

Daniel told the Fort Worth Rotary Club yesterday that invitation of the WTCC to the Department of Interior to step in and take over the watershed is setting a dangerous precedent.

He said there is "great danger in the states not exercising their

own responsibilities on rivers and watersheds. And the invitation from the West Texas Chamber of Commerce to Secretary of Interior Krug is a dangerous thing."

Krug is to address a West Texas water meeting here Nov. 22.

In Abilene, Bandeen said he wired Daniel, in part:

"You are quoted as stating the Department of the Interior will control our waters. This is not true as evidenced by the Reclamation Bureau's Canadian dam project wherein waters are applied for and controlled by beneficiary cities. The same will be followed on all other projects."

"If water conservation projects in West Texas are financially feasible," Daniel reasoned, "then West Texans certainly have the initiative to finance, build and control such projects themselves under state and local management."

He said that "every Texan should fight the Hoover Commission's recommendation that the Reclamation Bureau take over water conservation and flood control duties now exercised by the Corps of Army Engineers."



FREED AFTER WEEK'S IMPRISONMENT—After a week's imprisonment in the trunk of this hollow tree was no joke to Boots, whose master, John W. Nell of San Antonio, Texas, shows how the dog was rescued after her ordeal. Boots decided one day while on the way to a store with her master to leave the automobile and investigate a tree. She went inside the hollow tree, became wedged and was held prisoner for a week. (AP Wirephoto)

Steel Walkout Fails To Affect Stock Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 1. (AP)—A strike of 500,000 steel workers did not affect the stock market today.

Leading shares dipped fractionally, a low as much as a point or so. Thirteen issues established new highs. Crown Cork and Seal was the lone stock to set a low.

Selling pressure was less than usual. Demand was especially skimpy.

Traders sat tight. More than a few are still convinced the strike will be settled in short order.

Only 310,000 shares changed hands in the first Saturday session since summer.

The Associated Press average of 60 stocks dipped 2 of one point to 63.6—exactly 1 of one point higher than the close a week earlier.

U. S. Steel lost 1/2 at 23 and Bethlehem dipped 1/4 to 27 1/2. Youngstown showed the largest setback—a point at 65.

Fractionally lower were Republic at 23 1/2, Jones & Laughlin at 25 1/2, and Wheeling at 25 1/2.

Also down slightly were General Motors, Chrysler, American Telephone, American Smelting, Du Pont, Southern Pacific, and Texas Co.

Gains were posted for Consumers Power, Texas Pacific Land Trust and Philco.

The market during the week had to contend with some of the most unsettling labor news since turbulent 1946. Wall Street, by and large, considered the market's reaction highly satisfactory.

One Early-Day Hotel, Wyoming, Still Operates

Big Spring had its share of early-day hotels. They didn't have the conveniences of the modern ones, but they served travelers in a manner which surpassed many hotels of the area. One of the earlier hotels, the Wyoming hotel, is still operated by Mrs. Nona Belle Saunders. It is located at First and Scurry streets where it was built by Tom Carter, a retired railroad conductor. Saunders purchased the hotel from Carter in 1909. It was built around 1900.

Big Spring's first hotel was the Stewart or Cosmopolitan Hotel, which was located at the present Settles hotel site. This is the hotel which the Earl of Aylesford purchased. G. W. Elliott bought the building in 1927 and it was destroyed. Jim Monahan is said to have been one of the early leasers. The hotel's history dates to around 1883.

One of the worst fires in Big Spring history took place on December 17, 1926, when the Cole Hotel, located on the present Douglas Hotel site, burned. W. R. Cole, wagon yard owner, erected the hotel from stone used in the old courthouse. Completion date was about 1909.

Frank Lester was one of the early owners, if not the original one, of the Klondike hotel. Location of the hotel was somewhere between the present Big Spring Hardware site and the barber shop which was erected by the Earl of Aylesford.

Mr. and Mrs. John Birdwell operated the Texas and Pacific hotel located on the present depot site. The Texas and Pacific Home was managed by Mr. and Mrs. Can Powell at Second and Gregg.

Other hotels remembered by old timers include the Pacific House located near the depot, and First street and the Western hotel located on First street.

Libia Freedom Urged

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Oct. 1. (AP)—The Arab League reiterated today demands that the United Nations grant immediate independence to the former Italian colony of Libya.

MAN, 90, HAS HAD ENOUGH

DERBY, Eng., Oct. 1. (AP)—George Wood, 90, said today he is giving up driving his car after 40 years of it.

"Too many road hogs," he explained.

HOW IT ALL STARTED

B. Reagan First Envisioned 100th Birthday Celebration

Idea of a centennial observance of the discovery of the big spring has been going around in the mind of one man here for several years.

He is B. Reagan, who came here in 1898 as the school systems professor and remained to become one of the pillars of the community. An enthusiast on local history, Mr. Reagan began to remind various leaders of the importance of the Oct. 3, 1949 date. The Herald took up the issue and editorially called attention to it on several occasions.

A year ago, on the 90th anniversary, Mr. Reagan again called attention to the date. At this time, Elmo Wasson, then chamber of commerce president, named a committee, headed by Joe Pickle, to survey the situation and make recommendations.

In January, 1949, this recommendation was filed. It became the basis of a meeting of some 25 representatives from the major civic, service and women's groups of the city on Feb. 26. At that time the John B. Rogers company, specializing in major celebrations, sent a representative. This eventually resulted in a contract with the company.

On March 4, Douglas Orme, chamber of commerce president, convened a session which gained approval for a plan to set up a Centennial commission. The idea gained wide-spread support. A board of 50 representatives from various organizations and institutions was created with Shine Phillips as president.

Under a chart of organization, the key executive committee was set up. By April, meetings were being held. Centennial souvenir "share" certificates, approved back in March, were authorized; a seal submitted by Gilbert Sawtelle, Jr., was made official; and the shares issued for sale at \$1 each.

Since then more than 6,500 of the certificates have been sold—and are still selling as a means of underwriting the celebration.

By mid-June the executive committee was holding regular sessions and July brought a series of division meetings. The organization was shaping. Late in the month Paul Haagen, John B. Rogers, representatives, put in their appearance and helped to direct gathering of the loose ends. New punch was given the certificate sales. Souvenir wooden nickels were issued, then reissued. Brothers of the Bush, a whisker-grown league, was organized and masculine Big Spring became facially hirsute. The women organized a companion unit. Sisters of the Swift, sans cosmetics, and promoted pioneer costumes. Crawford Beauty operators reported to work in early-day dresses and started a big res-

Credit For Historical Museum Goes To Efforts Of Mary Bumpass

The portrait of Mary Bumpass, the person responsible for the creation of the West Texas Historical Museum, overlooks the collection of historical relics and other items of "area significance in the museum" building at City Park.

Started by Mrs. Bumpass and a high school Current Events History club 20 years ago, the museum now contains articles contributed by practically every old-timer in the Big Spring area.

A collection of H. W. Caylor paintings, guns and equipment from two world wars, buffalo heads, mounted specimens of a multitude of native West Texas animals, Indian relics, and a valuable collection of silver and china are now on exhibit in the West Texas Historical Museum.

On Oct. 26, 1929, Mrs. Bumpass organized the Current Events History club in Big Spring high school. The group of history students gathered objects from home and abroad to start the collection that grew into the present museum.

Dr. Frank Boyle, high school science teacher, was the first curator of the museum. The collection grew as succeeding history classes and other interested persons continued to contribute materials.

In the early thirties Mrs. Bumpass met with a group of civic leaders to form the West Texas Historical Museum association which was chartered and incorporated.

Early members of the organization included C. S. Blomshield, Nell Brown, Dr. P. W. Malone, Judge J. T. Brooks, S. P. Jones, Mrs. L. S. McDowell, Shine Phillips, Mrs. W. T. McAdams, T. E. Pierce, Mrs. J. L. Thomas, the Rev. G. C. Schurman, Emma Louise Freeman, and Mrs. W. F. Cushing.

The museum soon outgrew the quarters in which it was housed at the high school and was moved into the old fire station in the

lower floor of the old city hall on the courthouse square. The new home of the collection was remodelled and citizens loaned and contributed other relics.

Among the most valuable were the collection of paintings, gun-horns, and frontier relics loaned by Mrs. H. W. Caylor.

The museum was moved to City Park in 1938 where it has been quartered in the old golf shop since that time. Mrs. Bumpass was curator and the City of Big Spring provided an attendant to keep the building open during the evenings.

The museum was closed when Mrs. Bumpass died on March 24, 1945, and was not opened until the Business & Professional Women's club volunteered to accept it as a project in 1947.

Under the leadership of Mrs. G. C. Sawtelle, B&PW members cleaned and opened the museum in February, 1947. It was closed again in 1948 when the city renovated and repaired the entire building, giving more space for exhibits and more conveniently arranging the building.

The B&PW reopened the museum in 1948 and plans to keep the collection as a permanent project, expanding and adding to the exhibits. One of the latest additions to the museum was a 1904 Hupmobile contributed by the late R. L. Carroll of Christoval in 1948.

Mary Louise Gilmour was chairman of the B&PW museum committee in 1948 and Ada Brown heads the group for 1949. High school girls have helped in the operation of the project this year. The city furnishes the building and insurance.

The West Texas Historical Museum will be kept open during several days of the Big Spring Centennial. It is regularly opened on Sunday afternoons with B&PW members and representatives of other organizations on duty.

Worker Gets Girl In New Czechoslovakia

PRAGUE, Sept. 29. (AP)—In the new Czechoslovak "people's democracy," it's the worker who wins the fair lady and not the tall, sleek chap with the golden voice.

The weekly "Eveten" made this plain in printing what it said was a true story about romance and love in the work brigades.

These work brigades are composed of "volunteer youth" who labor in the woods and fields, or in state-building projects.

It seems, according to "Eveten," that "Mana" was the prettiest girl in the lumber brigade.

"Red" was a sturdy little fellow who worked hard. He played the guitar well around the night camp fire, but his attempts at singing left much to be desired.

"Jan" was tall and charming with a melodious golden voice—"the kind of a fellow nobody would want dancing with his wife."

While Red was out tirelessly felling trees, setting all kinds of production records, Jan was hanging around Mana, early and late.

One morning, "Eveten" related Jan the charmer was cooking cocoa with Mana for breakfast in her tent. But Red was already out early, felling another tree before breakfast.

As the tree toppled Red shouted a warning, but it landed partly on Mana's tent, snuffing her cocoa.

"I'm sorry," said Red.

"No, don't feel badly," replied Mana. "The cocoa doesn't matter. What does matter is work. I want to go out chopping trees with you. Teach me and I won't disappoint you."

"But what about him—Jan?"

"Oh, him" said Mana with a grimace.

"Mana," Red murmured, coming closer.

"No, not yet," Mana said firmly. "That can wait. We are here on a working brigade—not in a holiday camp. Wait until I get my medal for work and then we can talk about the future."

"That's just what I was thinking," said Red happily. "Well, here's your ax. Let's go."

Improvements In Cottonseed Price Support Promised

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1. (AP)—Sen. Stennis (D-Miss.) says the Agriculture Department will announce "definite improvements" in the cottonseed price support program early next week.

Stennis made the statement after a special Senate-House Cottonseed Committee he heads conferred Friday with Ralph S. Trigg, Production and Marketing Administrator for the Agriculture Department.

The department announced a cottonseed price support program several weeks ago designed to give growers \$49.50 a ton for seed. The program involves loans to growers who would store their cottonseed.

Growers, however, complained that they had no storage facilities, that the program was inadequate and that as a result prices were down around \$40 a ton.

Petersen To Enter Plea Of Insanity

DALLAS, Oct. 1. (AP)—Keith Lewis Petersen, 21, charged with slaying a girl who spurned him, will plead insanity, his lawyer says.

Defense Attorney Maury Hughes says he will file insanity papers before Petersen comes to trial Oct. 24.

Petersen, a Southern Methodist University student, said he shot Carolyn Schofield, 20, to death after she told him she would marry another man.

Since the shooting Sept. 2, Petersen has been in county jail.

Donald's Drive-Inn
Specializing in
Mexican Foods
And
Steaks
SAN ANGELO HIGHWAY

Chest Drive Gets Underway Today

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1. (AP)—The 1949 community chest campaign got underway today, sparked by President Truman's plea for every citizen to "give generously" to put the \$185,000,000 fund over the top.

Mr. Truman said in a nationwide broadcast last night that the red leather drive is a "typically American campaign—a peace campaign—and 'deserves the generous support of all of us.'"

"In our form of government," he said, "we Americans have long since passed beyond the pentoning barriers of state lines into the federation that is the United States of America, serving all the people and being served by them."

"It is this same co-operative spirit which has created and maintains your community chest. Let us give generously through this federation of many organizations meeting many community needs, so that everybody benefits."

EVERYBODY'S DOIN' IT...
BECAUSE BEAUTIFUL BONDEX KEEPS WALLS DRY!

SAME ADDRESS... WITH BONDEX ADDED! HOUSE HAS REAL CHARM, NOW!

BONDEX SEALS THE SURFACE. KEEPS OUT RAIN AND MOISTURE!

BONDEX MAKES CONCRETE BLOCK A PICTURE OF BEAUTY!

BONDEX ON BASEMENT WALLS KEEPS 'EM DRY! IT'S EASY 'N QUICK... JUST BRUSH ON!

MORE PEOPLE USE BONDEX THAN ALL OTHER CEMENT PAINTS COMBINED!

Wonderful for BRICK, STUCCO, ASBESTOS SIDING. Comes in Pure White and 12 lovely colors.

2 1/2 gal. white, makes about 4 gal. \$3.15
5 1/2 gal. white, makes about 8 gal. \$5.50 (Colors slightly higher)

OR FOR THE NAME OF YOUR NEAREST DEALER
PHONE WESTERN UNION IN YOUR TOWN (by number)
ASK FOR "OPERATOR 25"

Ask for where to buy BONDEX Interior Plaster, and The Bondek Company, St. Louis, Chicago, Los Angeles, Dallas, N. L. Dallas

Get BONDEX from your LOCAL DEALER

Whatever the Price Class—



SEE BUICK'S OLSEN and JOHNSON'S FIREBALL RUN-FOR-ALL every Thursday on Television

"Buick's the Buy"

It's part of every street scene—something you see every day.

Car owners in three different price classes—all happy about the same thing.

One of them drives a new Buick SPECIAL, which you see poking forth its new, bold-look for front at the left of our picture.

Another will tell you there's nothing like the SUPER's "happy medium" of size and comfort, power and easy handling, style and standing.

And if you're looking for prestige, where is your money going to buy so much as in that handsome 18-footer, the ROADMASTER, with its 150-hp performance and really royal bearing?

But all these good folks get together on this:

There's no ride quite so soft and cushiony as the Buick ride, whatever the size and series. There's no power quite so satisfyingly lively as Buick's high-compression, high-pressure Fireball power.

Above all, there's no "buy" like a Buick—no car that gives you such a

rich dollar's worth of smartness, handling, comfort and liveliness for every dollar you pay.

So why not look the whole line over? Your Buick dealer has these grand travel-mates in a baker's dozen of different body types and sizes. Start your shopping in his showroom—and you'll find that even on delivery he has exactly what you want.

BUICK alone has all these features

- 6 1/2-smooth DYNAFLOW DRIVE
- FULL-VIEW VISION from enlarged glass area
- SWING-EASY DOORS and easy access
- "LIVING SPACE" INTERIORS with Deep-Cradle cushions
- Buyout-riding QUADRIFLEX COIL SPRINGING
- Urely FIREBALL STRAIGHT-EIGHT POWER with SELF-SETTING VALVE LIFTERS (Dynaflow Models) plus HI-POISED ENGINE MOUNTINGS
- Low-pressure tires on SAFETY-RIDE RIMS
- Double-Duty VENTIPORTS
- DUREX BEARINGS, main and connecting rods
- BODY BY FINISH

*Standard on ROADMASTER, optional on extra cost on SUPER and SPECIAL models.

When better automobiles are built BUICK will build them

McEWEN MOTOR COMPANY

211 W. 4th St.

Phone 848

Borden Ventures At Critical Zone

McLair Oil & Gas Company's four explorations in Northwest Borden County, all of which are flankers to the discovery well of the Borden field, are approaching critical points.

Steady Progress Reported By Wells In Area

Several tests in this vicinity were making progress at the end of the week. In the Vealmoor pool of northern Howard county, Seaboard Oil No. 8 H. N. Zant was reported drilling ahead at 2,280 feet. It is located 600 feet from the north and west lines of section 38-32-3m T&P. Seaboard No. 1 Mansfield, C. W. NE 32-33-3n, T&P, was at 6,070 feet. Seaboard No. 1 Matt Barrow, 600 feet from the south and 1,980 feet from the east lines of section 35-4n, T&P, three and a half miles northeast of Lamesa, had drilled to 9,985 feet in lime and shale. Seaboard No. 7-AD Robinson, center of the northwest quarter of section 37-34-5n, T&P, was at 6,150 feet. Seaboard No. 2-D, 1,880 feet from the north and 360 feet from the east lines of section 47-34-5n, T&P, was washed over to 836 feet. Shell No. 1 TXL, north-central Glasscock stepout from the one-well Mississippi pool, was at 3,860 feet in shale, preparing to drill head, it had lost a core at last reports. It is located 918 feet from the north and 650 feet from the east lines of section 3-34-4s, T&P. In west-central Martin county, Texas No. 1 State, located 600 feet from the north and 1,980 feet from the east lines of section 17-1, University Lands, was reported at 4,406 feet in lime and anhydrite. This venture is projected for 5,000 feet as a San Andres exploration.

OIL PIONEER

Flowing Ellenburger Oil In Upton And Gaines Pay Is Featured

By JOHN B. BREWER
SAN ANGELO, Oct. 1—Flowing oil from an Ellenburger wildcat in Upton county, recovering of Devonian shows in a Gaines county vent highlighted West Texas oil news the past week.

Quail Plentiful In Front Of The Tucker Home

Mr. and Mrs. John Tucker, 1608 Lancaster, recall that at one time the street in front of their home was the only road leading out of Big Spring south. It was the old Garden City route. Mail carriers used to come into town traveling up Lancaster to the 1000 block where they turned to Gregg and on into town. Tucker also recalls that in his youth, boys of the town didn't need to go any farther out than the area around his home to find plenty of rabbits and quail. Not much further out, there were antelope and buffalo. At one time local residents could buy a dressed deer or aelope for \$1.50. Buffalo bones were stacked high in Van Upron ports—that when his mother and father married they stayed in a tent hotel in those days, most structures were tents. Ed C. Tucker, father of John, arrived in Big Spring and built the first railway depot before a trail ever traveled a local track. When the station was finished he went to Baird, where he was married and brought his bride back to the town on the first train. The first depot was located near the present freight depot. Charlie Reed was the first ticket agent.

City Residents Back From Kin's Funeral

Mrs. B. V. Kent, mother of Mrs. Tucker, was a nurse at Big Spring's first hospital, located on East 2nd. With her mother, Mrs. Virginia Price, Mrs. Kent operated the old Cosmopolitan Hotel at one time. Kent operated one of Big Spring's first blacksmith shops.

Pegasus Flanker Running Casing For Completion

MIDLAND, Tex., Oct. 1—Magnolia Petroleum Company No. 2-30 Giosa, Ellenburger oil well in Central-South Midland County, and a northeast flanker to the discovery of the Pegasus field, is bottomed at 12,872 feet in the Ellenburger producing horizon and is preparing to run casing and complete.

This venture is to cement 5 1/2-inch casing at 12,745 feet and complete from the open hole. It entered the Ellenburger at 12,661 feet. A series of drillstem tests in the Ellenburger developed good flowing oil production. The interval at 12,728-828 feet flowed 118.8 barrels of oil in one hour and 30 minutes.

The latest drillstem test was at 12,832-872 feet. The tool was open for one hour and 40 minutes and the packer failed. Gas had shown at the surface in six minutes. The volume was at the rate of 75,000 cubic feet per day. Recovery was 440 feet of free oil which was 46.2 gravity at 74 degrees and 1,450 feet of gas cut drilling mud. No formation water has developed from the Ellenburger in this well.

Deep Benedum Wells Log Show

Humble Oil & Refining Company No. 1 J. M. Parrott, wildcat one half mile north of Pennsylvania production in the Benedum area of East Upton County, took a drillstem test in the Fusselman at 11,405-492 feet.

The test was open three hours. Recovery was 490 feet of oil and gas cut drilling mud. Gas was at the surface in 12 minutes at the rate of 75,000 cubic feet per day. Operator is now taking an electric log survey.

Recalls Heavy Snowstorms

This area used to have its share of snows and they weren't the mild kind of today. Mrs. W. R. Settles, who came to the Foran area back in March of 1894, recalls several snow storms. One snow fell in the year, 1898, when the Settles were visiting their old home in Kentucky. B. H. Settles was in charge of the Settles ranch at the time. The John Slaughter ranch was located near the Settles property. One day, cattle from the two ranches strayed. Slaughter was attempting to find his cattle and was snow-bound in a draw. Some ranchmen found and rescued him. During the snows, the ranchers fed their cattle on large flat rocks.

Pecos Ellenburger Makes 648 Rating

Fullerton Oil Company No. 1-D Kone, Ellenburger discovery in the northwest part of the Pecos Valley high gravity pool, flowed 648 barrels of 42-gravity oil in a 24-hour period through a three-quarter inch tubing choke. The flow was from open hole section between 7,911 feet and the total plug back depth at 8,157 feet. The project is now shut-in and operator will make a Railroad Commission potential test to complete. It is 660 feet from southwest and southeast lines of the east quarter of section 36, block 3, H&TC survey, and ten miles south of Grandfalls. It is also four miles east of the Santa Rosa gas-distillate field in North Pecos county.

WEST TEXAS OIL

Man Who Pioneered Acreage In Area Still A Permanent Resident Here

A latter day pioneer—in oil—is back in Big Spring where he started a career that touched off the Permian Basin explosion. He is Rupert P. Ricker, lease and royalty veteran in West Texas. Ricker, fresh from the University of Texas three decades ago, started blocking acreage in and around Howard county. In no small degree, the trading of Ricker, and his partner, Winter J. King, stimulated prospecting. It helped to draw the fabulous General Oil company exploration to the area. This didn't materialize. Ricker, however, hit the jack pot in Reagan county where the family ranch is located. There he blocked a 43,520-acre spread for the Tecon Oil & Land company. It took two years of intermittent drilling by Frank T. Pickett, El Paso, Carl Cromwell, and associates. But when the No. 1 Santa Rita hit, it took the bride off the Permian Basin play.

Terry Outpost Due For Test

Seaboard Oil Company of Delaware No. 2 E. M. Hinson, one quarter of a mile north of the discovery for production from the Canyon lime of the Pennsylvania, to open the Mound Lake field in Northeast Terry County, had drilled the plug on 7-inch casing which had been cemented at 9,400 feet, over total depth of 9,435 feet, and was preparing to make a production test.

East Scurry Test Making Progress

C. L. Norworthy, Jr., No. 1 Feldman, Central-East Scurry county wildcat 10 miles east of Snyder, and 660 feet from north and east lines of section 63, block 3, H&TC survey, had reached 6,527 feet in shale, sand and lime streaks and was making more hole.

Stepout Announced For South Sterling

York & Harper, Inc., and J. P. Gibbins No. 4 L. C. Clark is to be a stepout from production in the Clark-San Andres field of Southeast Sterling County. No. 4 Clark is to be a 2,000-foot cable tool venture, 1,756 feet from east and 2,993 feet from north lines of section 6, block A, R. R. Wade survey. That makes it 12 miles west of Water Valley.

Varied Church Activity Extends To Education And Youth Service

Big Spring church activity has long since ceased to be merely a gathering together of the faithful on the Lord's Day. Today, it's complicated and varied. Modern day churches present to the public a variety of interests, hoping they may overcome the great competition which comes from what may be termed as "wordly" activities.

Reading rooms and libraries are maintained. Lectures and special entertainments have become a part of the church calendar. Radio programs are presented weekly and daily, some are produced by local congregations and others originate at the state and national headquarters of various denominations. There are all-church nights devoted to fellowship and study. One of the larger churches sponsors what is known as a "chair sleeve" Sunday school which is held on Sunday afternoon and includes a motion picture production. Special bulletins and literature are delivered to church homes regularly. Open air services are held by one congregation.

Blue Cross Official To Explain Plan At County Fair

George Walters, district Blue Cross insurance representative from Midland, is to appear daily at the Howard county Fair, explaining advantages of Blue Cross membership to Farm Bureau families. Walters will explain the cooperative insurance program from the Farm Bureau booth at the Fair grounds. An enrollment program is being held in connection with the Farm Bureau membership drive during the month of October. Any Farm Bureau member can obtain the Blue Cross insurance coverage, Walters said.

Burleson Announces Opening Of New Welding Shop Here

E. W. Burleson, who traces his experience in welding and machine work back 29 years in Big Spring, is announcing opening of his new shop at 1192 W. 3rd. In a new building especially designed for its purposes, Burleson is specializing in his welding facilities. He has been in business for himself here for two years, but previously he worked as a machinist and welder in shops here. Burleson also said that his concern would specialize as a general "fit-it" shop. He got started in that field and has never abandoned jobs. Another specialty will be trailer hitchs choice line standards, etc.

N'West Mitchell Flows 43 Bbls Hour On Test

Standard Oil Co. of Texas No. 1 Dunn, prospective wildcat discovery from the Canyon lime of the Pennsylvania in northwest Mitchell county, flowed 43 barrels of fluid hourly Saturday on a drillstem test. The section tested was from 7,594-7612 feet. The test was through perforations in the casing which is cemented at 7,673 feet. Gas was started flowing out in 35 minutes. A one half inch bottom hole choke was used. The well was flowed for five hours and averaged 43 barrels per hour.

50 FIRMS ARE PROCESSORS

Manufacturing and processing is a sizeable industry in Big Spring and Howard county. Approximately 50 firms are engaged in producing or processing products. These employ an estimated 500 people. Annual payroll approximates \$1,750,000. Value added by manufacture in the neighborhood of \$7,000,000. Gross operations probably exceed \$22,000,000 per year.

\$1,750,000 Annually Goes To Manufacturing Payrolls

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Loss Of Horses Caused Family To Settle Here

An apparent horse theft served as a blessing to the W. B. Allen family, according to Mrs. T. R. Lovelace. In August, 1892, Mrs. Lovelace, her parents, a brother, Ed Allen of Big Spring, and two sisters, Mrs. Walter King of Stephenville, and Mrs. J. P. Meador of Big Spring, arrived in the Big Spring area.

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George Walters, district Blue Cross insurance representative from Midland, is to appear daily at the Howard county Fair, explaining advantages of Blue Cross membership to Farm Bureau families. Walters will explain the cooperative insurance program from the Farm Bureau booth at the Fair grounds. An enrollment program is being held in connection with the Farm Bureau membership drive during the month of October. Any Farm Bureau member can obtain the Blue Cross insurance coverage, Walters said.

Burleson Announces Opening Of New Welding Shop Here

E. W. Burleson, who traces his experience in welding and machine work back 29 years in Big Spring, is announcing opening of his new shop at 1192 W. 3rd. In a new building especially designed for its purposes, Burleson is specializing in his welding facilities. He has been in business for himself here for two years, but previously he worked as a machinist and welder in shops here. Burleson also said that his concern would specialize as a general "fit-it" shop. He got started in that field and has never abandoned jobs. Another specialty will be trailer hitchs choice line standards, etc.

Hillsboro Junior College Aid Denied

HILLSBORO, Oct. 1 (AP)—A proposal for county support of Hillsboro Junior College was rejected, 1103 to 965, unofficial returns showed Friday. Officials of the school had asked county help because the city supported school was losing money. Read Dawson, president of the college, said it is expected to close at the end of this year.

Humble Outpost Is Due Sharon Ridge

Humble Oil & Refining Company has filed an application with the Railroad Commission of Texas requesting a permit to drill a 7,000-foot project to explore the Canyon lime reef in the Sharon Ridge-Canyon field of Southwest Scurry County. Drilling with rotary tools will get under way in the near future. It will be 14 miles southwest of Snyder, and 660 feet from south and west lines of section 163, block 97, H&TC survey.

Opening Of New Mathis Studios Will Coincide With Centennial

Hugh Mathis is timing the opening of his new studios to coincide with the Big Spring centennial date on Monday. In new quarters at 311 Rannels that quadruple space, Mathis has completely remodeled the interior to meet specifications along modern lines. Sweeping curves for front walls and counters add to the cozy interior decorations, with rich yellow and reds in lam nades and furnishings, blend in the pleasant gray background. Use of potted flowers on the partition separating the waiting space and the covey for showing proofs, and again atop the office wall, add an unusual touch.

Shaw's Jewelry Is Celebrating 35 Years In Texas

Thirty-five years in Texas are being celebrated by Shaw's Jewelry here and in its seven other stores in the state. The company had its start in a small shop in Dallas 35 years ago from this it grew into a larger store, then opened a big outlet in Fort Worth. Steadily, it has grown until today it also has stores in several other states. Shaw's here has been active since 1939. For seven out of the 10 years, Joe Blum has been the Big Spring manager.

Transfer Of Officials Listed By Continental

Transfer of two members of the West Texas production field staff has been announced by Continental Oil company. Guy Stephenson, formerly drilling foreman at Wichita Falls, has been transferred to Big Spring as drilling foreman of the West Texas district. D. F. Jacobs, who was assistant district superintendent of the West Texas district here, has been moved to Hobbs, N. M., as assistant district superintendent of the New Mexico district.

Fort Worth Star Telegram Morning Delivery 7 Days Weekly

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TRY US FOR A GOOD HOME COOKED MEAL
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Plenty of Cold Beer and Soft Drinks
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Hamilton Field To Continue Operating

Despite the fact that four of the eight planes lost in the Tuesday night fire here belonged to the management, Hamilton Field will continue to operate.

That statement came Saturday from Cecil Hamilton, who counted a new four-place Piper Clipper, a PA-11, a J-3 and a BT-13 among his losses.

Other craft ruined in the blaze were owned by Travis Griffin, Chickasha, Okla.; Howard, Lord, A. C. Wood and R. E. Bates.

Griffin, who flew his plane in from Oklahoma, the afternoon of the fire, owned a Taylorcraft. Loyd had a Piper trainers as did Wood while Bates' plane was a two-cylinder Welch.

Two of Hamilton's planes were insured along with those belonging to Wood and Griffin.

Hamilton owned a BT-13 which was in the hangar that caught fire. Hamilton said he had leased a plane, a PA-11, from D. W. Veager for use at the port.

Around \$9,000 in damages resulted from loss of planes alone, Hamilton stated. The hangar was covered by insurance.

Final plans will be developed today for the Fly-In Breakfast affair on Tuesday, Good Neighbor Day of the Centennial. Jack Cook, chairman of the chamber of commerce aviation committee, said that the event had been well advertised by mail, aerocades, and other means. Approximately 100 private planes are expected. Breakfast, buffet style at the Airport Cafe, is planned for 200 individuals from 8 a. m. to 11 a. m. The committee will furnish free transportation to town so that pilots may take in Centennial activities. They will be conveyed back to the port for their take-offs.

Wednesday four F-52s are due along with a dozen AT-6s from Goodfellow Field. The F-52 is a twin Mustang craft, one of the fastest propeller-driven craft in existence. The Goodfellow Field flight will demonstrate precision flying overhead. A B-36, one of the six-engine giants, will circle overhead for 30 minutes Wednesday during the military parade.

Saturday the chamber of commerce aviation committee will participate in the dedication of Pioneer Air Lines reproduction of the Big Spring post office mural and will entertain dignitaries and visitors from Abilene at a luncheon.

The Munny terminal is only about two weeks away from completion. Jack Cook, Munny manager, said that it was probable it would be in full use by Nov. 1 at the latest.

Farmers Of County Still Awaiting Braceros' Arrival

Howard county farmers were still waiting Saturday for the arrival of the first cotton harvest laborers from Mexico.

Farm Bureau representatives in Chihuahua City, Mexico, reported late Friday that 375 of the workers should be ready to leave that city late today, enroute to El Paso and the Howard county cotton fields.

Mexican authorities had promised that the workers would be processed Sunday. Dale Puckett, who is in Chihuahua, said in a telephone conversation to County Agent Durward Lewter.

If all processing is completed on schedule the immigrants should arrive here late Monday or early Tuesday, Lewter said. Trucks will pick the laborers up at the Mexican border and transport them to Big Spring for distribution to farmers here.

Puckett has been in El Paso and Chihuahua City for the past two weeks, making arrangements for securing the immigrant labor for this area. Howard county farmers have been promised a total of 1,200 cotton pickers, Puckett said.

Cotton harvest has been continuing here in spite of a labor shortage. Big Spring growers had gained 3,800 bales at the end of the week.

The Texas Employment Commission reported unfilled orders for some 3,000 laborers to continue the harvest.

Military Training Is Available To Enlisted Reservists

Enlisted reservists without prior service may now be placed on active duty for basis military training.

Col. R. R. Loudon, unit instructor of the ORC has announced that enlisted reservists may undergo the training at regular Army posts. Enlistment in the Army reserve corps for assignment to the 471st station complement here is open to men without prior military training.

Those who volunteer for this training will be called to active duty and will receive the same training course as that given by the regular army trainees during the period of active duty.

First basic military training classes will begin Nov. 1. Subsequent courses will be scheduled in keeping with the number of applications. While reservists are on active duty, they will receive same pay, allowances and privileges given regular Army trainees. Those interested may contact Lt. Col. Ralph W. Baker here, or Col. Loudon at airport No. 2 at Midland.

Flood Of 1902 City's Worst

Wet weather is not an annual nuisance in Big Spring, but the city has found itself possessed with a heavy surplus of water on several occasions.

Big rains are something to be remembered, and there probably is not a living resident of the city who was here in 1902 who does not recall some details of the great flood of that year.

According to actual records, water stood several feet deep in the T&P railroad yards, and some of the water in the elements produced a deluge of 2.15 inches in less than half an hour. Runoffs of water were particularly hard hit, and the Settles had water coursing through its lobby, with a collection several feet deep in the basement.

Other big rains came along on Sept. 2, 1922 and June 3, 1928. The T&P installations and business houses along first street caught the bulk of the high water again.

The 1933 downpour, however, sent water into a number of business establishments located far above the railroad. The swift attack from the elements produced a deluge of 2.15 inches in less than half an hour. Runoffs of water were particularly hard hit, and the Settles had water coursing through its lobby, with a collection several feet deep in the basement.

Sweetwater Woman Found Shot To Death

SWEETWATER, Oct. 1. (AP)—Mrs. Anna Kohout, 29, was found shot to death and her husband, Louis J. Kohout, 24, was found critically wounded in a tourist court early today.

Kohout is a parking meter installation man. The couple had been in Sweetwater a few days. Their former address was not disclosed.



CONVICT LEAVES FOR TEXAS TO HEAR CANTATA — Frank Grandstaff (center) life-terminer who wrote a cantata about Big Spring, Tex., leaves the Tennessee state prison at Nashville for a week's freedom at the Big Spring Centennial. He is flanked by Earl (Shine) Phillips (left) whose book inspired the composition, and Howard county (Tex.) sheriff R. E. (Bob) Wolf of Big Spring. Grandstaff wrote the cantata on the walls of his solitary confinement cell. He is in prison as an habitual criminal. (AP Wirephoto)

CENTENNIAL

Continued from Page One

program will dedicate a new rustic marker which relates the whole background of a unique centennial affair. That is, that Capt. R. B. Marcy, U. S. Army, wrote of his encounter of the great watering place on October 3, 1849.

Then, the old-timers go into their reunion, with dancing, fiddling, and enjoying of a vast picnic supper.

The big show, "Centurama," opens at 7:30 p.m., when a cast of 500 presents a colorful pageant of Big Spring's history. Tickets were selling at a brisk pace for this attraction, and there were indications that here, too, a capacity crowd might be on hand, even though the open-air arena seats some 6,500 persons.

The Queen's Ball is also Monday night, following the Centurama. Then come programs built on programs throughout the week, with special days designated, special events arranged, and special parades staged to accentuate the whole affair.

Downtown windows sported pioneer displays; the historical museum was open; such mementoes as wooden nickels, souvenir certificates and souvenir programs were being snapped up.

Through it all was the bustle of a carnival, the thrill of a circus, the excitement of a county fair. It was all these rolled into one. It was Big Spring's affair of a century, and it was starting off with the proverbial bang.

Sheriff Denies Coleman Forced To Admit Killing

KOUNTZE, Tex., Oct. 1. (AP)—The state struck back today at Darius Golemon's claim that he was beaten and threatened into confessing he killed Mrs. Cloyce Elouise Twitchell.

The 25-year-old Hardin County oil worker, testifying "last night," said he was beaten, kicked and clawed by five officers. He said he didn't sign the confession until Sheriff A. D. (Red) Lindsey told him he had to or "I'll hang you and call it suicide."

Today the state put Lindsey on the stand and the sheriff denied categorically that he or any other officer had mistreated the handsome, slender defendant.

Then the state put Dr. W. J. Poshatske of Silsbee on the stand. Dr. Poshatske examined Golemon shortly after his arrest.

The physician testified he examined Golemon carefully and even had him strip naked—and saw nothing to indicate mistreatment. He said further that Golemon protested that there was nothing wrong and that the examination was not necessary.

Dr. Poshatske also testified he examined Alex Levinsky, already given the death sentence in the slaying, and found nothing wrong with him.

Mrs. Twitchell was killed Sept. 28, 1948. Her body was not found until some time later. The state claims Golemon and Levinsky killed her after she had given them a ride.

Golemon was called back to the stand today and described the alleged mistreatment again.

The defense put W. Gatewood, Houston Post Staff member, and Owen Johnson, Houston Post photographer, on the stand.

Both testified a Hardin County deputy sheriff banned pictures and Golemon was asked if he might take a picture of Golemon soon after his arrest. The defense contends the pictures were banned because of fear they would show bruises.

\$358.50 Collected For Local VFW Iron Lung Fund

The VFW Iron Lung fund is climbing slowly but steadily. Saturday the total had increased by \$98.50 to send the aggregate to \$358.50.

Both the VFW and the junior chamber of commerce are combining efforts in a public appeal for funds to finance a second mechanical respirator for the city.

It is estimated that the cost of the project will be \$2,200. No concerted solicitation is anticipated. The purchase of the first iron lung, which has given yeoman service, was made possible by appeals through the Herald. People voluntarily contributed something like \$2,600. This has been sufficient not only for the purchase, but also for maintenance.

During the past summer, there were occasions when more than one respirator was desperately needed.

Among the latest donors are Big Spring Credit Women's club, \$25; Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Currie, \$20; T. S. Currie, Jr., Elliott's Apartment Center, Pauline Sullivan Francis, \$10 each; Mrs. E. W. Love, \$10; Mrs. E. Sorrels, \$5 each; Mrs. Jean Hughes Wood \$2; Mrs. H. H. Smith, \$1.50.

Checks should be made to the VFW Iron Lung Fund and may be brought to or left at the Herald, or KBST, or given to any VFW or junior chamber members.



ENGINEER — Supervising the construction of the six million dollar Veterans Administration hospital in Big Spring is Louis G. Bradley. He has been project engineer for the U. S. Corps of Engineers, coming here late in 1947 to make preliminary arrangements and remaining to see the gigantic project materialize. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

Knott Boy Succumbs To Diphtheria In Hospital Saturday

Diphtheria claimed the life of a three-year old boy here Saturday.

Ben Ray Ross, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde C. Ross of Knott, died at a hospital an hour and a half after he was brought here for treatment. His condition was so serious that efforts to stay effects of the disease were futile.

His sister, Julia, was under treatment and observation; Ben Ray was born Jan. 10, 1946. His father is an instructor in the Knott school. The body is to be sent overseas today by Eberly Funeral home to the Herndon-Cornelius chapel in Hope, Ark. Rites will be held there Monday afternoon with Church of Christ and Baptist ministers officiating.

Survivors include his parents, one sister, Julia, and one brother, John Lee Ross.

Local Pythians Set Mark In Growth

During the past year, the local Order of Knights of Pythias was recognized as leading the state for increase in membership and activity.

Carl Grooms is chairman of the order for the lodge which was originally organized in Big Spring in 1882. Active during most of the succeeding years, the lodge still operates under its original charter and was the 42nd group to be organized in Texas. In 1884 during the Civil War, a special act of Congress brought the organization into existence.

Local knights have their own castle hall, which is free from debt and contribute to such civic projects as the blood bank. They also support the order's orphanage at Weatherford.

Paul Darrow, W. B. Holland, J. O. Tynes, Eddie Polacek and Johnny Underwood are serving as present officers. H. M. Baird is the present district deputy. San Angelo, Midland, Odessa, Pecos and Lamesa groups are in this district.

Organization of the Doves, a special order within the Knights of Pythias, was launched here in September.

Coahoma Youth Goes To Lackland AFB

Pvt. Jimmie McCutchan, 17, son of Mrs. R. L. McCutchan, Coahoma, has reported to Lackland AFB, San Antonio. After 13 weeks of basic training he will be ready for assignment in specialized work.

MUST LOOK TO NEXT CENTURY Development Of Celebration Has Gone Beyond First Aims

Vast majority of the recommendations of a centennial committee of the chamber of commerce have been and are being effected.

The report, submitted in January, had been endorsed by the chamber directorate. Envisioning a centennial commemoration as something that should involve all the community, the report recommended the creation of a "centennial commission broad enough in membership to embrace the basic interests of all the community and charged with the responsibility of beginning soon to plan and ultimately to effect a 'spring' centennial in its entirety—in finance, activity and improvement."

This is precisely what was done, and the Centennial association (or commission) was handed the ball in February and has carried it brilliantly since.

The original report suggested three major points.

One was to commemorate the discovery of the spring by restoring it as a historical shrine, make it accessible and to erect a suitable marker or plaque on the spot.

Another was to "recall the history of the area by pageant, massed and well staged, by a historical parade involving many agencies," by centennial period of a week; by existing aid of institutions, organizations and churches; by compilation of comprehensive historical data. Centurama, involving 500 people, will be the pageant far bigger than envisioned. There will be five parades instead of one. The Centennial association has enlisted aid of practically every segment of the community, and the Herald today is making an effort to present a compilation of historical facts in a myriad of areas of endeavor.

The third point was to "look ahead to the second century" through a general inventory of basic human and material resources, to establish broad objectives, develop a program which will employ all interests of the population, and to "create understanding among people that prosperity and progress are not inexhaustible unless replenished by the objects of prosperity and progress."

These are the things which are intended to be the result of the Centennial week. The gigantic celebration is in reality a pointer to the history, the resources, the possibilities. If it is used, the Centennial can be a stepping stone to the third and perhaps the most important point.

New R&R Drive-In Theatre Will Be Constructed Here

Announcement of plans to construct a new drive-in theatre was made Saturday by the R&R theatres.

J. Y. Robb said that a lease contract had been completed between his company and the Texas & Pacific Railway company for a large tract on highway 87 south of town. The site is east of the highway, and just south of the Scurry street Y intersection.

Robb said that plans are in the making for the most modern type drive-in, with every convenience associated with the newest design of such theatres. It will be of 600-car capacity. Actual date of starting construction has not been determined, as plans for structures that might be adjacent to the theatre lot are still under consideration.

The drive-in will be the fifth R&R showhouse in operation here. Others are the Ritz, State, Lyric and Rio.

Anthracite Coal Miners Go Back To Work Monday

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 1. (AP)—A flame of relief flickered today in the nation's strike-stripped coal bins.

Its glow heralded warmth only to householders in the anthracite-producing northeastern states.

Pennsylvania's hard coal miners go to the pits Monday on orders of their leader, John L. Lewis.

Coal-dependent industries and homes in other sections will still have to depend largely on the bituminous supply unearthed by the United Mine Workers before they launched their "no day week" Sept. 19.

That stockpile is fairly high—48 days' worth by normal reckoning. It promises to last longer than that—depending on how long the CIO United Steelworkers carry on their day-old shutdown of the coal-gobbling steel industry.

Helping to stave off rapid and complete depletion of the above-ground supply will be the return of 22,000 soft coal miners who work east of the Mississippi. Lewis included them in his return-to-work command.

But the bulk of the bituminous miners—nearly 400,000 UMW members who dig in the coal-rich bituminous belts in the north and southern states—will stay above ground.

The UMW miners refused to work after payments under the union's welfare fund were suspended. The fund's trustees include Lewis and other UMW leaders.

Helping to stave off rapid and complete depletion of the above-ground supply will be the return of 22,000 soft coal miners who work east of the Mississippi. Lewis included them in his return-to-work command.

UMW and northern and western operators representatives met on Oct. 1 at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. They have been haggling since last June over a new contract. Violence which flared sporadically during the week dried up.

AEC To Speed Production Of Atomic Power

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1. (AP)—An all-out gamble for "enormous stakes"—the production of atomic power for airplanes and submarines—may be a major Atomic Energy Commission answer to Russia's possession of the A-bomb, it was indicated today.

The AEC is known to have under discussion with the Senate-Atomic Energy Committee proposals to expand and speed up the construction of reactors—atomic piles—aimed at developing aerial and undersea power plants.

Involved are what a preposed report of the Senate-Atomic Energy Committee on its investigation of commission operations called "enormous stakes."

The document, which said that Sen. Hickenlooper (R-Iowa) failed to prove his "incredible mismanagement" charges against the AEC chairman David E. Lilienthal, represents the views of committee chairman McMahon (D-Conn.) and Vice-Chairman Durham (D-N.C.).

Hickenlooper and Sen. Knowland (R-Calif.) protested that the draft does not reflect majority opinion of the committee on its lengthy inquiry into AEC management.

There was every sign, however, that they agreed with McMahon and Durham in the latter's criticism of what they called the commission's "overslow" development of the reactor program.

Authors of the report noted that one pound of U-235, material used in producing atomic explosions, "has a potential fuel value, if it can be tapped equal to many hundred thousands of tons of coal."

The authors left unmentioned the obvious value of harnessing a fuel which might eliminate the heavy loading of airplanes with gasoline and permit almost unlimited ranges for submarines and ships without refueling.

The proposed report made it clear, however, that a tremendous gamble is involved. Disrupting the reactor program, it said:

"The results may conceivably range anywhere from startling progress to expensive radiation accidents, or even both."

Woman Killed In Road Mishap South Of Colorado City

COLORADO CITY, Oct. 1. (AP)—One woman was killed and two men were critically injured in a car-truck crash 24 miles south of here at 7:40 o'clock Saturday morning.

Killed was Mrs. Nina Grace Walton, 24, of Snyder. Critically injured were Porter R. Riley, 32, and H. B. Thurman, 32, also of Snyder. The three were in a 1949 Ford which rammed into the rear of a truck driven by O. T. Sawyers of Rock Lee.

In the truck with Sawyers were Kermit Hardcastle, S. G. Jeffreys, B. J. Jeffreys, and John Cowan. Cowan suffered a minor head injury. None of the five in the truck were hospitalized.

Highway Patrolman O. D. Lewis and Sheriff J. N. Narrell investigated the accident. Both the truck and the car were proceeding north on Highway 268. Apparently the truck, a 1937 Ford, had slowed down to turn off the road when the collision occurred.

Both vehicles were demolished. Services for Mrs. Walton were incomplete late today but probably will be held in Merkel Sunday. The woman's mother said she and the two men had left Snyder about 5:15 o'clock Saturday morning.

Survivors include a daughter, Dorothy Faye, 6; the parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Price of Snyder; four brothers, Woodrow and J. H. Price, Jr., of Corpus Christi, and W. H. and Leonard Price of Colorado City; four sisters, Mrs. Elbe Clayton, Lillie Model Price, Wanda Sue Price, and Johnnie Lee Price of Snyder.

The body is at Kiker and Sons Funeral home. A Kiker ambulance brought the woman and the two injured men here. Riley and Thurman are at C. L. Root Hospital.

THE WEEK

Big Spring people "to give that last ounce of cooperation to put this big affair over. The people of this city and county have earned a reputation for putting over whatever they attempt. I know they won't fail on this important job by working and attending."

Contributions are beginning to pour in for the VFW Iron Lung Fund campaign. The appeal is to raise enough to purchase a second respirator for the city. Saturday \$358 had been raised. The amount is \$2,200. If you haven't yours, you may mail your check to the Herald, made payable to the VFW Iron Lung Fund.

Brick masons have attempted something unique for Centennial week. In connection with suppliers, they have gone to a great deal of expense and trouble to provide a big display of types of masonry and materials. It is at 150 E. 2nd street. You would enjoy seeing it this week.

Pioneers used to tell how disagreements were settled with shooting irons in the old days. Violence unfortunately hasn't disappeared since then. Two murders were committed in Big Spring last week, one of them unsolved.

Fire seems to dog the trail of the Hamilton Field airport. Just before Cecil Hamilton acquired the field two years ago, flames consumed 14 planes. Last week eight planes were destroyed. But it will keep right on operating.

Big Spring schools will have the health nurse for the first time this year. Provisions by the state foundation program will make possible the addition of this service.

Negro Residents Form Clubs To Back Civic Jobs

During the past two years, over 50 Negro residents of Big Spring, have become active in civic affairs through three organized clubs. There are two women's clubs, the Ever-Ready Civic and Art Club and the A. B. Dornett Civic and Art Club, and a Business Men's Club. One of the main projects of the clubs has been the promotion of a Negro park.

Members of the Ever-Ready Civic and Art Club have state and national federation affiliations. Rosalee Stewart is the president, Clemmie Johnson, secretary, and Lucy Bell Robinson, treasurer. Organized in April, 1948, the club has a present membership of 19. Sewing and social sessions are held the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Ida Mae Sewell is president, Hazel Merritt, secretary, and Sady Shaw, treasurer, of the A. B. Dornett Civic and Art Club, which was organized this year. Approximately two dozen members meet every Thursday for social and sewing sessions.

W. D. Mott is president of the Business Men's Club. Charlie Merritt is secretary, and Tommy Biggs, treasurer. Current project for the 18 members is the promotion of Boy Scout work. They meet every Tuesday.

Cotton Ginnings are Beginning to Hit a White-hot Tappan

Cotton ginnings are beginning to hit a white-hot tappan. The rate has jumped up to 500 bales per day over the county and will be more than this during this week. The aggregate brought to gin to date is around 6,000 gins, possibly less than one-eighth of the total anticipated crop.

PUBLIC RECORDS

Building Permits
J. W. Davis to construct addition to building at 301 E. 2nd street, \$500.
Marie Morrison to construct addition to residence at 1101 W. 7th street, \$100.
J. G. Fambell to remodel residence at 200 Johnson street, \$400.
The Myers to move building through city, \$1,000.
Hightower-Bartlett company to build wharf at 200 Johnson street, \$1,500.

BIG SPRING
100 YEARS YOUNG
TODAY!

We Are Proud
Of The Part We Have
Played In The Big Spring
Story

Eason Bros. Garage
507 W. 3rd Phone 2302

Tropical Storm

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1. (AP)—The New Orleans Weather Bureau reported tonight a tropical storm was forming in the southwest Gulf of Mexico 200 miles west-southwest of Merida, Mexico.

WEATHER

BIG SPRING AND VICINITY: Fair to clear, tonight, Monday, partly cloudy, some light rain.

High today 87, low tonight 67, high tomorrow 89.

Highest temperature this date, 100 in 1918; lowest, 34 in 1913, maximum rainfall this date, 2.36 in 1928.

WEEKLY RECORD: Clear, 58 to 82, Sunday and Monday, cloudy, Fairbanks Monday.

EAST TEXAS—Partly cloudy, cool, and mostly cloudy with rain east portion Sunday and Monday. Warmest Sunday night. Fresh to strong northwesterly winds on the coast.

CITY	TEMPERATURES	Max	Min
Abilene	83	58
Amarillo	78	55
Big Spring	87	67
Chickasha	82	62
El Paso	80	58
Ft. Worth	82	62
Galveston	81	61
San Antonio	82	62
New York	75	55
San Francisco	62	52
St. Louis	74	54
San Jose	75	55

Sun sets today at 6:30 p. m., rises Monday at 6:47 a. m.

Porkers Upset Christians In First S'West Battle

Berry Shaded By Don Logue

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Oct. 1. —Stucky Don Logue, sophomore quarterback who was supposed to be crippled, and a terrific Arkansas line routed Texas-Christians University, 27 to 7, in a Southwest Conference football game here today.

A Fayetteville boy who had practiced only two days this week because of a groin injury, Logue completely out-dazzled the Christians' highly-touted Lindy Berry when it counted most as he passed for two touchdowns and ran for the other two.

A crowd of about 16,000 watched as Logue called and executed plays that produced two touchdowns in the first quarter and two more in the fourth. Two apparent touchdowns for the winners were nullified by penalties.

Arkansas' heretofore poor pass defense was superb today, allowing the loose-armed Berry and Dan Wilde to complete only seven of 24 tosses. Four of Berry's flips were intercepted.

With two to seven Razorbacks bearing down on him nearly every time, Berry had to hurry his passes too much to be accurate, several times he was trapped for long losses.

Even so, Berry was the heart of the Frog offense, running with the ball 13 times for a net of 26 yards, and completing seven of 22 passes for 86 yards.

Texas Christian led in first downs 14 to 9, and in passing 89 yards to 46, but on the ground Arkansas netted 156 while holding the Frogs to 62. Leon (Muscles) Campbell made 85 of Arkansas rushing yards on 17 carries and it was he who ran for the called back T-Ds.

The game was only seven minutes old when Logue, who completed four of nine passes for the day, chunked 15 yards to End Bill Hix for the first touchdown. Three and a half minutes later, after Louis Schaufele intercepted one of Berry's throws, the Porker quarterback jumped-passed five yards to south End Pat Summerville for another six-pointer.

Berry, running for 20 yards and passing for 28, led an 80 yard TCU drive late in the second quarter. John Merton crashing over from the two.

Logue went over again in the fourth quarter, sneaking over from a yard out for one tally and skirting end ten yards for the other.

Big Spring (Texas) Herald, Sun., Oct. 2, 1949

LOOKING 'EM OVER

With Tommy Hart

The rumor is rampant in Midland that Pat Stacey won't return as pilot-part owner of the Big Spring baseball club in 1950. . . . Since the Irishman is busy in Corpus Christi at the present time, and isn't in a position to confirm or deny that story, we'll toss it to the readers and let them engage in a guessing game. . . . Stacey has made a little money in each of his three years of operation here but there's no more uncertain business than baseball. . . . The Big Spring ball orchard will get not only a flag pole on which to hoist its 1949 Longhorn League pennant but a plaque planted at the base of the upright which will identify each member of the Bronco team. . . . Julio Ramos, the Bronco leftie, will be wearing the livery of the Havana Cubans in the Florida International league in 1950. . . . At least, he's been purchased by the Islanders. . . . When the Corpus Christi Aces put into town the other evening, they had been propagandized by Bill Gann, the field boss, who maintained the Cubans couldn't play ball under pressure. . . . So the Aces took the field with a world of confidence. . . . A \$50,000 price tag has been placed on George (Lefty) Davis, Corpus leftie, who was supposed to work against the Hosses in the opening game but didn't because of an upper stomach. . . . That figure is being asked by Owner George Schepps, who says Davis will be in the majors in two or three years.

If Davis is worth 50 gees, then Bert Garcia, the Bronco right-hander, should be valued at around 100 grand. . . . Havana, sister club of the Bronco, lost four straight games to Tampa in the Florida International league playoffs after leading the regular play. . . . The Cubans were blanked their last three starts. . . . Justo Aspiagui, ex-Bronco, collected a two-run single in the opening game but Tampa went 14 innings to win. . . . Gumbo Helba, another ex-Hoss, didn't make an appearance in the series.

Corpus Fans Paid More To See Games

Corpus fans had to pay more to see their playoff games than did local followers. The management asked \$1.15 for grandstand space, \$1.25 for reserved seats while box seats sold for \$1.50 and bleacher seats for 85 cents. . . . Locally, the price was \$1 for general admission and an additional charge for box seats. . . . Bud Worsham, the Sweetwater scribe, has suddenly become fascinated with the suggestion that the Longhorn League directors are planning to do something to curb the importation of Cuban players into the league, a possibility this corner discussed a month ago. . . . We suggest to Bud he recommend to the Sweetwater baseball management that it get some first rate players, rather than try and cheapen the caliber of league play. . . . Texas league representatives hold a 15-11 edge in Dixie Series activity with Southern Association champions. . . . Including playoff games, attendance at Big Spring Bronco home contests this year amounted to a robust 72,472 paid, far and away the best in history. . . . Glen Burroughs, who played in an all-star basketball game here as a member of the Hardin-Simmons team two years ago, has been named freshman coach at his alma mater. . . . He's from Coleman. . . . Does everyone know that Bobby Eggan, the former Big Spring fly chaser, is going to get his chance with Chattanooga in the Southern Association next season? . . . Bobby Feller, the Cleveland hurler, has a 24-27 win-loss record in games against the New York Yankees. . . . Shirley Robbins, country club pro, and J. R. Farmer, local amateur, are taking part in the West Texas Open golf tournament at Amarillo, which extends through today.

COAHOMA CANINES DEFEAT BUFFALOES

STANTON, Oct. 1. — Coahoma's Bulldogs turned back the Stanton Buffaloes, 19-7, here Friday night in the opening District 8B football game for both teams.

Coahoma broke into the scoring column in the first two minutes of play when Bobby Cathey ripped over tackle from two yards out. R. J. Echols added the point on a plunge.

Stanton fought the Bulldogs on even terms throughout the remainder of the half. Each team registered a TD in the third period. R. S. Higgins romped to pay dirt from the five yard line for Stanton and Whistle Lindsay added the point.

Ed Dickson intercepted a pass and went for a Bulldog six-pointer. The Buff pass had been thrown by Lindsay.

In the fourth round, Wendell Shive made victory certain for Coahoma with a 30-yard sprint across the double stripes. The development came with the final 30 seconds of play.

Each team registered a TD in the third period. R. S. Higgins romped to pay dirt from the five yard line for Stanton and Whistle Lindsay added the point.



STANDOUT—Aubrey Armistead (above), looked to advantage both on offense and defense for the Big Spring Steers football game with Lamesa here Friday night. Armistead caught one pass good for 36 yards. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

Forsan Bisons Rally To Gain 20 To 12 Win

FORSAN, Oct. 1.—Forsan's ambitious Buffaloes led by speedy Wayne Huestis, came on in the third quarter to defeat the Grandfalls Mustangs, 20-12, in an exhibition six-man football game played here Saturday night.

Huestis twice ran 65 yards for Forsan scores while Bobby Baker accounted for another on a ten-yard jaunt.

D. Cox and Cusick each scored six points for Grandfalls in first half play.

J. Y. Turnage was outstanding in line play for the Forsan club. J. Y. Turnage was outstanding in line play for the Forsan club.

James Suttles and Huestis added the extra points for the scrappy Bisons.

Thebert Camp, three-year letterman for Forsan, suffered a broken nose in the first quarter. Grandfalls, coached by Bud Wheeler, fielded an aggressive club that fought down to the final minute.

Thebert Camp, three-year letterman for Forsan, suffered a broken nose in the first quarter. Grandfalls, coached by Bud Wheeler, fielded an aggressive club that fought down to the final minute.

Yankees Come From Behind To Defeat Bossox, 5 To 4

Lindell Hits Homer In 8th

NEW YORK, Oct. 1. (AP)—Big Johnny Lindell's 400-foot blast into the gaping customers in left field in the eighth inning today shot the New York Yankees into a tie for the American League lead with one game to go on a throbbing 5-4 victory over the Boston Red Sox.

Lindell's awesome clutch off Joe Dobson backed up another eye-opening relief job by fireman Joe Page who once again stopped the brawny Red Sox in a 6-23 innings chore.

Trailing 4-0 in the early innings, the plucky Yanks made Joe DiMaggio Jay an afternoon long to be remembered by the 69,531 present by erupting against Mel Parnell in a game-tying rally. Two big hits by Joltin Joe helped chase Boston's 25-game winner.

Now it all hangs on one game to be played tomorrow in the Yankee Stadium.

Vie Paschi (20-10) is due to be the Yank's best bet for the big money game that will decide the league's world series entrant.

Marine Joe McCarthy of the Red Sox is expected to start Ellis Kinder, his 23-game winner with 13 consecutive victories.

The Yanks were trailing 4-0, in the fourth with DiMaggio who struck out Joe in the first inning, leading off Joe sliced a drive that bounced into the right field seats for a double and the Yank revival had started.

After that he was invincible. That left it all even when Lindell cracked a tremendous drive that must have landed 20 rows back in the lower left field seats.

ECHOLS IS STAR

Lamesa Tornadoes Decision Big Spring Steers, 20-7

The Lamesa Tornadoes, led by a gazelle by the name of Dick Echols, overpowered the Big Spring Steers, 20-7, here in a schoolboy football game Friday night in a game in which Carl Coleman's resident charges acquitted themselves quite admirably.

Lamesa was favored in all quarters. The Tornadoes had won three straight games before moving into Steer stadium and had all pistons primed for the Steers.

Amos Jones, the Longhorns' chief threat, was hobbled most of the way but Floyd (Pepper) Martin blossomed out as a sprinter to give the Tornadoes a busy time every now and then.

The Longhorns had their moment of glory in the third quarter, when they tied the count at 7-all. Carroll Cannon, who had grabbed a fumble out of the air around the Lamesa 45 and bur-

rowed his way to the 41, finally scored on a pass from Amos Jones from the seven after the Steer attack had threatened to wither and die around the 20.

Bobby Jack Gross booted the ball through the uprights for the seventh point.

Lamesa had tallied on the first play in the second quarter when Bob Hawkins stepped across from the one. That particular drive had started back on the Big Spring 49.

Amos Jones, the Longhorns' chief threat, was hobbled most of the way but Floyd (Pepper) Martin blossomed out as a sprinter to give the Tornadoes a busy time every now and then.

Zeeck led the Lamesa line on offense.

Outside of their scoring drive, the Steers moved within striking distance of the Tornado goal only once. That chance arrived late in Round Two when Armistead grabbed a pass and romped 36 yards to Lamesa's 25. The Steers moved nearly ten yards on four tries, electing not to throw a pass all the while, but couldn't quite get the required distance and the ball went over.

Score by quarters: LAMESA 6 7 7-20 BIG SPRING 0 0 0-7

Starting lineup: Lamesa—Phillips and Womack, ends; Adair and Pearson, tackles; Zeeck and Booth, guards; Hart, center; Hawkins, Echols, Dickson and Lattimore, backs.

Big Spring—Armistead and H. Jones, ends; Word and Fortenberry, tackles; Cunningham and Drake, guards; Axtens, center; Martin, A. Jones, Cannon and Tubbs, backs.

After Big Spring's tally in the third, the Tornadoes set to work again. Gross recovered, a Lamesa fumble at the middle field stripe but Hawkins intercepted a pass and returned it to the Steer 35. The Tornadoes were set back to the 40 on a penalty, one of eight they experienced during the evening, but immediately picked up 15 yards on a Steer violation.

With Echols doing most of the mail toting, the Tornadoes had a TD in five plays, with Echols doing the honors on the final run from one yard out.

Big Spring had time to return the ball to its own 38 before the quarter ran out. The Longhorns moved 11 yards before Jones lost five steps on a bobble he recovered. Eventually, Amos booted one to the Lamesa 30.

The Tornadoes got nowhere in the subsequent drive and Lattimore kicked away to the Big Spring 21. After losing 11 yards on a setback and a penalty, the Steers elected to boot away but Jones' kick was short, rolling out on the Steer 35. A power attack down the middle and off the ends gave the Tornadoes their last 1st score in a half dozen plays, Echols lugging the leather the last six strides for the TD. Lattimore booted the goal and it was 20-7.

In the final moments, the Tornadoes started throwing passes all over the lot but most of them proved erratic. The visitors weren't trying to build the score so much as to try their wings. They'll need their overhead game against tougher foes later on.

Aubrey Armistead looked to advantage in line play for Big Spring while Lee Axtens had his moments. Robert Adair and Bill

Sterling Gains 35-6 Victory

STERLING CITY, Oct. 1.—It took nearly two quarters for the Eagles to get moving but Sterling City crushed Merton, 35-6, in a District 8 six-man football game played here Friday night.

LeRoy Butler scored two touchdowns for Sterling in the first half and the tally stood at 14-0 when the first quarter ended.

Larry Glass and Duard Grossman added the points. In the third, Loy Mitchell turned in a 65-yard run for Sterling and added an extra point and a TD later.

Jim Lindsey added a fourth period score and Butler made the extra point for the War Birds.

E. L. Tankersly registered a six-pointer for Merton in the fourth round.

Sterling made 15 first downs to seven for the opposition. 265 yards rushing to 150 and had seven penetrations to three.

Army Rallies To Win, 42-7

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 1. —Army's football might and the weight of numbers routed Penn State 42 to 7 today after the losers had played the Cadets to a standstill through the first half.

The two halves were like two different games. Penn State won the first, 7 to 0, in a bruising ground battle. Then Army loosened up the state defense with Arnold Galiffa's sharpshooting passes and romped through a weakened defense.

The Lions scored on a six yard pass from Bill Luther to Owen Dougherty.

Halfway through the third period Galiffa sneaked over after his passes had put the ball in scoring position. Galiffa later tossed a 27-yard pass to Dan Foldherz on the three and Gil Stephenson put Army ahead.

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Middies Trip Bengals, 28-7

BAITIMORE, Oct. 1. —Navy bounced off the football deck today and trounced Princeton, 28-7, in its first victory in 13 games.

Sophomore Quarterback Bob Zastrow passed to a pair of touchdowns and bulled a foot through Princeton's matted line for a third score.

Fullback Russ McNeil smashed one yard for Princeton's only score after the Tigers recovered a Navy fumble 19-yards from the goal in

the first half.

Princeton's only score after the Tigers recovered a Navy fumble 19-yards from the goal in the first half.

Purdue Upset By Hawkeyes

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 1. —Iowa's Hawkeyes stopped three Purdue drives inside their 12-yard line today to win their Western Conference football opener, 21 to 7.

Purdue lost the ball seven times on fumbles.

The Iowans crossed Purdue's 30-yard line only three times but scored the goal stripe on timely passes by Quarterback Glenn Drain and some hard running by Fullback Don Riley.

All the scoring was clustered in the first half. Drain passed 28 yards to End Bob McKerrrie for the marker and 4 yards to End Jack Dittmer for another Fred

Drain scored first on a nine-yard plunge by Fullback John Kersey.

Cornell Subdues Colgate, 39-27

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 1. —Power-laden Cornell subdued a stubborn Colgate University eleven here today, 39-27, in a thrill-packed game that kept 20,000 spectators on edge throughout the afternoon.

Cornell scored in every quarter with Colgate pushing across two touchdowns in the fourth quarter and fighting hard until the end.

Lynn Chandross ran for two scores and Sonny Gradedius and Frank Waters made the others for MSC.

Glick's best throw was a 66-yard pass to end Horne Dibble. Glick and Bob Chick both tossed touchdown passes to Bob Carey.

The game marked a rejuvenation of MSC passing power. Last week, with it lacking, the Spartans lost to Michigan by a 7-3 score.

Marquette Loses To Spartan 11

EAST LANSING, Mich., Oct. 1. —Michigan State unleashed a spectacularly successful passing attack to overpower Marquette 48-7 in the 19th meeting between the traditional midwestern rivals here today.

A throng of 30,761 saw Michigan State surge through with an avalanche of aerially casted them boosted by senior quarterback Gene Girk.

The throwing accounted for three of the seven touchdowns and set up two others.

Lynn Chandross ran for two scores and Sonny Gradedius and Frank Waters made the others for MSC.

Glick's best throw was a 66-yard pass to end Horne Dibble. Glick and Bob Chick both tossed touchdown passes to Bob Carey.

Wildcats Beaten By Chattanooga

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 1. —Chattanooga whipped Abiege Christian College, 14-7, Friday night on two first half touchdowns.

The Texans counted their only tally in the third period. Alton Green going over from the six yard line. A pass, Jerry Mullins to L. Wilson, covered 21 yards and set up the play.

Chattanooga's victory was the second straight for Chattanooga and the second defeat in a row for Christian.

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Ask This Question

My neighbor recently told me he had bought a Mortgage Redemption Policy, so that his family would have a home paid for in the event he didn't live to pay for it himself. Can I have this protection from my present insurance, or do I have to take out additional insurance. If so, will you advise?

On any insurance problem, consult TATE, BRISTOW & HARRINGTON, Ground floor, Petroleum Bldg., Big Spring, Phone 1230

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Centennial CELEBRATION

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This week marks the 100th anniversary of the discovery of the "big spring" and the climax of a century of progress. This progress has been made possible by planning for the future. Our business is founded on future plans . . . through a sound, complete insurance plan. If you have not made these plans, see us now.

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Of Days Gone By •

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The Men's Store



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'Society' Of Yesteryear

Today's pictures of society and related news turns back the calendar, to give you a hint of what the picture pages might have looked like a number of years ago. Have a good look before reading identifying lines, to see how many people you might recognize.

1.—Most certainly a millinery display of outstanding mode and merit. Top row, Gertrude McIntyre, Jenny Jackson, Jessie Miller, Abbey Roberts; second row, Jennie Love, Fannie Miller, Mamie Estep.—Ewell; bottom row, Anna McIntyre, Opal Crawford.

2.—The picture for the wedding of Miss Agnes Van Gieson and Mr. John Renning M. Young.

3.—The wedding picture of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Buchanan. The ceremony was July 8, 1891, the couple moved to Howard county in 1894.

4.—Another nuptial photograph, that of Mr. and Mrs. Grant Burnett.



6

5.—A family gathering of a half-century ago. The picture was made in December, 1899, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Carter, 604 Runnels street.

6.—Family group: Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Mauldin, their daughter, Mary Ezzell, and Earl Ezzell at the age of two years, three months.

7.—Another bride-and-groom. Mr. and Mrs. Clint Ratliff, whose marriage took place in 1891. Ratliff later helped drill early oil wells in the Chalk area.

8.—"Three beauties of 1898" was the inscription on the back of this photograph. They are Mamie Talbot, Zoe Johnson and Mrs. Holland.

9.—Mrs. J. S. Winslow's singing class of 1893. Not all can be identified, but the group includes Mary Robinson, Mittie E. Barrett, Mrs. Cochran, Bell Boydston, Abbie Roberts, Julia Barrett, Laura Eddins, Jessie Burleson, Mabel Cochran, Mary Barrett, Monte Burleson, Delia Boydston and Sid Burleson.

10.—And these were beauties of a later generation. Top row, Mabel Moss, Maude Leeper, Sallie Jordan, Pattie Douthit, Vivian Johnson, Margaret Bainbridge. Lower row, Louise Wheaton, John Anna Birdwell, Lodea Evans, Emma Ward and Reba Orenbaum.

11.—This picture was identified by writing on the back as "Willie's girl friends in 1892." Suffice it to say that Willie Zinn had good taste.



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Big Spring Herald

Sunday, October 2, 1949

SECTION II

1849
1949
BIG
SPRING
STORY

Zale's salute BIG SPRING with unparalleled VALUES

Yes, Zale's salutes Big Spring with values. Unparalleled for 25 years, Zale's have been pacing the field with quality jewelry-priced sensationally low. We invite you to visit us during Centennial Week, and see the many outstanding values being offered by Zale's.

For West Texas' grandest celebration, be in Big Spring for the Centennial Celebration. The program includes: Centurama—City Amphitheatre, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 8 p. m.; Centennial Ball—Monday night, Music by Bob Willis; Square Dance Festival—Saturday, Music by Hoyle Nix; 5 Big Parades—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

Give her one of these smart looking Sweetheart expansion bracelets. Color of yellow gold. **\$2.95**

Daintily designed Music Powder Box to give her music with her make-up. **\$2.95**

The last word in Lone Star styling. gold-filled Texas cuff link set. **\$2.50**

Lustrous simulated pearls in 1, 2 or 3 strands with glittering rhinestone clasps. **\$1.00**

Intricately carved Western buckle set of gleaming sterling silver. **\$5.95**

Smart new expansion bracelets in colors to match watches of white, yellow or rose gold. **\$1.95**

America's leading silverware is represented at Zale's with their most popular patterns. The low, weekly payments now make it easy for you to enjoy fine sterling in your home. Pay as little as 50c weekly.

Priced for 4-piece place setting

A. Countess	\$10.64
B. Gorham—"King Edward"	\$18.25
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D. International—"Prelude"	\$15.38
E. Heirloom—"Damask Rose"	\$15.50

Graceful, gleaming sterling silver candle holders. Ideal for home or as a gift. **\$2.95**

Easy Terms

Sparkling bridal ensemble of 14K yellow or white gold set with 8 brilliant diamonds. **\$1.50** Weekly Terms

Striking simplicity in a wedding pair of 14K white or yellow gold set with fiery 1/2 carat diamond. **\$1.00** Weekly Terms

Heart-patterned bridal duo in 14K white or yellow gold. Engagement ring is set with diamond. **\$2.50** Weekly Terms

14 beautifully cut diamonds set in gorgeous flat-tail mountings of solid platinum. **\$5.00** Weekly Terms

Handsome Sweetheart set of 17-jewel Baylor studded with bright synthetic rubies and a wedding pair featuring 7 diamonds and 4 synthetic rubies. **\$75** Weekly Terms

Breathtaking diamond solitaire. Large emerald cut diamond with a baguette diamond on either side, platinum mounting. **\$2150** Weekly Terms

Only at Zale's could you find such rich, glowing beauty for so little. 18 brilliant diamonds set in mountings of 14-K white or yellow gold. **\$2.00 Weekly \$100.00**

NO MONEY DOWN

Truly an outstanding watch has America designed Baylor, with an eye-searing hand, stainless steel case, expansion band and jeweled movement. **50c Weekly \$12.95**

PRICES INCLUDE FEDERAL TAX	Daintily fashioned Baylor in lustrous rolled gold plated case. 17 jewels. \$19.75 Weekly	15-jewel Bulova in handsomely engraved rolled-gold plated case. \$29.75 Weekly	Lady's Bulova in delicately curved rolled-gold plated case with matching expansion bracelet. \$29.75 Weekly	Elgin De Luse in 10-K yellow gold-filled case. 17-jewel movement. Duro-Power mainspring. \$50.00 Weekly	Lady's 17-jewel Hamilton in slim, graceful gold-filled case. \$60.00 Weekly
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DINNERWARE

53-piece service for 8

Brightly colored floral pattern. Set includes: 8 cups, 8 saucers, 8 plates, 8 dinner plates, 8 cereal bowls, 8 soup bowls, 8 spoons, 8 serving spoons, 8 creamers, and 8 sugar bowls with lids. **\$15.95** Weekly

WM. ROGERS Silverplate by International Silver Co. "Memory" pattern

52-piece service for 8

- 8 Dinner Forks
- 8 Salad Forks
- 8 Dinner Knives
- 2 Serving Spoons
- 16 Teaspoons
- 1 Sugar Shell
- 8 Soup Spoons
- 1 Butter Knife

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East Fourth WMS "Week Of Prayer" Completed With Program On Friday

East Fourth WMS "Week of Prayer" programs were completed on Thursday and Friday. Mrs. Curtis Reynolds, mission chairman directed the activities.

Thursday's program began with the group singing "Nesth The Old Olive Tree." Mildred White directed a meditation period based on I Corinthians 16:41. "A Cluster of Stars" was represented by Mrs. Denver Yates, Mrs. O. Warren, Mrs. L. O. Johnston, Mrs. Barber and Mrs. D. P. Day.

"Follow The Gleam" was sung by Mrs. A. W. Page and Mrs. Curtis Reynolds, accompanied by Mrs. H. M. Jarratt. Prayers were offered by Mrs. Denver Yates and Mrs. J. C. Harmon.

"Gleams of the Lone Star in Texas" was the theme for Friday's program. Mrs. Jim Bennett presided. Mrs. Tom Buckner brought the meditation taken from John 8:12. Mrs. K. L. Kliek talked on the subject, "Lighting up Texas Through the Bright Star of Christian Education."

"From Darkness to Light" was the topic discussed by Mrs. Johnnie Harrison. "Thou Will Light My Candle" was the topic of a discussion by Mrs. Bill Sandridge. Mrs. R. J. Barton discussed and presented illustrations concerning the topic. "The Family Altar." Mrs. Jim Bennett discussed "Lighting up Texas Through the Gleams of Good Morals." "Reflections" was given by Mrs. J. S. Parks. Mrs. Curtis Reynolds closed the meeting.

Those present were Mrs. H. M. Jarratt, Mrs. J. S. Parks, Mrs. O. B. Warren, Mrs. O. R. Smith, Mrs. D. P. Day, Mrs. J. C. Harmon, Mrs. Denver Yates, Mrs. Jim Bennett, Mrs. Bill Sandridge, Mrs.

A. W. Page, Mrs. Curtis Reynolds, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Johnnie Harrison, Mrs. H. J. Barton, Mrs. Tom Buckner and Mrs. K. L. Kliek.

HI-TALK

By Dolores Franklin

The forty-niners were elected during this week and will take office Friday, October 7. City commissioners are: Amos Jones, mayor, Billy Tubbs, Jackie Little, Marilyn Miller, Luan Creighton. School board members include: President, Howard Washburn, vice president, June Cook, secretary, Wanda Lou Petty, superintendent, Howard Jones, principal, Paul Fortenberry, assistant principal, Jackie Jennings, Head Coach, Wayne Horne, assistant coach, Harold Rosson. Other school board members are: Mona Lue Walker, Donald Wren, Lee Axtens, and Ray McMurray. City manager is Floyd Martin, police chief, J. W. Drake, fire chief, Dallas Woods, police captain, Joe Miller, dog catcher, Doyle Mason. The school board appointed students to teach classes on Youth Day. Students to teach are: Dolores Franklin, Rita Faye Wright, Jimmy Montgomery, Carolyn Mills, Woody Woods, Kenneth Flew, Omar Pitman, Pete Shannon, Willie Jess McKehan, Janelle Beene, Peggy Lamb, Bobby Wheeler, Joy Williams, Joyce Choate, Billy Young, Harold Rosson, Tommy Porter, Madalyn Guess, William Birdwell, Frankie Boyd, Mary Bailey, Bobbie Malnes, Sue Craig, Bobby Gross, Dee Jon Davis, Larry Dillon, G. H. Hayward, Ross Word, Ann

Happy Stitchers Meet For Sewing

The Happy Stitchers Sewing club met Thursday at the home of Mrs. Loraine Williams for their regular session.

Next meeting will be held at 3 p. m. Oct. 8, in the home of Mrs. Louis Saddy on the Gall Road.

Attending Thursday were Mrs. Robert Sneed, Mrs. Louis Saddy, Mrs. Allen Sundy, Mrs. Pershing Martin, Mrs. J. C. Pierce, and Mrs. Joyce Johnson.

Barbecue Climaxes Membership Drive

Climaxing a month long membership round-up, members of the East Fourth Baptist church were entertained with an open-air barbecue at the Baptist Youth camp Friday evening.

Men of the Brotherhood of the church sponsored the affair and served the food. Dr. H. M. Jarratt served as presiding officer and F. B. Rogers acted as master of ceremonies.

The Western and Centennial theme was carried out in all decorations. Men were attired in western regalia and the women were dressed in pioneer attire.

Group singing was directed by Billy Rodd, educational director. Other entertainment included various impersonations by Eddie Long. Approximately 500 persons attended the affair.

Jackie Bramwell Is Party Honoree

Jackie Bramwell was named honoree at a surprise birthday party in the home of Mrs. Loy House, 805 E. 18th, with co-hostesses Ruth Hobbs and Quepha Preston.

Gifts were presented in the honoree. Games were entertainment. Refreshments were served to Harold Emrey, Mary Feltz, Bill Holbert, Quepha Preston, Lela Mae Hobbs, Charlotte Williams, Phil Grueser, Melba Preston, Bill Clanton, Ruth Hobbs, Penny Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Loy House, Elsie and Loyetta and the honoree, Miss Bramwell.

Mother Is Ill

Roy M. Smith has gone to Houston to be with his mother, Mrs. Margaret Turner, who is ill.

Wedding Vows Read

Anita Masop and E. Morris Herring were united in marriage in the home of R. H. Stanley, minister of the Church of Christ, in San Angelo Saturday evening.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Elsie Mason, 406 Temperance. The bridegroom is the son of Mrs. E. B. Herring.

The double ring ceremony was informal.

For her wedding, the bride chose a robin blue metallic taffeta ensemble with black accessories. Her corsage was of pink carnations.

The bride is a graduate of Big Spring high school. She attended

Howard County Junior College

Howard County Junior college and is now employed by the Southwestern Bell Telephone company.

Herring graduated from San Angelo high school. He attended Abilene Christian college and Florida Christian college. He is now associated with Jacob E. Decker and Sons.

For traveling, Mrs. Herring chose a rosewood satin two-piece dress, with forest green accessories. She wore her wedding crown.

Following a short wedding trip, the couple will be at home in Big Spring.

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Saturday Until 7 P.M.

Centennial Guests Are Welcomed To City For Week Of Entertainment

News of the Big Spring Centennial Celebration has traveled a long way. Fruits of that travel, whether it has taken place through individuals or group efforts, take the form of former residents and other interested persons who are spending a few days or the whole week of the celebration in Big Spring. Guests reported to the Herald include:

Capt. J. H. Smith of Aberdeen, Md. is here for the Centennial week and is visiting in the home of Mrs. H. H. Smith and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. T. L. South have as their guests for the week, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lum Gray of Novice.

Mrs. Lewis Daniel of Lubbock and O. J. Jenkins of Sweetwater are guests in the home of their mother, Mrs. A. B. Wade, 206 Main.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Trees of Laakey are visiting with Mrs. Alice Trees, 310 Goliad.

Mrs. N. F. Falcone of Dallas arrived Friday and will spend the Centennial week with her sister, Mrs. J. C. Waite, Sr., 105 Lincoln.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Patton of Baird are guests in the home of Mrs. R. C. LeFevre and Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Tubb.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hardesty, 307 W. 4th have as their guests, her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Self of Cleburne, and Mrs. E. R. Edson and Beverly Williamson of Alamo, N. M. are visiting in the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Carpenter.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Ross, former residents of Big Spring, now of Arlington, and Mr. and Mrs. Ona Sullivan of Rush Springs, Okla., are visiting their son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Ross. Another Centennial guest in the home is their daughter, Mrs. Jack Hodson, Jr. of Abilene.

Mrs. H. C. Spears has as her Centennial guests, Mr. and Mrs. Grover Shanks and daughter, Barbara, of Odessa.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Wyatt of Randolph Field will visit in the G. H. Hayward home during the Centennial. Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt are en route to Japan where he will assume a new assignment.

Mrs. C. D. Gary of Colorado City will be a guest in the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bass, 605 Main, during Centennial week.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Frager of Abilene, and Mr. and Mrs. Alton Shepherd of Lubbock, will be Centennial guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bill Griese.

Guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. McGinnis, 405 W. 4th, during the Centennial celebrations will include Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McQuade of Long Beach, Calif., Eddie Clark and Stanley Hall of Midland are Centennial guests of Barbara Lott and Wanda Forrest. Both Clark and Hall are students at Texas Technological college, Lubbock.

Mr. and Mrs. Nat Shick. She will be with Mr. and Mrs. Shine Phillips will have as their Centennial guests, Mr. and Mrs. Winfield James and Mrs. Carolyn Godwin of Abilene, Mrs. Ethel Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Ezzell, Ensign Barkley, Wood of Pensacola, Florida, Champ Phillips and Mrs. Bonnie Boswell, Mrs. Mary Alice Putman, Charlotte Calvert of Dallas and Martha Cole of the Associated Press.

Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Smitham, Dallas, and Mrs. N. L. Smitham, Eastland, will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Purser here for the Centennial. They are due to arrive today. Smitham served as Big Spring's second city manager and subsequently became city manager at Lufkin.

Mrs. Granville Dawson, El Paso, arrived here Saturday to spend the Centennial week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nat Shick. She will be joined Friday by her husband for the weekend.

Mrs. J. E. Fort of 1202 Wood, has as her guests, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Young of Cross Plains. Mrs. Young is Mrs. Fort's mother.

Mrs. B. O. Jones has as her Centennial guest, her sister, Mrs. L. L. Blackburn of Baird.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Allen have as their guests, 'Ben's' mother, Mrs. Mae Allen of Roscoe, and his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Marth, also of Roscoe.

Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Fuqua and children are Centennial guests of Mrs. Fuqua's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Allen. The Fuquas are from Roswell, N. M.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Anderson of Fort Worth, are expected to visit Mr. and Mrs. Donald Anderson during Centennial week.

Mrs. W. M. Casey of Muskogee, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. V. T. Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Madison of San Angelo, will be Centennial guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Asbury.

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Baker will have as their Centennial guest, Mrs. Baker's mother, Mrs. R. W. Lewis of Amarillo.

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Baker will have as their Centennial guest, Mrs. Baker's mother, Mrs. R. W. Lewis of Amarillo.

Mrs. W. C. Barnett and daughter, Jeanette, of Fort Worth, will visit in the home of Mrs. G. A. Barnett during Centennial week.

Pfc. Ross Darrow, Jr. of Keiser Field, Miss., will arrive in Big Spring Wednesday to be a Centennial guest in the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rosa Darrow, Sr., 201 E. 12th. Pfc. Darrow is en route to Enid, Oklahoma.

F-Sgt. and Mrs. Jack B. Wheatley of Camp Hood will be guests

as their Centennial guests, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Phillips and Mrs. Opal Davis of San Angelo.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernie White and Eric of Abilene, will be Centennial guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Tinsard.

Mrs. J. F. Patterson of Abilene, will be a Centennial guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Chapman.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Rize of Lubbock, Mrs. Carl Svensen, Mrs. Guy C. Victory of Lubbock, Jed Rix of Fort Worth, and Mr. and Mrs. Randall Pickle of Odessa, will be Centennial guests of the Joe Pickles.

Mrs. J. C. Wilson of Pecos will be Centennial guests in the C. C. Jones home, 903 W. 17th.

Centennial guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Douglas, 1505 Johnson, will include her mother, Mrs. G. B. Antley Sr. of Forest, Mississippi, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Gary, Jr. and daughters, Mary Margaret and Sharon Ann of Breckenridge and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Adams and daughter Cynthia Ann of Odessa. Mrs. Douglas and her granddaughter, Mary Margaret Gary of Breckenridge, have just returned from a month's visit with Mrs. G. B. Antley, Sr. in Forest, Miss. Mrs. Antley accompanied them on their return trip.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gardner of Waco will be guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Fisherman, 1400 Runnels, during Centennial week.

Guests during the week in the home of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Greenless, 305 Lancaster, will include his mother, Mrs. W. G. Greenless of Lovington, N. M., his niece, Harington Smith of Baytown and his brother, Dr. and Mrs. D. L. Greenless and Nancy of Odessa.

Mrs. Ernest Higgins and Jan of San Angelo, are Centennial guests of Mr. J. H. Graves.

RIBBON RAMBLINGS

By Mildred Young

October 3. Leaving the Salt Lake this morning, our bearing was N. 71 E. for eight miles where we reached the border of the high plain—here we could see the low bluffs in the direction we were marching, near which our guide informed us we could find a fine spring of water. Fourteen and a half miles of travel over a beautiful road brought us to the spring which we found flowing from deep chasm in the limestone rocks into an immense reservoir of some fifty feet in depth.

That was Big Spring on October 3, 1849. Its most important factor in that day was its water supply. It was contributing something to the betterment of human life. It provided thirsty travelers with much needed water, and enough to keep them going until they could reach more.

Captain Marcy wouldn't recognize Big Spring. One hundred years have made a lot of changes. Instead of only a spring in a desert, the big spring has taken on capital letters. It is now a growing, progressive city of some 29,000 citizens and serves a trade territory of a much greater population. Many events have taken place, events affecting the lives of individuals who came the way of the spring. Times have changed, but the important factor is still the fact that something is being contributed to the betterment of human life.

There will be a lot of celebrating during the next few days. Residents and non-residents will join in activities which will pay tribute to those individuals who have contributed so much to the building of a West Texas city.

Progress, such as the city has made within the past 100 years, is worth a celebration. But it is also worth considering it in regard to the relationship such progress should have in the next 100 years. Most people, who have worked in earnest on this week's Centennial celebration, breathe a sigh of relief when they realize that they won't be here when the second centennial celebration takes place. We're inclined to agree with their attitude. But that doesn't eliminate the fact that we're scheduled to begin that second century this week. As much of the future of the next century's closing years depends on us, as some of contributions of the pioneer men and women are meaning to today's Big Spring. We will either carry on in a tradition that is worthy of our own heritage or we will fall short. It will be impossible to keep our city moving on the same plane on which it is moving now. Standing on the shoulders of those who have gone before, we have an advantage over them. We should be able to profit by their mistakes and successes. If we do not, we fall them, ourselves and future generations.

Since the big spring began contributing to the betterment of human life by providing water, this area has advanced. Whether or not it has progressed at the rate it should is a question not so difficult to answer. No person, city or movement ever contributes all that is possible. The more important question is how much progress are we making in comparison with the advancement of preceding years and generations. If our city does not continue to keep on the progress trail, the tradition of the spring will die.

On October 3, 1849, the most important factor of the area was its water supply. Its contribution to the betterment of human life. Just as the spring flowing from a deep chasm in limestone rocks into an immense reservoir, contributed to human betterment, so must the city of Big Spring, now some 29,000 strong, continue to make a contribution. This week's celebration is a starting place for the Big Spring of October 3, 2049.

STANTON Couple Entertains Family; Fuller-Sanchez Wedding Rites Read

STANTON, Oct. 3 (Sp1) — Mr. and Mrs. George Shelburn entertained relatives at the City Park Refreshments were served to Mrs. T. R. Shelburn, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Shelburn, Mr. and Mrs. Gene Shelburn, Mrs. Joe Shelburn and daughter, Katherine, Jessie Shelburn, Mr. and Mrs. Thurman Plyant and sons of Midland, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Haiman of Alpine, Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Hatch and son of O'Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Foreman and two sons and the hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Shelburn.

Virginia Fuller and Melvin Sanchez of Midland were married Tuesday in the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Shelburn. Mr. Shelburn read the ceremony.

The high school students put out the first issue of Buffalo Tales, the school paper last week. The paper is printed twice a month. Neil Stovall is serving as editor this year and other staff members are Pauline Holcomb, assistant editor, Whistle Lindsay and Betty Carroll Bennett, sports editors, Spencer Blocker and B. G. Lewis, business managers, Richard Rikland, Peggy Ross, reporters, Kenneth Henson and Dewayne Peterson, junior editors and class reporters, Dewayne Peterson, junior, Harriet Higgins, sophomore and Homer Henson, freshman.

Mrs. E. M. Massey has received word that her sister's husband, W. R. Chandler died in a Silver City, N. M. hospital last week end. Funeral services were Tuesday but Mrs. Massey was unable to attend.

Bob Shell of Denver, Colo. is here visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvis Brown have been visiting his brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. West Brown in Ackerly and his sister and brother-in-law Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Terry in Brownwood.

Mrs. Curtis Campbell has had as her visitors, her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. West of Colorado City, Mr. and Mrs. Travis Taylor of Midland and Nathan Campbell of San Angelo.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Massey and daughter, Loree, attended a Hood County Reunion in Lubbock Sunday. Seventy persons were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Greg and son, Hubert, have returned from Lubbock where they visited her parents.

Mrs. Howard Price and children of Odessa visited her mother, Mrs. Lizzie Thomas Thursday.

Mrs. Mary Christian returned to Oklahoma with her brother after he had visited here a few days.

Ben A. Geddis has been employed as a new doctor at the Stanton Memorial Hospital. Dr. Geddis graduated from the University of Virginia in 1945.

Dr. Ernest J. Nelson left Saturday to live in O'Donnell.

Birth Party Is Given At Knott For Newell Tate And Cecil Rasberry

KNOTT, Oct. 1 (Sp1) — Newell Tate and Cecil Rasberry were named honorees at a birthday party. Hostesses were Mrs. A. H. Tate, Mrs. Guy Tate and Mrs. Don Rasberry.

Forty-two and other games were played for entertainment.

Refreshments were served to Mrs. C. B. Harland and Delbert, Don Barnes, Reba and Lucille Murrell, Maurine Chapman, Wanda Cranfill, Wilda Rasberry, Jimmy Middleton, Al Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Gary Tate and son, Gwyn Cackrell, the honorees, Newell Tate and Cecil Rasberry and the hostesses.

Twenty-four attended mid-week prayer services at the First Baptist church. The Rev. Fred Smith is teaching the Book of Acts at the prayer services.

IOOF Lodge met at the hall Tuesday night. Present were R. H. Unger, Porter Motley, Milton Gaskins, Miller Nichols, P. P. Coker and J. S. Clay.

Attending the tea in Big Spring Tuesday in honor of Margaret Christie, former Home Demonstration agent for Howard County, were Mrs. Joe Mac Gaskins, Mrs. O. B. Gaskins, Mrs. Fred Roman, Mrs. E. L. Roman, Mrs. Earl Newcomer, Mrs. Joe Myers and Mrs. Robert Brown.

A large crowd attended the concert given by Oils Echols and his Melody Boys of Lubbock. The concert was sponsored by the local FFA chapter at the gym Tuesday night.

The Sophomore Class entertained the high school students with a party at the gym Friday night. The party was in honor of the Freshmen students.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Airheart of New Home have been guests in

Garden City Future Ranchers Elect Jim Robinson And Other Officers

GARDEN CITY, Oct. 1 (Sp1) — Announcement has been made of the election of new officers for the Garden City Future Ranchers. Jim Robinson was elected to serve as president. Other officers are Wendell Ahn, vice president, Johnny Cline, reporter, Wilburn Bednar, treasurer, Neal Huber, secretary, Jack Berry, parliamentarian, Bryant Harris, historian, Maurice Overton, second vice president, Troy Cline, third vice president and Bob Fizzell, sentinel.

Jay Boothe, vocational agriculture teacher, is sponsor of the Future Ranchers.

Sunbeams of the Baptist church held their first meeting of the year Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Marshall Cook directed the songs with Mrs. C. G. Parsons at the piano. Mrs. P. M. Cunningham told the story.

Assisting in the direction of the hand work were Mrs. Cal Pruett, Mrs. O. L. Rich and Juanita Ratliff.

Meetings will be held each Tuesday at 2:30 p. m.

Thirty-four children were present at the meeting.

The Garden City GA met Tuesday afternoon at the church. A program, "The Gleam of the Lone Star State" was presented. Anna Mary Uray gave a special musical selection.

Refreshments were served to those present.

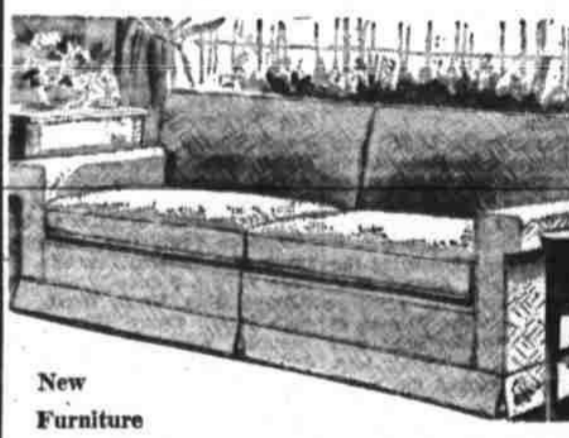
Attending were two visitors, Anna Mary Gray and LaTrell Venable, one new member, Christine Hollis, and members, Martha and Mary Gillispie, Emma and Reta Stephens, Georgia Rich, Lynda Kay Parsons, Sandra Wilkerson, Fred Christie, Phyllis Durrant, Kerney Sue and Connie Scudday, Helen Cunningham, Marjorie Sell and Helen Claire Gray.

The Square Dance club met Wednesday evening at the Ratliff

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*No Federal tax on plated silver flatware

reported Improved Mrs. Ellis Brown, who is ill in a local hospital, is reported to be doing nicely.

use home of Mr. and Mrs. Edgewood Airheart and Mrs. J. N. Airheart. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Taylor, Jr. of Houston have been here visiting Mr. and Mrs. Herschel, Mrs. J. N. Airheart and other relatives.

Guests of the A. H. Tates have been son Berwyn of Abilene Christian College and Jimmy Middleton and Al Carter.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mac Gaskins visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Martin in Ackerly Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Nichols, Charlotte, Buddy, Dickie, Jerry and Lonnie have been guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Nichols and Joy Beth at Sand.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Demont and girls and Mrs. Ora Richards were recent guests in the Omer Daniels home.

Fourth Annual Presbyterian Class Banquet Held At Church On Friday

Installation services were conducted during the service. Newly elected officers included Sally Norton, president; Phil Smith, vice-president; Adelyn Marek, secretary; Martha Lyneth, treasurer and Amy Lee O'Dell, corresponding secretary. Committee chairmen will include Al Atton, Margaret Cowan, Dorothy Lusk, Dimple Smith, Marilyn Carmack, Virginia Anders, Helen Phillips, Phil Smith and Harold McClanahan. Y. Casey, Elizabeth Johansen is class teacher. Mrs. Harry Carmack will serve as class pianist.

Ship scenes were used in the decorations and programs. Tables were centered with sea blue and navy runners. The program and menu cards were tied with life savers. Toys and pinches decorated the front of the hall and fish netting and a ship's clock completed the decor.

Charles Lusk acted as master of ceremonies. Sally Norton gave the welcome address, followed by the bon-voyage response for the new year by Margaret Cowan.

Goup singing was under the direction of Phil Smith. Song selections included "Anchors Aweigh," and "Over the Bounding Main." Phil Smith sang a solo, "Cruising Down the River." Margaret Cowan served as accompanist.

A sailor's scroll drawn up by the officers was presented to the group.

Joe and Delore Brooks sang the special selection, "Shepherd of Love."

Those attending were Mr. and Mrs. George Anders, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lusk, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Fowler Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Phil Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hughston, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Garratt, Mr. and Mrs. Hub Hilburn, Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Johansen and John, Mr. and Mrs. Noble Kennemur, the Rev. and Mrs. R. Gage Lloyd and Adelyn Marek, Martha Lyneth, Harold McClanahan, Yvonne Mc-

Kenzie, Sally Norton, Helen Phillips, Penny Ruhmann, Margaret Cowan, Dave Farrand, Mrs. Ernest Barber, Marilyn Carmack, Mrs. E. J. Brooks and Catherine Eberly.

Mrs. Henry Park Named Honoree At Forsan Tea

FORSAN, Oct. 1 (SpI) — Mrs. Henry Park was named the honoree at a pink and blue tea given Thursday afternoon in the home of Mrs. E. N. Baker, Co-hostesses were: Mrs. G. W. Overton, Mrs. A. O. Jones, Mrs. C. V. Wash, Mrs. Harley Grant, and Mrs. J. E. Chanslor.

Mrs. Park was presented a white gardenia corsage. Garden flowers were placed throughout the entertaining rooms.

Guests were met at the door by Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Chanslor. Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Overton presided at the guest register. Refreshments carried out the pink and blue color theme.

Covered with a lace cloth, the table was centered with a miniature white and pink bannist holding a doll. Appointments were of crystal and silver.

Those registering were: Mrs. L. W. Moore, Jr., Mrs. T. R. Campbell, Mrs. R. A. Chambers, Mrs. G. L. Monroey, Mrs. D. L. Boyd, Mrs. Lewis Huevel, Mrs. Hoyt Andrews, Mrs. J. B. Hicks, Mrs. J. E. Thompson, Mrs. Jewel White, Mrs. M. M. Fairchild, Mrs. Frank Thieme, Mrs. Sammy Porter, Mrs. J. M. Craig, Mrs. H. L. Tienarend, Mrs. A. P. Oglesby, Mrs. Lois Smith, Mrs. Albert Fletcher, Mrs. E. A. Gressom, Mrs. G. W. Overton, Mrs. C. D. Kennedy, Mrs. Joe T. Holladay, Mrs. O. N. Green, Mrs. J. P. Kubecka, Mrs. Bill Conger, Mrs. Blesse Cathcart, Mrs. Joe E. Masters, Mrs. Joe B. Hoard, Sr., Mrs. B. D. Caldwell.

Mrs. Bob Odom, Mrs. C. A. Ballard, Mrs. C. C. Settles, Mrs. A. L. Byrd, Mrs. E. S. Lamb, Mrs. D. L. Knight, Mrs. C. L. King, Mrs. Berl McAllen, Mrs. John Cardwell, Mrs. Harry Barnett, Mrs. W. B. Dunn, Mrs. Frank Tate, Mrs. H. M. Smith, Mrs. Idella Alexander and Aquilla West.

Denver Rose of Fort Worth was a guest in the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Rose, 701 E. 17th, Thursday.

Sue Averitt Is Party Honoree In Forson

FORSAN, Oct. 1 (SpI) — Mrs. W. O. Averitt honored their daughter, Sue, with a dinner and theatre party on her tenth birthday anniversary Friday evening. Attending were Ginny Dee Scudday, Delaine Byrd, Frances Parker, Judy Masters, and A. L. Byrd, Jr.

Members of the Sun Ray Oil company were entertained with their annual company picnic in Odessa Sunday. Attending from this district were Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Peek and Savella, Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt Andrews and Billie Frank, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Suttles and James, Mr. and Mrs. J. Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Klahr, Sharon and Sandra, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Averitt and Sue, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Creelman and Bob, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Grey and Bill, Tinker Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Newsom and Jimmie, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Prescott and Mr. and Mrs. B. D. White.

To Wear Costumes

Announcement is made by Veda Carter, president of the Credit Women's club, that all women are requested to wear Pioneer dress to the Cantata, "Big Spring," at the Municipal Auditorium Sunday at 8 o'clock.

Center Point Club Names Officers

CENTER POINT, Oct. 1 (SpI) — New officers were elected at the Center Point Home Demonstration meeting in the home of Mrs. Walter Pachall Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. J. W. Brigrance was elected to serve as chairman and other officers are Mrs. L. J. Davidson, vice chairman, Mrs. Albert Davis, secretary, Mrs. Walter Davidson, treasurer, Mrs. W. C. Carroll, reporter and Mrs. Walter Davidson, council delegate.

Final plans were made for the community exhibit at the County Fair.

Mrs. Walter Davidson gave the Council report.

Mrs. Allen Hull presided at the meeting and Mrs. Walter Pachall gave the devotional.

Mrs. Talbot was accepted as a new member.

The next regular meeting will be held in the home of Mrs. W. C. Carroll on October 20.

Present were Mrs. W. C. Carroll, Mrs. E. A. Hull, Mrs. Ira Rice, Mrs. Albert Davis, Mrs. L. J. Davidson, Mrs. E. L. Bynum, Mrs. Halbert Fuller, Mrs. Walter Davidson, Mrs. Allen Hull, Mrs. C. E. Prather, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. H. S. Hanson, Mrs. Pachall, the hostess and a visitor, Mrs. Heckler.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Lively and Mrs. M. A. Biggers of Amarillo, left today after visiting in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Barron.

Shirley Ann Brosch Is Contest Winner

Announcement has been made by the American Legion Auxiliary of the winners of the Baby Personality contest.

Winners were judged from photographs taken at Culver Studio by the Midland Legion Auxiliary. Shirley Ann Brosch was chosen as the grand prize winner. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brosch of Forson. The fourteen-month-old winner will be awarded a \$125 oil portrait and an engraved loving cup.

Judy Ann Bates, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bates of 1054 E. 2nd was named first prize winner of Group Three. Judy Ann is four and a half years old and will be awarded a savings bond and a loving cup.

First prize winner of Group Two is Duane Prichard son of Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Prichard, 1000 Scurry St. Duane is 22 months old and

will also receive a savings bond and loving cup.

Jeff Robison, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Robison, 307 W. 5th St. was named first prize winner of Group One. Jeff is thirteen months old and will also receive a savings bond and a loving cup.

Prizes will be presented to the winners next week and pictures of the winners will appear in the paper at a later date.

The Baby Personality Contest was the second of its kind to be sponsored by the local American Legion Auxiliary. Prizes to the contest winners were donated by the following firms: Culver Studio, The Kid Shop, Sanders & Land Neen Co., Merz's Prescription Pharmacy, Estab's Florists, Dibrell's Sporting Goods, McEwen Motor Co. and Zale's Jewelry. All engraving is being done by Zale's Jewelry.

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District Eight, Texas Federation, Holds Luncheon Meeting In Pecos

PECOS, Oct. 1—In preparation for the 1949-50 club activities, the Eighth District Board, Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, met at the community club house in Pecos Wednesday.

After an executive board meeting, called by Mrs. Joseph Best, Eighth District president, a luncheon was held with the Pecos City Federation as hostess. Mrs. Best introduced Mrs. J. Howard Hodge, Midland, unopposed candidate for president of the State Federation; Mrs. Sam Rennie, El Paso, Trustee State Board; Mrs. J. C. Cunningham, State Board member; Mrs. R. S. McCracken, Marfa, and Mrs. J. M. Montgomery, Fort Stockton, past president of Eighth District; Mrs. T. Y. Casey, who was the first president of Eighth District, and now a life member; Mrs. Harwood Keith, Big Spring, first vice-president; Mrs. E. L. Gehr, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Frank McMullen, Big Lake, parliamentarian; Mrs. Grace Martin, a visitor from Fourth District; Mrs. Dale Sudberry, Society Editor, Pecos Enterprise; Mrs. Floyd Coleman, Society Editor, Midland Reporter-Telegram; and Mrs. J. P. Holle, Wink, district publicity chairman. Mrs. N. F. Chapman, president of the Pecos City Federation, and president of the 20th Century Club, introduced the presidents of the individual clubs of the Pecos Federation: Mrs. E. H. Olsen, Business and Professional Women's Club; Mrs. Bill Collier, Merry Wives Club; Mrs. C. C. Wilson, Junior Women's Club; Mrs. Jack

Camp, Pecos Music Club.

Billie Nell Little played piano selections during the luncheon.

A business meeting followed the luncheon. Mrs. J. M. Montgomery, Fort Stockton, and Mrs. T. Y. Casey, Pecos, were approved as appointed members of the board. Mrs. Frank McMullen, Big Lake, was elected parliamentarian. A resolution was passed concerning the assuming of responsibility by the district for their share of the indebtedness remaining on a concert grand piano, a memorial to Clara Driscoll.

Mrs. Hodge reported that 19 new clubs have been admitted to the State Federation, one is in Eighth District, the Wink 1949 Study Club, which was accepted September 1.

Mrs. Best's administration theme is "Increased Potential for Service Through Organization." She urged the formation of new clubs and asked that each club in the district have, at least, one project dealing with the "Build A Better Community" theme. Projects are to be reported at the district convention to be held in Big Spring, April 21-22.

Following the business, a panel discussion was conducted by Mrs. J. Howard Hodge, assisted by Mrs. J. M. Montgomery, Mrs. J. C. Cunningham and Mrs. R. S. McCracken. Every department of the federation work was discussed.

Attending from Big Spring were: Mrs. Harwood Keith, Mrs. James T. Brooks, Mrs. Bob Eubank, Mrs. J. P. Dodge, Mrs. R. C. Thomas and Mrs. George H. Vineyard.

Those registering were: Mrs. L. W. Moore, Jr., Mrs. T. R. Campbell, Mrs. R. A. Chambers, Mrs. G. L. Monroey, Mrs. D. L. Boyd, Mrs. Lewis Huevel, Mrs. Hoyt Andrews, Mrs. J. B. Hicks, Mrs. J. E. Thompson, Mrs. Jewel White, Mrs. M. M. Fairchild, Mrs. Frank Thieme, Mrs. Sammy Porter, Mrs. J. M. Craig, Mrs. H. L. Tienarend, Mrs. A. P. Oglesby, Mrs. Lois Smith, Mrs. Albert Fletcher, Mrs. E. A. Gressom, Mrs. G. W. Overton, Mrs. C. D. Kennedy, Mrs. Joe T. Holladay, Mrs. O. N. Green, Mrs. J. P. Kubecka, Mrs. Bill Conger, Mrs. Blesse Cathcart, Mrs. Joe E. Masters, Mrs. Joe B. Hoard, Sr., Mrs. B. D. Caldwell.

Mrs. Bob Odom, Mrs. C. A. Ballard, Mrs. C. C. Settles, Mrs. A. L. Byrd, Mrs. E. S. Lamb, Mrs. D. L. Knight, Mrs. C. L. King, Mrs. Berl McAllen, Mrs. John Cardwell, Mrs. Harry Barnett, Mrs. W. B. Dunn, Mrs. Frank Tate, Mrs. H. M. Smith, Mrs. Idella Alexander and Aquilla West.

Denver Rose of Fort Worth was a guest in the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Rose, 701 E. 17th, Thursday.

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Sunday Centennial Menu ...

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHICKEN ROYAL SOUP • OYSTER COCKTAIL • BROILED BEEF T-BONE Steak with mushroom sauce • BAKED YOUNG TURKEY, Cranberry sauce and giblet gravy • VIRGINIA HAM STEAK, red eye gravy, and half melba peach • FRIED YOUNG DOMESTIC Rabbit, country gravy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FRUIT SALAD • LIME GRAPE JUICE • ROAST PRIME RIBS of Beef, au jus • FRIED JUMBO SHRIMP cocktail sauce and onion rings • FANCY CLUB STEAK with drawn butter • TENDERLOIN OF TROUT, cole slaw and tartar sauce • ROAST LEG OF LAMB, mint jelly and brown sauce
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CANDIED YAMS • CUT GREEN BEANS • STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE • CHOCOLATE SUNDAE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AU GRATIN CAULIFLOWER • ORANGE SHERBET

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MRS. TROY VAUGHN

Granddaughter Of Big Springer, Becomes Bride

Announcement is made here of the marriage of Betty C. Barber of Athens and Troy Vaughn of Iowa in the First Baptist church in Athens Saturday, Sept. 24. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Barber of Athens. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Vaughn of Murchison. The Rev. B. Ware served as officiant at the double ring, informal ceremony. For her wedding, the bride chose a navy blue tailored suit with grey accessories. She carried a white carnation corsage and wore a tiara of white carnations on her hair. She carried out the

bridal tradition of something old, new, borrowed and blue. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Metcalf of Tyler attended the couple. Mrs. Vaughn is the granddaughter of Mrs. Edna Wilkinson, 601 Johnson and of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Barber, 704 E. 4th. She attended the Big Spring schools and graduated from Athens high school. She has been employed at the J. C. Penny company in Athens. Vaughn is a graduate of the Tyler-public schools. Following the ceremony, the couple left for Iowa where the bridegroom is associated with the Eastern Construction company.

Mrs. B. E. Winterrowd has had as her guest, her brother, Floyd J. Weldon of Fort Worth. Mr. Weldon came here to attend the Chevrolet meeting and to visit his sister.

Twenty-Seven Families Welcomed To Big Spring During Past Week

Twenty-seven families of newcomers received an official welcome from Mrs. Jimmie Mason, city hostess this week. Mr. and Mrs. A. C. LaCroix, 310 Princeton, are from Fort Worth. He is the new assistant superintendent of the Texas and Pacific Railway. They have three children, Valjean 9, and Lary and Gary, five year old twins. Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Heald come from Seymour and reside at 1306 Woods. He is employed by the Elliott-Waldrun Abstract Office and they have Nancy 9. Mrs. Heald's brother, H. B. Sams, Jr., also lives with them and is employed by Elliott-Waldrun. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Humphreys, 805 Rosemont, are from Fort Worth. He is secretary to the assistant superintendent at T&P. They have two children, Princess Roseanne 8, and Stephen David, seven weeks old. Mr. and Mrs. Riley Foster come from Abilene and live at 800 W. 14th. He is the new manager at Safeway and they have one daughter, Judy 6. From West Palm Beach, Fla. come Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Blaylock to reside at 604 E. 15th. He is a mechanic at Lone Star Chevrolet Co. They have two daughters, Marcelle 12, and Joyce 9. Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy L. Kinney are from Bronie and live at 1004

E. 12th. Kinney is the station agent for Pioneer Air Lines and they have a son, Thomas Edwin, 2. Mr. and Mrs. Will H. Perry, former residents of Loveland, Colo., now live at 1210 Owens. Mr. and Mrs. R. C. George, 600 Lancaster, are from Sweetwater, and he is the new manager of Wooten Wholesale Grocery. They have two children, Wendell, who is attending school at Hardin-Simmons University in Abilene and Merlyn, 12. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Beard, 207 E. 9th, come here from Odessa. He is employed by Rowan Drilling Co. Mr. and Mrs. R. E. McLaughlin, 504 E. 16th are from Lubbock. He is employed in the shipping department of Sanders Plumbing Wholesale Co., and they have a daughter, Sheryl Sue, three and a half months old. Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Bonner are from Denton. He is a football coach at the high school and teaches physical education. They live at 1406 Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Russell Dorsey, 507 Washington Blvd. are from Compton. He is district superintendent of Bond Oil Co. and they have John 16, Billy 14, and Donald 7. From El Paso are Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Ellis. They live at 1400 Sycamore and he is employed in the communications department of the CAA. They have a son, Davey, 4. Mr. and Mrs. Dean W. Morgan, 1416 Woods, are from Wichita Falls. He is supervisor of the Lubbock Vocational School, Big Spring branch, and she is the sixth grade teacher at College Heights Ward school. They have two children, Dean W., 6, and James Edwin 5. Reba Lee Williams, King Apt. No. 15, is from Fort Worth. She is the fourth grade teacher at South Ward. From Dallas are Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Beridge. They live at 508 San Antonio. He is the manager of the American Bus Terminal and she is also employed there. They have three children, Evelyn 10, Barbara 7, and Juanita 3. Dixie Boyd, 410 Johnson is from Denton. She is the principal of Central Ward. Mrs. Beth McRorey, 1003 Bluebonnet, is from Fort Worth. She is an operator at Settles Beauty shop and has a son, Dwaine, nine years old. Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow Bellamy, 904 Gregg, are from Midland. He is a derrick man for Rowan Drilling Co. They have Laura 17, Gary Allen 1, Gene 14 and Roy 10. Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Smithwick, former residents of Morton, now live at 605 Lancaster. He is on a seismograph crew and they have a daughter, Cynthia, 2 1/2 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Truman Kirk, Waggon Wheel Courts, are from Abilene. He is the new circulation manager at the Big Spring Herald. From Austin are Mr. and Mrs. Jack Griffin. They live at the OK Trailer Courts and he is employed as a mechanic by the Holland-Page Contractors. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Grubbs reside at the OK Trailer Courts. He is an employee of the Holland-Page Contractors. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Scott, 605 Main, have two daughters, Ruby Nell, 6 and Peggy, 4. He is a shovel operator for Holland-Page Contractors. Lt. and Mrs. O. E. Alton come to Big Spring from Newport, Ark., to reside at 205 Mesquite. He is

the public information officer at the Recruiting Station. They have a daughter, Billie Sue, 5. Rose Sizemore, 501 Bell, is from Denton. She is the first grade teacher at West Ward. Mrs. W. R. Couch, 1206 E. 5th, are from Lubbock. He is the County Engineer. They have a son, Cecil, 15.



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Woman's Forum Meets On Friday In Haynes Home

Mrs. S. Marie Haynes, 101 Lincoln, was hostess to the Junior Woman's Forum Friday afternoon. Mrs. J. D. Elliott was co-hostess. Mrs. R. R. McEwen, Jr., and Mrs. Harold Talbot were in charge of the program on "The British Isles." The social, economic and political aspects of the Isles were discussed. Two persons, Mrs. Reuben Creighton, and Mrs. Kent Morgan were recognized as new members. Attending the meeting were Mrs. Steve Baker, Mrs. L. D. Chrono, Mrs. Jack Cook, Mrs. J. D. Elliott, Mrs. S. Marie Haynes, Mrs. Jack Irons, Mrs. Omar Jones, Mrs. J. A. Marshall, Mrs. R. R. McEwen, Jr., Mrs. L. E. Phillips, Mrs. Zolie Mae Rawlins, Mrs. Sketter Salisbury, Mrs. Harold Talbot, Mrs. Reuben Creighton and Mrs. Kent Morgan.

N. H. Montgomery Family Has Reunion

Members of the N. H. Montgomery family gathered at the City park for a family reunion Sunday. A basket luncheon was served at noon. All the members of the family were present with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Blow and family of Tyler. Those present were Mrs. N. H. Montgomery, Sr., of Colorado City; Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Montgomery, Jr., of Waco; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Neff Montgomery, Odessa; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Vandenberg and daughter, Odessa; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Montgomery, Karen and Jimmie, Big Spring; Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Hanson, Carol and Gary; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Montgomery, Tommie, Sue, David and Sarah; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Gainey of Colorado City; Mr. and Mrs. Bill Hague and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phomex and son, also of Colorado City; Mrs. R. P. Hargrove, Borger and Mr. and Mrs. A. A. McKinney, Mrs. Ira Rice and Iris, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Warden and Charles and Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey Kinard, all of Big Spring.

Mrs. Roy Grandstaff Is Bridge Hostess

Mrs. Roy Grandstaff was hostess to the Double Four Bridge club Friday afternoon. Mrs. Roy Lassiter won the prize for high score, Mrs. Clyde Winans, second high, and Mrs. Raymond Plumlee, third high. Mrs. Franklin Jarrett won the floating prize. Mrs. Ben Hogue will be the hostess at the next meeting, Friday, October 14. Attending the party were Mrs. Ben Hogue, Mrs. Roy Lassiter, Mrs. J. R. Dillard, Mrs. Clyde Winans, Mrs. Raymond Plumlee, Mrs. Jarrett and the guest, Mrs. J. L. McCrary and the hostess, Mrs. Grandstaff.

Margaret Christie Named Tea Honoree

Margaret Christie, former Home Demonstration agent, was complimented with a tea in the YMCA building during the past week. Hostesses for the affair were Mrs. I. H. Severance, Mrs. H. S. Hanson, Mrs. Frank Thieme and Mrs. W. F. Heckler. Those in the reception line were Mrs. Sam Armstrong, Margaret Christie, the honoree, Mrs. Albert Davis and Mrs. Allen Hull. Autumn flowers comprised the decorations. Mrs. I. H. Severance attended the refreshment table and Mrs. Frank Thieme assisted her. Appreciation gifts were presented to the honoree. Mrs. Sammie Porter accompanied the group singing at the piano. Approximately 38 persons attended the affair.

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Wiener Roast Held

Members of the Junior department of the First Methodist church were feted with wiener roast at

the city park Friday. Games comprised the entertainment. Approximately 25 guests attended the affair.

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First Baptist Women Conclude Programs

Concluding sessions for the Week of Prayer program for State Missions were conducted by the Women's Missionary Union at the First Baptist church Friday afternoon.

Program for the day was based on the subject, "Gleams of the Lone Star in Texas, Is Texas To Be Lighted Up?" Members of the Christine Coffee Circle presented the program. Mrs. J. L. Haynes was program director.

During the meditations period, Mrs. M. E. Harlan discussed the subject of "Star Ideals," based on John 8:12.

Mr. R. D. Ulrey led the group singing, accompanied by Mrs. J. E. Hardesty.

Prayers were offered by Mrs. D. J. Wright and Mrs. W. B. Younger. Mrs. R. D. Ulrey pronounced the benediction.

Ann Homan and Jerry Chapman

gave a special musical selection, "Tell The Good News."

Other program features included "Lighting Up Texas Through the Bright Star of Christian Education," by Mrs. Beulah Bryant; "From Darkness to Light in Our Hospitals," Mrs. J. T. Culpepper; "Thou Wilt Light My Candle," Mrs. J. E. Brown; "Lighting Up Texas Through Gleams of Good Morals," Mrs. G. H. Hayward and "The Family Altar," by Mrs. Lee Jenkins.

Mrs. W. J. Alexander conducted the "Reflections" hour. Members of the congregation sang the theme song, "Follow the Gleam."

Those attending were Mrs. W. J. Alexander, Mrs. A. L. Hobbs, Mrs. J. L. Haynes, Mrs. R. D. Ulrey, Mrs. W. B. Buchanan, Mrs. D. J. Wright, Mrs. C. T. Clay, Mrs. M. E. Harlan, Mrs. G. H. Hayward, Mrs. Lee Jenkins, Mrs. J. T. Culpepper, Mrs. J. E. Brown, Mrs. Beulah Bryant, Mrs. G. H. Homan, Mrs. P. D. O'Brien and Mrs. J. E. Hardesty.

Forsan Boy Given Party On Birthday

FORSAN, Oct. 1 (Sp1)—Mrs. Joe B. Hoard, Jr. honored her son, Lloran, with a party given on his seventh birthday, Tuesday afternoon, in her home. Out-door games were played. Gifts were opened.

Assisting Mrs. Hoard were: her mother, Mrs. Jeff Pike, and Mrs. John L. Parker of Big Spring.

Those present were: Billie Frank Andrews, Johnny Bob Asbury, Sammy Barnett, Donnie Hedgpeth, Mike Honeycutt, Mike Huchton, Dewey Zane Howard, Jerry Don Mitchell, Verna Draper, Linda Duffer, Janet Gooch, Omega Ratliff, Sandra Jane Schmelzer, Sharon Starr, Loy Dean Pike, Jerry Pike and Lloran.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kasch have returned from a ten-day vacation in San Antonio and Monterrey, Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Shultz of 402 Dallas, returned during the week from Chicago.



HER ROYAL MAJESTY—Queen Patti of the House of McDonald will reign over the Big Spring Centennial celebration, by virtue of her selection as queen in a special contest. Miss McDonald is to be crowned in special ceremonies at the Centurama Monday evening, by Gov. Allan Shivers, then later in the evening is scheduled to have him as escort as she leads the grand march of the Centennial Ball. (Jack M. Haynes Photo).

Forsan Reports Visits-Visitors During Past Week

FORSAN, Oct. 1 (Sp1)—Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Griffith and Cathy of Colorado City visited their parents here during the week.

Mrs. Lois Smith and daughter, Evva, were San Angelo visitors Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Swiger plan to leave the first of the week on a vacation in Hot Springs, Ark. and also to Louisville, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thelme were recent visitors in Christoval where they visited Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hale.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Holt and family of Monahans were visitors here during the week. They were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow Seauday.

Lloyd Peck was a recent visitor in the home of his family.

Mrs. Nora L. Bruce of Odessa is a guest in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Erda Lewis and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gordon.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Gregg have had as their recent guests, Mrs. W. B. Gober of Fort Worth.

Visitors during the week of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Fairchild and Mary Ann were L. W. Graves of Carey, Kan., W. M. Fairchild of Ira and D. W. White of Crane.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Townsend of Crane were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Seward the past week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Harmon have as their guest his sister, Mrs. W. L. Methas of Scranton, Pa.

Week end visitors in the Jesse Overton home were Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Rankin, Bonnie Rankin and James Miles of Lovelace and Mr. and Mrs. Freddie Rankin of Big Spring.

Henry Park and son, Roger were business visitors in Pecos during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Smith, Sr. of Abilene were guests in the O. D. Smith, Jr. home Friday evening. They also visited Mr. and Mrs. V. W. Hedgpeth, Donnie and Wilma Lynn.

Jimmie Newsom of Sicily City, La. is a guest in the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Newsom.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Tienarend were hosts to a porch supper at their home in the Standard camp. The meal was served buffet style. Guests were Mrs. R. L. Dunn and daughter, Betty, of Gadsden, Ala. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Livingston and daughter, Jan and Anita Cate of Big Spring and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Kubecka.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dunn and Wilma are guests in the home of relatives in San Angelo.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Longshore and Ray are spending the week end in Sterling City.

H. B. Farrar, representative of the Belknap Hardware company, has returned to Big Spring following a business trip to Louisville, Ky.

Jack M. Haynes
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COMING EVENTS

(Editor's note: Many organizations are conducting regularly scheduled meetings in cooperation with the Big Spring Centennial celebration. If your club announcement does not appear in this column and you have received no official notice of cancellation, it will probably be advisable to check meeting time or cancellation with a club official.)

Monday
CHURCH OF CHRIST LADIES BIBLE CLASS will meet at the church at 2 p. m.

Tuesday
FIRST METHODIST WOMAN'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE will meet at the church at 3 p. m. for a yearbook program.

Wednesday
EAST FOURTH BAPTIST WMS CIRCLES will meet at 3 p. m. Mrs. E. C. Barber, 1808 Lancaster, will be hostess to the Willing Workers Circle. Mary Martha Curtis will meet at the church.

Thursday
TUESDAY BRIDGE CLUB will meet in the home of Mrs. Horace Garrett, 1000 E. 10th, at 2:15 p. m.

Friday
ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR will meet in the Masonic Temple at 7:30 p. m.

Saturday
BIG SPRING REBEKKAH LODGE will meet in the R.O.P. Hall at 7:30 p. m.

Sunday
NORTHIDE BAPTIST WMS will meet at the church at 2 p. m.

Wednesday
LADIES SOCIETY OF B.E.A.K. will meet at the WOW Hall at 10 a. m. for an all-day meet. At noon lunch will be served in the Mavey's Room of the Douglass Hotel. Miss Lee Gilmer, instructor from Houston, will be at the meeting and all work of the society will be graded.

LADIES HOME LEAGUE, Salvation Army, will meet at the church at 2 p. m.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHORUS will meet at the church at 7:30 p. m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHORUS will meet at the church at 8:30 p. m.

FIRST METHODIST CHORUS will meet at the church at 7:30 p. m.

Thursday
DELPHIAN STUDY CLUB will meet at the First Presbyterian church at 8:45 a. m.

DESSERT BRIDGE CLUB will meet in the home of Mrs. L. D. Chas. 1502 11th Place, at 2 p. m.

Friday
AFTERNOON BRIDGE CLUB will meet in the home of Mrs. Carolyn Hamilton, 502 Dallas, at 2 p. m.

LADIES GOLF ASSOCIATION will meet at the country club at 1 p. m. with Mrs. R. W. Thompson, Mrs. Earl Reynolds, Mrs. Sam McComb and Mrs. Frank McCombs as hostesses.

TRAINMEN LADIES will meet in the WOW Hall at 2:30 p. m.

FRIENDSHIP BRIDGE CLUB will meet in the home of Mrs. M. A. Cook, 1611 Main, at 2 p. m.

Donnie Hedgpeth Is Birthday Honoree

FORSAN, Oct. 1 (Sp1)—Mrs. V. W. Hedgpeth entertained Friday evening with a birthday party in honor of her son, Donnie, on his seventh anniversary. Refreshments were served. Candy sticks were presented as favors. Gifts were displayed. Present were Danny Wash, Phil Moore, Cheryl Moore, Sharon Klahr, Sandra Klahr, Jerry Broesch, Delaine Byrd, A. L. Byrd, Jr., Ginny Dee Scudbury, Sue Averitt, Jimmy Newsom, Rodney Allison, Billie Frank Andrews, Sammy Barnett, Benny Barnett, Lloran Hoard, Mike Honeycutt, Pat Honeycutt, Johnny Bob Asbury, Dewey Howard, Jerry Don Mitchell, Bobby Shelton, Linda Duffer, Janet Gooch, Dale Sales and William Conger.

Mrs. D. I. Skelton of Christoval discussed the subject of "Ceramics" at a group meeting in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thelme Friday. Plans were completed to start a class in this type of work. Those present were Mrs. Adell Kerr, Mrs. D. I. Skelton, Mrs. Frank Swiger, Mrs. E. N. Baker, and Donna, Mrs. Lois Smith, Evva Smalley, Misses—Bonnie Burns, Mrs. H. L. Tienarend, Mrs. Sammie Porter, Mrs. J. P. Kubecka, Betty Dunn, Mrs. D. I. Skelton and Mr. and Mrs. Thelme.

Frances Bigony In Cast Of Play

ABILENE, Oct. 1—Following a turnout of 3 candidates, seven McMurry college students have been chosen for the cast of "Blithe Spirit." Bill Adams associate professor of dramatics, announced today.

The play, by Noel Coward, will be presented October 27 and 28. Selected were Joe Parish and Neil McFall of Abilene, Dorothy Cooper of Colorado City, Barbara Douglass and Frances Bigony of Big Spring, Mary Lois Hayes of Baytown, and James McClarty of Odessa.

McMurry will also present "Androcles and the Lion," "The Glass Menagerie," and "Macbeth" this term.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Stanley are week end guests in Dallas.

Barbara Douglass In McMurry Club

ABILENE, Oct. 1—Nineteen associate members of the Wah Wah-taysee have begun their pledge period, reports Kitty Burk of Nolan, president.

Wah Wah-taysee is a service organization for women. The members act as official hostesses of the campus during conventions, meetings and home-coming. They also sponsor community projects, such as selling Christmas seals.

Included are Kitty Blansit, Hamilton, Loyce Ray, Coleman, Joyce McCauley, Mobeetie, Ruth Swim, Baird, Mary Ester Paquet, El Paso; Pat Akers, Anson; Betty Stephens, Anson; Grace McWhorter, Stanton; Barbara Davis, Panhandle; Billie Soules, Star.

Ethel Stewart, Rockwood; Barbara Douglass, Big Spring; Suzanne Toler, Hamlin; Maurine Wilterding, Muleshoe; Faye Walker, Hermleigh; Peggy Bodine, Colorado City; Lanelle Easter, Abilene; Patsy Maberry, McCauley, and LaVerne Reese, Odessa.

ON HONOR ROLL
Two Big Spring representatives attending Draughon's Business college at Abilene have achieved a place on the honor roll for the month. They are Bonnie Newton and Marvin Trolinder.

Such Wonderful Hats

To Meet Your every mood with easy flattery... we've a new group of hats smartly styled.

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- Parke Lane
- Originals by Lois

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BIG SPRING CENTENNIAL

WELCOME VISITORS TO BIG SPRING'S

Centennial

We are happy to welcome visitors to the Big Spring Centennial celebration October 2nd to 8th and wish them a most enjoyable stay. We hope you find the hospitality of this section such that you will want to return soon. If we may be of service to you, please feel free to call on us at any time.

• DIAMONDS
• WATCHES
• SILVER
• CHINA
• GIFTS

Nathan's JEWELERS

• BIG SPRING • ODESSA
• SAN ANGELO • BROWNWOOD

A Goal For The New Century: That We Live In Friendship

Birthdays can be bright occasions, but too frequently they put all emphasis on the past.

It is well, of course, to assay previous performance, with the view of putting experience to use in improving for the future.

And this, it seems to us, is what Big Spring has to keep in mind as it goes into its unique Centennial Week.

We say unique, because, as everyone knows, the town and the county are really less than 70 years old. But the centenary of Captain Marcy's recording of the spring has been chosen for this community-wide festivity, and this serves its own good purpose of having created a better spirit of working together in a common cause than has been seen around these parts in many a day.

And it is fitting and proper that due honors be paid those forerunners who laid the groundwork of what has become our city today. Without their courage, their perseverance, their vision, we couldn't be where we are.

But while we are paying such homage, and while we are doing our celebration, should we not concentrate some of our thoughts on what is ahead in perfecting a community during the next 70 to 100 years?

The pioneers pushed back the beasts and the savages, braved the prairie elements to build homes and open farms, to establish transportation, and to create schools and churches. From their efforts, a thriving, solidified community has emerged.

There is no standing still, and work is yet to be done.

We must strive to create here a center where young people's time and talent is directed to the best use; we must build here the reputation of being a city fair and helpful to all racial elements; we must plug continuously to keep our educational facilities up to the nation's top level; we must see to it that our churches thrive and have an individual and mass support; we must re-establish the strength of the old-time family, and the sanctity of the old-time home, and in so doing strive to make our city and our homes more attractive.

Big Spring may never become the largest city in West Texas, perhaps a great many of us would not want it so. But Big Spring can become the best city in West Texas or anywhere else, if its people stand by the principles of right living and insist that here, in this community, there will always be a haven for the downtrodden, that there will always be a determination to live in friendship and in decency and under the guidance of God.

Notebook—Hal Boyle

Woodsman Lays Deer Scarcity To Prolific 'Head Of Woods'

INLET, N. Y. — CUSS THAT OLD Louisiana Purchase Exposition held out in St. Louis, Mo., way back in 1904.

Here—45 years later—it's causing a scarcity of wild deer in the Central Adirondack Mountains.

So says Gerald Kenwell, 62, the best woodsman hereabouts. This is his reasoning:

"Some of our guides went out to the St. Louis Fair. They saw some beavers on exhibition. Looked real cute, so they brought a pair back and turned them loose. Then somebody put out some more."

PROTECTED FOR YEARS BY A closed hunting season and with few natural enemies to catch them, the beaver thrives like rabbits. And now, Kenwell says, they've got nature out of balance.

"The beaver is the head of the woods," he said. "They've dammed up the streams and flooded the natural winter quarters for the deer, leaving the deer nothing to eat."

"And they're destroying the trout, too. The trout can't get past the dams to spawn, and the water in the ponds heats up in the sun, and the trout can't stand

that either."

Kenwell holds that the otter, also increasing rapidly, is an equal threat to the fisherman's fun.

"An otter catches and eats about two pounds of fish a day, and 50 of them will get rid of a lot of fine trout."

"THEY SAY THERE'S MORE DEER now than there ever was. And that's true. But where are the deer? Down in some farmer's pasture, mixing with his cows, and looking for food. They're not in the woods. Some of 'em even go right into the city, they're so hungry."

"The farmer wants to get rid of them. They're a nuisance. And he doesn't want hunters climbing his barb wire fences to shoot at deer in his pasture. It's too hard on his cows."

"And the hunters don't like it either—it isn't sporting."

Kenwell thinks the deer would return to the woods if the "conservation fellows" would spend about \$65,000 a year to stock their winter quarters with food—a fraction of the amount sportsmen spend for hunting licenses alone.

The Nation Today—By James Marlow

Ford Worker Really Will Pay Part Under Pension Program

WASHINGTON, (U. S. — SHOULD A COMPANY have to bear the full cost of the pension it gives its workers without any contribution from them?

Yes, say the CIO auto workers and steelworkers. The Ford Motor Co. and the auto workers Thursday agreed on a pension plan and avoided a strike.

But the big steel companies are sticking to their position that the workers should contribute to part of the pension a company gives. Because of that disagreement the threat of a steel strike is at hand.

Yet, under the Ford plan the workers actually would be contributing toward part of the total pension they'd receive. This is why:

For example, Ford-worker James will retire. From social security he'll get a pension of \$25 a month. Ford will add \$75 to that to bring his total pension to \$100.

Smith is retiring with a social security pension of \$40 a month—the most any retiring worker can get from social security now is \$44.80—and Ford will give him \$60 to bring his total pension to \$100.

BUT—THE WORKER HAS TO contribute toward that part of the pension which he receives from the government. The Ford company has had to contribute to it, too.

A worker in a job covered by the social security pension program is taxed yearly one per cent of his salary up to \$3,000 and his boss is taxed an equal amount.

There are now in this country—according to the government's Internal Revenue Bureau—about 10,000 pension systems, with perhaps 23 per cent of them being contributed to by employees, and the rest paid in full by the companies.

Those 10,000 systems don't include the casual pension arrangements under which a company with no regular plan gives a pension to a retired employe on its own accord, without any guarantees.

Today And Tomorrow—Walter Lippmann

Russian Atom Blast Will Force Revision Of American Policies

If it is true that the President announced the Russian atomic explosion only three days and two nights after he got the evidence, that would explain why the official comment has thus far avoided any discussion of its meaning. There has not been time to estimate the effects of this momentous event even if the President and the State Department and the Pentagon had had nothing else to do during the past few days.

It is, of course, true that they and the rest of us have known all along that our monopoly could not last more than a few years, and that, therefore, we ought not to be surprised that the Russians have made a bomb. But our knowledge that this would happen has been rather like that of a boy who knows that in a few years he will be a man who will be earning his living and raising a family. The boy will not have imagined in advance and made the specific decisions beforehand with which his job and his marriage will actually confront him.

There are no signs as yet that policies and plans have been worked out for what is in fact the second, and the radically different, phase of the atomic age. They will have to be worked-out, and there is

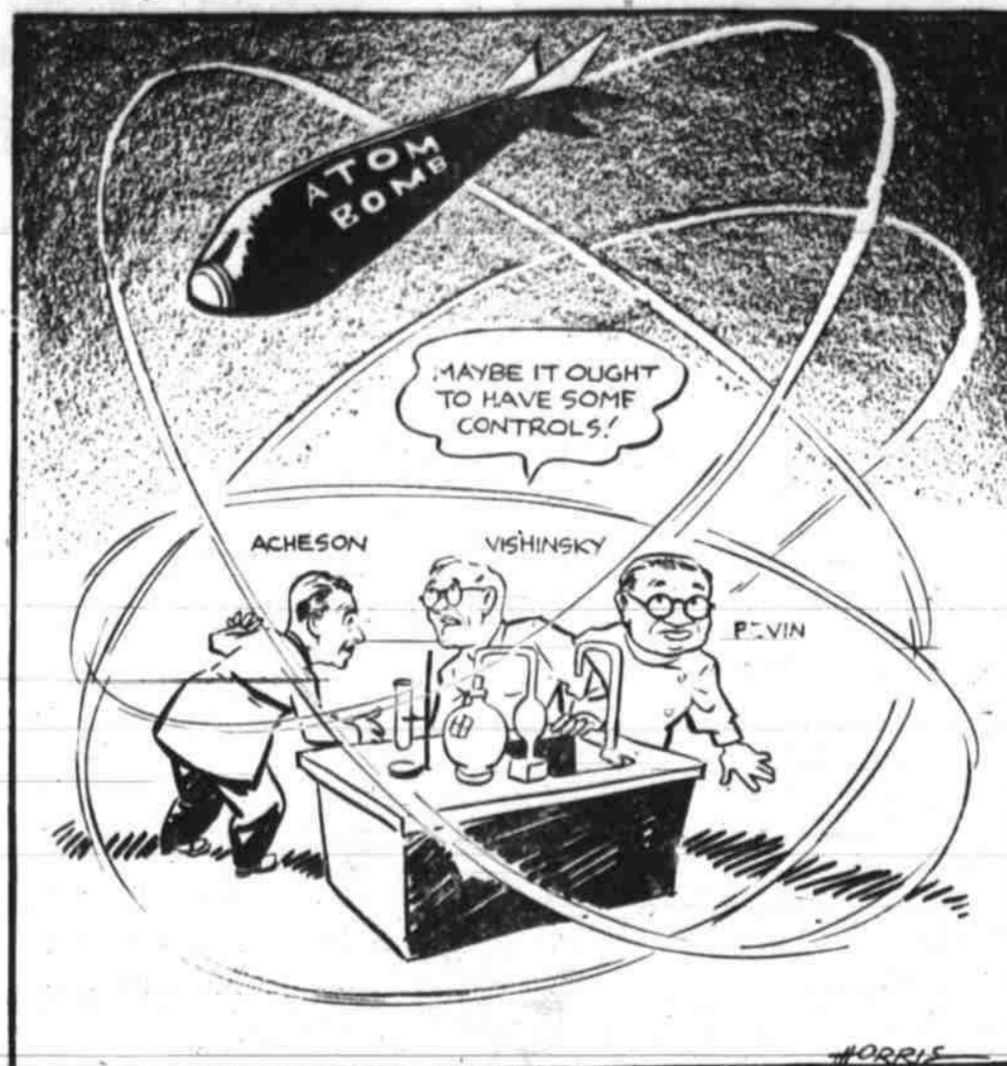
no use closing our minds by pretending that policies and plans based on the American monopoly will not have to be revised now that there are atomic weapons on both sides, not merely on our side, of the iron curtain.

It may help to clarify the present problem if we look back to June, 1946, more than three years ago, when Mr. Baruch laid the American proposals and Mr. Gromyko laid the Soviet proposals before the United Nations. When we study these documents now, it becomes quite evident.

We offered to relinquish our monopoly gradually in return for a system of inspection and control and of guarantees which were to be enforceable because we did in fact have a monopoly of atomic weapons.

Mr. Gromyko, on behalf of the Soviet government, rejected the American proposals. This meant that while we did not relinquish the winning weapon, Russia was free to develop the same weapon, if she could, without interference or control. The Russians were unwilling to pay the price we set for sharing our monopoly,

YOU'RE TELLING US!



Merry-Go-Round—Drew Pearson

British Did Best To Prevent Truman's Announcement Of Russian Atom Blast

WASHINGTON — One significant incident which occurred at the time of the Russian atomic explosion announcement has now been revealed—namely, how the British tried to prevent that announcement. They did not want President Truman to tell the world that the Russians now have the secret of the atom.

The argument occurred on Thursday evening, Sept. 22, just before the President was slated to make his world-broadcasting statement. The prime ministers of England and Canada were also supposedly ready to announce, when suddenly the British Embassy in Washington asked the State Department for the use of a special airplane to New York. The private plane set aside for cabinet use was thereupon placed at the embassy's disposal, just why the embassy should have asked for an entire airplane instead of merely buying a seat on a commercial plane to New York was not explained.

However, Roger Makin, Deputy Under-Secretary for British foreign affairs, who was long stationed in Washington and an old friend of Secretary of State Acheson, flew to New York and spent part of the evening arguing with Acheson against making the Russian atomic announcement next morning.

Makin's argument seemed to hinge partly around the idea that the American people would be too alarmed and panicky-stricken. One British counter-idea was that the news of Russia's possession of the atom secret should be leaked instead to a newspaper. This would give the American public a less sudden realization that Russia had the bomb.

There had also been some opposition to the announcement on the part of U. S. military men on the ground that we could better watch the Russians if they did not know we knew their secret. The British shared in this view.

However, the British arguments got nowhere. President Truman had made up his mind categorically that the American people were entitled to know what had happened and no one could have deterred him.

That was why, when the cabinet met next morning he stated "I have decided to make the following announcement." He did not ask the cabinet for advice as to whether he should make it.

"BOOM" EXPLODES

With "boom" "botted" and "batted" drawn, the Senate House Atomic Energy Committee got an advance report that Russia had exploded an atomic bomb.

The legislators hithered with long, solemn faces to the announcement from Chairman Brian McMahon of Connecticut.

"This is information of transcendent importance," McMahon declared, dramatically. He added that it was also the most momentous news "since Hiroshima."

Then he read excerpts from a speech by Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky, in which the Soviet spokesman used the words, "reaching vengeance."

"That's the key to the whole thing—vengeance," broke in Sen. Vandenberg, shaking a finger gravely.

Sen. Gene Millikin of Colorado warned against hysteria, and Atomic Energy Commission member Sumner Pike then gave his ideas.

Then, as if a practical joke from on high, the room was rocked by a resounding noise.

The legislators jumped in their seats, then broke into laughter.

What they had heard was the beginning of a thunderstorm, breaking over the Capitol dome.

"There goes your Russian atomic bomb," quipped Millikin.

"The incision was eased," said one very few people—including the miners—realize about JOHN L. LEWIS'S welfare fund is that the pension part of the fund was never exhausted.

Coal miners saw red and struck when Lewis announced that payments would stop because the coal operators had not been contributing to the welfare fund. But what they didn't know was that:

1. Only three or four coal operators in the entire United States had stopped contributing.

2. The pension part of the fund was not overdrawn and could have continued paying pensions. However, since no public accounting of the welfare fund is available it was impossible for either the coal miners or the American people to know this.

And, in the end, it is the American coal-burning public which foots the bill. Neither the miners nor the general public could know, for instance, that the pension fund has suffered from all sorts of extravagant expenditures—to say nothing of \$35,000 paid annually to both Sen. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and Ezra Van Horn for sitting on the board.

When Lewis stopped all payments to miners just before the strike, it was announced that the welfare treasury had dwindled to \$14,695,504. But what Lewis didn't

reveal was that, out of this remaining balance, only a little over \$1,000,000 was earmarked for pensions to retired miners.

WANTED DEPLETION?

When Sen. Bridges acted as "neutral" arbitrator for the fund in 1948, he decreed that pensions were not to be paid to miners who retired before May 1946. This was partly to make sure there would be enough funds to pay the pensions, partly because the line on retroactive pension payments had to be drawn somewhere.

However, of the total \$104,000,000 paid out of the fund since April 1948, less than one-third, or \$30,300,000, has gone to pensions.

The rest was overpaid, most of it on laudable enterprises, but nevertheless with a wanton abandon certain to deplete the fund and risk the entire pension plan.

For instance, disability payments and assistance to widows alone cost \$54,206,671. Death benefits to widows and dependents cost \$5,548,253. Medical care and hospital services cost \$4,761,071.

While these were worthwhile projects, neither the public nor the coal miners has any way of knowing just what they were or how they were administered.

NOTE — John L. Lewis was warned at the start that the entire welfare fund would be jeopardized, including pensions if he went in for too lavish spending. But there is reason to believe he was not at all averse to the depletion of his welfare fund in order to give him an excuse for coming back for more.

Hollywood—Bob Thomas

Studio Gate-Crashers Have Many Techniques

HOLLYWOOD, (U. S. — So far no tourist has used a Trojan horse to get within studio walls. But they've tried about everything else.

Take it from B.B. Callender. He guards the gate that leads through the publicity department and into MGM studios.

"Everbody wants to get into the plant," he says. "I've well-dressed men who look as though they have the highest Dan and Bradstreet ratings in the country. And men with tailored coats and hules in their coats."

Getting inside a movie studio is almost as hard as peering into the Kremlin—if you don't have a friend or relation within the industry. That's why the theme song of Callender's job is "No, No, 1,600 Time No."

"People think I make up the rules," he remarked. "They think they can bribe or bribe me and gain entrance."

The question he hears most often is "May we see the studio?" Next comes "How about a screen test?"

"I pass 'em back on that one," said Callender. "I read them next door to the casting department. They can hear the 'no' there."

Seeds of job seekers drop in. They prefer seeing jobs, but nowadays they'll take anything. They seem to think if they can land any studio position, stardom will inevitably result.

"During the war, we had to replace our messenger boys with

girls," Callender recalled. "The reception room overflowed with young applicants. When we asked if they were interested in acting, the answer was always 'yes'."

The word got around that the studio didn't want its messengers to be budding actresses, so the girls—wearing inch-thick make-up—began murmuring "Dear no, we want to be stenographers."

WORD-A-DAY
By BACH

GASTRONOMY
(gas tron 'o-mi) noun
THE ART OR SCIENCE OF GOOD EATING.



Around The Rim—The Herald Staff

Gratitude Is Expressed For Help On Centennial Edition

If you've gotten this far in your perusal of your Sunday Herald, you will have realized by this time that we have sent your way today the biggest single newspaper edition ever brought off a local press.

Whether it's the best one or not, is up to your judgment.

But most of us around the office have a paternal pride in today's offspring; and like the father who has paced the corridors during the crucial hours, we are mighty glad that it's all over.

The job could not have been done, of course, without a tremendous amount of help from our many good friends in Big Spring and elsewhere, and this seems as good a place as any to express to all those gracious people the deep gratitude of The Herald and all its workers.

In the first place, we have many advertisers to thank. Without their support, the edition would not have been possible. This long list includes the regular users of The Herald columns, but also includes many who were interested in this medium of advertising themselves, all Big Spring, and its Centennial celebration. It even includes many individuals, professional groups and institutions and even labor unions, which do not ordinarily set up funds for such advertising.

Because these groups caught the spirit of what we have attempted to do, and responded so well with their own part in the "Big Spring Story," we offer our heartfelt thanks.

And then there have been countless individuals and offices which helped us in

amassing the editorial content. The response on our request for old-time pictures was overwhelming, and we received far more than we could find room for. To those whose pictures we did not print, we are just as grateful, and apologize for the fact that not everyone could be printed. Some were duplications, others were too faded for reproduction, others just simply had to be edited out, as much as we hated to.

And then there were many people who cheerfully and patiently dug out old records for us, furnished us facts and figures, helped supply the information around which to prepare our stories. Many of these were called at odd hours of the night, and disturbed no little. Thanks to all of you.

What probably has been most gratifying of all is the tremendous demand that has been shown for extra copies of the paper. The sales have been beyond what we at first dreamed, and we went into extra trouble of re-planting pages, re-running the press on a number of sections, in expressing appreciation for the interest and confidence in us that so many readers have shown—after all, you bought the paper sight unseen—we are also clinging to the hope that no one will be disappointed. We hope that the "Big Spring Story" is read and digested by people throughout the United States, and that the distribution of this paper will serve in some measure to bring future good to Big Spring. That has been our goal, and we are most grateful for all of you who have helped us along the way.—BOB WHIPKEY.

Capital Report—Doris Fleson

U. S. Military Satisfied With Strategic Value Of Guam Isle

APRA HARBOR, Guam. — (By Airmail) — America's Pacific frontier, advancing in a thin line through tiny Johnston Island and versatile little Kwajalein, thickens on the sizable U. S. possession of Guam.

Apra is the famous harbor which Congress refused to dredge just a little deeper at the cost of a few million dollars in 1938 because it might offend Japan. Half a dozen years later it had to be retaken from Japan, which had nonchalantly gathered Guam into the Greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere, so it might serve as Admiral Nimitz's advanced base for the invasion of that country.

In the mounting of the invasion the harbor got dredged amply and expensively, floating drydocks and the other paraphernalia of a first-class Navy yard were provided. Airpower moved in and, starting with airstrips inherited from the Japanese, developed five excellent fields.

Since then Guam's military activities have ebbed slowly and appropriately but according to a plan which utilizes the island's unique value as the only ample steppingstone between Pearl Harbor and the Asian mainland. Basic defenses are being retained and essential construction is as permanent in character as appropriations permit.

On the whole the military appear well satisfied as they survey the 30-mile island and the only U. S. harbor west of Pearl. It is a considerable change for the better since only 218 rifles were on hand to oppose the Japanese attack in 1941.

Guam's value steadily mounts too in the military's eyes as they watch the Red tide engulf China—which puts the Russians 1,235 miles away from here. This

is less than a quarter of the distance between Guam and the United States, that distance in crow-flight air travel being 5,668 miles.

Guam's population now is 100,000—25,000 Guamanians, 15,000 Filipino laborers and 60,000 Americans, including Army, Navy, Marines and contractors' personnel.

Unlike seething Hawaii, which is suffering both from its own domestic labor troubles and America's strategic withdrawals from Pearl Harbor, Guam has no unemployment, no strikes and no communists. Nor does it expect unemployment problems like Hawaii's as the military establishments continue their steady re-trenchments. The plan is to send the Filipinos home as the work for which they were imported is completed and many Americans also will trickle home as their contracts end.

It is considered that the 5,000 employable Guamanians can easily be kept at work. Actually it is a rather stern obligation upon America to see that they are, since half of Guam's land—and that its better half—is appropriated by the armed forces for defense uses. This is the coastal plain, necessarily the site of military installations. It includes most of the 8,000 acres that agriculturalists pronounce arable.

Service on Guam is far from the grim task it is on the coral atolls of Johnston and Kwajalein. Like Hawaii, it is a green and flowering island with cool and pleasant hills where, of course, most of the living quarters are located. It has, in fact, its defenders who claim it excels the beach at Waikiki—except, they confess, for its occasional typhoons.

Affairs Of The World—DeWitt MacKenzie

Marshal Tito Now On His Own Until He Makes New Friends

RUSSIA'S ABRUPT CANCELLATION of her treaty of friendship with Yugoslavia, thereby treating a fiery example which her satellites may be expected to follow, further tightens the banishment of Marshal Tito from the bolshevist fold.

The Yugoslav director now is decidedly on his own until he makes new friends who at this stage obviously must come from the democracies. I imagine his sensations are something like those of your correspondent one day in the first world war when he got caught in the middle of a German barrage of high-power shells. I wasn't exactly homesome, you understand, but did have a feeling that I could do with a little friendly encouragement.

THUS FAR THE ONLY KINDLY WORD Tito has received from his old comrades is contained in an article published by "The Literary Gazette" in Moscow. The article adds that "there is good reason for the Belgrade dwarf to go crazy."

Moscow accuses Tito of lining up with "foreign imperialist circles". Specifically Russia charges that the Budapest treason trial of former Hungarian Foreign Minister Laslo Rajk, sentenced to death last Saturday, disclosed that Yugoslavia has been carrying on hostile activity against the Soviet Union.

Yugoslavia also has friendship and mutual aid pacts with Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania. In the natural course of events all these neighbors also will cancel their treaties.

WELL NOW, THE SIGNIFICANCE of all this lies in the real reason for the break between Russia and Yugoslavia which came into the open in a big way in June, 1948. That was when the Moscow dominated Cominform expelled the Balkan state from membership.

The cause of that expulsion was Tito's

refusal to surrender Yugoslavia's national sovereignty to control of Moscow. He maintained that his country's internal affairs concerned her alone, and that she would accept no dictation. In other words he was pursuing nationalism in building his Communist state, whereas Russia's whole effort is centered in international communism under which every country would take its orders from Moscow.

This means Tito has inaugurated a new brand of communism for his state. And that, of course, is a turn of events which is of vast importance to the western nations. Observers are speculating whether the Yugoslav dictator's example may inspire other discontented satellites to try to follow suit in maintaining their nationalism.

The Big Spring Herald

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8 Big Spring Herald, Sunday, Oct. 2, 1949



LAST OF DRIVES — Tom Good, who was a cowboy on the famed Slaughter Long S ranch here, preserved the tradition of cattle drives. Long after railroads and cattle trailers had reduced historic drives to history, Good preserved the tradition. He made annual drives of steers from his southwestern Borden county ranch to rail point at Lamesa until the outset of World War II. (Jack M. Haynes)

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STORK CLUB

At the Medical Arts Hospital, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Frizzell became the parents of a daughter, Todd Pamela, on Sept. 28. She weighed six pounds and five ounces. The Frizzells are from Amarillo.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Whitley became the parents of a son, Rodney Lynn, on Sept. 28. He weighed nine pounds and two ounces.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Masters became the parents of a daughter, Karen, on Sept. 26. She weighed seven pounds and three and a half ounces.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Conway became the parents of a son, Larry Bob, on Sept. 24. He weighed six pounds and eleven and a half ounces.

At Cowper Clinic & Hospital, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Homer Morris became the parents of twin sons on Sept. 27. The twins were named Orville Ray and Marvel Ray and they weighed six pounds and eleven ounces and three pounds and four ounces.

At the Big Spring Hospital, Mr. and Mrs. Bud Martin became the parents of a son, Jerry Loyd on Sept. 30. He weighed seven pounds and seven ounces.

Mr. and Mrs. Elton Lee Jeffreys became the parents of a son, Joe Mike, on Sept. 2. He weighed seven pounds and four ounces.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray E. Anderson became the parents of a son, Steven Ray, on October 1. He weighed seven pounds and six ounces.

At Malone & Hogan Hospital, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd M. Malone became the parents of a son, Robert David, on Sept. 24. He weighed six pounds and nine ounces.

Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Stafford be-

came the parents of a son, Mark Christopher on Sept. 25. He weighed eight pounds and 15 ounces.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Caldwell became the parents of a son, James Clark, on Sept. 26. He weighed seven pounds and 12 and three-fourths ounces.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. McLaren, Jr. became the parents of a son, Bruce Edward on Sept. 26. He weighed seven pounds and eight ounces.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman W. Cook became the parents of a daughter, Candice Jean on Sept. 27. She weighed three pounds and fifteen and a half ounces.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Bender became the parents of a son, L. D. Jr., on Sept. 30. He weighed eight pounds and 11 ounces.

Mr. and Mrs. James C. Wilson became the parents of a son, James Leonard on Sept. 28. He weighed eight pounds and 12 ounces.

Mrs. J. E. Brown Is Hostess To TEL Class Meet

Mrs. J. E. Brown of 1801 Scurry entertained the TEL Class of the First Baptist church, Friday.

After the session opened with prayer by Mrs. Ruth Alexander, Mrs. Pearl Mann gave the devotional, "Study to Show Thyself Approved By God," was Mrs. Mann's topic.

Members were dressed in their Centennial costumes. Jack M. Haynes made pictures of the group.

Mrs. Beatrice Mittle directed the entertainment. Questionnaires, containing some 40 questions, were given to the class members. Questions were on scientific inventions and what they mean to individuals.

After games were played, a quartet composed of Pearl Uirey, Pearl Mann, Sarah Richardson and Mary Brown, sang "Silver Threads Among the Gold" and "When You And I Were Young, Maggie." Jo Baker gave a reading.

Refreshments were served to the following: Velma Cain, Gertrude Todd, Pearl Mann, Ruth Alexander, Pearl Uirey, Mary Jane Taylor, Beatrice Mittle, Enoree Yarnell, Mattie B. Bodine, Sarah Richardson, Eula Lee, Mary Wornack, Beatrice Vieregge, Grace Martin, Jo Baker, Beatrice Read, Maude Haynes, Mrs. Delpha Gordon and the hostess.

Training Union Installation And Supper Is Held

Members of the Partners Training Union department were feted with a supper prior to the installation of new officers at the First Baptist church Thursday.

Room decorations included various arrangements of autumn flowers and lighted vari-colored tapers. Individual tables were covered with bright cloths.

Themes for the program was based on "The Last Will and Testament." Each retired officer willed her office to the incoming officer.

Those receiving the installation included Mrs. Relece Jones, president; J. O. Hagood, vice-president; R. F. Davis secretary and Homer Ward, missionary leader; Rayford Cockerell, Bible leader; Mrs. C. R. Eubanks, social director and B. F. Faughtner, Mrs. Leonard Coker and Mrs. Loy House, group captains.

Special music was presented by Mrs. Homer Ward, Mrs. Bledsoe O'Brien and Mrs. J. O. Hagood, accompanied by Mrs. J. O. Hagood, Mrs. Leonard Coker and Mrs. Loy House sang, "Hand in Hand With Jesus."

Those attending the affair were Mr. and Mrs. Paul Sledge, Mr. and Mrs. Relece Jones, Mrs. Leonard Coker, Mr. and Mrs. Loy House, Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Faughtner, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Eubanks, Mr. and Mrs. Rayford Cockerell, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Ward, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Hagood, Mr. and Mrs. Lonnie Coker, Mrs. Bledsoe O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. John Ansen, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Creighton, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Langston, Mr. and Mrs. Rayford Martin, Mr. and Mrs. James Dennis and Mr. and Mrs. Orville Bryant.

Two Polio Cases For Week Reported Here

Two cases of polio, 16 of diarrhea, and two of diphtheria were included in the communicable diseases report of the Big Spring-Howard County Health unit Saturday.

Polio victims for the week were Judy Stevens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stevens, and Stormie Kay Arrington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Arrington. Both families reside here.

Mrs. Joe Underwood Honored At Shower

Mrs. Joe Underwood was named honoree at a bridal shower in the home of Mrs. Roy Green, 104 E. 6th.

Mrs. Underwood, the former Lema Smith, was married to Joe Underwood on Sept. 3. The couple will reside in Andrews.

Co-hostesses for the affair were Mrs. Ben Hogue, Mrs. Bill Everitt, Mrs. J. R. Creath and Mrs. Bill Earley.

Mrs. Ben Hogue and Mrs. Bill Earley presided at the serving table which was laid with a Madeira embroidered cloth. Arrangements of fall flowers were placed at vantage points in the entertaining room.

Approximately thirty-five guests attended the affair.

Mrs. M. M. Fairchild Serves As Club Hostess

FORSAN, Oct. 1 (Sp)—Mrs. M. M. Fairchild was hostess to the Home Demonstration Club Thursday afternoon.

During the business session officers for the coming year were elected. Mrs. Sammie Porter was re-elected to serve as president. Other officers are Mrs. Frank Thelme, vice president, Mrs. H. G. Starr was re-elected as secretary, treasurer, Mrs. H. L. Tienarend, reporter and Mrs. L. B. McElrath and THDA chairman.

Plans were made for the club booth for the County Fair and Mrs. Frank Thelme was voted to be in charge of the arrangements.

Present at the meeting were Mrs. H. G. Starr, Mrs. Sam Starr, Mrs. W. C. Yandell, Mrs. Harley Grant, Mrs. Sammie Porter, Mrs. Frank Thelme, Mrs. J. M. Craig, Mrs. H. L. Tienarend and the hostess.

WMS Meeting Scheduled

The District Eight Woman's Missionary Union will hold their convention at the Baptist Encampment grounds, Monday, Oct. 3 at 2 p. m. Mrs. J. H. McLean, approved state worker, will teach the WMU course. All members of the WMU are urged to attend.

Dr. P. D. O'Brien, pastor, will teach the final lesson from the study book, "Topical Studies of the Bible," by Dr. Alton Reed. The study session will last from 10 to 11 o'clock Monday morning.

COSDEN CHATTER

Special Booth Will Be Seen At The Fair

Several employees of the marketing department including the district salesmen were in Lubbock and Abilene this week attending the local fairs at which Cosden had an industrial exhibit. These exhibits will be combined in a large booth at the Howard County Fair beginning October 8. All of our friends are requested to come by and visit the booth and the personnel running it.

Capt. James H. Smith, brother of Gladys Hutchinson, now stationed at Aberdeen, Maryland, has been visiting in Big Spring. The Frank Phinneys will have as their Centennial guest Mrs. Madeline Fisher of Houston who is Phinney's sister.

Several employees absent because of illness included Jean Yates, Maggie Smith, Nell Rhea McCrary, H. C. Stipp, Marguerite Cooper, and Veta Reed. Mrs. Henry Carpenter is recovering from a badly sprained ankle. Ralph Shanks returned to work this week after an illness; also R. B. Covington, W. E. Owens, and E. F. Russell have been ill. Robert James' daughter, Bobbie Lynn had a tonsillectomy. Mrs. E. W. Richardson returned home from the hospital this week. Undergoing surgery this past week was Mrs. Harry A. Rogers. Mrs. Robert A. Smart spent one day of last week in the hospital.

Codie Selkirk is moving to Ft. Worth and will attend business school there for awhile. E. Donald

HCJC Farm Class Elects Officers

Members of the Agricultural class of the Howard County Junior college elected new officers at their initial club meeting of the year. Carol Choate was named president.

Other officers elected were Bill Sewell, vice-president; Harold Simpson, secretary and treasurer and Jimmie White, reporter. Bill Holbert is the club sponsor.

Those attending the meeting were Carol Choate, Bill Sewell, Harold Simpson, Charles Willbanks, Edward Lovelace, Wayne Rush and Bill Holbert.

Kaye will now represent the company as a salesman.

Saturday, Mr. and Mrs. Billy Smith visited Mr. Smith's brother, Ted Smith, in Abilene.

During the week visitors in the office included Barney Lee of Eola, J. M. Simpson of Amarillo, Hugh Dryer of Lubbock, Bill Norman of Austin, Tom Lumley of Tulsa, Sol Kelly of Midland, H. A. Farley of Midland, Ray Simmons of Lubbock, and Sam and R. L. Wolfson of Wichita Falls.

Fred Beckham, Donald Kaye, Roxie Dobbins, and Fred Stitzell have been helping with floats for the parades. Our congratulations to Patti McDonald, Centennial Queen, and Bobbie Green, attendant to the queen. We are proud of our "Centennial Royalty".

Employees on vacations include Charles D. Herring, Otto C. Rogers, Lois McKee, O. O. Craig, M. A. Shaffer, N. R. Harvell, and Robert Smart.

The Doris Letter Shop
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MRS. WALLACE G. CARR

Cotton Sacks

9-Ft. 8-Oz.....	\$2.49
10½-Ft. 8-Oz.....	\$2.79
12-Ft. 8-Oz.....	\$3.29

BURRS

A BUTLER BROTHERS STORE

Centennial Week Furniture Values

ARRANGE AS YOU WISH WITH THESE GOOD LOOKING LIMED OAK PIECES

Poster Bed	\$30
Panel Bed	\$25
Poster Twin Bed	\$30
Panel Twin Bed	\$25
Vanity	\$59.50
Vanity Bench	\$9.50
Twin chest	\$30
Large Chest	\$35
Double Dresser, (with mirror)	\$65
Commode Stand	\$25
Night Stand	\$17.50

2-PIECE PLASTIC STUDIO SUITE

Plastic covered in handsome, popular ranch style. This suite does double duty, serving as an "extra bedroom" when needed. Choice of beige, chartreuse or turquoise. Choice of light or dark-finished arms on beige and turquoise. Chartreuse studio with light arms. (Limed oak.)

Tables to match this suite:

Coffee Table	\$12.50
Lamp Table	\$12.50
Step-in Table	\$ 7.75

2 Pieces **\$114.50**

5-PIECE DINETTE SUITE

Solid oak, this attractive 5-piece set consists of extension table with host chair and three side chairs. A suite that will reflect your good taste.

\$49.50

JR Dining Room Suite

The 8-piece junior-sized dining room suite is a slightly larger suite than above. In sun tan oak, an outstanding buy at this price.

\$119.50

AN ALL NEW GAS RANGE

Here's the biggest gas range news in years! Come in and see the all-new Perfection gas range now on display. You'll be amazed at the number of new features that make cooking easier and better than ever before. "Flavor-Lock" no turn broiler high "Flavoramic" economy oven, white "Flavoramic" large oven and the bantamweight "intensity" burners make this range outstanding.

Come In And See It!

Elrod Furniture Co.

110 Rannels

"Out Of The High Rent District"

Phone 1635

Stories of Famous Hymns

By HORACE B. POWELL

Onward, Christian Soldiers

Onward, Christian soldiers,
Marching as to war,
With the cross of Jesus
Going on before,
Christ, the royal Master,
Leads against the foe;
Forward into battle,
See, His banners go!

Like a mighty army
Moves the church of God;
Brothers, we are treading
Where the saints have trod;
We are not divided,
All one body we,
One in hope and doctrine,
One in charity.

Crowns and thrones may perish,
Kingdoms rise and wane,
But the church of Jesus
Constant will remain;
Gates of hell can never
Gainst that church prevail;
We have Christ's own promise,
And that cannot fail.

Onward, then, ye people!
Join our happy throng,
Blend with ours your voices
In the triumph song;
Glory, laud and honor
Unto Christ the King,
This through countless ages
Men and angels sing.



Here is a hymn that was written nearly three-quarters of a century ago as a marching song to speed a band of little Christian soldiers on their way to an English Sunday school festival.

Its author, Dr. Sabine Baring-Gould, was minister of the small village church at Lew Trenchard, England. On Whitsunday in 1865 as they march tomorrow the boys and girls of his parish Bible school were preparing to at-

tempt to suit him, he sat up most of the night writing one of his own. As those little English children, convention bound, sang "Onward, Christian Soldiers" for the first time the next day, Dr. Baring-Gould little dreamed that he had written a song destined to live with the great hymns of the ages. Many years later he said of it: "It was written in great haste, and I am afraid some of the rhymes are faulty. Certainly nothing has surprised me more than its popularity."

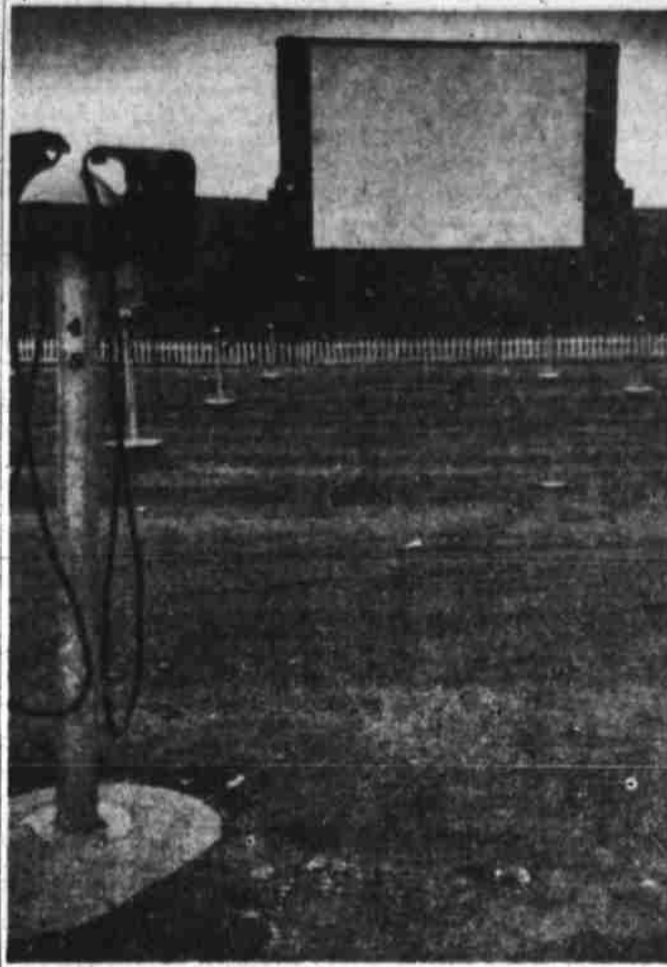
On Sunday in May, 1910 when the sixth international Sunday school Convention was meeting in Washington, D. C., it was arranged that "Onward, Christian Soldiers" be sung simultaneously in Bible schools the world over. The hymn was translated into more than 100 tongues and dialects for the occasion. Today it is as popular as ever in churches and Sunday Schools and at young people's religious gatherings.

The hymn tune with which modern Christians are most familiar was composed in 1871 by Sir Arthur Seymour Sullivan, the great English organist who is known also as the composer of "The Lost Chord." It has a swing and dash which the original tune, St. Alban, for all its beauty, did not possess.

Dr. Baring-Gould was a versatile hymnist. His lively "Onward, Christian Soldiers" offers sharp contrast to his gentle "Evening Hymn."

"Now the day is over,
Night is drawing nigh;
Shadows of the evening
Steal across the sky.
Jesus, grant the weary
Calm and sweet repose;
With Thy tenderest blessing
May our eyelids close.
When the morning wakens,
Then may I arise
Pure and fresh, and clean,
In Thy holy eyes."

Dr. Baring-Gould wrote novels and other prose as well as hymns. He is known for his "Lives of the Saints," in 15 volumes, his "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages" and his "Legends of the Old Testament." He enjoyed a glorious old age; he was 90 when he was called home in 1924.



MODERN MOVIES—One of the current evolutions of movie-going is that of the drive-in theatres. Such is the Terrace. Equipment includes a big open-air screen, projection room, and a young forest of sound stands. Automobiles drive alongside the stands, pick up the sound box and adjust volume to desired pitch. Informality of the arrangement has made it popular. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

OLD WHITE CIRCULAR BANDSTAND WAS A PUBLIC LURE IN ITS DAY

A facility that was attractive to the children in its day as the movies or a circus are today, and had about as much appeal to the grownups, was the bandstand, which was built of wood in the clearing on the edge of the courthouse grounds just west of the north walk.

The stand was erected so that musical groups of the period from 1908, when the courthouse was going up, through the middle '20's, would provide entertainment for the masses.

The masses, of course, weren't as numerous in those days but the community could be counted upon to turn out and hear them play. The concerts, when they took place, usually occurred on Friday nights.

One of the first directors of a municipal band was O. Dubberly, later district clerk here, and father of Hugh Dubberly, also a district clerk in a later year.

The band ordinarily relied on military numbers for principal musical fare and such renditions apparently made a distinct hit with the turnout, for the people always came back for more.

The old bandstand, which was white and of circular construction, was torn down around 1926. The facility was rarely used in its last years, because Dubberly's band had been broken up and no other units could be booked for such appearances. By the time, music and instruments were being taught in the schools here, the old landmark had disappeared.

ACCUSED PULLED A GUN ON J-P DURING COUNTY'S FIRST TRIAL

Justice of the Peace I. D. Eddins looked the man behind the wavering gun squarely in the eye. Slowly the gun dropped, the man was disarmed and placed under \$1,000 bond to await action of the grand jury.

Thus ended the first court session ever held in Howard county. Justice Eddins had heard the cases of two men charged with intoxication.

Both men had been found guilty and fined for their boisterous actions while under the influence of liquor. One, still sobering, had drawn his gun and started cursing Howard county's first justice of the peace.

Unflinchingly, Eddins stared him down, bringing law and order to the young county.

"Uncle Ide" Eddins was born in Wilcox county, Alabama, in 1848. After serving as a Confederate soldier during the Civil War, he had come to Texas.

He went into the wagon and buggy business in Dallas, but started working as a car foreman for the T&P Railroad when tracks were started into the west from Weatherford. Eddins came to Big Spring on the first train on April 16, 1881.

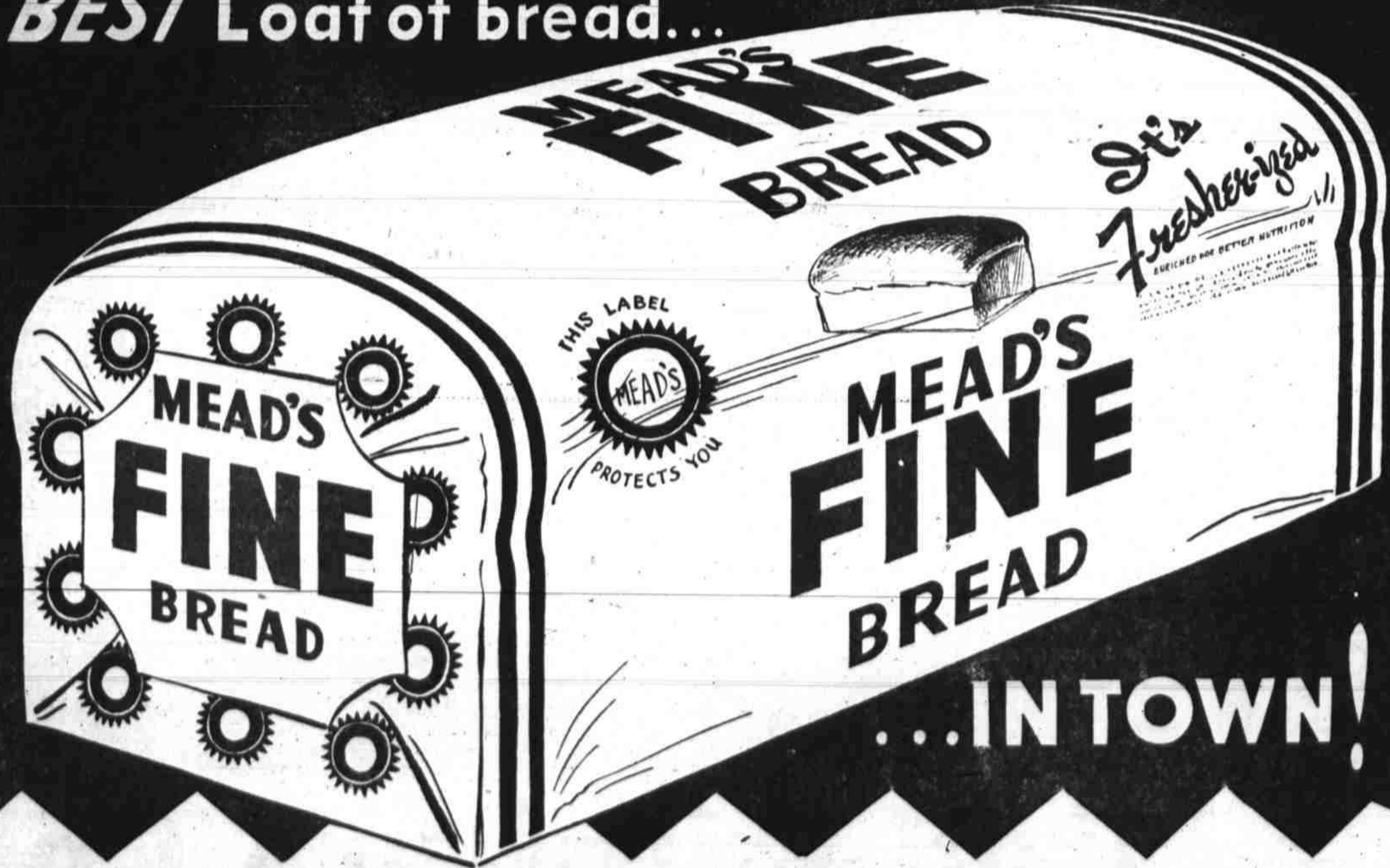
When Howard county was organized in 1882, he was named the first justice of the peace. The first trial followed shortly.

Eddins held his car foreman job with the T&P and served the company for 48 years before he was forced to retire because of falling health.



West Texas' Favorite Loaf Since 1918

The *BEST* Loaf of bread...



EVIDENCE... THERE IS MORE MEAD'S FINE BREAD SOLD IN WEST TEXAS THAN ANY OTHER BRAND

'Flicker Flashbacks' Offered During R & R Anniversary Week

In joining in the city's Centennial celebration, the R & R theatres of Big Spring this week are observing an anniversary of their own. It's their 40th.

It was in October, 1900 that the late I. J. Robb, with the help of Mrs. Robb, opened a moving picture house called the Lyric, and located where Zale's now is.

Continuous operation of the showhouses under the same family direction makes the theatres among the oldest business institutions here to operate under the same name. Furthermore, the 40-year span represents probably a record for one-name ownership of theatres throughout the United States.

In observance of the R & R anniversary, the Ritz is showing all week, in addition to the regular screen fare, a series of "Flicker Flashbacks," which contain sequences from the old-time silent movies, including many noted pioneers. The State theatre will offer Flicker Flashbacks, also, on its Sunday-Monday program.

GARY COOPER STARS

Naval Carrier's Story Presented

Right on release date is the Ritz theatre's Centennial showing of a stirring drama of naval carrier aviation, "Task Force."

The picture, with Gary Cooper in the starring role, is featured today and Monday.

Many of the scenes for the picture were made aboard the U.S.S. Antietam, with the cast and crew operated aboard in the Pacific for nearly 30 days. Other photographic units were dispatched to Hawaii, Midway, Guam and the Panama Canal Zone.

In telling the story of naval carrier aviation, the picture traces the development of carrier warfare from 1923 to the present, with emphasis on the important part the carriers played in the Pacific during World War II.



SONG-DANCE-MAN — That's Dan Dailey, who costars with Anne Baxter in "You're My Everything," a Technicolor musical which puts emphasis on a generation past, with all the fun and foolishness that characterized the twenties. The picture is at the State today and Monday.

Jane Wyatt appears as Cooper's wife. Others in the cast are Bruce Bennett, John Ridgley, Jack Holt, James Holden and Julie London.

OFFICE FORCE PLENTY BUSY

Bearing the brunt of thousands of inquiries and working with a legion of committees has been the task of the Centennial association office force.

Paul Haagen, directing for the John B. Rogers company, has been in charge. Prior to his arrival, H. J. Morrison, assistant chamber of commerce manager, had that chore. For the past two months he has been devoting much of his energies to the Centennial and its promotion.

Sue Read has served as Centennial secretary, and Mrs. Billy McNamara has been the good right hand aide of Sam Grogg, chamber force—Morrison, Edith Gay, Joy Johnston and Nila Jo Hill, have worked hard and long at Centennial business. A leading and persistent volunteer has been Mrs. J. A. Myers.

Bygone Days Recalled In State Film

If Centennial week puts you in a nostalgic mood, one of the items to help you enjoy recalling some gay days gone by is the State theatre's film offering for today and Monday.

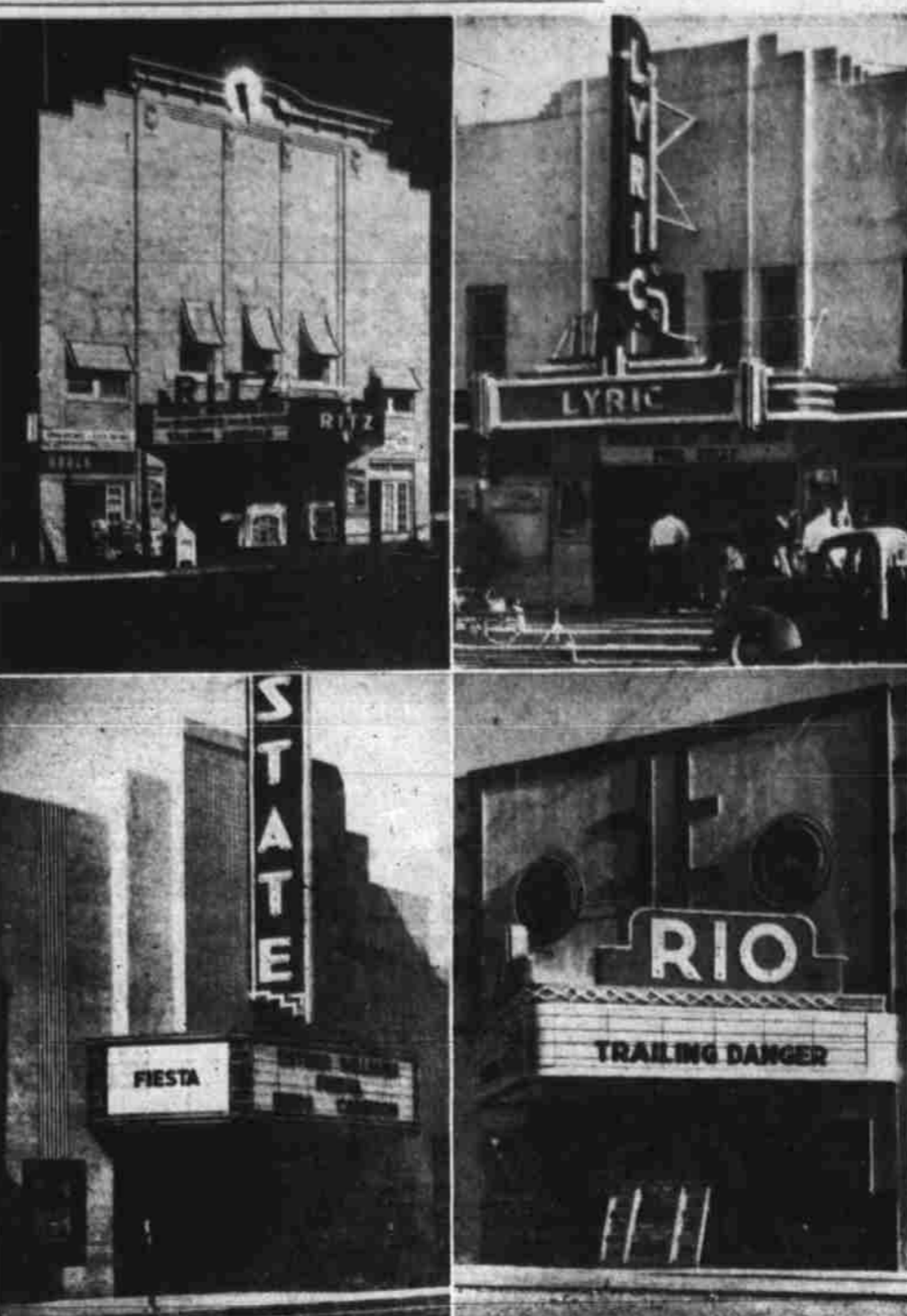
Called "You're My Everything" the piece is a sprightly bit of doings about the flamboyant twenties, the days of the Charleston and the flappers. Shown at the Ritz a short time ago, the picture was warmly received as a pleasing flashback to the past generation.

Another thing which made the picture "catch on" is the fact that Big Spring is mentioned. This is done by Dan Dailey, one of the featured players, when he remarks that he was delayed in a plane flight by a "sandstorm at Big Spring, Texas."

Dailey and Anne Baxter co-star, and Miss Baxter scores with one scene in which Clara Bow of "Fanny" fame is imitated in delightful manner.

The picture deals with the marriage of a dance man to a proper young lady of Boston, and her conversion to the theatrical life until she makes a bit in silent films. The story gives interesting backstage bits of an older Hollywood, and portrays much of the customs and the times of the twenties.

Daily glides with ease through some intricate dance numbers. The picture is in Technicolor and the cast includes Anne Revere, Stanley Ridges, Henry O'Neill and Selena Roval.



MODERN SHOW HOUSES—Big Spring is served by four modern downtown picture shows, all members of the Robb & Rowley group which had its beginnings here in 1909. Although primarily for stage productions, the Ritz upper left, nearing its majority, is still one of the finer theatres of West Texas. The Lyric, upper right, has been doing business at the same location for more than three decades. The State, lower left, with contemporary treatment in its architecture and seating arrangement, is one of the newest. The Rio, which serves the Latin-American population primarily, is another of the newer and popular show houses. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

IN TERRACE FILM

Railroad Agent's Work Dramatized

Long before G-Men, there was in existence in this country an equally colorful and effective law enforcement agency—R-men, the railroad's special agents, who, for more than one hundred years, have been tracking down train-wreckers, hold-up men, baggage thieves and other criminals who prey on the railroads.

One of the most thrilling cases in the annals of R-Men history has been adapted by Paramount into "Special Agent," starring William Eythe, who headed the cast of "House on 92nd Street," supported by George Reeves, Laura Elliot, Paul Valentine and Carole Mathews. Told in semi-documentary style, the drama shows for the first time in the city at the Terrace Drive-in theatre tonight and Monday night. It concerns the most intensive manhunt on record in the railroads' criminal case files.

Jungle Jim Adventure Is Lyric Feature

"Jungle Jim and the Lost Tribe," the second in the series of films based on the King Features Syndicate newspaper feature, "Jungle Jim," is the feature for today and Monday at the Lyric theatre. Starring Johnny Weissmuller in the title role, the film features Myrna Dell, Elena Verdugo and Joseph Vitale.

In his latest Columbia Jungle thriller, the action star tangles with a band of worthless adventurers who plot to loot the fabulous land of Zamboanga of its sacred treasure. In the course of the action, Weissmuller combats fierce beasts of the jungle, and, in the wild melee that climaxes the film, is aided by a band of wild gorillas friendly to the jungle lord.

William Berke directed from the screenplay by Arthur Hoerl and Don Martin for producer Sam Katzman.

Eythe, in the title role, is stationed in a small California town where nothing ever happens. Suddenly, right outside the town a train is held up, robbed of a huge payroll bag and several people are killed. It is Eythe's job to track down the criminals, and how he does this, with the aid of today's amazing crime-detecting methods, is said to be told in a way to make of "Special Agent" an intensely exciting, thrill-packed picture.

The Weeks Playbill

RITZ
SUN.-MON.—"Task Force," with Gary Cooper and Jane Wyatt.
TUES.-WED.—"Last For Gold," with Ida Lupino and Glenn Ford.
THURS.-FRI.-SAT.—"I Was a Male War Bride," with Cary Grant and Ann Sheridan.

STATE
SUN.-MON.—"You're My Everything," with Anne Baxter and Dan Dailey.
TUES.-WED.—"Kazan," with Lole Maxwell, Stephen Dunne, and the dog, Zoro. On the stage, personal presentation of Zoro.
THURS.—"Jigsaw," with Franchot Tone and Jane Wallace.
FRI.-SAT.—"Loaded Pistols," with Gene Autry.

LYRIC
SUN.-MON.—"Lost Tribe," with Johnny Weissmuller and Myrna Dell.
TUES.-WED.—"Colorado Territory," with Joel McCrea and Virginia Mayo.
THURS.—FRI.—SAT.—"Blazing Trail," with Charles Starrett.

TERRACE
SUN.-MON.—"Special Agent," with William Eythe and George Reeves.
TUES.-WED.—"Set-Up," with Robert Ryan and Audrey Totter.
THURS.-FRI.—SAT.—"South of St. Louis," with Joel McCrea and Alexis Smith.
SAT.—"Jungle Jim," with Johnny Weissmuller.



TONIGHT
JAMES CAGNEY
"COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW"
"It's my business to help people in trouble," he said. And then his most important case turned out to be himself!
THEATRE GUILD ON THE AIR
New time, new station
WFAA-7:30 P. M.
U. S. STEEL HOUR

—STATE—

TODAY and MONDAY

Flaming Flapper Days!
DAN DAILEY ANNE BAXTER
DAILEY BAXTER
You're My Everything
COLOR BY TECHNICOLOR
ANNE REVERE
SHARI ROBINSON
ALAN MOWBRAY
STANLEY RIDGES

Plus Warner News, "Truck Load Trouble" and "Flicker Flashback"

Lyric SUNDAY MONDAY

THE KING OF THE JUNGLE STARS... FIGHTS HIS GREATEST BATTLES!
JOHNNY WEISSMULLER as JUNGLE JIM
THE LOST TRIBE
MYRNA DELL
ELENA VERDUGO
JOSEPH VITALE
Plus "Symphony in Spanish"

VISITING 'KINFOLKS'

Dog With High IQ To Perform Here



HERE IN PERSON—Zoro, a wonder dog whose tricks are varied and numerous, has a major role in the picture "Kazan," at the State theatre Tuesday and Wednesday. But more than that, Zoro will perform on the stage in a personal appearance. Zoro's owner and trainer is Jimmy Griffin, a brother of Mrs. Edna Lindsey of Big Spring.

Zoro is a comparative newcomer to the movies, but he's a rapidly-ascending star.

Zoro is an all-white Greenland husky, and he's making personal appearances in Big Spring at the State theatre, Tuesday and Wednesday, and will present a vast array of acts on the stage, as an added feature to the film presentation of "Kazan," in which he is a canine star.

It will be like "visiting the kinfolks" for Zoro, for his owner, Jimmy Griffin of Glendale, Calif., is a brother of Mrs. Edna Lindsey of Big Spring. Griffin was due at week's end, following an Abilene engagement to visit his sister.

Zoro, a mighty fellow who weighs 115 pounds and rears up on his hind legs to better than six feet high, has appeared in several movies, in some of them in the role of a white wolf. He's slaying busy citizens, in personal appearances, and has been a big hit at children's and veteran's hospitals. Beside all that, he's ready to do a curbstone performance for the kids at any time.

Zoro's I. Q. is right in there with the best. He's so smart he doesn't have a set repertoire of tricks to go through, but acts at varied assignments under voice or hand signal cues ripped him by Griffin.

Zoro can go to the drug store with a nickel, buy himself a soft drink, and bring it home to his kennel for consumption. He shuts doors, and carries, by Griffin's direction anything he can lift any place you want. His repertoire is widely varied.

Griffin has had 25 years of animal training, and among his accomplishments was the training of Trigger, Roy Rogers' famous horse. He's been working for three years with Zoro, and is planning on putting the big dog into television. Zoro carries an insurance policy with Lloyd's of London, in the amount of \$25,000.

COFFEE, COFFEE
and
GILLILAND
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
In New Offices At
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Phone 501

Listen To The
BIG SPRING CANTATA
Presented By Cosden
3 P. M. To Conclusion

KBST
1490 On Your Dial



NAVAL AFFAIRS—Jane Wyatt and Gary Cooper are shown here in a scene from "Task Force," new picture which tells the dramatic story of naval carrier aviation, its development and its part in World War II. Cooper is the Navy Officer, Miss Wyatt, his wife in this story which is presented at the Ritz today and Monday.



AGAINST ODDS—That's the way Johnny Weissmuller battles, in this scene from the adventure picture, "The Lost Tribe." The picture is one of the Jungle Jim series, and is featured at the Lyric today and Monday.

STATE Tuesday Wednesday

ON THE STAGE

THE WONDER DOG

ZORO

In Amazing Tricks

—Also Starring In—
James Oliver Curwood's

Great Dog Drama

KAZAN

Ritz TODAY MONDAY
A Guns-Eye View
of pulse-pounding action...
of fighting men who face
a thousand dangers a second!
Gary Cooper
TASK FORCE
FORCE
Color sequences by **TECHNICOLOR**
JANE WAYNE WALTER
WYATT MORRIS BRENNAN
BRUCE BENNETT JACK HOLT
JULIE LONDON
Plus Metro News, "Bad Luck Blackie" and "Flicker Flashback"



the oldest fashion center in big spring

1831
**The
BIG SPRING
STORY 1949**

*with an 18 year chapter written on
distinctive modes . . .*



*enchancing you ever with fine fabrics---
master craftsmanship— chic styles...*



*and the future is welcomed as a challenge to our leadership
in the presentation of ex quisite creations for the modern woman.*



Big Spring Herald

Sunday, October 2, 1949

SECTION III



THE HON. ALLAN SHIVERS
--- Monday's Honor Guest



HIS IDEA — The idea of commemorating the centennial of the discovery of Big Spring originated in the mind of B. Reagan, above, resident of Big Spring since 1898. Four years ago he began to call attention to the anniversary date and repeatedly reminded the community. Others became interested and took it from there.



THE HON. PAT M. NEFF
--- Speaks At Park Tonight

Program Of Daily Events For Centennial Week—

- SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2 — Religious Participation Day.**
- 2:00 P. M. City Park—Big Spring Historical Museum Open Until 10:00 P. M.
 - 3:00 P. M. City Auditorium—Cantata, "Big Spring," sung by the Male Chorus of the Texas and Pacific Railway Co.
 - 8:00 P. M. City Park Amphitheatre—Union Services—All Churches Invited—Honorable Pat Neff, principal Speaker.
Hymns by Texas and Pacific Railway Company Women's Chorus.
- MONDAY, OCTOBER 3 — Homecoming and Governor's Day.**
- 12:00 Noon Reviewing Stand—Main Street East of Courthouse — Official Opening Ceremonies — Air Cavalcade Overhead. All Day Every Day Downtown display of Historical and Museum Windows, All Merchants. Hospitality and information desk open from 9:00 A. M. to 8:00 P. M. every day, Lobby of Settles Hotel.
 - 12:30 P. M. Reviewing Stand—Band Concert—Big Spring High School Band.
 - 1:00 P. M. Courthouse Lawn—Opening session of the Kangaroo Court.
 - 2:00 P. M. City Park—Big Spring Historical Museum open until 11:00 P. M.
 - 2:00 P. M. Downtown Mammoth Float and Historical Parade.
 - 3:00 P. M. Reviewing Stand—Address by His Excellency, Allan Shivers, Governor of the State of Texas.
 - 4:00 P. M. Spring Site—Dedication of Historical Marker.
 - 5:00 P. M. City Park—Old Timers' Basket Picnic, Fiddlers Contest, Square Dancing.
 - 6:00 P. M. City Park—Carnival.
- TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4 — Good Neighbor Day.**
- 8:00 A. M. Municipal Airport—Fly-in Breakfast, Private Pilots from West Texas.
 - 10:30 A. M. Downtown—Water Fight between Competing Fire Departments.
 - 1:00 P. M. Courthouse Lawn—Kangaroo Court.
 - 2:00 P. M. Reviewing Stand—Greetings from Visiting Mayors.
 - 2:00 P. M. City Park—Big Spring Historical Museum Open Until 11:00 P. M.
 - 3:00 P. M. Downtown—Good Neighbor Parade with entries from surrounding cities.
 - 4:30 P. M. Reviewing Stand—Good Neighbor Program.
 - 6:00 P. M. City Park—Carnival.
 - 7:30 P. M. City Park Amphitheatre—Second performance of "Centurama" following its fireworks.
- WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5 — Military Day.**
- 11:00 A. M. Reviewing Stand—Band Concert—Goodfellow Field Band.
 - 1:00 P. M. Courthouse Lawn—Kangaroo Court.
 - 2:00 P. M. City Park—Big Spring Historical Museum open 11:00 P. M.
 - 3:00 P. M. Downtown—Grand Military and Veterans Organizations Parade. Air Display Overhead.
- THURSDAY, October 6 — Agriculture and Livestock Day.**
- 10:00 A. M. Fair Grounds—Opening of Howard County Fair.
 - 10:00 A. M. Courthouse Lawn—Kangaroo Court.
- FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7 — Youth Day.**
- 10:00 A. M. Reviewing Stand—Ceremony turning City Government over to Junior Mayor and to Junior City Officials who will govern for a day.
 - 11:00 A. M. Band Concert—Coahoma High School Band.
 - 11:30 A. M. Courthouse Lawn—Kangaroo Court.
 - 2:30 P. M. Downtown—Youth Parade.
 - 7:00 P. M. High School Stadium—Program of School Activities.
 - 8:15 P. M. High School Stadium—Football Game, Big Spring B Team vs. Coahoma.
- SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8 — Labor and Industry Day.**
- 10:30 A. M. Municipal Airport—Christening of "Pioneer Plainsman."
 - 1:00 P. M. Courthouse Lawn—Judging of Whiskers and Old Time Dresses.
 - 2:30 P. M. Downtown — Grand Labor and Industry Parade.
 - 5:00 P. M. City Park Amphitheatre—Addresses by W. G. Vollmer, President of Texas and Pacific Railway Co.; Ray Hackney, Southern Regional Director of the Communication Workers of America, CIO, Dallas, Texas.
 - 6:30 P. M. City Park Amphitheatre—Barbecue.
 - 8:00 P. M. Municipal Airport Hanger No. 2—All West Texas Square Dance Festival with music by Hoyle Nix and His West Texas Cowboys.
- 7:30 P. M. City Park Amphitheatre—Premier Performance of the Historical Pageant Spectacle "Centurama" with cast of 500 people—Fireworks—Coronation of Centennial Queen.**
- 6:00 P. M. City Park—Carnival.**
7:30 P. M. City Park Amphitheatre—Final performance of "Centurama" followed by fireworks.

All Parades On Same Route

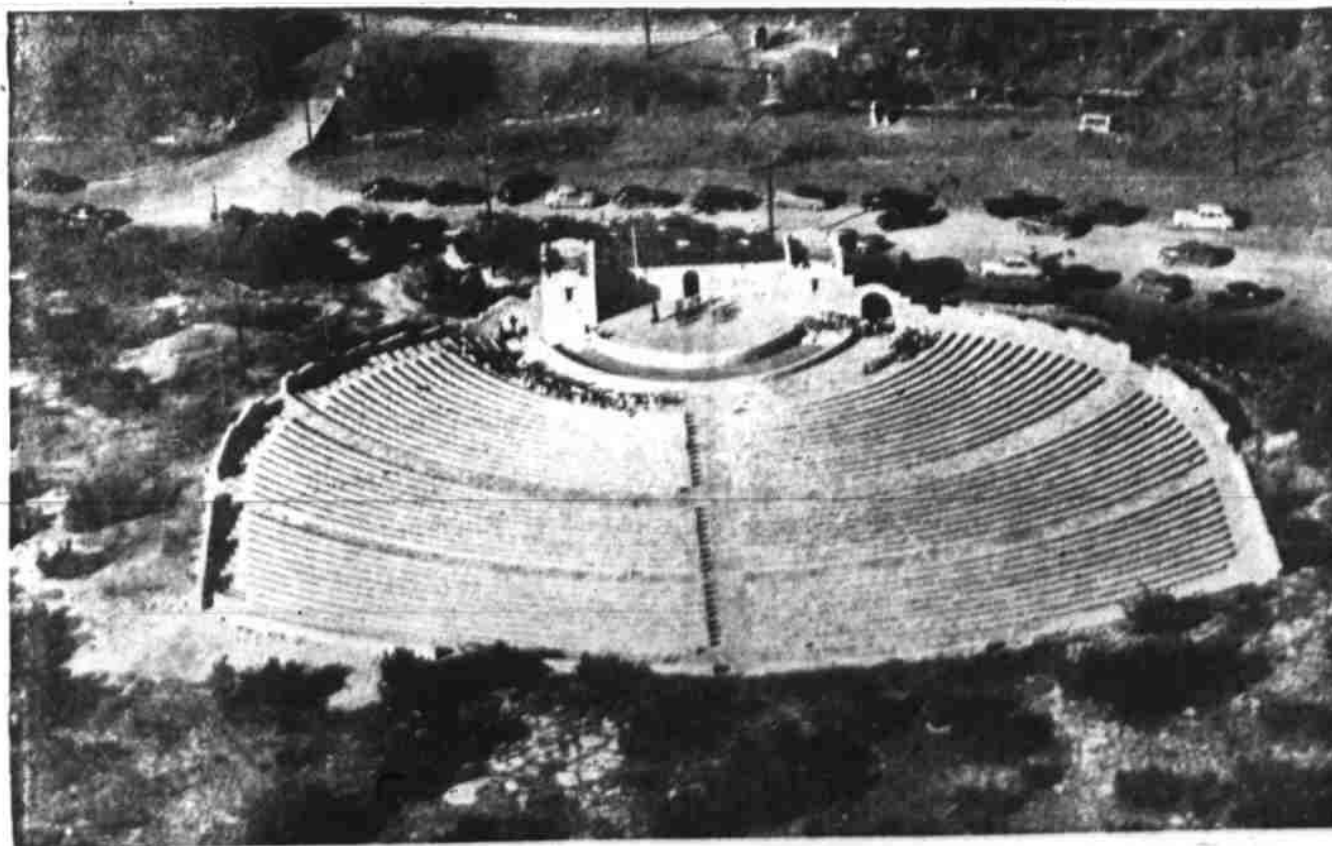
All parades during Centennial Week will follow the same route, covering most blocks of the downtown business district. A map showing this route appears on another page of today's Herald.

All reviews will form on Bell street, head eastward into the commercial area on Third street, make several loops through the business district, and reach their climax at the reviewing stand on Main street on the east side of the courthouse square. Break-up of parade units will take place on Scurry street.

Friday's Youth parade will start on the east side of the city, but will traverse the same route as the Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday parades.

The designated line of march is as follows:

Form on Bell street; east on Third to Gregg; north on Gregg to Second; east on Second to Main; north on Main to First; east on First to Runnels; north on Runnels to Second, east on Second to Nolan, south on Nolan to Third; west on Third to Runnels; north on Runnels to Second; west on Second to Main; south on Main to Fourth (passing reviewing stand between Third and Fourth); west on Fourth to Scurry; disband on Scurry south of Fourth.



Where Centurama Will Be Presented For Three Nights

Traffic Rules At City Park

Parking problems at the city park during Centurama performances will require elaborate strategy, but motorists need to concern themselves with only one requirement before they reach the park.

All traffic must enter the park through the main entrance on the Old San Angelo highway, said Police Chief Pete Green. No vehicles of any type, except those carrying members of the Centurama cast, will be permitted to enter the grounds from U.S. 87 east of the amphitheatre.

At least 15 policemen will be on duty to direct traffic according to pre-arranged plans inside the City park, Green said.

After the performance each night, outbound traffic will be directed over three routes.

Exits will be at the main park entrance, the graded road east of the amphitheatre and another road leading from the park softball diamond to U.S. 87. Policemen stationed at all intersections will direct outbound traffic to proper exits.

Vehicles leaving the area via the main park entrance will return to the city on Gregg street, while those using the other two exits will be turned into Scurry street at the south city limits.



WORST FLOOD—Over the years Big Spring has suffered at the hands of floods as well as droughts. The worst occurred on July 24, 25, 26, 1902 in the wake of rains that piled up 12.89 inches for the month, greatest on record for a July here. Sulphur Draw (the railroad yard area) was converted into a roaring river a quarter of a mile wide. For days, crossing from north and south Big Spring was by boat. Huge stores of merchandise in houses along Front (First) street and in the 100 block on Main were ruined. The brick building left-center is the old railroad YMCA and behind it the T&P two-story frame hotel. Water is window level on the railroad passenger cars. Other big floods have occurred in September 1932, June 1938 and a devastating flash flood in July 1945.

THAT WAS IN 1886

High Wind, Dust Greeted Arrivals

Times haven't changed much, according to reports from old timers such as Mrs. Florence Everley Jones.

Arriving here at the age of four, Mrs. Jones, then Florence Everley, was greeted by one of West Texas' famous dust storms. Florence, her sister, Nettie, 5, and their mother, Mrs. Joe Everley, came to Big Spring to join Everley, one of the first railroad engineers to settle here, in 1883. Nettie is now Mrs. Walter Deats.

The Everleys came to Big Spring from Indianapolis, Ind. Cowboys, gathered at the station when they arrived, "poked fun" at the city folks when skirts began to fly and Mrs. Everley's hat sailed away on a high wind. Her hat was found the next day in the cemetery, which was located near the railroad station.

As in 1949, housing was scarce in 1886. Everley was called out of town before he received word that his family would arrive. They met him in Colorado City and he was bewildered as to what he could do with them. Mrs. William Keith solved the problem by opening her home. Tom and Dan Keith were the first youngsters the Everley girls knew.

One of the main entertainment features of youth in those days was all day picnics at Bead rock near Scenic mountain. It was believed that Indian treasure might be buried there and the rock was removed. No treasure was found, but the youngsters did find hours of pleasure digging for beads.

During one of the local elections, Mrs. Jones says that some of the local men ran her father for justice of the peace. He was on the road at the time and did not know about his race or election until he returned. He was rather unhappy over the "joke" which his friends had played on him. But he did serve for two terms. He signed all the official papers and turned the office management over to a friend.



CHARLEY STAVED — One of the first Negroes to settle in Big Spring was Charley Johnson. He had been around as long as most could remember. During one of the hot-blooded edicts which sent Negroes hurrying out of town, Charley departed. Next morning he was back, announcing that no one loved him anywhere else. The ban was promptly suspended for Charley, who worked out his life as a T&P handyman. First child born in Big Spring likely was Cobe Ragland, son of Anderson Ragland, Negro barber who operated the first shop for white customers.

Dentistry Was More Impromptu Back In Big Spring's Early Days

A toothache in early Big Spring was an awesome experience.

There were no dentists. When pain became unbearable, pioneer doctors produced forceps, a part of the amazing assortment carried on those wonderful black bags. Anaesthetics were seldom employed. Most of the time the tortured patient took his tooth pulling straight, happy to swap immediate pain for prolonged misery.

Verd VanGieson remembers how he once had a terrific tooth ache. The doctor produced a bottle of cocaine. "Dip your finger in and rub your gums," he was told. Then the tooth was yanked out unceremoniously. If the opiate helped, VanGieson didn't detect it.

On one occasion, oldtimers recall, a doctor was summoned to do some impromptu dentistry. It developed that the harassed woman wanted her dog's teeth pulled.

"Madam," said the doctor, drawing himself to his full dignity. "I do not work on dogs."

In the later 1880's a Dr. Abdill Fort Worth, came out in response to an urgent call. Thereafter, he made regular visits to Big Spring. A Dr. Snodgrass also did an itinerant practice.

Probably the first regular dentist was Dr. S. A. King, Jr. Just when he came is not determined, but he was here in 1886. He remained until near the turn of the century.

The late W. O. Mason, Corinth, Miss., is another of the men who spent some time here before there was any town.

He was a cousin to Mrs. E. L. Barrick and later had considerable correspondence with Mrs. Barrick about his experiences. A geologist, he was with a crew which helped to survey the route for the T&P. Whether he was on the initial survey party which put out in 1873 or one which came in 1880 laying the roadbed is not clear. At any rate, he once camped at the big spring and spent about a week there.

First Airplane Landed Here In August, 1911

W. E. Smith is one man who can give a pretty definite date on when the first airplane came to Big Spring.

It was in August in 1911, not long before the first child was born to the Smiths.

The pilot's name was Robert G. Fowler. Smith recalls, Fowler was racing one of the Wright brothers, who started from the East coast while Fowler started from the West.

Landing was on the fair grounds in southeast Big Spring. The fire siren was sounded when the plane left Midland, so practically everybody was on hand. When the heavily dressed Fowler stopped his plane, natives crowded around and some tried to write on the plane. Fowler almost had to resort to violence to protect his plane. Finally a path had to be cleared so he could take off after about 20 minutes.

Mrs. Smith, the former Minnie Neill, to whom Smith was married in 1908, two years after he came here, was at home and the plane flew low right over the house. She got a good view of it without any effort.

Mississippian Was Here 'Back When'

Remains of other prehistoric animals have been found on Wild Horse creek in the northern part of the county. A few years ago, a scientific group to investigate fossil discoveries made in the eastern part of Big Spring.

The excavation east of Coahoma was precipitated with the discovery of the end of a large tusk and part of a jaw bone by oil field workers in 1937. Howard county WPA workers started digging there in 1939 as a part of the statewide paleontologic-mineralogic survey sponsored by the University of Texas.

Both tusks, thigh bones, two lower leg bones, one shoulder blade, and several vertebrae were uncovered. One of the tusks was seven feet long, and other eleven. Thigh bones were four and a half feet in length.

The size of leg bones indicated that the Mammoth stood 32 feet high at the shoulder, considerably taller than the modern elephant.

The bones, which became brittle when exposed to air, were toughened by applications of shellac and were shipped to Austin to become a part of the collection at the University of Texas.

Big Jim Gained Fame As The Most-Traveled Horned Toad

Most famous horned toad was "Old Rip," the creature who reportedly slumbered for more than three decades in the Eastland County courthouse corner-stone.

"Big Jim," Big Spring's air-minded horned toad, might well be in second place.

Webster defines the horned toad as a "small, harmless insectivorous lizard constituting the genus Phrynosoma."

This hardly does justice to them, whatever they are. It certainly does not tell the story of "Big Jim."

Nat Shick hit on the idea of sending a horned toad airmail around the nation as an airmail promotion in 1938. He named the creature after Jim Farley, who as postmaster general, had made a brief visit to Big Spring a couple of years before.

In a special wire cage, with small covers addressed to postmasters, he dispatched the toad. Itinerary started on April 4 and included Dallas, New Orleans, La., Memphis, Tenn., Miami, Fla., Charleston, S. C., Washington, D. C., New York City, Detroit, Mich., St. Louis, Mo., St. Paul, Minn., Salt Lake City, Utah, Seattle, Wash., San Francisco, Calif. and Phoenix, Ariz.

"Big Jim" arrived back home April 28, in sound fettle and with autographs of all postmasters en route on the covers. Later he died and Shick kept his carcass in the cage.

The horned toad has become about as famous as the tumbleweed and six-gun and many legends have sprung up around him. They flourish only in the southwest. Soldiers stationed here during the war—and tourists—sent the "critters" all over the world. Eventually they die out of loneliness or strange habit.

Flourishing horn-like spines, the lizards are frightful enough to scare a fence post.

They are comparatively fast when they get started. Some swear that they spit blood when enraged. The creatures exist on insects, specializing on ants, lence are an asset.

County Yields Prehistoric Remains

Howard county's interest in the dead and forgotten past was aroused in 1939 when paleontologists started excavations on the Noble Read ranch two miles east of Coahoma.

The fossilized remains of one of the Mammoth family, pre-historic elephants, were unearthed in September of that year. Workers employed in a University of Texas-WPA survey uncovered bones and tusks scattered over an area about 50 feet long and 27 feet wide.

They had been preserved in a layer of silt since the Pleistocene or Ice Age. Gratton Meade, director of excavation work, said. The huge animal probably lived between 50,000 and 100,000 years ago.

Other fossils have been discovered in Howard county both before and since the Mammoth was unearthed. Tusk of a Mastodon was found in a gravel pit on the B. Reagan place southwest of Big Spring prior to the Coahoma discovery.

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WELCOME, VISITORS

1949 The BIG SPRING STORY 1949

We hope you enjoy your stay here and return soon. While in town, be sure to pay us a visit. Four years experience in drug store business in Big Spring.

ELLIOTT'S
11th Place Drug
QUAY ELLIOTT, Owner
1008 11th Place Phone 2325

Complete LANDSCAPING Service

When you improve the grounds . . . you improve the house!

Get our estimate for formal and informal designing of
GARDENS — DRIVEWAYS — ENTIRE PLOT

Tree Moving—Pruning—Spraying—Sodding

VINEYARD NURSERY
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WE'VE HAD A PART IN BIG SPRING'S Century of Progress

WE HAVE SERVED THE PEOPLE OF THIS SECTION FOR 19 YEARS

- Complete Line Of Quality Groceries
- Complete Market service.

O'Brien Grocery
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The STOP that gives you GO at 10...2...4...

It lifts the day's energy level within 2 to 3 minutes. It's a delicious, sparkling, fruit-flavored drink that naturally cools you down when you're hot, pep's you up when you're low. Nothing like it! Everyone loves it!

KEEP A CARTON OR CASE AT HOME

Dr. Pepper Bottling Co.

PROGRESS?

That's what has made

TENNESSEE MILK famous

Tennessee Pioneered West Texas With

- Modern Disposable Cartons
- Homogenized Milks
- All Grade A Dairy Products

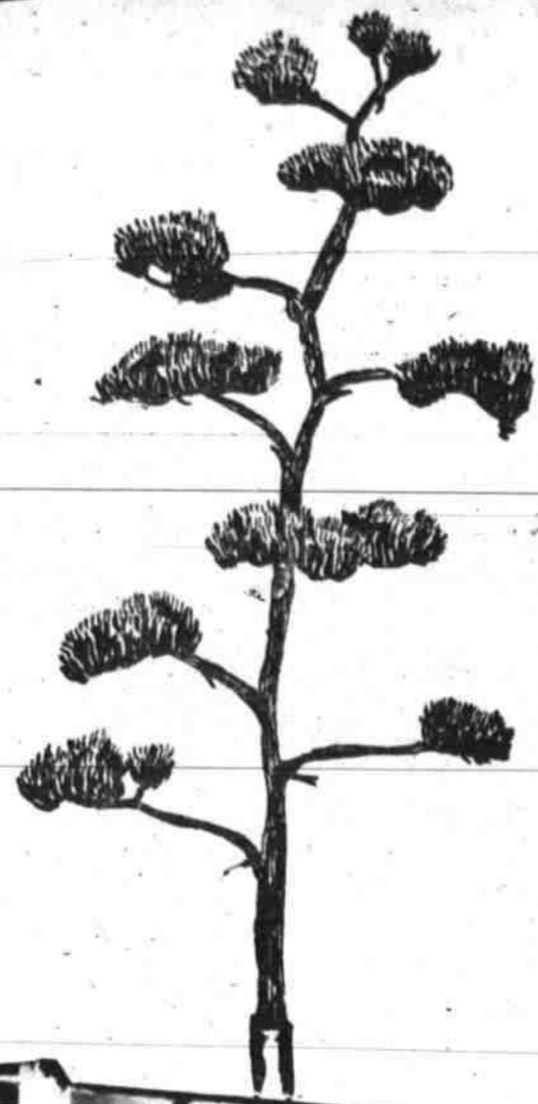
Now TENNESSEE—Always a Step Ahead—Brings the advantages of its completely modern, scientifically controlled methods of Processing milk to Big Spring. One quart of TENNESSEE milk will convince you that here is PREMIUM QUALITY MILK in purity, in richness, in flavor

We maintain our own laboratory under the supervision of a qualified expert technician where the most exacting tests are made daily. Next time you're in Dallas, stop in and see it!

You'll find TENNESSEE MILK at all Food Stores in Big Spring

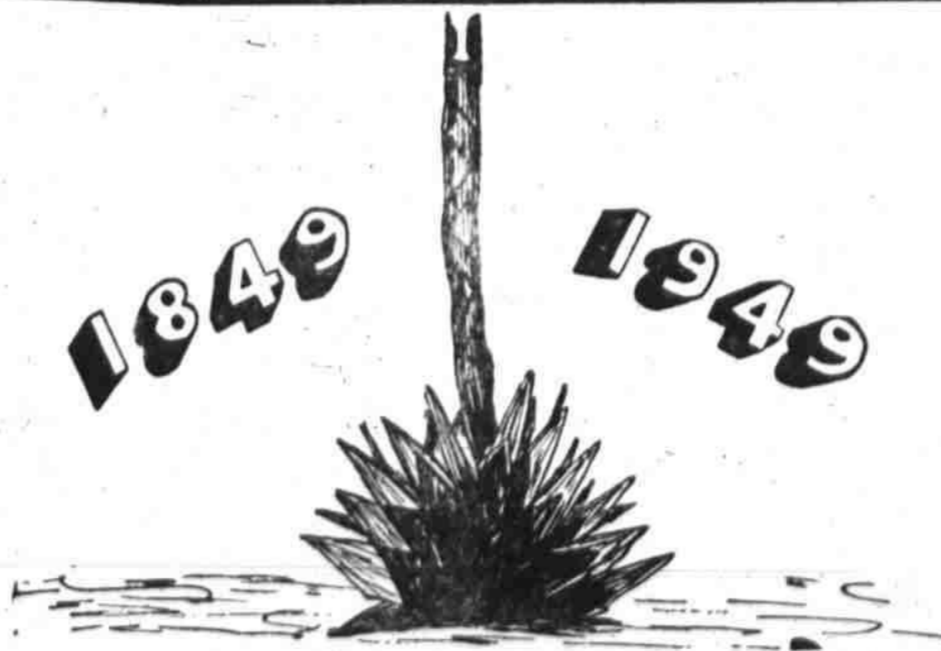
- Whipping Cream
- Homogenized Milk
- Old Fashioned Buttermilk
- Half and Half
- 93 Score Gold Seal Butter
- Cottage Cheese

ZALE'S SILVER ANNIVERSARY



The opening of Big Spring's Centennial Week finds Zale's entering the final two months of their Silver Anniversary year . . . a year that will be memorable for our many customers as it will for us. Having completed nearly 25 years of giving honest values, we are looking forward to writing many more chapters in the Big Spring Story.

1849 1949



We consider it a privilege serving Big Spring. We invite you to pay us a visit during Centennial week. Look over our large stock of nationally advertised merchandise, compare our prices, let us explain our three ways to buy—cash, lay-away or charge (never an interest or carrying charge at Zale's) and you too will become one of our satisfied customers.



NEVER AN INTEREST OR CARRYING CHARGE AT ZALE'S

Resident Of 1879 Unable To Return Here For Centennial

Following Centennial developments from her home near Rising Star will be Mrs. Malinda Caroline Banowsky, a Howard county resident in 1879-80. Mrs. Banowsky is ill and unable to attend, although her daughter, Mrs. Iva Johnson, 1309 Gregg, had hoped she would be able to make the trip. Mrs. Banowsky was born as Malinda Gann in Hamilton county in 1862. She married when 16 and the following year she and her husband, James Edward Arnold, moved westward in an oxen cart. They settled with a small herd of cattle, somewhere near Signal Mount and on what they called "Silver Creek." What time Arnold was not busy watching after his cattle, he hauled buffalo bones, piling them on the projected route for the T&P railroad.

Their home was a crude dugout affair, but they spent more time in the oxen wagon on the trail. For months they didn't know about the big spring, but subsequently settled around the spring while engaged in bone hauling. Illumination was by woodlight as was cooking. Candles were scarce and seldom used. Mrs. Banowsky did her washing with a paddle board at the creek. Her broom was of beargrass. They left in 1886 "in class" (they had horses, then) because Mrs. Banowsky didn't like the idea of sweeping rattlesnakes from under her bed with her baby in her other arm. They settled on a farm in Eastland county, where she still lives. Mrs. Banowsky has 10 children, 48 grandchildren, 41 great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren. Her first visit back here was in 1918 and she was almost heartbroken that the spring had dried.

Coyote, Rabbit Drives Once Were Major Affairs

Coyote and rabbit drives became annual events in Howard county about 1916 when crops, young calves and lambs began to disappear down the varmints' throats. Probably the largest and most successful drive ever conducted in the county was one held in 1917. Some 4,800 rabbits and a number of coyotes were killed by approximately 300 hunters armed with shotguns. The entire kill was taken to the W. P. Edwards ranch, center of the drive about 20 miles southwest of Big Spring. Ranchers in the area butchered a number of sheep and calves which were barbecued to feed the rabbit drivers at dinner. The annihilation of coyotes was concentrated in the 1920's when government trappers first came to this section. Local sportsmen got their share of the animals, hunting and running them down on horseback behind a pack of hounds. Sometimes dead coyotes could be found hanging on every fence post for two or three miles along fence lines, Willis Winters said. Coyotes have disappeared from the Big Spring area, but rabbit drives are still held occasionally. Long lines of armed men, walking almost shoulder to shoulder, set out across fields and rangeland gunning for the destructive pests practically every summer.

Costly Fires Have Hit City In The Past

Big Spring's long standing interest in its fire department probably has paid the community some valuable dividends, but the city has not altogether escaped spectacular and costly conflagrations. One of the city's two fires that are classified as really great and destructive happened as recently as 1938. On Oct. 18 of that year the cotton warehouse installations and their contents burned to the ground in an early-morning blaze. Damage in that fire exceeded \$500,000. The warehouses held approximately 10,000 bales of cotton at the time. Huge flames erupted from the buildings and then cotton bales smoldered at the site for days. The compress was located near the Gregg street viaduct at the time, and it was rebuilt at its present location. Only one other fire in the city's history topped the compress blaze in size and loss. That was the big blaze of Feb. 1920 when the T&P shops were destroyed. The shops had another big but less disastrous fire about 1928. On March 5, 1941 the compress working warehouse and compress room were destroyed, along with \$18,500 worth of cotton, and on March 1, 1944 a warehouse and bales of cotton valued at \$22,000 went up in smoke. The latter blazes did not approach the size of 1920 and 1938 fires, however. Among the early blazes of note was one in 1907 which destroyed several buildings where a boot shop is now located at 2nd and Runnels; and one which gutted about half the Bauer block in the 100 block on S. Main about 1922.



REAL OLD TIMERS—About the turn of the century, a group of men who had pioneered this section had a happy thought—that of getting their picture made together before their ranks were thinned. Loris S. McDowell, son of one of the men who pioneered in the late 70s and the 80s, identified all of them. They are, front row, left to right, Jack Rogers, J. M. Murdy, Jim Williams; second row, Jess Evans, G. L. (Bud) Brown, John Birdwell, John Roberts; back row, Dave Earnest, Andy Long, L. S. McDowell, and Andy Jones.

TOP WAGE, \$1.50 A DAY

High Living Cost Wasn't A Problem

Early-day Big Springers didn't have to worry much about the high cost of living. Not according to H. H. Haynes, who reports that he was in a group of nine boys who received their room and board for \$9 a month. The group hired a cook. Their room and linens were provided by a landlord who asked that they let him eat with them. Top wages were paid by the railroad and averaged \$1.50 a day. Haynes came to Big Spring in 1895. Seeking work, he went into the old McIntyre Drug Store to buy some paper to send a message to his home. Dr. McIntyre needed to leave town for a week and asked Haynes if he had ever had any experience working in a drug store. Haynes was looking for a railroad job and had never worked in any sort of store, but finally agreed to "keep shop" during McIntyre's absence. Local residents told the new store keeper that he would have very little business. He had been instructed to call a certain person to his aid if he had to sell any drugs. This was not necessary during his week as druggist. That first week in Big Spring was spent cleaning up the old drug store. After McIntyre's return, the former resident of Fisher County landed his job with the railroad. He was an employee of the Texas and Pacific until his retirement. Haynes was with the railroad when the boulder in the big spring was blasted to provide more water for the TP. He says that there is a varied opinion as to why the spring went dry. His opinion is that the blast caused the rather sudden dry spell. Others say that the water was pumped out of the spring, but Haynes feels that the disappearance of the water was too sudden for that. Haynes tells many interesting

stories of early day life. One of the stories deals with the capture of two Indian women by some Rangers who were attempting to drive their group from the territory. As the Ranger and a Negro soldier were taking the pair into camp, they allowed the two women to ride ahead for some distance. The next time they caught up with the women, the younger one was the mother of a daughter. The girl grew up at a nearby fort. An interesting story concerns the first morning the Haynes were in Big Spring. He was staying in the Cosmopolitan Hotel which is located diagonally across the street from the present Settles Hotel. There was a wagon yard where the present Douglass Hotel is located. Haynes looked out the window to see the carcasses of some 105 deer. It was a cool morning and some hunters, who were passing through the town, were airing their kill. Mrs. Haynes came to Big Spring from Sweetwater. The Haynes were married on June 19, 1898. At the present time they live at 1601 Lancaster.

AS RECALLED BY J. W. CARPENTER

More Labor Than Drama In Early Cowboy's Life

Poker-playing hard-drinking, reckless-shooting cowhands cluttering up modern Westerns would be strange characters to the pioneer West Texas cowboys. There were some who fitted into this category, to be sure, but most pioneer cowboys were sober, even-tempered, hard working men. One of these was J. W. Carpenter, who celebrated his 82nd birthday here Jan. 13. Carpenter came to West Texas in 1884. He punched cattle in the rugged country around Double Mountain in Stonewall county where, Capt. R. B. Marcy, who discovered the big spring in 1849, came near to grief in a devastating wet north. In 1887, Carpenter put his bed-roll on his pony and came to Big Spring. Immediately, Gus O'Keefe, who was paid the handsome sum of \$3,300 a year to run the fabulous Slaughter ranch, put him to work. For eight years he rode for the Long S. Tom Good and Hardy Morgan were cowhands in the same outfit. There were others too numerous for Carpenter to recall—others like Ray Stout, Harry Humphreys, John and Bill Derring, Joe Barnett, Billy Kay, M. Sammons, Leslie Smith and Burl Settles.



COWBOY — J. W. Carpenter is one of the few pioneer cowboys who worked cattle in the days of the open range in this area. He went to work for the Slaughter ranch in 1887. Twice he followed big herds to Montana. In those days the Long S ranch ran as many as 55,000 cattle. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

When April rolled around, cowboys came out of winter camps and began the endless task of round up. The country was all open range. Chuck wagons rolled a like-camp site. Before sunrise the horse wrangler had the horses up and cowboys cut out a mount. After gulping a breakfast, they were in the saddle, riding out perhaps as far as 10 miles. Then they split and winged out, circling all cattle caught in their web at an appointed spot. Not infrequently cowboys spent much time killing mustangs. These wild horses would slip into herds and chew up backs of the Spanish ponies. Or they would lead them off. These nomadic horses were run down by relay methods. Usually they were shot. Occasionally cowboys were obliged to eradicate panthers. These were some of the reasons they packed their revolvers. Then the calves were cut. Whenever a calf followed a cow with a Long S brand, Slaughter men roped and branded it. Usually there were men from other outfits in the area to take care of cows with their brands, and the calves. Everybody worked everyone's cattle. Carpenter recalled how Slaughter cowboys worked from Lubbock to well below Garden City to the upper reaches of the Concho; from the Colorado to the Pecos. There was precious little merriment around the chuck wagon at night. A. L. Houston, who staked a spread below Stanton, got to riding with Slaughter and frequently he would sing a little for the boys. But talk generally was short. Dog tired, cowboys grabbed a bed-roll and turned in. When a herd was being held, they took turns on watch or guard. Next day, the routine was the same. It was hard work and lots of it. Sometimes there would be rides up the trail, sometimes a drive to railpoint at Colorado City and then Big Spring. Maybe once in two months, or even six, they got to town. Some would hit for the saloons, which outnumbered all other businesses, for a few drinks. Occasionally, some would shoot up the saloon. More likely they would ride up and down the sandy streets, yelling like a Comanche. The exuberance spent, they rode meekly back to the wagon, a mile or so from town. Winters brought lonesome assignments. Cowboys were sent to isolated camps, usually a notorious bog or where grass was good for wintering. They spent long months pulling cows out of bogs, driving cattle back after blizzards had drifted them far south. Sometimes they chopped up weakened cows retrieved from bogs so the coyotes could get at the carcass.

Harrison Followed T&P Construction

Zachariah Taylor Harrison, father of Ross Harrison, 1400 W. 2nd, followed construction of the Texas & Pacific railroad through Big Spring in 1881. A Native of Chattanooga, Tenn., where he was born in 1851, Harrison came to Texas in 1865. He herded and watered cattle at the big spring and furnished beef for construction men while the railroad was building westward. He pressed westward with the road to Pecos and there personally knew William Bonney (Billy the Kid), notorious outlaw.

Transportation Goes Ahead

Yes, transportation goes ahead. In 1849 when Capt. Marcy discovered the "big spring", Texas was largely lonely cattle trails. But look at Texas today! Modern, luxurious busses—like those today! Modern Bus Company—carry you to and from all points of Texas with speed, safety and comfort.

And when you visit Big Spring's 100th Anniversary celebration—October 2 to 8—we invite you to ride Kerrville Buses.

1849
Kerrville
Bus Company Inc.



Helping To Build A Better Big Spring



Service to the home builders of our city has been largely responsible for our continued role in the Big Spring Story... and through service to the home builders, we are helping to build a better Big Spring. Our history in Big Spring spans 21 years, during which time architectural styles have undergone many changes in order to make the home more comfortable... more livable. William Cameron Co. is proud of the fact they have been farsighted enough to anticipate these changes, and have readily available the materials and methods that contribute to progress by making better things more accessible to the individual.

Your home can be more comfortable, more convenient if you consult William Cameron Co. before you buy, build or repair. Our courteous, friendly staff is at your service, without charge, at all times in the interests of a better Big Spring.

William Cameron & Company

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VISIT

The NEW Mathis Studios

During Centennial Week



ATTENTION BUSH-GROWERS!

During the week of the Centennial Celebration, Oct. 2 - 8, all male citizens of Big Spring with appropriate facial adornment (Beards) and all the members of the Sisters of the Swish will be entitled to a free picture at Mathis Studio.

A Tribute To Big Spring

Many factors have figured in the conquering of obstacles and the overcoming of hardships and discouragements to build a progressive society in Big Spring and West Texas. None, however, has been more important than the foresight of our forefathers. They realized that Big Spring could become a prosperous city . . . a center of industry in West Texas . . . Their work towards a greater Big Spring laid the ground work for the present city. It is for us to take their idealism and to carry it forward . . . to build a still greater city.

We Have Progressed, Too!

Be sure to see our beautiful new studios at 311 Runnels. There you will find the latest in equipment in lighting, cameras and dark room equipment. There you will also find an experienced photographer, trained to give you the very best in portraits.

Mathis Studios

311 RUNNELS

RANCHERS VS. HOMESTEADERS

Land Rushes At Turn Of Century

This area experienced some wild times in the midst of "land rushes," several of which were staged around the turn of the century.

When the state legislature voted into being a bill that certain lands north of here would be broken up into four section plots for homesteading purposes, it started a movement of people from other places.

Much of the land was claimed by the ranchers, but their claims were disputed by the state, which decreed that the settlers had as much right to it as they did.

The ranchers did not discourage

easily, however. A person could establish homestead rights by appearing at the county clerk's office at an appointed hour and the land barons saw to it that they had plenty of cowboys on hand to claim the land, as well as discourage the "squatters" from moving in.

The newcomers and the cowboys staged many a fight in and around the courthouse over the squatter's right to be there, but the settlers were a hardy lot and refused to scare.

Even after they got settled and threw up their shacks, a few of the resentful cattle-barons tried putting them to flight by various methods.

The first land rush occurred here around 1901 and the second around 1904. At that time, a homesteader could purchase the land by putting 50 cents down and obligating himself by agreeing to pay the remainder in 30 years. Some of that same land is now oil country. Other parts are in cultivation and paying rich dividends.

White Men May Have Preceded Marcy At Spring

There is no documented evidence that the white man visited the big spring in advance of Capt. R. B. Marcy, although it is probable.

Nearest proof slipped from the hands of John R. Hutto, Howard county's most eminent historian. Members of his Boy Scout troop found a sandstone rock near South Mountain, east of the spring, approximately 15 years ago. It bore a cross and a crude inscription 1768, as nearly as could be described. Ignorant of the value of their find, the youngsters smashed it in play before Hutto learned of it.

The Dallas News once made reference to discovery of a marker in the vicinity of Big Spring. Supposition was that it was left by members of the Beale-Roeda Catholic expedition, bent on capitalizing on a 60 million acre grant from the Mexican government. The group from New York and Massachusetts had set out to settle beyond the 102nd meridian but their destiny has never been established.

Jack Martin, who spent his youth under the wing of Uncle Billy Debenport, fabled pioneer hunter, maintained there were ruins of a Spanish fort somewhere below Signal Mount. A lawsuit arose several years ago over some prospecting shafts immediately south of town. The theory was expounded as a fact that a heap of rocks and dirt in the valley once had been a Spanish smelter. References on Spanish trails, however, to not conclusively support presence of the conquistadores in this immediate vicinity.

George The Horse Was Indispensable To Meter Readers

If you've been here long enough, you can watch the large trucks filled with Texas Electric Service men roll to their work and remember "George."

Back in 1915, the West Texas Electric Company of Dallas, now the Texas Electric Service Company with headquarters in Fort Worth took over a small private electric company in Big Spring. L. E. Coleman, who came here from New York, Nell Hatch, a present employee, Grover Dean, a meter reader, and George, the company horse—A large, bay-colored horse was officially owned by Dean. But he served the company for about 12 or 13 years and was retired to green pastures. George's feet gave out shortly before he would have been replaced by a truck. The company cared for George until his death. It is reported that the whole company went out to see him.

When the lineman tied George's reins and started to work, George, without any direction, would back the "buggy up to" a meter or wherever it was needed. In his own way, he was a "trained workman." But electric service wasn't all of George's business. He went in for social affairs, too. Nell Hatch went to many a social in the borrowed company buggy with George in the lead.



OLDEST BUSINESS—Burton Lingo Lumber Company, at 201 E. 2nd street, has solid claim to being the longest established business in Big Spring. William Cameron had preceded it with an outlet in 1883 or previously, but dropped out. Burton Lingo opened its doors first in 1886 and has been continuously in business since that time. That was only five years after the city became a real settlement. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

Several Springs Flowed In The County A Century Ago

Howard county was porked with springs 100 years ago, but none so distinctive as the big spring. Alternately referred to as spring and springs, the big spring was in reality the product of possibly three sources which boiled water into its copious, limestone bowl. Early settlers are generally agreed that the water billowed up from below the reservoir surface.

In 1885 a correspondent for the Weatherford Times wrote that "the springs from which the town derives its name are big indeed. They are close together, within 300 feet of each other x x x the distance is probably not more than 50-300, and 150 yards respectively. The southernmost is the largest." His emphasis on saloon coverage, however, leaves some room for doubt that he actually visited the springs.

Correspondent for the Colorado City Clipper, in the same year wrote that "there are four notable springs in the county, Moss Springs, Big Springs, Haekberry Springs and Wildhorse, and perhaps three others of less note." It is probable that Wildhorse as he referred to it, is the location of the camp the first day after Capt. R. B. Marcy and party left the big spring as compass and distance readings would indicate. Above this spot, the Slaughter headquarters later were maintained at "German Springs."

There was a Sulphur Springs located several miles to the north west of Big Spring, and this is frequently confused with the big

spring in early reports. Buffalo hunters told of shallow springs in the southeastern part of the county.

Some springs came and went with wet seasons, particularly along creek beds and sandy outcroppings below the caprock.

SALOONS OUTNUMBERED ALL OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS, AT ONE TIME

At one time here, saloons outnumbered other business houses by a comfortable ratio.

Most of them boasted swinging doors, long bars complete with brass rails and mugs back of the attendant, the kind later popularized in the movies. Some were gentlemen's retreats, others were decidedly saltier. Keepers or their employees were rugged enough to maintain order on most occasions. This was necessary because rugged laborers or thirsty cowboys in for the first time in months would take over and perhaps shoot up the joint.

Earliest saloon was a make-shift affair at the spring, owned by John Birdwell and operated by Joe Cascaden (Caskaden or a variety of other spellings) for succor of hunters. Jim Monahan's place was immortalized by the reputed purchase by the Earl of Aylesford. George Bauer had one of the more

popular places.

One of the most famous saloons in town was owned and operated by Fred Korn, who maintained a roomy establishment about where Anderson Music company is now located.

Mike Mollett ran a celebrated bar at First and Main, about where the Main Street cafe is situated. Mike was a big Irishman who didn't believe in letting his customers get too far out of line. Then there was the Palace saloon, near the alley between First and Second streets on Main; Cranfield's Bar and Kellis' Saloon. The latter establishment was located on the west side of Main street bordering on First.

A man by the name of George Brown operated a beer hall in the spot now housing the Hartley Cleaners.

The saloons ran full blast until midnight, then closed until dawn

Great Herds Of Buffalo Made Area The Happy Hunting Ground

When the Indian talked of the "happy hunting ground," he may have had this area in mind.

Hunters have told how buffalo roamed as far as the eye could reach until their slaughter was complete in 1878, leaving only their bones for salvage when the railroad came.

The big spring, and other springs and watering places, together with virgin grass, "belly-deep", as earliest settlers described it, furnished a perfect range.

Wolves gave ranchers trouble from the earliest time, feasting on young lambs or calves. A wily creature, the coyote resisted man's advance longer than others and is still trapped professionally today. Wild mustangs once roamed the area by the thousands. Indians captured enough for mounts. Ranchers hated them with a passion and ran them down and shot them.

Dainty-legged antelopes also abounded by thousands. They possessed the speed of mercury and

were gregarious even when fleeing.

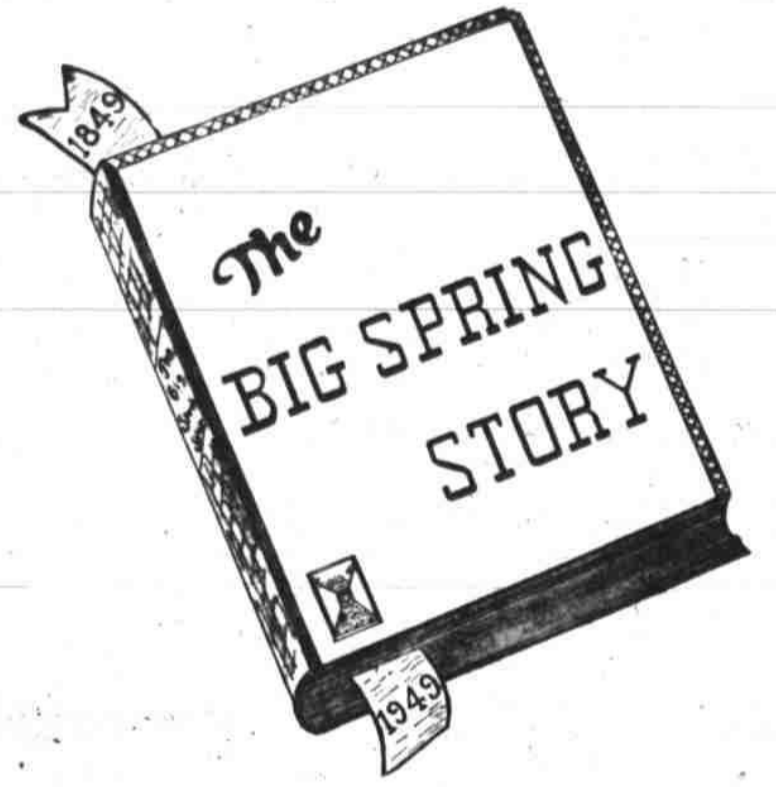
A small herd still is intact some 20 miles southeast of here. Boats, panthers and mountain lions also abounded, some of the former to this day, for within the past fortnight, Earl Brownrigg, county trapper, bagged one.

Quail, dove and wild turkey were without number. The cottontail and jackrabbit seemingly have been around always. The jack has been termed by natives as "part kangaroo and part mule." Like the prairie dog, a member of the rodent clan, they propagate so rapidly that extermination has never come. The prairie dog long has been despised because he eats big quantities of good grass and leaves holes providing coon- and skunk-holes providing coon- and skunk-holes. Skunks still numerous. Have been around a long time. A peculiar bird is the chaparral or road runner which can outstrip a horse but can't fly. Eagles have about disappeared, but not the raven.



CELEBRATION FIGURES—When Big Spring put on its biggest celebration prior to the Centennial back in 1920, central figures were Mr. and Mrs. S. E. J. Cox. The city entertained an estimated 10,000 out-of-town guests, including those who came on eight special trains, according to old timers. Several thousand dollars were raised for a big barbecue and ranchers gave so much mutton and beef that refrigerator cars had to be chartered for storage. Highlight of the celebration, centering around discovery of oil in the General Oil No. 1 McDowell, in Northern Glasscock, was an address on Aug. 8 by Cox, whose own oil empire collapsed before his visions of a vast oil field could materialize.

A Century Of Progress



A Salute To Big Spring

We, at Salle Ann, are proud to have played a part in the building of Big Spring . . . One of West Texas' most prosperous and progressive cities.



For the latest in fashion in dresses, suits, sport clothes, coats and lingerie, at the lowest possible price, it's the Salle Ann.

215 MAIN



Here's to you,

Big Spring

On Your CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Oct. 2-8

ENJOY



A Southern Favorite for Over 50 Years

You'll be missing something till you taste the delightful, mellow flavor of Jax Beer. Jax is made in a modern brewery from the finest ingredients — carefully supervised by one of America's truly great Master Brewers. So after a hard day's work — or with your meals — or when you're having fun with your friends — enjoy life with Jax.

At your favorite tavern or restaurant — At your dealer's — call for JAX Premium Quality — without a premium price

In 12 oz. and Quart Bottles and 12 oz. Flat-Top Cans

Ideal Distributing Co. 209 East Pearl Odessa, Texas Phone 6511



Buckley Brewing Company, New Orleans, La.

TEMPERATURE 64

Local Rainfall At 18.21 Average

From the standpoint of averages Howard county weather probably typifies the much-used expression "moderate."

The lowest temperature was recorded here in 1833 when the official thermometer touched seven below zero on Feb. 8.

Table with columns for Year, Rainfall, and Record. Rows include years from 1890 to 1948.

Over 600 Cattle Brands Registered

Still universally used by the cattleman as a means of identifying his stock is the brand. Ranchers and farmers have been registering their brands with the county clerk here since 1882 for precautionary reasons.

ed, too, by their owners, usually around the jaw or nose. The brand served an outstanding purpose in the early days of Howard county, when there were no fenced-in ranges and cattle roamed all over the county side.

Mustangs Were Both Help And Hindrance To Early-Day Cowboys

Mustangs, wild plains horses that used to roam over this area, were both a boon and a hindrance to the development of the west and southwest.

Early cowboys in this area shot the ponies as if they were coyotes. The mustangs were regarded as predatory, continually breaking into remudas at night, fighting, injuring and scattering the cowboys' mounts.

Drummers Were Glamour Boys Of Yesteryear

The glamour boys of 50 years ago in local society were the traveling salesmen, known in that era as "drummers."

It was not until barbed wire fences chopped the great plains country into farms and smaller ranches that the mustang began to disappear.

Burns Pioneered Wolf-Proof Fence

Some would arrive in the mail hacks. Others would travel behind their own teams while more than a few rode the train to town.

Riley K. Burns was one of the first ranchers of the area to have a wolf proof fence. At first ranchers of the area did not use fences at all, but the need for protection brought about the fence.



One Of Last Comanche Battles Occurred In 1875, Near Spring

One of the last Comanche raids into Texas took place in the vicinity of Big Spring, watering place and crossing of Indian trails for hundreds of years.

PARTNERS — For a quarter of a century J. M. (Hogg) Coots and his trusty avit have been partners in his blacksmith shop.

CURFEW, ANTI-JEERING STATUTE WERE ON CITY'S OLD LAW BOOKS

When darkness settled over Big Spring each night back in 1913, the younger fry were required to make themselves scarce around the streets and public places of the city.

Lad Of 10 Made A 335 Mile Ride To 'Save The Ranch' For His Dad

One of the most thrilling episodes in West Texas' colorful history was a half million dollar ride by a 10-year-old boy.

Young Bob Slaughter got the best of three horses and used all his own strength covering the 335 miles from Dallas to German Springs, thereby saving his father's expansive Long S ranch in northern Howard county.

while, the British returned to Dallas where they were exposed as imposters. Shortly afterward, they left the country.

HIS WORK AT MUSEUM

Caylor Noted As Western Painter

Big Springers might well take pride in claiming an outstanding Western artist, the late H. W. Caylor. Visitors will have an opportunity to become acquainted with his work by visiting the West Texas Museum during the week.

by cowboys, headed for a northern market. Before the west was fenced by individual ranchmen, drift fences were built across the country east and west to prevent the roaming cattle from drifting too far south.

Has Train Orders On Teddy's Special

G. W. Dabney, mayor, has prepared train orders on the Teddy Roosevelt presidential special train which went through here in 1911.

Orders for the train, written by J. W. Ward superintendent, detailed that "special West Engine 225 will leave Big Spring March 14th and run to Toyah upon the following schedule regardless of all trains: Leave Big Spring at 6:50 p. m. x x x arrive in Toyah 11:47 p. m." The orders were signed by G. R. Wheeler, conductor, and Ben Boswell.

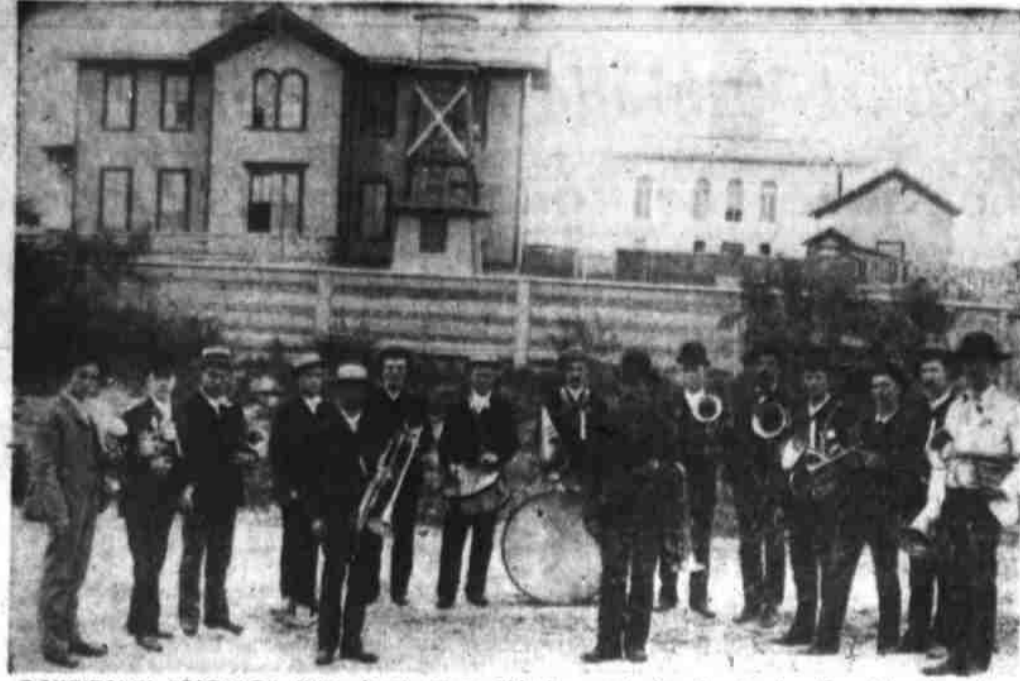
Circuses Have Been Regular Visitors Here

Since before the turn of the century, Big Spring has been visited by circuses. Most notable was the Ringling Bros.-Bailey & Barnum big top, which played to capacity crowds here a decade ago, afternoon and evening.

Women Have Been On School Boards

Women officials have not been uncommon in Big Spring and Howard county since adoption of women's suffrage.

Large advertisement for Anthony's department store. Features a graphic of a scroll with '100 Years of Progress' and 'Centennial Celebration' text. Includes the slogan 'Anthony's --- Serves You Better, Saves You More' and 'PROGRESSING With Big Spring and the Great Southwest'. The store name 'Anthony's THE C. R. ANTHONY CO.' is prominently displayed.



DOWNTOWN FESTIVITY—When bands sound off this week for the Centennial celebration, the picture will be vastly different. This scene, snapped around 1890, or possibly a little earlier, shows the town band out for a program, possibly July 4 as flags on the drums might indicate. Identity is incomplete, but Billie Lees is sixth from left. A Mr. Catey is in front with the derby and elongated horns. Fifth from right is Dr. J. M. Hurt (low crown hat and beard) and third from right is William Inkman. The band posed on W. 2nd street looking south between Main and Scurry. The two-story, T&P superintendent's house is located approximately where Hemphill-Wells now stands. The rock courthouse is on the site of the present courthouse.

EDWARDS MOST PROLIFIC

Big Springers Have Scored With Successful Inventions

From the invention of the world's first six-cylinder automobile to that of an automatic garbage can lid holder, Big Spring inventors have roamed a large field.

One of Big Spring's claims to automotive fame is that of the six cylinder car, designed and built here.

W. B. Chenoweth, who lived in Big Spring from 1906-08, designed the car. With aid of C. M. Mues, a mechanic, the chain-driven affair was constructed.

Many old timers remember seeing the car perform on the old race track area, approximately where Washington Place is now located. Middle-aged men, then schoolboys, recall having pursued the machine frequently for a chance to ride in it behind Chenoweth.

Consensus is that Chenoweth, a bicycle repairman and general tinkerer, neglected to patent his invention. He was said to have submitted the plans to automotive sources, only to get a reply that the plan was not feasible. There could be no way to time a six-cylinder machine, he reportedly was told.

Chenoweth subsequently moved to Dallas and for a time lived in Chicago, Ill. In 1934, while residing there, he participated with Barney Oldfield, famous automobile racer, in a stunt to com-

memorate Chenoweth's invention during the Century of Progress exposition.

Less dramatic, perhaps, but vastly more prolific, has been W. K. Edwards, Sr., the city's foremost inventor. His Edwards-grip-Tester, proved his most profitable invention. He manufactured 9,700 of these under his firm name at Fort Worth, finally selling his rights.

Several of his inventions have involved oilfield work, which fascinated him as an observer. In 1936 he discovered a simple means of bleeding water from oil without waste and the Edwards hydrostatic water bleeder found a good market. The Edwards drilling meter, a mechanical device, overcame fluctuations of fluid meters on rotary wells and showed accurately the weight of tons and pressure on bottom at all times.

His fluid level indicator, involving a vibrating light-weight aluminum cup on gauge line, saved time and was more accurate in measuring oil, water, and basic sediment in tanks. He also invented a removable pump down plug for shutting off oil during tubing pulling.

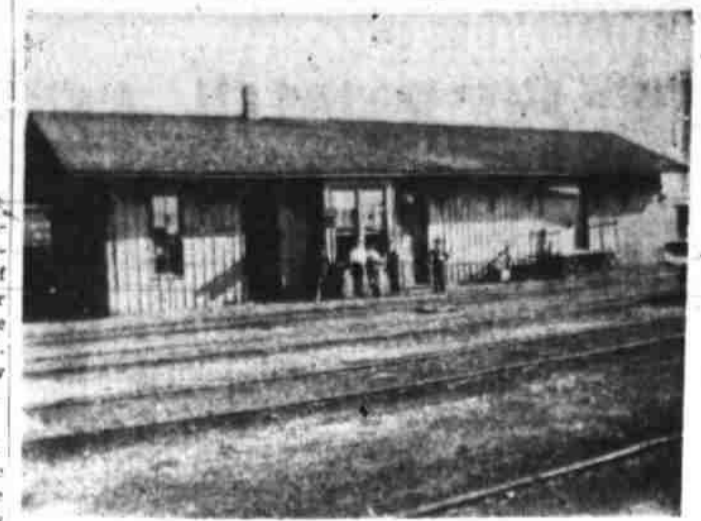
When blue Sunday laws came into effect, Edwards patented an automatic gasoline vending machine. For a quarter or 50-cent piece, it yielded a volume of gasoline varying with prevailing prices. Lately, this idea has caught on in some cities.

He grew up on a ranch and it was natural that one of his inventions would be a single arm, two-way acting bumper gate. Jolt of a bumper unlocked the center mechanism and flipped open the steel frame and wire netting gate. It locked into position for a few seconds, then closed automatically and locked shut.

A simple device was the Edwards water saver. A pneumatic valve, regulating time, marked the unit for automatic cut-off. Thus residents could leave sprinklers going to be shut off at a given time. His mud-hooks, working by flexible cable off a ratchet in center, clamped traction elements on tires without necessity of jacking. They were easy alternates to chains for mud and ice.

During the war Edwards patented a folding bomb tail which interested military leaders. It was late in the war and not much was done with it. He also developed a heliograph screw for barges, giving advantages of caterpillar action in water. Recently, with his son, W. K. Edwards, Jr., he developed controlled cut-offs for airplane sprays in crop treatment.

World War I stopped Mark Wentz's mechanical engineering training. But the depression found him experimenting in the field. In 1934, he worked with an air condi-



FIRST DEPOT—This is the first terminal building of the Texas & Pacific Railway company in Big Spring. It was erected in 1881, before the railroad arrived, according to the late Ed C. Tucker, who worked on the project. He left in time to go back east and return his family on the first train. The depot was located about where the present freight terminal is situated.

tioning idea based on a moveable cylinder carrying its own absorption material. He got the idea from a wet roller towel and by 1938 patented the moveable cylinder.

War intervened in 1940 just as the units were to be put into commercial use. No production plans have been revived.

Wentz has another patent on a mechanical hammer used in place of shops. This work was started in 1940, but war put a damper on its exploitation. Wentz is a composer, too. "Block Buster" and "Arnold's pending permit."

Airmen" are two published marches which prove a versatile talent. Most recent invention here is that of the Crockmore garbage lid holder. It was the development of H. V. Crocke, chief, and H. A. Moore, members of the city fire department. A moveable arm fastens to the lid handle. When pressed, it locks the lid firmly in place. A flip of the switch unlatches the lid to one side. Soon the device may be produced under a patent.

A DISPATCH IN 1883

Weatherford Correspondent Had Only Praise For Town

One of the earliest datelines from Big Spring may have been that carried in the Saturday, April 28, 1883 issue of the Weatherford Times in Parker county.

It's correspondent wrote this dispatch:

"Big Springs, April 25, 1883—EDITOR TIMES: The fullness of time finds me in this town, the wonder of "sterile" and "unproductive" Texas. I discover upwards of 1,200 people here, moving in all directions as if each one has some purpose in life and Big Springs the place where that existence is to make profitable. There are lots of good people here and among them I recognize several from old Weatherford.

"And by the way, I notice that two of your well known townsmen have handsomely distanced all competitors for the courthouse and jail and carried off the \$33,700 price. I mean of course, the irrepressible Jim H. Milliken and James Lee. This Howard county temple of justice will vie with Parker's beauty and show that if there is really much "sterility" in Howard, and the West, there is much more productivity to be seen and enjoyed in Big Springs in five months than in any place along the Texas and Pacific road.

"It is requisite to mention the names of a few of the public spirited citizens to satisfy the most skeptical of the town. To particularize, we have Capt. Henry Stocking, J. A. Monahan, J. M. Anderson, George Bauer, Robert Morrow, J. D. Carskaden, Hon. George Hogg, Capt. Reed, Lawson Smith & Co., Henry Razin, A. S. Haynes, Joseph Cassnaugh, Capt. Boydston, George Little, Braasie Bros., M. Meehan, Frank Baze, Capt. Torbitt and others.

"R. W. Morrow, Esq., the sheriff of Howard county has recently captured two of the most daring, dangerous and notorious horse thieves who ever depredated on the frontier.

"Bob has not a superior in his office in the State of Texas. He is cool and daring and has never yet been charged with faltering in the face of duty. While he is a generous, kindhearted gentleman x x x he is an enemy to lawbreakers and horse thieves especially. Don't you forget it. Long may he wave.

"The Shamrock Saloon, kept by Monahan & Paine, is one of the institutions of place. It is well supplied by excellent liquors and numerous brands. Besides this Capt. Monahan is deputy sheriff. "Lawson Smith & Co. have a large stock of fine dry goods and do a fine trade x x x J. M. Anderson, county clerk, is one of the most practical men in the region. x x x In my hurry, I have mislaid my memorandum book, and therefore must postpone the mention of more until a more convenient season.

"However, let me say that J. D. Carskaden, who runs the Cattle Exchange is an artist of no mean dimensions. He keeps step to the go-ahead-activeness and never fails to give his customers the best.

"The springs from which the town derives its name are BIG indeed. They are close together—within 300 feet of each other and less than three miles from the town. The distance between the three is probably not more than 250-300 and 50 yards, respectively. The southernmost is the largest. The T. & P. Company has utilized these copious springs for supplying water to the engines to the trains and to the town. It is pumped from the three springs into a reservoir and from the reservoir the water is conducted to the town of Big Springs in three-inch pipes.

"The water is pleasant to taste and delightfully agreeable for washing feet. It has no special charms for diluting good Monoghela, Monarch, Melrose, Kentucky Sour Mash, and other excellent brands of life-preserving fluids, for the reason they are well enough in their place and on the Paulian theory "good for the stomach." —Signed, The Junior"



The Men and Women Who Marched Ahead

... These who were led by Vision, who were armed with Courage and Fortitude, who were directed by Providence ... these are the ones to whom tribute must be paid during this Centennial Week in Big Spring's history. For these were the ones who conquered a wilderness so that generations to follow might carve out the progressive community we know today.

... These were the ones who braved the hardships of a frontier, determined that homes and schools and churches should rise here, to advance the civilization that makes up America. Our most honored salute must go to these men and women of staunch heart and dauntless spirit who, with faith in God, created the heritage of decent living which has been handed down to us in 1949.

The DORA ROBERTS Interests

Buffalo Hunters Cleared Prairies, Setting Stage For The Cattleman

The buffalo hunter was one of the most colorful pioneers of history.

His period was brief, but in it he accomplished the annihilation of countless thousands of bison and set the stage for disappearance of the Indian and coming of the cattleman.

In making his path, the Indian followed the buffalo—termed the "best engineer in the world" because he unerringly found the lowest course over the mountains. Indians followed the buffalo and their wanderings were governed largely by habits of the unwieldy, sluggish, plains animal.

In 1870-71 it was proved that buffalo hides could be tanned successfully. The hides commanded up to \$3.50 each and provided an incentive for the big kill.

Fort Dodge, Kans., with coming of the railroad in 1872, became the principal shipping and supply depot for buffalo hunters. They stalked after them relentlessly and migration of the herds made Fort Griffin, Texas a jumping point.

Hunters were a hardy breed. Many outfits were organized. Buffalo hunting was a business that required capital, management and work. During the period of the great slaughter there were from 500 to 1,500 hunters on the portion of the southwestern plains which reached from the Canadian river to the Concho. Some estimate an

equal number was north of the Canadian.

Everyone talked of buffalo and the "big killing" that was going on. Men could travel all day and as far as the eye could see would be buffalo. There was no compunction about their rapid extermination. By consensus, the buffalo had been singled as the sacrificial beast for the advance of civilization.

There was another reason. Because the buffalo was source of supply for Indian food, clothing, tepee covering and leather for pony trappings, many argued that extermination of the bison was the route to Indian control.

When hunters put out from Fort Griffin to push as far west as Big Spring and Midland, they carried heavy stores of guns, ammunition, provisions and camping equipment sufficient for a winter's stand. They spotted their camps on the projected path of southward bound buffalo. There they waited.

The killing was not difficult for the buffalo was slow moving, clumsy, had poor eyesight and little fear of sound. Hunters easily overcame his keen sense of smell by taking advantage of the wind. Good hunters killed the lead bulls first. This caused the herd to mill about and made subject to discriminate slaughter. With business-like efficiency, hunters killed the greatest number in the shortest time with least ammunition.

Specialists arose. A good skinner could remove hides from 50 to 60 bison a day. Commencing at the underjaw, they made a quick, long incision down the brisket to the tail. Quick rips down the fore and hind legs readied the carcass for removal of the hide, starting at the jaw. When one side had been peeled, the carcass was rolled. Skinners also cured some meat. Another specialist was the freighter. He usually had two wagons—a lead and trail, drawn by six yoke of oxen. Two hundred hides were a load for the lead and 50 for the trail. The task was to get them to rail head.

It is impossible to estimate the number of buffaloes that were slaughtered. In Texas alone more than 100,000 hides were taken during December 1877 and January 1878. Yet, the professional hunter never killed more in a day than his men could skin.

The Poe-Jacob combination was undoubtedly the largest and most colorful hunting outfit to touch the Big Spring area. In six years time they and others erased the buffalo herds, leaving a void into which the railroad and settlers pushed.

John William Poe left Kentucky at age 17. He worked from Missouri into Kansas as a farm and construction laborer. He heard glowing tales about buffalo and exciting warnings about savage Comanches. So he turned up in

Fort Griffin in 1872. Soon he rode on alone to Barton Ranch on Sweetwater creek and there met a man by the name of Jacobs, also a native of Kentucky. They formed a partnership to cultivate Jacobs' land, but grasshoppers destroyed the crop. They turned to trapping and by October had 499 coyote pelts which they sold for \$489. After a winter of woodcutting, both got buffalo fever, invested in a wagon load of supplies, including two Sharps rifles known as the "Big Fifty." Joe McCombs was hired as the skinner.

At Point Creek, 60 miles from Fort Griffin they killed 400 buffalo in two months. As others moved in, they moved west to Hotan. They sold 2,000 hides that season, the robe hides for \$2 and the others for \$1.50.

Hide yard of Conrad and Nath in 1876-77, to whom they sold, looked much like a cotton-wood today, said Poe. In 1875 the outfit hunted near present Sweetwater. Next year they pushed west to Morgan Creek above the site of Colorado City.

It was in 1877 that they pushed into Howard county. They went to "Sulphur Springs," probably near Signal Mount., rode over a knoll just as night was falling. Below them was the largest buffalo herd they had ever seen. The animals were milling and disturbed so they rode on for several miles for a place to camp safe from a possible stampede. Four miles through the buffalo they found the water supply—a spring whose waters flowed out over deep grass which had been converted into a loblolly by the tramping of the bison.

With Jacobs back in Fort Griffin for supplies, Poe and McComb came in from a hunt to find the Indians had raided the camp. Provisions had been stolen or destroyed. Hundreds of hides which had been staked on the ground to dry, had been slashed. Even their tepee had been burned. They subsisted on meat and McComb rolled up in a green hide for the night. Next morning, below freezing temperatures had im-

poseded him. The Howard county junket, nevertheless, was the most profitable of 78, they had 1,700 hides. One source said they had taken 10,000 in two years in this vicinity, their last hunt. The range had become over-run by hunters and the extermination was at hand.

Travelers In Marcy's Wake Wrote About The Big Spring

Discovery of the big spring by Capt. R. B. Marcy on Oct. 3, 1849 was not overlooked.

On Dec. 21, 1849, Lt. Michler camped at "Big Spring on the Colorado." Shortly after Capt. Marcy's return to Fort Smith, Lt. Michler and his party set out over the route that had just been surveyed by Marcy.

His description is not unlike that of Capt. Marcy.

"These springs are very large," he logged, "and a considerable quantity of water is obtained from them: they cover a space of about 20 feet square, and in some places the water is 15 feet deep by measurement. They are walled in by a ledge of high rocks, forming a concave surface, within which the basin of the springs lies. The water is impregnated with lime, and is cool, fresh and perfectly clear. It is carried away in a bold, running stream, which in a short distance sinks below the surface.

"The rocks which line the waters are a conglomerate limestone, formed by numerous shells, united by a natural cement, the character of which is silicious. The surface of the ground around it is covered with angular pieces of limestone. High mounds and hills surround the springs. The soil is chiefly sand; the grass is poor; no timber but young mesquite and cedar; some scrubby elms border the stream. This spot has been a favorite camping-ground of Indians: numerous large, well-beaten trails lead from it in different directions."

Capt. Pope, following Marcy's trail in part on a 1954 survey, wrote: Camp No. 31, Friday, March 31, 1854—left camp at five minutes till seven o'clock a.m. and moved in the direction of the Big Spring over a rolling prairie. On our route there is a great quantity of mesquite which becomes particularly abundant as we approach the Big Spring. These springs, surrounded by masses of limestone rock, are situated in a basin or reservoir of the same geological character about 60 feet wide, and to all appearances, about 50 feet deep. The water is excellent x x x it is one of the best camps we have stopped at."

Capt. Charles L. Taplain had written on Sunday and Monday, March 26-27, 1854 that "about half a mile above this point is a deep chasm spoken of by Capt. Marcy as the 'Big Spring of the Colorado.' Near them are whole ledges of petrified oyster shell. The rock is principally lime and sandstone. The spring is at least 15 or 20 feet deep and 20 yards wide. We have not lately come upon any Indians."

Frosts Pioneer Dairy Operators

Mrs. Mollie Porter came to Big Spring in September, 1887, with her father James A. Frost, a brother, Water Frost, and an uncle Charles Frost. The Frosts were natives of Arkansas and made their first Texas stop in Parker county, before coming to Big Spring to secure pasture land.

The Frosts operated one of Big Spring's first dairies. Their early-day business is not easily compared to modern dairies, but it provided the people with milk at 40 cents a gallon and butter at 25 cents a pound. The Frosts had around 100 customers and served the local hotels and cafes. Some 60 cows were cared for at the dairy.

The dairy house was located over a spring and milk was kept in water to keep it fresh. Deliveries were made at 5 a. m. and 4 p. m. from the plant which was located southeast of town. Members of the Frost family and one hired man did all the work.

Maj. M. F. Hurd, in charge of the Pecos division for surveying a route for the T&P under Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, wrote on one occasion that "I put Hurd's party into the most difficult Indian country. He had not been there long before I received a letter from the governor of the state of Texas telling me that Hurd had attacked and killed some friendly Indians at what was known as Sulphur Draw at the foot of the Staked Plains. (Undoubtedly Big Spring.) Hurd stated that the spring furnished the only supply of water within 50 miles and that when he reached there it was held by Indians who refused to let him have any water or even to sell it to him. He said 'of course I took the springs. I don't know whether I hurt any of the Indians or not, and I do not care, but I knew better than to go back to General Dodge and tell him that I had been forced to abandon my survey by two or three hundred barebacked Indians without fighting them.' This incident occurred in 1873, possibly in the late spring.



EARLY BANKING—Nearly 40 years ago, not long after the First State bank had opened for business at 204 Main, this picture was taken. At left is John Currie, now retired, T. S. Currie Sr., in the window, and a Mr. Atwood, the bearded gentleman. T. S. Currie has continuously directed affairs of the bank, now the State National, and has long been its president.

DEBENPORT HERE IN '62

He Viewed Vast Buffalo Herds

Capt. R. B. Marcy's discovery in 1849 did not lie forgotten. It immediately became a focal point for explorers, hunters and migrants.

One of the city's most fabled characters, Uncle Billy Debenport, recalled having come to this country first in 1862. Seldom submitting himself to an interview, he broke the rule in 1920 and told of his first visit.

He said he stood on East Mountain it is known as South Mountain since the city moved north with the railroad's arrival. Great herd of buffalo could be seen in the area.

"I have seen more buffalo than there are men, women, children, horses, cattle, mules and dogs in the county today," he said, "and many times he had seen herds of bison '100 to 5,000 every quarter of a mile or so heading down stream before the snow." When buffalo weren't around, there were great flocks of antelope.

He visited the area again several times in 1869 and the scene was virtually unchanged.

Uncle Billy had great admiration for Indians, Comanches, Kiowas, Apaches and a few Caddos frequented the area, he said. The latter two were friendly "and all of them would have been if old John Baylor hadn't wanted to make a reputation for himself as an Indian fighter."

Uncle Billy unrecalled great stories of rattlesnakes. Once he routed a den of 34. Whiskey, he said, was the remedy for bites. One he suffered a bite on the calf of his leg during "dog days." Thereafter, he swore, each Aug. 19-20, "the

prettiest design of a rattlesnake in vivid colors" appeared where he had been bitten.

He had fathered 10 children, he said, and at that time outlived all but three. Uncle Billy also boasted of having made and lost three money "any more." In the early 80s, he saw his first train, looking down from a hill near Baird. At that moment four cars of rails broke loose and ploved into a freight taking on water. The engineer and firemen were killed, and Uncle Billy never wanted to ride a train after that.

Instead, he "shores favored" his burros and cart. The artist, H. W. Caylor, found Uncle Billy a favorite guide and he and Mrs. Caylor employed him on many of their junkets over the western wilderness. Caylor's painting of Uncle Billy hangs in the West Texas Historical Museum here.

Uncle Billy was somewhat of a trapper and prospector. Always hopeful, he never turned up any strikes. The old gentleman was a storehouse of legends, some involving lost treasure. In his latter years he became a yardman, and Mrs. Bernard Fisher recalled how occasionally he would put in his appearance in the middle of the night. "The signs said it might rain, but it ain't goin' to, so I figured I better water the grass," he would say.

Something of a hermit, he was hale and seldom ill. In the autumn he would sew himself up in his winter underwear and wouldn't come out of it until late spring. He died without anyone having detailed his memoirs.

HELPING BUILD BIG SPRING SINCE 1917.

1849

Century of Progress

In this Centennial year, we are happy to salute a progressive Big Spring. We are proud of the fact that we are among the oldest business firms, and proud that for 32 years we have been building our reputation for fair dealings with Big Spring and Howard county folks. It is for the future that we pledge to continue giving honest value and quality merchandise at the lowest possible prices plus the excellent service you, our friends and customers, have come to expect and so richly deserve.

1949

FISHERMAN'S

Established & Owned By Sam Fisherman
213 Main

Sam Bloom, Manager
Big Spring

1849

Big Spring's Oldest Lumber Company Is Proud To Be A Part Of The

"Big Spring Story"

Burton-Lingo has played a vital part in building Big Spring. Established here in 1886 we have supplied building materials to a progressive city for 63 years.

We are proud of the fact we are the oldest business firm in Big Spring and proud of the reputation we have built and maintained during these years.

We invite you to talk over your building needs with us. No charge for estimates.

1949

BURTON-LINGO CO.

Lumber and Building Materials

301 E. 2nd

Phone 22



FAMOUS RANCH HEADQUARTERS—When Col. C. C. Slaughter's famous Long S ranch empire sprawled northward from Big Spring as far as Cochran and Hockley counties, headquarters above were maintained about 20 miles north of here, at "German Springs." Supplies were freighted in by ox team. Driver of the famous oxen was W. E. McWhorter. Left on horse, who came here from Abilene in 1880. After leaving Slaughter, he established the McWhorter ranch 14 miles northwest of town. Three of his children, Mrs. L. F. Kennedy, W. B. McWhorter and Jess McWhorter reside in Lamesa.

Rural Home Electrification Big Development Of Decade

Electrification of rural homes in this area has been a major development of the past decade. The expansion in this field has closely paralleled the growth of the Cap Rock Electric Cooperative. At the same time Texas Electric Service has gone into outlying sections in the area and reached some new communities.

At the end of 1948 Cap Rock was serving 1,998 members in eight counties over 1,039 miles of line. As of June 30, the membership was up to 2,027 and the miles to 1,088. Service into Reagan county appeared in the offing during 1949.

Cap Rock was organized in 1940 and got its first allotment then. In December of that year, the first section was energized just north of Big Spring in the Moore and Fairview areas. Riggs

Sheppard, now in charge of a REA unit at Merkel, was a leading organizer when the original application went in with 172 miles serving 325 members.

Vast bulk of the growth has followed the war. Involvement of the U. S. in World War II in December 1941 virtually shut off Cap Rock extensions. By 1946 the unit was growing by leaps and bounds. In 1947 addition of 116 miles brought service to 235 customers; the following year 293 miles added 401 members. Eighty per cent of the members are in Howard, and Martin counties, although some are reached in Midland, Borden, Dawson, Glasscock, Andrews and Ector.

Cap Rock's headquarters were moved from Big Spring to Stanton early in 1942. Later a \$40,000 freezer locker (86 lockers) was

added. At the annual membership meeting on April 30, 1949, the new \$75,000 administration building and warehouses were opened formally.

During 1947 Ada Belle Cannon was named home economist for Cap Rock. This position was absorbed by that of electrification advisor in June 1949 with appointment of James Eiland to the post. O. B. Bryan, Stanton, has served as manager of the co-op since its formation.

Directors are Glenn Santrell, president, Arrah Phillips, secretary; Edgar Phillips, Mrs. Lee Castle, Paul Adams, W. D. McCree, C. F. Gray, J. D. McCree, less and D. W. McDonald. Assets, as per the last annual report, were \$1,320,410.53; liabilities \$1,219,747; reserve \$100,662. REA loans to the co-op have aggregated approximately \$1,270,000. Total revenue has climbed rapidly, amounting to \$100,936 during 1948. Consumption was 2,658,110 KWH. Sixteen employees have a payroll of \$53,500 per annum.

Cattle Rustling Has Picked Up Speed, Through Use Of Trucks

The machine age has helped rather than outdated, the cattle rustler.

Food Problem Acute When Logans Came

Vagaries of the pioneer life are recalled by B. F. Logan, who settled with his parents near Coahoma before the turn of the century.

The family set out from East Texas in December of 1896, found the Brazos swollen, the Palo Pinto mountains formidable and the ground hard and frosty.

"Finally we arrived and pitched our camp west of the Colorado river and proceeded to grow up with the country," he recalled.

"The first thing we considered was water, which we hauled for several miles from a windmill several miles away. Then came the task of digging a 'dugout' where to cook, eat and take refuge from the elements. At night we could hear the snoring and snapping of wolves as they chased the dog on top the dugout.

"We had fetched along some meal, coffee and sow bells. By killing some birds and rabbits, we managed to keep soul and body together. We borrowed a cow for her 'keep,' which was mostly wind and water.

"We simply didn't buy clothes—just kept on wearin' and turnin' and patchin'. Rarely when we met a person, we brewed and backed away, remembering it wasn't polite or discreet to turn your back on company.

"About this time the food situation reached the acute stage. Dad went to town, a good day's journey to test his credit. A cowboy rode up with a large portion of the front quarter of a calf, saying 'we killed it this morning and thought you might like to have some of it.' He was gone as suddenly as he appeared. Dad returned a little after dark. Sure enough he had found a man who 'stood' for him and got credit on 'fall time'. With stewed beef, biscuits from 'new flour a jug of molasses and some good old Arbuckle coffee, we had something to re-leave over.

"About this time a brother sent \$10 of his wages; we sold a dozen calf for \$5, and this, with some hides of animals I had trapped, went into town. For around the sum of \$20 we bought clothes and were pretty well diked out.

"We learned how much work it was to grab up mesquite and clear catclaw and how the far-sighted prairie dogs chewed off our corn and crops to keep from obstructing their vision.

"Evidently the Logan's made it for he is still around and hale and hearty.

His counterpart of another era is depicted with a certain amount of color in Western movies but he's not a thing of the past. Far from it.

There's plenty of stock rustling going on all over the Southwest this day and time, as a check with any law enforcement agency's records will prove.

What makes him so difficult to corner is that the present-day rustler has adapted himself to modern methods. The thief simply drives a truck or a trailer out in the vicinity of a cattle herd, usually under the cover of darkness, selects two or three choice heifers or calves, drives them into his vehicle, then carts them some place where he can slaughter them in private.

Again, the rustler might kill the animal on the spot, then drive off with the meat, leaving behind the hide and the entrails on the ground.

Forgers with an eye for big business also give the cattlemen trouble. Several big cattle transactions have been completed here by men whose checks were worthless and whose identity was unknown. The cattlemen victimized, usually trusting souls, accepted the checks without checking the reputation of their giver.

One forger showed up at a cattle sale here some months ago and gave a check covering some cattle he had purchased. He also added a little extra "for pocket money" and had his check accepted. He made off with the money and never thought about returning for the cattle, for his check was soon proved to be bad.

Rustling actually got its rebirth during World War II, when demands for food made meat hard to get. Theft of stock became quite common. At that time, even some city dwellers were known to drive into the country, kill a cow or calf and, returning with the meat, either put it in a frozen food locker or distribute it among his friends.

The cattle rustler is finding it a bit more difficult to get by as time goes on, however. Cattlemen have learned to co-operate with brand inspectors and veterinarians whose job it is to inspect all stock. It is now illegal for a railroad to accept cattle for shipment without a bill of sale and brand inspection another factor that has hampered the rustler.

Varietal orchard at the U. S. Experiment Farm contains 38 varieties of apples, many of which are more than one year successively.

John Ray Made Trip To Area Back In 1852

John Ray, father of Mrs. W. C. Brooks and Mrs. P. O. Hughes of Big Spring, was one of the earliest men to visit the big spring area after Capt. R. B. Starcy's discovery.

When a boy, he lived on a ranch, still known as the Ray ranch, near Fort Worth. Sam Bass was riding a horse raised on the ranch when he robbed a bank in the territory—and got away.

When Mr. Ray was 16, Indians raided the ranch and drove off a number of horses. He joined with a bunch of men who trailed the Indians to the Staked Plains where they separated. One group was never heard of again, either being killed by Indians or getting lost on the trackless plains.

The group he was with wandered until their tongues were swollen out of their mouths. Despairing they went southward and came upon Moss Springs. That was in 1852.

They stayed for a few days until able to travel. While there they climbed Signal Mountain and found fire still burning from a signal fire.

Years later, when 72 years of age, Mr. Ray visited Mrs. Brooks here. They went to Moss Springs and Signal Mountain. He recognized the places.

Ray was a hunter and traveler in the days before this country was settled. He spent months in the Davis Mountains and on the Devil's River. His brother was the first sheriff of Fort Worth, serving by appointment. Mr. Ray died in 1908 and was buried in Cross Plains. One other daughter, Mrs. Effie Robbins of Menard, also survives him.

Dwarf Maize First Grown In 1899

First dwarf maize to be grown in Howard county was produced by the late S. H. Logan in 1899 on his farm in section 34, two miles northwest of Coahoma.

Sam Herrington, original owner of Flat Top mountain, brought the maize heads from Kent county in a gunny sack tied to his saddle. That autumn, farmers flocked in with sacks to get seed. No one charged a neighbor for seed in those days. S. D. Buchanan got some seed that first year and raised some grain before frost.

Prior to this time, giant milo was grown. The stalks were so large that they had to be chopped with a hoe and burned. Roots were large and difficult to plow so that cultivators could not work the ground the following year.



SUNDAY OUTING—Young folk had their outing in the early days, but instead of a yellow convertible, a good horse and buggy served transportation needs. Here Bernard Fisher has hitched the family's cherished dapple gray to a comfortable buggy for a outing with Olive Gentry (Mrs. John Biles) and Ethel Hall (Galbraith), who are well equipped for the outdoors with bulky straw sombreros.

Chinese 'Roundup' Occurred In 1907

One of the most sensational mass arrests in the history of Howard county occurred here around 1907 when M. H. (Chink) Jones gathered up 13 alien Chinese and lodged them in the jail temporarily.

Jones, an inspector for the U. S. Immigration service, swooped down upon a box car in the local yards and gathered up the Orientals, which had entered the country illegally and were being moved eastward, apparently to serve as domestics.

It is said their presence was first noted by the odor their cramped quarters gave off. The car itself looked deserted and the men were lying low in one corner of the compartment.

Fifteen Chinese were in the party but two of them got away and no one ever learned what happened to them.

A Century of Progress

We salute the achievements of Big Spring on its 100th anniversary. The road up has often been a difficult one but the goal of a greater Big Spring has more than warranted our labors.

Make your Winter wardrobe a complete one by wearing the correct accessories with your suits and dresses. We have a complete line of gloves, costume jewelry, purses and nylon hosiery.

MiLady's Accessories

In The Settles Hotel Bldg.

WELCOME CENTENNIAL VISITORS

VITA-RANGE NUGGETS

with highly dependable VITAMIN A

1. 20% protein with essential Amino Acids in proper balance.

2. Extra high in energy value.

3. Very low in fiber content; high in digestibility.

4. Fortified with DEPENDABLE Vitamin A.

Contract with C. O. Wooten, 200 East 2nd St., Fort Worth 2, Texas

Comment: I am a breeder of Registered Rambouillet sheep and have been active in the industry for many years. I have registered Rambouillet sheep for many years and have been successful in the industry. I have a large flock of these sheep and I have been very successful in the industry. I have been very successful in the industry and I have been very successful in the industry.

It has been my experience that you have to have more than a good feed to have a good flock. I have been very successful in the industry and I have been very successful in the industry. I have been very successful in the industry and I have been very successful in the industry.

As this time the industry is not over, but it is very busy. I have been very successful in the industry and I have been very successful in the industry. I have been very successful in the industry and I have been very successful in the industry.

I am very happy to recommend Red Chain Vita-Range Nuggets to my sheep.

Very truly yours,
Charles Wooten
Charles Wooten

51 ewes each with her set of milk teeth

Ask Your RED CHAIN FEED Dealer

Wooten Produce

And Feed

505 East 2nd Phone 467

1849

CONGRATULATIONS

To Big Spring
On This 100th
Anniversary

This Is An Invitation
To You Who Are Visiting
Big Spring To Drop
In and See Us This
Week

1949

CARR

BROS. GROCERY

2000 West Third Phone 9540

HERALD WANT-ADS GET RESULTS

Legends Of Earl Of Aylesford Brighten Big Spring History

One hundred years ago, shortly before Capt. R. B. Marcy received orders to blaze a trail that led to discovery of the spring at the foot of the Staked Plains, Big Spring's most legendary if not illustrious citizen was born in England.



EARL OF AYLESFORD

He was Henage Finch, seventh descendant born to the title of Earl of Aylesford, first conferred on a distinguished English jurist of the same name.

Thirty-six years later, having crammed a life-time of adventure into a short span, the young English nobleman died here, far removed from his vast estate in Kent.

Although he made his home here less than two years, he had become a legend with his purchases of a hotel, saloon, meat market, ranch, home and other properties. His free-spending as well as a remarkable capacity for good whiskey had accentuated his renown.

His reason for settling in Big Spring is not entirely clear. One story is that he decided on hunting wild turkey on the American continent. At New York, a whiskey drummer reportedly overheard his conversation with a hotel clerk and recommended West Texas as an ideal locale and John Birdwell as an ideal guide.

More likely, however, is the reason given by Mrs. John Birdwell and others. Divorced and with no hope for a male heir, he hoped to establish an estate here which would go to his two daughters, Hilja Gwendolyn and Alexandra Minna, instead of his brother, Charles, next in line.

A reporter for Inter-Ocean (Chicago) wrote of the Earl here and said that in New York the Earl had met Jay Gould (T&P president) and that Gould sent Dr. En-

nis, land commissioner, with the Earl over the West looking for a ranch. "His Lordship found at Big Spring just what he was hunting for and selected a tract of land 12 miles north of the village where he commenced erection of a ranch house last August (1883)."

Mrs. Birdwell said that the Earl had come to Colorado City two years previously when it was becoming the lusty "Dodge City of Texas." It was there that he first met Birdwell, who became his boon companion. The story is told that the Earl, on meeting Birdwell, began a lengthy recitation of his title. Birdwell listened in awe, then interrupted:

"Look here Earl, all that stuff won't go down here. We'll just call you 'Judge.'" The name stuck. Upon arrival in Big Spring, the

Earl built a house on the northwestern slopes and Mr. and Mrs. Birdwell lived there for a time. Horses were broken and trained for the nobleman and his party, which included the Rev. A. C. Burnard, his spiritual advisor, two brothers, Clement and Dan, his valet, William Benham, a butler, cook, assistant cook and exchequer, "Joe," possibly J. A. Monahans.

Unable to obtain lodgings at the Cosmopolitan hotel, he inquired: "What do you ask for this Inn?" Forthwith, he bought it. Records reflect purchase of the property by the Earl, J. A. Monahans and Dan Finny from Mrs. Emma F. Duggan.

In similar whim, he is reputed to have brought a saloon for \$8,000, treating everyone to free drinks and serving as bartender during his revelry of the night. It is not probable that he gave it back next day.

The Earl also paid \$5,720 cash for sections 17, 18 and 25 some 25 miles north. It was here that he built his "castle" which had eight rooms, each accessible to a hallway which ran the full length of the house. Probably his Lordship never used it for other than a hunting lodge.

Other of his investments included the city's first permanent building, a rock structure at 119 Main, housing his meat market, directed by Van Pausen, his butcher. It is still in use today.

He and his party were fabulous eaters, devouring the hind quarters of a mutton at one sitting. More profligate was his spending. Huge debts, more than a million dollars according to old timers, had piled up in England. His allowance had been cut to \$50,000 a year and he pulled out for Texas. Even this

was not enough. Once he lost a \$10,000 forfeit on a 37,000 acre ranch because anticipated funds did not arrive.

His consumption of spirits was remarkable. Records reflect a ration of half a gallon whiskey daily, a fact confirmed by Dr. J. C. Utter, his physician. Dr. Utter warned the Earl his drinking would kill him, whereupon the Earl replied: "Ah, it is such a pleasant way to die." On Dec. 28, 1884, he had ordered 25 quarts of gin in addition to his daily whiskey quota. His ranch home was reputed to have had a pile of bottles as big as a haystack. He seldom showed effects of drinking.

The Earl kept to himself as far as the town was concerned. He was not, however, unsociable for he frequently attended dances where his Chesterfieldian manners endeared him. He accepted and extended invitations to dinner.

When unable to accept, he wrote elegant notes of regret. On the range, he wore gray corduroy suits and expensive cravats, the latter copied by admiring cowboys.

Between the Earl and cowboys there grew a strong attachment. Around campfires he spun tales of his hunts with the Prince of Wales in India. When fire destroyed his ranch house, 137 guns were lost, according to Dr. Utter including many especially tooled ones.

A brilliant man, he had earned honors at Cambridge and married the beautiful daughter of Pers Williams. His companionship with the Prince (later Edward VII) took him from home for great lengths of time, promoted spending and drinking. Separation resulted. The Earl never paraded his domestic linen, however.

The latter part of 1884, he became too weak to go to his ranch and by December required regular medical attention. After his gala party on Christmas, he never emerged from his room. He arose on Jan. 13, 1885, for a few hands of euchre, his favorite game. He got up, and in full dignity, said:



CITADEL—Center of service for the Salvation Army in Big Spring is the Dora Roberts Citadel, located at Fourth and Aylford streets. This modern plant was made possible through the gifts of Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. C. S. Holmes and others. At the same time a home for the officers was constructed adjoining it. Since then barracks have been erected for housing penniless transients overnight. Other structures have been moved in on the playground given by Mrs. Roberts at area of Fifth and San Antonio. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

"Goodbye, boys." Then he stretched out on his couch, pulled up his elderdown robe and dropped peacefully into eternal sleep. His body was embalmed by Ed Smith of Dallas and remains were sent to England.

The Big Spring Pantagraph eulogized him thusly: "His home was in Packington Hall and the Aylesford estate was one of the finest and wealthiest in England. He travelled with the Prince of Wales on his tours of India, Russia and other places and had audience with nearly all the crownheads of Europe. His manners were polished and pleasing; all were treated with utmost respect, the vast he most genial and cheerful of men. He was addressed as 'Judge.' He could not be surpassed at a post. On Christmas day, he was the merriest of a large party that partook of a beautiful spread on his table and yet 'today he is dead'."

First Courthouse, Jail For \$10,000

An estimated \$10,000 was spent by Howard county on the first courthouse and jail, which was located on the same block as the present structure.

The 'pokey' was situated in the southeast corner of the stone building, which was constructed of grey limestone. Part of the stone taken from the building now serves as a foundation for the Settles hotel.

Rock for the present structure, which together with the jail cost the taxpayers \$46,000, was mined from the Quilo Quarry, which was located near Barstow. The quarry is not active now.

First Meandering Trails Were Followed By Section-Line Roads

Early roads in this section of the country were nothing more than dim trails across the unfenced prairie.

Pioneer travellers simply showed off across the country, dodging gullies and broken terrain as they attempted to ply a comparatively straight line to their destination. Frontiersmen usually blazed a weaving path through the West Texas area which is spotted with dry lake beds, passing on alternate sides of the chain of lakes across the country. To pass on the same side of all the lakes was to travel in a circle, old timers say.

Roads were altered to coincide with section lines in most cases when farmers and ranchers began to throw fences around their holdings. Two ruts following the fence lines, and from windmill to windmill, marked the route from Big Spring to Lamesa, Gail, and Garden City. Dimmer trails reached out to towns to the east and west.

When the automobile came on the scene, plows were used to improve roads. Two ruts would be plowed along the routes to neighboring towns and ranches in this area in order to clear out stumps and rocks that would rupture new-fangled rubber tires.

Howard county roads were first improved in 1912 when five-mile stretches were gravelled from Big Spring toward Lamesa, Garden City and Gail. County commissioners thought traffic to the east and west would never be heavy enough to require better roads.

County roads were maintained by the county's residents during the early part of the century.

Each man in the county was expected to either work three days on roads each year or pay the county treasurer \$3 so that a

workman could be hired to do his part. About 1932 wages were raised for road work.

One man, furnishing a good team and wagon and working from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m., could earn about \$4.05 per day when the first gravel roads were constructed here.



TRAILED INDIANS—John Ray, father of Mrs. W. C. Brooks and Mrs. P. O. Hughes, once trailed Indians into this country, Seeking Comanches who had stolen horses, a party set out from Fort Worth, divided at the edge of the plains. One group was lost; Ray's stumbled on to Moss Springs in 1832. Recovered, they climbed Signal Mount, and found warm embers from Indian signal fires.

Showing Sunday and Monday

Showing In Big Spring For the First Time Is

"SPECIAL AGENT"

A Smashing Story of Train Robbery



Starring William EYTHE Paul Valentine George Reeves

Showing Tuesday and Wednesday

SET-UP

80 savage minutes ripped from a man's battered body, a woman's tormented soul!

Starring ROBERT RYAN AUDREY TOTTER

GEORGE TOBIAS - ALAN BAXTER - WALLACE FORD

Produced by RICHARD GOLDSTONE - Directed by ROBERT WISE - Screen Play by ART COHEN

A Century of Progress

Since Captain Marcy's discovery of the "Big Spring" in 1849, the city of Big Spring has shown unheralded growth. Now Big Spring is a center of agricultural and industrial activity where once only a natural spring flowed.

For an evening of entertainment and relaxation in your own car attend the big shows at the Terrace. We feature In-The-Car speakers. Enjoy the best entertainment in town by going to the Terrace during Centennial week.

Showing Thursday and Friday

SOUTH OF ST. LOUIS

WARNER BROS. THUNDERING TRIUMPH!

JOEL McCREA

ALEXIS ZACHARY DOROTHY SMITH SCOTT MALONE

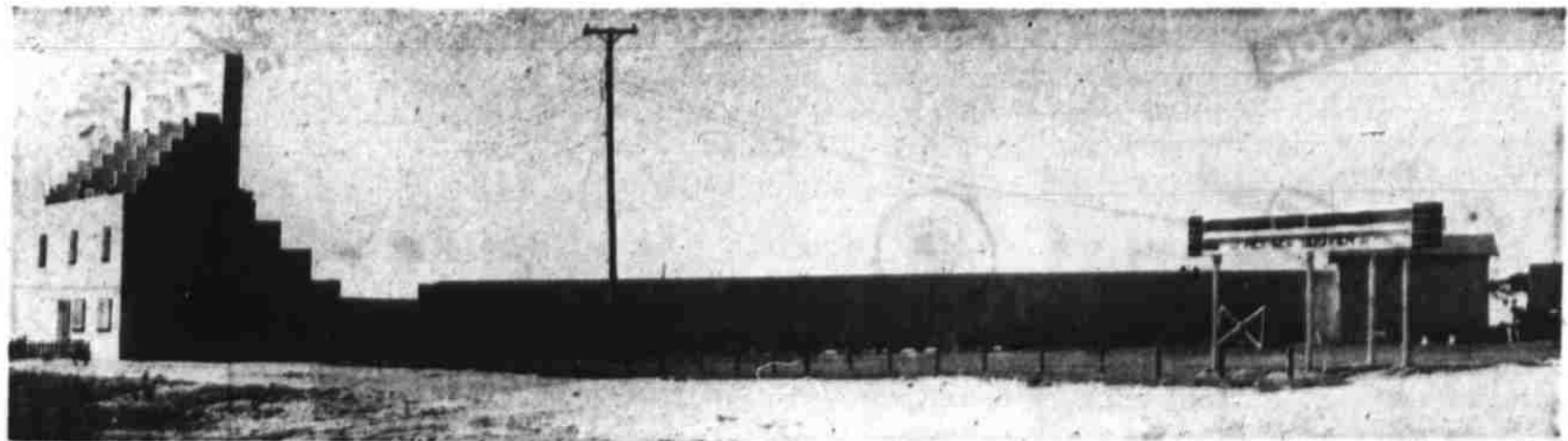
— DOUGLAS KENNEDY ALAN HALE

IN COLOR BY TECHNICOLOR

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TERRACE Drive In Theatre

Mellinger's For 32 Years A Part Of "The Big Spring Story"

We haven't been here 100 years—but we are Big Spring's oldest retail apparel firm, having been in business since 1917.

Fashion-wise men who know and appreciate quality merchandise combined with correct fit and up to the minute styling have made Mellinger's their headquarters for these 32 years. From a large selection of nationally known brands (your assurance of continuous quality, styling and correct fit) Mellinger's have the clothes for every occasion.

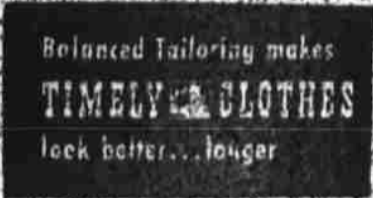


Mellinger's - The Style Center Of Big Spring In 1917



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REIS Scandals



LEVI'S

WESTEX Boots

CARL POOL

Lee

Jockey UNDERWEAR

*B.V.D. BRAND



Edgerton SHOES FOR MEN



Mellinger's - The Style Center Of Big Spring In 1949

DAVIS

Indians, Buffalo Yield To White Man's March

Saga of the West has unfolded along the ancient trails bending around old Signal toward the oasis now marked by Big Spring.

No longer is the rugged stretch separating the Great Staked plains and the Edwards Plateau the untamed domain of the Indian. Trails which made Big Spring a crossroads long before the white man ventured across the wilderness now are marked with steel bands, stretches of paving and invisible lanes in the air.

In ages past, the wandering Comanche, as savage and defiant as the elements he faced, rode slyly to the side as squaws and children plodded to and from the spring on restless migrations. Before them lay the buffalo, without number; behind sometimes lay bodies and plundered camps of their victims. They battled their mortal enemies, the Pawnees, around the spring and dispersed the Kiowas and other tribes that strayed into their trackless empire.

Smoke of their fires, rising majestically from Signal Mountain's rugged crest proudly proclaimed their dominion. To the west, a century ago, came dust curling from the hooves of mules and wheels of wagon trains bearing Capt. R. B. Marcy and his party of Army explorers. All that followed for three decades was the finale of the Redman's glory on his unspoiled stage.

From the time when Capt. Marcy chronicled discovery of the "big spring" until the Texas & Pacific railroad crawled relentlessly westward in 1881, the scene was one of intermittent conflict. Indians pillaged from the white man on the East and were pursued. Many, hardened soldiers included, perished through folly of trying to follow the marauders into the limitless and waterless swells of the mysterious plains.

In 1871 buffalo hides were tanned successfully. Prospect of quick money sent hunters on methodical slaughter. It took less than 10 years to accomplish extermination of the buffalo. His food, clothing and shelter removed, the Indians capitulated.

Vast areas of free and virgin pasture brought rugged pioneers. They pushed ahead of the railroad. At Big Spring the T&P touched the Marcy Trail and followed it westward. With it came rail workers, businessmen and their families, and even an English nobleman. Next year Howard county was organized. Tiny church groups met and the tent school near the spring was replaced by a frame building.

General mercantile establishments became depots of supplies for great distances. Professional men

came. The old First National bank was established in 1890 and before the decade was out Big Spring had a railroad, YMCA. The opera house was built in 1900 and two years later the city school district was created.

In 1901 public lands had been opened to homesteaders. The resultant rush was repeated three years later. Novelty of sod turned by plow a few years before now became a grim business. For the next 20 years, ranch empires to the north and west of old Signal and the spring dissolved before the march of squatters and a maze of fences.

Then came oil. First oil in the Permian Basin was produced 20 miles southwestward in northern Glasscock in 1920, but it was not destined as a commercial producer. Big Spring experienced its first exhilaration with oil for a brief year and never forgot it. By 1926 commercial production was found and a fabulous boom erupted for the next four years. Population trebled in that space of time.

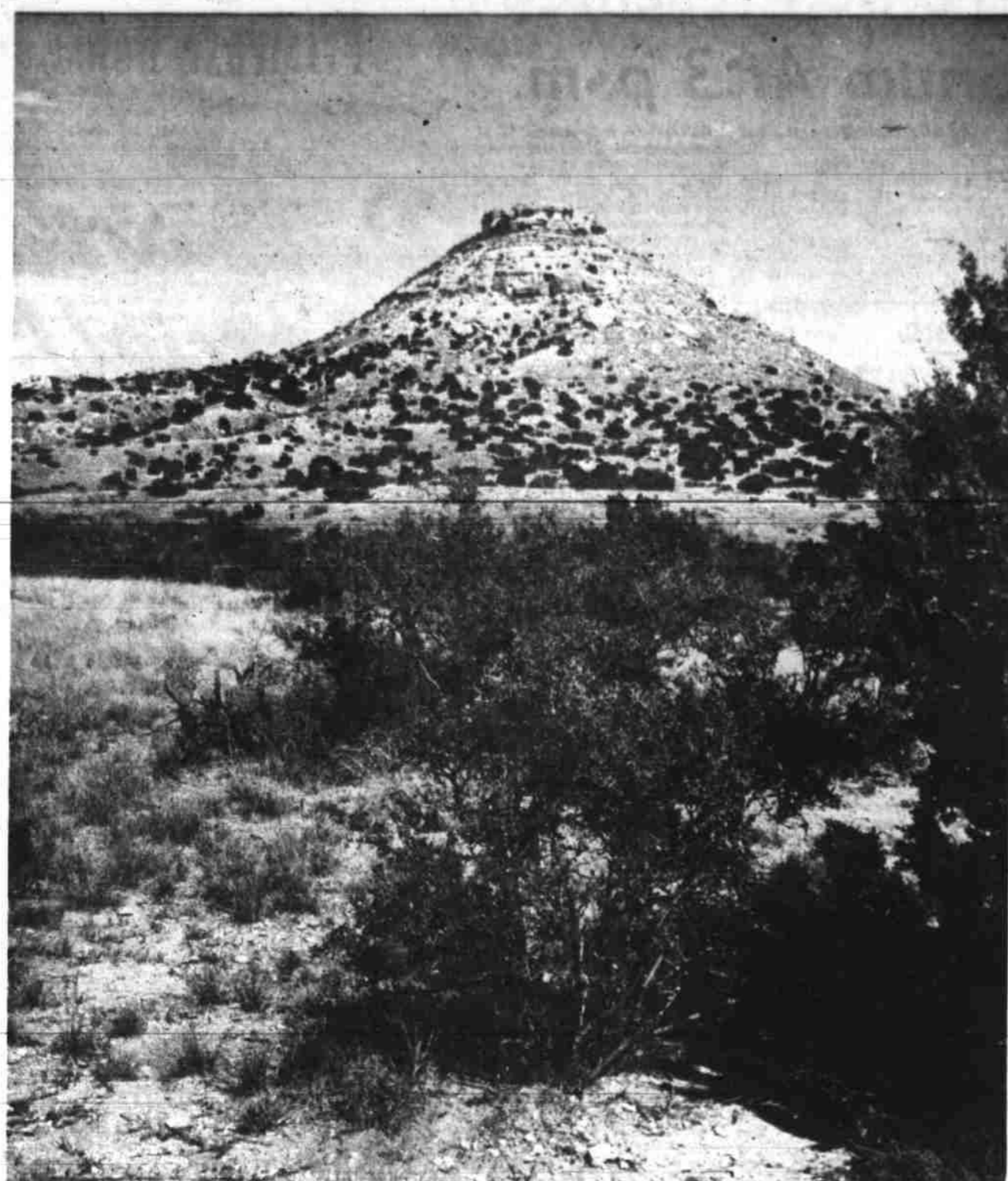
Big Spring became the center for four independent oil refineries, Cosden alone enduring. The T&P railroad raised a million dollar shops; the Crawford, Settles and Douglass hotels and Petroleum building pointed skyward. First paving was installed and electricity, telephones and gas became necessities.

The celebrated depression put brakes on this development but never quite paralyzed Big Spring. Steadily the town came back, stimulated by location of the Big Spring State hospital here in 1938. World War II followed and brought the Big Spring Bombardier School, and before it was closed, Big Spring had been named home of a six million dollar Veterans Administration hospital.

Meanwhile, highways had been shaping since 1910, and particularly the early 20's when first surfacing went down. Eventually routes, other than the transcontinental arteries, were opened to Garden City, Snyder, Gail and staked to Andrews. Civic leaders founded an airport in 1929 and made the city a key point on the transcontinental airway.

Business houses multiplied. Radio joined the press as a means of communication. Four private hospitals were built. Schools increased rapidly in plants and pupils. Long since the spring had been sucked dry and a thirstier modern civilization demanded more water, not once but several times.

The county around and the city near the spring was growing up. A college was established in 1945 and expansion everywhere gave evidence of robust maturity. It was time to pause and look back on the 100 years since Marcy's discovery.



Marcy Left Mark As Soldier And Pathfinder Of Southwest

Captain Randolph Barnes Marcy, the man who put Big Spring on the map 100 years ago, was first and always a soldier; then an intrepid explorer; and later a writer. He was not only the pathfinder of the Southwest but the recorder of characteristics of the Western country, of modes of travel, and life on the prairies.

Randolph Barnes Marcy came from a family of pioneers. His ancestor, John Marcy, an Irish emigrant, was in Roxbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1685. Captain Marcy was born April 9, 1812, in Greenwich, Massachusetts, the son of Laban and Frances (Howe) Marcy and a grandson of William Marcy.

July 1, 1832, at the age of 20, he was graduated from the United States Military Academy as brevet second lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry, was promoted 2nd lieutenant November 25, 1835, and 1st lieutenant June 22, 1837. His service for some 13 years was entirely on the Michigan and Wisconsin frontier, except for two short periods on recruiting duty in the East.

He took part in the military occupation of Texas, 1845-46, and in the War with Mexico, engaging in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He was promoted captain of the Fifth Infantry May 18, 1846. Recruiting duty occupied his time until he returned to Texas again in 1847.

For the next 12 years he remained in the Southwest, much of the time in the field. In 1849 he headed an expedition from Fort Smith to Santa Fe, reconnoitering and opening new trails. It was while carrying out this command that he camped at the big spring October 3, 1849, and noted: "Big spring to the left of the road, affording a great amount of water, which runs off in a small stream."

In 1851 he commanded the escort of General Belknap when he selected the Red River Military Post, being with that officer when he died near Preston, Texas, November 10, 1851. In 1852 he led an exploring expedition to the headwaters of the Red and Canadian rivers, and in 1854 he surveyed Indian reservations in northern and western Texas.

The year 1855 found this much traveled man on the coast at Corpus Christi and 1856-57 he was at Fort McIntosh and Fort



R. B. Marcy

Brown, Texas.

He engaged in the campaign against the Seminole Indians in Florida in 1857 but returned to the West to accompany Col. Albert Sidney Johnston's expedition against the Mormons in Utah. This expedition had to winter at Fort Bridger, its trains having been seriously crippled by Mormon raiders. Again Marcy proved himself most resourceful. With a hundred men, he made a winter march of nearly a thousand miles through trackless country and over the Rocky Mountains to the military posts in New Mexico to obtain animals and supplies. They returned in June 1858, to Fort Bridger after a successful trip—due, no doubt,

"A regiment is stationed today on the borders of tropical Mexico; tomorrow, the war-whoop, borne on a gale from the north-west, compels its presence in the frozen latitudes of Puget's Sound." This Marcy's tale makes it necessary for the Military Art to be enlarged to meet all the requirements of border service, the savage in his wiles, or the elements in their caprices.

He was appointed major and paymaster August 1859, and served in the Northwest until May 1861. At that time he was appointed chief of staff to his son-in-law, General George B. McClellan. At the close of the Civil War he was brevetted brigadier-general, and major general, U.S.A., for faithful and meritorious services during the war.

From 1863 to 1878 the faithful Marcy served as inspector in various departments and on December 12, 1878, he was appointed inspector-general of the army, with the rank of brigadier-general. He served in this capacity until his retirement from active service, January 2, 1881.

He was married in 1833 to Mary A. Mann, daughter of General Jonas Mann of Syracuse, New York. She died in 1878. They had three children—a son who died in infancy, Mary Ellen, who married General George B. McClellan and Frances, who married Edward Clarke.

Marcy was tall, broad shouldered and soldierly in bearing. He never overlooked the smallest detail which might be necessary for the success of a campaign, or for the comfort of his men. He was essentially an outdoors man and continued to make big game hunting trips even after his retirement.

He also wrote and published two volumes of recollection of frontier service. His works have a clarity of expression a charming style, and wealth of pertinent detail that makes them interesting and valuable records of the Southwest. He was one of the most authentic, interesting, and voluminous contributors to the history of the Southwest.

On November 22, 1887, this versatile man who had been a soldier in war and peace, pathfinder of many routes, explorer of much territory, hunter of big game, and writer of a West that had passed, died at his home in Orange, New Jersey.



1849 The BIG SPRING STORY 1949

Historical Chapters In SECTION IV Big Spring Herald

Sunday, October 2, 1949

(Photos by Jack M. Haynes)



MUSIC MAKERS—Pictured above are choruses of the Texas & Pacific Railway company, Dallas, who are contributing to Big Spring's Centennial. The women's group, with Maurice Peterman as conductor, will sing at the religious services at the city park amphitheatre. The men's group presents the cantata "Big Spring" at the city auditorium under direction of Mack G. Campbell.



Cantata To Be Presented In Auditorium At 3 p. m.

For the second time, at 3 p. m. Sunday, Big Springers will have the pleasure of hearing Frank M. Grandstaff's cantata, "Big Spring," and Grandstaff will share in that pleasure for the first time. The composer, on leave from the Tennessee state prison where he tapped out time for his music while in solitary, will be the audience to hear a live performance by the T&P male chorus, the unit which presented it here in its premiere on March 28, 1947.

Now as then, the city auditorium is expected to be filled to overflowing for the first event of the Centennial Week.

Master of ceremonies will be William E. Greenlee, and narrator, as for the premiere, will be J. N. Young, Jr.

YOUNG ORGANIZATIONS

T&P Singers Have Been Kept Busy

A long record of performances lies behind two comparatively young organizations—the Texas & Pacific Male and Women's choruses.

Although only little more than three years old, the male chorus has filled a score of engagements. Barely three years on its way, the women singers have been in equal demand.

Most popular of all the recreational features in the general offices of the T&P at Dallas, and perhaps the most productive of good will, are the choral groups. Both came into existence a year after W. G. Vollmer came to the T&P as its president. A strong believer in good employee-management relations, Mr. Vollmer and his newly-

named director of employe and public relations, J. B. Shores, instituted an employe's recreation program.

With a start of 31 men on June 4, 1946, the chorus grew from a quartet. Services of a trained director were engaged. First program was on Aug. 21 before the department heads of the company in Dallas. Vollmer expressed his satisfaction by inviting the group to sing before Dallas civic and business leaders. Soon the men were singing in Fort Worth and then put on their first big show at Marshall. Then it did the cantata, "Big Spring," here in 1947; sang before the House and the Governor in Austin; participated in the Shrine circus at Fort Worth under its new director, Glens R. Johnson.

Maurice Peterman has directed the women's group since it was organized on Sept. 29, 1946. It drew lavish praise in appearing before a traffic men's gathering in Dallas; repeated at the Veterans Administration hospital at Lisbon, Texas; scored at a T&P family gathering at Shreveport, La.; was lauded for its part in the El Paso Shrine circus, for appearances at Abilene, Waxahatchie and other points.

'S' Somehow Dropped From City's Name

Big Spring has not always been Big Spring—and yet it has.

Until 1918, it was the City of Big Springs. Then suddenly, without fanfare or formal order, it became Big Spring.

All business signs on early day commercial houses carried it Big Springs. The Herald was founded as the Big Springs Herald. The Daily Venture, in 1899 listed the city with the spring made plural. The railroad terminal was Big Springs, too.

But the postoffice was Big Spring all along. The Texas & Pacific apparently conformed to the postal spelling, possibly in 1909 or 1910. G. W. Dabney left here in 1909 to go to Toyah as station agent. As he remembers, it was Big Springs.

Along about that time the post office department was cleaning up some duplications and variances in postoffice names.

At any rate, the T&P changed the name of the station to Big Spring. The singular was used in 1911 on orders and a 1912 timetable shows it Big Spring.

The city has been incorporated as Big Springs, according to court records. The original boundaries were described in the plural, and the original plat, filed June 20, 1890, shows it Big Springs. For the first 10 years of its corporate life, the minutes of the City showed the city to be Big Springs.

Then on March 12, 1918, the minutes recite the place as Big Springs, Texas but refers to the City of Big Spring. The same thing happened on April 9, 1918. Thereafter, the city was referred to uniformly as Big Spring. Apparently, the city has never formally changed its name.

Amphitheatre Can Take Care Of Over 6,000

Big Spring had no problem in arranging for a site to present the "Centurama," the gigantic historical pageant that will be enacted Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights.

The city's amphitheatre, located in the park near the site of the original "big spring" will offer adequate facilities for accommodating up to 6,500 spectators and its huge stage will provide ample space for the cast of 500 and the various "props" that will be used.

The location probably would not be more desirable if the large amphitheatre installation had been constructed specifically for the "Centurama." It is only a few yards from the camping grounds that were used by Indians and early travellers and settlers who flocked around the "big spring" a century or more ago.

City park property also provides parking space for motor vehicles required whenever large throngs assemble.

Arrangement of the amphitheatre is such that all seats in the huge enclosure provide a clear view of the stage.

The three-night spectacle, of course, is expected to attract thousands of spectators for each performance. Consequently, Centennial officials are counting themselves fortunate, because they have readymade facilities for staging the feature event of the Centennial celebration.

Primrose House

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**REGULAR \$2.50 SIZE
DEEP PORE
CLEANSING CREAM
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ON ITS
100TH ANNIVERSARY**

Serving Big Spring For 18 Years

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**10 Legion Units
Will Appear
In Parade**

At least ten out-of-town American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars posts will enter color guards and detachments in the Military Day-parade of the Big Spring Centennial, Frank Hardesty, commander of the local American Legion post, said.

Other detachments from veterans' organizations will be here for the Day's activities, but will not participate in the parade, Hardesty said. The parade is scheduled for 3 p. m. Wednesday, Oct. 5.

The 15th Armored Infantry Battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. Donald Patterson will also march in the procession. More than 700 men, 80 officers, and 180 vehicles make up the armored unit.

Martial music will be provided by the Goodfellow Field Air Force band from San Angelo.

VFW and American color guards will be here from Abilene, Sweetwater, Colorado City, San Angelo, Idalou, Anton, Littlefield, Midland, Lubbock, and Post. Hardesty said other veterans' organizations may send detachments, but replies to invitations have not been received from all.

National Guard units from other cities may also join the Big Spring Guardsmen in the parade, Hardesty said. Invitations were mailed to a number of companies in West Texas.

1849

A

**CENTURY
OF
PROGRESS**

1949

MIERS GROCERY

1000 11th PLACE

**Regional Chief
Of Labor Group
Will Speak**

One of the speakers at the Industrial and Labor Day program at the municipal amphitheatre here Friday evening will be Ray Hackney, Southern Regional Director for the Communication Workers of America, a CIO affiliate.

Hackney will voice the opinions of labor at the meeting. A more qualified man would be hard to find, since Hackney served for 19 years as a central office repairman for Southwestern Bell Telephone at Paris, Tex.

As Southern Regional Director for the CWA, Hackney serves in the neighborhood of 120,000 telephone workers throughout the South.

Hackney first became a labor officer several years ago when he was named to the job of vice-chairman of the Texas Area Plant Workers. He was shortly promoted to the post of chairman.

When the CWA established in 1947, Hackney was named Texas Area Director. At the organization's convention in Galveston last November, when all telephone workers' unions were consolidated, Hackney was named to his present post.

Hackney is a graduate of East Texas Teachers college at Commerce.

**T&P Singers At
Local Churches**

Three members of the Texas & Pacific women's chorus will be soloists in Big Spring churches this morning.

Doris Gibbs will appear at the First Presbyterian church, Hilda Jackson at the First Baptist and Mary Henderson at the First Methodist.

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Every Night
October 3-8

To The
**Music Of
HOYLE NIX**
And His West Texas Cowboys

And
JIM KING
And His Cosden Playboys

Yell's Inn

West On Highway 80

Texas Boy Who Hit Big-Time In Music -- That's Bob Wills

An American success story that began in the heart of Texas is that of Bob Wills, handsome, genial leader of the nation's No. 1 Western music aggregation.

Known as "Bob Wills and his Texas Playboys," this popular dance band plays for the Centennial Queen's Ball, major social event of the week. The dance will be Monday evening at 10 o'clock, at the airport No. 2 hangar.

Bob was born and raised deep in the Lone Star State, in a small town in Hall County. His childhood was that of a typical Texas youngster, riding his dad's horses and learning the songs of the wild and lonely plains.

When he was about 10, he heard his cousin practicing on the violin. "He went over and over the same piece," Bob recalls. "I got tired of hearing it. I said, 'I'll bet I can play that even if I don't take violin lessons.'"

Much to his own surprise, Bob found he could perform the unusual feat of playing a violin by ear. From then on, he determined to make music his career.

He practiced hard on his cousin's violin, finally acquired one of his own, and soon was playing on three Fort Worth radio stations.

Then he collected a guitarist and



BOB WILLS

a singer and organized the "Light-crust Doughboys," a trio which sold flour by the ton with their radio shows. That was in 1928.

By 1933, the "Doughboys" fan mail had soared to over 2,000 letters a day; about 1,700 of them coming from Oklahoma.

With a warm reception assured, Bob Wills moved to Tulsa. There his outfit increased to 25 men. They broadcast over KVOO for ten years, playing every night except

two when floods prevented their appearance at the station.

Bob Wills and his boys became the pride and sensation of Tulsa. Their greatest annual triumphs were the rodeos called "Bob Wills' Stampede," put on for six consecutive years and featuring 500 riders and the best bucking horses available in the country.

Meanwhile Bob Wills' fame had caught Hollywood's attention, and in 1938 he co-starred with Russell Hayden in a series of eight Columbia pictures. A parade of 1,100 men, women and children on horseback marched through Tulsa streets when one of Bob's films, "Take Me Back to Oklahoma," had its world premiere there.

Between film and radio and the stage engagements, Bob Wills was busy writing songs. His "San Antonio Rose," recorded by Columbia, has gone over the three and a half million mark.

One folio of his Western melodies was published by the Irving Berlin Company and another soon followed on the stands. It included his "My Confession," "I Wonder If You Feel the Way I Do," "Spanish Two Step" and "Steel Guitar Rag." The last-named is a terrific request number wherever Bob Wills and his Texas Playboys appear.

Wills joined the Army in 1942 and served for nearly two years. Thirteen members of his original band went into the armed forces, and are now back in harness — better than ever.

Film studios are again seeking him, and the regular "pop" musicians are agape at the official reports that Bob Wills and his Texas Playboys cracked all top band gross records on their recent tour of the Southwest.

Friendly, easy to know, Bob Wills has one success formula: "Nothing fancy or forced."



CARNIVAL ATTRACTION—Queenie, a 7,000-pound performing elephant, will be a major attraction at the T. J. Tidwell Shows here during the Centennial Celebration. The Tidwell carnival organization, which includes 20 shows and rides, will be at City park Monday through Wednesday, and then shift to the Howard County fair grounds for the remainder of the week.

SWISH SISTERS TRUE PIONEERS

Much of the pre-centennial and centennial week color has been contributed by the Sisters of the Swish. When the Brothers of the Brush, a whiskered organization, came into being around the first of September, a sister organization was also formed. Purpose of the two organizations is to promote interest in the centennial celebration, the men are seen wearing beards and the women in colorful pioneer costumes. During this week, the costumes will be worn every day instead of Saturday only as has been the custom of past weeks.

Cosmetic permits, similar to the shaving permits, have been sold to the women. Approximately 1,500 permits have been sold.

Veda Carter is the official head of the Sisters of the Swish. Big Spring's Credit Women's Club is the sponsoring organization.

Tidwell Shows Here For Week's Celebration

One of the largest and best-known carnivals in the Southwest will be in Big Spring throughout the coming week to help lend a festive air to Centennial celebration activities.

The T. J. Tidwell Shows are due to establish their installations at City Park in time to open Monday.

The carnival will remain at the park for three days, before switching to the Howard County Fair grounds on Thursday. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the Tidwell shows will be conveniently located for Centennial visitors who wish to attend the carnival. The City park site is near the "big spring" and adjacent to the amphitheatre where the Centurama will be enacted on each of the first three nights of the Centennial observance.

Most of the activity outside the business district will switch to the fair grounds on Thursday, and the Tidwell shows will be on hand there to welcome the crowds.

The Tidwell organization boasts modern rides, with new equipment, plus several shows that are widely recognized. In all, the organization has 20 different amusement installations, including rides and shows.

Special animal acts are performed by Queenie, a 7,000 pound elephant; Gertie, a performing chimpanzee; and Elmer, a baby chimpanzee.

J. B. Thomas Has Spent Three Decades In The Power Business

Nearly three decades of his life have been spent in the field of electrical power, and in that time Julian B. Thomas has climbed to the presidency of a company serving West Texas. He will be among the executives here for Saturday's Labor and Industry day.

A native of San Marcos, Thomas was graduated from high school at Greenville and took his BS degree in mechanical engineering in 1911 at Texas A. & M. college and his masters degree in 1931. Later he served as president of his school's ex-student association.

He launched his career with Texas Power & Light company at Dallas as a draftsman in 1912. In 1917 he went into the U. S. Army field artillery and was discharged as a captain in 1919. Later he became a major in the reserves.

Thomas became chief engineer for the TP&L in 1919 and in the interim to 1930 he was engaged actively in construction of power plants and transmission lines in Central and West Texas.

The year 1930 saw him appointed as vice-president in charge of operations of the Texas Electric Service company in Fort Worth. By 1938 he was executive vice-president; by 1940 vice-president and general manager; and president and general manager on Feb. 8, 1941. He has been a director of the company since 1933.

The TESCO president has been



J. B. THOMAS

active in civic work in Fort Worth and West Texas and is a director of the Fort Worth chamber of commerce, the West Texas chamber of commerce, Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock show and Fort Worth-Community Chest.

Membership in various organizations includes the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, fellow in the A.I.E.E., director of the Edison Electric Institute, a registered professional engineer and member of the state engineer's board since 1941.

CHIN WHISKERS IN PROFUSION CREATED 'CENTENNIAL SPIRIT'

The Centennial celebration is perhaps the biggest event of its kind, and probably gained more spontaneous publicity than any other single event that has been held in Big Spring in the past hundred years.

There have been many mediums used to advertise the gala event but none so universally accepted and talked about as the male's decision to sprout chin whiskers and copy the appearance of the pioneers to this country.

Practically every adult, and more than a few striplings, who could cultivate the shrubbery, put their razors into temporary retirement and allowed nature to take its course.

That course was erratic, at times Grey whiskers blossomed where fierce black ones were supposed to, and the beards grew just so far on some and wouldn't grow any farther.

Most men had harbored ambitions all their lives to express their virility with the bushes. All, doubtless, had wondered how they would appear behind their mustaches, their goatees and their sideburns.

Many a traveling man who sprouted the face fuzz found himself answering questions as to their purpose, while away from home. All such interest was conducive to the celebration itself, which is what inspired the Brothers of the Bush organization, in the first place.

It's a safe bet, and no takers,

that most males will be quite ready to strip their faces of hair and resume their normal appearances when the Centennial week passes into history. Most are probably thanking their stars that beards are not standard equipment these days.

Wooden Nickels Well Distributed

Big Spring has turned the tables on an adage — "Don't take any wooden nickles."

Big Spring has not only taken wooden nickles, but 14,000 of them, mostly for souvenirs. Coin collectors from all over the nation have gobbled them up, too.

The Centennial association issued small pieces of wood proclaiming that "this wooden certificate is issued as a unique souvenir by the Big Spring Centennial Association, Inc. This certificate (in fact) is exchangeable in trade at any store in Big Spring and redeemable at face value at any bank in Big Spring on or before 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1949."

That's one description of the wooden nickles which have been circulating in Big Spring during the past few weeks. That description appears on the back. On the front of the pieces, which are thin rectangular strips of wood, is the number of "coins" the dates of the Centennial celebration and the main feature, "Centurama."

Approximately 10,000 nickles and 4,000 dimes and quarters were issued for the over 100 stores taking an active part.

GREAT MILITARY SHOW

Wednesday Parade To Show U. S. Armor, Air Power

America's Army and Air Force will exhibit some of their modern resources here Wednesday when Military Day is observed at the Centennial celebration.

Onlookers are due to witness a parade that will involve both men and mechanical equipment trained and designed for surface fighting, as well as a show of the country's might in the air.

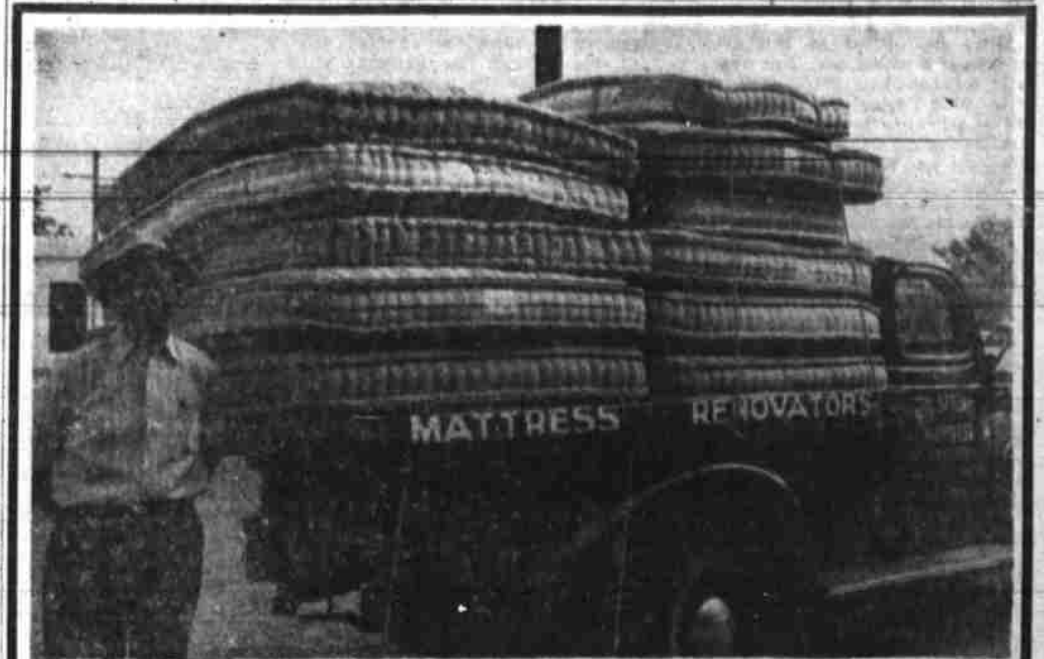
Lt. Col. Donald R. Patterson is scheduled to bring some 700 officers and men and 135 vehicles from the 12th Armored Inf. Bn. at

Camp Hood. They will participate in the Military Day parade through the Big Spring business district.

The Air Force exhibition will include a B-36, which is scheduled to fly over Big Spring for approximately 20 minutes beginning at 2:30 p. m. The B-36 will be followed by four F-82s, that are scheduled for a 15-minute appearance before they retire in favor of a dozen AT-4's. In all, the planes will be in the air for 50 minutes over Big Spring.

Col. J. E. Roberts, commander of Goodfellow Field, San Angelo, will be here to take active part in the Military Day activities, and a military band from Goodfellow Field, under direction of Warrant Officer Boyd E. Eagle, will play martial music for the occasion.

Capt. Albert D. Hatcher of Goodfellow Field has been named Project Officer. It will be his duty to coordinate the schedules of the various types of aircraft that will fly over the city during the ceremonies.



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PIGGLY WIGGLY
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Grandstaff Freed From Prison To Hear His Composition Here

When Frank M. Grandstaff walked through the gates of the Tennessee state prison Saturday morning to board a private plane for Big Spring, it was the first time in nine years he had breathed air outside its walls.

There was little prospect on April 12, 1940 when this peculiar mixture of genius and social misfit entered the prison, he would ever again emerge alive—even for such a brief respite as his few days in Big Spring.

Son of an Indiana physician, pugilist, nightclub accordionist, piano salesman and one-time medical student, Grandstaff had been committed under the seldom invoked habitual criminal statute of Tennessee.

There he settled to the drab existence of prison life. Two years later he read the *Shine Philips* book, "Big Spring, Casual Biography of a Prairie Town." Grandstaff was intrigued. Once he had made Big Spring on his rounds as a piano salesman out of Houston.

Faintly, the seeds of a musical tapestry began to germinate in his mind. But nothing came of it—nothing until three years later when he was confined to solitary as a result of a lunatic mess in the prison infirmary.

If he thought time had been heavy on his hands, he now found it almost unbearably so. Then the distant notes began coming back. As he told it, he tapped out time with a pencil and wrote down the notes with nothing to substantiate his creative effect except his knowledge of music.

Grandstaff never got to play his cantata. A lifeliner and therefore required to be under constant guard, he had no chance to gain access to the prison piano.

So he bundled his work and sent it to Shine Philips, with whom he had developed a warm correspondence friendship as a result of his book. Philips was flattered, but he was somewhat bewildered. First

of all he was a druggist who had turned a philosophical nature to a successful book. Most of all he was no part of a musician.

Local music teachers and critics played it and praised it. They agreed with Nashville, Tenn. sources that it was "exceptional" and "definitely better than good."

When the T&P Railway company male chorus was formed in April 1946, Philips had an idea. The cantata was for male voices—perhaps the chorus would like to do it. J. B. Shores, T&P public relations head, was enthused, and so was W. G. Vollmer, T&P president.

The music was printed and copyrighted in Grandstaff's name. Under Maurice Peterman, the chorus tackled the difficult assignment and in the two months before the premier was presented here on March 28, 1947, its members put in five to 10 hours a week in practice.

When the curtain went up before a packed city auditorium, Grandstaff was not among those present. Efforts to secure his release to attend had been unsuccessful. "I am humbly grateful," he wired, "and deeply appreciative for anything that has been done."

Big Springers took a fancy to the music. They sent recordings of the premiere to Grandstaff, and he found new friends writing to him. Talk of other presentations of the cantata died away and it was almost forgotten.

The Centennial changed all that. The cantata was picked as a "lead off" figure for the celebration. Fresh efforts were made to secure Grandstaff's release. Silliman-Evans, a former Big Spring resident and publisher of the *Tennessean*, was interested and with J. H. Greene, chamber of commerce manager, called on Gov. Brownning. This time the answer was "yes."

It was a great moment for



FRANK M. GRANDSTAFF

Grandstaff, and in contrast to the sequence of events which had made a shambles of his life. Too young to enlist, he had borrowed a birth certificate from his father's office and enlisted in World War I. Later he settled to pre-medical studies but soon was expelled because he had boxed professionally while on the college team. Next he cropped up in the news in Wisconsin with a one-year sentence in the reformatory. Next he was picked up with a stolen pistol in his possession and spent 20 months in a Michigan prison. No sooner was he free than somehow he was back in the toils of the law until a record of 10 years in New York, Wisconsin and Texas prisons was

Tollett Local Industrialist On Program

Perhaps the best known industrialist, from a local standpoint, appearing on the Centennial program honoring employer and employee Saturday, is Raymond Lee Tollett, president of Cosden refinery in Big Spring.

Tollett, famed for his civic work as well as his liberal and broad minded attitude toward Labor, was voted "leading citizen of Big Spring" last year by the American Business Club.

Born in Temple, Okla., Tollett got into the oil business around 1925 when he served as an accountant for various independent oil concerns in North Texas.

He later served as a special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation before taking a job as secretary-treasurer of the Nightman Oil company in Fort Worth in 1937. He became executive vice-president of Cosden in July, 1939 and has been president of that organization since June, 1940.

Spring Site Refurbished For Fiesta

Until the Centennial came along, not one in 10 Big Spring residents had visited the spot which gave the city its names.

This week thousands will make their way to the historic spot, once a mecca for nomadic Indians, buffalo hunters and finally the railroad.

Water-wise T&P officials acquired the spot when the T&P came through here in 1881. As early as 1941 the chamber of commerce gained permission from the T&P to open a road from U. S. 87 to the spring site. Presentation of the cantata, "Big Spring" by the T&P male chorus here in March 1947 occasioned a barbecue at the site—and renewed interest.

Negotiations with the T&P continued for two years and early in 1949 the railroad leased a large quadrangular tract to the City of Big Spring for \$1 and permitted improvements on the site. In addition, the T&P came to the rescue with an exchange agreement with the city on water for the spring "restoration."

Meanwhile, a committee under D. M. McKinney and Nat Shick went to work. With the aid of the county and others, vast parking areas were provided. Underbrush was cleared, paths were installed and a line laid to send water coursing over the limestone ledges. The basin was treated to hold water.

Although the following water was historically in contrast to the boiling of the original spring, the big spring was a spring once more—antimated and the center of attraction.

Pioneer residents will unveil a sign, erected on the spring site, detailing briefly the historical legacy of the spring.

Dorothy Gray Creates "Divine Spark"

Give your lips terrific allure with this new two-lipstick technique... Use DEEP SPARK to shape the curve... new extendible lipstick, 75¢. DIVINE SPARK (for highlight)—to fill in the lips, \$1.00. Together, \$1.50. Cream Rouge, \$1. Rouge Compact, \$1.



Lyrics Of Cantata Narrative, Poetic

Rising and falling with the mood of his music, the lyrics Frank M. Grandstaff created for his cantata, "Big Spring," are quite as exotic as the music itself.

The story is at once narrative and poetic. It weaves in and out like the ancient trails which led over the rough terrain to the spring. As befitting the passage, it is inspired and it is prosaic.

Perhaps a brief condensation will capture the spirit of the lyrics: "A crystal spring poured forth its stream near limestone ledges towering high, and water was as sweet as a pleasant dream and clear as a summer sky."

"Bison came to the spring at will and antelopes grazed, where wild turkeys ran and coyotes howled while the big spring flowed constantly in its cycle with nature."

"Oh the proudest men, in a fearsome band, came stumbling and staggering 'cross the land... and they found the cool water—and near each lodge a smoke plume flew."

"The white men came and made a change... cattle soon roamed

where the buffalo was king down the well-worn trails they came to the spring, and there the grim landscape was gruesomely filled with bones of beast and of men who were killed in fights to possess the water hole.

"Howard county evolved in the Texas state was rough... it was woolly... and ruthlessly bad. The village called Big Spring equally bad, had vice in its dens and pigs in its streets."

"The villagers built a church, then a school, till grew a wild uncouth, yet oh lovely thing."

"The eastern people came to think of the spring as a limestone legend where dead winds sing. Hard were the tasks of the frontier."

"No one knows or can guess who was first to the brim and drank and straightaway remembered to thank God so wise, who in solid rock posed mystery in this sparkling pool."

"To dreamers engaging in fantasy, the Big Spring is never dusty and dry, but sparkling in sunshine as a jewel. In the soft wind of silence, those dead years say—Look far ahead. Lo see the spring!"

AT MONDAY REUNION

Old-Timers Will Recall Early Days

Historic events and miscellaneous happenings in the "big spring" country during bygone years probably will be recounted in a volume far greater than it is possible to record here Monday.

The occasion will be "homecoming day" for hundreds of old-timers and former residents. Quite fittingly, the event has been scheduled for the first week-day of the Big Spring Centennial celebration and the old settler's reunion association has mapped a full program in cooperation with Centennial officials.

The sight of water trickling in the "big spring" once more doubtless will serve to recall many memories for some homecoming visitors.

Hundreds of former residents and old-timers are expected to return to the site of the spring to participate in the various events. Special invitations were mailed throughout the country by Don Bohannon, president of the old settlers reunion association, and many have responded with definite acceptances.

The old timers will be special guests during the regular Centennial activities scheduled downtown during the day.

A special highlight will come at 4 p. m. when a basket picnic for the old settlers is scheduled at the site of the spring.

The historical marker at the spring will be unveiled during appropriate ceremonies at the picnic. The marker has been erected at the spring site under the direction of Postmaster Nat Shick. It is constructed of cedar posts and redwood, with special inscriptions.

Officials of the old settlers reunion are expecting this year's event to be the greatest ever held here.

Gala Week To Open Formally At 12 Monday

Formal opening of the Big Spring Centennial will be held at noon Monday with addresses by Mayor G. W. Dabney, Gov. Allan Shivers, and Shine Philips, Centennial association president.

Mayor Dabney will open the celebration with a brief address from the reviewing stand at 12 o'clock. He and the other notables will then ride in honor positions in the Homecoming and Governor's Day parade at 2 p. m.

Gov. Shivers, mayor Dabney, and Philips will then return to the stand to watch the remainder of the parade. Gov. Shivers and Philips' addresses will follow.

Frontier relics of all kinds will be exhibited in the initial Centennial parade. Side-saddles, buggies, carts, wagons, ox-yokes, and similar articles will be included. Pioneer attire will be the rule for participants in the Frontier section of the procession.

Bands from Abilene Christian College, Abilene High School, McMurry College, Big Spring High School, and Brownfield High School will march in the parade. An aerial cavalcade overhead will add to the color of the Grand Centennial opening.

CONTRIBUTION TO NOBILITY

Big Spring captivated English nobility in the person of the Earl of Aylesford in 1883.

Many years later it reciprocated by furnishing one of its daughters as a member of the nobility.

She was Iva Christian, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Christian and sister of D. W. Christian, Jr. As Lady Iva Conway, she resides on a large estate, "Saltwood," in southeastern England known during the war as "Hill's Corner." Her address was last given as 1 Calverly Park, Turnbridge Wells, Eng.

FINDS 'STRENGTH' IN IT

Noted Modern Composer To Hear Grandstaff Cantata

One of the nation's more famous modern composers will be in Big Spring Sunday afternoon to hear Frank Grandstaff's "Big Spring."

He is Dr. Roy Harris, of the Peabody faculty in Nashville, Tenn., who earlier in the week said, after studying the cantata, that he is "profoundly impressed with the spirit of this man who composed a work under conditions that would turn most of us sour on the world."

Then, Dr. Harris decided he would fly here to "audition" the T&P chorus rendition of the work.

"Strength" in the cantata, but that "much depends upon its interpretation by the chorus."

In an interview in Nashville, Dr. Harris, widely praised as a fearless advocate of the cause of American music, said he believed the cantata was greatly influenced by Protestant church music and that there is much lyric fantasy in the composition which traces the history of the West Texas town from 1849 to modern times.

amateur baseball player, and a soldier in World War I.

Four years of study in Paris produced a concerto that won for him a Guggenheim fellowship for 1927-28, and which was renewed the following year. Succeeding works—like his Third and Fifth Symphonies, "Acceleration," "American Creed," "Folk Song Symphony," and many others—have won acclaim from critics and laymen alike.

His wife, Johana Harris, is equally noted. She was a child prodigy at six, has more than 20 years of concert, broadcasting and recording experience.

Harris said in Nashville he will continue to study the composition which was borrowed from the Rev. Pickens Johnson of Nashville.

"It seems to me that Big Spring offers opportunity for some splendid choral effects," the eminent musician said. "I wonder where Grandstaff heard choral singing so brilliant?"

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SLATED FRIDAY NIGHT

Youth Pageant To Be Historical

Principals in the Youth Pageant, which takes place at Steel stadium starting at 7 p. m. Friday, will concern themselves with telling the history of Big Spring in the past 100 years.

Adults in appropriate dress will blend with students in telescoping the settlement and development of this country in the century since the big spring was discovered.

The coming of the pioneers, who settled in and around here, will be described and portrayed in detail, preceding the advent of the ranchers, the farmers, the railroaders who will be followed by the oil field workers and the business men.

The Indian will play a role, as will the religious and cultural leaders.

Conducting a running commentary of the story will be Bill Dawes, mounted on a platform at the north end of the field.

After that portion of the program has been completed, and Uncle Sam and Miss Texas have been introduced, the student dance and physical education department will step into the spotlight going through specialty sets.

The Boy Scouts, the Cub Scouts, the Girl Scouts and the Brownies

will also be prominently featured on the program, as will be the high school band, under the direction of J. W. King.

Wayne Bonner and Bill McCullough, high school boys' physical education directors, will direct their PE groups through their acts while Arac Phillips and Anna Smith will serve as directors for the girls' groups.

For a grand finale, all students will return to the field for a flag raising ceremony, at which time a giant 100' x 60' flag will be raised on two flag poles to the tune of "Stars and Stripes Forever." During that time, the lights of the stadium will be dimmed.

Approximately 2,500 students are due to take part in the spectacle.

The entire show will require about one hour, after which a football game between Coahoma's Bulldogs and the Big Spring high school B team will be played on the stadium turf.

Admission to the grounds has been set at 90 cents reserved and 60 cents general admission. Students will be charged 30 cents.

All adults will be seated in the west stands, students participating in the pageant on the east side.

MANY GUEST CALLERS

Square Dance To Attract 1,500

Some 1,500 persons are expected to attend the square dance festival to be held Saturday night at the closing feature of the Big Spring Centennial celebration. Healy Nix and his West Texas Cowboys will furnish the music for dancing in Municipal Airport Hangar No. 2. The Grand March begins at 8 p. m.

Guest callers from several West Texas cities will be on hand. They will include: Zack Combs, Stamford; Morrison Linton, Sweetwater; Dr. Bruce Johnson, Lufkin; Al Finch, Rotan; Joe Barton, Stamford; Ivy Jones, Rotan; Mrs. E. W. Halfast, Midland; Jack Feunby, Sweetwater; Chuck Bevers, Sweetwater; L. E. Winstead, San Angelo; I. R. Witt, Hamlin; Vernon Carr, Brooksmith; J. C. Wilson, Abilene; Cecil Dement, Lamrea; Felix

Dooley, Roscoe; Roy Mayes, Anson; John Horton, Lorraine; Loyd Brame, Lufkin; Deck Dunagan, Tahoka; and any other guests not listed as long as time permits.

The Lorraine Set, Dr. and Mrs. Bruce Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. John Horton, Mr. and Mrs. Loyd Brame and Mr. and Mrs. Lanthus Brame will present an exhibition dance. Also in the program will be the Mixmaster Set, Mr. and Mrs. Al Finch, Mr. and Mrs. Chuck Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Bobo Girard, Loneta Phillips and Earl Harris. This group is composed of Sweetwater residents.

Special dancers will include "El Paso Star," "Put Your Little Foot," "Spinning Wheel," "Wagon Wheel," "Arkansas Traveler," and "Texas Whirlwind."

Dancing and spectator tickets are on sale.

LOCAL HISTORY MAY BE ABSORBED THROUGH ITEMS IN LOCAL MUSEUM

Centennial visitors will have an opportunity to familiarize themselves with much of Big Spring's history by visiting one building during the first three days of the big celebration here next week.

The historical museum, which has accumulated a substantial collection of materials associated with area history will be opened to the public by members of the Big Spring Business and Professional Women's club on a regular schedule set up for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Rogers Company Tops The List As A Producer

Name it—a high school senior class play or a social historical celebration or anything in between—and the John B. Rogers Company can produce it.

Founded in 1927 by John B. Rogers at Fort Worth, the company is not only the oldest of its kind in the world but also the largest. Presently it has 15 branches in 25 production spots in 15 different parts of the country.

The Rogers company has done shows in every state in the union and in several Canadian provinces. There is no limit to the size of a producing company. In the summer it rides herd on outdoor celebrations. Across the country the staff members are scattered over the counties doing golden shows, musicals, directing pageants, staging industrial shows.

Some cities have had the company backed for years. Some have come to the gala event. In other cities they are making their debut. The General Florida photographic show, the Austin Film exchange "Holiday in Dixie" at Shreveport, La., etc.

At Fort Worth, the company has its own shops for building scenery and its workhouses contain the largest assortment of scenery and costumes in existence. It is a Rogers boast, never yet called, that the company can produce anything from simple high school plays.

Probably the most famous Rogers site is Jack Ruby's opening for a Day. The founder is still alive but no longer above the ground of his interest in the business.

His formula still holds—however. Representatives come into a town, furnish scenery and direction. The company stocks the amateur field and facilities must provide work and talent through committee setups.

It's a package deal—that is the company sells certain sets for certain rates. The John B. Rogers company has a phenomenal record of financial successes for its productions. That's why it has not only stayed in business but has become the dominant figure in the field.

The museum building located in City park, will be a convenient stop for all visitors. In the museum they will find displays and collections of antiques, art work, many implements and household items that were used in the early days here and many other exhibits of historical significance.

The B&P club has devoted much time and effort to developing the museum in recent years, and members of the club will be on hand during the designated hours to receive Centennial visitors.

First Aiders To Be On Hand During Week

First aid stations will be set up to offer immediate service in event of any emergencies during the Centennial week.

Otto Peters, Sr., chairman of the activity, and a veteran Red Cross first-aid instructor, said that the services would be provided at the amphitheatre for four nights and downtown during parade sessions.

Arrangements are complete, he announced. Meetings have been held with first aiders and qualified under American Red Cross. This will be identified by Red Cross arm bands.

A list is to be provided and set up by Boy Scouts at the amphitheatre to provide first aid if needed at that point. The American Business club is furnishing first aiders Sunday evening, the Rotary Monday evening, Lions Tuesday, and Kiwanis for the final program Wednesday.

The city's two fire stations will serve as first aid points during the week. H. V. Crocker is in charge of this division, said Peters. City firemen will be on hand during downtown sessions to provide first aid if, as and when needed.

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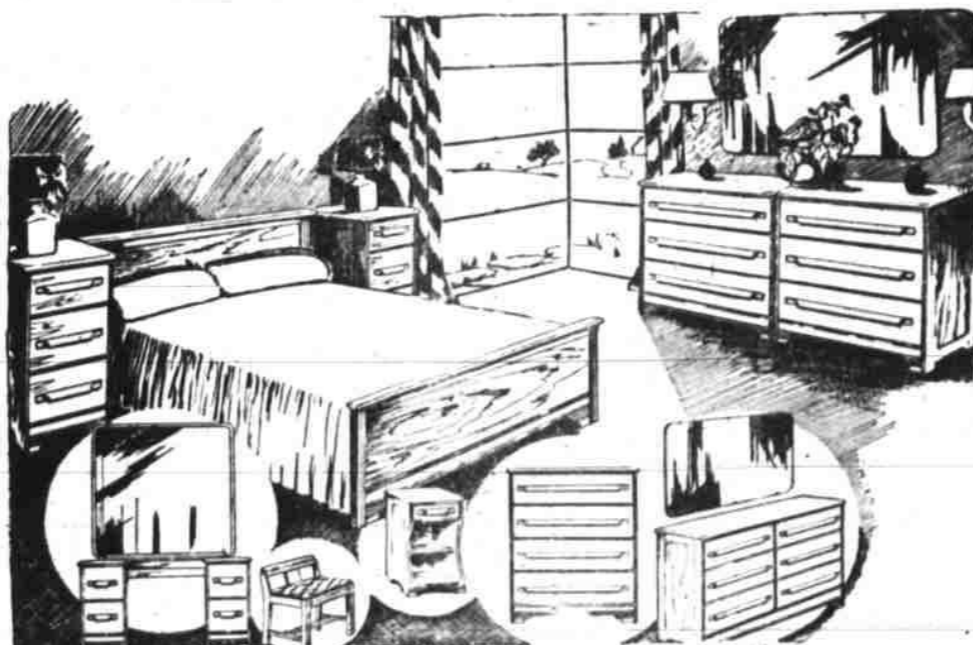
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- Panel Bed \$25.00
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Furnish Your Bedroom With This Durable Solid Oak, Open Stock. Buy Any Piece You Need.

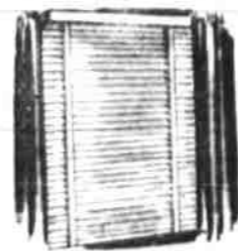
4-Piece Suite Consisting of Vanity, Chest, Panel Bed and Bench **\$129.90**

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Toast for two, or mid-night snacks . . . it will be so fascinating in your own kitchenette—solid oak. Extension table, four matching chairs and here, at one low price.



Venetian Blinds Give beauty as well as privacy. Easy to clean. **\$4.98 Up**



Table Lamp Worth double its tiny price. Rayon shade included. **\$5.95**

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PLASTIC PLATFORM ROCKER

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For unequalled comfort choose this high-backed deeply-cushioned platform rocker. Soft and pliant. Will not peel. Use damp cloth and occasionally soap and water to remove ordinary dirt. Colors, blue, green, chartreuse, ivory, white, brown and rose, and red.

\$1.25 Per Week



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Noted Figure On Texas Stage Pat M. Neff Speaks Tonight

Pat M. Neff, former Governor of Texas and Baylor University president, will be the principal speaker at religious services to be held this evening at 8 o'clock in the amphitheatre. All churches of the city have been asked to discontinue regular services and to participate in the special observance.

Neff, who was dubbed "the wild man from Waco" by the opposition during his spectacular race for governor in 1920, won the campaign over Joseph Weldon Bailey by more than 79,000 votes of the 648,777 cast. He made his contest an individual one and drove approximately 6,000 miles, speaking 320 times.

He obtained his first schooling in a neighborhood schoolhouse between crops. He graduated from McGregor High School and from Baylor University in 1893. He taught a couple of years and then entered the University of Texas to get his law degree.

Neff served as a member of the Legislature for several sessions and was elected Speaker of the House in 1923. McLennan county knew him as prosecuting attorney for six years. He was president of the Conference for Education of Texas for a number of years and was grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Texas in 1918 and 1919. In 1920 Neff was offered the presidency of the University of Texas but turned it down because his ambition was turning him toward the governor's office. Neff's only campaign pledge was unique and certainly interesting. He simply promised to "make Texas a better place in which to live."

In 1925, Neff went back to private life. But he didn't stay out of public service long. President Coolidge appointed him to the Railway Mediation Board, and in 1928 he was appointed to the chairmanship of the Texas Railway Commission by Governor Dan Moody. He resigned that job in 1932 to become president of Baylor University. He returned to private life last year. The Texas and Pacific Woman's Choral club of Dallas, will lead the congregational hymn singing and present special music. The Rev. Alvin H. Carleton, pastor of the First Methodist church and president of the sponsoring Big Spring Pastors Association, will preside during the services. Mrs. E. G. Talley will serve as organist. Maurice Peterman is the chorus director and Mary McElree, the president.

churches presented by the Rev. C. C. Hardaway, Wesley Methodist pastor, and solo, "The Publican," by Maurice Peterman. Dr. F. D. O'Brien, First Baptist pastor, will introduce the speaker, Pat Neff, who will discuss the subject, "The Contribution of Religion to the Building of the West."

The Rev. John E. Kolar of the Main Street Church of God, will pronounce the benediction after the congregational singing of "Onward Christian Soldiers."



SAM GROGG



RITA HAAGEN

Pageant-Master Has Directed Shows Throughout The U. S.

Sam Grogg just grew into his place as pageant master with the John B. Rogers company. A native of Fosteria, Ill., Grogg found himself across the Atlantic. When Billy Rose organized overseas units, Grogg got a real taste of show business in England, Luxembourg, France, Holland, Germany, and Czechoslovakia. Back in the states, he became a staffer on a professional dramatics school at Hollywood and did some plays.

Back in the Rogers fold, he took hold of several pageants, indoor shows, musicals, plays and industrial productions. He came here from Longview, Wash. and his next stop is La Porte, Ind., where he is to direct a musical revue. Among the many shows he has done are those at River Rouge, Mich., Zanesville, Ohio, Longview, Wash., Firemont, Minn., Newport News, Va., Altoona Pa.

In an outdoor spectacle such as Centurama, Grogg starts from a script based on local events supplied and approved by a historical committee. Then he looks for a "situation" in the enumerated incidents. That's all he needs, from there the narrative and continuity are shaped as Grogg builds the scene.

The big touch is not only to make the show make sense and be colorful and entertaining at all times, but to work in changes of pace and above all to keep it moving. It's not an easy job when the stage is as big as a California ranch and 300 people are involved, but Grogg takes it in stride.

Grogg has had as his assistant here, Rita Haagen. She has aided in casting script preparation and in direction.

FEATURE OF PARADE

12th Armored To March Wednesday

No less than seven distinct marching units will be included in the 12th Armored Infantry Battalion which will parade here Wednesday in the Centennial Military Day event.

Headed by Lt. Col. Donald R. Patterson, commanding officer, the 12th AIB is composed of 625 enlisted men, and officers, one officer from the 508th Quartermaster Gas Supply company, and 20 enlisted men from the Second Armored Headquarters Battalion.

Also attending the Centennial Military Day event will be a party from the Camp Hood Billeting office. All of the units are a part of Second Armored Division stationed at Camp Hood under the command of Maj. Gen. A. C. Smith. A special Military Day reception committee is scheduled to meet the 12th AIB as it approaches the city and welcome the personnel to the Centennial celebration.

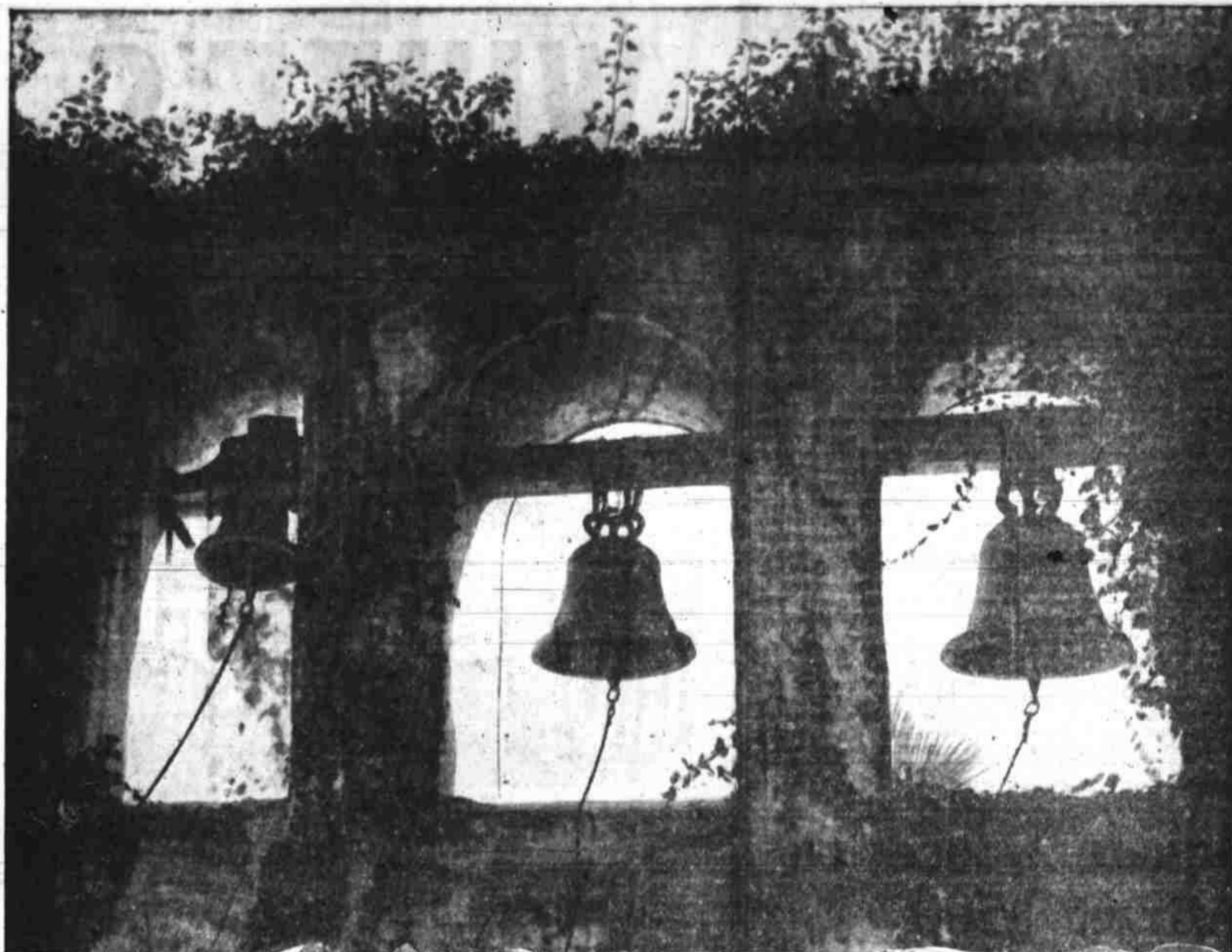
The Centennial Military hospital committee will be headed by Frank Hardesty and Bob Evans, who command local posts of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, respectively. The 12th AIB was originally organized as the Third Battalion, 41st Armored Infantry Regiment on May 15, 1917. The 41st saw no overseas action during World War I, but was preparing to embark for Europe when the fighting ceased.

The regiment was deactivated shortly after World War I. With the threat of a second World War the regiment was reactivated and assigned to the Second Armored Division at Fort Benning, Ga., on July 15, 1940. As a unit of that division the regiment made the landing at Port Lyautey, French Morocco, in November, 1942.

The 12th, still the third Battalion of the 41st Regiment, participated in six major campaigns in the CTO. The unit saw action in Sicily, France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and Germany. It was awarded the Distinguished Unit Streamer embroidered "Normandy," a streamer in the colors of the Belgium Croix de Guerre embroidered "Belgium," a streamer in the colors of the Belgium Croix de Guerre embroidered "Ardenne," and the Fourragere in the colors of the Belgium Croix de Guerre.

The battalion was redesignated as the 12th AIB in March, 1946, and since that time has been stationed at Camp Hood with its parent unit, the famous Second Armored Division.

The 12th AIB is composed of 625 enlisted men, and officers, one officer from the 508th Quartermaster Gas Supply company, and 20 enlisted men from the Second Armored Headquarters Battalion.



Bells around the World

The Indians could send a rallying call many, many miles by drums. Each drummer, stationed on a lonely ridge, would listen for the sound of distant drums, and relay the message to others waiting across the valley. Overnight a dozen tribes could be rallied to a common cause.

We don't need such crude methods of communication today. Men with a common purpose can join forces around the world at a pre-arranged time.

World Wide Communion Sunday is such an expression of unity. In every Christian land the church bells will summon men and women to the Lord's Supper on this Sunday.

And the universality of this great religious event will not depend on bells relaying the message from town to town. It will depend on folks like yourself coming to their Church to receive this Holy Sacrament.

HOLY BIBLE

THE CHURCH FOR ALL... ALL FOR THE CHURCH

The Church is the greatest factor on earth for the building of character and good citizenship. It is a storehouse of spiritual values. Without a strong Church, neither temporary nor civilization can survive. There are four sound reasons why every person should attend services regularly and support the Church. They are: (1) For his own sake. (2) For his children's sake. (3) For the sake of his community and nation. (4) For the sake of the Church itself, which needs his moral and material support. Plan to go to church regularly and read your Bible daily.

Sunday	Book	Chapter	Verse
Monday	Matthew	10	19-25
Tuesday	Luke	11	14-20
Wednesday	Psalm	22	1-14
Thursday	Psalm	133	1-3
Friday	John	17	20-26
Saturday	Ephesians	4	1-7
	Revelation	8	11-20

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Austin College



As one Texas pioneer to another, Austin College of Sheman extends Centennial greetings to Big Spring. Through one hundred years of continuous progress, Austin College has served the youth of the Southwest in Christian Education. Its alumni are now serving with distinction in many worthy fields throughout the world.

A fully accredited four-year co-educational liberal arts college, supported by the Presbyterian Synods of Texas and Oklahoma.

ANTIQUES
Chairs, tables, beds, old prints, etc.
Mary E. Wilke
302 Broadway - Stanton

This Series Of Ads Is Being Published Each Week In The Herald Under The Auspices of The Big Spring Pastor's Association And Is Being Sponsored In The Interest Of A Better Community By The Following Business Establishments And Institutions:-

TUCKER & MCKINLEY GRAIN CO.	HOWARD COUNTY JUNIOR COLLEGE	
MARVIN HULL MOTOR CO CHRYSLER PLYMOUTH Phone 59 407 Goliad	MCCRARY GARAGE 305 W. 3rd Phone 267	CRAWFORD CLEANERS Buddy Martin, Phone 238 306 Scurry
MALONE & HOGAN CLINIC-HOSPITAL	TEXAS ELECTRIC SERVICE COMPANY	
WESTEX OIL COMPANY Ted O. Groebi	HUMBLE OIL & REFINING CO. C. L. Rowe, Agent - Phones 997 1121	COSDEN PETROLEUM CORP. R. L. Tollett, Pres.
COWPER CLINIC and HOSPITAL	BIG SPRING HOSPITAL - Big Spring, Texas	
WESTERMAN DRUG 418 Main Phone 24	QUALITY BODY COMPANY Lamesa Highway Day or Night Phone 306	ALLEN GROCERY 205 E. Third - Phone 619
THE RECORD SHOP - 211 Main	BIG SPRING LOCKER CO. - 100 Goliad	
TEXACO Lula Ashley - Charles Harwell	BIG SPRING MOTOR Your Ford Dealer	L. I. STEWART Appliance Store Phone 1021 306 Gregg

Several Notables Guests This Week

A host of well-known individuals whose names have been prominent "in the news" will be in Big Spring this week to participate in the Centennial celebration.

Headed by the Hon. Allan Shivers, Governor of Texas, the program for the entire week is dotted with dignitaries.

Gov. Shivers has accepted an invitation to be here on Monday, which is Governor's day and homecoming for old settlers. He is scheduled to be in the reviewing stand during the official opening ceremonies and the governor will deliver a special address from the reviewing stand at 3 p. m.

On Monday night Gov. Shivers will escort the Centennial queen in the grand march of the grand Centennial ball honoring the queen and her court.

Good Neighbor day on Tuesday will bring mayors and other high municipal officials here, and several Consulates of the Mexican government have been invited to send representatives here.

Lt. Col. Donald Patterson, Cmdr. 15th Armored Infantry Bn. from Camp Hood is due to head a detachment of 700 men, 80 officers

and 180 vehicles in the Military Day parade here on Wednesday. Several other high military officials have tentatively accepted invitations to participate in the Military Day festivities.

The first visiting dignitary to appear on the Centennial program, however, will be the Hon. Pat Neff, former Governor of Texas. He will be principal speaker at the climax of Religious Day activities Sunday night in the City park amphitheatre.

W. G. Vollmer, president of the Texas and Pacific railroad, and Ray Hackney, southern regional director of the Communications Workers of America (CIO), Dallas, will be principal speakers on the Labor and Industry Day program Saturday afternoon. Other leaders of industry who will take active part in the program include Robt. J. Smith, president of Pioneer Airlines; J. B. Thomas, president of Texas Electric Service Co.; and R. L. Tollett, president of Cosden Petroleum Corp.

Frank M. Grandstaff, who is well known by name to the Big Spring area, is due here for the first time since he composed the cantata "Big Spring" in a Tennessee state prison.

Spotlight Turns Monday On Big Spectacle, Centurama

The babble of thousands of voices will dim as the vast stage of the City Park amphitheatre appears in a blaze of lights and a fanfare of sounds.

"Ladies and Gentlemen... We now present the grand dramatic spectacle—Centurama!"

Spirited martial music will sound and the one of the six narrators will go into the prologue, extending greetings, introducing couriers and banner-bearers to form an aisle for the Centennial Queen and her court of honor.

Governor Allan Shivers will step forward and crown the Queen—and Centurama will be off to the first of three nights of breathtaking entertainment promptly at 7:30 p. m. Monday.

The scene will be duplicated Tuesday and Wednesday, with the exception of the coronation, against massive backdrops that rise 15 and 20 feet. All sorts of theatrical tricks will be played as 500 people parade in a vast pageant recalling the highlights of the Big Spring Story.

Every one will be clad in authentic period costumes. There will be a covered wagon, an early railroad locomotive, Indian fights, Captain R. B. Marcy, discoverer of the spring, and a host of others. It's the biggest thing ever attempted in West Texas and far more colorful than even the participants realized prior to dress rehearsal Thursday.

There are 20 episodes—all crowded into a lightning-like sequence that will require no more than two hours. It's the sort of show that hundreds will want to see two or three nights.

Basically, the episodes are these:



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Heading up general planning and directional operations for the Centennial week has been the executive committee. Starting at extreme left, and going clockwise, they are Harold P. Steck, publicity; Nell Brown secretary; Herbert Whitney, spectacle; R. W. Whipkey, executive chairman; H. J. Morrison; treasurer and office manager; Shine Phillips, president; Lewis M. Price, special events; Doug Orme, finance; Mrs. E. Banks, hospitality; and K. H. McGibbon, executive vice-chairman. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

1849

WELCOME CENTENNIAL VISITORS

Drop In And See Us While You Are In Town. You Will Receive Prompt, Efficient Service.

1949

McDANIEL GROCERY
West Highway 80

WE ARE PROUD TO BE A PART OF THE BIG SPRING STORY

JOHN NUTT COURT
4th At Gregg

THE NUTT
1800 Gregg

SERVING YOU 29 YEARS

Although we have been in business only 2 years, we have 27 years in the machine and welding business in Big Spring. We like to call this our "fix-it" business, something we have been doing since a cottonwood log and a pry pole put us into business 29 years ago... and we are looking forward to serving you even better in the years to come.

BURLESON
Welding and Repair Shop

1102 W. 3rd BIG SPRING

XV. FISHER FAMILY PORTRAIT—A tribute to a family which typified the qualities of liberality and service.

XVI. GAY NINETIES—A "Yankee from Montana" is baited into a badger fight.

XVII. CANTATA TABLEAU—Frank M. Grandstaff, inspired by the Shine Phillips book, "Big Spring", shapes a stirring cantata.

XVIII. FLAG RAISING ON IWO JIMA—Peace, peace at the price of blood, is saluted as the historic Joe Rosenthal picture is duplicated.

XIX. FINALE—A giant wheel of progress takes shape with youth carrying the torch into the future.

XX. THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER—The entire cast proudly sings the national anthem.

Man Behind The Centennial Scenes A Veteran In Show Biz



PAUL HAAGEN

Centurettes Do Big Job Of Advertising

Some 100 teen aged girls are taking an active part in a centennial publicity organization known as the Centurettes.

Representatives from seven girls' clubs and a number not affiliated with any organization joined the activities when the Centurettes were organized in late August. Two clubs, the High Slipper and the Sub Deb disbanded since the organization date, but those former members are still taking part.

Other groups represented are the Latin American group, Rainbow Bow Girls an ensemble group High School Student Council, Allied Youth and the Tri-Hi-Y club. Mrs. Willard Hendricks, former sponsor of the Sub-debs, and Mrs. W. C. McNair are serving the group in an advisory capacity.

One division of the Centurettes has been devoted to entertainment and have appeared on programs for all local civic clubs and have made visits to Stanton, Lamesa, Midland, Colorado City, Fortson and Garden City. Mrs. Nell Frazier, Mrs. Gibson Houser and Mary Jane Hamilton have directed the entertainment features.

Other Centurettes have devoted time to the distribution of literature concerning the Centennial to service stations, hotels and other businesses which take care of the local tourist trade.

Centurettes will be on hand at train and plane terminals during Centennial week to welcome out-of-town visitors. They will serve as official hostesses for various events and will be busy with special office work, which has been carried on for several weeks.

A large number of the group will take part in the "Centurama" performances.

Paul Haagen was born to show business.

His father was an architect and artist, and his mother a reporter for medical conventions. But Paul had an uncle who was a boofer. As a kid he new that show business was for him, and during summers when his uncle built an act for the two, nothing else had any appeal for him.

Eleven years ago Haagen left his native Chicago, Ill. to join the John B. Rogers producing company. Today he jumps all over the country directing productions of all types for the cinema and for communities being served. In Big Spring he has been director coordinator on all Centennial Week activities.

His start was after he had attended Elgin Academy at Elgin, Ill. and DuPaul University at Greencastle, Ind. The Rogers company dished up an assignment directing the senior class play at Charleroy, Pa. Since then his assignments have been progressively heavier. He has done two of the largest celebrations of their kind in Shreveport, La. (Holiday in Dixie) and Mobile (Ala.) Centennial.

An organizer with a wilyard for new names and faces, Haagen is a walking encyclopedia on the production he is doing. He also is an indefatigable worker, aggressive but diplomatic and remarkably even-tempered for mounting pressure heaped upon him.

He is married and he and Mrs. Haagen have one daughter, six-months-old Rahni. They have been with him here since he arrived on Aug. 9. Haagen came here from Fort Worth's "Ticstacade" and will go to Ardmore, Okla. to do an indoor show.

Big Spring (Texas) Herald, Sunday, October 2, 1949 7

We Are Proud of the Part We Have Had In "The Big Spring Story"—and Join in the Centennial Celebration To Help Make It A Great One!

H. B. Reagan
INSURANCE AGENCY

217 1/2 Main Phone 515

FROM PIONEER DAYS TO THIS MODERN AGE OF NOW represents years of continual progress... always going forward. This week we pause in our march to pay tribute to the pioneers who started the great west.

Vaughn Grocery

1206 West Third Phone 9558

CONTINENTAL AIR LINES

Salutes **BIG SPRING**

On the 100th Anniversary of the Discovery of the Spring

Continental offers the people of Big Spring convenient, time-saving air service East and West, North and South—and a record of dependability and safety second to none. Continental has flown 358 million passenger miles without injury or fatality to a passenger during 15 years of operation.

CONTINENTAL AIR LINES

For information or reservations phone 1800 Airport Ticket Office
Passenger Mail Express Parcel Post Freight

Five Parades Will Set Record In 'Spectacle'

Five mammoth parades, made up of bands, gala floats, horsemen, pioneer vehicles, and city and Centennial officials, will be staged during Big Spring's week-long Centennial Celebration.

Parades will be held for Homecoming and Governor's Day Monday, for Good Neighbor Day activities Tuesday, and Military Day Wednesday. Friday's Youth Day observance will include a giant procession of public school youth from Big Spring and surrounding communities.

Prizes In Parades Aggregate \$1,250

Cash prizes totalling \$1,250 will be awarded for best floats in the five Centennial parades, Jack Y. Smith Centennial parades committee chairman, said.

50 Organizations Represented In The Centennial Association

More than 50 people, representing a cross-section of the varied organizations and interests of the community, have gone to make up the Centennial Association, Inc. Incorporated at the outset of planning for the Centennial, the association's affairs were entrusted to a board of directors.

WORKERS BY THE SCORES

Nearly 50 Committees Busy On Details Of Celebration

Nearly 50 committees have had a hand in planning and staging Big Spring's Centennial celebration. If the board of directors and several auxiliary committees are added to the 48 listed ones, the number considerably exceeds that figure.

CEREMONY AT SPRING

Old-Timers To Be Honored Monday

Men and women who carved modern communities out of a wilderness thought once to be uninhabitable, will be honored Monday afternoon in a Centennial Week highlight.

Governor Will Crown Queen Of Centennial

Governor Allan Shivers will crown Patti McDonald, Big Spring Centennial Queen, at the opening performance of the "Centurama" to be held in the amphitheater Monday at 7:30 p. m.

CIVIL, MILITARY FIGURE

Smith A Youthful Aviation Pioneer



GEN. ROBERT J. SMITH

Gen. Robert J. (Bob) Smith, scheduled to take an active role in the Industrial and Labor Day program here next Saturday, is a Texan who, though youthful, has 20 years' participation in Civil and Military aviation.

700 route miles have been granted the growing concern. Smith is a member of the Dallas Bar association, the Texas Bar association and the American Bar association. He is past president of the Air Reserve association and is a member of the Air Force association as well as acting as president of Aviation Activities, Inc., a large concern which sells aircraft equipment.

WELCOME CENTENNIAL VISITORS Home Cafe 407 EAST 3RD Try Us For A Good Home Cooked Meal Private Dining Room for Parties or Banquets CALL US - PHONE 9792 Plenty of Cold Beer and Soft Drinks Mrs. Marie Climer and Willis Page Owners and Managers

CHIROPRACTIC FOR HEALTH Your own body is the greatest Doctor on earth. There is no sickness in the healthy body because the vital nerve energy that controls the body is not impaired. DR. GALE J. PAGE Excellent results in many diseases including Asthma, Diabetes Mellitus, Sinusitis, Arthritis, High Blood Pressure, Hay Fever, Appendicitis, Locomotor ataxia, Headaches, Pulmonary tuberculosis, Heart trouble, Epilepsy, Tonsillitis, Stomach trouble, Constipation. Page Chiropractic Clinic 1511 Scurry N. C. M. - X-Ray Phone 3304

Miss McDonald won the honor with a margin of more than 100,000 votes in the four-week contest which closed Tuesday night. She had a total of 459,000 ballots when the voting ceased at 9 o'clock. Teddy Carpenter, runner-up, became Miss Centurama. Miss Carpenter accumulated 351,550 votes for second place and the Miss Centurama position.

Racial Groups To Present Programs

A spirit of neighborliness is due to prevail in Big Spring Tuesday as the gigantic Centennial celebration moves into its third day of activities. The occasion of "good neighbor" day will give groups and individuals from throughout West Texas and possibly Old Mexico an opportunity for active participation in the Centennial festivities.

Labor, Industry Will Join Hands

Industrial and labor leaders from over a wide area will participate in the special day honoring employer and employee here Saturday.

We Salute Big Spring On Its 100th Anniversary Celebration We've Helped To Build Our City For 13 Years And Pledge Our Best Efforts To Keep Big Spring Progressive and Modern In The Years To Come Lone Star Chevrolet "When You're Pleased, We're Happy" 214 E. Third Phone 697

Hotpoint REFRIGERATORS Everybody's Pointing to Hotpoint REFRIGERATORS 10 Cubic Ft. Model AT A NEW Low, Low Price D&H Electric Co. 215 Runnels Phone 851

CONGRATULATIONS

To The

BIG SPRING CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

From A Friendly Newspaper In A Friendly City

THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN, deep in the heart of the Old South, with its centuries-old culture and its historical background, extends its heartiest congratulations to a truly enterprising city of the young and virile West . . . Big Spring, Texas. Scratch any Tennessean deep enough and you'll find a relative, past or present, in Texas. In fact, West Texas and our own section of Tennessee, the great Middle Tennessee Basin, have a good deal in common, seeing that so many people from here have played such a large part in settling that region. In truth, we will still mention with reverence the magic names of Fighting Davey Crockett and Empire-Builder Sam Houston. We're proud they were Tennesseans . . . we're prouder still that they could render your great state such a service even though, in the case of Crockett, it meant giving life itself, that a people might be free of an oppressor's yoke.

So you're 100 years young! One hundred years of progress, of solid, substantial growth, until you've become the bustling young giant that is now Big Spring, Texas. You've made great strides, seven-league strides, from the day Captain Randolph Marcy led an Army exploration mission across West Texas on October 3, 1849, until today. You've grown into a prosperous, vigorous city of 20,000 people . . . people like genial Shine Philips . . . druggist, humorist, historian. We like Shine Philips . . . he's our kind of folks.

You sent us your sheriff, Bob Wolf, 220 pounds of Texas law enforcement. Gentlemen, there's a man! Tennessee youngsters have already forgotten Roy Rogers and Hopalong Cassidy after one look at Bob's square jaw in THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN of Friday morning.

Now, people make cities, of course, but railroads, stretching their steel fingers across the prairies, make cities, too. Big Spring, a division point on the main line of the Texas & Pacific railroad, owes much of its growth to the vision of the men who built and operated that far-reaching transportation system. Three air lines, American, Continental, and Pioneer, bring Big Spring within a few short hours of the great population centers of the country. No longer is distance a barrier.

Yes, Big Spring, Texas, we congratulate you! You've come far in one century, such a short time on the pages of history. With your oil, the "black gold" of song and story, your rich farming land, your vast stretches of range land dotted with its thousands of white face cattle, you're in the very center of a fabulous area indeed. It's a pleasure to add our voice to the hundreds of congratulatory good wishes that are being heaped upon you on this October 2 in the year 1949.

THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN

Silliman Evans, PUBLISHER

BUZ SAWYER

OVER A THOUSAND YEARS OLD... INDIAN VILLAGES ON MARKET DAYS... PANCHO SHOWS BUZ AND CHRISTY THE WORKS—CATHEDRALS, MUSEUMS, MAYAN RUINS...

VERY INTERESTING, PANCHO, BUT CONFUND IT, I CARE DOWN HERE TO SEE ABOUT THAT CONCESSION. O.K., WE'LL HIRE A PLANE AND LOOK IT OVER.

NANCY

NANCY--- I'M GOING INTO BUSINESS--

I'M BUYING A BIG ICE CREAM STORE

AND YOU CAN QUIT SCHOOL TO WORK IN THE STORE AS A TASTER

I KNEW IT COULDN'T BE TRUE

DICKIE DARE

IS A NATURAL, DAN! THEY COULD SPRING TRAPS HIDDEN INSIDE AN ORDINARY SPONGE!

BUT THERE'S NO PROOF! IF WE COULD BE ON THE SPOT WHEN THESE SPONGES ARE UNLOADED!

HEY, DOWN THERE UPSIDE ON THE DOUBLE!

YOU'AN YOUR DOPEY IDEAS, PAL!

SHUT UP AND HURRY WITH THAT UNLOADING, YOU TWO!

G. Blain Luse VACUUM CLEANER SALES—SERVICE Phone 16 W. 15th & Lancaster

OAKIE DOAKS

GOSH ALL HEMLOCK! IT'S UNCLE BEN!

ER... HULLO, OAKY!

WHY ARE YOU DIGGING ALL THESE HOLES?

YOUNG FELLERS HADN'T ORTER ASK SILLY QUESTIONS!

BUT... BUT THEY LOOK LIKE GRAVES!

HMM... THAT'S RIGHT-- THEY DO!

THANKS FER TH' IDEE!

MEAD'S fine BREAD

LIL' ABNER

Last Will and Testament of Uncle Honeysuckle Yokum

On the eve of being hanged for murder, ah bequeaths to the Yokum mah Sure-Fire, It-never-Fails plan for Peace.

The reason all other plans has flopped is becuz they is based on a laffable mistake--namely--that people WANTS to be nice to each other.

Nothin' could be wronger.

People wants to lick other people around. They loves it. It gives 'em a feelin of superiority, the one catch is that them which gets kicked, gets mad, and kicks back.

And there you has the cause of all Trouble, and War.

Now the Uncle Honeysuckle Yokum Sure-Fire, It-never-Fails Peace Plan is BASED on the indisputable fact that people INJOYS ben mean to each other -- if they thinks they kin git away wit it.

People just hasn't hoomin. And so, ah bequeaths to you' the KIGMIES in recognishun y' that fact.

WHAT'S A KIGMY?

EVERYBODY KNOWS WHAT A KIGMY IS!

BLONDIE

I WANT YOU TO TAKE GOOD CARE OF MAMA TONIGHT. COOKIE-- SHE'S NOT FEELING GOOD.

A NEW HAT ALWAYS CHEERS A WOMAN UP AND MAKES HER HAPPY-- I'LL PICK OUT ONE AND SEND IT TO BLONDIE.

EENIE MEENIE MINIE MOE.

BOO-HOO! BOO-HOO! BOO-HOO!

ANNIE ROONEY

HONEST, ZERO, I GOT THE WIM-WAMS JUST AWFUL-- THAT BIG BOY AT THE PONY SHOW HATES US-- AN I KEEP WORRYIN' ABOUT WHAT HE WILL DO NEXT--

MY GOODNESS GRACIOUS-- ARE YOU HERE AGAIN? YOU DON'T LOOK TERRIBLE HAPPY, BUT YOU DO LOOK LIKE YOU WAS TERRIBLE WISE--

HONEST, YOU'RE A REGULAR DOUBTFUL TOMMY-- WONT YOU EVER SAY ANYTHING BUT "WE SHALL SEE"?

YOU SEEM TO HEAR, SEE, AN' KNOW EVERYTHING-- AINT YOU EVER GONNA SAY SOMETHIN' NICE ABOUT SOMETHIN'?

HA-HA! WE SHALL SEE!

HA-HA! WE SHALL SEE!

HA-HA! WE SHALL SEE!

Mead's Fine Buttermilk Bread

SCORCHY SMITH

ABEL SIMS IS... WAS MY BROTHER. A GREAT CHEMIST! HE DIED AT HIS WORK, AS HIS BENEFICIARY, I AM MERELY MAKING AN INSURANCE CLAIM!

WE KNOW WHICH PHOTO IS YOURS. THERE'S A RAZOR CUT ON YOUR SCALP WHERE YOU SHAVED YOUR HEAD AS WELL AS YOUR CHIN, AND FINGERPRINTS DON'T LIE MR. ABEL SIMS.

NO SENSE! I... I CAN EXPLAIN EVERYTHING.

SNUFFY SMITH

BY JEEPEERS!! I'M A RISK-TAKIN' VARMINIT IF THAR EVER WUZ ONE!! WHO ELSE WOULD BE FOOL ENUFF TO CUT UP A HUNNERT AN' FIFTY THOUSANT BOLTS O' CLOTH IN LITTLE BITTY PIECES JES' TO MAKE PATCHWORK TIES?

AN' WHO ELSE BUT OL' "TIELESS" TYLER WOULD BE FOOL ENUFF TO SPEND HIS LAST BLESSET CENT TO PERDUCE TH' TOM-FOOL THINGS?

YEP-- AS FOOLS GO, WE TAKE TH' PRIZE BLUE RIBBON, TYLER.

AW, SHUX, SNUFFY-- YO'RE JES SAYIN' THAT--

New, Easy Terms! 595 Down Delivers A New 1949 **HARLEY-DAVIDSON 125** Cecil Tixton 903 West Third

PATSY

BUT ALL OF THESE THINGS I'VE TOLD YOU ABOUT WILL-- WILL YOU KEEP THEM A SECRET, PATSY?

OH, I SURE WILL, WALLY!

BECAUSE THERE'S ALWAYS THE CHANCE THAT HE MIGHT STRAIGHTEN OUT-- AND EVEN BECOME LIKE YOU!

WALLY-- THESE CATS-- MY VERSION OF POLLY BANCA.

Polly Panda

GRIN AND BEAR IT

"You've been laying down the law to your boss for 2 hours... get that raise and come to bed!"

HERALD RADIO LOG

SUNDAY MORNING

8:00 KRLL-Radio Naval
WBAP-Music America

8:15 KRLL-Radio Naval
WBAP-Music America

8:30 KRLL-Episcopal Hour
WBAP-Moments of Devotion

8:45 KRLL-Episcopal Hour
WBAP-Moments of Devotion

9:00 KRLL-Hillbilly Time
WBAP-News

9:15 KRLL-Hillbilly Time
WBAP-Church of Christ

9:30 KRLL-Morning Moods
WBAP-Bible Class

9:45 KRLL-Morning Moods
WBAP-Bible Class

10:00 KRLL-News
WBAP-News

10:15 KRLL-News
WBAP-News

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SUNDAY AFTERNOON

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MONDAY AFTERNOON

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5:30 KRLL-News
WBAP-News

5:45 KRLL-News
WBAP-News

6:00 KRLL-News
WBAP-News

Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Craven

13. City beetle

14. Brilliantly colored bird

15. Title of a knight

16. Overcast

17. CRAZY hill

18. Hoop

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DOWN

1. Girdle

2. Part of a minaret

3. Amount of medicine

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Solution of Yesterday's Puzzle

1. Remainder

2. Scotch

3. Flammation

4. Age

5. Pleasure found

6. Root in clay

7. Beverage

8. Marcelline

9. Nickname

10. Truce

11. Headgear

12. Agreeable

13. Headgear

14. Dill

15. Amount of medicine

16. Lighter

17. Protuberance

18. Social climber

19. Russian village

20. Communities

21. Quality of

22. cooking

23. ventured

24. Swallow

25. rapidly

26. Peruvian

27. chieftain

28. Artificially

29. sprouted

30. grain

31. Refresh

32. Routine about

33. idly

34. Clusters

35. Before

36. Article

37. Type of vessels

38. abbr.

39. Land measure

Mister Beger

"He likes to roll his own cigarets but not so many little ones..."

The Thrill That Comes Once in a Lifetime:

OCTOBER 1st - THE BEST TIME OF THE YEAR TO GO EARLY FOR RAKING LEAVES, SHOVELING SNOW AND TAKING DOWN THE SCREENS. NO MORE WEEDING THE GARDEN OR HOUSE CLEANING UNTIL SPRING. NOTHING TO DO AFTER SCHOOL BUT RELAX AND ENJOY LIFE.

MONDAY AFTERNOON

1:00 KRLL-News
WBAP-News

1:15 KRLL-News
WBAP-News

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WBAP-News

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WBAP-News

IT'S OUR ANNIVERSARY, TOO

Since 1932 Big Spring's Favorite Food Stores

The Big Spring Story on foods is a story of Newsom Bros. because for 17 years these Newsom food stores have been offering quality foods At Reasonable Prices.

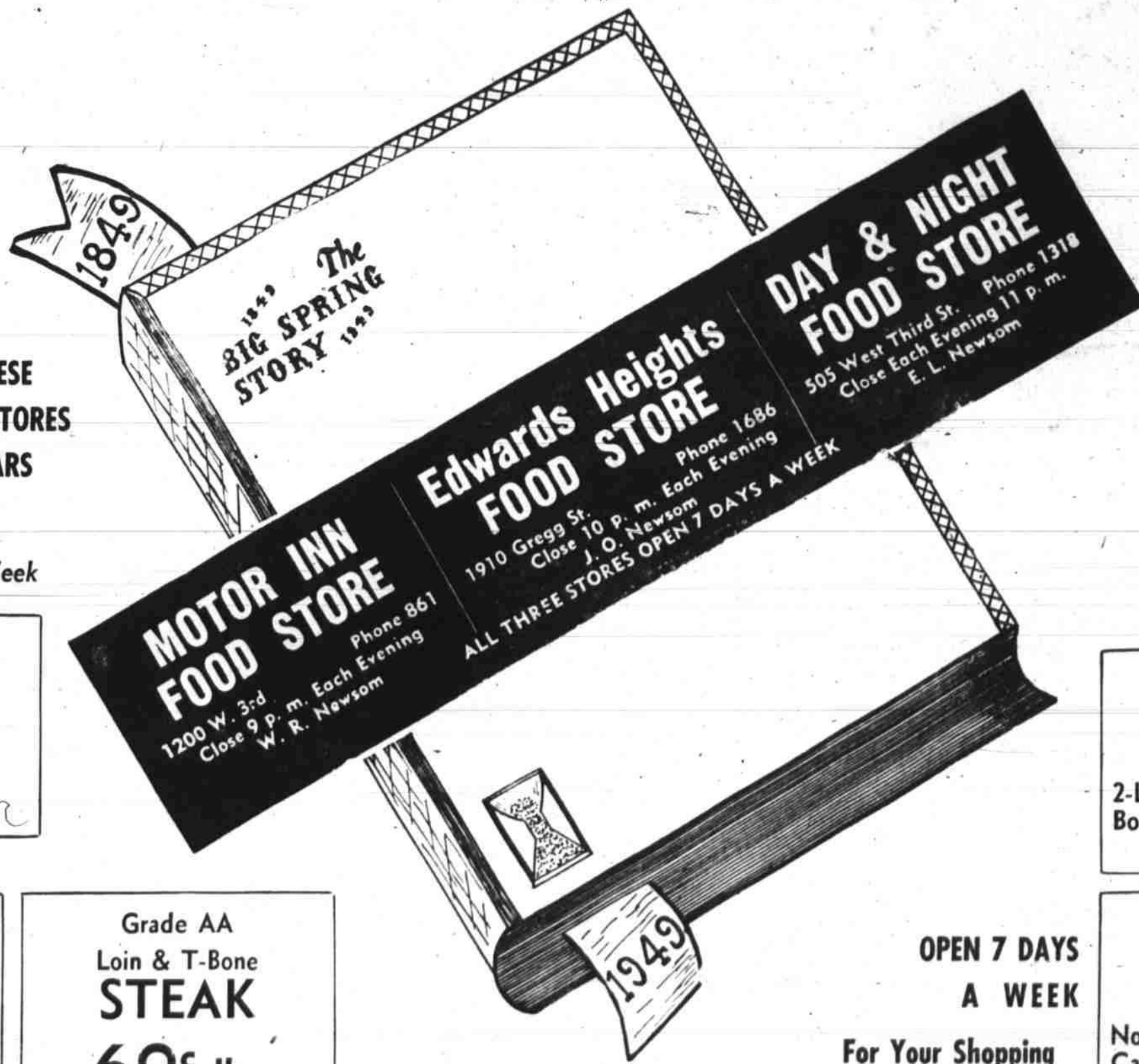
No off brands... just as good as... are featured by the three Newsom Food Stores. You'll always find nationally advertised brands offered at the lowest possible price.

The Newsom Bros. Food Stores are conveniently located.

The Day & Night Food Store at 505 West Third Street, the Edwards Heights Food Store at 1910 Gregg, and the Motor Inn Food Store at 1200 West 3rd.

Make it a habit to drop in often at one of these food stores. All three stores are famous for low prices and friendly service. Too, all three stores are open evenings for your shopping convenience.

Quality Plus Low Prices Has Made Newsom Stores Popular



LOW PRICES LIKE THESE
HAVE MADE NEWSOM STORES
FAMOUS FOR 17 YEARS

Prices Effective
All During Centennial Week

Decker's Tall Corn
BACON
55¢ lb.

Pace Brand—Skinless
Frankfurters
33¢ lb.

Procter & Gamble
TIDE
25¢

Grade AA
Loin & T-Bone
STEAK
69¢ lb.

Red Heart
Dog Food
2 1-Lb. Cans... 25¢

Carnation
MILK
11¢ can

OPEN 7 DAYS
A WEEK
For Your Shopping
Convenience

Del Monte
Peaches
No. 2½ Can
28¢

Folger's
COFFEE
Lb. Can
53¢

Eagle Brand
MILK
28¢ can

Comet Brand
RICE
2-Lb. Box... 33¢

Del Monte
SPINACH
No. 2 Can... 15¢

Niblets Green Giant
Mexi Corn
2 12-Oz. Cans... 35¢

— 3 Progressive Stores For A Progressive Big Spring —

Caps off to
BIG SPRING'S
Centennial Celebration--

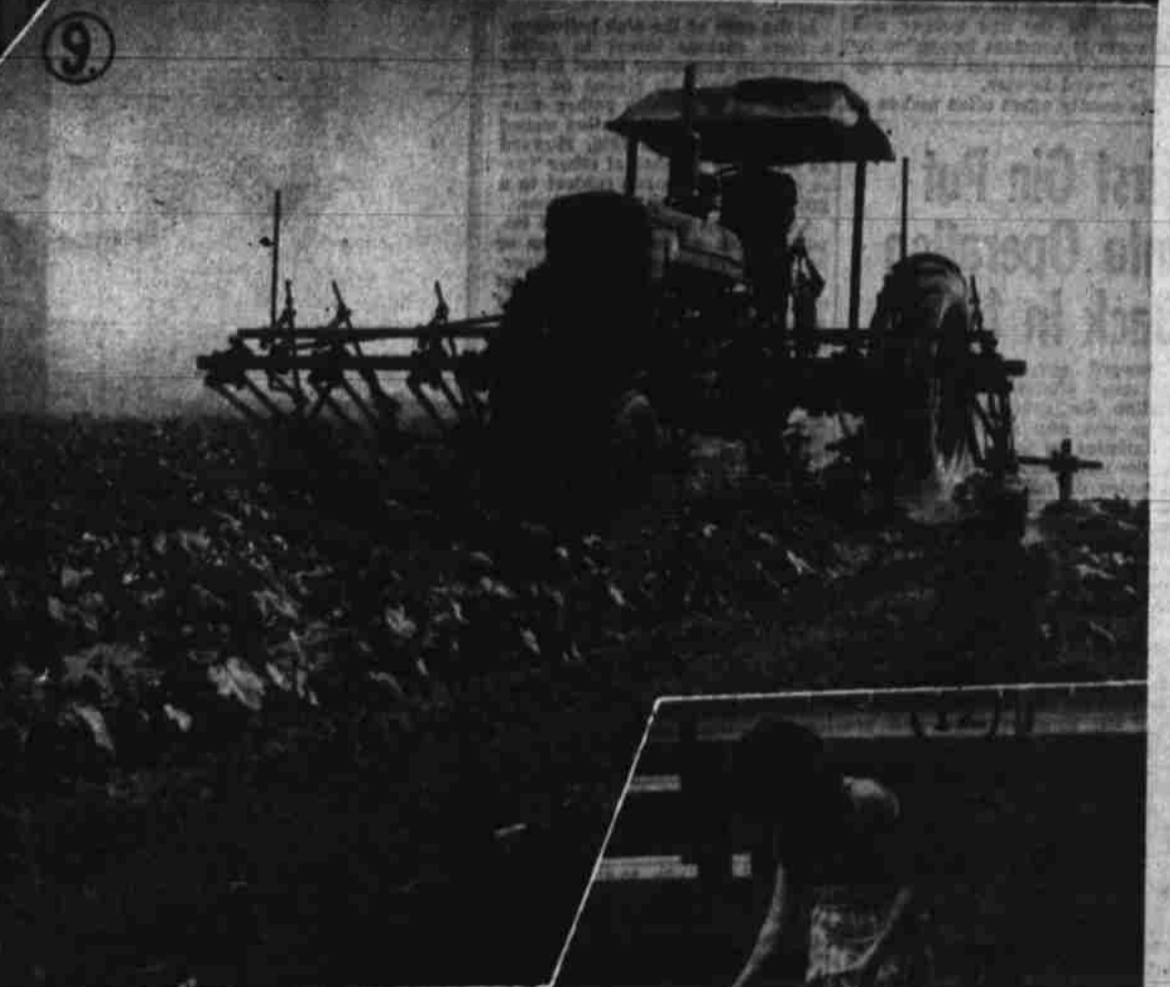
*Congratulations to
our friends and neighbors
in Big Spring on their
One Hundredth Anniversary.*



TEXAS COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY
BIG SPRING, TEXAS

Agriculture And Livestock

The BIG SPRING STORY 1943



Multi-Million Dollar Item For Years--That's Cotton

From a meager beginning 80 years ago on property owned by a man who never attempted commercial production, cotton ascended to distinct prominence in the "big spring" country.

It is believed that L. S. McDowell planted the first cotton in this section. He devoted approximately 25 acres at his ranch in Glasscock county to varieties of sorghum and a small amount of cotton in 1867.

The planting was purely experimental, and Mr. McDowell did not harvest the crop. A farmer familiar with cotton, however, estimated that the cotton on that first trial plot would have made a third of a bale per acre.

Mr. McDowell was not interested in cotton, and he devoted all of his land to ranching and sorghums thereafter.

It is not known definitely when the first bale of cotton was produced and sold in Howard county, but later records indicate that it was probably 1897 or 1898.

Records of the Texas A&M college extension service show that five bales of cotton were produced in Howard county in 1898. The figure jumped to 300 the following year, and general increases ensued, with proper respect for seasonal weather conditions, of course.

The extension service records list 1937 as the peak year. Production in the county that year amounted to 56,570 bales. A close second was 1941 with 49,065.



MONEY CROP — In farming, cotton always has been and still is the chief money crop for Howard and surrounding counties. Moisture heavily influences yields, and prices—the acreage. Howard county has managed to average upwards of 30,000 bales per annum. This picture, taken near Vincent in the peak year of 1941, reflects how heavily yields may become under favorable conditions.

The 1949 crop is being watched closely as the harvest moves along. The cotton acreage this year was the greatest ever planted in the county, and although heavy spring rains caused late planting for much of the crop, mid-season weather conditions were ideal. During "normal" seasons cotton growing has been a multi-million dollar industry in Howard county

lined thereafter principally because of weather conditions and limitations established by the federal government.

Acreage figures leaped beyond the 100,000 mark again in 1948, but a severe drought wiped out most of the crop. This year's acreage has been estimated at more than 120,000 acres, by far the largest amount in history.

Although less than one fourth of Howard county's farm and ranch acreage is usually devoted to cotton, it usually accounts for more than half of the county's farm income.

Howard county's cotton production statistics compiled by the extension service follow:

Year	Production	Year	Production
1898	5	1934	21,418
1900	300	1935	18,582
1901	400	1936	20,201
1902	534	1937	20,218
1903	805	1938	26,842
1904	864	1939	21,830
1905	2,819	1940	18,888
1906	5,977	1941	26,524
1907	3,981	1942	18,901
1908	7,268	1943	13,389
1909	3,107	1944	11,538
1910	1,544	1945	18,276
1911	2,266	1946	18,427
1912	2,645	1947	50,670
1913	5,404	1948	20,136
1914	11,400	1949	19,848
1915	18,235	1950	22,847
1916	4,648	1951	29,285
1917	—	1952	28,344
1918	—	1953	25,378
1919	6,719	1954	25,807
1920	11,130	1955	20,711
1921	8,770	1956	18,478
1922	13,304	1957	22,209
1923	17,883	1958	22,214

for something like a quarter of a century, excepting the depression years of the early '30's.

Howard contains were not in the cotton growing business when the price hit an all-time high. That was in 1963 when the New York market reached \$1.89 per pound. But snow-white bolls were harvested here when a record low price was recorded in 1931. The New York market dipped to five-cents per pound that year.

Greatest acreage planted to cotton in Howard county prior to 1949 was in 1930 when the total reached 103,000 acres. The acreage de-

Road Improvement

Since 1920, roads in Howard county have undergone much improvement. At that time there were no all-weather roads, and now every community has at least one. Continual progress is being made on farm roads.

Hens Provide Extra Income For Farmer

Though there are no commercial chicken producers in Howard county, the poultry industry provides an important supplement to the income of farm families in the Big Spring area.

More than 130,000 laying hens are being maintained this year on Howard county farms, according to Durward Lewter, county agent.

The prediction by a local produce man that egg prices would rise this fall due to lower chicken production across the nation brought the forecast that chicken production in this area would be even higher next year. The trend has been toward increased production in Howard county since a drop in the early thirties.

Turkeys maintained in the area number approximately 5,000 this year, Lewter said. Turkey production is also higher than for any year since 1930 when 6,000 of the birds were reported for the county.

Broiler production for the county is also higher than for any year since 1930. Total production then was 38,000, largest number produced for the 10 year period ending in 1940 when 8,000 birds were sold as broilers. By 1948 the figure had reached 89,000.

Tempo of the increase in farm poultry production was reflected in the number of new chicken houses constructed last year. Farmers erected 71 new structures in the county while 39 old buildings were remodelled.

Total egg production in Howard county in 1948 was 14,400 cases—greatest number since 1930 when 16,000 cases were marketed.

The BIG SPRING STORY

As the city approaches its 100th birthday, we should be planning the benefits that future generations shall reap. Whether our plans are good or bad, they will affect the lives of our children and grandchildren. Let's all work together to make "The Big Spring Story" a better one during the next century.

Complete Line
Case
Farm Equipment

Complete Shop
For Repair
Of Your Tractor



GRAY TRACTOR And Equipment Co.

117 West First

Phone 1543

HOPPERS, WORMS, OTHER PESTS

War On Insects Is A Continuous One

Howard county farmers and stockmen wage war practically the year round against the insect menace to crops and stock.

Located almost in the center of a large pink bollworm quarantine area in West Texas, Howard county is also open to attack every year by a number of other insects.

Farmers face one of their biggest threats early in May when the grasshopper makes his first appearance. They must be constantly on the alert through September for the ever-present menace of fleas, hoppers, bollworms, and leaf worms. Stockmen are faced with grub, horn fly, and lice threats from spring until early winter.

The Howard County Farm Bureau, which furnished 197,000 pounds of poisoned bait last spring and summer, leads off the farmers campaign against the grasshopper. Bulwark against the wholesale appearance of the flea hopper and bollworm is constant inspection by individual farmers and County Agent Durward Lewter.

The county agent often makes as

many as 30 or 60 inspections in a single week when an infestation of one or another of the insects is expected. Alert and insect-conscious farmers keep a close watch on growing crops.

Early in the spring, local insect control efforts are bolstered by inspections by a grasshopper specialist of the Department of Agriculture. He appears annually, making periodic inspections of some 20 counties in this section, often sending samples of soil to Department of Agriculture laboratories for grasshopper egg inspections.

In cases where threatening infestations of any of the major insects are found, poisoning with recommended poison mixtures is practiced. Cattle and other livestock are dusted or sprayed with insecticides during fall and spring months for lice, hornfly, and grub control.

In the case of the pink bollworm, a more serious threat to cotton crops than any other insect in this area, emphasis is placed on prevention of infestation rather than cure. Under a proclamation issued by the governor in 1948, Howard as well as a number of other Texas counties was made subject to a group of quarantine regulations.

Cotton seed planted must be imported from an uninfested area or be heat treated under the supervision of an approved Department of Agriculture inspector. Each seed must be raised to a temperature of 150 degrees for at least 30 seconds in order to kill any possible pink bollworm infestation.

Treating machines are set up for the purpose in central locations over the county.

A Bureau of Entomology office, directed by G. W. Chowne, is maintained in Big Spring. Inspections made by workers from the office and experiments conducted at the local Experiment Farm spearhead the attack against the pink bollworm during growing seasons.

First Gin Put Into Operation Back In 1905

Howard county had accounted for some statistics in cotton production for several years before there was any mention of a gin.

Statistics on production compiled by the extension service and other agencies do not refer to gins until about 1906 when they suddenly started listing seven such establishments. The county has had as many as 15 cotton gins in operation and 13 of them are still in the business.

The first gin apparently was constructed by one William Derling in the latter part of 1905. Many pioneer residents remember Derling and the gin, which he kept but a short time, and possibly some remember exactly when the first gin went into operation.

A gin is still operated at the original site by the Guitler family, which started ginning cotton here as early as 1906. Guitler gins have been in operation in West Texas for something over half a century, and before that Guitler-owned facilities were ginning cotton in the eastern part of the state.

According to deed records in the county clerk's office Derling acquired Lots 7, 8 and 9, block 115, in the town of Big Spring on July 21, 1905. On April 23, 1906, W. R. Bruce and S. Aycock purchased the property and the gin was first mentioned in their deed. John Guitler, Jr. obtained one half interest in the property the same year, making the purchase from J. T. Crim of Tarrant county who had made a deal with Bruce and Aycock.

Meanwhile, Derling had acquired some property in Coahoma which he sold to Crim on Aug. 22, 1906, and the description noted that the property was to be used for a gin site.

So apparently, a gin was erected in Coahoma at about the same time the first gin went into operation in Big Spring, or possibly a few months later.

75 Pct. Of Farms Have Electricity

Modern conveniences are not so few and far between in the rural areas of Howard county.

With the aid of Rural Electrification Administration, approximately 75 per cent of the farms have electricity.

Compress Has Served Section For 26 Years

Howard county had established itself firmly enough at a cotton producing center by 1923 to justify construction of a compress and storage facilities for crops in this area.

The West Texas Compress and Warehouse Co., now located in the northwestern part of the city has been in continuous operation since that year, and until a few years ago when it was purchased by the present owner, R. F. Shoemaker, one of the founders, was associated with the installation.

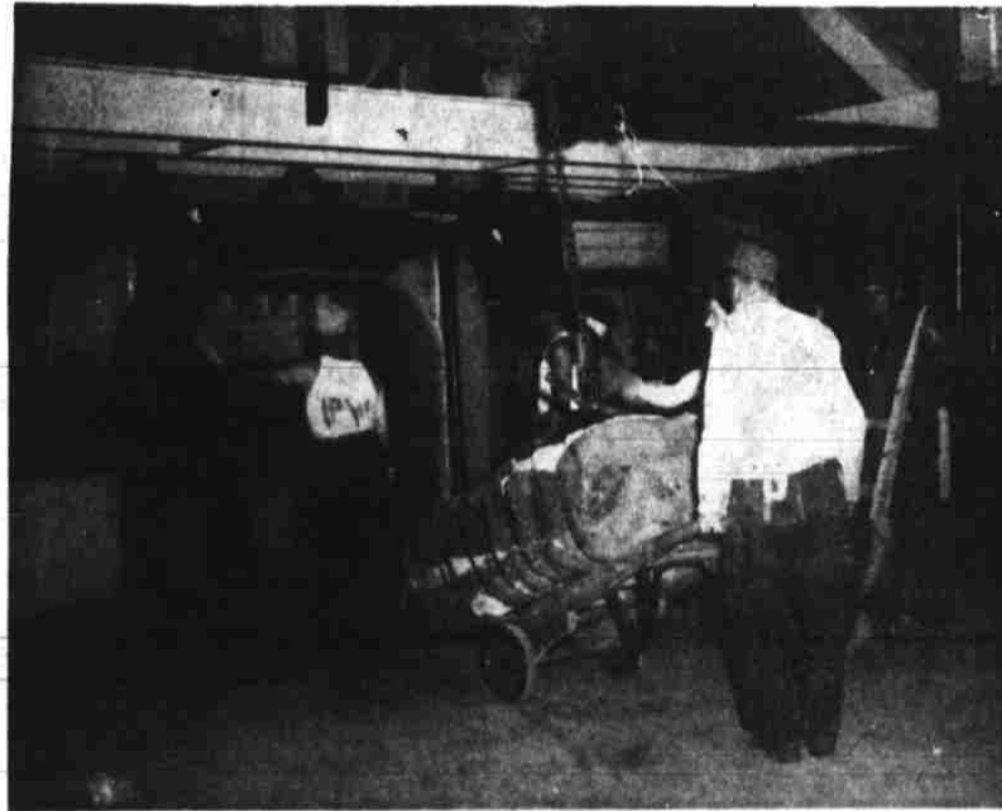
The Compress was originally located near the T&P yard east of the railroad shops, but was moved to its present location after a disastrous fire some 12 years ago. R. T. Piner, local banker, was associated with the compress during its early operation.

At present the West Texas Compress and Warehouse Co. serves Martin, Midland and Howard counties with facilities for compressing and storing cotton. In addition, transient cotton from farther west Texas and parts of New Mexico are hauled here to be compressed in transit.

Warehouses are maintained for storing 40,000 bales of cotton. During the harvest season, however, warehouse facilities usually are over-taxed for brief periods and outside emergency storage is used temporarily.

The establishment can accommodate 60,000 bales in its buildings and grounds.

1849



JACK IRONS, Manager

Serving The Cotton Industry In West Texas Since 1923

Cotton, long the king of agriculture in Texas, has figured prominently in transition of the "big spring" territory. Snow white fields today — planted, cultivated and even harvested by modern mechanical equipment — demonstrate the progress made by the cotton industry. We are proud of the fact that our facilities have been a part of this industry in West Texas for 26 years.

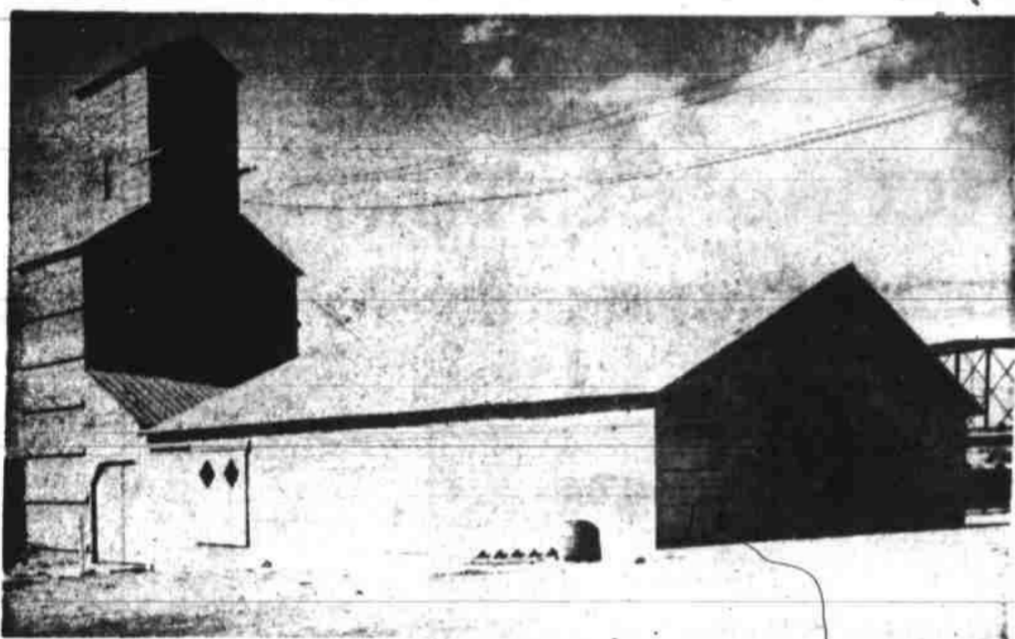
West Texas Compress & Warehouse

Big Spring, Texas
JACK IRONS, Mgr.

1949

OUR PART IN The Big Spring Story

1849



Tucker - McKinley Grain Elevator Company

First grains were produced in Howard county long before we established a business, but in a large sense we pioneered in bringing stability to the grain market for this area.

In the early day a producer fed all the grain and forage he could raise to his milk, beef and work stock. But with the coming of the tractor and the trend toward diversifying crop production to include more grain acreage, producers found themselves in a peculiar position.

There was no regular market for grain. Unlike a bale of cotton that could be turned to money at any time, grain more frequently went begging. There were no standard quotations. Uncertainty of the market discouraged farmers.

Our first aim was to provide a market to which the producer could bring his grain at any season of the year and obtain prices based on the day to day quotations of the major markets. Thus, for the first time, real stability was brought to grain markets.



1949

Not content, we also have turned our attention to another venture — pioneering in a sense. A long felt need in this area, we believe, is the use of home-grown feeds in the manufacture of quality products. Accordingly, we installed the most modern of equipment for the precise compounding of all types of poultry feeds, high protein dairy feeds, and other rations for livestock. Wherever possible, we use choice grains and materials produced in this area. Knowing we have to live with our products, we seek to make them the best.

To complete our services to the agriculturalists of this area we maintain at all times large stocks of certified and tested seeds — combine maize, favorites such as goose-neck milo, hegari, cane, regular and sweet sudan, wheat, oats, barley, rye and other grains which produce here.

We are grateful for the support given us in our endeavor to establish a grain headquarters for the area. We believe that the field is destined to become even more important in agriculture of this section. We intend to match our Faith with Works.

MEMBER TEXAS GRAIN DEALERS ASSOCIATION

Tucker - McKinley Grain Elevator Co.

First At Lancaster

• ALL FEEDS GUARANTEED •

Big Spring, Texas

13 PLANTS SERVE PRODUCERS

County Has Gin Facilities For 65,000 Bales A Year

A crop of 85,000 bales of cotton could be handled by the 13 Howard county gins in a normal ginning season, Durward Lester, county agent, estimated. Record cotton production for the county was 1937 when 50,000 bales were ginned. "The average gin in the county could handle about 5,000 bales," Lester said. "We have some of the most modern gins in the entire country. Output would be limited only by the length of the harvest season."

Of the 13 gins in the county, four are in Big Spring, two are located at Coahoma, three are at Knott, one each are situated at Luther, and Vincent, and two are located at Fairview.

Howard county gins are about equally divided between the four and five stand sizes, according to the county agent. The five stand gins can handle from 100 to 125

bales daily, while the four stand plants can gin approximately 80 to 100 bales in a day.

A crew of from eight to 10 men is required to operate a gin, and during the rush season, at least two such crews are maintained. Total annual payroll for gin crews in the county would probably exceed \$100,000.

Typical of the larger, five stand gins in Howard county is the Co-op Gin and Supply company, an organization owned co-operatively by farmers of the area.

The Co-op gin has five 80-saw stands and can separate lint from the seed of about seven or eight bales each hour. Alvin Bates, manager, estimated. The big gin handled 3,400 bales of cotton in 1948 and 4,000 the year before, Bates said.

Two crews of 10 men each are maintained to operate the co-operatively owned gin during the fall

rush seasons, while the manager and bookkeeper work throughout the year. Payroll last year for the concern was \$17,000.

Other gins in the county, their managers and locations are the Planters Gin, Pete Buchanan, Big Spring; Farmers Gin, Haley Haynes, Big Spring; Guitar Gin, Ray Smith, Big Spring; J. M. Meek and Son Gin, Jim Meek, Fairview; Lomax Gin, DeWitt Shive, Coahoma; Guitar gin, Bill Layfield, Coahoma; Paymaster gin Knott, Guitar Gin, J. D. McGregg, Knott; Vincent Co-op gin, Sam Cook, Vincent; Planters Gin, Knott; and Planters Gin, Luther.

HALF OF LAND IS TERRACED

Since 1937, almost one-half of the cropland in Howard county has been terraced, with untold benefits to the land, in all, 80,000 acres has been so treated. That terraced land stabilizes the farm economy of the county is an established fact.

Hundreds of livestock watering places have been established by the farm program, accomplished largely through funds provided through the AAA, in the past dozen years, earthen dams as well as water walls.

In the drought year of 1934, livestock had to be shipped away or slaughtered, but cattlemen have been able to weather the more recent dry years because of the pasture improvement.

Three-fourths of the animal rainfall in the Big Spring area normally falls during the growing season.

FIGURES SAME SINCE '29

Little Gains Made In Dairy Industry

Howard county dairying, never too strong an agricultural factor, has remained fairly static for the past 20 years.

As of Aug. 1, 1949, Howard county was producing something like 3,000 gallons of milk a day from more than 1,500 cows in production. The figure might be nearer 3,400 gallons per day, depending upon the percentage of non-dairy cows in production.

Butterfat produced ranged from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds per day. At this rate the annual production might be computed at around 1,100,000 gallons per year. This would compare with 1,082,000 in 1939, according to the U. S. census, and 1,132,600 in 1934. Census figures for 1929 production are not listed, but the number of cows in that year (2,559) is comparable to the estimated 3,000 now.

In 1934 there were 3,620 milk cows, a peak figure for the county. This was well ahead of the 2,494 in 1929. But, the variance in production indicated that average per cow had come up in those five years.

Production per animal still remains one of the weak spots. Based on figures supplied by Banner Creamery, the major local purchaser, producing cows for dairies are averaging only about two gallons per day. Butterfat, quoting again from Banner records, ranges from 3.7 to 4.8 per cent, an average

of 4.5 per cent.

Nineteen Banner producers had 814 cows in herds as of Aug. 1. Of this number, 613 were in production. It was presumed that this ratio held good over the county. This means that one-third are out of production. That brings up another shortcoming in Howard county milk production. Too many producers breed their cattle to come fresh at approximately the same time.

Low production per animal is reflected in breeding—or lack of it. There is not a registered dairy herd in the county. There are only a handful of registered bulls. Among dairy herds, County Agent Durward Lester reported 10 head were predominantly Jersey with 422 head in production. Two herds with 71 were Holstein; five with Jersey and Holstein had 331; two with Holstein and Shorthorn had 28. Four herds, with 95 milking cows, were so mixed up that it was impossible to say what they were.

Further, the sire problem was a polyglot. Eight bulls in use were Jersey, seven Holstein, two each

each Guernsey, Hereford and Brahms. Only four dairies used the same breed of bulls as its cows. That didn't offer hope for improvement.

One other factor has mitigated against dairying or home production. It is feed. Operators largely feed commercial feeds. While they have made it in years of heavy war and post-war demand, the future is uncertain. Lack of fresh pasture is the crucial point. Some believe that greater use of trench ensilage might be part of the answer. Others see some hope in irrigated pastures. The latter is limited by underground water conditions, however.

Lester anticipates a revival in milk cows. With a sharp reduction of cotton acreage coming up in 1950, he thinks many farmers will turn to small scale dairying as a means of supplementing income. It may be a case of necessity to make a living, he said. He still sees the need for better breeding.

Local Packing Concerns Compete Successfully With Giant Firms

The nationally-known packing houses, which do multi-million dollar business annually, at one time had the trade in the smaller communities all to themselves.

Such is no longer the case. Smaller, home owned concerns, who do

strictly a localized business, flourish in Big Spring and in other cities of similar size. The smaller packers have found they can successfully compete with the giants of the industry in service and supply, as well as in prices.

Farmers Seek Best Type Of Grain Sorghum

The selection of a well adapted variety of grain sorghum for the Howard county soil and climatic conditions has been one of the major problems facing farmers of the area for a number of years.

The small packer must be an alert individual who not only can do a professional job on the cattle and hogs routed through the concern, then wholesale it to the distributor. He must constantly be on the lookout for choice beefs and pork, as well. He cannot long stay in business unless he matches his rivals in good grades of meat.

Local auction sales supply several of the packing houses here with meat. The packers either make it a point to be on hand when a sale takes place or hire some one to bid for them.

It is universally known that it requires a lot of experience to properly butcher a cow or a hog once it has been killed. The carcass must be skinned, bled properly and cut up in the appointed manner.

Practically all of the physical being of the animal is put to use, from the skin to the hooves and entrails. The packer must see to it all portions of the animal are marketed, in order to show a profit.

The skins are salted to prevent decomposition and attack by insects, stored and periodically sold to manufacturers who specialize in leather goods. There is usually a ready market for that portion of the cow.

Meat is a highly perishable commodity, unless retained in a cold storage compartment. For that reason, all local packers maintain huge storage units, freezing apparatus of which is checked periodically to insure its production of cold temperatures.

A portion of the meat butchered here leaves town but not much of it. The bigger packers who purchase stock here usually buy in on the hoof and do their own butchering.

The price of beef and pork, of course, varies with the cost of the animals on the hoof, and it can vary a great deal in the course of a year.

Most local packing houses are equipped with the best in modern equipment, including electrically-operated saws, heating racks, and weiner machines. Providing the outer skin for a weiner, incidentally, takes an expert and experienced hand and requires the undivided attention of the attendant.

The great American public loves its meat, consumes more pork and beef than any other people in the world. It also eats more meat during the fall and winter. The local packers have learned such through years of experience. For that reason, the establishments here always gird for longer working hours when paradoxically, the days get shorter.

Combine milo 7078, a new variety being tried extensively for the first time this year, may be the answer to the problem, according to County Agent Durward Lester. A few acres of the new maize was planted in the county last year and showed considerable promise with the few demonstrators.

Prior to the introduction of the 7078 milo, farmers had concentrated on the Cap Rock and Plainsman combine milos for the majority of their grain sorghum production. In 1948, 70,000 acres of milo were combined for a total yield of 38 million pounds—an average of 500 pounds to the acre.

Acreage for 1949 was considerably lower at 40,000, according to the county agent.

Hegari remained the chief bundle feed in the county last season, 20,000 acres of the feed averaging 350 bundles per acre for a total yield of seven million bundles, Lester said.

"As far as milo is concerned, the tendency for the past eight years has been to grow crops that could be harvested mechanically," Lester declared. "Consequently, farmers have planted more than 90 per cent of their sorghums in the varieties that could be combined."

Though the Cap Rock variety normally has a heavier yield per acre, farmers have favored the Plainsman milo for this area, he said. Reason for this is that the Cap Rock requires from five to 10 days longer in which to mature than the Plainsman.

In spite of the fact that the Cap Rock maize has shown more progress than any other combine variety in the county, even it does not produce as did the old Goose Neck maize, the county agent asserted.

"Farmers would go back to the old varieties immediately if it were not for the labor problem involved in their harvest," he said.



OLIVER BEGINS SECOND CENTURY

OF SERVICE TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURE

The Oliver Corporation marks the beginning of its Second Century with a fleet of new tractors of advanced design—Model 66, 77, 88 line of fine Oliver Tractors. The Oliver Corporation believes that constant research resulting in product improvement is vital to continued success. For 100 years Oliver has continued to grow. Today Oliver boasts of seven factories located in several states.

Covington-Oliver Begins Third Year

Of Service To West Texas Agriculture

Covington-Oliver Implement Company begins its third year in Big Spring with a complete line of Oliver Farm Machinery. In addition the firm maintains a complete stock of replacement parts for Oliver equipment. A complete shop staffed by experienced mechanics is maintained at Covington-Oliver Implement Company to take care of all Oliver Equipment in this territory.

announcing
the new OLIVER
ROW CROP 88

1949

Complete Repair Service
And Parts
For Your Oliver Implements

Covington-Oliver Implement Co.

W. B. POSEY

LAMESA HIGHWAY - PHONE 156

M. R. COVINGTON



STOCK PONDS — Water has long been a West Texas problem for ranchers as well as farmers. Steadily, this worry has been reduced in Howard county. Scores of small tanks have been improved on draws and near scattered windmills. These trap millions of gallons of water formerly lost or poorly utilized. Not only has the practice carried farmers through drought periods, it also has reduced loss of meat from cattle in long marches to water. Even water from wells can be better used. E. W. (Bud) Flanagan, above, 19 miles southeast, fenced in his pond to keep the cattle out. As a result, stock gets clear water from automatically controlled tanks.

Impressive Record Shown By HD Clubs

Using as its main theme "the promotion of progress in the home and farm life," the first Home Demonstration work in Howard county was begun in 1929.

Since that time, eight Home Demonstration clubs have been organized in the sixteen communities in the county. These communities include clubs in Knott, Highway, Fairview, Moore, Vealmoor, Luther, Vincent Center Point, R-Bar, Hartwells, Elbow, Overton, Lomax, Coshoma, Midway and Forsan. The clubs total 135 members.

There are eight 4-H clubs with an aggregate of 150 members and there is not a farm home in the county that has not been influenced by the Extension Service program.

Serving as the head of this Extension program is the county home demonstration agent and the Howard County Home Demonstration Council. This council is composed of 24 members. These are appointed by the eight Home Demonstration clubs and they are responsible to the county home demonstration agent and to the clubs they represent. The main object of the Council is to "develop leadership and to forward and extend home demonstration work among both women and girls in all parts of the county."

Among the objectives of the county home demonstration club is that of Home Marketing. Through the HD club, ten families in Howard county take an active part in the marketing program. The total annual value of their sale is estimated at \$2,000. Their marketable products are eggs. Those families sell an average of 4,000 annually.

Another objective of HD club work is to instruct and improve the management of the home. During 1948, women demonstrators developed 18 demonstrations and girls developed eight demonstrations. There were 18 homemakers who applied work simplification methods to their household duties and there were 802 families helped with their income tax problems, outlook information and buying problems. A total of 130 persons were given training by adult leaders and 135 4-H members were given training by 4-H leaders.

Twenty women throughout the county cooperated with the landscape improvement course. In the past year, there were 100 shade trees planted and growing and 300 shrubs planted and growing. Twelve outdoor living rooms were arranged or furnished and 60 pieces of recreation equipment were added.

Still another goal of the Home Demonstration club is that of making and improving clothing. There were 1,000 garments made by Howard county farm women during '48. In the dress department alone there were 650 dresses made by club members and 250 made by 4-H club girls. There were 20 new clothing storages built and 30 closets remodeled and improved. Twenty families in the county improved their sewing equipment and arrangement and 18 families improved their ironing equipment.

Results in home dairying during the past year indicated that there were two demonstrators and two cooperators. As a result two families improved their butter making practices and 20 families began to use chlorine and washing powders to disinfect their milk utensils. Ten families in the county used seam-

less milk pails and strainers with cotton discs.

Another objective of the HD club is food preparation and its preservation. As a result of these courses, 120 rural families in Howard county are preparing meals by the Texas Food Standard. Twenty families have improved their eating habits and 40 families have improved their methods of preparing vegetables and fruits. Fifty families have improved their preparation of meats.

One hundred and twenty families now own pressure cookers according to the 1948 survey. Ninety families in the county own home freezing units. During last year, there were 10,000 quarts of fruit canned and 5,000 quarts of vegetables. Twenty families alone cured 2,000 pounds of meat.

Rural Home Improvement Moves Swiftly

From the sod houses of a century ago, to the rough box houses made of siding to the veritable show places of today—

In few fields has the progress of the times been more evidenced than in the improvement of rural homes. Recent figures alone make the story dramatic. At the present, 90 per cent of all rural homes in Howard county have electricity. No less than 764 homes have butane units to supply heating, cooking and freezing appliances.

During 1948, 34 new dwellings were constructed on farms. Fifty other farm families remodeled and renovated houses or barns. Nineteen homes installed water systems, 15 put in private sewage disposal facilities. Heating units have been installed in 12 homes. No less than 120 farm homes have provided new storage space, including room for food products and for personal-item storage. Approximately 25 home owners have made improvements to kitchens.

Yard improvement has been undertaken by 74 farm families, and of this number 18 represented intensive landscaping programs. If all adds up to more conveniences, more beauty around the farm home. And it is all in sharp contrast to conditions of a few decades ago, when wood was the fuel, kerosene lamp the lighting fixture, a well in the yard (or a barrel) was the water supply; and a barren stretch of ground was the yard. More comfort has been the theme, but practical and functional living has not been overlooked on the West Texas farm.

Records encompass 39 varieties, of which 10 have been planted a decade or more. These range from fast maturing short-staples to those with longer staples and stronger pulling qualities. Yields of cotton are based on percentage of A. D. Mebane for the same year.

Cotton Varieties Checked At Farm

Yields of various varieties of cotton are kept at the U. S. Experiment Farm.

Records encompass 39 varieties, of which 10 have been planted a decade or more. These range from fast maturing short-staples to those with longer staples and stronger pulling qualities. Yields of cotton are based on percentage of A. D. Mebane for the same year.



RURAL HOMEMAKING — Keeping rural homelife in pace with physical advancement agriculture is the problem faced by Margaret Christie, right, Howard county home demonstration agent. This is done through a variety of programs. One includes 4-H club girl projects, for which Miss Christie is pinning a county gold star award on Marie Petty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Petty. Home demonstration work, carried on with the aid of scores of rural women, has many accomplishments to its credit. Among them are home beautification, home renovation and improvement, better kitchens, living rooms and bedrooms. Food conservation and sewing are other fields. Every year HD women have achievement day tours. The 4-H club girls have their own style show. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

Feed Preserved For Ten Years Through Use Of Trench Silos

The preservation of silage in trench silos is a fairly common practice among Howard county stockmen. Fifty-one of the storage trenches were used last year.

Hegari and sweet sorghums are the most universally used for silage stored in this manner, according to County Agent Durward Lewter, with the total amount stored in the county being about equally divided between the two varieties.

"Until the last year or so, hegari was the predominant feed used for silage," Lewter declared, "but more recently farmers and stockmen have found that the sweet sorghums ferment and make a superior feed."

Average size of the trench silos used in this area is about 25,000 cubic feet, the county agent said. About 750,000 pounds of silage can be stored and cured in a silo of this capacity.

Storage of the silage in the trench form of silo is made while the feed is still green. When removed during winter months it forms a valuable substitute for green pastures.

Silage is either cut up or placed in the open trench in the form of bundles. As it is placed in the hole, layers are packed as the

storage process progresses. The silage is watered regularly and thoroughly during the packing process to insure proper curing of the feed.

When the trench is filled with green feed, a layer of dirt, usually about 12 inches thick, is placed over it, completely sealing off the outside air. The silage is fed by opening one end of the silo and cutting out the silage as it is needed.

Feed stored in this manner will keep for a number of years. As long as the top layer of dirt remains on the silage completely sealing it off from the outside air, the feed will not spoil.

Silage stored in trenches in 1937 was fed cattle belonging to the Wilson brothers of near Luther 10 years later in 1947, Lewter said. George White on the Martin-Howard line, found 10-year feed in his silo that same year possessed most of its original succulence. In drought years the trench silo frequently has proven a life saver.

Plowing under of green manure crops of cowpeas has not appreciably affected the average yield of crops in Howard county, according to U. S. Experiment Farm tests.

Most Produce For Home Use

Although Howard county definitely is not a "truck crop" region, some of its first settlers might be surprised if it were possible for them to view some of the fruits and vegetables grown for home consumption.

Despite the fact few native trees and plants produce edible fruits, varieties of certain types that are usually associated with less arid sections have been adapted to the county's climate and soil.

As early as the first World War Howard countians were raising a

few watermelons, peaches, plums, etc., but that was about the extent of their fruit and vegetable efforts. New small acreages of peas, tomatoes, beans, onions and other similar products are grown, chiefly for use in the homes. A few growers produce such items for sale, however.

This phase of the county's agriculture program experienced considerable progress during World War II when "Victory Gardens" were promoted. Many rural families had made a practice of cultivating vegetable gardens in prior years, however, and many of the products were canned for home consumption during the winter.

The extension service and other agencies have encouraged more home production of fruits and vegetables on the farms.

IRRIGATION — Utilization of water from heavy wells in separated belts has brought a new wrinkle to agriculture in this area. In the Howard-Martin conservation district, nearly 5,000 acres have been subjected to irrigation. Use of spray systems (above) has become popular. This is particularly so for irrigated pasture. Rotated grazing on a few acres intensely watered frequently results in carrying as many livestock as several sections of range land.

Century of Progress

WELCOME
To Our
Centennial Celebrations
October 2 to 8

Our faith in Big Spring and Howard County through the years has not been in vain. Today as we look upon the accomplishments of Big Spring we are proud to have been a part of its history.

We are proud of the many friends we have made throughout the years.

GUITAR GIN

★ 1849 The BIG SPRING STORY 1949 ★



1936 John Davis Feed Store 1949

Second At Benton Street

YOUR STORE WITH THE CHECKERBOARD SIGN

Big Spring, Texas



IT CAN HAPPEN HERE — Erosion, the destructive monster of agriculture, can happen here. Above, blowing sand has laid waste to a field and all but buried a rural school house in central Howard county. Below, an untreated field near Stanton spills soil overflows, laden with fertile top soil, following a four inch rain. Conservationists are attacking this loss effectively. Stubble, crop residue and cover crops are reducing wind erosion. Terraces, blocked at ends, contour furrows and increased organolead matter are cutting water erosion and holding moisture on land for crop production.

Nearly 1,000 Have Gone Into Soil Saving

In eight years of operation, 931 farmers and ranchers have applied conservation to 879,873 acres in this district. This is the record of the Martin-Howard Soil Conservation district. Effective operation of the district dates to June of 1941. Since then the nearly 1,000 landowners have received assistance in planning and applying a conservation program. Among practices involved were cover crops, crop residues, chisel plowing, sub-surface tillage, terracing, contour farming, range improvement, stock tanks, and seeding of range and pasture. District cooperators built terraces to help protect their land from washing and hold water on their fields. Stretched end to end, the terraces constructed would reach from Texarkana to El Paso three times over. The cooperators also farmed 175,000 acres on the contour to help save soil and water. They protected their land from blowing and washing with almost 50,000 acres of cover crops. They left crop residues on 176,000 acres as a protection to the land and to improve the soil by adding organic matter. Loaded on two-ton trucks, this amount of crop stubble would reach from Big Spring to Dallas. Ranchers improved the grass cover on more than 745 sections of range land. They built 141 stock tanks to improve distribution of grazing on their pastures. The discovery of irrigation water in the western part of the district started a new phase in district operations. In the past 12 months, 60 district cooperators received assistance in the planning and application of conservation irrigation systems on their farms. The conservation measures planned and applied by district cooperators are based on the needs of the land. Farmers and ranchers have learned that any one measure, alone, is not enough to get permanent protection and improvement of their land. Fields with terraces and contour rows will continue to blow and wash without soil building crops, cover crops, crop residues, and good tillage practices to improve the condition of the soil.



REVIVED RANGES — Ranchers are attempting to restore ranges to semblance of virgin productivity. Old timers tell of knee and waist-high grasses. Over-grazing erased this happy state. Now many ranchers, like O. D. O'Daniel, above, are giving pastures a rest. O'Daniel, who ranches southeast of Coahoma, kept cattle out of a side oats grama patch for two months. The recovery was little short of remarkable. Ranchers also are reseeding many of the better grasses to revive their ranges.

Better Ranges Mean Greater Meat Output

Conservation ranching, now the exception rather than the rule, is aiming at cheaper meat production and restored ranges. Increasing numbers of ranchers have begun to "read" their ranges. Early day reserves of luxuriant grasses are gone. Instead, many areas have been denuded. This has led bankers in some quarters to inquire about grass rather than stock in making loans. Grass as a collateral is beginning to rank ahead of livestock. Through assistance of the Martin-Howard soil conservation district and aid of the SCS ranchers are learning fundamentals of grass production. They are learning importance of daily marginal decisions. Experience of local ranchers is a case in point. Thirty head to the section normally returned a 75 per cent calf crop averaging 350 pounds by Nov. 1. This means 7,875 pounds of beef per section valued at \$1,732. Based on safe use of grass, stocking was reduced to 22 head per section. Calf crop increased to 95 per cent with a calf weight of 450 pounds of 8,500 in the aggregate as of Nov. 1. Value was \$1,581. Thus with eight less breeding cows per section, 675 pounds more beef had been produced for \$148 net gain. Besides, ranges were still in good condition. So far 120 cooperating ranchers have made temporary improvement on half a million acres of range land in the district. One of the lessons already learned is that a dry year is not as bad as it might seem, nor a wet one as good, under conservation procedure. The job is to get good covers of high grade grass back on the range for the cheapest gain livestock can make. Spring, Joe Carter, Garden City, and Frank Loveless, Coahoma. Although, under district philosophy, the job is one for society and bigger than one agency, the board has centered on making land-owners conscious of their trusteeship of the soil. When that happens, the district is in a position to furnish technical assistance.

HAD SURPLUS PROBLEM IN '30's

Federal Farm Program Now Emphasizes Conservation

The first time the Agriculture Adjustment Agency made its presence felt in Howard was in the bleak year of 1933, the same time the agency started functioning nationally. The AAA was set up originally to adjust crops and livestock production in order to do away with surpluses, which threatened to undermine the economy of the land. A "plow up program," wherein farmers were asked to destroy up to 50 percent of their cotton in order to dispose of huge surpluses that had accumulated, was introduced to Howard county growers in the summer and fall of 1933. The Federal government assured the farmers they would be reimbursed for the destroyed cotton acreage. The following year, Howard county became gripped in a severe drought and both water and feed became scarce. The AAA stepped in and purchased the excess livestock, slaughtered the unfit animals and shipped the others to eastern ranges. From 1934 through '36, farmers entered into a volunteer contract with the Federal government through the AAA to reduce basic crops such as cotton, corn, and wheat. This served to do away with troublesome excesses and, at the same time, allowed the farmers to grow feed and forage on the "reduced" acres for livestock. The government paid the growers for this reduction, thus helping the farmers to weather the great depression. Some columnists and commentators still refer sarcastically to "plowing under crops and slaughtering stock" but, to thousands of farmers on the very verge of bankruptcy, this program was a boon that in some cases staved off foreclosure until recovery began in the late '30's. In 1936, the U. S. Supreme Court invalidated the Farm Program and it became necessary to write a new one that would conform to the constitution. This was accomplished and amended in 1938, is now known as the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1938. We still have this program largely in force, with a few additional amendments. Beginning about 1937, emphasis on the AAA program was shifted from crop control to conservation of the soil. In 1943, crop control was dropped altogether and, since that time, an immense amount of conservation work has been administered by the AAA and has been paid for, at least in part, by the Federal funds through that agency. For example, in the depression year of 1938, more than \$450,000 was paid to farmers in benefit payments in Howard county. That averages out to about \$500 a family. It is to be remembered that was during the period when a dollar was worth about twice as much as it is today. These payments were made because certain soil building practices had been carried out. This program helped farmer and merchant alike to stem the swift tide of the depression. No account of the AAA Farm program would be complete without mentioning two entirely different projects undertaken and carried out at different times. The first was the cotton stamp program activated in 1937, which made it possible for farm families to obtain cotton goods in return for a further cotton acreage reduction. This helped farm families to obtain needed goods at a time when the merchants' shelves were filled, yet there were no buyers. The second program referred to as the Federal Crop Insurance plan. Thousands of acres of cotton were insured by farmers in 1943, '45 and '46. The insurance program is not in operation in Howard county at the present time, but the experience and data obtained from the plan is of great value and, no doubt, crop insurance will ultimately become an integral part of any future farm program. The AAA has blazed the way in the recent agricultural revolution in many ways, making farmers more conservation minded, more progressive in every way. To illustrate, the AAA was not only advocating deferred grazing as early as 1936, but was assisting ranchmen in carrying out this practice by benefit payments offered by Federal aid. That the AAA pioneered and pushed such practices as cover crops, green manure crops and deep breaking of sandy cropland—the latter practice has literally revolutionized farming in sandy land area of this area—is well known.



CONSERVATION LEADERS — Directing affairs of the Martin-Howard Soil Conservation district for nearly 1,000 land owners are five men. All applications and practices submitted to the district are reviewed by the board in monthly sessions. Left to right, supervisors are Warren Skaggs, Midland chairman, Frank Loveless, Coahoma, secretary, Joe Carter, Garden City, Edmund Tom, Stanton and Edgar Phillips, Big Spring.

Nearly Two Million Linear Feet Of Terracing Measured In County

More than \$35,000 in federal government funds has been allocated by the AAA to Howard county farmers and ranchers for soil conservation work since the first of the year. A total of \$26,192.97 of that amount has been set aside for terracing. The list of farm operators doing this type of work is too long to list here. In all, 1,748,198 linear feet of terracing has been accomplished or is being done within the county. Since less than two-thirds of the year has expired, one can look for a total of around 3,000,000 linear feet of such work to be undertaken before 1950. Terracing land where it is needed has always been regarded by thinking people as the most essential soil conservation measure, since all other projects would be futile until terracing is done. Much of the ranch or rangeland conservation work has centered on the drilling of water wells for better distribution of livestock water, construction of earthen dams and elimination of intruder plants from rangeland, such as mesquite, prickly pear and cedar. Much work has already been done along these lines. Among ranchers who have enlisted the assistance of federal funds for such practices are Fred W. White, H. H. Wilkinson, E. E. Martin, Roy Franklin, Kyle Miller, Dave Christian, Mrs. Lenora Flanagan, Jerry Buchanan and L. M. Anderson. One conservation practice that has just caught on here in recent years is deep plowing sandy cropland. This practice has literally revolutionized farming on deep sandy areas. Lush crops are growing where none or almost none grew before. Some using technique are L. M. Newton, Jeff Cross, Don Capanaky. More than 2,000 acres of real sandy land received this deep breaking treatment this year and received assistance in the amount of \$2,950.75. This year, for the first time, farmers of Howard county were given the opportunity to chisel their land as a conservation measure with assistance through the AAA. Only 56 farmers carried out this practice as the spring rains made it unnecessary if not impossible to properly carry out this operation. On the subject of new methods of soil treatment, many farmers are re-seeding old fields to permanent grass. This practice is encouraged by the local AAA through payments around 70 per cent of the seed required. J. E. Norris and Jeff Painter are among those who have completed this practice recently. In order to encourage leaving trash and stubble on the land, the AAA will make payment to every farmer who leaves a 10 inch stubble of grain sorghum or sudan on the ground until January 1, 1950. This stubble will not be grazed.

STARTED EIGHT YEARS AGO

Martin-Howard Unit Pioneer Soil Conservation District

Farmers and ranchers in the Martin-Howard soil conservation district were among the first in the state to organize. The booklet prepared in 1941 on district objectives says that the district was the first to petition the state conservation board for district confirmation following enactment of the state district law in 1939. O. F. Griffin, then Howard county agent, may well be termed "father of the district," for it was largely through his efforts that the hearings and objectives were compiled. Too, Griffin, one of the earliest state extension agents, had pioneered conservation measures from the time he arrived in 1933 until his retirement. District land owner named Joe Poindexter and Gordon Stone, Stanton, R. N. Adams, Ackery,

M. T. Koonce, Lenora, and E. T. O'Daniel, Coahoma, to the first board of supervisors.

Landowners set precedence in developing their own program. This they did in mapping a complete plan. They had a hand in development of the philosophy of a complete program founded on local problems in controlling soil erosion and land depletion. Committees were set up to work to shape up the physical, social, economic and historical aspects. County agents, AAA committeemen, vocational agriculture, federal land bank, Farm Home Administration and Soil Conservation service agencies were brought into the job for technical assistance. District operations, with only the supervisors having authority, started in June 1941. The full-time assistance of the SCS was requested to help land owners in applying and maintaining practices recommended by the district. The original district, which comprised Martin and Howard counties, the northwestern fourth of Glasscock and a tiny tip of Midland counties, was enlarged in 1942. Following a favorable landowner vote in 1942, Midland county's application for annexation was honored. District supervisors are named for a term of five years. Besides those on the original board, others who have served full or unexpired terms are R. L. Warren, Big Spring, L. H. Thomas, Fairview; Herd Midkiff, Midland; Earl Heald, Flower Grove. Present board consists of Warren Skaggs, Midland, Edmund Tom, Stanton, Edgar Phillips, Big



It's A Great Pleasure To Welcome You To Big Spring's Centennial Celebration

The story of Big Spring is one of pioneer spirit . . . of rugged stamina . . . of vision and hard work. Farmer's Gin Company came to Big Spring 21 years ago, and ever since has worked for Big Spring and Howard county's growth and development.

Today, it is with genuine pride that we join other citizens of Big Spring in welcoming you to our Centennial Celebration, October 2 to 8.

FARMER'S GIN

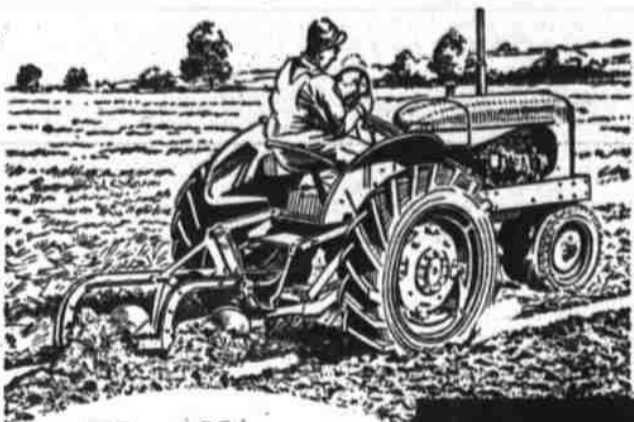
A. H. Haynes, Mgr.



1849

We Have All Had A Part

IN



**The New
WD TRACTOR**

Wheel treads can be adjusted instantly to desired row spacing with engine power.



Farm Equipment Company
Johnie and Shirley Walker



ALLIS-CHALMERS
SALES AND SERVICE

Walker Brothers Implement
Johnie and Carrol Walker

Massey-Harris



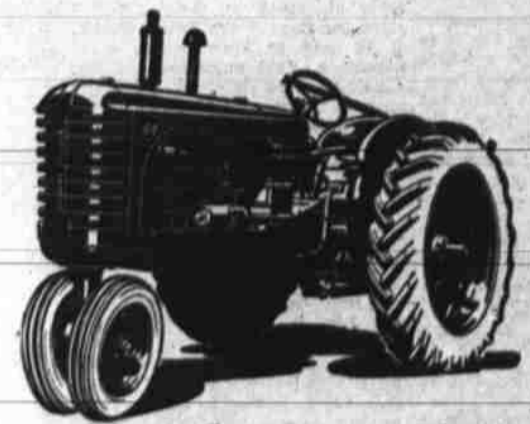
Founded by the late Leslie Walker, the Walker Bros. Implement company sold the first Allis-Chalmers machinery in this territory in 1935. The founder added the Massey-Harris line in 1941 and combined the two concerns a year before his death in 1942.

Johnie Walker, who had operated his own A-C business in Colorado City, succeeded his brother. He handled the combined implement business until January 1947. At that time Shirley Walker, a brother, joined to handle the Massey-Harris line. As farm machinery again became available from the factories, the management was separated. A new building was opened at 1109 E. 3rd to meet the increased demand for floor space for the company, now named Farm Equipment and dealing in the Massey-Harris line. This location proved unsatisfactory, though, and Farm Equipment is now operating in a new modern building on the Lamesa highway.

In January 1949, Carrol Walker, another brother, became associated with Johnie Walker under the partnership of Walker Bros. Implement company, continuing business in their original location at 205 N. E. 2nd.

All the brothers were born and reared on a farm 10 miles north of Big Spring. They have resided in this immediate vicinity all their lives. Until their entry into the implement business, all were actively engaged in farming. They still do some farming to maintain the practical touch.

This background has enabled them to deal understandingly with farm implement problems. It is reflected in the progressive increase in their business over the years. Trends of the first three-quarters of the year forecast the biggest year yet for Farm Equipment and for Walker Bros. Implement Companies.



MASSEY-HARRIS '44'

1949



SHIRLEY — JOHNIE — CARROL

The Walker Brothers Implement Dealers

205 North East 2nd

Lamesa Highway

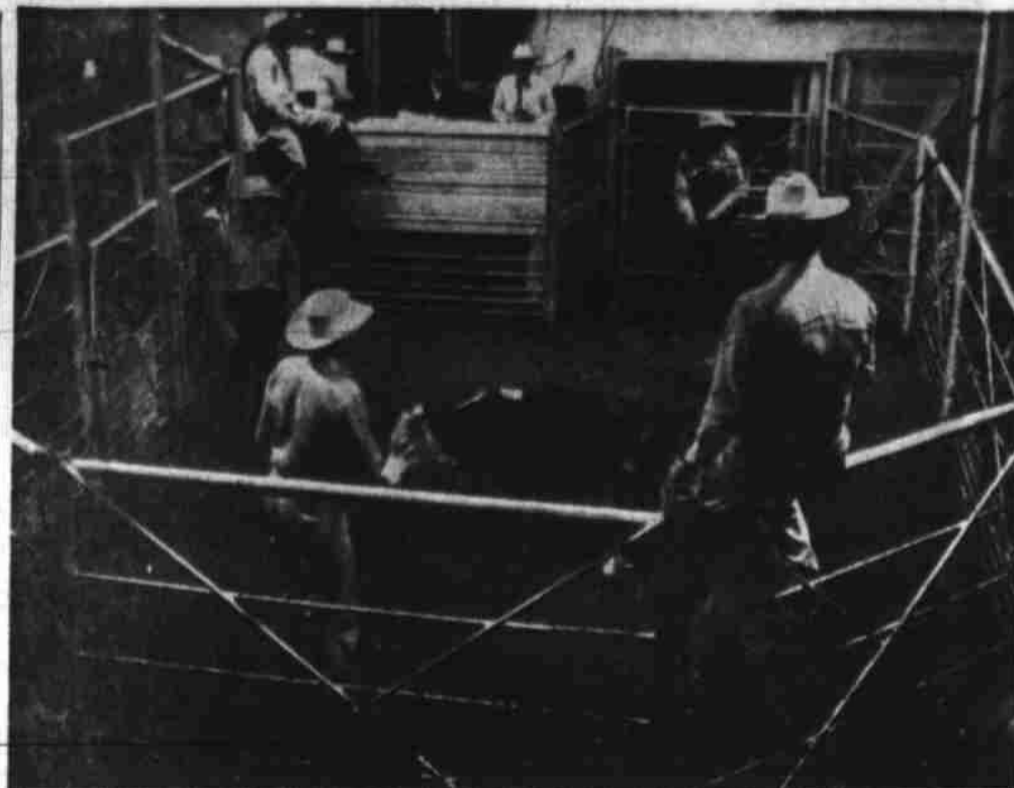
Horse Raisers Go For 'Class'

Raising horses has been a natural part of the cattle industry since its beginning in the Southwest, just as horses were essential to the operation of early cattle spreads.

Howard county, with its background of ranching, a climate especially suited to the breeding of horses, and native grasses that contain the minerals for building strong, clean-limbed animals, has long been associated with the industry.

Much of the credit for the starting and subsequent development of the breeding of sporting horses in Howard county may be given Webb Christian. A pioneer rancher in the area, he began importing pure bred stock almost a quarter century ago.

Webb Christian would travel over the western and middle western parts of the United States during the rating and show seasons. At the events he witnessed, he would select the top horses that he found, either returning them to his own ranch or turning them over to other ranchers in the area.



LIVESTOCK MARKET — Livestock, once the sole agricultural income, has boomed into increased importance with advent of auction sales. One of the auction rings, Big Spring Livestock Commission company, ran 25,000 head valued at more than three and a quarter million dollars, through in 1948 alone.

Half-Million Pounds Of Feed Handled Here

Eight Big Spring feed stores supply Howard county and area stockmen with approximately a half million pounds of commercial

feeds annually. Among the feeds distributed are grains, bran, range cubes, cottonseed cake and meal, and a mixed mash. Approximately 20 persons work the year round handling this feed for the retail outlets.

dairies, and poultry and beef-cattle raisers with the mixed feeds and grains. Dairy operators used about 90 per cent of the feed sold by the largest supplier, he reported.

UP TO 1,800 HEAD PER DAY

Livestock Auctions Climb To Multi-Million Enterprise

The livestock auction business in Big Spring has mushroomed into a million-dollar-a-year commerce, an industry which possibly puts as much money into circulation as West Texas more renowned trades, cotton and oil.

The local ring, known as the Big Spring Livestock Auction company owned and operated by A. L. Cooper and John Poe, is one of scores scattered throughout the Southwest which play no small part in supplying meat for the tables of the American family.

Col. Houston Glasson of Lamesa, helps the continuity of the show, which ordinarily begins around 12 noon and sometimes continues until after dark.

The stock can be paraded through the ring one at a time or in small groups. Ring men who locate themselves conspicuously within the ring and before the buyers, earn their keep by inspiring bids on the animals. The buyers, who sit in bleacher seats outside the ring or in comfortable chairs provided by the management, sometimes represent the big packing houses in Fort Worth and Kansas City.

ranchers started buying stocker cattle to rebuild their herds. Cooper and Poe made it a point to obtain as many such cattle as possible and give the cattlemen a charge to bid on them. It's always good business to give the buyers what they want.

Many things can influence the market in a year's time. Business may slump somewhat in the summer when the consumption of meat lessens. It picks up in the fall and remains heavy during the winter months.

Area Has Four Major Breeders Of Cottonseed

Breeding is not restricted to livestock in Howard county agriculture. Three registered breeders devote their energies to cotton breeding. They are F. E. Little, Sam Little, and E. L. Roman & Son (Odell). All produce the Sam Little Native Mebane strain.

Little developed this cotton into a registered product after a decade of experimentation, selection and stabilizing. The cotton is close jointed, stays well in the burr. In dry years it pulls 15-18th staple. In more reasonable years it will hit an inch and sometimes better.

The Quarterhorse and Palomino, a palomino-colored horse of the Quarter breed, has become a well established strain here. Breeders explain that Palomino is not a breed of animal but merely refers to color. It can be bred into any strain of horse.

On the other hand, Quarterhorse is a distinct breed. Stockily built, the Quarterhorse is especially adaptable to range and rodeo use. It is bred to run a quarter of a mile faster than any other horse.

Best known among the Quarterhorses of Howard county, have been Traveller, Yellow Jacket, One-Eyed Wagner, Sobre, Peter McQue and John Wolf.

More than a score of breeders, trainers, and fanciers take part in the development of sporting horses in Howard county. Among them are L. S. McDowell, L. I. Stewart, Bud Tucker, Frances Weeg, Charlie Creighton, John R. Dillard W. R. Davis, Jack Wilcox, Tom Roden, Roy Henderson, G. B. Stockton, Sam Wilkerson, H. H. Wilkerson.

A Century of Progress

1849 - 1949

In Big Spring

And 10 Years Of Progress at

BIG SPRING TRACTOR COMPANY

As Big Spring has grown... Big Spring Tractor Company has grown. Our objective has always been the rendering of a still greater service to our customers. We take pride in this service and the friendship of the farmers of West Texas.



COVER CROP — Reduction of wind erosion through cover crops is an innovation in agriculture in this area. Effect of fertilizing also is demonstrated. Albert T. Jordan, left, work unit conservationist for the Soil Conservation Service at Big Spring, stands in hairy vetch and abuzzi rye which had been phosphated. E. J. Hughes, district conservationist, stands in the same crop, planted the same day. It was not phosphated. The field is on the J. Y. Robb farm 12 miles southwest of Big Spring.



BIG SPRING TRACTOR CO.



PICTURES ON FRONT PAGE

Howard county agriculture is versatile—it encompasses a division between livestock, poultry and farming. These are divided among sheep, pork, beef, breeding, feeding, dairying, dry-land farming and some irrigation; manual labor and mechanized cultivation and harvest. (1) A handful of the thousands of head of sheep are driven into a corral for shearing. (2) Harvest hands dump bulging sacks of seed cotton into the wagon for a trip to the gin. (3) One of the few cotton irrigation projects is flooded for needed moisture. (4) Fat and fancy, a 4-H club calf is tied up preparatory to a show. (5) Part of 100 head of cattle in one dairy herd are locked in their stanchions while milkers are applied. (6) A choice butcher calf carcass, typical of scores processed here every month, is prepared for the chilling room. (7) Forage, which will help carry cattle through the late winter months, is stacked in the fields after cutting. (8) Pear trees bloom in the foreground with a background of blossoming peaches. (9) A four-row rig hurries through a cotton field with essential cultivation. (10) Pure bred Herefords exhibit good flesh against scenic panorama of the plateau country. (11) Hungry little porkers nuzzle greedily for a piece at the filling station. (12) Mixed but robust chickens, source of meat and eggs, gather for a welcome bite. (All Photos By Jack M. Haynes)



FOR A DRY DAY — Contrary to the adage of laying up for a "rainy day," farmers in this area are learning to store for a dry day. One means is the trench silo. Economical to construct because it involves only moving of dirt, it is easy to fill and use. Above, green ensilage is being chopped and blown into the trench. Machinery packs it down. When filled, the trench is covered over with dirt. Heat generated by the feed and lack of air preserves the product. Some trenches have been opened 10 years later, in drouth seasons when feed was short, and yielded succulent feed.

SLAUGHTER STARTED, CAUBLE CARRIED ON

Hereford Herd Development Makes High Mark In County

It is doubtful that few of his contemporaries ever dreamed that Col. C. C. Slaughter's famous Hereford bull, Sir Bredwell, was the first pioneer among a breed of cattle destined to replace the awkward Longhorn on Southwestern ranges. Sir Bredwell put in his appearance upon the vast Slaughter spread shortly before the turn of the century. Col. Slaughter paid \$5,000 for the registered, white-faced sire, and the animal represented an awesome spectacle for visitors on the Slaughter ranch. Today Howard county alone has more than a dozen ranchers who maintain pure-bred Hereford breeding herds and the red and white coloring shows on virtually all grade cattle raised and marketed in the county. The change was not wrought overnight, however. Actually the Hereford did not begin to really "catch on" in this section until more than a decade after the coming of Sir Bredwell, and almost a quarter of a century had elapsed before Howard county gained appreciable recognition for its registered Herefords. During those intervening years, other cattlemen of foresight who must have glimpsed the same vision into the future that Col. Slaughter apparently witnessed did some pioneering. They were the ranchers who eventually stamped Howard county permanently on the

Hereford map. An unusual portion of the Hereford's history in the county might be titled "The Cauble Story." The subject matter, of course, would deal with the famous herd of pure-bred Herefords that was assembled by the late Isaac Butler (Doc) Cauble. Cauble, who was active in the management of his ranch and farm southwest of Big Spring until his death early this year was possessed with the ambition to own the finest herd of pure-bred Herefords in this section. He attained such an accomplishment approximately a quarter of a century ago, and Cauble Herefords are known today wherever cattle are produced. The Cauble herd was built by the owner himself and his two sons, James, who preceded his father in death, and Rexie, who still operates the ranch and farm. They set out to give other people an opportunity to see Howard county Herefords in 1918. That year Cauble animals placed second, fourth, sixth and 10th in their respective classes at the Fort Worth show. A few years earlier they had started their herd, purchasing some pure-bred animals from W. R. Settles. The following year they exhibited the top senior calf at Fort Worth, and then returned in 1920 to see their junior calf receive similar honors. About that time A. B. Cook of

Montana was winning most of the major shows with his Panama strain of Herefords. So, when Beau Panama was named champion bull at the Oklahoma State fair, the Caubles made a purchase and brought the prize animal to their spread. They won other honors in 1923 and 1924, winning ribbons at Midland and Fort Worth. It was in 1925 and 1926, however, that the Caubles started the Anxiety Fourth herd that all but reached the peak. Many of the animals that went on the auction block at Gudgel and Simpson's dispersal sale in 1936 had been assembled and kept for almost a decade near Hereford, Texas. The Caubles laid the foundation for their famous herd at sales there, starting with two sires, Beau Diamond 10th and Beau Diamond 27th, both sons of Superior Diamond. By the late 20's, Herefords were "in" and the Caubles retired from the major show circuit. They were simply kept too busy supplying sires for commercial herds. Commercial cattle raisers were taking bulls from the Cauble ranch by the truck load. This practice enabled the Caubles to make rapid strides toward their goal. In selling large numbers of bulls to commercial cattlemen, they were able to "weed out" rapidly all animals that were not needed in building their Anxiety Fourth herd. Other fine breeding herds have

been developed in recent years, and by 1942 the Hereford breeding industry reached such proportions that it formed its own organization. Local Hereford men generally credit Leland Wallace and Sam Buchanan, who own fine herds in the northeast part of the county, with carrying the brunt of spade-work that led to organization of the Howard County Hereford Breeders Association. The organization sponsored its first sale in 1943, and since that time, as an annual event, the auction has been the source of herd improvement for ranches throughout the Southwest. Owners of pure-bred herds who are affiliated with the Howard County Hereford Breeders Association include R. E. Martin, John J. Phillips, R. H. Schaefer, Morgan Coates, Charlie Creighton, O. H. McAllister, Loy Acuff, Tom Roden, E. W. L. Max, H. D. Cowden, Rexie Cauble, Mrs. Pearl Cauble, Charlie Wolf, Alex Walker, C. A. Walker, Donald Lay, Wallace and Buchanan. That should be enough to indicate that the Hereford has found a home in Howard county. Fall and winter tillage in this area is almost essential to best yields of crops. Yields invariably have been less when only spring tillage has been used.

Government Helps With Tree Removal

Government farm agencies, notably the Agricultural Adjustment agency, recognizing the fact that

some West Texas rangeland has actually become an impenetrable jungle of mesquite over a period of 30 years, are assisting farmers not only with advice on how to

clean the land but with Federal funds as well. Up to \$5 per acre is now provided to remove the mesquite and other intruder crops.

Such work has been going on since 1937, but the surface has only been scratched, as the problem is one of the greatest in this area.

1849

A Century of Progress



To those of us who have lived here all of our lives, the 100th birthday of Big Spring takes us back to the "good old days" when everybody knew everybody else; when we as little boys and little girls sat on the curbs and watched them pave the streets and build the buildings. Those were the "good old days" but these are infinitely better days and only because our fathers and grandfathers exerted themselves to make it so.

1949

BUGG WHOLESALE MEATS

Henry Bugg

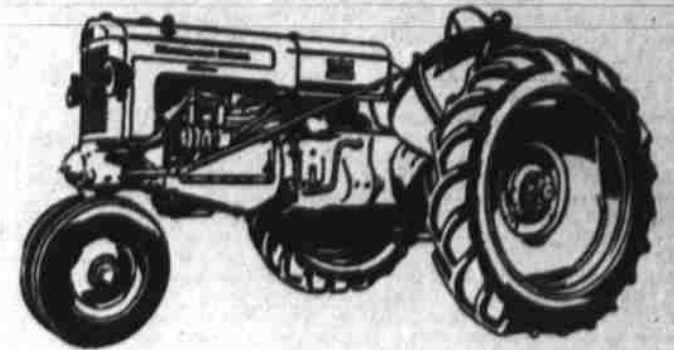
THE MOVE WESTWARD



... Brought About The Discovery Of The "Big Spring" In 1849

... And A

Century of Progress



"U-T-U"

Brings New Modern Farming Implements By Minneapolis-Moline

Modern machinery as quality tools for lower production cost is the aim of every Minneapolis-Moline Dealer. The Grantham Brothers, Emmett and Albert, have been residents of Howard County since 1921. Their experience with farming and farm equipment is topped with a decade as Implement Dealers. They know their product—Minneapolis-Moline—to be the best. Ask the men who know... Owners notice the difference.

GRANTHAM BROTHERS

Minneapolis-Moline Tractor & Implement Dealers

P. O. Box 1270 Emmett and Albert Grantham, Owners Phone 1893
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BE THE GOOD OLD DAYS



Yes, back in the "good old days" a woman's work was never done. Cooking over a wood stove was a real job, but today thanks to the use of butane a woman's work on the farm and ranch is a much easier task.

BUTANE Lightens The Task

We believe in Big Spring and have faith in its future growth and prosperity. And although we are not one of Big Spring's oldest firms, our enthusiasm and excitement over celebrating the 100th Anniversary is as great as that of the "old timers."

S. M. Smith Butane

Lamesa Highway Phone 2032



WINNING COMBINATION — Instruction and supervision by county agent Durward Lewter, right, has been a factor in the winning combination for Howard county 4-H club boys. Lewter is shown with Travis Fryar and the grand champion lamb. Under the agent's direction, Howard county 4-H boys achieved one of the leading records in the Southwest in livestock feeding. This activity is but one of many for the busy agent, who counsels with farmers on crop, livestock and poultry problems. Lewter's activities won him the honor of outstanding young man of 1948 at the hands of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

Fine Results Made By 4-H Club Boys

Howard county can look hopefully to its farmers and ranchers of tomorrow.

Such is the conclusion to be drawn from records achieved in 4-H club work for boys. In 1948 there were 135 boys engaged in 231 demonstrations. Moreover, they had the support of 18 adult leaders, a council composed of three leaders and County Agent Durward Lewter.

Forty-six boys fed out 132 beef cattle; 26 fed 124 sheep; 28 finished 194 swine; 42 produced 1,000 chickens; three had dairy animals.

As for the soil, 14 planted 124 acres to small grain demonstrations; four had 90 acres under conservation; 32 put 163 acres to cotton tests; 12 practiced farm and pasture management on 1,280 acres; 12 had 22 acres in home gardens.

In livestock (wool and poultry) demonstrations, 4-H clubbers hit a peak in 1948. They sold more than \$60,500 from these products. Their 132 steers weighed 109,450 pounds and brought \$46,512. Their 124 sheep weighed 12,590 and brought \$4,690 (plus \$1,000 for wool). Sixty-five swine weighed 17,580 and brought \$6,500. Fowls were worth \$1,469 and eggs \$482. Young feeders won four grand

championships at major livestock shows in Amarillo, Fort Worth, and Abilene. They had reserve champions at El Paso, Dallas and San Angelo. The Amarillo steer brought Lloyd Robinson \$2.26 per pound. Prizes amounted to \$6,280. In addition 112 ribbons were earned. Howard county calves placed third and fifth in the American Royal at Kansas City.

Big Spring merchants supported the activity to the tune of about \$10,000 in prizes, special awards, expenses and bonus prizes.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce has begun sponsorship of a successful summer field day. Other field days, such as that at the U. S. Experiment Farm are held annually. Since institution of the contest, Howard county 4-H club boys have won the district grass judging contest. They also have swept the field in livestock judging. In 1949 they took grass and livestock judging honors and were runners-up in dairy judging in regional competition. The livestock team was third in state competition.

Last year one boy, Wayne White, Coahoma, won an expense paid trip to Chicago for winning the better electric methods contest. Several Howard county boys have won state contests.

Impressive Repayment Record Is Made On FHA Loans To Farmers

Loans totaling nearly half a million dollars have been made Howard county farmers through the Farmers Home Administration, local office of which services five counties in addition to Howard.

A total of \$442,347.92 had been loaned up to March 21, 1949. Of that amount, \$365,307.83 on principal and \$32,806.67 in interest had been repaid. Loans to the amount of \$76,940.09 were outstanding against 34 farm families within the boundaries of the county.

In the six-county area—which consists of Martin, Glasscock, Ector, Midland and Andrews, in addition to Howard—an aggregate of \$977,331.63 had been loaned through the FHA. Repayments amounted to \$830,954.81 on principal and \$70,881.79 on interest. In all, a total of 208 small farmers who obtained loans of some kind within the county have repaid the concessions in full.

The Farmers Home Administration, which maintains offices here for five counties, serves farmers unable to obtain needed financial assistance from banks and conventional lending institutions. It superseded, in 1946, the Farm Security Administration and Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Division of the Farm Credit Administration.

First supervised credit program of the agency—was established in 1934. Prime phases of the program stress: Producing as much family food supply at home as possible; producing as much feed for chickens, livestock as the family maintained; development of more than one source of income to meet current farm and home operating expenses as well as repayment of loans.

Loans are broken into categories of operating, direct and insured farm ownership, and water facilities. Operating loans cover purchase of seed, livestock, equipment, family sustenance. They are for five percent for five years. Ownership loans are for purchase, enlargement or improvement of family sized farms. They draw four per cent from regular lending institutions through mortgagage insurance; repayable up to 40 years. Water loans are for repair or improvement of farmstead, domestic and irrigation water facilities. Interest is three per cent, amortization up to 20 years.



DIRECT FARM PROGRAM — Direction of the AAA farm program in Howard county has been in the hands of M. Weaver and Mrs. Ruby Smith for years. Weaver came here in 1934, six months after advent of the federal farm program. Mrs. Smith joined the staff in 1939. Administrative work on hundreds of thousands of dollars of payments, together with compliance with conservation measures, has been in their hands. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

Vet's Duties Have Changed Over The Years

Times have changed since Dr. Otto Wolfe began practice as a veterinarian in Big Spring almost 30 years ago.

In those days, making his calls with a small bag of instruments and a few drugs, a veterinarian was more universally known as a "horse doctor."

"In fact, the biggest change I've seen since coming here in 1921 has been the shift from the treatment of horses and mules almost altogether to the treatment of cattle and small animals," Dr. Wolfe declared.

Offering the only veterinary service in the county since he initiated his practice here Dr. Wolfe has been serving Howard county and West Texas stockmen for three decades. His facilities for treating sick and injured animals have been increased from the first small bag of instruments to one of the best equipped veterinary hospitals. The staff includes an associate and an assistant.

Operating tables for large and small animals, sets of surgical instruments of several sizes, an experimental laboratory, and one of the best assorted stocks of drugs in West Texas may be listed among the equipment at the Wolfe veterinary hospital.

Well known for his surgical prowess, Dr. Wolfe has performed operations on animals from over the entire Southwest. Clients from Oklahoma, New Mexico, and all sections of Texas have brought horses, cattle, dogs and other animals to his Big Spring hospital for treatment and surgery.

Roads and transportation have also changed in the last 30 years," the veterinarian said. "We can now be at the side of a sick animal shortly after receiving a call from where in the county. Travel used to be slow and uncertain over unimproved roads."

Kennels are maintained on the hospital grounds for the accommodation of scores of sick or boarding dogs. Dr. Wolfe has numerous dog-owning clients who leave their animals at the hospital while on vacation or weekend trips. Others are kept for rabies observation or treatment of various illnesses.

Assisting Dr. Wolfe in serving the stockmen of the section as well as in caring for dozens of pet animals from the Big Spring area are Dr. Howard Schwarzenbach and Curley Osborn. Dr. Schwarzenbach has been associated with the veterinarian for the past four years. Osborn has been on the staff since 1934.

Hog Production Shows Increase In Late Years

Based upon generally accepted ideas about essential resources needed for large-scale hog production, Howard county is not adapted to major activity in that field.

Swine have found a place on the livestock markets in recent years, however, and the meager hog-raising industry has inched forward with notable progress within the last decade.

Three factors have contributed largely to the progress. For one thing the extension service, through its agents and literature have encouraged experiments with hogs. A few individual livestock raisers and farmers have developed interest in the possibility of raising hogs for profit, and the Sears Foundation has stimulated interest among nonfarmers by sponsoring contests and distributing registered breeding swine.

Hogs, of course, have long been considered essential to farmers, but for the most part pork production has been confined to needs in the homes of the producers. In fact, there have been times when hogs of uncertain heritage roamed at large and it was only recently that interest in registered breeding hogs gained a foothold in the county.

At present approximately 100 registered breeding hogs are located in the county. Most of them belong to demonstrators affiliated with 4-H clubs and FFA organizations but several adults recently acquired registered animals. Some of them have expressed interest in raising more hogs for the commercial market, not necessarily as major producers, but with enough production to supplement their cash income during the "off" season. Too, they are eyeing the possibility of disposing of agricultural surpluses which develop on individual farms from time to time.

Hog production actually has increased by about one-third in Howard county during the last quarter of a century, and marketing on a commercial basis has jumped from almost nothing to approximately 2,500 head annually. Some 12 or 15 years ago there were more hogs on Howard county farms than there are today. At that time few were sold on the market, however.

Back-To-The-Farm Movement Gains

There has been a general back-to-the farm movement in the last few years in Howard county. It is estimated that about 90 per cent of the farm operators in the county live on their farms.

The average age of farm operators in this county in 1945 was 46 years; the average age of farm owners was 49.8 years. 41.5 years was the average age of tenants on farms.

Since 1914, Experiment Farm Has Been Adding To Area Productivity

In 1914 long-distance telephone meant long-distance shouting. Fox Striplin yelled at the top of his voice, "Can you make out on 150 acres?"

In Lamesa, a Prof. Chilcote consulted J. E. Mundell, his associate. Apparently his answer was in the affirmative. Striplin nodded to H. Reagan.

"Well it's your" Striplin shouted into the mouthpiece. Six Spring had secured the U. S. Experiment Farm. Back of it

was a story of financial struggle. Striplin had overheard a telephone conversation to Lamesa which put citizens on the track. They showed Chilcote and Mundell the J. B. Harding land on the northern slopes of town. It was satisfactory, provided a 160-acre tract could be obtained. Citizens went to work but ran up against a brick wall at the \$5,000 mark. The two prospectors for the department of agriculture moved northward. That was what prompted the call.

Immediately 30 acres were cut off the southeast corner and Striplin sold them for \$2,500. He turned another trade for \$750 and the trade was complete. Possession was not granted until 1915, but by permission Mundell, who had been named the first superintendent, started cultural operations in December of 1914. He was succeeded in 1922 by Fred Keating, who came here from Garden City, Kans. where he was stationed after graduating from the University of Wyoming school of agriculture.

Some of the basic experiments are still continuing, although the crop rotation and tillage studies have broadened considerably. Immediate objective was to determine what crops could be best grown, how they should be grown and the effect of different cropping systems on the soil and its productivity.

Subsequently, variety tests of grain and forage sorghums, cotton, cowpeas, peanuts, soybeans, grapes and other fruit crops; shelterbelt trees; miscellaneous and other crops; and livestock feeding experiments were added. More recently grass reseeding and mineral and organic studies have been launched.

The Big Spring station is unique in that it is the farthest south of any station in the Great Plains and has the longest frost-free growing season (approximately 220 days). Records, which may be evaluated in the light of years led to or substantiated many conclusions.

For instance, details back up the obvious fact that cotton and sorghums are the best adapted crops. They have been "the most productive

crops and least subject to failure. Sargo has produced more pounds of feed per acre than any of the hay crops."

Another finding is that "fall or winter tillage seems to produce higher potential." And again, "subsoiling appeared to increase the yield of cotton materially. In general, it was ineffective for producing increased yields of sorghums." Summer following increased yields of sorghums, but not enough to make it a profitable practice. It had little effect on cotton.

Milo was found to produce better when planted in original lister rows, cotton better when ridges were split for planting. Plowing under of manure crops had no appreciable effect on increasing productivity, possibly because the manure crops sap moisture. They have been helpful in maintaining nitrogen content of soil. Tests showed that cotton over the 3-years had resulted in a 50 per cent depletion of nitrogen content, but without seriously affecting yields. But Keating warned in a summary of work that "the loss of from a third to a half of the soil nitrogen under conventional methods of cropping during a period of only 32 years is a matter of deep concern. Probably the most important soil problem is to learn how to check such losses."

Scores of crops have been tested. For example, peanuts do well but subject land to blowing. The only type of soybean which produces consistently is low oil content. Again, cotton yields vary little in 12 to 24-inch spacing in 44-inch rows. Closer spacing in rows and wider rows reduce yields.

Conclusive data has been made available from hundreds of evergreens planted for windbreak experiments. Of the lot Arizona cypress shows most promise. For 20 years these, along with Colorado juniper, Chinese arbor vitae, austrian and yellow pine have been grown. Today pine trees are beginning to tower in a strange West Texas surrounding. Fruit experiments have shown grapes to be the only vine producers.

In 1923 experiments with cattle feeding were started in a limited way. Since 1931, when barns and

adequate feeding facilities were installed, these tests have continued systematically. Currently, information is being developed on causes of urinary calculi. Bone meal supplement offers hope of reducing the loss problem. Before this stage was entered, tests had established one salient fact.

On the basis of having fed out more than 1,000 head in 20 years, Keating observed: "These tests have shown that cattle feeding, using home grown feeds, might well become a part of a well-balanced farm program for this area." He had a record of using home grown feeds to support the findings.

Physical facilities of the farm include a two story office building; residence for the superintendent, quarters for the farm supervisor; a huge barn; implement shed and the feed barn. Surrounding are big shade trees, grown, not for beauty, but for furnishing information on adaptability. It is possible that the properties will be turned over to the state for operation, but with continued federal participation.

VARIETY IN THE WEATHER

True to the pattern of West Texas weather, Big Spring has its share of variety. During a period of 40 years weather disturbances have included thunderstorms, fogs, hailstorms and dust storms.

There is an average of 40 thunderstorms per year in the vicinity of Big Spring. Fogs number approximately 51 (40 light and 11 dense) per year. There is an average of five hailstorms in Howard county each year. And dust storms occur whenever there is a high wind, particularly in March and April.

48 Types Of Grain Sorghums Grown

Forty-eight types of sorghums have been grown experimentally here during the past 15 years.

The U. S. Experiment Farm shows 32 varieties planted to grain sorghums, 16 to forage sorghums. Milo, with 13 varieties, leads the grain field, pressed with kafir with 10. Others include Ifegari, ferretta, kalo, darson, bonita. Among the forage sorghums, sumac and other canes, sudan grass and African millet are planted.



FARM BUREAU — Key figures in Texas Federation of Farm Bureau work of Howard county are C. T. DeVaney, Coahoma, and Dale Puckett, Big Spring and Coahoma. DeVaney (left) has been district director for the state organization for almost a decade. Puckett has been head of the Howard county unit. The bureau has been active in many fields. Besides voicing stands on farm legislation, it has provided income tax service to farmers; promoted group hospitalization for agriculturalists; aided in distribution of grasshopper poison; assisted in providing for labor placement. Howard county has one of the largest and most active chapters in the state. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

1849

We hope that out of this Centennial celebration we can find the inspiration to continue to improve the Big Spring of today so that 100 years hence when the next generation looks back, it will be as proud of us as we are of the people who settled this community.



Co-Operative Gin & Supply

511 Northeast 2nd

1949

Local Nurserymen Adapt Output To Requirements Of West Texas

A comparative newcomer to this area, the nursery business apparently is well-rooted.

Various factors discouraged development of the industry in West Texas, and Big Spring was slower than many places to follow when natural barriers were overcome. Low annual rainfall, soil peculiarities and absence of native-grown shrubs, trees and flowers served to retard nursery business.

But nurseries have exercised ingenuity to come into their own. Soil education and home beautification are now being expounded. Individual advice on landscaping plans is taking effect. Volume is increasing and 10 people are employed in the industry.

One of the first commercial nurseries in Big Spring was formed in 1930 by W. S. Ross. A decade later, Johnny Johansen, a horticulture major at Texas A. & M. college, joined with Ross for a time and then created the Western Nursery. This went out of operation when Johansen went into military service. Upon his return he became superintendent of parks and grounds for the city. Prior to these ventures, nursery stock had been handled as a sideline by florists.

J. O. Vineyard satisfied a lifelong desire when he opened Vineyard Nursery in 1940. Formerly a landscape engineer in Amarillo, Vineyard saw a need in Big Spring. Today he is a member of the Texas and the West Texas associations of nurseries. His son, George Vineyard, is associated with him.

Vineyard personally gathers his stock plants from South-Central, North, East Texas and southern Oklahoma. Plants are heeled under overhead camouflage, which reduces heat by 20 per cent. Watering goes on day and night in dry seasons; at lesser intervals in wet spells.

James Eason established the Eason Nursery in 1944, five miles east of Big Spring on U. S. 80. The operation comprises 50 acres of land devoted to fruit, shrubs, flowers and even vegetables. Eason got into the business because he "liked to see things grow."

He acquires stock from various parts of the country, but grows 50 per cent of his flowers. Like Vineyard, he is developing rooting practices which eventually will provide a sizeable portion of plants needed. The Vineyard plant is an urban operation. In contrast, Eason is located on sandy soil and hence may space watering at intervals of several days.

The Gregg Street nursery was established by Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Willbanks in 1946. Shade and fruit trees, vines, evergreens, flowers, bedding plants, flowering shrubs and garden plants are stocked. The latter are produced in the nursery hothouse. Willbanks began the business as a sideline at the suggestion of his wife, a Garden Club member. He operates it on a part-

ing added significance. Eason has combined the operation with an area with overhead lathes to develop a big gladiolus market. Nurserymen have developed fertilizer combinations out of experience with various types of soil. They also go strong on organic matter and maintaining a mulch through cultiva-

tion. Added attention is being given to insect control through insecticides. Today, residents of the Big Spring area may look to local nurseries for complete services.

Radio Saturation
A radio in every home! That is a statement of fact in Howard county. In contrast to this 100 per cent distribution, the number of telephones in the county has decreased since 1930. Only about 10 per cent have phones.



WATER SAVER — How scores of Howard county farmers are doing something about the weather is shown graphically above. Terraces and contour furrows on the Jim Hodnett farm, two miles west of Vincent, trapped waters from a dashing shower in May 1947. Holding water on land where it falls frequently has been the difference between a fair to good crop and no crop at all. Tens of thousands of acres in the county have been terraced and contoured in the past 10 years.

STORY OF PROGRESS ON THE FARM

Mechanization, Conservation Come A Long Way In 50 Years

One day in 1900, L. S. McDowell rode past the Lucien Wells ranch of W. P. Edwards in northern Glasscock county.

Edwards had put 40 acres of his range land under plow.

"You've got the wrong side of your land up," McDowell observed.

Thirteen years before he had succumbed to the same experimentation with 25 acres on his ranch to the south. Both had reasonably good results and continued with their modest production of grain sorghum.

McDowell was perhaps the first to break the sod in this area. The gay nineties brought a new grim-faced clan to this area. The first "settlers" began moving in to homestead. Their holdings were too small to ranch by standards of those days.

So they resorted to primitive farming. By the end of the decade, the county actually had produced several bales of cotton. The "land rush" of 1895 had stimulated the process. When the state dumped more land on the market soon after 1900, the race was on. Cotton production went into the several thousand bale class by 1905.

Development kept on as more and more big ranches succumbed to the envelopment of squatters. Between 1910-20 hundreds of farm families moved in. In the next five years the dissolution was about complete.

The transformation, however, was just beginning. Before 1920 the first tractors had made a futile assault against the horse and mule.

These cumbersome steam affairs eventually ended up as junk piles in corners of fields. Their bulky mechanical successors, with massive fly-wheels, suffered the same fate.

By 1925 Henry Ford, who had won fame with his model T car, turned out his Fordson. This power source, although tricky and sometimes dangerous because it would hoist the engine back over the rear wheels when stalled, proved practicality of the tractor in this area. Case was coming on with a good power unit. Rapidly others followed.

The trend was in snail-pace proportions when the depression years of 1929-33 moved on. Nobody could afford a tractor then. But as recovery came on, so did tractors.

With them came multiple row outfits. Farmers could plant in a few days what formerly took weeks with teams. This meant that stands could be had on strength of good showers which previously vanished before seed could be sprouted.

In 1930 there were a few terraces and contour rows, but precious few. Farmers said they "would shoot the man who put crooked rows on my place." Results converted them, however. When terraces paid off by holding soil and trapping rain sufficient to make crops, neighbors with crop failures swung over.

Interest was high enough that in 1935, under inspiration of O. P. Griffin, county agent, the Martin-Howard Soil Conservation district was organized. This, coupled with attractive farm program induc-

ements, opened a new era of soil and moisture saving.

Farm programs, too, resulted in putting best land to cotton and the "retired" acreage to feed. Although acreage went down, yield per acre went up. Today, mechanization is playing a still greater role in farm and ranch operations. So is conservation. Farmers may yet confound students of agriculture who still maintain this ought to be only range land.

Cattle Feeding Showing Gains

Not so many years ago, the country around Big Spring was recognized as one of the best sections in the nation for breeding cattle.

When it came to raising them, however, that was something else again. Many of the cattle were shipped to other sections so they could be properly fed and fattened.

The latter practice has gradually been changing, however, due to increased cultivation in West Texas. More and more of the cattle are being fed in this portion of the state.

The section hopes to retain its claim as a "breeder" center, at the same time become universally recognized as a "feeder" country. It can't fail if agriculture continues to make the giant strides it has in the past.

A Page In THE BIG SPRING STORY!

1849

Though we are not one of the "Old Timers" of Big Spring, we have grown and progressed with the city for 3 years . . . and are proud to be a part of The Big Spring Story.

One of the steps forward in ranching and agriculture is the development of good feeds. For all stock and poultry we recommend El Rancho Feeds.

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1849 *The*
BIG SPRING
STORY 1949

in
Natural Resources

Big Spring Herald
SECTION VI

BIG SPRING, TEXAS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1949

Oil Quest Reached Peak In Twenties

Days of the search for oil in Howard county goes back four decades. Actual explorations cover a 30 year period, but 10 years before drilling was launched and first oil found, the initial oil lease or contract was filed. The real oil fever did not take hold until 1918. It reached its first peak in 1919 when E. E. J. Cox and his General Oil company No. 1 McDowell hit a promising show of oil in northern Glasscock county.

Thereafter, it wavered although it did subside until the mid-20s. Then in 1926 Deep Rock Oil company encountered oil on the W. T. Hyman ranch on the southeast Howard-Mitchell border. About the same time, five miles to the west, Fred Hyer brought in a 25-barrel well his No. 1 Clay. It remained, however, for Steve Owens and Sam Sloan to touch off a fabulous wave of development with the No. 1 Oil Chalk. This discovery came in at 1,577 feet on April 18, 1926 for an estimated 200 barrels. Location was in section 113-29, W&NW.

Where shows and light production had created no great wave of excitement in a community that had learned one bitter oil lesson, the Chalk discovery broke the ice. Operators began flocking in. Leasing activity went wild.

SOME DRY HOLES

A series of small producers sizzled along for the next two years. Transcontinental, Lee Harrison and others drilled some dry holes to keep the lid on, while Marland was punching holes to 1,500 and 1,800 and getting wells.

By March 1927 leasing was red hot. Magnolia entered the picture. H. T. Piner, representing Mrs. Dora Roberts, was asked for a spread. He told the Magnolia representatives he only had half of section 136 and a quarter of 137 left. Rosana was dickering for it. Because of the Harrison dry hole, Piner insisted on a test as a requisite to the lease. Magnolia did not hesitate.

Fate then intervened. Solely because of proximity to fuel supplies, location was made in the southwest quarter of section 136-29, W&NW.

Lighter pays in the area did not look too promising and sulphur water was tapped around 2,500 feet. Operators decided to seal casing and shut off water. Hardly had drilling been resumed than the oil man's dream came true.

"4,800 Barrel Oil Well Secured!" proclaimed the Herald. Rich pay had been logged from 2,956-2,980. Swabbing had started with a 400 barrel return on Oct. 24, 1927 when the test broke loose and flowed 200 barrels an hour. Issuing 27 gravity oil, the No. 1 Roberts was pinched to 47 barrels

per hour. Later it averaged more than 1,000 barrels for 30 days.

BREATH-TAKING DEALS
This was the bombshell. Companies began to flock to Big Spring, seeking a foothold. Breath-taking deals, involving as much as \$7,500 an acre and \$1,200,000 in a single trade, followed with rapid succession.

F. H. E. Oil No. 1 Roberts, section 136-29, W&NW, half a mile north of the discovery, ran 40 feet high in tapping a 4,300 to 6,000 barrel well at 2,945 feet. Merrick & Bristow No. 2 Roberts, half a mile east of the discovery, rated 4,000 barrels at 2,952 feet. Marland & Texon No. 2 Settles swabbed 6,630 barrels in 24 hours, although it later levelled to 550 barrels per day.

Soon 3,000 barrel wells were erupting like popcorn and Big Spring was in the middle of a big boom.

Pipelines began reaching tentacles into the new area. Four refineries blossomed in Big Spring. Proration was introduced. Oil-chalk, Forsan and New Drumright were born.

Then came the depression—and 10-cent oil. But not before the East Howard pool had been ushered in, and the Howard pool pushed westward well into northern Glasscock. In all, the field had stretched to 21 miles.

After the worst had passed, the Snyder pool, between the East Howard and the Howard-Glasscock areas, was drilled into production in 1935. The Moore pool (previously the Harding) had been designated as a pool in 1937 seven miles southwest of Big Spring.

RECENT ACTIVITY
The Istan-North field was tapped in 1943, and in the same year, Clear Fork production was encountered near Vincent in the northeast corner.

War years brought on quickened search for oil, and Northern Ordnance company, headed by J. B. Hawley, Jr., son of a hydraulic engineer who had done water exploration for the City of Big Spring, did extensive prospecting. Stemming out from the Moore area, he tapped a hard lime pay in the Morita pool in 1944.

The latest wave came with discovery of the Vealmoor pool in the Canyon of the Pennsylvania series late in 1947. Seaboard deepened the abandoned Brown & Karcher well from 8,700 feet and hit a 200 barrel well at 7,946-56. Moving a location north, the operator's No. 1 Tora Campbell rated 1,182 barrels of 42.4 gravity oil on April 30, 1948. Aggregate of three drillstem tests indicated a capability of 10,955 barrels a day wide open.

Another production zone was tapped when Magnolia completed

its I-A Gartner near Vincent for 80.77 barrels pumping from the Mississippi from 8,428-44 feet on June 17, 1948.

In 1949, after 40 years, Howard county had come a long way from the day on March 28, 1910 when W. R. Creighton and wife had leased two half sections to J. E. Garrett and F. C. Van Horn for a 1,500 foot oil test that never came off.

After 24 Years, Discovery Well Still Produces

Although somewhat meager in comparison to more recent wells, Howard county's first pay discovery is still producing oil in its 34th year of operation.

The original Owen and Sloan, Chalk No. 1 is now rated at four barrels per day, and its daily allowable is pegged at two barrels. The fact that it has produced continuously for more than 23 years might indicate that the biggest wells are not always the best. The discovery well in the Howard-Glasscock field was not among the strongest in that area. Its exact rating at the time it came in is

not quite clear, but apparently it was capable of making about 200 barrels a day.

The discovery was made on April 18, 1926. The operators, S. S. Owen and S. A. Sloan had all but despaired of making a well after drilling beyond the 1,400 foot mark without any show of oil. They ceased operations temporarily, but went back shortly and became interested again because of gas activity in the abandoned hole.

Drilling was resumed and pay was hit at 1,577 feet. The operators drilled to 1,584 feet and made Howard county's first well.

The Howard-Glasscock discovery has been producing for the Magnolia Petroleum Co. since Aug. 26, 1926, a scant three months after Owen and Sloan brought in the well. Owen and Sloan at that time

Several Early Wells Still Good Pumpers

Although the Howard-Glasscock field, this county's first oil producing area, has a number of wells that apparently are nearing the end of their production tenure, several producers there are among the strongest in this section.

No less than 43 wells in the Howard-Glasscock field were rated at over 1,000 barrels per day this year, and six of that number have a potential of over 2,000 barrels per day.

Highest potential in the field at present is Continental's S. T. Eason No. 3, which is rated at 3,125 barrels per day.

Disposal of their leases on the Chalk property, selling their interest to Magnolia. Owen and Sloan then began operations on the Roberts property.

Crushed Rock Distributed On Wide Scale By Local Concern

Practically the only use found for the tons of Howard county rock in the past has been in the crushed form for road and similar construction.

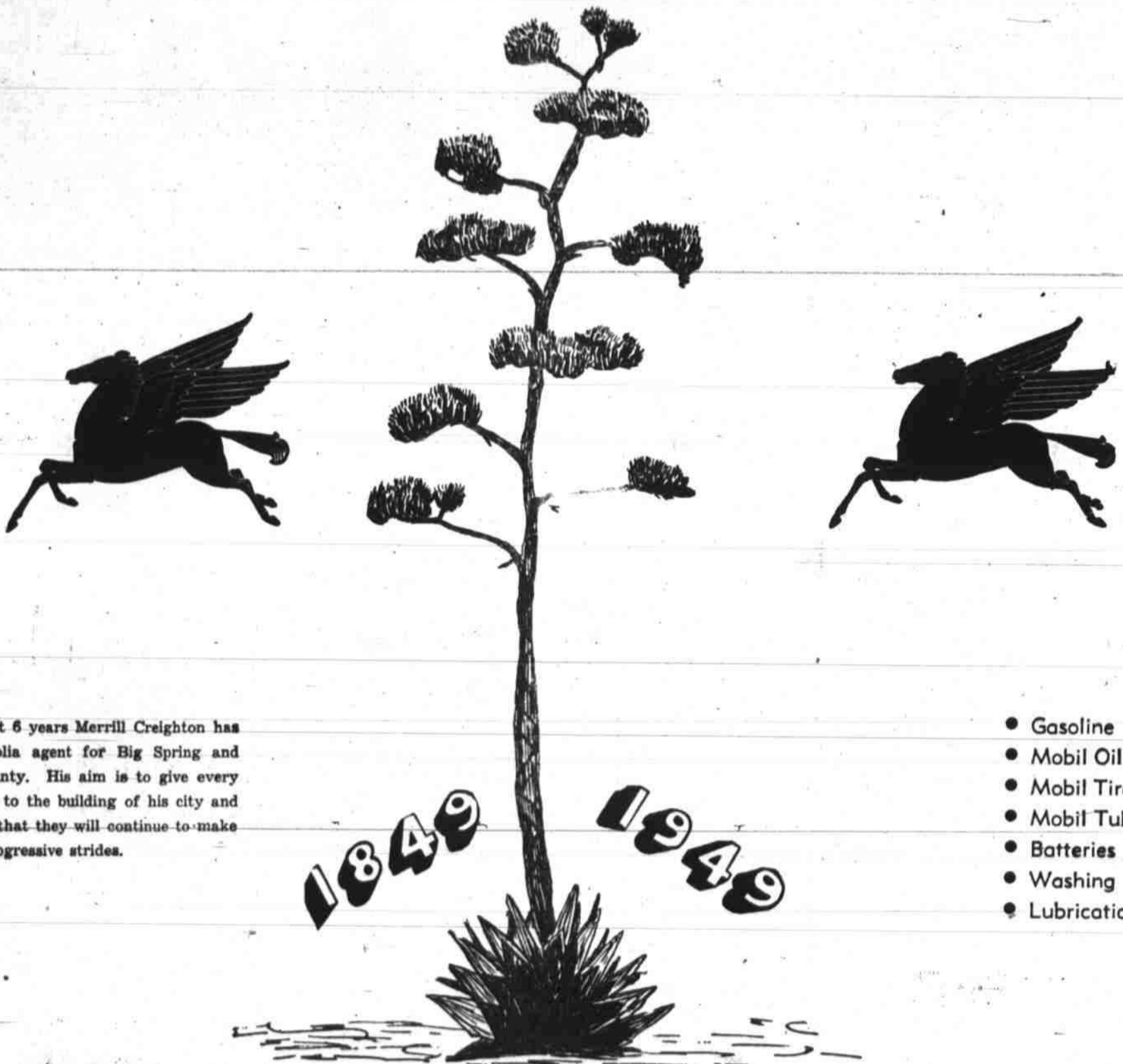
Approximately 35,000 cubic yards of the crushed building material are distributed over a wide P&M basin area each month by the West Texas Sand and Gravel company. The volume of crushed rock handled by the concern almost equals its sales of sand and gravel combined.

Much of the crushed stone from the Howard county pits goes into the construction of highway and railway beds. Increased use of concrete has stimulated the demand

for the material. West Texas Sand and Gravel company, only distributor of crushed stone in the county, obtains its supply of the material from pits just east of the plant at the foot of South mountain. A prehistoric creek bed angling across to the south of Big Spring supplies the concern with much of its sand and gravel as well as boulders for crushing operations.

Extent of the deposit has as yet been undetermined, but rough terrain to the south and east of the city promise to yield material suitable for crushed stone construction for years to come.

For Good Going, For Smooth Going, It's The Flying RED HORSE



For the past 5 years Merrill Creighton has been Magnolia agent for Big Spring and Howard county. His aim is to give every possible aid to the building of his city and county... that they will continue to make long and progressive strides.

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Caliche? There's Enough Of It Around To Fix All Texas Roads

One authority estimates there are enough caliche deposits in Howard county to rebuild every road in Texas.

West Texas, the greater Southwest, for that matter, has a wealth of the stuff. For that reason, what is taken out of the earth in Howard county is used locally.

The name "caliche" is of Spanish origin, meaning "pebble in a brick" or a "flake in lime." That just about describes it, for caliche is a crust or succession of crusts of calcium carbonate which forms on the top of stony soil.

The substance is used as a primary base for road, is valuable because it is durable and stands up in all kinds of weather.

An estimated 3,500 to 3,900 yards

of caliche per mile is used on all thoroughfares which are to be topped.

Recently, the caliche has been mixed with success in cement and may become even more universally used for that reason.

The county now pays but three cents a yard for its caliche. Currently, it is getting its supply from two pits which can be found in the southwestern portion of the county. One is located on the I. B. Cauble place, approximately 12 miles southwest of the city, the other in the Longshore pasture about nine miles south of town on the old San Angelo dirt road.

A pit on the Charles Eberley place southwest of Big Spring was abandoned some months ago when excavators reached rotary mud.



MAN MADE CANYON—A deep canyon, stretching from the baseball park northward to Benton street, marks the locale for the first major development of gravel resources in this area. Most of the gravel put on U. S. 80 and U. S. 87, in the days before first paving came, was scooped out of this canyon. The T&P railroad at one time had a spur into the area as trainloads were shipped to other points. The pit also yielded bones of prehistoric monsters. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

Dramatic Moore-M'Dowell Was Pioneer Deep Venture

On the morning of Oct. 11, 1935, Ira Kirkpatrick, farm boss for World Oil company, heard a strange rumbling.

J. R. Overton, his assistant, had heard it, too. Progressively it mounted into a roar; then it became deafening. They knew that the Moore, et al No. 1 McDowell was "heading" a half-mile away.

This was not the first time that a pioneer deep well of this area had made a flow. It was, perhaps, the most dramatic. An estimated 175 barrels of high gravity oil spewed past tank connections before the flow subsided. Word spread rapidly and interest generated was responsible for deepening.

In the space of nine months the wildcat made five heads, yielding 500 barrels in the aggregate. At the time it was finally abandoned

on Feb. 24, 1936 at 10,916 feet, it was the third deepest test in Texas and one of the deepest in the world.

On the basis of its showing, the Moore, et al No. 1 McDowell—like the General Oil No. 1 McDowell in 1919—came to be a pivotal point in deep exploration in this sector.

Location was 1,909 feet from the north and 660 feet from the east lines of section 22-34-2s, T&P on a unitized block of 5,770.2 acres. Loffland Bros. of Tulsa, Oklahoma, moved in a steam rotary unit, one of the largest in existence then.

First showing came on April 8, 1935 when the test headed 50 barrels of dark green 49-gravity oil at 9,946 feet, probably in the Strawn. Three months later, after treating a lime section at 10,115 feet, amber oil was recovered.

Shutin, the next head was the exciting October flow.

FIRE AND CAVERNS

On Dec. 15, boilers were fired for resumption of drilling. But the next morning the test cut loose unexpectedly, spraying the volatile oil over the countryside. The tanks caught fire.

By Jan. 11, 1936, repairs had been effected. The bit dropped into a tremendous cavern on Feb. 18 and nine tons of cottonseed hull with aqua jell, were pumped in before circulation was restored after five days at 10,883.

Brown lime stains were encountered and hopes rose. Then, 23 feet down the hole, the blow fell, 12,000 barrels of sulphur water, steaming at 190 degrees, boiled up each day. Jack Loffland, John I. Moore, P. D. Moore, W. P. Edwards, Dr. G. T. Hall, L. S. McDowell, Y. C. Gray, Continental Oil, Atlantic Production, World Petroleum and Shell Petroleum, members of the unit, acknowledged failure.

Conjecture naturally arose. Geologists were divided over whether the test had penetrated the Simpson or Ellenburger, but most leaned to the latter with a top of 10,385. Best shows had come from the Pennsylvanian at 9,594-9,633 feet. Seven-inch casing was set at 9,600 feet and some thought the heaviest pay had been shut off unwittingly.

Perhaps the real significance lay in discovery of oil 54 miles removed from the Ordovician pay in southern Reagan county. It kept alive the spark of exploration, however dim. Rumor after rumor flashed and died. Finally, in 1945, Continental Oil Corp. sank its bit in the heart of the Howard-Glasscock pool.

By May, No. 1-D Settles, 990 feet out of the northwest corner of section 113-29, W&NW, had free oil on a drillstem test from 8,925-43. Deepening, a squeeze job shut off water, and through 120 perforations from 9,100-20, operators injected 1,500 gallons of acid. Cleaning on May 18, the test then flowed 108 barrels of 43 gravity oil in four hours through half-inch choke. By June 1 it had made 366 barrels of 40.5 gravity oil and

Building Stone In County Goes Unquarried

Howard county's vast supply of building stone has laid completely unexploited as far as any commercial development is concerned.

The entire top of South mountain could probably be utilized for masonry if demand should become great enough to offset the cost of development. A layer of native limestone, ranging in thickness from 40 feet at the outcroppings to 160 feet in places, crowns the hill.

Production of that or any other stone in this area for building purposes has remained potential in nature due to the inaccessibility of the material.

Building material producers in other sections with an easily obtainable supply of stone, as well as the number of cheaper substitutes, have prohibited development of the industry in Howard county.

Limestone from the mountains and southern part of Howard county were used in the construction of the first courthouse here. Stone used in that structure is now a part of the Douglass hotel.

Civilian Conservation Corps workmen stationed here during the 1930's used some of the same material in constructing the drive to the top of scenic mountain, as well as the structure at its summit.

Native stone has been used in a number of houses in the county. However, cost of obtaining native material was partially responsible for construction of the present county courthouse from sandstone quarried near Quita in Ward county, 100 miles to the west.

ACTIVITY HAS BEEN UP, DOWN Three-Fourths Howard Lands Are Under Mineral Leases

Most persons who have been exposed to it will tell you that once you venture into the oil lease and royalty business, even if it is on a very small scale, you are likely to be interested for life.

Maybe that is because some fabulous fortunes have been accumulated and lost in lease and royalty trading, and those who associate themselves with the business automatically become innuovated with the excitement that has long been associated with various phases of the oil business.

Howard county has had its share of such excitement and the lease and royalty business has not taken a back seat during the proceedings.

At present about three fourths

of Howard county's 871,000 acres of land are under lease. Virtually every major oil company in America has lease holdings in the county, and leases on thousands of acres have been acquired by individuals for investment and speculation purposes.

The Stanolind Oil and Gas Co. is the largest lease holder in Howard county at present. Its holdings here embrace some 50,000 acres. Leasing procedure has calmed considerably since the "good old days", but a new discovery still creates a flurry of excitement among the "lease hounds." Practically gone are the old-time speculators.

Although many lease and royalty holdings are purchased for speculation purposes today, the buyers usually acquaint themselves with more knowledge and temper their actions with more business-like judgement than some of their colorful forebears.

Leases in Howard county now range generally from \$2.50 to \$20 per acre while royalty sales average about \$25 per acre. However, in times past, some leases have sold for more than \$250, with offers substantially higher, and royalty has sold as high as \$7,500 per acre. The latter price is that reportedly paid by Condon to Owens and Sloan in 1928 for property with production.

Of course the leasing business actually is a forerunner to oil production. Howard county experienced some of its most extensive leasing activity seven years before the first pay production was discovered in the county.

In fact, one of the most fabulous lease operators of all time, S. E. J. Cox, acquired some 200,000 acres in this area long before the Owen and Sloan No. 1 Chalk brought pay production to Howard county. Cox's organization, called the General Oil Co., was active here in 1919 and 1920. And before Cox arrived, J. D. Biles and A. J. Gallemore had leases recorded in the county clerk's office.

Cox's acreage touched Howard, Martin, Glasscock, Ector and Sterling counties.

Among those who leased property to those early-day operators were C. D. Read, D. A. Rhoton, James P. Davis and others.

It Takes A Variety Of Tools To Go Fishing In An Oil Hole

The loss of tools down the hole is the nemesis of the careless oil well driller—but even the most cautious and alert occasionally drop bits or sections of drill stem to the bottom of the well.

As a result, ingenuity has been turned to the task of devising tools for retrieving lost equipment. A variety of instruments have been developed for fishing for drilling tools most commonly lost.

Friction sockets, grabs, overshots, center spears, and tapered taps are kept in every driller's tool shed in readiness for the tedious fishing operation. Occasionally, the task of removing lost tools becomes so difficult that technical experts with special equipment are called in for the job.

The tapered tap and center spear are the most commonly used for bringing rotary tools from a hole. The tap, actually a steel die, cuts threads inside the steel and holds the piece while it is withdrawn.

The center spear, lowered into the well, slips inside the pipe or bit, but arms spread out and grip its sides when an attempt is made to hoist the spear.

The overshot is the most common device for removing lost cable tools. It may also be used for rotary equipment. The instrument slips around the outside of the lost piece, then catches hold when pulled out of the well.

When tools are stuck in the bottom or wedged to the sides of a hole, a friction socket is driven down on or beside them. A set of weights attached to the line by which the socket is suspended are raised and lowered, striking the top of the tool.

Grabs, with one, two or three prongs, are used for fishing wire line of cable rigs from wells. Prongs are hooked toward the center of the tool and become entangled in the cable, permitting its removal.

When lost equipment can't be fished out of a well, the hole is often abandoned. Drillers are unable to sink the well past heavy steel bits or sections of pipe.

NO PRODUCTION

Subsequently, the seven-inch string was perforated at 8,910-50 and 800 feet of high gravity oil were recovered. Eight thousand gallons of acid were pumped in, but for some reason, the test never produced.

At the same time, Phillips, drilling near the old unit well, on its No. 1 McDowell, 2,325 feet from the west and 3,360 feet from the north lines of section 31-34-2s, T&P had promising shows. Free oil was recovered at 8,350-8,470 feet. With packer set at 6,751 and hole bottomed at 9,421, the test flowed 17 barrels in an hour. Later it started flowing 308 barrels of 21 gravity oil. In eight days it had dropped to 38. Salt water began flowing on the third day, rose to 92 barrels and dropped to 33 at the end of the test. The well was deepened, then abandoned.

Subsequently, Continental explored in northeast Martin in its No. 1 E. W. Douglas, northeast corner of section 33-34-3n, T&P, but to no avail. Northern Ordovician (subsequently Stanolind) put an unsuccessful deep test, No. 1 Spaulding, down near Knott. Magnolia got some shows at 8,369, 8,412 and 8,239-74, but not enough on its No. 1 Guy Guffee near Vincent, Stanolind No. 1 T. H. Gaskins, section 7-33-1s, T&P, drilled fruitlessly to 10,366 feet seven miles southwest of town.

In 1947 Seaboard took over the jinxed hole of Brown & Karcher No. 1-B J. C. Caldwell, 590 feet from the north and 2,319 feet from the east lines of section 22-34-2s, T&P, near Vealmoor. By the end of the year it had flowed 200 barrels from the Canyon in the Pennsylvanian at 7,946-56 feet. The No. 1 Tora Campbell was drilled a location to the north and the Vealmoor pool blossomed.

Magnolia turned back to the Vincent area. On June 17, 1949, it completed a pumper from the Mississippian for 66,77 barrels of 41 gravity oil at 8,428-44 to bring the deep successful search for oil up to date.

Howard and Glasscock Area Widely Known

The most well-known of the five oil fields found in Howard County is the Howard-Glasscock field. This field is located in the extreme southern and southeastern parts of the county. The field was discovered in 1926. The depth range in the Howard-Glasscock field is from 1,300 to 3,000 feet and the oil gravity ranges from 36 to 33. Production to January 1, 1944, was 109,563,883 barrels, and the number of operators totaled 50.

Pool Discoveries

In 1913, two new fields were discovered in Howard County, the Iatan North field and the Vincent field. The Iatan North field has a depth of 2,008 feet and the oil gravity is 29.8. The Vincent field has a depth of 4,006 feet and the oil gravity is 27.3.

Barite In Area

Barite is found in the eastern section of Howard County. It is found in thin discontinuous veins or joint fillings one to five inches in thickness. Nodules of barite crystals are found in small quantities near Morita in the western section of the county.

Wells Protected

Fresh water and oil zones have been protected against the migration of stray underground fluids or high pressure gas from one formation to another. Cementing service, pioneered by the Halliburton company 30 years ago, has played an important role in the development of the producing formations in this area.

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Sand-Gravel Output Big Income Source

It may not look like gold, nor have the same magic effect on prospectors that the glittery stuff has, but the sand and gravel taken from the earth near here by the West Texas Sand and Gravel company provides solid income for approximately 60 Big Spring families.

Since the concern started its business in Howard county a decade ago, upwards to one million yards of gravel has been mined and converted into use. Otis Graf, Sr., who with his son, Otis, Jr., own and operate the growing concern, estimates that there is approximately ten years supply of gravel left in the particular area which his men are working at the present time, which was leased from C. L. Barnes. Prior to moving to their present site, gravel was obtained from a lease on the B. Reagan place further east.

The concern, which was started with a \$3,000 investment back in 1939, is valued at \$350,000 now. The 1948 volume of business amounted to \$526,000 last year, compared to the \$30,000 gross receipts the company handled in its first year of operation. When it first opened, the West Texas Sand and Gravel company was capable of producing 65 yards of gravel daily. Now, improved machinery and added hands can produce as many as 1,000 yards every 24 hours.

Among other major jobs, the concern has supplied 120,000 yards of concrete material for the local AAF Bombardier school, another 40,000 yards to the AAF field in Midland, 30,000 yards of sands for practice bombs used at the local AAF base, an estimated 80 per cent of highway materials used within a radius of 80 miles of here, gravel for all the concrete work done at the Veterans' hospital here, plus materials for most of the major construction done in Midland in the past several years, including the First National Bank structure and the Midland Tower. Weekly payroll of the concern in Big Spring alone amounts to \$4,500 a week. Another \$1,500 weekly is earned in branch offices at Midland and Colorado. The concern is opening up still another plant in Odessa.

West Texas opened up its ready-mixed concrete plant in 1947, a year after it had opened its first one in Midland. Another was started at Colorado City this year. The organization is supplying 10,000 to 12,000 yards of the concrete to the Texas Electric Service plant in Colorado City at the present time. A total of 24 gravel trucks and 11 transit mixers are retained here. As many as 50 may be employed on a major project, however.

A well which pumps 1,400 gallons of water a minute washes the gravel after it is hauled out of the earth by a 40-foot drag line, which is capable of mining 800 to 1,000 yards of the dirt a day. Different sizes of screens separate the gravel in desired proportions.

The concern has to maintain a complete corps of mechanics, welders and maintenance men to keep production at the desired level.

Hyer Only Pioneer Operator Still Active

Of all the pioneer oil operators in the Howard-Glasscock field, Fred Hyer is probably the only one still active here. Although the Owen & Sloan No. 1 Chalk touched off the wave of big development, it was Hyer's No. 1 Clay that found the first commercial production. It was a small producer but kept alive the wave of interest that eventually blossomed into a boom.

Howard One Of First Fields To Prorate

Oil production was not long in being prorated in Howard county. Need of regulating production was apparent late in 1927. By April 24 the following year, R. T. Piner, representing the Roberts interests, and other local operators asked the railroad commission to institute proration in the field. It became effective Aug. 15, 1928 with E. E. Andrews, Abilene, as the "umpire." On July 16, operators had agreed to 25,000 barrels a day. The market situation rather than conservation was the motivating element.



FIRST OIL—Probably the first oil tapped in the vast Permian Basin was in the General Oil Co. No. 1 McDowell, a shown flowing after being swabbed. The test hit an oil zone at 2,560 feet in northern Glasscock county in July 1920. Shortly afterwards, Underwriters No. 1 Morrison, in Mitchell county, also hit pay. The McDowell well didn't make a commercial producer; the Underwriters did. However, the McDowell is credited with being the first oil discovered in what since became the fabulous Permian Basin area of West Texas.

CABLE TO ROTARY

Oil Drilling Has Changed, But Crews Still Must Be Rugged

Drilling crews, renowned in the early days of the oil industry for their rugged physical makeup, have not changed to the extent that new techniques and improved equipment would indicate. Though machinery is now used for some of the heavier work formerly done by hand, the driller or roughneck of today must possess stamina and tough physical qualities demanded by few other trades. Whether he's working with the latest diesel powered rotary equipment or with the most primitive cable rig, the oil field worker is expected to stand his "tower" in spite of adverse weather of all kinds. Old timers boast of the days when all lifting was done by "main strength" and 12-hour shifts were commonly practiced. Modern

crews, aided by winch lines and hoist poles, find plenty of heavy work and often stand consecutive eight-hour towers. First drilling in this country was done exclusively with cable tools. Two men, a driller, and tool dresser, made up the crew. Early cable rigs were powered by horses, mules, or oxen, but later, steam and internal combustion engines were harnessed to the task of raising and dropping the heavy bit into the earth. When steam-powered rotary drills were introduced, crews became much larger. Five or six were required to operate the steam machinery and handle the equipment. Included on the crew of the steam rotary rig were driller, fireman, derrick man, pipe racker, and one or more roustabouts.

Three, four, or five men are used on modern rotary equipment powered by internal combustion engines. Driller, tower man, and floor man are always on hand, while an engineer and pipe racker are sometimes employed for each crew. A tool pusher or superintendent may oversee the operation of one or several rigs. Rotary equipment has made possible deeper explorations for oil, thereby opening new and deeper pay zones untouched by the cable tools. Too, rotary rigs can drill in soft, shifting material that would make cable equipment useless. Average depth acquired with a cable rig in this section is about three feet per hour. The latest rotary equipment is able to negotiate six or seven feet in the same period.

PIONEERED BY HALLIBURTON

Oil Well Cementing Has Big Role In Modern Production

Oil well cementing service, pioneered by Erie P. Halliburton 30 years ago, has played an important role in the development of oil producing formations in this area. The specialized service used to shut off water or gas or to fill crevices or other cavities in a well, is provided operators of this section by the Halliburton Oil Well Cementing company. The concern maintains a "camp" in Big Spring with two big cementing units fully manned and on call at all times. Two men are required to perform the operation with the type of unit provided here. One mixes the cement while the other supervises its passage into the well. Howard J. Cormier is head cementer and supervisor of the Halliburton service in Big Spring. In cementing a well, water and cement are mixed above the ground. The mixture is pumped into the hole through the casing and up to the desired level.

Oil well cementing service, pioneered by Erie P. Halliburton 30 years ago, has played an important role in the development of oil producing formations in this area. When sufficient cement has been pumped into the casing to satisfactorily seal off that portion of the hole and secure the pipe, another plug is inserted in the casing. Drilling mud is pumped above this plug, forcing it down the well until it strikes the first plug and the float collar. A measuring line with a heavy weight attached follows the final plug down the hole to make certain that the cement reaches the desired depth. When the top of the column of cement reaches the float collar, usually about 30 feet above the bottom of the hole, pumps are stopped and the cement is allowed to harden. Drillers may then resume operations with smaller drill stem, drilling through the cement inside the bottom joint of casing and deeper into the earth if desired. If pay has been reached, the well

is ready to prepare for production. Otherwise, the hole may be drilled to any depth with a new line of casing or pipe being set inside the first. As many as four or five strings of casing have been injected into the earth in this manner, one inside the other and each being cemented to the walls of the hole. Cement may also be pumped through the casing to any point from the bottom of the hole up to the surface in order to seal off faults in formations or to hold back gas and water and prevent cave-ins. Many wells have become producers that would have been abandoned if the cementing service had not been available. Pay formations that have been passed have been sealed off and conserved by the practice. Fresh water and oil zones have been protected against the migration of stray underground fluids or high pressure gas from one formation to another.



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ELLENBURGER WOULD BE NINTH

Eight Producing Formations In Oil Fields Of This Area

An impressive array of oil producing limes have been tapped in Howard county since the initial discovery well in April, 1926.

Nine fields currently produce from eight lime formations. Tests have been made on a ninth formation, the Ellenburger.

Only one well in the county, the Magnolia No. 1-A Gartner completed early this summer, produces from the Mississippian, a formation seldom producing in the Permian basin area. Located near Vincent in the northeastern part of the county, the well pumped its modest show from 8,425-8,444 feet.

The Howard-Glasscock pool dating back to 1926, produces from the Yates lime, approximately 1,280 feet; the Seven Rivers, 1,630;

Grayburg, 2,150; the San Andres, 2,400; and the Clear Fork, 2,900. These limes are all in the Permian series.

The Itan-East Howard produces from the Grayburg at approximately 2,600 feet. The North Itan pays from the Clear Fork at 2,450.

Both the Morita and the Moore pools, in southwestern and western Howard, produce from a tight section of the Grayburg at 3,200 feet.

Between the East Howard and the eastern end of the Howard Glasscock areas, the Snyder pool produces from the San Angelo, another Permian lime, at 2,650 feet. The Vincent pool in extreme north eastern Howard county had three (now one) producers with pay from the Clear Fork at 4,040 feet.

In 1947, the Vealmoor pool came

in with substantial flowing production from the Canyon lime in the 7,800 foot zone. Canyon is the second lime in the Pennsylvanian series.

The possibility of production from the Strawn, underlying the Canyon in that series, is regarded as good by some operators for the Howard-Glasscock field. In 1945 a deep exploration had heavy shows from that section at 8,910 feet.

The thickness penetrated in that test was only 10 feet, but some local followers of the oil business assert that the intervening four years have brought such an abundance of know how in deep drilling that the zone could be made productive.



DEVELOPERS — This father and son team is responsible for most of the development of sand and gravel resources of the Big Spring area. Otis Grafe, Jr., left, poses with his father, Otis Grafe, Sr., founder of West Texas Sand & Gravel company, atop one of the many massive units used in screening, washing and grading material to exacting specifications. West Texas Sand & Gravel runs about 100,000 cubic yards of material per year through its plant here. Twenty-four trucks service needs in this immediate area. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

Magnesium Had Its 'Day' In Borden Test

It was sometime back in late '20's when a wild oil test five miles south and two miles west of Gall in Borden county was abandoned when it hit salt water that billowed up.

This was no ordinary salt and natives thought it contained "ammonium." Tests did not bear this out, so it was forgotten. Those in the area, who had tested the artesian water, long knew that it had an unusual quality. Later it developed that the water carried magnesium.

Magnesium is one of the lightest metals known. It melts at comparatively low temperatures and under certain conditions will explode and burn violently. It has found use as an incendiary weapon. During the war it was used as an alloy with aluminum and other metals for light sheets so valuable in the aircraft industry. Some predicted for it a golden future in the postwar world, but somehow the market didn't flourish as was expected.

Once in relatively short supply, magnesium has since become plentiful from sea water. In order to get attention as a possible source in the face of such an unlimited supply as the ocean, the Borden county water must have something different.

That something different would be a metallic magnesium content. Sea water ranges from .14 of one per cent to one per cent magnesium. Unofficially, the Borden county well rated about three per cent, it was reported.

The well offered possibilities enough that a mining concern from Monahans drilled a test well sometime around 1942, preparatory to submitting its case to Uncle Sam. This stirred conjecture about smokestacks and industry that would require three million cubic feet of gas per day.

No one seems to know the answer as to what happened to the dreams of this mining venture.

First Gravel Test Was The Payoff

The gravel vein from which the West Texas Sand and Gravel company now gets its prolific supply was discovered quite by accident. The plot has been a cultivated

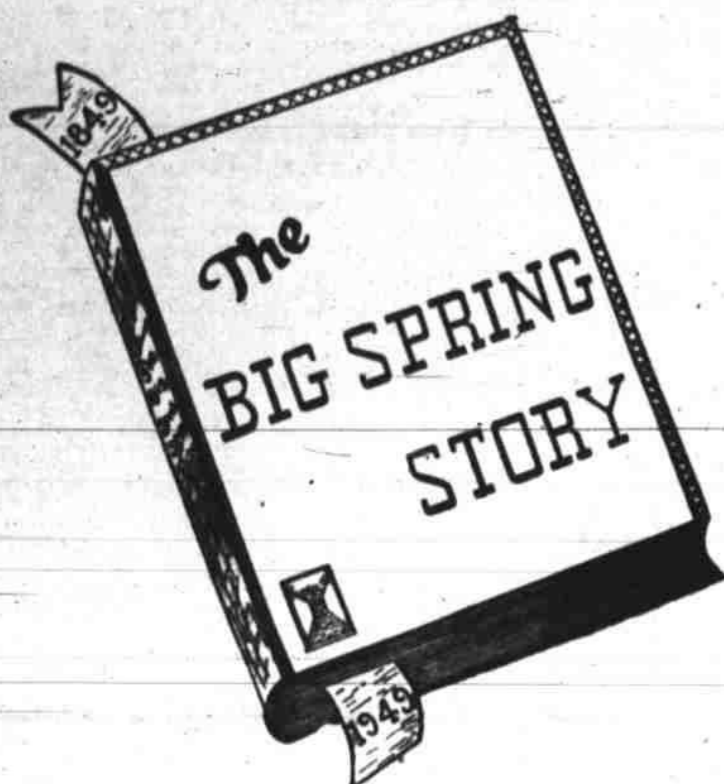
field at one time. When Otis Grafe, Sr., looked over the area, he told his superintendent to sink three holes and examine the contents of each for gravel.

The first one dug proved to be in the heart of the present vein. The other were 'dry holes' and were abandoned.

Tight Line Zone

The Moore field was discovered in 1937. The depth of this Howard County field ranges from 3,150 to 3,450 feet and the oil has a gravity of 31. Production to January 1, 1944 was 111,330 barrels of oil. There were four operators at the end of 1943.

A Page From . . .



Salt Undeveloped Local Resource

Often cursed, never developed, salt might become one of Big Spring's resources.

Big Spring is situated over a dome of salt, at least 464 feet in thickness. Records of the commissioners reflect a contract March 31, 1886 between citizens of Big Spring and H. F. Jones to drill an artesian well on the courthouse lawn to a depth of 1,000 feet. Seven years later the county appropriated another \$500 to complete the well.

Finally the test, which produced fearfully salty artesian water, was abandoned at 1,440 feet. It had tapped the salt dome at 600 feet and stayed in it to 1,064. Salt crystallized around bits and virtually froze them in the hole. Part of one bit is protruding along the curb on the east side of the courthouse square today.

Around 1930 an oil test on the H. C. Read farm immediately north of town on the Gall road hit the salt stratum at 1,020 feet.

Lagunas or natural lakes in this area collect considerable volume of salt, some of it fairly pure. Colorado City once had a thriving salt works.

One company has capitalized on salt water to convert it into valuable caustics for oil well purposes.

Petroleum and Progress

March Hand-in-Hand in West Texas

Every one of Texas' 254 counties now produces, or has produced oil or gas, and now has land under lease for oil and gas development.

As the oil industry prospers, so do hundreds of thousands of landowners who are receiving over \$200,000,000 a year in lease and royalty payments from the oilman. This holds true for highpaid oil industry workers and local and federal governments. The industry alone bears more than half of all state business and property taxes.

Our part in the "Big Spring Story" comes from this great history of the Lone Star State . . . We are always happy to serve the people of West Texas.



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DURING THE WRITING
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1849

Centennial

1949

Times have changed . . . and so has the service you receive at this up-to-date TEXACO one-stop service station. While in town for the Centennial celebration, drive into our station for TEXACO products, washing, lubrication and accessories. Make Jones & Jones car headquarters.

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County Criss-Crossed With Web Of Oil Gathering Lines

There are two different types of crude oil pipelines to be found in Howard county; those gathering the oil produced in Howard and adjoining counties and the lines originating at points west and passing through the county.

Three lines accept oil in the producing fields of Howard county and carry it on to the refineries. One is an eight-inch line, operated by the Couden Pipe Line company, which originates in the Foran area of the Howard-Glasscock field and terminating at the refinery's tank farm here.

This line has a daily capacity of approximately 10,000 barrels. At the present time, about 9,000 barrels a day is being dispatched through the line. The Couden Pipe Line company also has a four-inch line extending east from the refinery into the Iatan East Howard and Snyder area in the eastern portion of the county. The line has a capacity of 4,000 barrels a day. About 1,400 barrels per day is sent through that particular line.

Col-Tex Refining company of Colorado City has a four-inch line which begins in the Chalk and Clay area toward the eastern end

of the Howard-Glasscock field and extending to Colorado City. The concern also has a four-inch line which starts in the Iatan East Howard area, and progresses to Colorado City.

The Col-Tex line of Howard county has a capacity of approximately 7,500 barrels a day. They are moving, at the present time, an estimated 3,500 barrels through their lines every 24 hours.

Shell Pipe Line corporation has a gathering system originating in the Foran area that delivers the oil gathered into its ten-inch McCamey-Woodrider line and passes through the southeast portion of the county. Shell is taking about 3,500 barrels a day produced in Howard and Glasscock counties.

The aforementioned pipe line companies gather all the crude oil produced within the county, with the exception of a small amount of oil purchased by the Magnolia Pipe Line company in the Moore field southwest of Big Spring.

The Gulf Pipe Line company crosses Howard with three ten-inch lines in the direction approximately parallel with the T & P railway tracks. This system best

and has a capacity of approximately 130,000 barrels per day. The oil is delivered to the Port Arthur area. Gulf operates a pump station on its main line system south of Coahoma. A half dozen men operate the station.

The Magnolia Pipe Line company winds its way across Howard county with a system consisting of an eight-inch and two 12-inch having a capacity of 97,000 barrels daily. This line parallels the Gulf line through the county. It, too, originates at Midland and points west and its oil is delivered to Corsicana and Beaumont.

Magnolia maintains a tank farm and pump station in the Iatan East Howard field southeast of Coahoma. Six or eight employees are assigned to that particular function.

Magnolia has recently built an eight-inch line originating at their Bell tank farm in Howard county and pointed it in a northeasterly direction through a corner of Mitchell county into the Diamond M field in the North Snyder area in Scurry county.

The third major trunk line crossing Howard county in the east-west direction is the Basin Pipe Line system, a 22-inch line owned jointly by the Texas Pipe Line company, Shell, Sinclair and Empire Pipe Line company. This line originates at Midland and points west and has a rated capacity of 180,000 barrels a day. At the present time, it is pumping at the rate of about 90,000 barrels every 24 hours. This oil is delivered to the St. Louis Mid-Continent area.

Shell Pipe Line corporation crosses a portion of Howard county with two pipe lines. One of these is a trunk line originating at McCamey and passing through the southeast corner of the county. It delivers approximately 45,000 barrels daily to the St. Louis Mid-Continent area.

Shell also has a six-inch line originating in the Wasson field, Yoakum county, and terminating at their Westbrook station in Mitchell county. This line delivers an estimated 2,500 barrels daily of casinghead gasoline into their trunk line.

At the present time, a survey is being made by the Texas New Mexico Pipe Line company for a gathering system into the Vealmoor and Tom Good area in Howard and Borden counties. This will be a ten-inch line originating on the Basin pipe line system at their Colorado City station approximately 15 miles due north of Colorado City in Scurry county, and generally following the Colorado river to a point approximately six miles northeast of Vealmoor.



MODERN DRILLING — Vast improvement has taken place in drilling equipment since oil was discovered in Howard county 24 years ago. Typical of some of the smaller rotary rigs is the "jackknife" unit above. It is portable and may be moved easily to a new location. Moreover, it bores rapidly. Thirty years ago there was one rotary rig in this country, but it was a primitive affair. The rig above is on the Magnolia lease in the vicinity of where the first real commercial well for Howard county was completed in April 1926. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)



Crude Output Runs To 130 Million Bbls.

It required less than a quarter of a century after the first pay discovery was made for Howard county to move into a leader's position among Texas oil producing areas.

Total production for the county had amounted to an estimated 130-million barrels by midyear of 1949, and the market value of all Howard county crude produced since 1926 had soared to something like 150-million dollars.

Such figures, which are based on production and price statistics published recently by the Texas Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, show that Howard county is one of the leading oil producing counties in the leading oil producing state in America.

By 1948 no less than 175 counties in Texas were producing (or had produced) oil, but only 27 of the counties had exceeded production in this county.

Total production for the immediate Howard county area amounts to over 165-million barrels.

DRILLER—Dave Duncan, who today heads the Duncan Drilling company, is typical of pioneer West Texas oil drillers. He has been at the business more than three decades. During that time Duncan has worked on virtually every type of rig. Although he has some production and is busy directing his company, Duncan remains a driller at heart. (Jack M. Haynes Photo).

Drilling Clay Industry Grows

Oil field development has increased the need for drilling clay in Howard county. This increased demand has made the prospects bright for the drilling clay extraction industry which is located 12 miles west of Big Spring on U. S. 80 near the Texas and Pacific Railway.

In 1940, drilling clay extraction was carried on a small scale with a small hammer mill. By 1947, the investment had increased five times over the 1940 investment. Extraction equipment and a large roller mill were added.

Employment in the clay extraction industry tripled from 1940 to 1947. The amount of clay mined increased five times and the value of production also increased five times during the same period. Methods of production consist of surface and subsurface extraction by tractors, bulldozers and roller mills. The drilling clay is used to make mud for rotary drilling for oil and gas, and is shipped to markets in East Texas, West Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Many Communities Grew From Boom In South Howard

The Howard-Glasscock area broke out in a rash of new communities during the early boom era.

Otis Chalk celebrated discovery of oil on his ranch with a barbecue and rodeo in May 1926. A couple of filling stations and stores already had put in and Otis Chalk was designated as a postoffice. Then came Ross City.

On May 25, 1928, S. F. Ballentine, et al carved 100 acres out of the Couden lease in sections 129 and 130-39, W4NW. The Foran townsite company was to issue 15,000 shares at a book value of \$10 a share, and water, gas and electricity were promised. The town got its name from four producing sands at 1,300, 1,900, 2,500 and 2,900 feet.

New Drumright was born in July of the same year. The townsite was located three blocks east of the Big Spring-San Angelo highway, 16 miles south of Big Spring and just over in Glasscock county. It was bisected by a street which extended far west to connect with the Garden City road. On July 23 announcement was made a 24-room hotel was to be built there.

Subsequent events, however, east of Foran in the role as the principal community. Depression years thinned or wiped out other communities and most of the remnants migrated to Foran.

Big Volume Is Handled By Gas Distributors

The volume of gasoline by Big Spring distributors—more than two and a half million gallons per month—might reflect the dependence of Howard counties on the oil industry.

The 13 distributors keep 36 tank trucks, ranging in capacity from 500 to 4,600 gallons each, on the road most of the time serving Howard and surrounding counties. Combined capacity of the trucks is 108,977 gallons. Total average monthly deliveries amount to 2,685,000 gallons of gasoline.

Distributing agencies for two oil companies here, Couden and West, serve the territory within 200 and 175 mile radiuses, respectively, of Big Spring. The other 10 distributors serve dealers in Howard, Mitchell, Martin, Borden, and Glasscock counties.

In addition to gasoline distribution, Western Transport, an affiliate of the Phillips 66 agency here, operates two huge trucks serving butane to the area. An average of 150,000 gallons of the gas is delivered to rural homes each month.

Quite a bit of the gasoline is processed here, but by no means all of it. Some is refined in Houston, and other oil centers, piped part of the way and brought the remainder of the distance by transport.

Nine of the "major" oil companies have distribution agencies in Big Spring. In addition, four independents have area headquarters here.

Distributors and the companies they represent include:

H. W. (Hack) Wright, Standard; M. O. Hamby, City Service; Pete Womack, Amherst; H. W. Smith, Continental; W. R. Douglass, Douglass Oil; W. M. Gage, Gulf; C. L. Rowe, Humble; Merrill Croighton, Magnolia; Luke LeBlieu, Couden; K. H. McGibbon, Phillips; Charley Harwell, Texas; and Ted O. Groehl, Shell.

The gasoline distribution business provides employment to a considerable number of Big Spring families. Besides truckers, some of whom work on an hourly or mileage basis and others on a flat rate of pay for the day, filling station attendants earn their way with such endeavor.

A few of the stations here are owned outright by the distributors or the oil companies. Others were in the name of the attendants.

Biggest Lease Deal

Perhaps the largest lease deal ever reported here involved 160 acres on the Roberts lease. The Herald quoted unconfirmed reports on June 12, 1928 that J. S. Couden had paid \$1,200,000 for the quarter section, or \$7,500 an acre.

Butane Distribution Grows

Two local distribution agencies supply needs of Big Spring and area for liquefied gases.

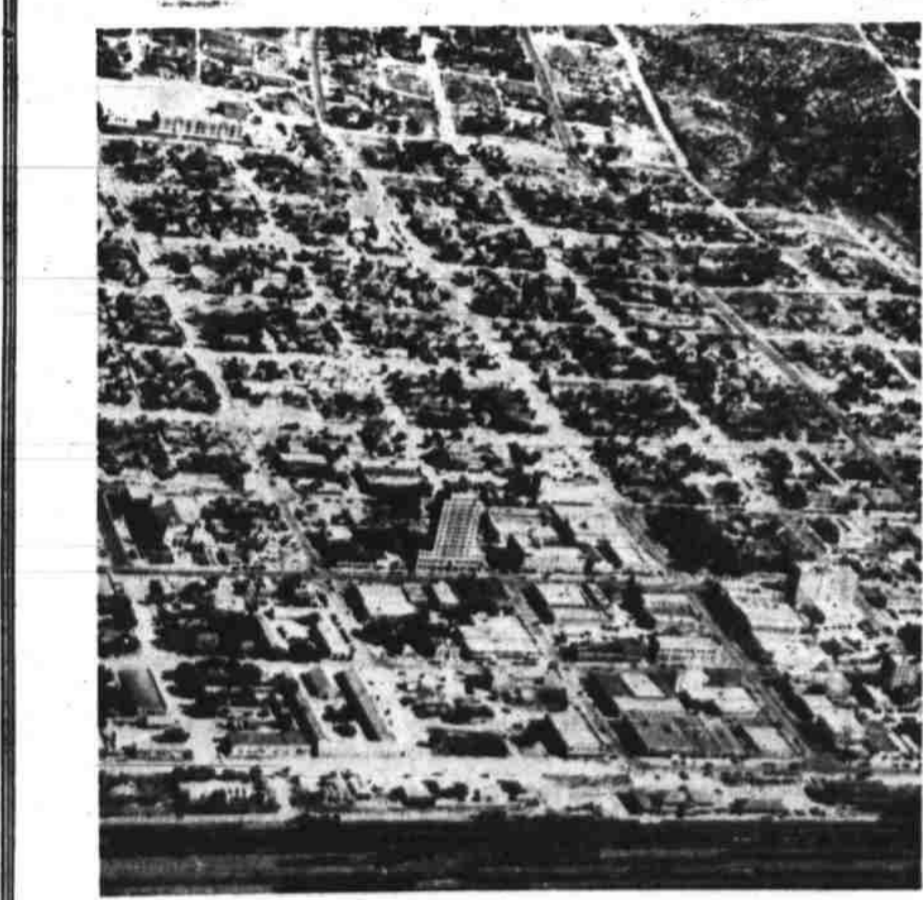
Together, they handle between two and a half and three million gallons of butane (with some propane) per year. Gross volume is somewhere in the neighborhood of \$100,000 per annum. Payrolls approximate \$25,000 per year for 10 regularly employed outside of management.

He also has delivery trucks and 12 storage tanks.

Growth has been phenomenal. At the outset customers stood long distances away when gas was being unloaded. Now they take it as a matter of course with bringing of urban comforts to the home. Smith has added a considerable line of butane appliances. Both distribute widely to commercial users for engine power.

Smith launched his butane company in 1944 and purchased the Fraley company the following year.

Fraley had been in the business for three years. Smith has three transports, drawing heavily from Odessa and Panhandle supplies. L. I. Stewart has been distrib-



BIG SPRING 1949

Forward thinking Americans—thoughtful businessmen—helped build the town of Big Spring that we call home. Through continuous efforts for one hundred years, the citizens of Big Spring have conquered their problems through unity, efficiency, fellowship, and civic pride. But now the problems of the world are our own as well as those of Main Street. With OUR cooperation, and that of other American towns—we can show the world that voluntary public action of a free people is mankind's best hope for the future. We can start in our town to abolish the worries that confront the nation. What better way to commemorate our Centennial than to contribute our time and interest towards making a peaceful Big Spring for all.

Suppliers of New and Used Structural Steel, Pipes & Fittings

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Dismantle Refineries and Plants
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Placer Gold In Deposits Here

"Black gold" is a familiar term in this section. But newcomers to the territory probably never stop to think that people of the area were at one time interested in its competitor, real gold.

The late H. Clay Read, pioneer resident and owner of a unique deposit immediately east of the city, once held firm convictions concerning this creator of wealth. He had visions of the time when modern equipment would be drawing the placer gold from the rugged sand hills which he held for years. Read sent workmen down the shaft for samples of an odd variety of sand. He was searching for deposits of placer or flour gold, known to laymen as "gold dust."

Though the gold story has long since lost any element of excitement, Read's efforts were not altogether in vain. Returns from the sand ranged from 25 cents to more than \$2.25 per ton at Denver, Colo.

Occasionally Read sent in a sample which showed to be more prolific than any he had previously uncovered. This kept the interest growing.

The gold in his deposit could not be seen with the naked eye. It was a flour gold, exceedingly fine, but well distributed through the deposit. It required a magnifying glass of the 500th power to see the particles of gold.

Read agreed that amount seemed small, but he always added that every assayer said it was there. He believed firmly that the day would come when people in the vicinity would have something more than gas and oil in mind when they assigned their mineral rights.

The deposit was discovered in 1931 by his son, Earl A. Read, who has had experience in placer mining. He has received some inquiries about the vast deposit north east of town. Once this was marked by a huge sign: "Gold."

The known reserves of the oil in Howard County fields is estimated at 390 million barrels.

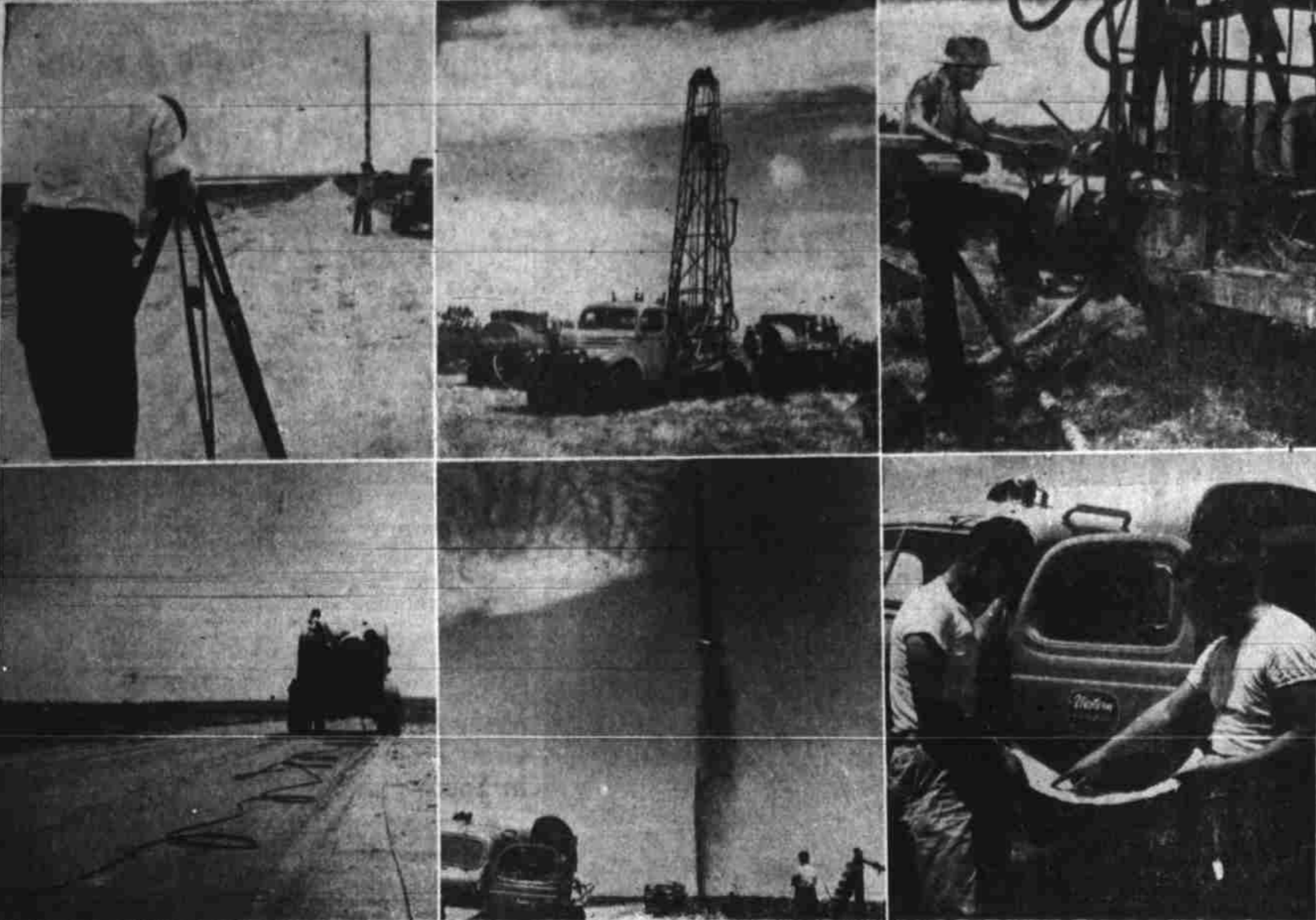
Howard County Fast In Boosting Output

It didn't take Howard county long to blossom into a major oil producing center once commercial production was found.

Between the spring of 1926 and 1928, numbers of modest producers had contributed to a potential of 10,000 barrels or more. Then the Magnolia No. 1 Roberts came in as a big producer. By June 20, 1928, responsible sources estimated the field then had a production capacity of 60,000 barrels a day.

First Gas Franchise Did Not Materialize

First franchise for natural gas in Big Spring was awarded to Consumers Natural Gas company in 1927. For some reason this concern, a subsidiary of a major gas distributor, did not sell. City commissioners then awarded franchise to the Big Spring Public Service company, which brought gas to Big Spring in 1928. Later it was acquired by Empire Southern Service.



GRAVITY METER, SEISMOGRAPH

Science Perfects Searching Gadgets

The term "dry-hole" would be stricken from the parlance of oil well drilling crews if methods for pre-determining the presence of petroleum under the earth's surface were developed.

No method for peering into the earth's inner structure has been discovered, of course. Yet, those who finance oil tests today do not go into ventures completely blind. Science has produced the means for providing definite clues as to what the drilling bit will encounter as it probes in search of black gold.

Two pieces of equipment are widely used to chart underground formations. One is called the gravity meter, while the other is the seismograph. The seismograph is

probably the best known to the general public.

It is an instrument that was developed primarily to record data about earthquakes and is still used for that purpose. Seismograph crews retained by petroleum producers, however, have multiplied the uses for the instrument.

Their operations consist briefly of "manufacturing" a mild earthquake of their own, and reading the effects on the instrument.

Charges of dynamite are exploded to send shock waves into the earth. The waves are reflected to seismograph instruments by underground rock formations.

The strength of the reflections

recorded by the seismograph indicate the density of the formations encountered by the shock waves. The time between the actual explosion of the dynamite and the return of the shock waves is a factor in computing the depth of reflection to bounce back.

The seismograph has played an important role in oil production development in the Big Spring area. It is not unusual for half a dozen seismograph crews to be operating simultaneously in Howard county.

The gravity meter simply measures the force of gravity. Variations in the force of gravity indicate variations in geological structure. Geologists are able to evolve interpretations from the gravity-meter readings.

Core drilling also is practiced to give geologists clues to subsurface formations. Portable drilling rigs are used to bore into the ground, usually to locate the rock formations closest to the surface. Samples of the uppermost rock formations are taken, and depths are recorded.

Minerals found in Howard County include barite, caliche, drilling clay, gas and oil, gravel, limestone, salt, sand and sodium sulphate.

Big Spring once obtained its gas from the Howard-Glasscock field. Many of the wells came in as flowing producers, being allowed to flow wide open. Gas pressure quickly declined and in time practically all wells became pumpers. One of the heaviest gasers tapped was the Donnelly No. 1 Frank M. Green, in the southeast quarter of section 127-29, W&N. This venture, half a mile west of the Clay lease, hit an estimated three million cubic feet of gas a day at 1,755 feet. This, however, was not an actual gauge and its output may have been exaggerated.

Heavy Gas Production Once Yielded Here



100 YEARS AGO

... the big spring was discovered. It was little realized then, that this discovery would lead to the building of our thriving West Texas City. In 1921 we opened the first drive-in service station in this area - - - for 28 years we have been a part of The Big Spring Story, progressing as the town and county progressed.

Homan Auto Supply

200 WEST THIRD

PHONE 207

Speaking of Progress . . .



HALLIBURTON HAS ANTICIPATED and HAS MET the DEMANDS of the PROGRESSIVE PERMIAN BASIN

The Permian Basin has set a fast pace for any supplier of service or equipment. How well has Halliburton kept abreast of your needs, and how



To meet vastly expanded demand, you went farther and farther afield in your search for oil. . . . and wherever you went, you found Halliburton service available.



You penetrated deeper and deeper into the earth's surface. . . . and found Halliburton ready with equipment and methods designed to meet the deep-well pressure and temperatures.



You sought new ways of reducing risks, increasing yield and cutting costs. . . . and found in Howco-developed tools (multiple stage, squeeze cementing, etc.) a tested means to your end.



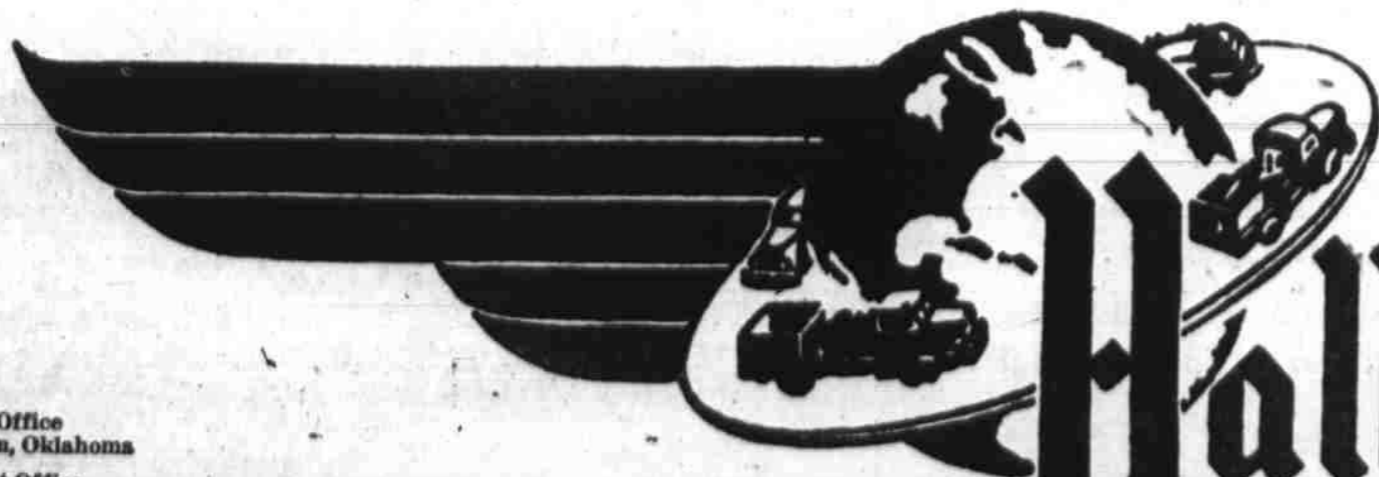
You sensed, perhaps, that handling cement in sacks was wasteful. . . . and you found Halliburton ready with a network of bulk cement plants and transport equipment.



As drilling costs went up, you became increasingly cost-conscious. . . . and found that of all the services and supplies you buy, only Halliburton cementing services cost less today than in 1924.

Halliburton has grown big because it has vigilantly and consistently geared its operations to the needs of the progressive Permian Basin. We are proud of the part we have played in Big Spring's great progress and hope to merit your continued patronage for many years ahead.

- CEMENTING
- DRILL STEM TESTING
- ELECTRICAL WELL LOGGING
- ACIDIZING
- BULK CEMENT
- SQUEEZE TOOLS
- GUN PERFORATING
- PLASTIC DUMP BAILING



Halliburton

OIL WELL CEMENTING CO.

Home Office
Duncan, Oklahoma
District Office
Midland, Texas
Big Spring Office
103 East 24th. Phone 669
Howard Cormier, Mgr.

Over 1,500 Producing Wells In Howard County's 6 Fields

The story of Howard county's importance as an oil producing area may be told briefly, but positively, by statistics from six distinct fields now in production.

WHERE OIL COMES FROM

Field	No. Wells	Potential	Daily Allowable
Howard-Glasscock	970	155,490	14,860
Iatan-East Howard	427	32,187	3,737
Iatan North	25	2,644	372
Moore	14	273	111
Snyder	105	1,967	479
Vealmoor	14	6,561	420
TOTALS	1,555	203,122	19,979

HOWARD-GLASSCOCK FIELD

Operator	No. Wells	Potential	Daily Allowable
Ray A. Albaugh	30	8211	78
Amerasia Petroleum Co.	16	3212	208
American Maracado Co.	6	38	18
Ray Oil Co.	6	38	18
Francis N. Campbell & Son Oil Co.	6	276	81
Oil Chalk Estate	6	74	27
Marz Service Oil Co.	7	3112	91
Continental Oil Co.	237	64238	3520
J. L. Cooper	2	46	27
Cosden Petroleum Corp.	2	46	27
M. E. Daniel, et al	2	116	70
Wheeler, Wheeler and Harrison	2	136	81
Drilling & Exploration Co., Inc.	4	300	97
Dave Duncan	1	4	1
Duncan Drilling Co.	1	359	128
Ernest-Loyd	1	7	7
Eastland Oil Co.	1	23	6
Edna & Frazier	1	136	81
R. U. Fitting, Jr.	1	6	6
General Crude Oil Co.	2	84	24
Gulf Oil Corp.	17	158	74
O. E. Hayward, et al	2	104	74
Hayes & Payne, Inc.	2	50	41
Humble Oil & Refining Co.	20	13000	617
Fred Hyer	2	46	18
Hyer & Yates	2	80	18
Imperial Oil Co.	13	784	96
Kenwood Oil Co.	18	784	280
Lamb Production Co.	20	124	96
Lion Oil Co.	2	18277	797
Louis & Fickling	2	136	76
Magnolia Petroleum Co.	102	2041	918
C. T. McLaryth	7	210	34
Merz Production Co.	7	254	184
A. J. McAllen and G. E. McAllen	4	43	12
A. J. McAllen, et al	4	411	27
Moore Exploration Co.	6	273	25
Lloyd Noble	10	331	85
Petroleum Research Corp.	7	1416	571
Plymouth Oil Co.	14	1117	284
Ray Oil Co.	24	1109	181
Richmond Drilling Co.	2	2045	78
Bawrie Robertson	2	312	74
F. O. Rodman	2	217	100
Royal Oil & Gas Co.	19	1344	348
Schermhorst Oil Corp.	13	420	248
Sawada Oil Corp.	2	136	81
Shell Oil Co.	23	1313	880
Standard Oil of Texas	18	880	353
Standard Oil and Gas Co.	10	813	83
Sun Oil Co.	18	3226	807
Texas Oil Corp.	10	2840	187
Tide-water Associated Oil Co.	12	600	802
C. I. Wann	2	464	61
TOTALS	970	155490	14860

MOORE FIELD

Operator	No. Wells	Potential	Daily Allowable
Continental	2	16	16
M. E. Daniel, et al	2	80	80
N. L. Hunt	4	213	89
Moore Exploration Co.	2	14	14
TOTALS	14	273	111

VEALMOOR FIELD

Operator	No. Wells	Potential	Daily Allowable
Seaboard Oil Co. of Delaware	14	6561	420

IATAN NORTH FIELD

Operator	No. Wells	Potential	Daily Allowable
Cosden Petroleum Corp.	6	1818	108
Eastland Oil Co.	6	654	133
Ray Oil Co.	3	78	38
A. O. Talbot	2	18	18
TOTALS	25	2644	372

SNYDER FIELD

Operator	No. Wells	Potential	Daily Allowable
Blackwell	2	12	12
Eastland Ambassador & White	2	37	34
Fleming Oil Co.	20	1620	180
Magnolia Petroleum Co.	20	53	80
Moore Exploration Co.	27	118	110
Shell Oil Co.	31	32	32
Sun Oil Co.	6	81	40
Westex Oil Co.	3	187	11
TOTALS	105	1967	479

IATAN-EAST HOWARD FIELD

Operator	No. Wells	Potential	Daily Allowable
Zimer J. Beseke	23	380	207
Wood Oil Corp.	7	42	42
Wood Oil Corp., et al	12	2215	182
J. L. Cooper	1	1806	44
M. E. Daniel, et al	1	10	10
Fleming Oil Co.	64	3736	600
Outy Mabey Drilling Co.	4	1912	80
Magnolia Petroleum Co.	20	53	80
Merz Production Co.	10	1215	98
M&M Production Co.	2	12	12
Phillips Petroleum Co.	32	143	125
Producers Development Co.	17	46	46
Standard Oil & Gas Co.	17	864	86
Standard Oil of Texas	130	5117	777
Standard Oil and Gas Co.	63	2680	269
Trans-Tex Oil Corp.	14	4344	108
R. J. Wallace	10	271	82
Wheeler	1	27	27
Willbarger-Rutter	3	985	30
TOTALS	427	32187	3737

Howard county soil.

The six fields are producing from 1,555 wells, with a potential of over 200,000 barrels per day and a daily allowable of approximately 20,000 barrels.

The Howard-Glasscock is the oldest and largest field. Its territory includes 970 producing wells with a potential of 155,490 barrels and a daily allowable of 14,860 barrels.

Largest producer is the Continental Oil Co., which operates 237 wells in the Howard-Glasscock field, with a daily potential of 64,236 barrels and an allowable of 3,620 barrels per day.

No less than 54 producers operate wells in the Howard-Glasscock field.

Twenty producers operate 427 wells in the Iatan-East Howard field, with a combined potential of 3,187 barrels and a daily allowable of 3,737 barrels.

Newest production in Howard county is in the Vealmoor field

north of Big Spring. Daily allowable charts issued by the oil and gas division of the Texas Railroad Commission on July 1 listed 14 producing wells in that field. Potential production was pegged at 6,561 barrels for the 14 wells, with a daily allowable of 30 barrels per day. All wells in the Vealmoor field are operated by the Seaboard Oil Co. of Delaware.

Production zones in Howard county oil fields vary from less than 1,500 feet to approximately 8,000 feet. Producing wells in the Howard-Glasscock field vary in depth from 1,300 feet to 3,200 feet, while the Iatan-East Howard field ranges from 2,700 to 2,850 feet and the average depth of wells in the Iatan North field is 2,908 feet.

Production in the Moore field was encountered at 3,200 feet and in the Snyder field at 2,800 feet.

Deepest production is in the new Vealmoor field, where the average depth is 7,934 feet.

CITY HAD FOUR PLANTS

Refining Center Built In '28-'29

In two short years, Big Spring became the oil refining center of West Texas.

Four independent companies put in plants here during 1928 and 1929. Rated capacity of the quarter is obscured by glowing claims, but it was listed at one time in the neighborhood of 25,000 barrels.

Pipeline capacity, also fluctuating from one source to another, was pegged at about 27,500 barrels daily. There is no accurate basis for appraising original value of properties. It may have been something like \$3 million.

The Big Spring Refining company, but known most of its life as the Howard County Refining

company, R. T. Piner was made president, Joseph Edwards, who came from Henrietta, was the pipeline expert and was president of the Big Spring Pipeline company. No records are available on the amount of crude the company processed before it passed out of operation shortly before World

War II. Probably it was around nine million barrels.

Reese Allen, Wichita Falls, closed the deal on Sept. 25, 1928 for a site for Great West Refinery. It was located directly east of the Cosden tract, on 80 acres. This was a 5,000-barrel skimming or topping unit. Great West announced plans for a pipeline capable of handling 15,000 barrels a day. Cosden was most modest of all in his announcement. He simply said the plant would have a skimming and cracking capacity of 10,000 barrels per day. It would, he added, employ 30 to 50 men. An

option on 1,320 acres on the Johnson and Arnett farms east of town was drafted June 22, 1928 and was taken up approximately 30 days later.

W. D. Richardson, who had been with Josh Cosden in his earlier days, raised a plant, originally promised for 20,000 barrels a day skimming and 8,000 to 10,000 a day cracking. A. G. Reid, a Cosden vice-president, said Cosden was furnishing the 680 acre site north of Cosden's location. By that time Reid had pegged Cosden's capacity at 20,000 barrels a day skimming and 8,000 to 10,000 cracking. He

reminded that it was Josh Cosden who started Tulsa, Okla. on its way to being the refining center of the mid-continent area.

Great West folded during the depression years. Richardson closed down in 1932. It reopened for a brief period in 1936 when the Dubbs cracking unit was installed at Cosden. The Richardson plant was to be utilized for topping. However, this arrangement was short-lived. Howard county plugged along to the end of the decade. Cosden, now an entirely different organization under the founder's name, alone endured.

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"SOUP" TO OIL—Nitroglycerine, or "soup," as it is called in the trade, has long been an indispensable aid to oil production. This potent explosive is detonated underground to crack hard or "light" oil formations. This expedites flow of oil from the zone. At left are cans of torpedoes. These are filled with "soup" from two gallon cans such as Charles Dublin, veteran "shooter," is lowering into the special rubber lined cases. Sometimes several hundred quarts are used in one shot. Handling the capricious nitro is delicate business. Dublin makes it behave like a kitten. Most people give it a wide berth, but safecrackers have been known to break into nitro stores. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

Boom In Potash Talked, Never Materialized

Search for oil in Howard county has at times stirred speculation over vast potash development.

Thus far, this has been principally talk. Nearest potash production is between Carlsbad and Hobbs, N. M.

In 1922 General Oil Co. No. 3 McDowell, in northern Glasscock county, encountered samples of potash. This sent a Dr. W. F. F. Fogg hurrying here with word that he had a \$5 million enterprise ready to start exploration and development.

Moreover, he had put 20,000 acres in Glasscock and Howard counties under lease. A 200-foot test shaft was to be started at once. The Herald was moved to observe that "this could mean more to Big Spring than the biggest oil pool."

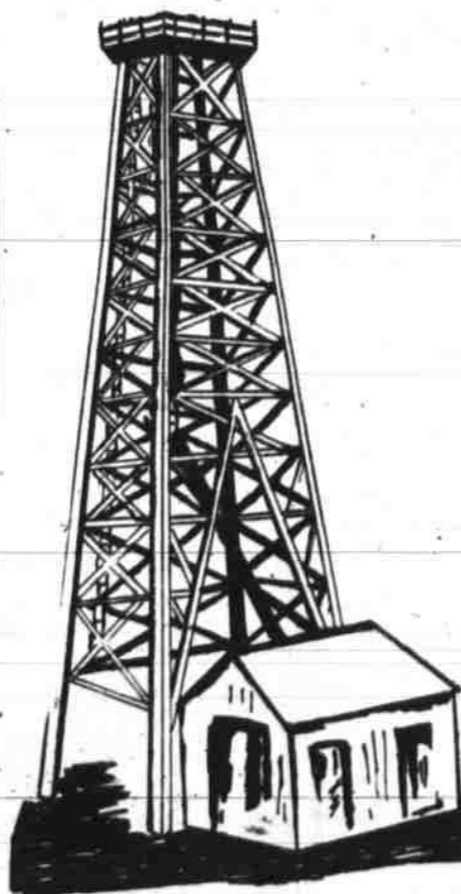
Somehow, the potash boom didn't come off.

On April 23, 1929, charter was issued to the American Potash company. It was to organize \$3 capital. Dr. E. P. Schock, Texas University chemist estimated value of potash deposits covered by the corporation in Midland county at \$10 million.

About the same time Laurel Oil Co. No. 1 C. D. Reed, six miles north of Coahoma, hit a potash strata at 800 feet while searching for oil in section 12-31-1a, T&P. This was said to be superior to potash samples found in Reagan county. Enthusiasm once more was revived.

But less hearty than oil, potash didn't bounce back. For more than two decades, it has been the "forgotten resource" of this area.

OIL



Forward with Big Spring

Hand in hand with the growth of Big Spring has been the progress of the oil industry. Without oil and its myriad by-products, Big Spring could not have gone so far so fast.

We are proud of the part that we have played in the building of Big Spring; supplying the motorists, truck drivers, and farmers with the necessary fuel and lubricants.



Welcome Centennial Visitors
Drop in at any one of our convenient stations while you are in town. You will receive prompt, courteous service.

IN BUSINESS IN BIG SPRING SINCE 1908 THE TEXAS CO.

HARWELL and ASHLEY
BIG SPRING

Oil Wells Need Treatment, Just Like People

Some oil wells are not unlike some people, operators have learned over a period of years.

An oil well can become sick, or sluggish. In such cases a properly prescribed portion of a stimulant often helps restore activity, just as a doctor's prescription helps ailing people.

Treatment of sluggish oil wells, however, usually is confined to two types: acidizing and shooting with high explosives.

The practice of such treatment not only has resulted in good production from some balky wells at the beginning of their lives, but also has helped prolong the lives of others that indicated failure with age.

Organizations that specialize in such treatment have been formed, and they practice their profession wherever oil is produced.

Untold numbers of "old wells" have been reclaimed from virtual extinction by acidizing and shooting.

An oil well producing from a lime formation usually is stimulated by an application of hydrochloric acid. Sometimes wells are stimulated to their greatest strength by such treatment just when they appear on the brink of failure.

Production from other sectors may be jarred into action by detonating high explosives at the pay zone. Nitroglycerin is widely used for this purpose. Producers make a habit of retaining experts to handle shooting and acidizing chores. It goes without saying that a person must know his business to work with liquid nitroglycerine, and the acidizing process itself requires technical and scientific knowledge.

Two firms in Big Spring, both specializing in oil well services, perform this type of work.

Kountz-Carter OIL FIELD SUPPLY CO.

1611-17 East Third
Phone 113

While In For Our Centennial Celebration Stop In At Our Station FOR THAT FRIENDLY SERVICE



Cosden Station NO. 5

Veodol Motor Oils — United Tires & Tubes
And Accessories
WILLARD HENDRICKS, Owner Operator
11th & State Phone 1447



THE HISTORIC OIL BINGE OF 1919-1920

City's Adventures With S. E. J. Cox Read Like Chapter Out Of Fairy Tale

Orouth and war-weary Big Spring will never forget its historic oil binge of 1919-20.

Nor will it easily forget Seymour Ernest Jacobson Cox.

Just what stirred the first oil consciousness here has not been determined. It may have resulted from the Big Spring Artesian Well company exploration in southeastern Big Spring in 1907. Disgusted, its backers abandoned the well, drilled by James Cole, because oil spoiled the water. L. F. McKay, a chemically minded resident, skimmed off samples of the oil.

Three years later the first oil lease was executed. Nothing came of it as did several others in 1912. By 1918 Big Spring business and professional men started the Home Development company, a venture which ultimately cost them \$125,000, and started drilling toward the end of the year on the Quinn ranch in western Howard county.

About that time Cox, a stock broker, had parlayed a sad experience in oil stocks into a \$40 million mushroom known as the General Oil company. Later he said that his eye fell on Big Spring for two reasons. One was a lesson on bringing in a producer on small acreage. The other was that "we knew (from our 'd-doolings') that oil was here."

At any rate, he laid it on the line to the Big Spring Commercial club (chamber of commerce). "Get me leases and I'll develop them," he said. The late Judge James T. Brooks estimated that Cox blocked something like 90,000 acres out of 141 sections. Some estimates ran as high as 200,000 acres in Howard and adjacent counties. Whatever the figure, acreage had been secured at \$1 per acre and a promise to drill on a specified block.

Sensing something big in the oil, businessmen changed the commercial club into a chamber of commerce. J. E. Mundell, Wallace Rix and others engaged Neil Hatch as its first manager on a part time basis. Soon it required all her time.

But while she was still office manager for Texas Electric Service company early in 1919, L. B. (Bert) House, one-time Houston barber, presented himself. Miss Hatch asked for his deposit.

Hurt at such a request, he announced he was the representative of S. E. J. Cox. Miss Hatch got the deposit and an eye-bulging order for materials. Skeptically, these were shipped the next morning from the district warehouse in Sweetwater. When House shelled out \$550 cash for the order, natives began to take notice.

What followed was like a fairy story. General Oil moved in on its No. 1 L. S. McDowell in northern Glasscock county. Within the next two years it had put down eight holes. Three cable tools and one



S. E. J. COX

early-day rotary rig were pressed into operation.

Money was expended lavishly. Cox leased a warehouse on First street, a wagon yard for horses, mules, cows and chickens where the Read hotel now stands, and shops located on the Big Spring Locker company site at First and Goliad. Moreover, he subsequently leased the old Cole hotel and constructed a temporary annex for well crews.

Nash quad trucks, which could be stuck with a hatful of water, "moved" on the scene. When these failed in the face of cowtrail and sandbar roads, House bought 24 Percheron horses from Chris Schafer. These were broncs and it required six months to break them. Meanwhile, \$15,000 of circus harness lay boxed in warehouses. Rawhomed mules were put into service and ultimately a caterpillar tractor was employed. Even this ponderous machine was stuck occasionally.

Excitement reached a white-hot pitch in late July of 1920. Nat Shick, who had been employed as landman, had watched No. 1 McDowell until 1:30 a.m. On his way back next morning, Bill Gallagher, driller, flagged him down just south of town. Oil had been encountered, he said excitedly. They rushed back and Shick confirmed the discovery.

The town went wild. By the time swabbing could be started in the afternoon, some 500 people, including numerous oil scouts, were on hand. The test returned 125 barrels of oil, and for three succeeding days it repeated the performance without the oil table being lowered. Then "production" men took over and a mighty swabbing effort collapsed the casing. A major celebration was but days away. The test was patched and managed to flow. Cox approached Tom Jordan and Will Hayden on a special section in the Herald, asking the cost.

"If you haven't got oil," said Jordan, "you haven't got enough money to get a line. If you have, it won't cost a cent."

They were satisfied upon inspection. Cox reportedly took the section to Houston, had it put on high speed presses and sold \$150,000 in stock on the strength of it.

Under direction of Harvey L. Rix, the chamber of commerce raised \$8,000 for the big celebration on Aug. 7-8, 1920. Ranchers donated 100 heaves and 60 muttons. Volume of meat was so great that refrigerator cars had to be chartered from the T&P. Jim Crenshaw and Gene Crenshaw hauled 50 cords of mesquite grub for the barbecuing on the Fair Grounds area, where Washington Place is now located. Cox promised 1,500 people on his "Investors Special," which originated in Hous-

ton and was joined by other sections at Fort Worth. People from Hawaii, New Zealand, New York, Kansas City, Boston and other points flocked in.

At least 10,000 out-of-town guests were on hand for the big affair. The second day they were hauled by the truckloads (at \$50 the load) to No. 1 McDowell. Some individuals paid \$20 a round trip for jinnery and plank seats to get to the well.

Sen. Joseph Weldon Bailey had made an eloquent talk the previous day. But his oratory was mild beside that of Cox as he stood on the derrick floor on Aug. 8.

"Behold this black gold you see flowing," he said with a sweep of his hand. The flow stopped and the crowd roared. So did Cox. But it resumed and Cox went on.

"This black gold is a messenger of a new day in Big Spring and West Texas." Previously, at a banquet in the old Elks hall, he had shut his eyes and envisioned "a line of derricks 75 miles long."

Unhappily, No. 1 McDowell never became a commercial producer, although it did furnish oil for several other tests. Fading hopes were revived by hitting of an air-pocket which roared out of the Sandhills well north of the Cosden refinery location. Even until now Cox maintains that "the biggest oilfield of all is in that area." Evil days came to Cox and his General Oil company, S. E. J. Cox

Independents Forced Issue On Pipelines

Producers in the reeking Howard-Glasscock field in 1926-28 were glutted in their own oil. Kay Pipeline, a Merland subsidiary, had built in October of 1927. Magnolia had extended a line from its New Iatan tank farm, but each was taking only its production. Independents were stifled.

The Big Spring Pipeline company broke the log jam. Soon Cosden and Great West Refineries had announced their own pipelines. At this juncture Humble and Roxana (a Shell affiliate) indicated they would run a pipeline into the Howard field. Finally, Shell dived into the swim with the Independents and on Aug. 20, 1928, became the first common carrier for the pool.

First Oil Lease Was Generous, But Didn't Bring Any Drilling

Howard county's first oil and gas lease contract-carried with it a fatter cut for the land owner. The only hitch was that the well not only never produced; it was never drilled.

J. E. Garrett and F. C. Van Horn executed the first contract for exploration in the county with Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Creighton on March 28, 1910. It covered the north half of section 20 and the north half of section 23-25, H&T.C. four miles west of Vincent.

Under terms of the contract, Garrett and Van Horn were to sink a 1,500 foot well (or to commercial production at lesser depth) within a period of two years of the contract date. In event of oil, gas or even coal production, Mr. and Mrs. Creighton were to share one-fourth in the proceeds. The operators were to get three-fourths for the pool.

Two years later the Gavin Oil Development of Washachie was blocking up modest acreage for a test. Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Quinn executed a lease (contract) with Gavin on Feb. 17, 1912. Covered were section 17, 19-24-1s, T&P. On April 24, Gavin filed contracts with Mr. and Mrs. Bert Fields (north-east quarter of section 9-34-1s, T&P) and Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Wright (northeast quarter section 6-34-1s, T&P). In May the west halves of sections 16 and 20 and all of section 12 were brought into the lease fold. Location of the tract was about 11 miles south and west.

Terms by that time had settled on the conventional one-eighth royalty. Gavin agreed to sink a well within a year. Thereafter, the company was to pay a quarterly rental of \$10 each three months (for 160-acre leases). In event of production, operators could utilize, without charge, oil or gas necessary for further operations. For the privilege of using "casinghead gas," should it be yielded, Gavin was to pay \$50 per annum per well.

10 Big Spring (Texas) Herald, Sunday, October 2, 1949

But this venture also failed to materialize. Oil speculation was forgotten momentarily. By 1917 Consolidated Development company was acquiring leases. E. M. Baldwin of Colorado City, signed Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Foster and leases. Soon A. J. Gallemore and J. D. Biles were signing leases as 1917 faded. J. M. Hughes, W. E. Burks and J. M. Young became active. Finally, General Oil company came into the picture and presently almost everyone was leasing, assigning leases or investing in a chance for some quick wealth.

Company and Cox Realization which has taken place since I was here. He hinted he might return to West Texas. Three years later he was again in the toils of the law and was convicted. He went to Mexico, was deported. At Fort Worth he was once more given a prison term and not until late in 1939 was he released from Leavenworth.

Big Spring people, who curiously enough had never lost a dime in Cox enterprises, had heard he was dead. Then he appeared here on Dec. 12, 1948. For several days he made trips over the area, itching to get back into oil exploration.

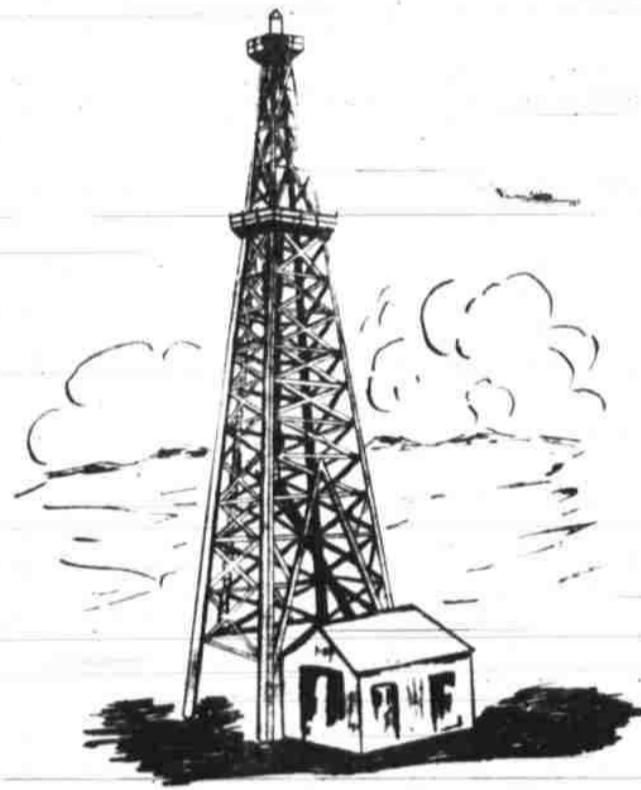
He had never drilled in an oil pool, but he had been comparatively near to them (as subsequent developments established) with most of his tests.

"They said I exaggerated," he said indignantly. "I ask you who exaggerated." He was only about 35 years old when he headed the \$40 million empire, "and it was

just too big for me. I didn't know how to organize. All I knew to do was to work, work, work until I was mentally and physically exhausted."

Many looked upon him essentially as an ingenious promoter. But to Cox probably goes credit for discovery of oil in the Permian Basin. The Fort Worth Star Telegram in November 1922 said that the first oil "on the Marathon fold" was discovered in the No. 1 McDowell in 1920.

Thar's GOLD in them thar' hills! BLACK GOLD



Years ago a few far-seeing pioneer oil men thought there was oil in this territory and set out to prove it. It was not an easy task, for locating and drilling for oil back in those days was a job for the adventurer. But the first flowing black gold that this section saw, gushing hundreds of feet into the air, represented one of the biggest steps forward in progress.

We are happy that in the more recent years we have had the privilege of playing some part in the expansion of West Texas oil fields . . . that we have been able to write a few pages of progress in The Big Spring Story.

WILBANKS DRILLING CO.

Lester Fisher Building

Phone 1260

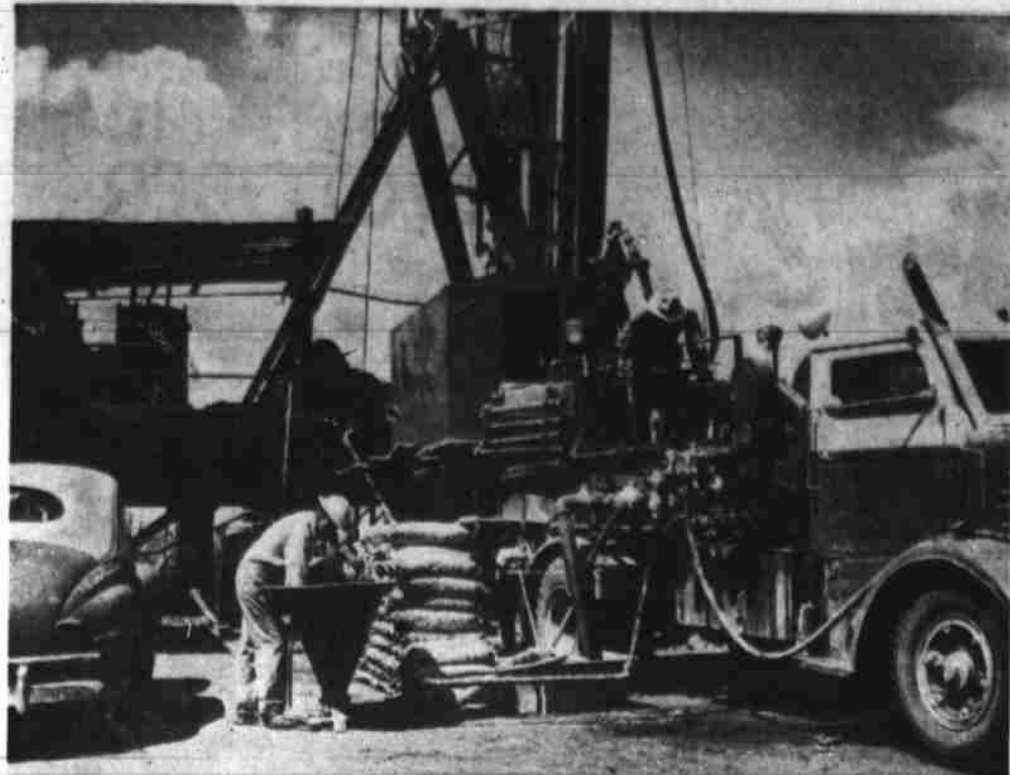
1849

For Friendly Service . . .
At The Sign Of The
Orange Disc
—Don't Look On The Inside . . .
Ask The People Who Have Made
'THE BIG SPRING STORY'
It's
OLLIE McDANIEL
GULF SERVICE STATION

- Tires
- Washing
- Batteries
- Lubrication
- Accessories
- Polishing

311 Gregg Phone 1340

1949



OIL WELL CEMENTING — Specialized and indispensable is the chore of oil cementing. Since the beginning of development in this area, Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Company has maintained a station at Big Spring. Since then, thousands upon thousands of sacks of cement have been pumped under terrific pressure into wells. This operation offers an unshakable seat for casing, or seals off troublesome water formations, protects oil zones. Because "plugs" are run frequently to a fraction of a foot, it is precision work. Halliburton also perforates casing and furnishes other oil well services. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

City Got Its Natural Gas 20 Years Ago

Accompanied by a cloud of dust, rust, and a few rocks, the first natural gas was piped into Big Spring more than 20 years ago. On March 14, 1929, the 15-mile-long six-inch main from the Howard-Glasscock field carried the first gas to a point a mile south of town.

The enormous pressure of the gas, released from the southeastern Howard county production area, blew dirt and rocks out the open end of the pipe. One of the rocks sailed through the side of a car parked over 200 yards away as gas company officials boasted that the pressure could be doubled.

The event culminated two years of work and promotion started with a Herald editorial on April 15, 1927. Declaring gas one of the city's greatest needs, the editorial urged Big Springers to take advantage of the natural gas supply in the oil field.

F. A. Hornaday, San Antonio, was the first to undertake the project of piping the gas to Big Spring. On Nov. 12, 1928, he secured a 30-year franchise to furnish the city with gas.

Within a month, lines were being laid from two wells in the Howard-Glasscock field. A supply of about 400,000 cubic feet per day was assured from the wells.

Demand for the natural gas started rising almost immediately, and as pressure began to drop underground, Big Spring soon found itself without an adequate supply of the new fuel. A compression station was set up, boosting the daily potential to 700,000 cubic feet.

The supply was still inadequate as demand continued to rise. A new source had to be tapped if citizens were not to revert back to the coal and wood burners.

In December, 1929, arrangements were made to construct 32 miles of eight-inch lines to the South Plains Gas company mains serving Odessa and Midland. On April 1, 1930, Big Spring was receiving gas from panhandle oil fields.

Ownership of the utility has changed a number of times since Hornaday originated the service for Big Spring. Southwest Utilities company bought an interest in the young concern in September 1928. The distributing organization became the Big Spring Public Service company, while the transmission department was known as the Natural Gas and Power company.

Empire Southern Gas company, present owner, took over the firm in 1931. Continued expansion has enabled the system to keep pace with the growth of Big Spring through the last 20 years.

IN COUNTY SINCE 1926 Oil Taxes Total Over \$2,600,000

Oil has helped foot the bills for government and education in Howard county to the tune of over two and a half million dollars since pay production was discovered in 1926.

Assessed value of holdings maintained by producing companies in the county has averaged over six and a half million dollars for the past 21 years, and a new peak is in prospect for 1949 assessments.

Howard county collected \$905,329.96 in taxes as a result of oil production, which is the largest amount realized from that source by a government or educational agency. At the same time the State of Texas has benefited by \$856,850.87, while Howard county schools have received \$817,159.97 in oil production taxes. The Howard County Junior college, which figured in the county's tax structure for the first time in 1946, already

has realized \$78,846.96 from the oil production industry.

Assessed value of oil producers' holdings in the county have dipped below the five-million dollar mark but once since 1928, and they have been under the six-million mark but twice since 1934.

The lowest valuation since 1928 was \$4,133,850 in 1933. The highest to date was \$9,483,370 in 1948.

The new Vealmoor field is expected to occasion another advance, possibly to something like 11-million dollars.

The state tax rate for 1949 is due to increase from 42-cents per \$100 valuation to 72-cents. The county rate is 77-cents, while the Howard County Junior college is operating currently on a rate of 35-cents per \$100 valuation.

School tax rates in the county vary among the districts.

Oil Production Taxes and Assessed Valuations in Howard County

Year	Assessed Value	State Tax	County Tax	School Tax	Jr. Col. Tax	Total
1928	\$2,892,978	\$11,968.31	\$38,811.79	\$3,386.78	.....	\$53,066.88
1929	8,509,000	35,135.20	104,388.00	23,723.20	.....	163,246.40
1930	7,282,800	30,114.60	90,725.76	20,181.60	.....	141,021.96
1931	3,742,440	15,409.68	47,028.24	4,133.28	.....	66,571.20
1932	5,258,580	21,074.32	63,826.56	5,628.96	.....	90,529.84
1933	4,133,850	16,539.81	49,618.05	4,317.03	.....	70,474.89
1934	4,975,740	20,902.92	62,708.52	5,467.92	.....	89,080.36
1935	6,388,070	25,592.28	77,174.84	6,845.22	.....	109,612.34
1936	6,382,780	25,531.12	77,103.97	6,837.83	.....	109,472.92
1937	7,119,070	28,476.28	85,428.84	7,688.64	.....	121,593.76
1938	8,824,500	35,298.00	105,894.00	9,421.20	.....	150,613.20
1939	7,829,840	31,719.36	95,158.08	8,446.08	.....	135,323.52
1940	7,171,080	28,684.32	85,152.96	7,664.64	.....	121,501.92
1941	6,380,000	25,520.00	77,160.00	6,837.60	.....	109,517.60
1942	6,208,220	24,832.88	74,498.64	6,584.88	.....	105,916.40
1943	5,882,840	23,531.36	70,594.08	6,253.44	.....	100,378.88
1944	5,914,400	23,657.60	70,971.20	6,287.20	.....	100,916.00
1945	6,208,120	24,832.80	74,498.40	6,584.80	.....	105,916.00
1946	6,709,620	26,838.48	80,515.20	7,046.40	13,419.20	127,819.28
1947	8,310,000	33,240.00	99,720.00	8,772.00	22,325.84	163,057.84
1948	9,483,370	37,933.48	113,800.32	9,944.16	23,181.80	184,859.76
Total	17,313,680	69,888.97	205,371.88	17,139.97	78,646.80	2,961,767.52

Boom Of 1926 Was Orderly, But Nonetheless A Busy One

"Boom" seemed a horrid word to Big Spring back in 1926, but Big Spring had a boom nevertheless.

Community leaders, although vigorously active to get new industry and enterprises, concentrated on "orderly development." They did a pretty good job of it, too. Several writers for the state papers commented that it was "refreshing" or "a novel experience" to find a city more or less able to run its boom rather than letting the boom run it.

Even so, the development was faster and more lavish than most could comprehend. Several sizeable building projects were launched in 1926. By 1927 the Douglass hotel was plunging into a \$75,000 job that eventually grew. J. M. Radford raised a big wholesale grocery building, then developed a quarter of a block across the street. The Elliott building rose where the historic Cosmopolitan hotel had been. Dr. T. M. Collins erected a building at 2nd and Runnels. Texas Electric Service announced a \$300,000 sub-station project. Bell Telephone broke ground for a \$200,000 program. Dr. G. T. Hall and Dr. M. H. Bennett announced the city's first (the \$70,000 Big Spring) hospital.

Then the city launched a \$120,000 paving project. Enthusiasm was running high. Approximately 250 persons turned out to celebrate at the annual chamber of commerce banquet.

At the calendar turned to 1928. The Ritz theatre was announced as a \$100,000 affair. The Crawford hotel was well along and by Thanksgiving its five floors were opened. Business was so brisk that the remaining portion was completed.

Crawford announced plans for a major annex. Southern Ice company started a \$200,000 enlargement program. The school district voted \$150,000 in bonds for sorely needed buildings.

The Gregg street viaduct was planned at a cost of \$150,000. J. W. Allen put up a \$25,000 plant at 3rd and Runnels. Ray Wilcox and Otis Chalk extended the business district west to Gregg with large buildings on Third. E. L. Ashcraft and E. B. Brinker came to town to announce a \$100,000 ice plant (which later became Banner). The Texas & Pacific started a million barrel tank farm. The Blivings & Barcus hospital (later to become Malone & Hogan) was announced.

Citizens raised \$10,000 to insure a locally constructed \$150,000 office (Petroleum) building. A myriad of lesser projects were springing up. The Edwards Heights, Highland Park and Washington Place additions came on the market. Residences popped out in every section.

J. L. Lancaster, president of the T&P, came to town to spur the city into development to assure his company of at least 400,000 gallons of water a day. There were rumors that Swift was considering Big Spring for a big branch packing house. Big Spring became the home of an architectural branch. Leaders chafed because there was no airport. The Herald went daily. Pipelines were creeping in every direction. By the end of 1928 four oil refineries were in sight.

Big Spring boosters adopted a slogan: "Watch Big Spring." Occasionally they paused to watch themselves and were amazed at what they saw.

Four Supply Houses In City Meet Equipment Requirements

Four oil field supply companies with stores in Big Spring now furnish the oil industry in this area with much of the materials and equipment used in drilling and producing oil.

Three of the concerns, affiliated with major steel companies, can supply a complete line of the equipment necessary for refining as well as drilling for and producing oil. The other, a young independent, is outlet for the "lighter" tools and accessories used in drilling and pumping.

The Kountz-Carter Supply company, owned locally by Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Kountz and J. H. Kountz, Jr., was organized in 1946. The firm handles surface machinery, such as pumping engines, fittings, and repair parts manufactured by the American Manufacturing company.

Sucker rod, valves, and similar below-surface equipment supplied by the W. C. Norris company and Larkin-Packer company are handled by the Big Spring concern.

Oilwell Supply, a U. S. Steel subsidiary, can provide a complete set of drilling equipment from the start to the bottom of the hole. Pumping units for bringing the oil to the surface after the drilling is completed are also available at the Oilwell warehouse.

Manager Jack Smith and two other employees work at the Big Spring store opened here by Oil-

well in the late twenties, shortly after the initial production in Howard county.

Republic, the largest independent supply company in the country, also maintains a supply outlet in Big Spring. The store managed by G. A. McGann, either stocks or can place orders for all equipment and material used by the petroleum industry.

Three other employees work in the local warehouse. Republic was formerly a subsidiary of the steel company of that name, but is now an independent organization. It has had a store in Big Spring since late in the 1920's.

The Jones-Laughlin Supply company maintains one of the largest oilfield equipment outlets in this area. Five employees including Manager Russell Wood staff the local store. A branch of Jones-Laughlin Steel, the firm can furnish equipment for every operation in the oil industry—from drilling through the refining processes.

The Jones-Laughlin warehouse in Big Spring was erected in 1928. Discovery of oil in Howard county in 1926 was the signal for an influx of supply houses. Seven companies located here in the first three years. Later two local concerns were organized.

Oilwell, a U. S. Steel subsidiary and the oldest oil supply concern established the first supply house

here shortly after the discovery in 1926. It was followed the same year by stores belonging to Continental Supply, Marion Foundry Works & Supply. (Marion dealt with pipelines and refineries.) Republic and National both set up outlets in Big Spring in 1927. Frick-Reid and Hinderliter Tool opened in 1929. Jones-Laughlin, an affiliate of the steel company of the same name, took over the Frick-Reid store.

Big Spring Pipe and Supply was organized in 1930, and Great West was formed in 1934. Oilwell and Republic are the only ones of the original field still maintaining outlets here. Jones-Laughlin, as a successor, and Carter-Kountz (organized in 1946) round out the field.

Empire Southern Gas company, present owner, took over the firm in 1931. Continued expansion has enabled the system to keep pace with the growth of Big Spring through the last 20 years.

30,000 Tons A Year In Grain Sorghums

Grain sorghums make up the number two money crop in Howard county. The varieties grown include milo, kafir, hegari, sudan and many minor varieties.

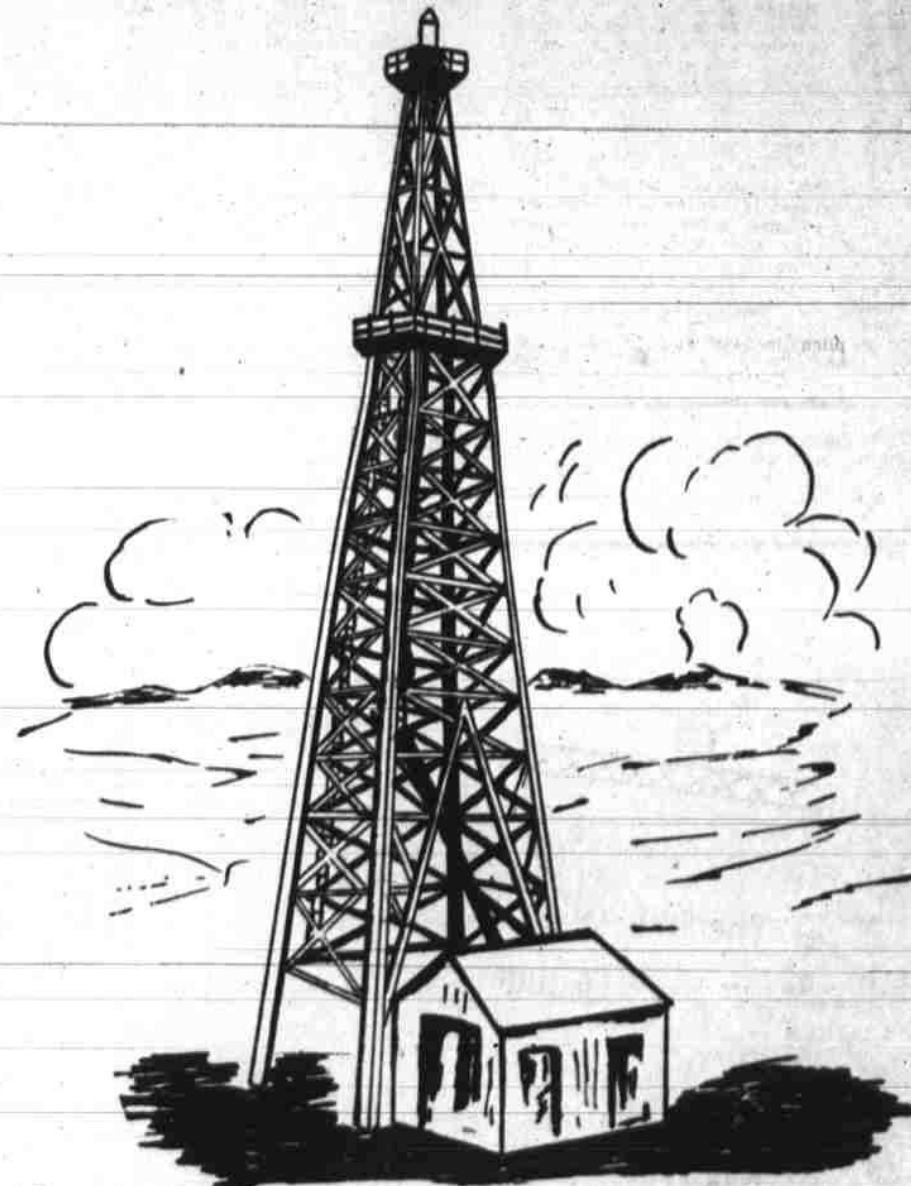
The grain sorghum crop averages 30,000 tons a year. Outgoing grain shipments average 350 carloads a year.

Milo yields in Howard county have made as much as a ton of heads per acre. Half a ton is nearer an average.

Strong Potentials Quoted In Boom Era

One of the most glowing reports on an oil well ever drilled in this area attended the FHE No. 1 Roberts. This venture, in section 126-29 W&NW, was drilled in at 2,945 feet on April 27, 1928, a few days after Magnolia No. 1 Roberts had hit the jackpot. Initial estimates had pegged the FHW well to 6,000 barrels.

KEEPING IN STEP WITH PROGRESS



IN BIG SPRING

Down through the years we have tried to grow and develop as Big Spring grew... tried to keep in step with progress... always striving, as we went along, to give you more highly refined products and better service.

On this significant occasion of the 100th Anniversary of the big spring, we join the citizens of this county in celebrating the event.

O. H. McAlister Trucking

HOME OFFICE — BIG SPRING, TEXAS

1609 SCURRY

PHONE 961

McAlister Camps
Odessa
Hobbs, New Mexico

We take this opportunity to welcome you to our fair city of Big Spring. If we can be of service, in any way to make your stay more enjoyable... please call on us.

McAlister Camps
Abilene
Sundown

C. L. ROWE, Agent Humble Oil & Refining Co.

502 WEST THIRD

Phone 997



An Occasion
Long To Remember
The
Centennial Celebration

October 2 to 8

BIG SPRING

CENTENNIAL

CELEBRATION

OCTOBER 2 to 8

Better Times Are Here—

... Better Times Ahead

WINTERIZE YOUR CAR

1 TRANSMISSION:
 Drain summer transmission lubricant, clean thoroughly and refill with tough, winter-resisting RPM Multi-Service Gear Lub for winter driving.

2 CRANKCASE:
 Drain dirty summer oil; flush crankcase and refill with winter 100% Pure Paraffin Base RPM Motor Oil . . . America's Choice!

3 DIFFERENTIAL:
 Drain, clean and refill differential with correct chart grade of winter RPM Multi-Service Gear Lub.

4 CHASSIS:
 Lubricate chassis thoroughly with winter RPM Greases; give you detailed inspection report.

5 RADIATOR:
 Get ready for a Cold Winter NOW . . . Have your radiator filled and checked with Atlas Perma-Guard Anti-Freeze before demand takes the supply.

6 BATTERY:
 Check battery and cables; fill with distilled water, remove corrosion and grease from terminals.

Your Friendly Chevron Dealers:
Paul Morris and Knud Nielson
 411 West Third
Oscar Norman
 1110 Lanest Highway

7 GASOLINE and TIRES:
 Fill fuel tank with Chevron Supreme Gasoline, now adjusted for best winter performance . . . and keep those tires checked with the proper amount of air for longer service.

Your Friendly Chevron Dealers:
L. E. and 'Lissie' Hall
 Crawford Hotel Storage
Lee Jenkins
 300 West Third

H. C. McPHERSON
 311 EAST THIRD

Visitors . . . Do As Home Folks Do

Visit A Big Spring CHEVRON Dealer

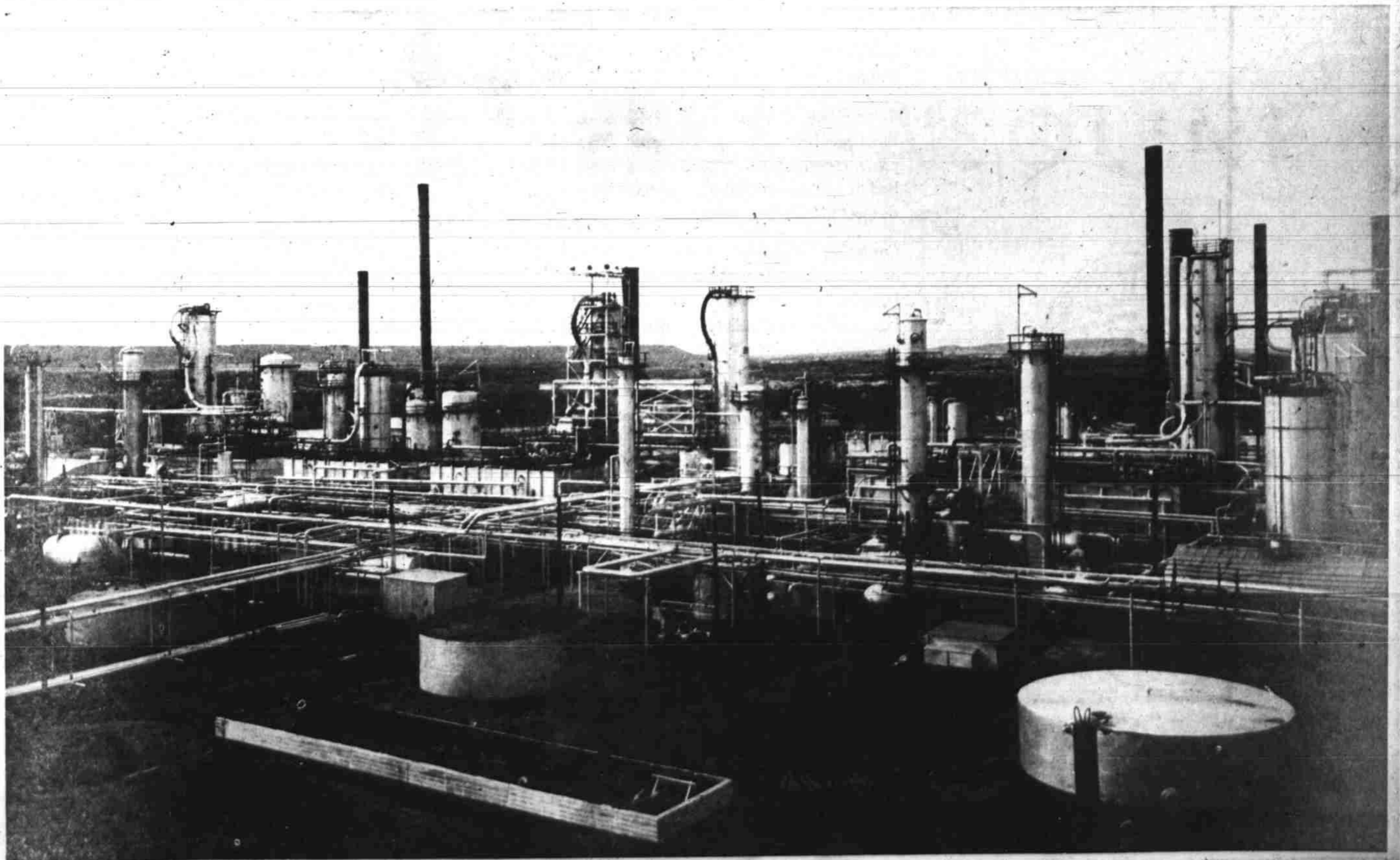
Standard Oil Of Texas

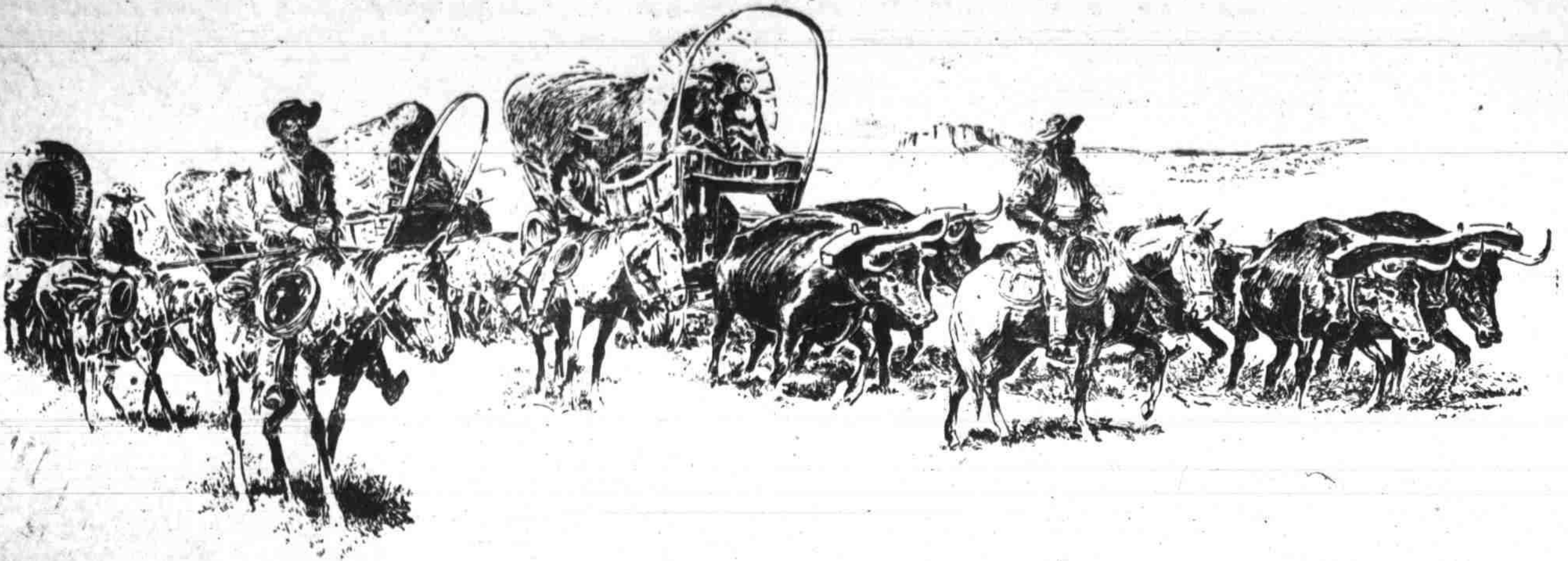
H. W. 'Hack' WRIGHT, Distributor



COSDEN

A CHAPTER IN





How Times Have Changed

COSDEN

Has Progressed With West Texas

The story of the progress of Big Spring is paralleled by the achievements of the Cosden refinery and the men who had foresight, patience and fortitude to guide an infant industry to a position of leadership in the petroleum field.

Cosden is not as old as Big Spring but we take pride in the fact that we have been a part in the growth of Big Spring. However, Cosden's growth and advancement has not been sudden but has been built on a foundation of ever increasing service to the petroleum needs of this great area.

Since Cosden's inception in 1929, periods of inflation and depression, good times and bad have been weathered, shortages and surpluses met and overcome, a new solution worked out for every problem encountered. Cosden has had its trials and tribulations and we are proud of overcoming them. But our deepest pride lays in our growth to an honored position in our field.

Cosden operates one of the nation's most modern refineries and few boast better facilities. The finest equipment, latest methods and constant research by competent personnel plus the "know how" gained from 20 years experience has established Cosden's prominent place in the Petroleum industry.

Cosden Petroleum Corp.

R. L. TOLLETT, President





In 1849 West Texans Traveled In Covered Wagons
Today West Texans Travel In High Speed Automobiles
Powered By

COSDEN HIGHER OCTANE GASOLINE
and
COSDEN Ethyl GASOLINE

Cosden Higher Octane Gasoline and Cosden Premium Ethyl Gasoline are especially refined by our own advanced processes which make Cosden gasolines the outstanding fuels for modern high-speed, high-compression motors.

Cosden gasoline starts like a flash summer or winter and maintains sustained operation without "spitting" or missing. Cosden puts pep into your motor—adds immeasurably to its power—and increases your mil-

One tankful will convince. Stop in at the sign of the friendly Cosden-Traffic Cop and try a tankful.



Cosden Petroleum Corp.

R. L. TOLLETT, President

6 Big Spring Cosden Service Stations To Serve You



No. 1 Cosden No. 1—Located at 804 East 3rd, J. E. Harland and Jack M. Griffin, dealers.



No. 2 Cosden No. 2—Located at 200 Johnson, L. R. Nichols and R. F. Dunlap, dealers.

COSDEN Service Station's Chapter In The **BIG SPRING STORY**

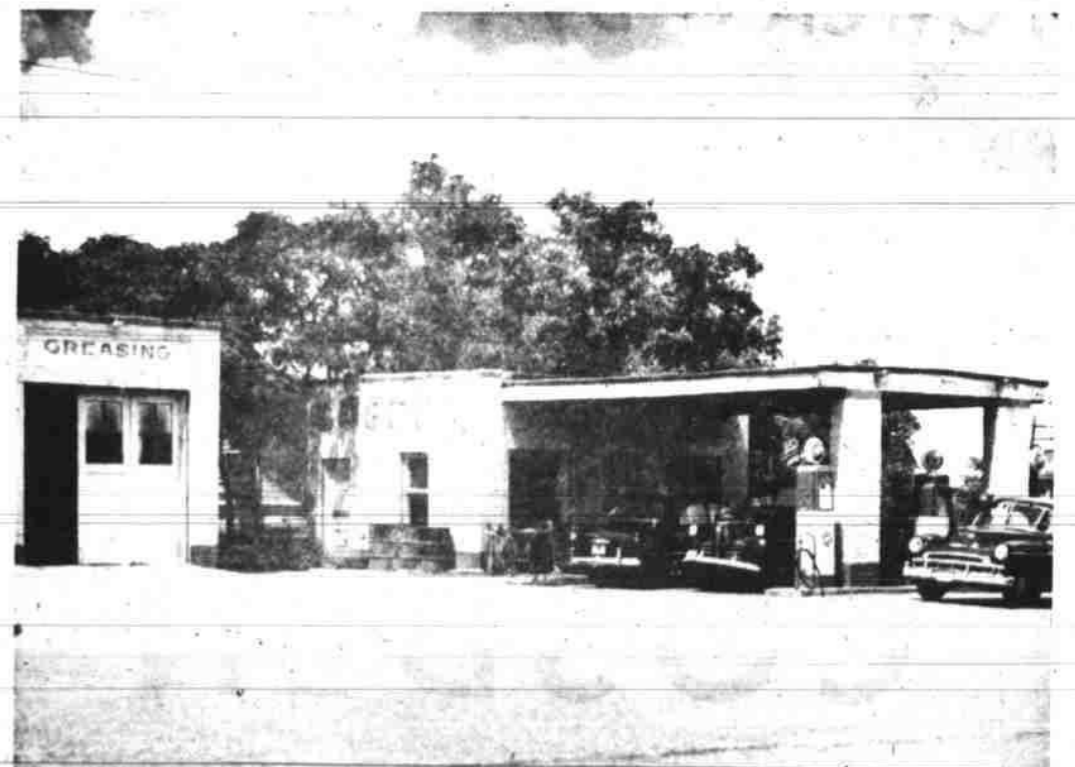
For many years Cosden Service Stations have been writing an important chapter in the "Big Spring Story" — that of supplying quality gasoline, oils, lubricants and tires to West Texas motorists.

For gasoline that gives you more care-free miles per gallon stop at the sign of the Cosden Friendly Traffic Cop. Here, too, you'll find friendly attendants ready to service your car with a smile.

At all Cosden Service Stations you'll find Cosden Higher Octane Gasoline, Cosden Ethyl (premium grade), Cosden Para-fine and Veedol (100% Pennsylvania) motor oils and lubricants and United Tires and Tubes.



No. 3 Cosden No. 3—Located at 301 East Park, Clayton McCarty, dealer.



No. 4 Cosden No. 4—Located at 112 Scurry, C. M. Trolinder, dealer.



No. 5 Cosden No. 5—Located at 1001 Eleventh Place, Willard Hendrick, dealer.



No. 6 Cosden No. 6—Located at 812 West 3rd, J. P. Womack, dealer.

Cosden Looms Large In Big Spring Story

The Big Spring story could in no wise be complete without the Cosden story.

Today Cosden Petroleum Corp. is not only an impelling force in Big Spring, but an expanding supplier of high grade fuels and oils in West Texas and New Mexico. Not subject to statistics, but a great force in the development of this area. Cosden is a good and progressive citizen.

Although Cosden's refinery operations here date back 20 years with a telling effect on the Big Spring economy and life, the close kinship between company and community parallel the present corporate structure under the administration of R. L. Tollet, president.

Since the organization of Cosden Petroleum Corp. in April, 1937, Cosden has processed 57,437,548 barrels of West Texas crude oil. The 20 year total is in excess of 80 million barrels. Most of the oil has come from Howard county.

Producers and royalty owners have received \$71,245,941.52 from Cosden since April, 1947.

Average number of those employed during this period is 407. They have earned \$13,809,986.20.

Net sales of petroleum products have totalled \$109,292,764.09.

Cosden has been at the same time a tax collector for the state and federal governments. It has collected \$25,945,242.60 in state gasoline taxes and \$7,562,300.10 in federal gasoline and lubricating oil taxes.

Cosden is a considerable taxpayer, too, to the tune of approximately a million dollars a year. Financial statement for the fiscal year ending April 30 showed \$112,995.43 in taxes other than federal. Provision for federal income taxes was estimated at \$844,966.22.

Moreover, Cosden is a producer of oil. In its past fiscal year, crude oil from working and royalty interests amounted to 287,713 barrels of oil. Reserves are estimated at two and three-quarter million barrels in proven leases.

Distribution is spreading. Today there are more than 100 independent Cosden jobbers and over 600 independent Cosden dealers serving

in West Texas and New Mexico. In addition to a fleet of transports for highway movement, Cosden also has 592 tank cars hurrying to points all over the nation and into Canada and Mexico. These have travelled 527 million miles in 20 years and four times have led other fleets of the country.

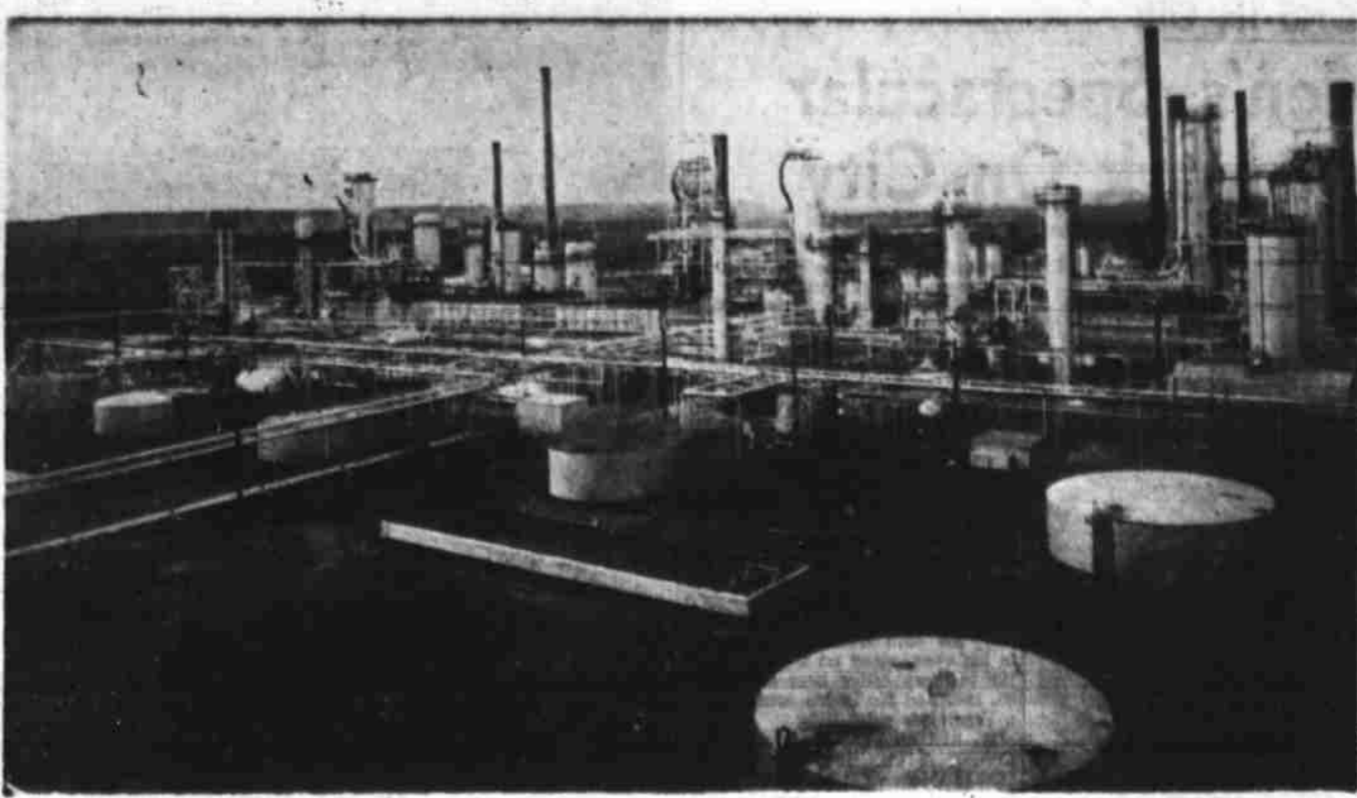
Cosden markets a variety of products including its two high grade gasolines, Diesel fuel, tractor fuel, kerosene, lubricating oils, industrial oils and greases, butane and propane liquefied petroleum gases, asphalt, road oils. Soon roofing asphalt is to be added to the list. Cosden also distributes United tires and tubes, together with batteries and some accessories through its independent dealers.

In November, Cosden is due to get its first production from a new catalytic fluid cracking unit, one of the most modern and efficient in the nation. This is in keeping with a record of modernization. In 1934 Cosden stepped out with a thermal cracking unit to produce a product superior to that which its topping facilities afforded. Two years later, another thermal cracking unit was added. Asphalt production, attempted first in 1934, has been added this year in heavy volume. Acids recovered in "polishing" processes for gasoline are finding demand for plastics, pharmaceuticals and a variety of other uses.

Thus, Cosden is not merely an oil refinery; it is a diversified and progressive industry. More than that it is an institution. The record of generosity and co-operation by management and personnel is unequalled in the community and frequently has been the challenging force which stimulated accomplishment for many projects.

Cosden also is a family. Few if any companies have achieved such harmonious and loyal relationship for its employees. Two lake resorts have been provided for employees. Wives of workers have an auxiliary. There are occasional social functions for all employees, and there are tournaments in the sports field. Civic participation is encouraged. Cosden Petroleum Corp. has never had a work stoppage among its employees who feel they are a part of Cosden.

All of Big Spring feels that way, too.



PRINCIPAL PROCESSOR—In this area, Cosden Petroleum Corp.'s refining plant east of Big Spring is the principal processor of West Texas crudes. In 20 years of operation it has handled something like 80 million barrels, more than half the total production of Howard county fields. Last year it put through more than five and a half million barrels. The plant, shown partly above, is nearing completion on a major addition—a fluid catalytic cracking unit which will serve to maintain Cosden's place in the forefront of quality fuel producers.

Longevity Records Evidence Of Cosden Employee Relations

Sound employee relations, a real achievement of Cosden Petroleum Corp., is manifest in many ways, but none more than in the record of long service by employees.

Cosden has 46 officials and other employees who have been with the organization for 15 years or more.

Mrs. Alma Gollnick, assistant secretary, ranks first in point of service, tracing her connection with Cosden back to Jan. 1, 1926.

Marvin Miller, vice-president, is second with a service record back to March 15, 1928. In that same year, E. W. Richardson, assistant superintendent, joined Cosden on Nov. 5 and M. M. Hines, pipeline foreman, on Dec. 9.

1929—G. L. Monroey, pipeline gauger and pumper; Rufus S. Morton, treasurer; George S. Grimes, refinery superintendent; George Phillips, mechanic; Thurman Gentry, treasurer; Douglas L. Orme, vice-president; Franklin Nugent, assistant engineer; A. L. Souder, machinist; Louie C. Chapin, watchman; Logan A. Baker, foreman; J. T. Morgan, assistant traffic manager.

Wm. L. Sandridge, painter; V.

A. Whittington, assistant secretary and treasurer; Leonard E. Mad-dux, still foreman; Samuel Hef-ner, tank car sales manager; Joseph W. Burrell, comptroller; Au-bra C. Cranfill, pumper; Allie L. Carlie, stillman; J. D. Stitcler, tank car accountant.

1930—Lowell B. Baird, foreman; Arnton B. West, foreman; Wm. O. McClendon, carpenter leadman.

1931—Samuel N. Moreland, shift foreman; Johnnie B. Harrison, shift foreman.

1932—Charlie A. Tonn, stillman.

1933—Henry J. Covert, treasurer; Claude L. Patterson, Jr., opera-tor; Neel G. Barnaby, shift fore-man; David J. Hopper, pumper; Joseph A. Hoffman, tank car re-pairman; Rube McNew, foreman; John W. Wood, mechanic lead-man; Mrs. Helen Green, secretary to the president; Rupert Halbrook, foreman; Walter (Jack) Reed, welder; R. A. Chambers, pipeline foreman; H. McCluskey, pipeline pumper; Otto Peters, Sr., purchas-ing agent; Jack Y. Smith, person-nel manager; Ray E. Shaw, fore-man; Marvin H. Boatier, mainten-ance leadman.

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All of Big Spring feels that way, too.

Tank Cars Star Performers On Cosden Company's Team

A star performer on the Cosden Petroleum Corp. team is its tank car fleet.

In 20 years time the fleet, originally numbering 800, has travelled an astronomical 527,017,235 miles. They have traversed all states of the Union and have gone into Canada and Mexico.

When the Interstate Commerce Commission released official figures first in 1942 on miles travelled per car, Cosden led all fleets of the nation. This record was duplicated in 1945, 1946, and 1947. The 1948 figures have not been published.

When Cosden announced location of its refining plant in Big Spring in 1928, the management decided on a tank car fleet sufficient to handle production of the refinery. Eight hundred cars were built in Sharon, Pa. by the General American Transportation Corp. and delivered to Cosden in 1929.

This fleet, representing an investment of \$1,488,000, was assigned to the traffic department

for operation, maintenance, and general supervision.

At that time, rates were fairly related to those from competing producing points. Most of Cosden's distribution was to Northern markets. Movements were voluminous. However, the early 30s brought expansion in gasoline pipeline facilities and waterway traffic increased sharply on inland rivers. Truck transport rocketed with improved roads. This had the effect of forcing the product out of many consuming areas.

Tank car operations appeared doomed. World War II changed the picture. In 1941 an emergency conference was convoked in Wash-ington to plan for essential petroleum transport via railroads from the Southwest to the Eastern seaboard. Douglas Orme, Cosden vice president in charge of traffic, was a member of two of these key national committees.

Trainload movements quickly proved the most efficient means

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Credit Union Shows Heavy Loan Volume

In 13 years, Cosden Employees Federal Credit Union has loaned more than three-quarters of a million dollars with losses of only \$100.

In a phrase, that explains why it has been regarded as a model for this type of institution. Examiners repeatedly have praised it.

The credit union was organized Nov. 23, 1936 in Fort Worth. First officers were J. W. Lane, president; E. W. Potter, vice-president; C. D. Brown, treasurer; V. A. Whittington, assistant treasurer. When Cosden moved its headquarters to Big Spring on Nov. 1, 1939, so did the credit union.

In its first year it loaned \$1,621 and had 210 members. Present membership is 366; total assets are \$110,685.47; outstanding loans \$100,171.60. Beginning with the year 1937, the credit union has paid annually and continuously six per cent to its shareholders. Interest rate of one per cent per month was lowered to 5-6ths of one per cent per month on Jan. 25, 1938 and has continued at that figure. Loans now average more than \$100,000 per year.

Among its public service was the issuance of \$33,200 in U. S. war and saving bonds.

The credit union is owned and operated exclusively by Cosden employees. It is subject to regular audit by federal bank examiners.

Present officers include R. W. Thompson, president; George Grimes, vice-president; Otto Peters, Jr., treasurer; A. L. Sanderson, D. L. Orme, Fred Beckham, E. W. Richardson, together with officers, directors, credit committee members are V. A. Whittington, secretary, Otto Peters, Sr., chairman, L. T. King; John T. Morgan heads the supervisory committee, serving with George J. Zachariah and Rexie Dobbins. Lee Harris heads the educational committee.

Trucks Available For Deliveries

While most of the 100 Cosden jobbers provide their own transportation for products, Cosden Petroleum Corp looks after those who can't.

A fleet of large transport trucks and vans is based at the refinery to deliver products to jobbers not equipped to take delivery at the plant.

Under the direction of S. K. Whaley, Cosden maintains a modern garage and paint shop. It is located near the truck loading area. All maintenance to trucks, trailers and passenger cars is handled through this shop.

Cosden's Commission Agent And Independent Jobber In Big Spring



W. R. Douglass, Cosden's Independent jobber at 310 North Gregg specializes in deliveries of Cosden products to farmers and ranches in Howard county.



J. L. LeBleu is Cosden's Commission Agent and is located at Cosden's Tire Store at 800 East 3rd.

Cosden Petroleum Corp.

R. L. TOLLET, President



Josh Cosden's Spectacular Career Left Mark On City

The "rubber ball" of the oil industry touched Big Spring on one of his rebounds and left an indelible mark.

It has been a decade since Joshua S. Cosden, fighting for his life and another chance at fortune, died at Wilcox, Ariz. Before his death, however, "Game" Josh Cosden had ceased identity with the company bearing his name.

As a \$20 a week clerk in a Baltimore drug store in his native Maryland, he succumbed to the lure of oil play in Oklahoma. Shortly after turn of the century, he contrived to set up a small refinery at Big Heart (Barnall) in the heart of the "Ozage" country. He aspired to go to Tulsa, but his modest operation attracted no backers. Then one day a man appeared with an offer to buy. Cosden suddenly became a man of vision. He trucked off to Tulsa with his prospect begging him to sell. Sell he did, and promptly he organized Cosden & Co. at Tulsa and put in a 40,000-barrel refinery, largest independent refinery in the world.

Millions were piled on millions until his assets were pegged at \$50 million. Leo Myer, his tax expert, once showed him how he could liquidate in 24 hours for a cool \$25 million. Cosden was confident enough that he refused a syndicate offer of \$100 million for his holdings.

Meanwhile, he had been divorced by his first wife, Ottilie, daughter of a Baltimore mattress maker and who had borne him three children; Ottilie, Stanley and Julian Jr. In 1917 he married Eleanor Roeser, daughter of a wealthy Oklahoma lumberman and former wife of Charles F. Roeser, then a minor independent producer.

Cosden built Tulsa's most pretentious skyscraper, the 13-story Cosden building, and he and Mrs. Cosden lived in a lavishly furnished penthouse. They next pointed to New York and the "406." The Cosdens bought a yacht and took a voyage to Europe, happily meeting Edward, Prince of Wales.

In rapid succession, the Cosdens acquired great estates at Newport and Long Island, the latter site for a villa they built next to Vincent Astor. Next they took over the \$2 "Guardiola," the Charles A. Munn palace at Palm Beach. Later, when Edward visited the states, they entertained him at their Saude Point estate and robbers obliged with a \$150,000 jewel theft which revealed the presence of Lord and Lady Mountbatten as being among the victims.

A sportsman, Cosden once had a



JOSHUA S. COSDEN

string of 32 race horses and was sometimes called the "Sir Thom as Lipton of the turf." Perhaps this venturesome spirit led to cotton speculation with glowing results, then severe reversal. His neglected company, weakened by Cosden losses in 1920-21, by 1925 was crumbling. The next year it became the impersonal Mid-continent Oil Corp., and the first and largest Cosden fortune was gone.

Holdings were sold and with \$3 million secured from backers, asking no security but Cosden's integrity and reputation in oil, he rebounded. Quickly, he ran this to a \$15 million stake. Mrs. Cosden went East frequently to scenes of former triumphs, but "Game Josh" stayed close to his work. Although personally handsome and spectacular in business, he was never a show-off. His willingness to work with his hands beside his humblest employe won his staunch loyalty and admiration.

His eyes turned to West Texas as a land of opportunity and fell on the newly tapped Howard-Glasscock area. His entrance into the play was felt on April 6, 1928, when he paid Mrs. Dora Roberts a reputed \$1,000 an acre for 320 acres. Then followed deals of \$119,000 for 1,527 acres on the Stewart ranch, and a reported deal not confirmed: \$1,200,000 for 100 acres. His stake was offset by the middle of the year at \$2 million in Howard county, and to this he soon added \$400,000 more for 80 acres.

Meanwhile, he had started his 35-mile pipeline with 15 miles of feeders at a cost of \$550,000. On July 14, 1928, Jevl. Cosden announced contracts for a 10,000-

barrel topping refinery at Big Spring. By the time the pipeline was completed in August, the refinery was getting underway. Next year it began operation.

But the market crash came and with it depression. In March 1930, Cosden fell ill at his more modest home in Florida. For weeks he lay in a critical condition. Although his company was strong, cash for current debts was lacking and a receiver was appointed.

Late in 1931 there came new rumors of the presence of Cosden in the oil fields. He re-established Fort Worth as headquarters. "He may be down but he's coming back," his friends said. They laid \$500,000 on the line and Josh Cosden, his chin high and a sparkle in his eyes, stood on a veranda of the refinery office here on March 30, 1933 and bid in his company at a receiver's sale.

He had changed the name from Cosden & Co., Inc. on May 31, 1929 to Cosden Oil company. When he reclaimed the concern in 1933, it was changed to Cosden Oil Corp. Renovation and expansion followed, but the company was back in receivership on July 3, 1935. W. D. Richardson, who had worked with Cosden since Oklahoma days, was made permanent trustee on Jan. 18, 1937. A plan of reorganization was approved in federal court on April 26, 1937 and transfer of properties to Cosden Petroleum Corp. was accomplished Aug. 30, 1937.

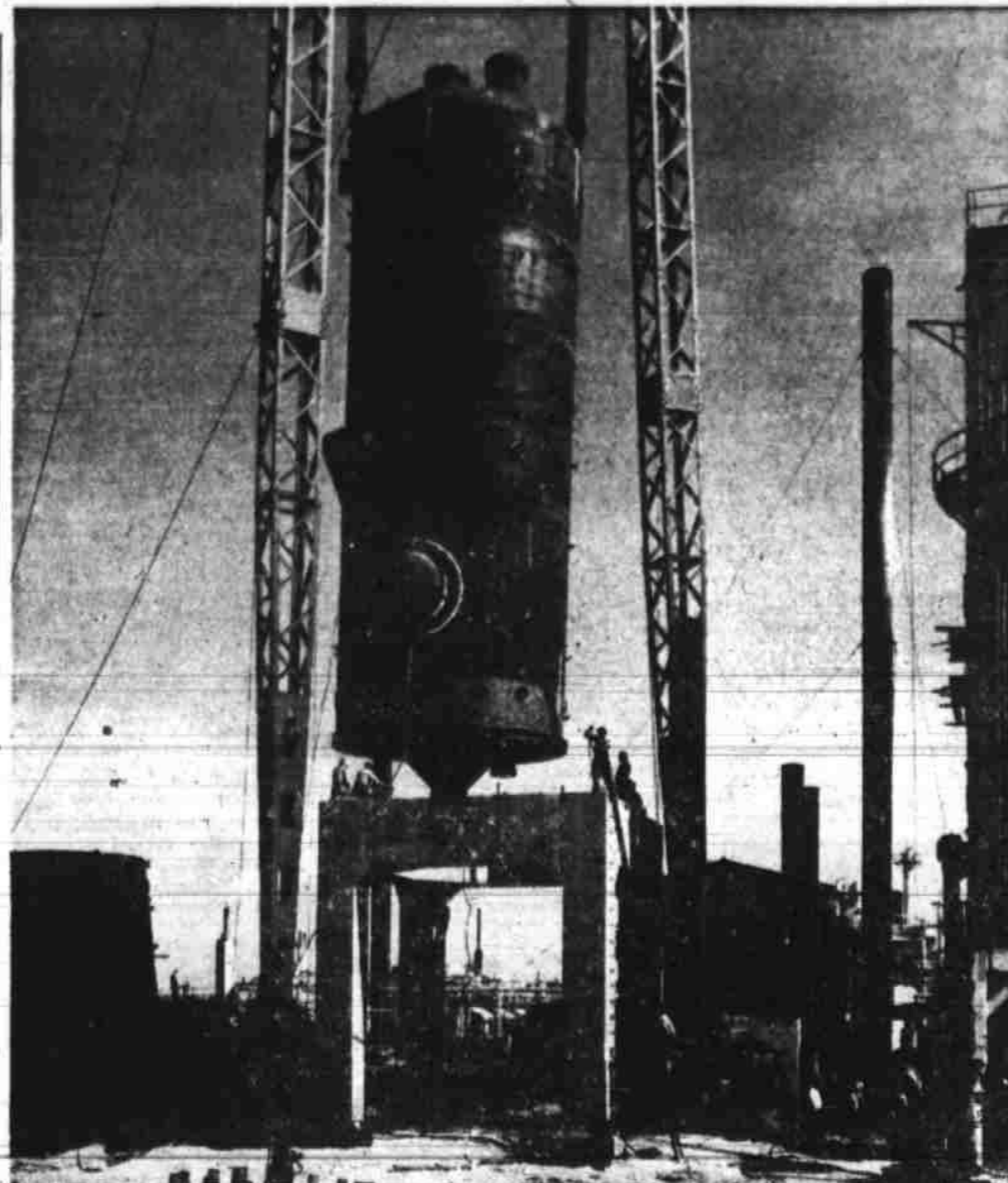
His health again had overtaken Cosden. He lay in critical condition at Cooke Memorial hospital in Fort Worth.

"Make me a well man," he told doctors, "and I'll make a million. You'll get your cut." They did their best and discharged him with a 50-50 chance if he would only rest. He boarded a train for Palm Springs, Calif. and passed virtually unnoticed through Big Spring. He was forever at rest when the train paused at Wilcox.

TANK CAR DEPARTMENT INCLUDES REPAIR, ACCOUNTING ACTIVITIES

Unlike ordinary freight, delivered to a box car, petroleum is moved in cars belonging to the oil shipper.

This accounts for Cosden's fine fleet of 592 cars. Railroad reimburse all shippers for costs of owning and operating. This saves railroad heavy investment in special equipment. At the same time, companies have control of the cars. They agree to compensate



NEWEST UNIT—Newest unit of Cosden Petroleum Corporation's refining plant in Big Spring is a fluid catalytic cracking unit. Here a massive section is being hoisted into place as an initial step in the raising of its huge tower. Comparison with the men working on the job gives an idea of the size of this particular part now the unit is almost complete and Cosden expects to take its first gasoline from it early in November. The process, one of the most advanced in the petroleum industry, has been instituted at a cost of many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

U. M. Boatler, tank car warehouseman. High speed, heavy tonnage of present trains requires that cars be maintained in excellent condition in order to serve uninterrupted. Mechanical inspectors for the ICC and AAR have commended Cosden upon its car maintenance practices.

Movements of Cosden's cars empty and loaded, and accounting for them are directed from the Big Spring office by J. T. Morgan, assistant traffic manager, assisted by J. D. Stibler, tank car accountant, and J. W. Denton, ex-

peditor. A. La Well, car shop foreman, and

Jobbers Handle A Big Volume

Cosden jobbers handle a tremendous volume of popular Cosden products.

Annually they market over 50 million gallons of gasoline, over 11 million gallons of Diesel and kerosene. In addition they handle more than 200,000 gallons of lubricating oil, over 600,000 pounds of greases and more than 200,000 of tire, battery and accessory items.

C. W. Smith, marketing sales manager, directs the sales force

PRESIDENT SINCE 1940

Tollett Rates As Four-Career Man

Into the busy life span of Raymond Lee Tollett, president and general manager of Cosden Petroleum Corp., have been packed four distinct careers.

He has practiced public accountancy, law, served as a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and for more than a decade has been directing the affairs of Cosden.

Despite this amazing record, he has managed to serve in a score of organizations and other activities. Although one of the busiest men in Big Spring, Tollett found time to serve as vice president of the Big Spring Independent school board, as president of the Community Chest; as president of the Sheriff's posse, as secretary of the Big Spring Building Corp. He also is a member of the Kiwanis club and has been active as a chamber of commerce director and in many other civic enterprises. Other duties here include membership on the Buffalo Trails Boy Scout council and activity as a lay reader in the St. Mary's Episcopal church.

Tollett was born Dec. 9, 1907 in Temple, Okla., the son of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Tollett. He was graduated from the Wichita Falls high school in 1924 and Cline's Commercial college the following year. In 1932 he earned his LL.B. from Dixie University.

He began his career as a messenger in 1919. Steadily he rose, serving as accountant for various independent oil companies in North Texas. In January, 1934, he embarked upon public practice of accountancy and law, accepting a call in September to become special agent for the FBI. He became agent-in-charge before he retired in

of five highly trained salesman. He also works with D. T. Evans, lubricating engineer, who supervises Cosden's new and modern lubricating plant with the latest word in equipment. Another aide is H. K. Harris, tire and battery manager, who directs purchase and sales of tires, tubes, batteries and accessories.

Before the end of this year, hundreds of new station signs, Traffic Cops and other insignia will be added for better presentation of Cosden products to thousands of friends in the southwest.



R. L. TOLLETT

April, 1937. At that time he became secretary-treasurer of the Wrightsman Oil company of Fort Worth.

It was in July, 1939 that Tollett became secretary-treasurer, and then executive vice president of Cosden. Since June, 1940 he has served continuously as president.

In the petroleum industry, the Cosden president is active in many affairs. He is vice president and director of the Western Petroleum Refiners association; is director of Cosden and Cosden Pipeline Corp. and of Tower Service, Inc. He is a member of the American Petroleum Institute, the Independent Petroleum association, Mid-Continent Oil & Gas association, the Transportation Association of America and others. He is a certified public accountant, and member of the Texas CPA society, a member of the American Institute of Accountants, National Association of Cost Accountants. In addition he holds membership in the Society of Former Special Agents, FBI, the Army Ordnance association, and is on the Texas advisory board of the Yale Institute of Alcohol Studies in the Southwest.

As a member of the National Guard (131st Field Artillery), he rose from private in 1923 to first lieutenant in 1927.

Tollett is father of two children, Mrs. Eugenia Kay Rothwell, wife of Lt. Col. D. Rothwell, Waco, and a son, Raymond L. Tollett, Jr. He and Mrs. Tollett, to whom he was married on Nov. 17, 1945, reside at 517 Hillside Drive.

Two Fine Motor Oils!



Pennsylvania grade lubricating oils are widely recognized as the world's finest, and Veedol 100% Pennsylvania motor oils are made from Bradford crude oil, the cream of Pennsylvania crudes, by the oldest manufacturer of Pennsylvania lubricating oils.

Veedol is triple-refined, super tough, amazingly resistant to extreme heat and pressure.



Cosden Para-fine motor oils are manufactured from aviation grade lubricating stocks extracted from the choicest crude oil produced in the southwest. They are perfectly blended in Cosden's new, modern homogenization plant which assures constant uniformity of quality. Every deleterious and foreign element has been removed. Purity PLUS processing, makes Cosden Para-fine motor oil a perfect lubricant.



Exclusive At Cosden Dealers in West Texas
And New Mexico

Cosden Petroleum Corp.

R. L. TOLLETT, President



Catalytic Cracking Unit Marks New Cosden Step

Big Spring's Centennial will mark the advent of Cosden's fourth major stride in manufacture of gasoline—the utilization of its catalytic cracking unit.

Currently Cosden has three basic processes of producing gasoline. First the gasoline already in the crude is squeezed out. Next, some of the kerosenes and fuels are "cracked" by heat and pressure to make gasoline. Finally, gases produced in this operation are "polymerized" back in gasoline. The catalytic cracker will provide still a fourth process.

Constant effort for producing the best product for its customers has resulted in a multitude of auxiliary equipment to "polish" basic products from larger and more spectacular units of the Cosden refinery. This process eliminates ingredients, which in gasoline and fuel oils, are objectionable. Nevertheless, they are quite valuable for other uses. The smells removed from gasoline are carefully processed, put in drums and sold as

chemicals for production of plastics, paints, pharmaceuticals, insecticides, agricultural sprays and a host of other uses. Cosden has been alive not only to the possibilities of crude oil, but to community responsibilities as well. From the old days of "skimming" crude to the modern manufacturing of fine materials, Cosden has promoted progress through petroleum.



NERVE CENTER—The activities of Cosden Petroleum Corp., involving more than \$20 million a year and requiring around 400 people, center on the headquarters building. Shortly after Cosden moved its headquarters here in 1938, the building was erected to house its general offices. It has been one of the busiest spots in the area since.

2200 Holders Of Stock In Cosden Corp.

Twenty-two hundred people own Cosden Petroleum Corp. They are scattered all over the United States. To handle the operations of the business for them is a corps of officers headed by the board of directors. Included are R. L. Tollett, Marvin M. Miller, A. V. Karcher of Big Spring, B. H. Roth, James L. Carey, Leo M. O'Neill, and Thomas Sheridan of New York, and Nelson Phillips, Jr., Dallas. General manager and president of the company is R. L. Tollett. Manager of distribution and vice president is Marvin Miller, while D. L. Orme is manager of traffic and vice president. A. V. Karcher directs accounting and is secretary-treasurer. Assistant treasurers are V. A. Whittington and L. T. King, and Mrs. Alma C. Golleick is assistant secretary. Controller for the organization is J. W. Burrell and auditor is George J. Zachariah. Office manager-service is A. Lee Harris. Jack Y. Smith is personnel manager; George Gimes is refinery superintendent; T. W. Richardson is refinery assistant; E. B. McCormick, chief engineer; L. E. Maddux, shift foreman. R. W. Thompson is manager of production and pipelines while C. E. Smith is sales manager. R. M. Johnson is credit manager; Otto Peters purchasing agent; and S. R. Whaley, transportation manager. Each of these have departments and groups working under them until a total of approximately 400 people is involved.

QUALITY PRODUCTS STRESSED Distribution Area Being Expanded

Armed with a quality tool, Cosden Petroleum Corp. goes on an aggressive job of marketing a variety of products through more than 400 of its independent dealers. Today, Cosden is expanding its distribution under its own name in a constantly growing area from Terrell and Austin on the east and south, to Albuquerque and Santa Fe, N. M. on the west and north. How this has come about is part of the Cosden story of anticipating and meeting conditions and demands. When Cosden constructed its refinery here in 1929, near crude supplies, all of its output of gasoline and fuel oil moved by tank car into the Midwest due to a favorable rate compared to Oklahoma refineries. In the early 30s, Cosden started distribution of gasoline to independent distributors in Texas. Pipelines were being constructed by Oklahoma and Kansas refiners, giving a freight saving. Cosden met this challenge with installation of cracking operations in its then re-located Lachman plant. At that time it hit the market with a superior product. Again in 1937, Cosden added its No. 2 Dubos unit, an \$800,000 installation adding latest improvements in thermal cracking. Gasoline was still not in front with its famed Higher Octane gasoline. Distribution continued to expand and the Cosden Traffic Cop became a familiar sign in West Texas. During war years Cosden distribution remained on an even keel. All refined products were shipped where they were most needed in the war effort. Aviation gasoline facilities were installed and the product went to the Air Force; Diesel fuel went to the U. S. Navy; motor gasoline went to the U. S. Army. Under supervision of Marvin M. Miller, director of distribution and vice-president and a director of the

Traffic Work Led Orme To Vice-Presidency



DOUGLAS L. ORME

When Douglas L. Orme won a state championship in interscholastic league debating, friends might have marked him for a career in law. If so, he crossed them, for he took the route that led to a vice-presidency in Cosden Petroleum Corp. Orme is a native of Strawn, where he was graduated from high school in 1923. He attended Texas Christian University for a year, then joined the Texas & Pacific Railway company as a freight office employee in Abilene. Five years later, on May 1, 1929, he went with Cosden. After three months here he transferred to Fort Worth as rate clerk in the traffic department, became assistant traffic manager in 1923 and traffic manager in 1936. He was transferred back to Big Spring Dec. 10, 1939 and on Nov. 17, 1947 was elevated to the vice-presidency in charge of traffic. As such, he supervised rail traffic, including operation and maintenance of Cosden's fleet of 597 tank cars. He has successfully participated in several important freight rate cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Texas Railroad Commission. Orme carried the ball on the trainload volume rate on gasoline, set up between Cosden and Texas & Pacific for the first time in railroad history. During the war he served on two transportation committees with the Petroleum Administration for War and Office of Defense Transportation. He also is a founder-member of the American Society of Traffic and Transportation. On July 1, 1933, Orme was married to Mildred Frazier, and they recently built a new home here. Long active in civic affairs, he currently is president of the chamber of commerce and has served as director on occasions past. He is a past president and director of the American Business Club, a past district governor and member of the national executive board. Orme is a member of the First Christian Church and the Masonic Lodge.

Karcher Has Three Decades As Accountant



A. V. KARCHER

If A. V. Karcher, secretary-treasurer of the Cosden Petroleum Corp., ever had any professional ambition other than accountancy, he quickly dismissed it. He is just short of three decades in the profession, which led him through a series of private practices, several years with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and to his post with Cosden. Karcher is a native of Harris county. His parents moved to Oklahoma when he was a child and he graduated from high school at Lawton in time to enter service in World War I. In the old infantry school he trained as an Army field clerk. Upon separation from service, he migrated to Georgia to begin private practice as an accountant. In 1923 he was back in Oklahoma in accountancy and three years later had qualified as a certified public accountant in that state. Subsequently, he became a CPA in Texas. He spent two years as an accountant for a utility company, did more private practice and entered FBI service in 1931. Karcher retired from the service in 1937 and spent two and a half years in private practice before he joined Cosden as secretary-treasurer. He also is a director of Cosden. Karcher is a member of the Tex-

FIRST CONTRACT IN 1943 Labor Union Had Management's Aid

Organized labor made its appearance in Big Spring not only with the full approval, but with actual encouragement from the company itself. The first election among employees was held in August, 1943, and the first contract between Cosden and Local No. 826, International Union of Operating Engineers (AFL), was signed on Sept. 15 of the same year. The contract has been renewed each succeeding year with very few changes. Local No. 826 does not require membership in the organization for representation, but the membership totals 304, representing over 80 per cent of the employees on jobs covered by the contract. When openings have occurred, the company always has secured foremen and supervisors from the ranks of Local No. 826, and during the summer months jobs have been made available for school boys whose fathers are employed by Cosden. Local No. 826 has participated in all fund-raising drives and many other civic activities of the community since it was established. The organization recently contributed extra work for the special polo drive. Wives of Cosden employees have organized an auxiliary which lends assistance to underprivileged persons in the community. Present officers of Local No. 826 are Brand Curry, stillman, president; Walker Reed, welder, vice president; W. G. (Bill) Simpson, warehouseman, treasurer; W. W. (Bill) Mooser, treasurer, financial secretary; J. W. Bessett, warehouseman, recording secretary; Ray Richey, welder, business manager; Harry Loving, still custodian; Joe Thurman, welder, guard; Jack Reynolds, tester, auditor; W. R. Banks, Jr., electrician, local organizer. The workman's committee is composed of J. C. Leon, tester; R. Schwanzback, stiller; Bill Bottick, pipelitter; George Amos, boilermaker; and Jack Reed, welder. The following crafts are represented in Local No. 826: Pipelitters, boilermakers, riggers, crane operators, winch track drivers, transport drivers, painters, electricians, mechanics, brickmasons, insulators, carpenters, welders, machinists, blacksmiths, stationary boiler firemen, still firemen, railroad tank car repairmen, warehousemen, laboratory testers, treaters, pumps, gaugers, stillmen, still operators.

PIPELINE-ON-WHEELS PROGRAM PIONEERED BY COSDEN, T&P

Among the pioneering records of Cosden Petroleum Corp. is that of its trainload rate schedule on fuels—the famous "pipeline on wheels" project. In conjunction with the Texas & Pacific railway company, Cosden worked out a schedule which would be comparative with reasonable tenders through a four-inch pipeline which once was considered by Cosden to outlets to Northeast Texas. When the first trainload of gasoline moved out to the Sweetwater terminal on Feb. 4, 1947 it made rate history. Announced as an experiment for a year, it attracted nationwide interest among oil shippers and rail carriers alike. Since then terminals have been opened at Abilene, and Orme (Arlington). The later station, incidentally, was named for D. L. Orme, Cosden vice president in charge of traffic. Movements have moved up, occasionally hitting 16 trains a month. The project passed its first anniversary in fine style and was no longer experimental. On May 19, 1949, the Texas railroad commission approved an order broadening the scope to permit trainloads of Diesel fuel to be moved. First train of this material moved out May 10, 1949.

Employe Recreation Projects Promoted By Cosden Leaders

Personnel at the Cosden Petroleum Corp. have found that their employees believe in lending strong support to all types of recreational activities. In fact, the company itself has taken the lead in stimulating interest in various forms of recreation and in providing facilities for use by its personnel. The Big Spring Hunting and Fishing club, an organization of Cosden employees sponsored by the company, has facilities at Possum Kingdom lake near Graham and at Fort Phantom Hill lake near Abilene, and plans for further expansion in that direction are now being considered.

During the early part of the war, when shortages of materials and labor existed, the combined ingenuity of Marvin Miller, George Grimes, J. T. Bratcher and other Cosden personnel stationed at Graham resulted in a modern cabin capable of accommodating 18 persons on Possum Kingdom lake. Early in 1948 three acres of land adjoining Fort Phantom Hill lake were purchased and another project was launched. Supervision was assigned to Wayne Laswell, tank car shop foreman. He immediately organized what he called the "Gitters Construction Co." which employees said was "something akin to the jitters surrounding any new enterprise." Laswell, of course, became known as "Old Man Gitters." Then the community was promptly named "Gittersville" and the railway for moving boats from the boat house to the lake became known as the "Gittersville and Phantom Railroad."

Obie Bristow, local oil man, has sponsored a special golf tournament for Cosden employees for several years at the Big Spring Country Club. Cosden employees are particularly fond of sports and they support and participate in all community events. A company sponsored trip to El Paso for 35 of Cosden's oldest employees, in terms of service, highlighted group activity last year. On Aug. 27, 1948, the group boarded the new T&P Eagle passenger train and embarked upon a week end of recreation and relaxation. Features of the trip included sight-seeing tours in El Paso and Juarez, radio broadcasts, golf and other events. Some of the most enthusiastic fans of baseball, football, basketball and bowling are included in the Cosden personnel roster. Also there are those who enjoy the square dance and few of them miss a barbecue within traveling distance.

Miller Started Oil Career As Roustabout

Marvin M. Miller can look back on a business career that has taken him from oil field roustabout to the vice presidency of Cosden Petroleum Corp. Born June 19, 1908 in Muncie, Ind., Miller has spent the major portion of his life in Texas. In 1923 he was graduated from the Abilene high school. The following year he went to work as a roustabout, subsequently becoming a field scout and field purchasing agent for the Milham Corp. of Vernon in 1935. When Cosden acquired the Milham properties in 1928, Miller remained in service of the new company. He held various positions including chief clerk, production superintendent and manager of production. Miller became sales manager and in July, 1941, was made a director and vice president of Cosden Petroleum Corp. Professionally, he is a member of the American Petroleum Institute and the Independent Petroleum Association.



MARVIN M. MILLER

In Big Spring Miller has been active in civic affairs. He is a member of the Lions club and has headed some of its key committees. On different occasions, he has served as chamber of commerce director and had the distinction of making the initial presentation for the Big Spring Veterans Administration hospital. For the past three years he has served as president of the Big Spring Independent School district board.

THEY'RE TOUGHER

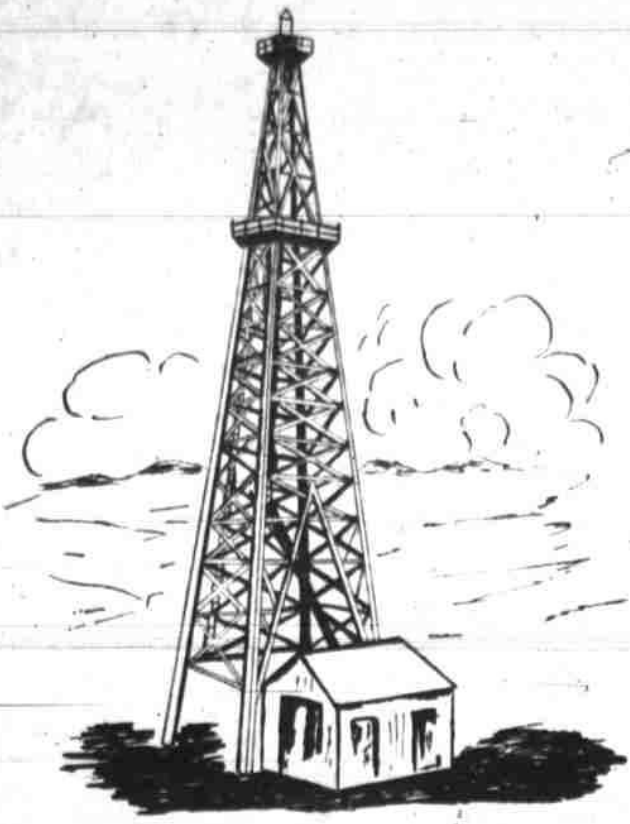
UNITED TIRES

The amazing new cold rubber United Tires gives you as much as 30 to 40% more mileage. Cold Rubber tires provide longer-wearing, safer tread than any tire before known. They don't cost you a penny more. Stop in and see this Cold Rubber United Tire at the sign of the Cosden Friendly Traffic Cop.

Exclusive At Cosden Dealers
In West Texas and New Mexico

Cosden Petroleum Corp.

R. L. TOLLETT, President



New CHAPTERS



In

The BIG SPRING STORY

ASPHALT

A big chapter in the Cosden Story of 1949 is the addition of a new, modern asphalt plant. Cosden asphalt products are recognized and used by leading contractors for quality and durability in such states as Texas, New Mexico, Kansas, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana, North and South Dakota.

BURNING OILS

Use of oil for home heating has more than doubled since 1941. Cosden's production of distillates for this purpose has increased accordingly. The principle market of oil for home heating is the Midwest. Diesel fuel oils also have shown a rapid increase. Cosden's Diesel oils are strictly high quality, tailored to specifications of all types diesel engines produced.

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES

In recent years, the use of Liquefied Gases such as Butane and Propane has multiplied many times. Cosden has entered this field that has made rural life as convenient as areas served by natural gas and at a cost in keeping with other fuels used for home heating and cooking. Butane also is used widely for industrial purposes.

CHEMICAL BY-PRODUCTS

Oil has recently become a major source of raw material for the Chemical Industry. Cosden produces many chemical products such as mineral oil polymers, used in paints and as drying oils; mercaptans, used as an odorant in natural gas; sodium sulphhydrate, for use in pharmaceuticals, synthetic rubbers, and dyes, Cresylic acids, for disinfectants, fumigants, explosives, and other uses.

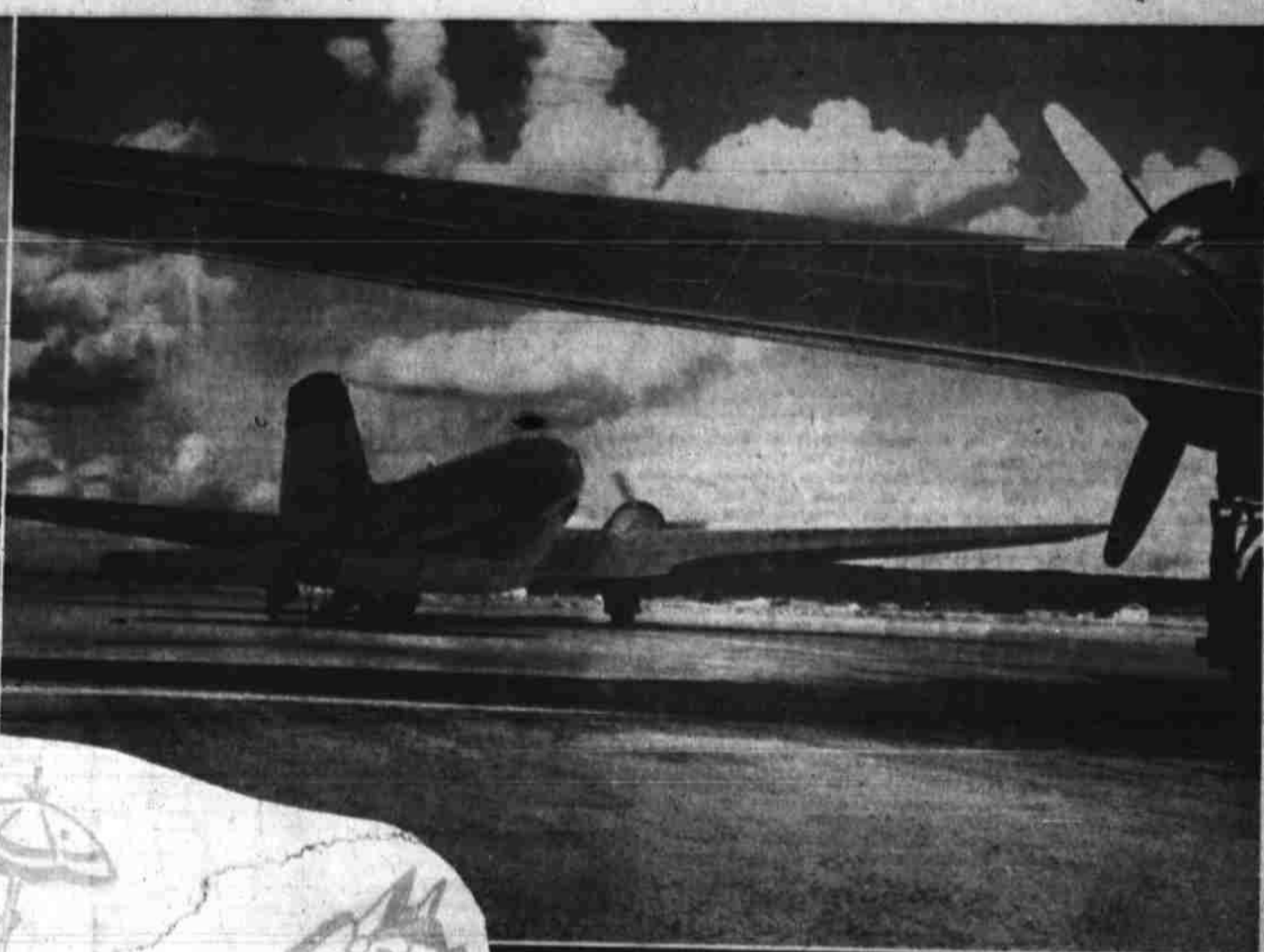
FLUID CATALYTIC CRACKING

A feature chapter in the Cosden Story of 1949 is the installation of the latest and most modern refining equipment, a Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit which is rapidly nearing completion. The new Fluid Catalytic

Cracking unit is the latest process in the refining of high quality gasoline. With this important addition the Cosden Refinery will produce the highest quality motor gasoline available anywhere.

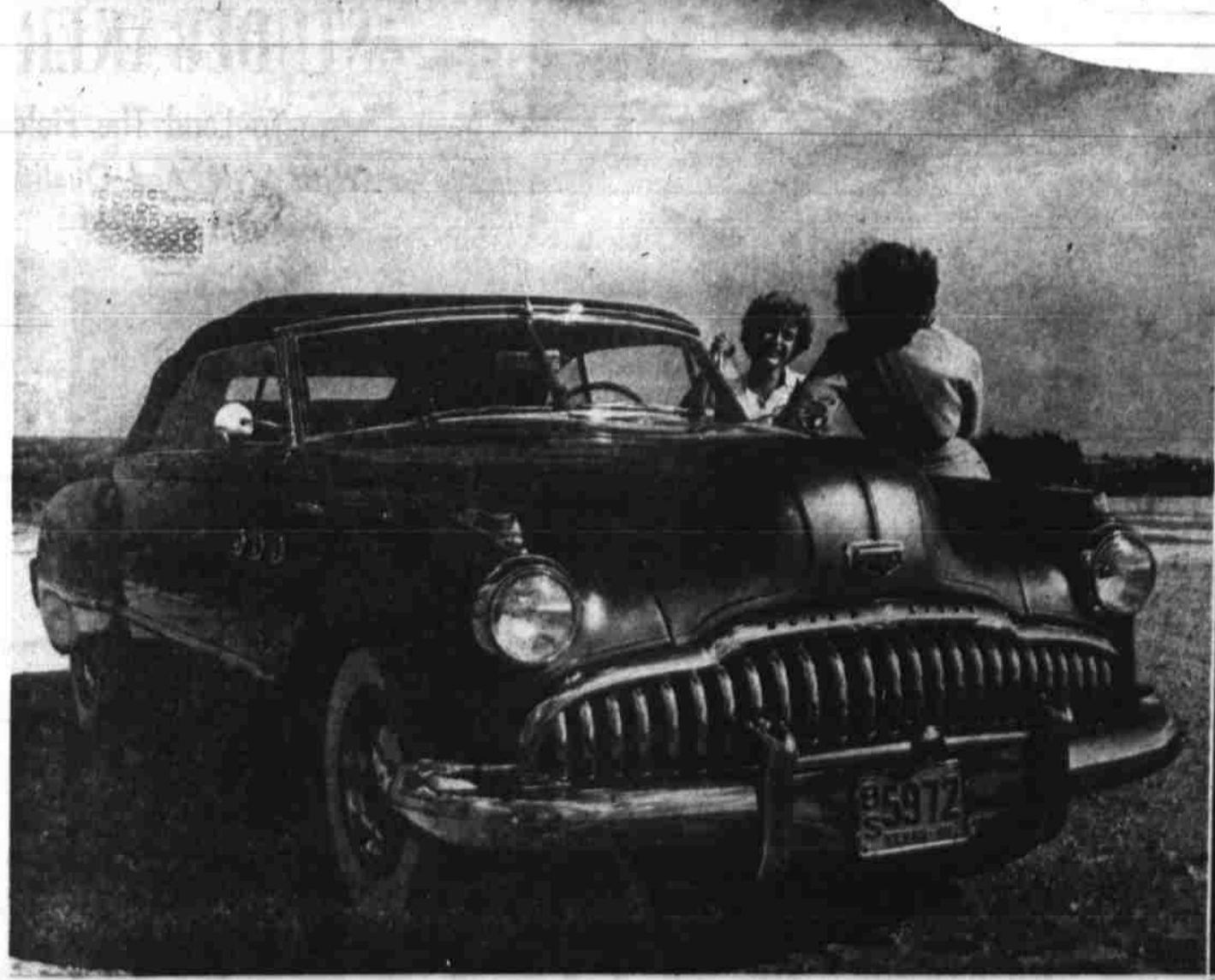
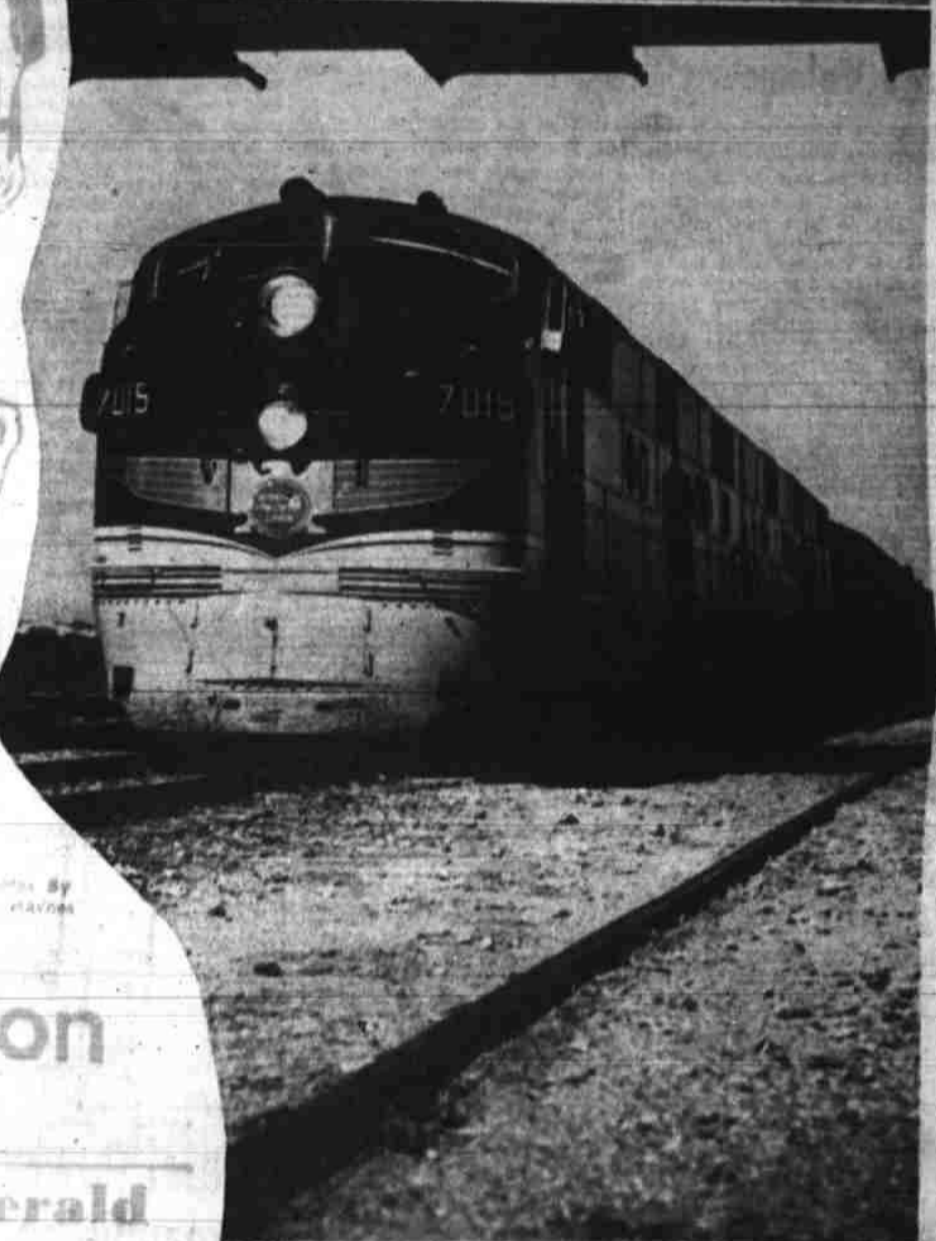
Cosden Petroleum Corp.

R. L. TOLLETT, President



The
BIG SPRING
SPRING in
Transportation
SECTION VII
Big Spring Herald
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1949

All Photos By
JOHN R. HAYDEN



AREA FOCAL POINT

Extensive CAA Service At Port

Big Spring has become sort of a focal point for West Texas aviation through its extensive Civil Aeronautics Administration services.

Practically every branch of CAA is represented at the Big Spring port. Many of these services are regional in their scope.

For 20 years the CAA Interstate Airway Communication station has operated here. Floyd V. Kimzey is chief airway communicator in charge. Four major services are provided. One is the low-medium frequency, lower radiator type range with five 150-foot steel towers 3.9 miles west of the airport. These tell pilots when they are "on the beam" or the airway.

A high frequency Z marker sends up a vertical radio beam to help pilots establish their position precisely. The high frequency fan marker, located 12 miles west, sends up vertical beams in a 10-mile wide pattern. This helps pilots to establish position in respect to the airway and instrument approaches to the Big Spring port.

A visual omni-directional range transmits in the stable free band of 112.9 megacycles and is located immediately north of Hamilton Field. This device not only tells the pilot if he is on course, but if off, whether he is flying toward or away from the course.

Still another equipment puts the station in touch with all other from Brownsville to Denver, Colo., from El Paso to Kansas City, Mo., from El Paso to San Francisco, Calif. A distance monitor, by length of time required for transmitting a signal to a plane and return to the station computes the distance to the plane.

The job of maintaining this and other complicated electronics equipment in this area falls to the CAA electronics maintenance division, headed here by H. A. Culp. Traffic control for the Big Spring airport is handled by the CAA control tower. Jack Odie is chief controller. All planes approaching must obtain landing permission and instructions, visually or by radio, from the tower. Similarly, their departure from the field is regulated by the tower. Exact records of operations are maintained.

Airport engineering problems for the western half of Texas are handled through the CAA engineer's office headed by J. D. Church. Advice on all matters of airport engineering and construction together with applications for federal aid is the charge of Church and his staff.

Safety is the job of two special agents, Emerson Carpenter is the flight agent. He checks pilots for licensing, making sure they are capable of operating planes safely. Sam Monschke is the aircraft agent. Similarly, his job deals with licensing of planes to insure their airworthiness.

Complete meteorological data is gathered and furnished by the U. S. weather bureau force under Gardner A. McGahen. Aside from conventional recordings, the bureau utilized ra-ob and radio-sonde equipment. By radio impulses from tiny transmitters in balloons, these tell the direction and velocity of winds aloft as well as temperature and humidity at any given altitude.

Military Ships Make Up Big Airport Volume

Military aircraft operations constitute the backbone of a heavy volume of traffic at the Big Spring Municipal Airport.

In 1948, there were 6,231 operations of military planes at the port. Through the first half of 1949 the total was 3,785, indicating a trend toward a 20 per cent gain.

Contracts with the military have been in effect for two and a half years. At first operations were covered by a contract with the Navy. Now all military planes come under the scope of an Air Force contract. Practically all types of craft land at the port. Special communications keep military personnel in touch with operations over the entire nation.

Four grades of aviation gas—80, 91-98, 100-30 and 115-45 are handled at the port. All grades of aviation oils are available. Crews are on 24 hours of the day to give immediate service to aircraft. The port has one large transport with power pumps to deliver fuel quickly. It has other auxiliary mobile equipment.

In 1948 approximately 500,000 gallons of gasoline were distributed at the port. The outlook for 1949 is 650,000 gallons.



PIONEER "SERVICE STATION"—In the pioneer days of Big Spring before the advent of the horseless carriage, the "service station" was the livery stable or wagon yard. Such was the business of W. R. Cole, known to hosts of friends as "Uncle Bill." He operated his concern on the ground where the Douglass hotel building is now located. Feed and care of stock, together with rental of horses and buggies, were common services. In addition, Cole was agent for Peter Shuttler wagons and Haines buggies. The building at left is the old Cosmopolitan hotel. Note the surrey with the fringe top, back of the white horse in center.

building is now located. Feed and care of stock, together with rental of horses and buggies, were common services. In addition, Cole was agent for Peter Shuttler wagons and Haines buggies. The building at left is the old Cosmopolitan hotel. Note the surrey with the fringe top, back of the white horse in center.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Operational Center Means Big Tax Payments By T&P

The Texas and Pacific Railway has composed a formidable nucleus for Big Spring's economy since the first iron rails reached the "spring country" back in 1881. By virtue of its natural advantages, principally the water from the "big spring" the railroad builders aimed their sights here for a major installation. Big Spring always has been a division headquarters, except for a few years

recently when all of the railroad's system was operated from Fort Worth.

Shops, yards and other equipment maintained here have kept many persons on the T&P payroll. For many years something over 600 railroad workers have been employed here, or worked on trains which change crews in Big Spring.

Tire & Battery Business Runs To Large Volume

Big Spring motorists find it easy to obtain tire and battery service. Some 185 persons in 35 outlets spend, at least, part of their time and effort to give local citizens and tourists the best in this type of service. Twenty-two of the establishments are in the tire outlet class while the remaining 13 are in the battery line.

The businesses reported some \$3,515,792 gross income over the period of a year. Stores handling tires took credit for \$1,594,392 and the remaining \$1,921,400 was credited to stores selling batteries. This gross income can not be considered tire and battery income alone, but the total gross income of the merchants handling such items. A few duplications were used in the total figures, but the majority of merchants quizzed are represented in only one of the grand totals.

48 Schedules Daily For Travelers

Forty-eight schedules, distributed in four directions, serve travelers to and from Big Spring each day.

Bulk of the connections are by bus. Fourteen connections east and a like number west are listed by Greyhound and American B u s Lines. Kerrville lists three south bound trips per day and a like number to the west. American Airlines has one eastbound and one westbound flight. Pioneer has two flights both east and west. Continental has one flight south and one north.

Texas & Pacific shows two east-and-T-N-M-O has five to the north.

of the profit. Salaries totaled \$446,801 of the \$3,515,792 or almost 13 per cent of the gross income of the stores.

As stated before, figures used are not based altogether on tire and battery sales. Most of the merchants reporting serve motorists in many ways and other items appeared on the bookkeeper's report.

Garages, Parts And Body Shops Number Over 50

Some 33 garages and auto body shops, employing approximately 90 mechanics and metal workers, handle much of the general automotive repair for Big Spring.

In addition, 18 car dealers maintain shops and trained mechanics who specialize in servicing their respective makes of automobiles.

Gross annual income of the shops exceeds half a million dollars annually. Estimates made by managers of the various firms placed the figure at \$49,300 each month.

Mechanics, working in shops with equipment ranging all the way from simple hand tools to the latest instruments for testing parts, afford every type of automotive tune-up, repair, and replacement.

Wrecked automobiles can be straightened and made to look at most like new with latest body working and baked-on paint equipment. Body parts, too badly damaged for repairing or straightening, are replaced on the wrecked cars.

Parts, new and used, are supplied by 31 dealers with stores in Big Spring. Eighteen automobile dealers, representing all major motor companies, and nine parts-houses stock both parts and accessories.

Four wrecking and salvage concerns supply used parts for old or unpoplar makes of cars for which new parts are unavailable. Two auto stores provide extra accessories, as well as replacement parts.

Year	City	County
1907	408.00	26,200.00
1908	408.00	2,244.80
1909	546.39	7,113.30
1910	641.24	8,909.24
1911	601.18	7,113.30
1912	902.04	7,480.06
1913	802.04	7,514.31
1914	781.76	8,091.11
1915	781.76	8,017.92
1916	781.76	8,180.91
1917	781.76	8,156.58
1918	978.00	7,920.00
1919	978.00	8,416.50
1920	1,126.00	8,427.98
1921	1,126.00	7,412.50
1922	1,082.00	7,584.80
1923	1,028.75	8,057.80
1924	8,475.00	8,057.80
1925	1,348.75	8,517.14
1926	1,387.00	8,517.14
1927	1,890.00	10,447.72
1928	1,890.00	8,719.94
1929	2,495.00	8,719.94
1930	2,713.00	8,690.55
1931	2,820.00	6,135.87
1932	2,800.00	2,798.41
1933	3,000.00	3,823.35
1934	2,250.00	2,250.00
1935	2,810.00	2,556.25
1936	3,110.00	4,021.76
1937	3,110.00	3,110.00
1938	4,024.75	3,983.10
1939	4,024.75	3,983.10
1940	4,024.75	3,983.10
1941	4,244.81	3,984.45
1942	4,244.81	4,032.50
1943	4,244.81	4,188.88
1944	4,244.81	4,188.88
1945	4,244.81	3,190.58
1946	4,244.81	3,208.48
1947	4,417.03	4,573.41
1948	4,577.93	6,068.59
Totals	97,602.28	378,113.28

Diesel Power Streamlining Added By T&P

As Big Spring moved toward its centennial the Texas and Pacific Railway logged three new milestones that will have a place in any future historical resume of the railroad's progress.

The new development in railroading has brought diesel motive power and streamlined passenger train service to the T&P.

Although T&P steam locomotives that have been in operation for more than 20 years are by no means obsolete, demands for speed, added power, and modern equipment brought on the diesel.

The T&P put its first diesel passenger engines into service through Big Spring in February of 1948. By Aug. 15 of the same year, the railroad had accepted delivery on new, streamlined passenger train equipment and the first Eagle began a daily schedule.

The new equipment enabled the T&P to offer its passengers a smoother ride, and time was shaved from the schedules. The Eagle whittled over eight hours from the running time between Big Spring and St. Louis.

A few months later huge diesel engines were pulling freight as well as passengers at a rapid clip over the T&P rails.

The first diesel freight locomotive put into Big Spring on March 5, 1949, and since that date diesel-powered freight trains have been used regularly on the T&P main line.

Local Dealerships Offering Planes

Airplane dealerships in Big Spring are where automobile agencies were about 40 years ago. There are only two active agencies here. One deals in the Cessna line and is headquartered at the Muni airport. The other offers the Piper planes and is operated by Cecil Hamilton at Hamilton Field, north of the city.



1849

100th Anniversary of The Discovery of the big spring by Capt. Marcy of the U. S. Army

9 years in Big Spring

Quality Auto Parts

Complete Machine Shop Service

1949

Staggs' Auto Parts

415 E. Third

Phone 2045

First With The Finest In '50



Studebaker, the car that set the postwar styling pace for the automobile industry, has done it again. Look at the new Studebaker for '50. You'll acclaim it the most distinctive looking car on the road.

Look To STUDEBAKER

To Lead The Field With Style And Quality Again In 1950

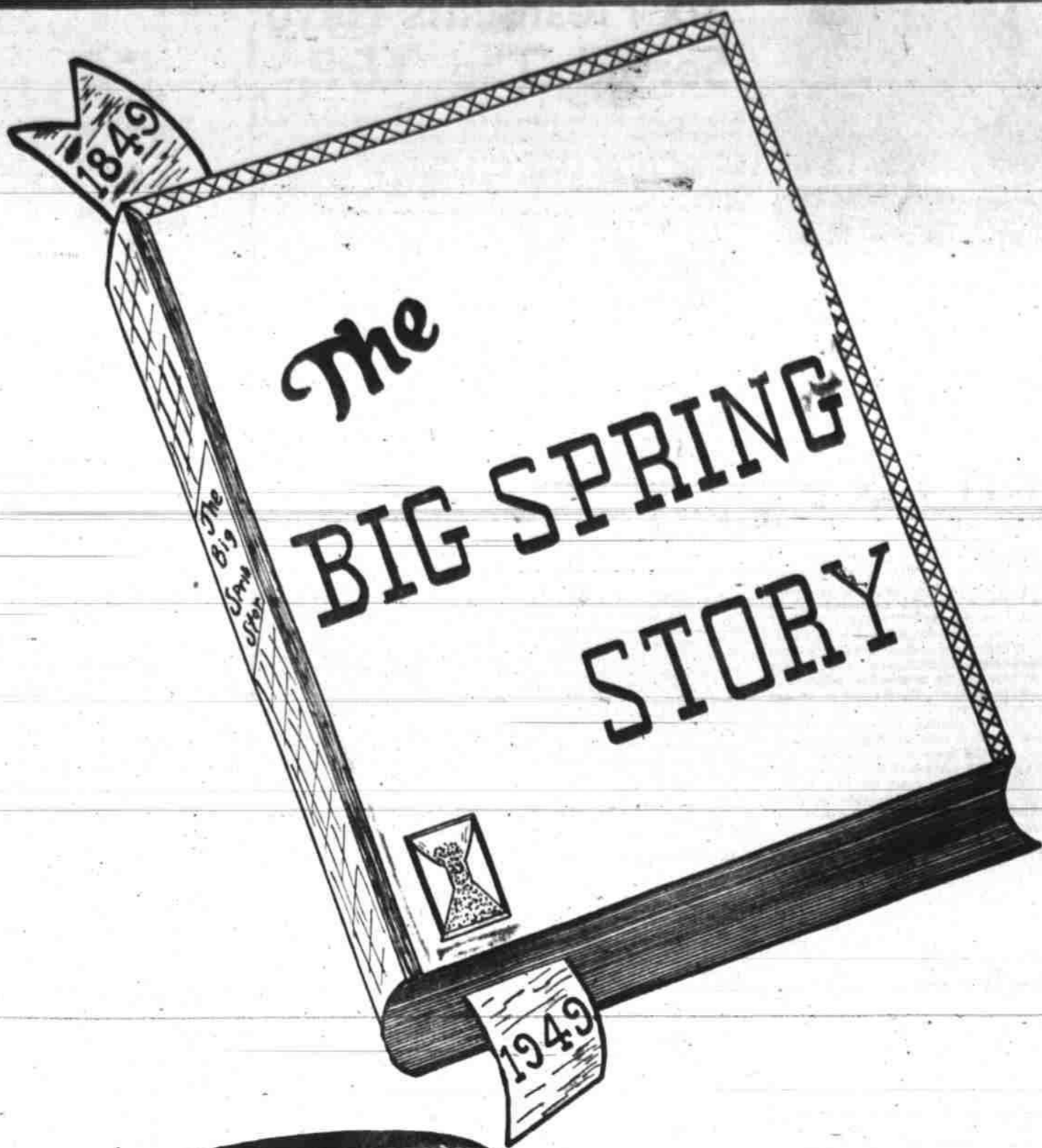


Complete Shop

McDonald Motor company offers the finest mechanical shop staffed by experienced mechanics. A complete stock of Studebaker replacement parts for all model cars is carried by McDonald's.

McDonald Motor Co.

206 Johnson



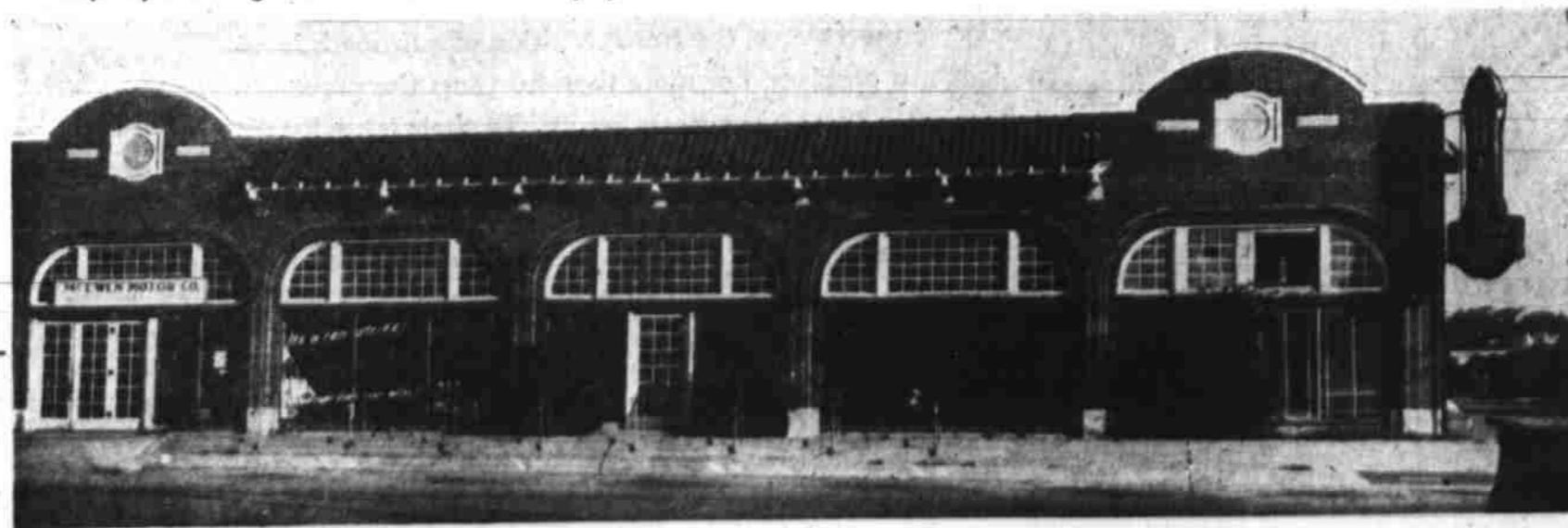
A
Century
of
Progress



And Speaking of Progress

McEwen Motor Company, with more than 10 years of service to the people of Big Spring, is one of the oldest automobile dealers in Big Spring. We have been connected with the Buick Motor Division of General Motors for 10 years.

We are proud of the part that we have played in building a larger and more prosperous Big Spring. We have supplied the discriminating persons of West Texas with Buick automobiles and our service department has kept these cars in top operating condition for many years.



MCEWEN MOTOR CO.

BIG SPRING

211 WEST 4th

ROBERTS TO VOLLMER

Six Presidents Have Served The T&P

In its 78-year history, the Texas & Pacific Railway has had six presidents. First was Marshall O. Roberts (1871-1872). Roberts' health failed, and at a meeting of the board of directors in New York on Feb. 16, 1872, he resigned. His entire interests in the Texas & Pacific were sold to Thomas A. Scott and his associates.

Scott served as T&P's second president (1872-1881), and it was during his tenure that the \$7,000,000 necessary to meet construction cost for the vast T&P line-building program had to be raised. Colonel Scott stumped the nation to do the job, drawing interest to the T&P by his vivid picture of the undeveloped wealth of Texas. He even went to Europe to try and sell T&P bonds in 1873. Only by a final gesture in which Colonel Scott and the T&P board of directors pledged their individual credit, was the railroad able to weather the Panic of 1873.

In 1879, Scott interested Jay Gould and his associates in the T&P, and they were elected to the board of directors. Gould became president in 1881 and served until 1892. One month after Gould became president, T&P tracks came into Big Spring—on May 28. Says T&P's history on this occasion: "The coming of the railroad gave to Big Spring the spark it needed to grow and prosper."

Both the elder Gould turned over T&P's presidency to his son, Geo. Jay Gould, in 1892, the railroad went into receivership (Dec. 16, 1895). The receivership terminated in May, 1898.

George Jay Gould served as president until Oct., 1916. At that time, John L. Lancaster, now chairman



TEXAS & PACIFIC HEADS—These are the men who headed the Texas & Pacific during its three-quarters of a century history before W. G. Vollmer, current president, entered on his duties. Marshall O. Roberts headed the company from its organization in April 1871 to February of 1872. He was succeeded by Thomas A.

Scott who served until 1881. Then Jay Gould headed the company until 1892, being succeeded by George, Jay Gould, who served as president until 1916. J. L. Lancaster then took charge, retiring in 1945.

Constant Partner In City's Development Has Been T&P

An early-day and constant partner in the development of Big Spring is the Texas & Pacific Railway company.

Today it plays the same role in 20th century garb. In the years between, the history of the railroad and of Big Spring had been parallel.

The Texas & Pacific—the only railroad chartered by an act of Congress—goes back 78 years. Actually, it traces its roots into the year 1852.

Corporate life of the T&P dates from March 3, 1871. Its history begins 19 years earlier with the account of the chartering and initial operation of the Texas Western Railroad, one of two small lines out of which the T&P grew.

The TWR authorization was for a line from near the eastern boundary of the state along the 32nd parallel to El Paso. This charter, dated Feb. 16, 1852, was renewed in 1856 under the name of Southern Pacific (no connection with the current road of the same name). The "joker" was a clause requiring operations by Feb. 1, 1858, on pain of forfeit to the charter. River boats bringing the locomotive failed to arrive. In desperation three yoke of oxen pulled the first train from Swanson's Landing on Lake Caddo to Marshall.

Line of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railway company was leased on Sept. 11, 1862, extending the line from Shreveport to Marshall, a distance of 43 miles. Post-bellum conditions caused financial distress and the Hall Syndicate of Louisville, Ky. foreclosed in 1865. The next year 30 miles of new track had been laid to the west and the road showed a profit.

The other predecessor of the Texas & Pacific—the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad company—was chartered Feb. 8, 1853. It was to proceed from the Red River to El Paso, with permission to join with the Southern Pacific near Dallas and to work out plans for service to El Paso. By 1861 some 37 miles had been graded but no rail laid. After the Civil War, the reconstruction (state) government voided the charter. Rather than resorting to courts, a new charter was sought. This was secured in July 1870 under name of Southern Transcontinental Railroad company.

Big Spring Located On Skyway No. 1

Big Spring is on the first transcontinental airway to be marked from coast-to-coast.

Skyway No. 1 is comparable to an east-west highway. Markers on the ramp and at positions in the general area give fliers visual assurance they are on an approved route. The chamber of commerce aviation committee in 1947 complied with regulations by painting a huge skyway marker on the Munny port ramp here.

Although U. S. Army Engineers in 1855 had surveyed and recommended a southern trans-continental rail route along the 32nd parallel, no company had succeeded in building such a line. Completion of the Union Pacific in 1869 proved the feasibility.

On March 3, 1871, the Congress of the United States granted a charter to a new company—the Texas and Pacific Railroad. The year later the name was changed to Texas & Pacific Railway company.

"The railroad is declared to be a military and post road; and for the purpose of insuring the carrying of the mails, troops, munitions of war, supplies and stores of the United States, no act of the company, nor any law of any state or territory shall impede, delay or prevent the company from performing its obligations to the United States in that regard."

By March, 1872, the T&P purchased the Southern Pacific and assumed operation from Shreveport to Longview. General Grenville M. Dodge was lured from the Union Pacific as chief engineer and was charged with extending the line to the West Coast.

The California and Texas construction company was formed Aug. 6, 1872 and work was begun from Longview west in October. At the same time, the T&P was permitted to purchase the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific, and this was done the following June.

Yellow fever intervened, but service to Dallas was in effect by the end of the year. Little construction followed the next three years due to depression. In 1875 Eagle Ford, west of Dallas, was reached. Fort Worth interests pooled resources and brought the road to that point on July 19, 1876. A month later the gap between Sherman and Texarkana was closed, giving connection to St. Louis.

During December, 1879, Jay Gould, Russell Sage and other Eastern financiers became interested. Shortly thereafter the Pacific Railway construction company was organized to build to the west coast. The road was extended to Baird, where the T&P put up a two-story immigrant hotel to encourage colonization. It offered low immigrant fares.

Abilene, Sweetwater, Colorado City, Big Spring (May 28, 1881) and Toyah were founded as the road reached them. By Dec. 16, 1881, junction with the Southern Pacific (the present company) was had at Sierra Blanca, and agreement was reached for use of tracks to El Paso and the West Coast. The original transcontinental goal had been reached. The New Orleans Pacific Railway company was acquired in 1881 and service to New Orleans had begun Sept. 12, 1882.

dollars had been effected in improvements. The T&P constructed its own line between Waskom and Shreveport in 1898. The road continued to expand through purchases of branches, but it again went into receivership in 1916.

John L. Lancaster was one of the receivers. He immediately launched a steady program of rehabilitation. Millions were expended; the famed 600s were designed and built for the T&P. Crack trains, the "Sunshine Special" and "Texan" were started.

Meanwhile, oil was discovered at Ranger in 1918, giving the T&P its first taste of this stimulating liquid. Agriculture and industry flourished, wholesale and distribution

outlets sprang up.

Not long after it reached Big Spring, the T&P opened division shops in Big Spring. These were rebuilt after a disastrous fire in 1920. In 1928, fire again hit, and the T&P bounced back with vastly better shops. Operations were combined in 1938, eliminating Big Spring as a division point. Ten years later, the division point was restored.

For sentimental as well as economical reasons, Big Spring greeted the news with enthusiasm at the arrival of the T&P in 1881. Turnout to greet the new Diesel-Eagles is another evidence of an inseparable attachment between town and railroad.

The BIG SPRING STORY

It is difficult for us, in 1949, to scan back through the years and try to imagine the toil, the work of hearts and hands that went into building this great west. The first supplies and equipment were brought to this country on the old wagon trains over hot, dusty trails by hard-fighting pioneers. Today we reap the benefits of their beginnings.



Now, with modern well-built equipment like the White trucks pictured above, the transportation of our needs is no longer a problem. For more than 50 years the greatest name in trucks has been White. To their long list of equipment two new models have just been added . . . the White 3000 with a short wheelbase and a power lift cab, and the new Diesel Model. We have been the headquarters for service on White and all other trucks in this territory for years.



PROGRESSIVE EXECUTIVE—Following retirement of J. L. Lancaster in May 1945, W. G. Vollmer came to the Texas & Pacific Railway company as its president. An experienced railway executive, Vollmer has earned a record as a progressive executive. He committed the company to a program of modernization through Dieselization of locomotive power; began the renovation and replacement of many terminal structures; instituted a vast program of employee and public relations; and opened the way for a supervisory training program.

BIG SPRING CENTENNIAL

Oct. 2-8

Celebrating The Discovery Of The Big Spring By Capt. Marcy.

We have been a part of the Big Spring Story since 1938, progressing with the town. One of our more recent improvements was the addition of an Infra-Red Oven for factory baked enamel paint jobs, which thoroughly dries in 30 minutes, licks dust, gives a baked on finish and improves quality.

UNIVERSAL BODY WORKS

1221 W. Third Phone 945

DRIVER WHITE TRUCK COMPANY

1600 E. Third Phone 1681

City A Pioneer Center For Commercial Air Service

Commercial aviation history in the United States does not far outdate that of Big Spring.

It had been more than a decade since wide-eyed and open-mouthed natives had seen their first airplane here when the citizenry got around to providing an airport. This step was linked directly with provision of a regularly scheduled passenger line.

Faced with prospect of getting a stop on the Texas Air Transport line, which then was going into business under the pioneering hand of A. P. Barrett, chamber of commerce leaders got busy and purchased 245 acres from H. F. Taylor, west of town, and added another 29 1/2 acres. A hangar and terminal building were raised.

On March 1, 1929, Howard Woodall put down the "six-passenger super-universal" Fokker for the first scheduled flight into Big Spring. Some 1,500 citizens flocked to the field and gaped at the craft with "60-foot wing spread" and "wings high enough for the tallest man to stand under with ease." On board were Barrett, C. R. Smith, a TAT vice-president and destined to become head of the American Airlines, and Ruth Nichols, famous aviatrix.

Soon TAT sold out to Southern Air Fast Express (SAFF), which in turn quickly became property of American Airways. By Oct. 13, 1930, Big Spring had its first airmail flight. A total of 188 pounds, containing 15,472 pieces, was collected for the first day. Night airmail came on June 15, 1932 with Ira McConahey at the controls and Eddie Rickenbacker, an American vice-president aboard.

At the outset of airmail service, American Airways had instituted a branch line (which carried mail only) from Big Spring to San Antonio. Then in 1934 the government arbitrarily cancelled all airmail contracts. The Army carried mail for a brief time. The carrier purged itself, changed its name to American Airlines, chamber of commerce representatives hustled to Washington, succeeded in getting airmail service by AA re-



BUSY AIRPORT—in 20 years, since it was organized as a private concern, the Municipal airport has become an important terminal. Considerably more than 20,000 operations a year are handled from the field. In addition to mounting civilian traffic, the military also makes extensive use of the field's refueling facilities. The view is across part of a 47-acre concrete apron with the main hangar and CAA control tower in the background. More than a million dollars has gone into the improvement of the airport. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

stored here. The San Antonio connection, however, was lost. On Oct. 15, 1935, Big Spring was the only city between Dallas and Los Angeles to stage an airmail week celebration. In recognition, American put its "giant Douglas" ships down for the occasion. Movie Star Jack Hoxie dashed up with a mail pouch, just as C. A. Cowan had done at the start in 1930. Woodall and Homer Rader, veteran pilots, were presented with mementos. During the war years American, its fleet reduced by service demands, was busy as a bee. Big Spring became a division point for crews. Until October 1945 two daily crews from Nashville and Los Angeles laid over here. In October those on the Detroit-Los Angeles run broke here as did those from Chicago to Los Angeles, boosting to six the crews working in and out of Big Spring. A suite of five rooms was maintained at the Settles for them. In May of that year, commercial landings reached a peak with 667 (American furnishing 604 and Continental 63). Continental Air Lines came into Big Spring first on May 20, 1944 with Gene Oliver piloting the Lockheed Lodestar with nine passengers aboard. It was not until June 12 that Midland and San Angelo were added to the schedule. Flight for the north-south connection had been pressed locally since 1938. Pioneer Air Lines landed its first

Arrival Of First Plane In City Recalled As Sensational Event

Date of arrival of the first airplane in Big Spring is subject for disagreement, but there is unanimity on the sensation it produced.

R. L. (Pancho) Nall places the date about 1912. Mrs. John Tucker thought it might have been prior to that. Shine Philips fixed the time as late as possibly 1914.

As Nall remembers, a man by the name of Fowler, probably Bob Fowler, piloted the relic which resembled the original Wright model in a great many respects.

There is general agreement that advance arrangements were made for the landing. Old timers place the amount raised by businessmen between \$200 and \$400.

Hayes Stripling connected the incident with a celebrated transcontinental race in which Fowler started from the West Coast while his opponent started the same time from the East Coast. Stripling recalled that the racer came to grief later when he landed his crate in a herd of cows east of Abilene. That ended the race for him.

The first plane here had thin wings, the top being longer than the bottom. Struts and wire braces gave a criss-cross effect. The pilot sat up front in a sort of chair. The engine worked two propellers by chain. They were located at the rear of the wings, involving the pusher principle. Landing gear was like bicycle wheels. The tail stemmed from uncovered fuselage.

Hours before the craft arrived hundreds of people scanned the western horizon. Louis Price was there with his field glasses. Stray hawks stimulated several false alarms.

One woman wanted to write her name on the plane. R. L. Cook remembers, but the pilot would have

scheduled flight in Big Spring the morning of Feb. 19, 1947. Postmaster Nat Shick was on hand to put the first packet of mail aboard.

For most of two years, Big Spring was a division point on an air express service. Hauling only freight and express, U.S. Air Lines used Big Spring as a control point on its dog-leg route from California to Florida, via Chicago. Operations in 1949 were far dif-

ferent than in 1929. For one thing, planes had changed greatly. DC-3s had replaced the Fokkers and the Lockheeds, and even Convairs had taken over for American. Although not regularly scheduled, DC-4 (four motor transports) sometime made fuel stops. Runways, now all paved and 6,500 feet in length, were patrolled by the CAA control tower. The whole thing had become a big business.

none of it. Elmer Boatler recalls that people were held back and that the plane was guarded during its stop. Later some Army planes came through. A Lt. Plum paused here long enough to try to promote an airport, according to B. Reagan. The space in southeast Big Spring was thought to be inadequate. Plum picked out the land where the present airport is located, but Reagan perceived he was simply promoting when he hinted that the "government" was looking for fields for airmail service. Reagan, head of the Commercial club, also was postmaster and he knew that the airmail talk was so much air.

During World War I a number of Army craft put in to Big Spring. Stripling, then working for the Magnolia bulk agency, said he refueled planes on numerous occasions. In 1919-20 the S. E. J. Cox plane became a common sight. Late in the 1920's a squadron of DeHavilland Army planes flew over. They were on the last lap of the initial round-the-world flight.

Land Values Jumped When Rails Came

Magic effect of transportation was nowhere more graphically demonstrated than by the building of the Texas & Pacific into West Texas.

At the time the railroad built into 17 counties in 1881, values were placed at \$19,880,000 millions in those counties. Only six years later, the value of these same counties was estimated at \$70 million. At the end of 1946, these same counties had an estimated value in excess of \$700 million. A billion dollar valuation by 1950 was not considered improbable.

WELCOME

CENTENNIAL VISITORS

TO BIG SPRING

Wilson Auto Electric

408 E. Third Phone 328

WE'VE HAD A PART

IN

BIG SPRING'S

Centennial

BY SERVING THE NEEDS

OF BIG SPRING MOTORISTS

FOR 9 YEARS

McCrary Garage

ELVIS McCRARY, Owner

305 W. 3rd Phone 267



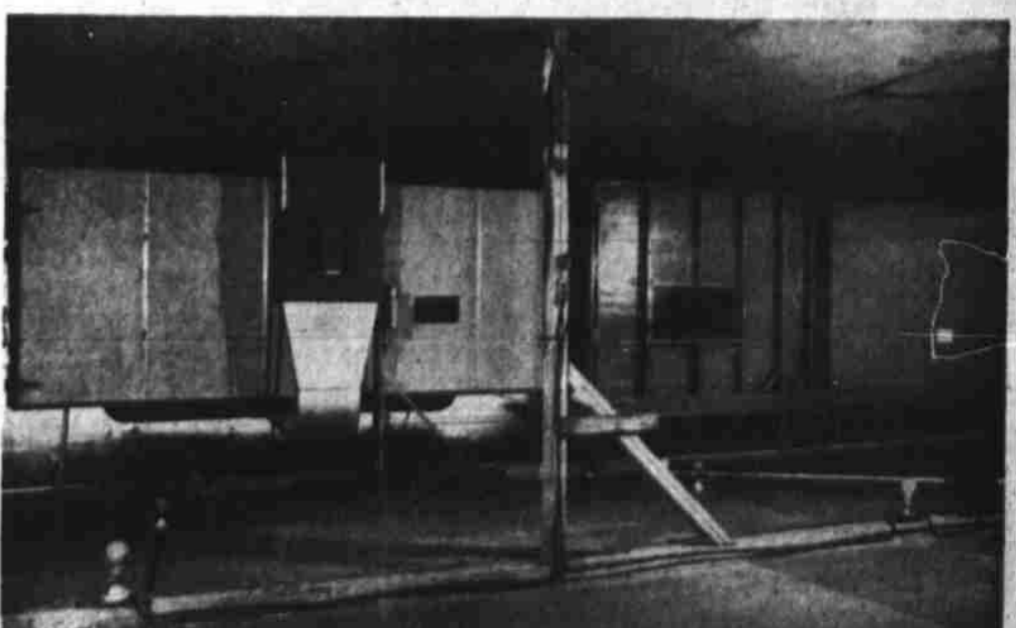
1849 The
BIG SPRING
STORY 1949

even if
your car
is as old
as the one above

Let Us
give it that
'New Look'
with Oven Baked
Enamel

★
Wreck
and
Collision
Repairs
★
Complete Body Shop

24 Hour Wrecker Service



AN OUTSIDE VIEW OF OUR ENAMEL BAKING OVEN

QUALITY BODY COMPANY

LAMESA HIGHWAY

Big Spring, Texas

PHONE 306

Frontier Settlement At 'The Spring' Moved When T&P's Rails Reached Here

A narrow mound of dirt, snaking across the flats and into Sulphur Draw and out again into the loneliness of the prairies was the umbilical cord for Big Spring in 1880.

Three decades of travail, marked by constant succession of management and financial difficulties, had finally resulted in Jay Gould, famed railroad promoter, and financier, interesting himself in the Texas & Pacific in 1879. Gould, as has his predecessors, dreamed of a line reaching to the Pacific coast.

He had faith in possibilities of the country his road would serve. At \$20,000 a year, he lured Gen. Granville M. Dodge, engineer, from the Union Pacific.

"In building the Texas & Pacific we must have in view the commercial as well as the engineering qualities of the line," he instructed surveying parties. "We want a road through Texas which the country, when settled, is capable of supporting by its local trade when built. The party, therefore, will note carefully the quality and capacity of the agricultural, grazing and mineral resources of each township and county."

With this mandate, division engineers, one eye cocked for Comanches and the other for potentialities of the country, pushed westward. The spring, logged by Capt. R. B. Marcy in 1849, loomed as a tie-down point.

But for the fact that the Texas & Pacific was in a terrific race with the Southern Pacific to span the vast Southwest, the road might have aimed directly at the spring. But the "draw" to the north offered far less engineering obstacles.

Thus it was that when the Pacific Railway Improvement company was organized to construct the road for the T&P on Jan. 16, 1880, crews began clearing, hacking, blasting, grading the narrow roadbed. When they arrived in "Big Spring" has not been established. It was before the end of the year, however.

When L. F. McKay arrived on Jan. 3, 1881 to supervise the construction of a pumping unit at the spring, the roadbed already was in place. The first wave of Chinese coolies and Irish paddies had pushed on westward.

G. B. Barrett, father of Mrs. Mary Exzell, had brought his family from Ben Ficklin, near San Angelo, to gather buffalo bones in anticipation of the railroad's approach. There were others similarly engaged, for bones commanded up to \$20 a ton. The incalculable slaughter by buffalo hunters had left the ground littered with bones for vast distances from the spring.

There were a few tents at the spring. Cebe Hilburn and a man by the name of Meeks had a make-shift store. John Birdwell, ranger-cowboy, had a tented saloon operated by Joe Cascaden. Aaron Robinson had his family housed in tents like the Barretts, and he and his wife buried their daughter, Madie, on a knoll south of the spring.

Fights for the spring, destruction wrought by bison hunters, and carelessness of campers had left the terrain around the spring virtually denuded.

This was "Big Spring" before the T&P came stretching in its mad race in 1881. McKay had pitched in with his men and erected two big cypress tanks above the spring. Three and four-inch line had been run to the roadbed in the draw to the north. McKay found that incessant pumping could lower the spring level.

He and his men camped under a huge ledge overhanging the spring and tackled the job of cleaning the water hole. But a "freshlet" came, purging the pool of a carload of buffalo bones. The great ledge suddenly caved, burying McKay's six-shooter, blankets and a side of bacon. Luckily, none of the men was under it.

It was now March. Men were drifting in from the east. They brought word of how coolies and paddies were laying up to six miles of road a day across the flats. By the middle of the month construction workers have into sight on the brow to the east. On March 16, 1881, Big Spring was reached.

Immediately, a tent settlement sprang up in the draw around the terminus of the pipeline. Gradually, the settlers around the spring moved to the new location.

Filmy wooden trestles were bulwarked. More work was done toward securely spiking the 56-pound (per yard) Cambra iron rails with a 1/2-inch strip of steel on top of the light ties. News came that on April 16th, regular service had been instituted to Colorado (City), the "queen city" that even then was beginning to rival Dodge City and Abilene, Kansas. On May 28, 1881 the T&P announced regular service to Big Spring.

Crews and shop workers replaced the construction characters. Thousands of tons of buffalo bones were heaped into box cars. Cattle were driven to railpoint. Crude shacks were raised. The labors of the T&P had borne a healthy city—"Big Spring."

BIG HIGHWAY CARRIERS COMBINE TO SERVICE ALL KINDS OF HAULS

It requires the unceasing efforts of a great many people and large number of carriers rolling around the clock to keep local residents supplied with essentials. Such carriers not only import a staggering amount of goods here but do an equally big export business.

Part of the carriers commissioned to haul the merchandise are the fleets of trucks—highway giants capable of going anywhere on this continent.

The transports, which might range in size from pickup models to "ten-wheelers," haul everything in and out of here from foodstuffs to hay, oil well supplies and livestock.

Operators like Kyle Gray and Herman Wilkerson specialize in transporting livestock. The Neel Transfer, operated by W. B. and T. W. Neel, transports furniture and merchandise.

The bigger concerns, like Merchants Fast Motor Lines, Sunset Motor Lines and Gilette and Braswell Motor Freight Lines, simply use Big Spring as one link in vast regional or national chains.

Some truckers operate independently in and out of here. They own but one or two vehicles but tackle just about any kind of order.

Operators of the "big boys," if they accept a job with a terminal two or three hundred miles from here, may undertake to make a round trip before taking recess. Trucking is a grueling job that requires much stamina but the operators are usually trained to take punishment.

Oil well trucking naturally is a big business in these parts. Among the bigger concerns who deal in that sort of work is the O. H. McAllister company. McAllister pioneered West Texas oil field trucking.

The Texas and Pacific railroad also operates an automotive division. Its huge fleet of trucks are assigned to carry freight not ordinarily serviced by the railroad itself.

Wrecking Yards Provide Parts For Wide Area

Used auto parts are distributed over a wide area of West Texas and to customers in New Mexico by four wrecking and salvage concerns in Big Spring.

Auto Wrecking company, West Texas Wrecking company, Heffington & Yeager Used Auto Parts company, and Arnold's Garage disassemble wrecked and burned cars, salvaging good parts for more service.

A supply of used parts has become an invaluable ally in keeping thousands of vehicles operating. New parts are no longer manufactured for some of the older and less popular makes of cars.

No estimate of the volume of business done by the salvaging companies here was available, but one concern reported calls for Albuquerque, New Mexico. Stocks of parts line the walls and fill bins in shop buildings while others remain on wrecked cars or are stored on the wrecking lots.

Mechanics from Big Spring and the surrounding territory call at the wrecking houses for needed parts. Those farther away telephone for parts which are shipped to their shops.

White Steamer First Auto To Appear Here

When Joseph Potton, then the master mechanic here for the Texas and Pacific railroad, drove the first horseless carriage into Big Spring, it created more than a ripple among Big Spring citizens.

Most of the local folks of 1900 had heard stories about the fabled machine that needed no other means of locomotion save its mysterious little engine. But few of them had seen one.

If the vehicle, which happened to be a White Steamer, held the people in awe, however, it had the opposite effect on horses. The quadrupeds would bolt and run upon hearing the roar of the machine's engine.

While a local resident, Potton lived in the old T & P house where the Crawford hotel is now located. He kept the White Steamer parked next to the house. It was the center of attraction until such men as Bob Sanderson and Judge John B. Litterer accepted the machine age for what it was and invested in automobiles.

The Rao car was about the most popular make of car here in the early days—Henry Ford hadn't yet begun to produce his Tin Lizzie on a mass scale. The Maxwell and Buick were also well liked.

J. L. Ward was another who saw the advantage in the vehicle and bought himself a "high wheeler" that became quite noted about town.

Most people heard stories that the White Steamer was not safe because it had a steam engine and was apt to blow up at any time. However, Potton never had such an experience as long as he owned his first vehicle.

The autos became a common sight on our thoroughfares in the teens but people had accepted them long before that.



T&P TRANSFORMATION—Half a century has made a tremendous difference in the size and appearance of the Texas & Pacific shops in Big Spring. Above, the early-day shops show the coal chutes to the right, a big cypress water tower in center background and the roundhouse at right. Trees which later became giant cottonwoods were saplings at the time the picture was made. Below, is the million dollar layout opened Oct. 22, 1930. At left is the 23-stall roundhouse with power and boiler plants at front left. Blacksmith and machine shops are behind the roundhouse, the 10-foot turntable in front. In the center is the storehouse, auxiliary buildings and five-car repair shed. A portion of the yards and the Gregg street over-pass are at top. (Bottom Photo by Jack M. Haynes)

THREE SCORE PERSONS EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS AIRPORT ACTIVITIES

The Big Spring Municipal Airport is hub for a dozen agencies and activities.

Center of the operation, of course is the Munny airport itself. Under direction of Jack Cook, who has headed the port as manager since November 1947, the port handles approximately 30,000 individual plane operations a year. That figures out little more than an average of 80 per day.

In all, something like three score people are required for the various services. Approximately 10 are engaged in airport operations of various types. Ten serve the three commercial airlines—American Airlines Continental Airlines and Pioneer Airlines. A dozen are with the U. S. weather bureau and approximately 30 are with various CAA branches.

Besides these, The Farm Atr Service, headed by W. K. (Bill) Edwards, Jr., which sprays and dusts crops and reseeds ranges, the Smith Aircraft Service operated by J. R. Smith; and the Airport Cafe are operated as port functions.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration has six distinct services at the airport. One deals with various phases of communications under direction of Floyd V. Kinsey. Another deals with maintenance of the complicated electronics equipment under H. A. Culp. A third has to do with regulation of airway traffic by the control tower, headed by Jack Odie. The district

airport engineer's office handles all matters pertaining to airport problems in the western part of Texas. J. D. Church is engineer in charge. Emerson Carpenter handles the licensing of all pilots in the region, and Sam Morschke directs licensing of aircraft.

Highway Crossing

Big Spring serves as an intersection for Highway 80 and 87. Highway 80 runs east and west and U. S. 87 runs north and south. There are 31.3 miles of U. S. 80 in Howard county and the mileage of U. S. 87 aggregates 34.8.

Had \$10,000 Car

One of the first automobiles to come to Big Spring was the bulky machine belonging to Col. C. C. Slaughter, Dallas. The ranch baron, in his declining years, had plunked down \$10,000 for the custom-built car. Natives were visibly impressed by this gaudy relic.

We Are Proud To Be A Part Of The Big Spring Story



- DeSoto
- Plymouth
- Johnson Sea Horse Outboard Motor
- General Tires
- Bear Wheel Aligning
- Phillips "66" Products
- Mo Par Parts And Accessories

FOR THE PAST 9 YEARS WE HAVE PARTICIPATED IN BIG SPRING'S PROGRESS

The confidence customers have in Clark Motor is not taken lightly by that firm. They will strive to merit continued patronage and give the best possible service to motorists of this area.

The Clark Motor Co. is happy to be a part of the "Big Spring Story" and proud of their role in that story. It is for the future that they pledge to continue to uphold the record they have made since joining Big Spring's community of businessmen.

CLARK MOTOR CO.

215 E. THIRD

RAY CLARK, OWNER

PHONE 1856



1849

We are proud of our affiliation with Seiberling! Year after year Seiberling has manufactured the safest tire on the road, the tire most suited to your pocket book and the tire with more miles in it than any other.

We have been connected with Seiberling for many years and we can say that the 1949 Seiberling tire is the best ever produced. With patented "Safety Vents" that literally air condition your tire and make it the coolest, tire on the road today.

1949

We, at Creighton Tire Company, are proud of our record in the "Big Spring Story." Creighton Tire Company has been in business in Big Spring for quite a few years.

WELCOME CENTENNIAL VISITORS!

Creighton Tire Co.

203 West 3rd

Big Spring

1849 The BIG SPRING STORY 1949



H. G. JONES
GENERAL MANAGER



TOM GUIN
SALES MANAGER

In the "good old days" of a bygone era, the fortunate few who possessed horseless carriages spent almost as much time preparing for a Sunday drive as do their grandson in taking one. Pre-drive activities included donning linen dusters, goggles and other protective clothing for the jolting ride over dusty roads. Hand cranking was another task to be reckoned with while faulty gauges, high pressure and unreliable tires added to the hazards of taking the family for a little spin.

Horseless carriages have made remarkable progress in the few decades since they were first offered on the market. It's a far cry from the modern streamlined automobile of today, with its excellent brakes, all-steel, all weather bodies, self starters and the many many other improvements, to the car grandfather knew.

Ever since the first Dodge and Plymouth automobiles appeared on the market their engineers have been constantly improving their products, seeking to achieve the ultimate in design and performance. For 10 years, the Jones Motor Co. has been constantly improving their service to match the record of Dodge and Plymouth automobiles.



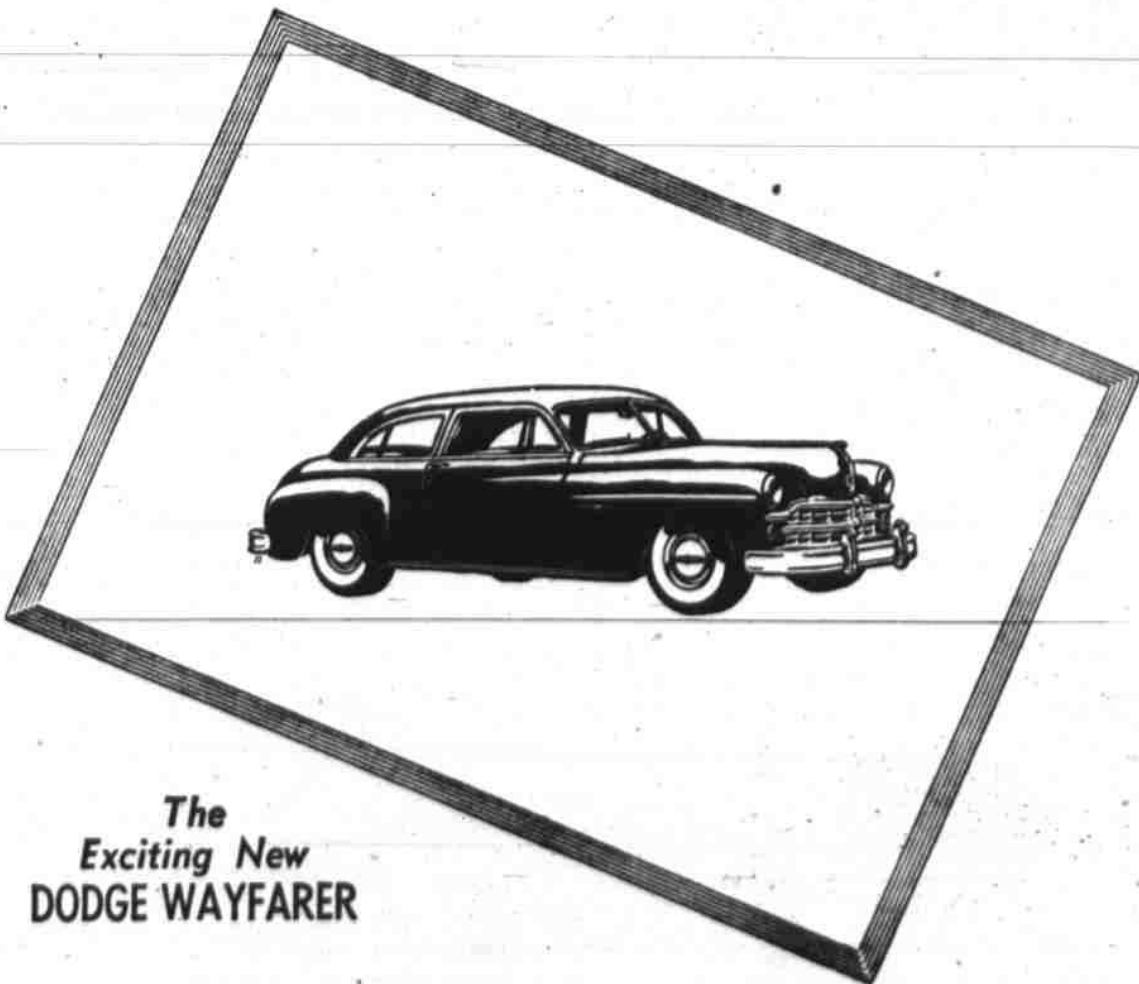
J. T. (Theo) ISBELL
OFFICE MANAGER



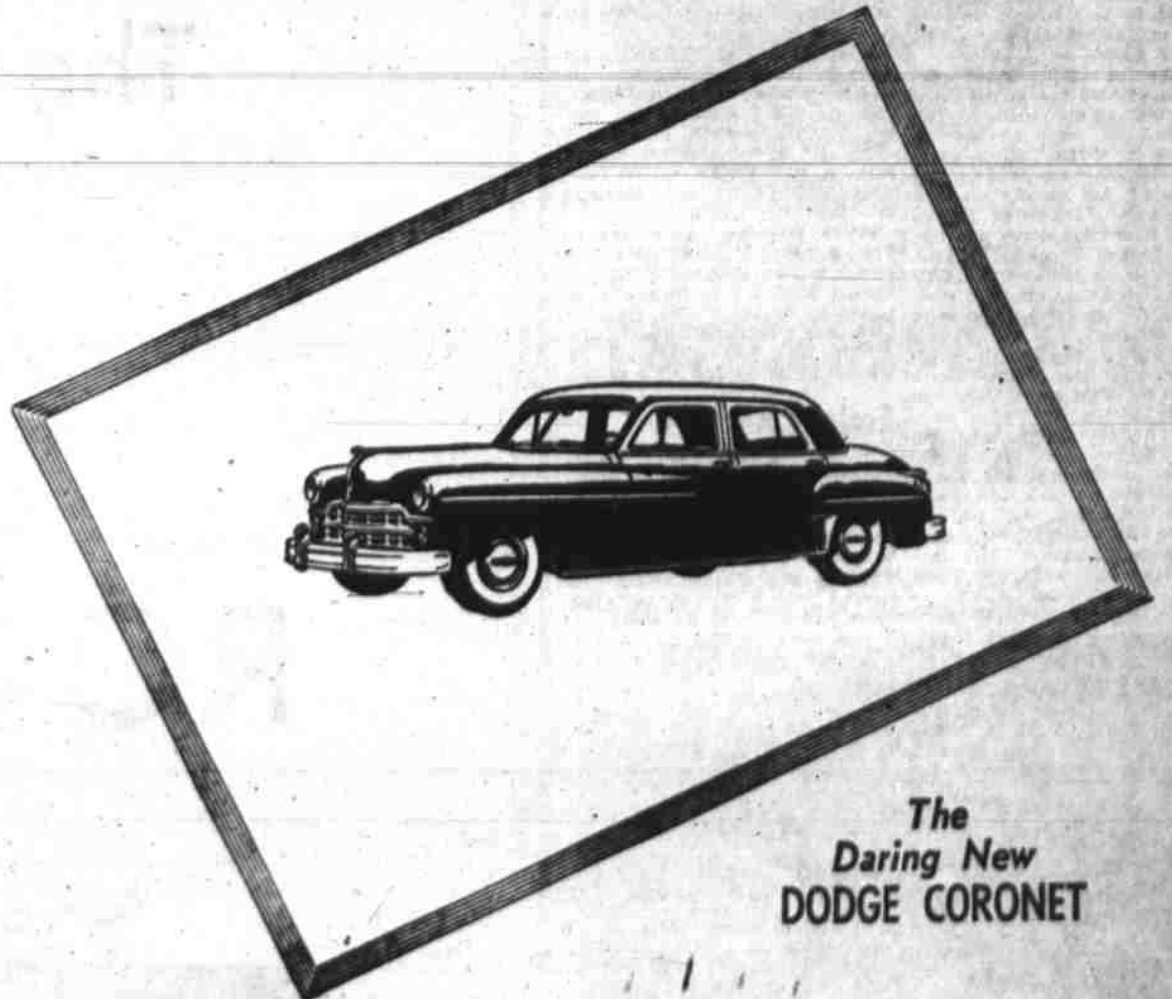
Jones Motor Co. Building



H. B. (Sandy) STANALAND
PARTS & SERVICE MGR.



The
Exciting New
DODGE WAYFARER



The
Daring New
DODGE CORONET

Jones Motor Company

101 GREGG

DODGE - Dodge "Job-Rated" Trucks - PLYMOUTH

PHONE 555

Bombardier School Climax Of Local Airport Activity

High point in history of Big Spring aviation is the story of the Big Spring Bombardier School. History of the 81st AAF-Bombardier Training Station (2509th AFB base unit) covered five years, involved millions of dollars and thousands of men. Imprint upon the community was indelible. Servicemen from every part of the country and from four foreign countries served here. Some cursed the fate that mated them in Big Spring; others fell in love with the city and many returned to make it their home.

Contract for the construction of the AAF school, located on a 1,200-acre tract three miles southwest of the city, was let April 23, 1942. Actual construction began May 15. The original announcement allotted to a \$2 million project. Before the last improvement had been made, the figure was probably three times that.

No figures on strength were ever released officially. However, the base ranged from around 3,500 to as much as 5,500. Homes in Big Spring were opened to families of

servicemen, but still scores went begging for any kind of shelter. Every day business downtown was "like Saturday."

Col. Sam Ellis was first assigned as project officer and remained to become the first commanding officer when headquarters were activated on June 25.

Prime objective of the post was to train aviation cadets in high altitude precision bombing. The first class of cadets arrived Sept. 26, 1942 to begin training in B-19 and AT-11 planes. By design, this class was graduated on the first anniversary of Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1942 with Rep. George Mahon the speaker.

Training was concentrated in ground school courses and practice missions over target areas reaching into several counties and larger than some of the nation's smallest states.

When the 42nd class of cadets completed training and was awarded its silver wings on Sept. 26, 1945, approximately 6,000 cadets had been graduated from the sta-

tion. They had flown approximately 400,000 hours and more than 80 million miles. More than 1,200,000 practice bombs had been released on bombing ranges.

Big Spring Bombardier School achieved one of the most remarkable safety records of training stations in World War II. Only four fatal accidents occurred and two of these involved cadets. The worst crash occurred near Garden City with 10 young men falling victims.

During 1945 facilities were expanded so that cadets from France, Brazil and China were being trained simultaneously. The last class to graduate from the school was composed of 35 Chinese, who had learned to master the Norden bombsight. A detachment of Chilean officers spent considerable time studying at the post.

Cadets from the school participated until the contest was abandoned in 1943, in the All-American Bombing Olympics. Once the Big Spring team won the coveted "pickle barrel", another time it had the high-ranking bombardier. Men trained here earned literally thousands of medals on overseas missions.

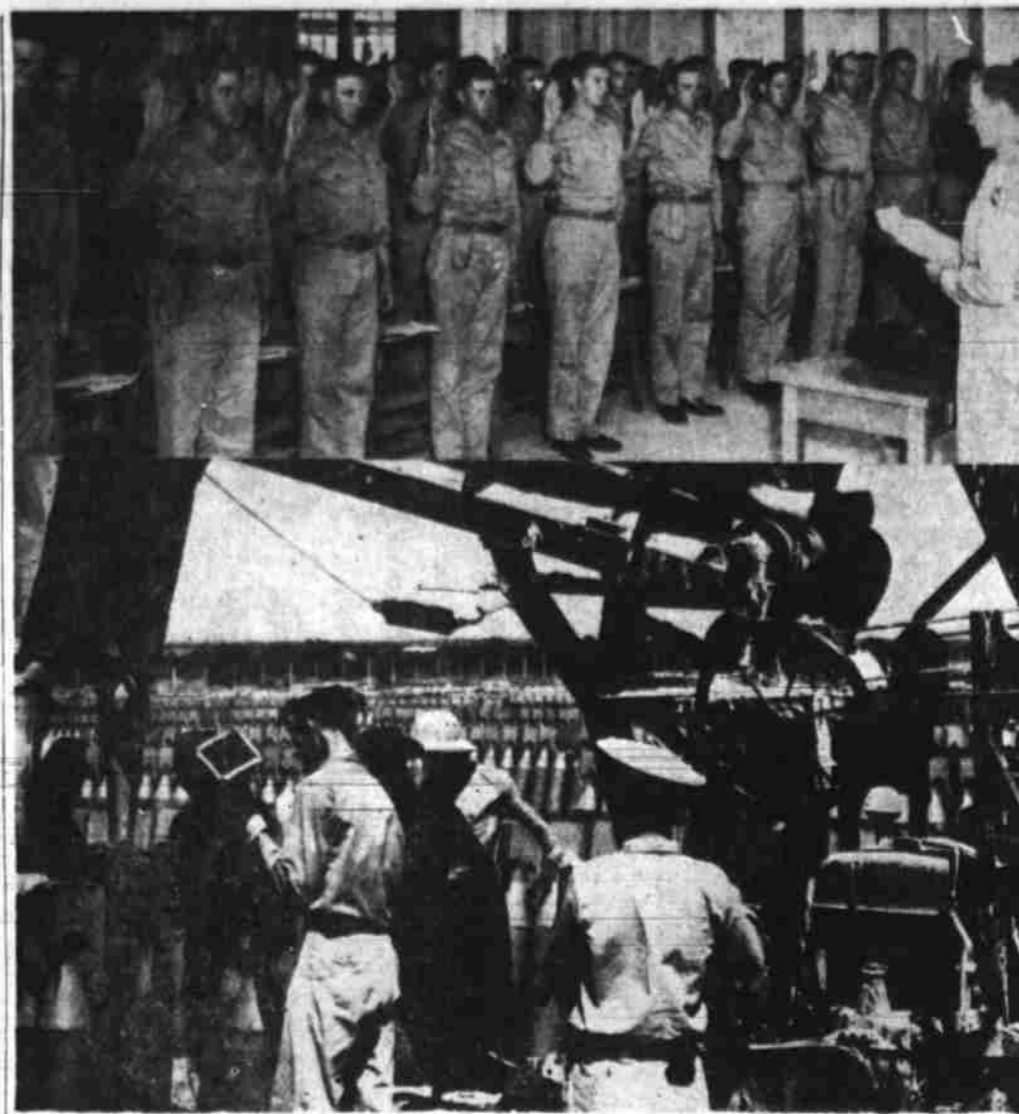
The post carried on many activities. Its sections and departments had athletic leagues. Officers utilized a rifle and pistol range. Big community entertainments were developed. The post personnel took part in numerous bond drives. Transportation was utilized in gathering thousands of tons of salvage paper and scrap metal. The band and post personnel took part in many parades. A post news-

paper, EM, was published from Oct. 7, 1944 to Oct. 27, 1945.

The post had approximately 150 buildings. These included hangars, shops, training hangars, warehouses, parachute building, mess halls, barracks, classrooms, offices, theatre, gymnasium, non-com cadet officers club, hospital, fire station, and quarters for a WAC detachment. One detachment of Negro soldiers was stationed here, occasioning a Negro branch of the active USO unit. Later prisoners of war were imprisoned at the post.

Col. Sam Ellis, for whom Ellis Homes housing project was named, died of heart attack March 8, 1943. He was succeeded by Lt. Col. David Wade as acting commandant until appointment of Col. Robert W. Warren on March 19. Other commanding officers and dates of appointment were: Col. H. M. Wittkop (Feb. 26, 1944), Col. John P. Kenny (May 16, 1944), Col. Ralph C. Rockwood (Aug. 4, 1944), Col. John K. Nissley (July 15, 1945), Lt. Col. Joseph H. Hunter (Oct. 26, 1945), Lt. Col. James F. Reed and Lt. Col. Albert W. Satterwhite, directors of training, served in several instances as acting commandants.

Late in 1945 a 24-week course was set up to train officers in all phases, particularly administrative and in preparation for deployment. Some 3,000 officers and enlisted men were transferred to separation centers. By the beginning of 1946, the station was but a skeleton, moving resolutely to deactivation and abandonment.



BOMBARDIER STORY—From 1942 until 1947, a dominant factor in the life of Big Spring was the Army Air Force bombardier school located here. Above, the first cadets of 6,000 ultimately graduated as bombardiers take the oath on Oct. 30, 1942. Below, workers charge and fill with sand some of the more than 1,200,000 practice bombs dropped during 400,000 hours of flying time and 60 million miles of flight.

Many Airline Applications Undeveloped

Prospect of post-war expansion brought a flood of airline applications involving Big Spring from 1943-46.

Eight such applications were filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board. Only two materialized and presumably only one other was pending as of Sept. 1.

The Texas & Pacific Railway Company, associated with the Missouri Pacific, filed for auxiliary service to Big Spring under Eagle Air Lines. The particular route was to be from Abilene to El Paso.

Another carrier, R. C. Bowen of Bowen Bus Lines, filed under Bowen Airways to make Big Spring a stop on its proposed Amarillo-Houston and Fort Worth-El Paso routes.

Southwest Airways wanted to make Big Spring a stop on its route F, which connected Fort Worth with Monahans and Hobbs, N. M.

Braniff Airways asked that Big Spring be served by that line on a route from Amarillo to San Antonio.

Texas Airlines, Inc., headed by A. S. Limouze and Claudius W. Carter, College Station, asked that Big Spring be made a terminal point on flights to extend to Beaumont and Texarkana.

Pioneer asked, and was granted temporary permit, to serve Big Spring on its Odessa-Houston run. Continental asked and was granted authority to include Big Spring on its El Paso San Antonio route.

GLIDER, CIVILIAN TRAINING

War Brought Air Trainees To City

Aside from the training of several thousand bombardiers during World War II, Big Spring had two other programs which contributed to the war effort.

Even before the United States became involved, the Civilian Pilot Training program was in full bloom here. Selected young men were given courses in flight training under contract arrangements with Art Wintheiser, then Muny port manager. Practically all of these men were involved in aviation capacities during the war, either as instructors, as Air Transport Command fliers, or as military pilots. Today several are commercial airline pilots, heads of flying firms or airport managers. Approximately 100 were graduated.

With the advent of the war, the

CPT program was altered shortly. Approximately 100 had been graduated. Wintheiser then shifted to a pre-glider school training program. Operations were launched in April from a landing field 12 miles north of the city. Use was made of the CCC (NYA) barracks in the city park for dormitory and classroom purposes.

Capt. W. E. Grass was commanding officer for the enlisted men taking the training. Lt. Arthur L. Ratton was adjutant, followed later by Capt. Jack Stern. The program was abandoned here Nov. 20, 1942 and transferred to Artesia, N. M. Several hundred men had earned their silver wings with the glider "G". A number married Big Spring girls and a few came back here to make this their home.

Hamilton Field Started Because Business Required Fast Trips

Necessity of being several places almost at once resulted in a second flying field for Big Spring.

Cecil Hamilton, a native of Stanton and veteran pilot, operates the field, one mile north of the city on the Gall road. Activities at Hamilton Field cater to private pilots and to special services. Hamilton also maintains a small fleet of planes along with models of Piper craft, for which he is agent.

Johnny E. Underwood fathered the field in 1942. At the time Underwood was a roofing contractor. He had several war contracts going over West Texas at the same time. One day he had to be in Fort Stockton for a conference and at Vernon the next morning. The general contractor had him flown to both places.

Underwood reasoned that he ought to learn to fly and wherever he could, he took lessons until he soloed in 1942 at Hobbs, N. M. Then he bought an airplane.

But the Big Spring Muny port was closed to all but military and commercial airline craft. Underwood had no place to put his plane. So he sought help in opening a field. On every hand he was discouraged, but finally Garland Sanders became interested. Together they leased 125 acres and opened a field in November of 1943. The north-south runway was 4,000 feet long, the east-west 2,000 (subsequently it was extended to more than 2,500 feet).

Underwood's faith was justified. The morning first planes were flown in for flight instruction, men from the bombardier school were packed in, clamoring for flying courses. Every month profits were put into the business and during the next four years a new classroom was erected, an addition made to the hangar, and a fleet of 17 planes amassed. Five full-time instructors were employed and still the demand couldn't be

met. Charter flights were popping up on every hand.

Early in 1946 Underwood bought out Sanders and continued broad scale operations. Then on Feb. 22, 1947, fire broke out in the main hangar and 13 planes—12 belonging to Underwood—went up in flames. Loss was estimated at \$35,000. Underwood himself lost \$13,000.

Soon afterwards he sold his interest to Hamilton, who has continued to operate the port.

Airline Managers Have Long Tenures

Considering a 20-year history of operation, commercial air lines have maintained long tenures for managers at Big Spring.

Jess Maxwell was the first manager for American Airlines. He was succeeded by Glenn Golden, who lost his life during the war in an Air Transport Command crash in Scotland. Woodrow Campbell, a Big Spring native, was next, followed by Bill Marshall and then Bill Davis.

Frank Davidson came here as first manager for Continental Air Lines in 1944. Marshall Poth succeeded him, and in turn was replaced by Horace Hassen. David J. Lusk was the first Pioneer manager in 1947, followed by M. R. Lillard and then J. L. Fargarson.

Freight Records

Freight traffic in Howard county consists of cotton, cattle, grain and cottonseed products. From 1940 to 1947, the number of inbound cars decreased from 4,151 to 2,125 cars annually. In the same period, the numbers of outbound cars increased from 10,481 cars to 18,034.



PIONEER PLANE—One of the earliest, but by no means the first, airplanes to come to Big Spring was that owned by S. E. J. Cox, oil promoter. It made frequent stops here during 1919-20 and was a big attraction at a gigantic celebration in 1920. This was the plane that Fred (Shorty) Wells saddled and rode bare-back.



OUR CHAPTER IN THE
BIG SPRING STORY

two great automobiles
The Packard — The Willys

Yes, we have two of the greatest automobiles on the road today! And too, we have the best in modern equipment and expertly trained mechanics to give you the proper kind of service for your automobile.

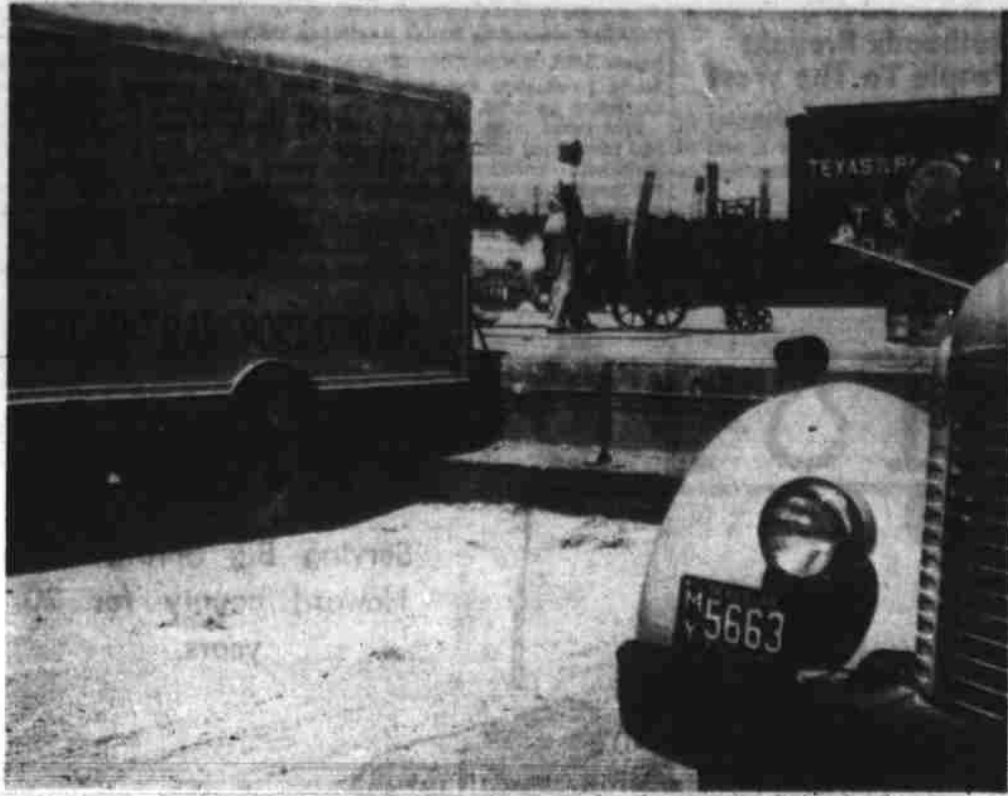
At this beginning of a new century we pledge ourselves to give our customers still better and more efficient service. Visit with us often.

ROWE MOTOR CO.



PHONE 980

1011 GREGG



AUXILIARY SERVICE—Although an auxiliary service for its rail movement into this area, the Texas & Pacific Motor Transport is a big operation within itself. A fleet of trucks receives fast freight at the T&P freight terminal here daily and distributes in less than carload lots to points along the line from Baird on the east to Monahans and Hobbs, N. M. on the west (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

T&P Motor Transport Makes City A Distribution Center

The T&P Motor Transport system, which uses Big Spring as one of its major installations, is the Texas & Pacific Railway's method of providing ultra-rapid service for shipments of less than car load lots that are required by a multitude of modern merchandising firms.

Big Spring is a distribution center for such shipments in this area, which means that trucks headquartered here distribute freight both east and west after it arrives at the Big Spring terminal by train.

Seven trucks are operated on the highways, making regularly scheduled trips to Hobbs and Lovington, N. M., Monahans, Abilene and Baird. They serve intervening points en route, of course.

Eleven drivers who make their homes in Big Spring are employed to keep the vehicles moving, both for over-the-road schedules and city delivery service in Big Spring.

O. E. Bellamy, Dallas, is superintendent of the T&P Motor Transport system. Operations in Big Spring, which serves this area of West Texas and parts of New Mexico, are directed by A. McCasland.

The railroad started its Motor Transport system in 1935 when truck service was opened between Monahans and Hobbs, N. M. By 1939 the railroad's own trucking system had replaced contract de-

livery service in Big Spring, and T&P trucks began operating on the highways from this point.

Two trucks were assigned here when the first highway schedules began operating from Big Spring. The Motor Transport System offers an unusually fast freight service for merchants. For example, merchandise cars loaded with less than car-load shipments at night in Dallas and Fort Worth arrive in Big Spring by sunrise the next morning.

As soon as the cars are spotted here, Motor Transport personnel begin loading their trucks, and the truck drivers are usually on their way within a couple of hours.

Freight shipments to Coahoma could be cited as a more specific example. If a merchant in Coahoma has a shipment of merchandise coming from Dallas the goods are loaded into a boxcar with other merchandise destined for points served by the Big Spring terminal. The merchandise freight train brings the car into Big Spring at 5:30 a. m. and the Motor Transport people usually have the freight in the hands of the Coahoma-merchant before 10 a. m.

Merchandise cars also are consigned here from St. Louis. The St. Louis cars arrive in Big Spring on the second afternoon after they are loaded, and the freight is distributed rapidly by the Motor Transport boys. Abilene and

Sweetwater are other points of origination for merchandise cars consigned to Big Spring for distribution of their freight.

The Motor Transport System is a source of pride for the T&P, of course, since the service enables it to deliver smaller shipments of freight on a faster schedule than other lines maintain.

The Motor Transport System operates at all points served by the T&P, from New Orleans and Texas to El Paso.

When news came that the T&P, hurrying its steel band westward, had joined with the eastern bound Southern Pacific late in 1931, the Dallas Herald appraised the importance with prophetic accuracy. "On Christmas Day," observed the Herald of the approaching Yuletide, "our tables will be supplied with rich fruits direct from the jeweled daughter of the Pacific."

Then the paper continued: "For a distance of 699 miles west of Dallas, scarcely anyone lives, and yet the lands are rich. New countries and new cities will quickly spring into being." The ensuing development was probably more rapid than even the Herald had anticipated.

Oxen Speed, Three MPH

It's a long, hard trip from Big Spring to Lubbock at the rate of three miles per hour. To modern residents of the area, it seems almost impossible to travel that slow. Airways and highways have dimmed the picture of oxen teams which were used for "freighting" before the turn of the century.

Big Spring was a supply center for the surrounding territory and some 16 yoke of oxen would be used for transporting some five or six high-topped wagons filled with supplies for ranches in the area. In those days, the "Long S" Ranch owned by Col. C. C. Slaughter, was a vast empire which reached 200 miles into the area north. From Howard to Hockley and from Martin to Borden—Col. Slaughter claimed all the territory as the grazing land of the cattle that bore his brand. This was sufficient size to require two 8-yoke oxen teams to haul supplies. Later the two teams were combined to pull a gigantic wagon built here, capable of carrying an entire railroad carload of staff at one hauling. Even at that, it kept the wagon crews busy furnishing supplies for the several units of the ranch.

The two leaders of the oxen teams were the only ones which had lines attached to their horns.

MUCH HAS GONE INTO ITS MAKING

Top-Rated Airport Here Is Far From That Of Cow Pasture Days

Big Spring's modern airport, rated Class 5—at the top—by CAA standards, is a far cry from the cow pasture days.

First landings in Big Spring were made literally in pasture area. Southeast Big Spring was a favorite spot. The area east from Donley and south of Bluebonnet was in acreage although commonly known as the Fair Grounds. It was here that most barnstorming planes landed.

Even in 1927 when booming Big Spring ranked for an airport, eyes turned to that area. At the chamber of commerce banquet that year, R. T. Piner announced a five-year lease was being negotiated for the Birdwell area for airport purposes. The following year R. L. Cook noted that 245 acres three miles west of town could be had for \$80 an acre. It was ultimately this tract that citizens bought in 1929 for an airport, adding 29½ acres to the spread.

The purchase was stimulated by promise of a commercial airline (TAT). Ray Wilcox got enough men on the dotted line to swing the deal. A total of \$72,000

went into the project. A big steel hangar (now in the Southwest Tool & Supply company on E. 2nd street) was raised along with a terminal building. One wing housed machine shop space. A concrete ramp was poured, underground fuel storage and runway border lights installed. Frank King, a laundryman and private flier, was a key figure in laying plans for a gala air show which drew a host of Army and private craft, including an eye-opening Ford tri-motored job which resembled a flying galvanized barn.

The port then ranked as one of the best in the state. But by 1936, the community was alerted to the possibility that lack of improvement would result in the port losing prestige. Accordingly, with aid of WPA, runways were paved. Subsequently, taxi strips were installed and runways extended.

When the Army came in 1942, a gigantic 47½-acre concrete apron was poured for bombardier school purposes. A new terminal building, well-along, was junked. The Army stepped in and again

T&P Mileage In Country Is 33.08

The Texas and Pacific Railway runs diagonally across Howard county, through the stations of Coahoma, Big Spring and Morita. This constitutes a total of 33.08 miles of track in the county.

Big Spring is a division point for the Texas and Pacific Railway Co. The rail yard in Big Spring has a capacity of 1,100 cars, a large repair shop and a 23-engine roundhouse.

600 Miles Of Road

The people in the rural section of Howard county have over 600 miles of county roads to travel. The majority of these roads are found in the northwestern section of the county.

There is one farm-to-market road in Howard county, F. M. 33, which connects Big Spring with Garden City in Glascock county.

of \$175,073 on the port. Actually, the funds put into it is probably not far from one million dollars. Gross revenue, according to the last city audit, was \$194,176 per year. Of the total revenue, \$175,000 was in gas and oil sales. Landings have levelled off to about 20,000 per year from the port. The port proper has 968.78 acres. Altogether adjoining city acreage amounts to 1269.54.

Lee Jenkins

16 Years In The Tire Business

In Big Spring

Tired, Old Worn Tires Which Have Been Taking A Beating All Summer On Hot Highways Are Dangerous

TAKE NO CHANCES

BE SAFE ON

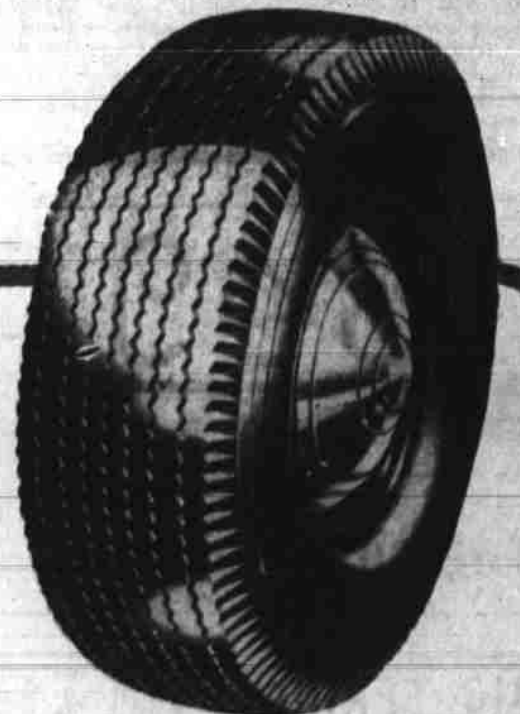
DAYTONS

THE *Autocrat* BY Dayton

America's finest, safest, premium tire on the market today. Super-strong Raytex Fortified cord provides 6-ply strength with easy-riding comfort of 4-ply construction. Toe-action Tread for quick, sure, positive stops.



TODAY'S FINEST PREMIUM TIRE FOR DISCRIMINATING MOTORISTS



THE 8-RIB SAFETY THOROBRED BY Dayton

Wider, flatter tread—5760 road gripping edges—outstanding safety, outstanding mileage and easy riding.

A Better Trade-In For Your Worn Tires At Lee Jenkins

The Big Spring Story



1849 1949

We are proud of the part that we have played in the Big Spring. The steady growth and increasing prosperity of Big Spring has brought us an ever increasing business.

Welcome Centennial Visitors!

Hall-Compton Auto Supply

508 Gregg

Big Spring

Lee Jenkins Tire Service

300 West 3rd

Phone 1050



CITY TRANSPORT—For more than a decade, Big Spring has been served by the Buicher Bus Lines as a common carrier within the city. J. M. Bucher started as an experimenter with one bus. Today he has a fleet of three buses, including the new vehicle shown above on a regular run, in constant use. In addition, Bucher has two buses held in reserve for emergency use. Major areas of the city are served on a regularly scheduled basis. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

Butcher Buses Travel Over 200,000 Miles During Year

If distance is any way to judge, the Big Spring city bus system serves the public well. Bucher buses and drivers travel some 210,000 miles during the course of a year over the three existing routes. One route will average around 74,256 miles a year. That's 1,425 miles a week or 578 miles a day. The last figure compares nicely to the distance from Dallas to El Paso. J. M. Bucher, owner of the Bucher city buses, began business in Big Spring in 1937. He operated one bus along what is now the South Route. He was his company's only driver. Today, ten families are supported by the company's payroll. Six regular drivers and one mechanic keep the five buses moving. The three schedules take customers to the North-East sections of town; the South section which includes Washington Place and Edwards Heights; and the West section, which includes Ellis Homes and Howard County Junior college. Distance of the runs is estimated at 17 miles, 12 for the south and west routes and five for the north and east. Buses operate on a half-hour schedule. All buses include the down-town loading zone on each trip. Operating hours are from 6:30 a. m. until 11:30 p. m. Drivers operate on nine to 11 hour shifts. The largest number of passengers are usually carried from 8:30 to 9 a. m., during the noon hour and from 5 to 6:30 p. m. All buses can seat 27 passengers. Howard County Junior College, West Ward and High School are only included on the schedules when passengers on board wish to stop at one of the schools. This year brought the purchase of a new GM bus which went into operation in August. Bus officials have expressed the desire for more modern equipment as soon as conditions will permit the purchase. Buses are serviced in the company's garage located on South Main.

First Filling Station Opened Here In 1922

The automobile was well into its own when Tom and Jess Slaughter opened the first drive-in filling station in Big Spring on March 10, 1922. The demand for gasoline was ahead of the supply that could be delivered from hand pumps operated by grocers and other merchants along the sidewalks. Slaughter's Filling Station, with its one electric pump, the first in Big Spring, averaged about 800 gallons a day when the city's first service station started serving the motoring public.

About six months after the Slaughters opened their station at 1st and Main streets, Harold Homan put in his first drive-in station at 3rd and Runnels.

"You'll go broke there," friends warned Homan. "Nobody'll ever drive all the way up 3rd street for gasoline." Homan still operates a station on 3rd—at its intersection with Scurry.

The servicing of automobiles and keeping them supplied with gasoline has grown into one of Big Spring's most extensive businesses. Twelve oil companies distribute their products through 70 stations in the city today.

Combined monthly volume of the 70 stations is approximately 633,500 gallons of gasoline. Modern price and quantity registering electric pumps are universally used by dealers.

Tire service, washing and lubrication facilities, and a score of conveniences have been added through the years as filling stations have been transformed into service stations.

Bounties Paid On Early Railroads

Building railroads was a popular but hazardous economic venture in the period following the Civil War. This was particularly true in piercing into unsettled and unknown regions such as West Texas. Thus, bounties were posted to encourage the risk.

In 1878 Congress passed a law permitting the Secretary of Treasury to endorse bonds in the amount of \$30,000 per each mile of railroad completed. A year later this was advanced to \$40,000 a mile. The State of Texas gave encouragement, too, offering 16 sections of public land for each mile of track completed. In all, the Texas & Pacific received 5,167,360 acres from the state.

The bounties were not so great as figures might indicate. Construction contracts alone cost the T&P \$25,000 per mile. Then the company had to equip the road with rolling stock, shops, terminals, etc. This generally absorbed the \$40,000.

City Served By Two Taxicab Companies

Local citizens find their way to business and social engagements in all parts of the city during every minute of the day and night through the services of the two taxicab companies operating in Big Spring. Thirty-seven drivers earn their daily bread at the wheels of some 21 vehicles. Their record of safety compare favorably with those of other companies in other cities.

Largest of the two companies now serving the city, Yellow Cab Liner was purchased by Paul Liner from Hollis Webb about ten years ago. At that time, Webb was operating two Pontiacs from the Crawford hotel location.

One of Liner's first tasks was to paint the cabs with Yellow Cab design. He soon was operating eight cabs. Yellow Cab companies are individually operated and owned. During the war, Liner found it necessary to lease his company to H. T. Moore, who is the owner of Big Spring's other cab service, the City Cab company. Over two years ago, Liner again took over the operation of the company.

Today, the transportation service has 12 taxis and 25 drivers, who earned \$59,330.39 during the past year. Two-way radio service which has been in operation for the past two years gives customers quicker service. If a cab is in your neighborhood when you request one, the one closest to your door is radioed and starts for your home immediately.

Yellow Cabs are cared for in the company's own garage located at 500 East 3rd. One full-time mechanic, a mechanic's helper, a part-time body man and a radio man are available to work on the cabs which demand garage service.

Office of the full-time bookkeeper is found in the lobby of the Seltles hotel. Dewey F. Liner is the day manager and Burk Brown is the night manager. The two managers relieve the two radio dispatchers.

During the past year, 685,240 miles were covered by the company's cabs. Special rates are made on country trips and time drives. Total mileage for the year brought the company \$130,963.63. Expenditures above salaries totaled \$62,597.49. Four claims are recorded in the safety records of

the past two years. They were all filed during a 35 day period which brought one of the city's worst ice storms. All drivers must have a city permit. Present plans call for new equipment and 1950 model cabs during the early part of next year. The company's main office is located in the Union Bus Terminal.

As a part of their effort to support the city they serve, the cab company purchased centennial certificates for all employees and out-of-town business contacts.

Still carrying their same old phone numbers, 33 and 77, the City Cab Company serves the public from a stand located back of the Crawford Hotel. The two phone numbers once brought two separate cab companies to the customer's door. One of the companies was owned by H. T. Moore and the other by his son.

It was about 1923 that Moore started the Big Spring business. At that time there were some three cabs operated by possibly six drivers. In November, 1928 E. L. (Red) Herring went into the company which was operated by Moore and a man named Maxfield. Will "Shorty" Davis, senior employe, has served the company and Big Springers for about 17 years. Today, the 12 drivers of the nine cabs are paid nightly and receive one-third their fares. The company has one woman driver.

One of the first locations of the company was at 101 Main. Odie Moore went into the business about the time the company took over the Yellow Cabs and moved to their present location. Known as Seven Seven and Three-Three Taxi companies, the cabs moved under the name of Yellow Cab during the war. The name of City Cab was taken later. The first City Cab company was operated by Burl Briggs and Earl Plew and had a life-time of some six weeks at the location of the present company, which is managed by Jim Fite. Special rates are given for country trips and time drives. Several of the present drivers hold certificates for five years of safe driving.

Until 1942, the drivers answered their own calls. But, today, three dispatchers are employed.

Railroads Brought People To The West

How the railroad contributed to settlement of the western part of Texas is reflected in immigration figures. When the predecessors of the

T&P had pressed to Dallas shortly before 1880, the number of west-bound passengers exceeded the eastbound by 5,000.

Five years later, after the road had penetrated vast territories and provided connection to El Paso, the number of immigrants had increased to 20,000. With huge spreads of public land

on its hands, the T&P encouraged small agricultural operations. This was on the premise that development of farming would contribute agricultural products to be hauled by the road. The T&P for several years maintained a two-story immigrants' home at Baird. Special low rate immigrant fares were offered as a further inducement.

1849

Serving Big Spring and Howard county for 20 years.



We truly hope the progress of the new century will equal that of the last in every measure.

Big Spring Glass Co.

1949

608 East Third

Phone 318

1849

WELCOME TO BIG SPRING

Centennial

October 2-8

Although we are newcomers to Big Spring, we take pride in welcoming visitors to our Century of Progress celebration this week.

We cordially invite you to pay us a visit while in town, and to call upon us if we can be of service.

WESTERN AUTO Associate Store

206 MAIN

PHONE 2595

Home Owned And Operated By
F. D. CROSLAND
and
W. E. MOREN

1949



Serving --- And Growing WITH BIG SPRING!

For more than 20 years, we have been serving Big Spring, watching Big Spring grow and growing with Big Spring. We have built our reputation on service to the cyclists of this area and we know that a business established on this foundation will continue to play a vital part in the Big Spring Story for years to come.



Cecil Thixton

Authorized HARLEY-DAVIDSON Dealer

908 West Third

Big Spring

Phone 2144



DEMONS OF THE ROAD—Lacking a lot in sleekness and power possessed by present-day models, these two machines demonstrated the same capabilities for mishaps. It was the first car wreck in Big Spring, sometime between 1900-10. The incident occurred on South Scurry street, somewhere in the vicinity of 17th or 18th.

Big Spring (Texas) Herald, Sunday, October 2, 1949 11

Blacksmiths Were First Car Mechanics

Sir Dobbin may be a back number when it comes to transportation now, but he had his day, even after the horseless carriage came along and began to demand attention.

The first automobile repair work was done in establishments whose birth the horse has inspired—the blacksmith shops—and by men who earned their living principally because of the horse—the smithies themselves.

The blacksmiths who shod the horses and perhaps kept the wagons in running order came by the mechanics work naturally. Not many of them had to go to school to learn about auto repair work in those days. They picked it up as they went along and the machines usually ran better for it.

The early-day vehicles weren't too complicated but it took more than baling wire to make them run, as such men as J. J. Cole and Harry Abney would probably attest.

J. J. Cole, who headed the blacksmith concern of Cole and Son, had his building where Swartz shop on East Third is now.

Abney accepted business in a structure that was later razed to make way for the R & R Ritz theater.

The first shops devoted exclusively to the repair of automobiles opened up here not long before World War I broke out in Europe. By that time, several vehicle agencies had been opened up here and the automobile became quite commonplace.

Many Scooters, Cycles Registered

Howard county residents employ some 545 vehicles other than the automotive type to transport themselves.

During the past year, 85 motorcycles were registered at the tax office. In addition, 110 motor bikes and scooters were authorized for transportation purposes.

Since there is no registration of bicycles, there are no available figures concerning the actual number of bicycles in use. But local merchants report the sale of approximately 155 new bicycles over the period of one year.

RODE PLANE A LA BRONC

Early airplanes held no terrors for Fred R. (Shorty) Wells. When S. E. J. Cox brought his airplane here for a gigantic celebration Aug. 7-8, 1926, Shorty allowed as how he could ride the thing. So he rigged his saddle around the tail of the rickety bi-plane and gave it a sky-riding as though he were riding a bronc. Wells, still a resident of Big Spring, didn't see anything so unusual about the feat.



TEDIOUS TRANSPORTATION—Flooding but rugged, oxen were used as late as 1900 in and around Big Spring. These two teams of seven yoke each, pictured in downtown Big Spring, were employed on the Slaughter Long S ranch and were driven by W. J. McWhorter. Later were combined and others added until a 16 yoke team pulled a monster wagon containing a freight car of supplies. Oxen stand more punishment than mules or horses, but when they smelled water, nothing controlled them.

New Cars Are Going Out At 150 A Month

New automobiles are being channeled to local residents through Big Spring automobile agencies at the rate of about 150 a month, a far faster clip than at any time before the war.

The local picture, of course, reflects the national turnover. More automobiles of all kinds and all prices are now being manufactured than ever before, without hint of an industry recession.

Supply here hasn't yet caught up with the demand but it has made giant strides in that direction. One of the dealers predicts he'll be able to fill any order immediately by the end of the year.

The 'big three' of the industry's field, Ford, Chevrolet and Plymouth, still lead in sales but they by no means have the business to themselves. Makers of the more expensive models are not only demanding their share of attention. They are making cheaper models in order to compete with the field.

More than a few of the dealers here find a big turnover, too, in used cars made since the war, vehicles which have been traded in on some new models.

Dealers here and the automobiles which they handle include:

Truman Jones Motor Co., Lincoln and Mercury; Big Spring Motor Co., Ford; Marvin Hull Motor Co., Plymouth and Chrysler; Lone Star Chevrolet Co., Chevrolet; McEwer Motor Co., Buick and Cadillac; Clark Motor Co., Plymouth and DeSoto; Jones-Motor Co., Plymouth and Dodge; Oldham Implement Co., Hudson; Griffin Nash Co., Nash; Marvin Wood Motor Co., Pontiac; McDonald Motor Co., Studebaker; Rowe Motor Co., Packard; Shroyer Motor Co., Oldsmobile.

The Driver-White-Truck company is the local distributor for White trucks, Studebaker, Ford, Chevrolet trucks and pickups are, of course, handled by their respective dealers. Shroyer handles GMC.

Complete Motor Machine Service Maintained By Shops In City

Complete motor machine services are afforded by a number of Big Spring automotive machine shops. Some concerns specialize in a few of the various machine operations while others can handle any motor rebuilding job.

Specialty Shops Cater To Auto Ailments

Specialized auto electric and carburetor service is featured exclusively by two Big Spring repair shops.

E. M. Wilson-Auto Electric company and Hall-Compton Auto Supply operate shops devoted to maintenance of automobile electrical and fuel systems. Four specialists at the Hall-Compton shop and two at the Wilson shop keep automobile "life lines" functioning.

Hall-Compton offers both electrical and carburetor service, with Wilson specializes entirely in starter, generator and magneto repair. Both concerns keep a supply of parts for the equipment they service.

Latest instruments and equipment for testing and repair line work benches of the two concerns. Both are authorized Auto-Lite service stations. Hall-Compton stocks parts and offers Carter Carburetor service, and handles American Bosch magnets.

Electrical and carburetor service is offered at a number of other garages and at automobile dealer shops. The service in those concerns is carried on in conjunction with general automotive repair



Keeping In Step With Big Spring

Since 1932, 17 years ago, we have kept in step with Big Spring... have written a number of pages in The Big Spring Story. We have always tried to maintain a modern business with the best of equipment.

With this aim in mind we are now erecting a new building, due to be completed sometime in the near future, which will be fully equipped with the latest machinery for servicing your car better.

DERINGTON AUTO PARTS & GARAGE

300 N. E. Second

Phone 1153

FERRY SERVICE NEEDED IN 1903

If you had arrived in Big Spring in late July of 1903, you would have found ferry service a necessity. It seems hard to believe that the north end of Main street was once under three to four feet of water. But passengers arriving in Big Spring during that historic flood had to be taken from the Texas & Pacific trains in boats. That was their only method of reaching the hotel or other sections of town.

There were no overpasses in those days and heavy rains which continued for days in Big Spring and the surrounding territory caused the formation of a river. There wasn't much activity in the town for some two weeks. The only method one had to get from the north part of town to the south was with the help of volunteer ferry operators.

If you're picturing a large boat which made its way up and down and across the temporary river, you're wrong. The ferry service in those days demanded all the small fishing boats owned by local residents. They were used to carry three or four passengers at a time. Volunteer workers furnished the water transportation free of charge.

Residents of that day say that water was up to the first floor of the TP Hotel and continued down Main street to the old Fisher Store. Railway transportation was tied up here, and the water seemed slow in declining.

36 SCHEDULES EVERY DAY

Bus Lines Radiate In Four Directions From Big Spring

Big Spring, located at the intersection of two transcontinental highways, has bus lines radiating in four directions.

Four companies, operating from two terminals here, offer 36 daily schedules north, south, east and west. At least one bus leaves Big Spring every hour of the day.

Southwestern Greyhound and American Bus companies afford coast-to-coast services. The Kerrville Bus company operates vehicles to the south and the Texas, New Mexico & Oklahoma Motor Coach company provides transportation to the north.

Monthly tickets as far as the two Big Spring stations average about \$3,000, agents estimated. Approximately 1,500 persons ride buses through here daily. Numerous transfers are made from east-west to north-south lines, or vice versa.

Both American and Greyhound lines offer "Limited" or "Express" service east and west. The fast buses, stopping only in the larger towns, slice two hours off the traveling time between Big Spring and Dallas.

Big Spring is the division point for the American Bus company. Six drivers for the two runs that originate here daily and eight extras live in Big Spring.

Drivers for the other schedules remain overnight here. Kerrville bus drivers also remain overnight in Big Spring, while T-NM&O chauffeurs retrace their routes to

that company's Lubbock division point. Greyhound division points are located at Abilene and Pecos.

Six agents and four porters staff the local bus terminals. Commission agents Marvin K. House, Jr. and Henry A. Long head the Union station. Roy Plumlee is manager of the American terminal. Payroll of the four operating companies to Big Spring personnel is approximately \$60,000 annually.

American Bus company first staffed a station in Big Spring on Jan. 1, 1946, when it started operating from the Crawford hotel terminal. Prior to that time American passengers boarded the bus at Petty Brothers service station on E. 3rd street.

The Union Terminal was moved to new quarters near the Settles on the same date. It had been formerly located in the present American station. Buses from all four directions meet in the Union station between 3 and 4:30 p. m. daily.

Freight service for packages weighing up to 100 pounds is offered by the four companies. All buses are heated in winter and air conditioned during summer.

Taxi service is available for travelers almost instantly as two taxi companies operate vehicles from stands located near the terminals. Meals and refreshments are served next door to each station.

Planes Used To Patrol Lines, Chase Coyotes

Airplanes are finding varied uses in the Big Spring area.

Aside from the conventional schedule flights services of airline companies, planes figure in several realms. Ben Funk, veteran pilot, patrols Shell oil pipelines throughout West Texas and into New Mexico. He operates from the Big Spring port. Similarly, Cecil Hamilton flies Texas Electric Service observers from Hamilton Field for patrols of highlines over a broad expanse.

Lambert V. Ward utilizes his plane frequently in ranch operations near Vincent and in commuting with ranches of his father and brother in Colorado and Kansas.

Clyde E. Thomas, attorney, is typical of those who have put planes to use in business as well as for pleasure. Charter service is frequently employed, and on occasions ambulance flights have been flown from here.

Less usual but nonetheless practical uses of planes here is the hunting of coyotes and eagles from planes and the taking of aerial photographs.

We Salute Big Spring ON ITS

Centennial Celebration

1849 The BIG SPRING STORY 1949

We at Big Spring Motor Company are proud of the part that we have played in the "Big Spring Story."

Big Spring Motor Company for seventeen years has supplied the people of Big Spring and West Texas with Ford cars and trucks. Also, we are proud of the record of our service department; furnishing a complete and efficient service to the Ford owners of West Texas.

17 YEARS IN BIG SPRING

Big Spring Motor Co.

Observing Our 10th Anniversary IN THE TAXI BUSINESS



Our First Cabs

Pictured above is our first fleet of cabs. They were the finest available when we opened in 1939. Today, ten years later, you'll still find the Yellow Cab with the finest fleet . . . equipped with two way radio to make service to you faster.



Your Comfort Has Always Been Our Goal . . .

When we began operations back in 1939, our first thought was for the comfort and convenience of our passengers. The Yellow Cab Company has always been the first to install any new innovations to facilitate transportation problems. With a nationwide reputation for the finest taxi service available, the Yellow Cab Company has always been the first to recognize and use the best equipment. The Yellow Cab Company of Big Spring has kept step with advancements by adding new personnel and equipment to add to the efficiency of their service.



2nd Year With Radio Service

The Yellow Cab Company is the first and only in Big Spring with two-way radio controlled cabs, and we have gradually improved our equipment as time went along. This radio system was installed with the latest equipment available.



Paul Liner, Owner Dewey Liner, Mgr.

Paul Liner, owner, and his brother, Dewey F. Liner, manager of the Yellow Cab Company, have the know-how in giving their patrons good service. Liner bought the cab company from Hollis Webb about ten years ago. His first task was to paint his vehicles with the Yellow Cab design and his task since has been complete cab service. The company is a \$50,000 investment and has its own garage and mechanic.

A Part Of Our New Modern Fleet

The cars shown in the picture above are only a part of the complete fleet of 12 cars now in operation by the Yellow Cab Company. We try to assure our passengers of the latest in automobile comforts, and within the next year, many new cars will be added to the fleet to replace the oldest ones and to keep the fleet all-modern at all times.

We Are Equipped To Serve You Faster, Safer and Better . . .

With two-way radio equipment to speed up your cab service and with the friendliest and most experienced drivers to deliver you safely and swiftly to and from any point in town, it is no wonder that "the thinking fellow always calls 150 for a Yellow."

We Thank You For Making Our Growth and Success Possible

Your continued patronage and friendship has made our growth and success possible, and we are grateful to you. It has been a pleasure serving you in the past, and we are looking forward to another year in which we can strive to improve our service still more and make still more friends.

150 ——— YELLOW CAB COMPANY ——— 150

"The Thinking Fellow Rides A Yellow"

PHONE 150

Cab Stand In Greyhound Bus Terminal



Big Spring Daily Herald

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1949

SECTION VIII

1849 The BIG SPRING STORY 1949

in Business and Industry

Merchants Of Yesteryear

Big Spring's first business did not wait for the town.

In a weather-beaten tent, patched with buffalo hides, Hillburn & Meeks set up a small store at the spring, probably in 1880. Although it could have been earlier, there is no record of it before that year. Customers were men come to gather buffalo bones in anticipation of the T&P building into the area. A few hunters, strays from the road-bed construction crew and an occasional cowboy propping for a stake in the west, did business.

About the same time, John Birdwell, an almost legendary pioneer character, set up a tented saloon with non-drinking Joe Cascaden as operator. Birdwell was too busy with serving as a hunter and guide to settle down to running a business.

When the railroad did come, the first business in the present downtown area was established by William Howerton, a general merchandiser. Bressie Bros. (Robert the eldest, John and Roxie) followed. Then came Seay and Heph, a general merchandiser like the others.

George Bauer & Co. (Cal Williams was the "Co.") established the first saloon in the town, the "Nip & Tuck." Joe Earnest opened the first meat market, having a walled tent with a brush arbor under which carcasses were hung for cooling at night. It was under this shade that I. D. Eddins, justice of peace, held the first court. Earnest was hailed before his ex officio tenant for fighting with a railway brakeman.

Bacon Drugs started operations either in 1881 or 1882. This was followed by Blair Fair Co. in the same line of business.

Like Grunsky for Grunsky, who once ran ranchers crazy by driving sheep leisurely over cattle ranges, was an early grocer.

Joe Fisher came in 1882 to open a small general merchandising establishment. He was joined two years later by his much younger brother, William, to form the historic J. & W. Fisher Co.

B. C. Rix opened the first hardware store. Practically all these businesses were located along Front Street, later S. First when citizens got around to naming the streets. Front street businesses faced north toward the T&P tracks.

An article in the July 4, 1883 issue of the Colorado (City) Clipper detailed a number of principal businesses in Big Spring at that date. General merchandisers were Lawson, Smith & Co., who had established the city's first dry goods store; Bressie Bros. & Murphy (this may have been a misnomer for the firm became Bressie Bros. & Denmark with arrival of their brother-in-law); Seay & Heph and William Howerton. (Fisher was overlooked).

J. D. Brown (it may have been Bacon) had a drug store, which descended through Dr. D. W. McIntyre, McCamant (Bros. and McCamant and James), B. Reagan to Cunningham & Phillips. Another was Blair Fair & Co. (The Clipper called it Pain).

George Bauer & Co. still headed the list of liquor emporiums. Others were J. M. Walker & Co., Monahan & Fair (again Pain); Joe Corshoden (same as Cascaden). A Mr. Miller was then the butcher, having replaced Joe Earnest.

William Cameron & Co. had "a large lumberyard," and Mr. Emily offered arms and ammunition. T. W. Whampler was the principal land dealer, having some 1,000,000 acres listed for sale. There was an ice house, probably operated by William Derling. Also there were "two large hotels," one likely the T&P hotel adjacent to the tracks and the other the Cosmopolitan erected in 1883 at the corner of what is now Third and Runnels and leased by Jim Monahan.

A copy of the July 10, 1896 issue of the Big Spring Pantagraph, established Feb. 10, 1883 shortly before its demise showed how the business picture had changed. Among those listing advertisements in the issue were Burton Lingo Lumber company, Brennan & Gury (general merchandisers), J. L. Atwood (Saddles), Gus Barnhart (contracting and building), Ellis Douthitt, (attorney), A. J. Prichard (attorney), B. G. Turner (drugs), Dr. J. W. Barnett (physician and surgeon), Baker and Barnett (livery stable and feed), George Sparenberg (painter and decorator), Paity and Jones (dry goods), Bressie Bros. Hart & Co. (groceries), S. A. King Jr. (dentist), Big Spring Summer Nopnal, J. D. Birdwell (T&P Hotel), Western Hotel (G. W. Givens), Henry and Pfaff (ice and beer), Crystal Palace saloon, St. Elmo Saloon, Allen Corsage Co., Gus Bahner (contractor and builder), First National Bank.

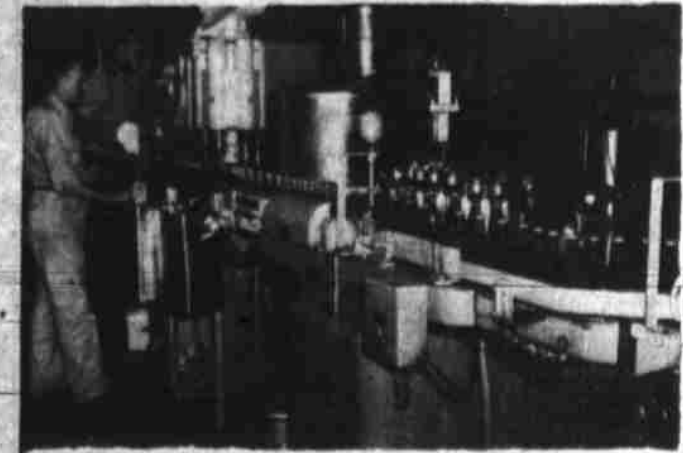
Photo at right by Jack M. Haynes



ENOUGH TO FLOAT A SHIP?

Soft-Drink Production Runs Up To 24,000 Cases Weekly

Enough soft drinks are manufactured in Big Spring every week to float the proverbial battleship. Something like 24,500 cases of beverages are produced here weekly during the summer months for distribution here and surrounding counties. Still more is shipped in here to be consumed.



POP COMING UP—Every day in Big Spring soft drinks by the multiplied thousands of bottles run off production lines. They are distributed over a wide area around Big Spring, making this bottling headquarters in this part of West Texas. How modern spick-and-span machinery, under watchful eyes automatically does the job is demonstrated in a local plant. (Jack M. Haynes Photo.)

The largest local company bottles Coca-Cola, a drink which has become famous the world over. An estimated 2,000 to 2,500 cases of pop a day are turned out by that establishment.

The Coca-Cola plant here has 25 men on the payroll, 25 of whom are either employed in the local plant or operate trucks to nearby communities. The local establishments also maintains warehouses in Midland and Lamesa, five men in each city being assigned to work.

In order to supply Coca-Cola to such counties as Midland, Howard, Martin, Mitchell, Borden and Dawson, as well as cover the local area, 23 trucks are kept in operation here.

The output of Coca-Cola, of course, will drop off during the winter months but the demand remains high the year around.

It requires a force of 14 men and nine trucks for the Dr. Pepper plant here to keep up with its orders. Anywhere from 1,600 to 2,000 cases of that beverage are bottled every 24 hours.

Areas served include Martin, Ector, Midland, Crane, Andrews, Borden, Glasscock and Dawson counties as well as Howard.

The Grapette plant, which bottled eight different kinds of soft drinks, keeps four trucks in operation. An estimated 1,055 cases of soft drinks a week come out of that plant. The concern serves a nine county area, in addition to Big Spring.

Another big local bottling concern is Barq's, which recently opened its new plant near the Veterans hospital.

Barq's works four trucks and has enlarged its trade territory to 12 counties, including Howard.

The concern makes a full line of flavored drinks, including the famous Barq's Root Beer. An estimated 1,500 to 2,000 cases of pop are bottled by the establishment and production is gaining rapidly.

Barq's, which has been a Big Spring concern since 1939 employs ten men to keep pace with its orders.

Seven-Up has a local distribution office.

Insurance Lines Fully Represented By Local Agents

The colony of life underwriters in Big Spring has grown to 36 members, who represent 14 companies.

Estimated life insurance in force in Howard county is \$27,500,000, which represents a tremendous increase in such protection over the years. The average policy amounts to \$1,025, according to the best estimates.

In 1947, the last year for which there are complete figures, a total of \$6,965,120,000 in life insurance was in force throughout the state, compared to \$186,223,467,000 for the entire United States.

One can subscribe to almost any kind of general insurance protection here, whether it be for crop, fire, automobile, or casualty. Sixteen local concerns proffer such protection all backed by tremendous sectional and national organizations.

Practically all business houses in Big Spring and Howard county are covered partially or wholly by fire insurance, a tribute to the convincing orientation of the people on the agents.

A type of protection which is increasing in favor is burial insurance, ordinarily handled by agents representing funeral homes.

Cheaper Salt Kept Buyers Coming To Big Spring

Big Spring once put salt "on the tail" of Canyon and San Angelo in their bid to win Lubbock and Stiles from the local trade zone.

Some mild maneuvering had been done on the price of salt, then a precious ranch commodity. John Wolcott and his partner of 20 years, R. D. Matthews, made a deal with the railroad to load 300 sacks instead of the conventional 120 sacks of salt on a car. This resulted in a substantial freight saving.

Consequently, Matthews & Wolcott were able to quote a price of 50 cents for a 200 pound sack anywhere in West Texas. This sent Canyon and San Angelo merchants reeling in their bid to get the Lubbock trade on the north and the Stiles trade on the south.

So great was the volume of the shipment—20 cars or 780,000 pounds—that it collapsed a warehouse. But the experience was worth it.

Wholesale, Retail Trade Up To \$20 Million Yearly?

Business, retail and wholesale, stands as the backbone of Big Spring and Howard county economy.

What the actual volume is awaits returns from the completed decennial census. With some classes omitted from the federal survey, even this figure may not tell all the story.

By some calculations, the total number of businesses in Big Spring and Howard county aggregates 800 plus. This total would include a variety of service concerns not subject to the federal census.

Records from the state comptroller show 503 retail outlets doing business within the county. Here again the figure is far from complete, for many types of businesses do not ordinarily pay store or occupational tax. For safety, retail and wholesale distributive units probably stands above 600.

A total volume of \$20,000,000 per annum is likely not excessive. This estimate is based on an extension from the 1940 decennial business census, taking into consideration the increase in numbers of stores and the volume of business.

In 1940 there were 307 stores (etc.) with a volume of \$9,000,000. They had a payroll of roughly one million dollars for about 1,000 employees. Double the number of businesses, add 50 per cent to the average per employee and the annual payroll would be \$3,000,000. Extension of the average volume in 1940 for the new concerns, plus only a slight increase in volume for old ones (actually it is way up) would show a \$20,000,000 gross.

Both these totals should be on the conservative side.

Some of the divisions of businesses by classifications and numbers, as shown from the tax records, are:

- Food (grocery) 128, liquor and beer (about 60 per cent cafes serving beer) 52, cafes 34, drug 20, department stores and dry goods 20, used cars 19, appliance 17, new cars 13, night clubs 13, tires 12, industrial 12, beauty shops (selling products) 8, miscellaneous 8, auto parts 8, shoe repair 8, tractors and implements 8, feed and hatchery 7, Wholesale 7, jewelry 6, wholesale food 5, garage (no car sales) 5, auto electric 5, hardware 5, flowers 5, furniture 5, recreational 5, furniture repair 5, newsstands 5, paint and paper (exclusive) 4, photographic 4, variety 4, bakery 4, music 3, body works 3, welding and chemical supplies 3, gifts (exclusive), funeral homes 3, bottling 3, sporting goods 3, ice 3, men's (exclusive) 3, and two each for glass, newspapers, locker and rendering, shoe (exclusive), cycle shop, nursery, office supplies. Several others show one each.

since they are not subject to tax, are 45 service stations, 30 tourist courts, 14 hotels of varying sizes, 17 barber shops, 14 gins, 26 cafes not dispensing beer, and a dozen bulk oil agencies. These easily would put the number of businesses past 600 and still allow for multiple tax payments by a few store units.



Looking Back Through The Years...

... to the time when Capt. Marcy discovered the big spring, we see a vast expanse of nothing but prairie, mesquite and sage bush totally undeveloped... that was 1849. Focusing our attention on today, we see, in contrast, a modern attractive and thriving little city... this in 1949. We have been a part of The Big Spring Story for 22 years, always offering you the highest of quality work and efficient service. It is our intention in the future to always keep step with the progress of Big Spring.

Cornelison Cleaners

911 Johnson

Phone 122

GREETINGS, CENTENNIAL VISITORS

Let's all have a good time at Big Spring's Centennial, the old-fashioned way... but, don't put up with old-fashioned hard water scrubbing. Use Culligan soft water service, the savings are greater than the cost!

CULLIGAN soft water SERVICE

J. E. And JIMMIE FELTS
503 East 8th. Phone 3027

Bank Resources Have Topped \$20 Millions

Banking facilities have been available in Big Spring for over 59 years, and for 26 years of that period, including a great era of growth, the city was served by three banks.

The First National Bank was the first to be founded in Big Spring. Then followed the West Texas National Bank and the First State Bank. The state bank was subsequently re-organized to form the present State National Bank, while the other two merged to form the present First National Bank.

The two present banks boast resources and deposits far beyond the dreams of all three early-day institutions. The record was established in Dec., 1948, when combined resources of the State National and First National Banks leaped to \$20,478,338.73. At the same time deposits totalled \$19,479,415.84 and loans and discounts were listed at \$4,379,570.01.

On June 30, 1949, combined resources totalling \$2,372,294.46, deposits at \$16,600,972.33, and loans and discounts listed at \$1,300,373.41.

By 1932 gains had been made, but they were virtually negligible compared to increases that developed after 1940.

The 1932 figures for all three banks showed resources amounting to \$2,924,511.81, deposits of \$2,308,673.62 and \$1,611,528.20 in loans and discounts.

At the end of another nine-year period a definite advance was underway. Total resources of the State National and First National banks in 1941 were \$7,310,007.28, deposits stood at \$6,722,821.51 and loans and discounts at \$2,635,321.16.

The gains were even more rapid during the next two years and by 1943 total resources had jumped to \$11,555,341, deposits had in-

creased to \$10,910,303.40, and loans and discounts totalled \$4,735,253.37. That pace was maintained until the all-time peak was reached in 1948.

G. Blain Luse for **22 YEARS** a part of **The BIG SPRING STORY BARGAINS**

Pre-Owned Cleaners **19.50** and up

New Eureka Super Powered Air Filtered Tanks **59.95** up

New Premier Tanks **39.95** And Up

Kirby Cleaners—No Bag To Empty, Has Power Polisher

See Walking Eureka Uprights

You Get A Bigger Trade-In On A New Cleaner

Find Out How You Can Buy A Cleaner On Time At Cash Price.

Serviced All Makes Cleaners For Patrons Of Texas Electric Service Company In 10 Towns For Past 22 Years

WHY NOT YOURS?

G. Blain Luse
Phone 16 West of Cowper Clinic

Morrison Family Long Associated With Bank Firm

A family of attorneys in Big Spring has been closely associated with the present First National Bank and one of its two fore-runners since the turn of the century.

When the West Texas National Bank was founded in 1903, H. S. Morrison administered the oath to the institution's first officers.

Thereafter, when officers of the bank were sworn in, a member of the Morrison family was called upon to administer the oath.

Ira L. Thurman, vice-president and cashier of the First National Bank now, recalls that the officers always insisted that a Morrison officiate at their installing.

"It didn't matter if one of the Morrison family couldn't come at a certain time. We just waited until they arrived before taking the oath," Thurman explained.

The practice has been maintained at the present First National Bank since 1934 when the West Texas National merged with the original First National. M. H. Morrison and Walton S. Morrison, are other members of the family who have served the bank in that capacity.

A Pioneer... In The BIG SPRING STORY

Southern Ice Co.

For years, ice made by the Southern Ice Company has been contributing to the health, comfort and convenience of West Texas families. Made from filtered water in a spotless, modernized plant, Southern Ice is crystal-clean and taste-free—actually purer than the water you drink. Available in block or "sized" form and delivered by routemen trained in modern service methods. Ice is "Nature's own refrigerant" at its best.



Southern Ice Co.

Manley Cook, Manager

1849

Century
of
Progress

We salute Big Spring on its Centennial celebration. We are proud of the achievements of the people of Big Spring during the past century. We consider it a privilege to have done business in Big Spring through the years.



Pictured above is Ideal Laundry and Cleaners, one of the most modern laundry and cleaning plants in West Texas. We are equipped to handle the toughest problems in keeping your clothes fresh and smart . . . whether its filmy lingerie or heavy woollens we bring them back to you with that out of the band box look.

IDEAL LAUNDRY
and **CLEANERS**

Try us the next time. You will receive prompt, efficient service from our friendly staff. We pickup and deliver.



1949

TRANSFER, STORAGE FIRMS

Massive Trucks, Vans Replace Wagons In Merchandise Hauls

One of the principal figures in Big Spring's storage and transfer businesses was at one time a wild animal hunter in India. T. W. Neel, owner of Neel Transfer, spent four years in India with the Army Base Overhaul Corps. During his service there, he spent a great deal of time hunting and has a number of trophies to show visitors to his office.

Joe B. Neel, father of T. W., founded the original Neel Transfer company back in 1911. He didn't have any of the large vans used by today's transfer businesses. Instead, he delivered goods by means of a wagon. Today's vans take merchandise to any part of the nation. The company advertises that no hauling or moving job is too

large or small for the company to handle. They pack, ship and store household goods.

In the early 1900's, it was a different story. All transfer business was done on a local scale with the exception of trips to Colorado City. At that time, it took about a day to make the trip. In 1921, the first truck was purchased. The transfer was leased to Jim Sloan from 1927-47.

The Big Spring Transfer was purchased by B. H. Settles in 1912. It was sold to Kyle Gray in 1927. T. W. Neel bought out Gray in October of 1948. The present company has one open truck and two large vans.

T. W.'s brother, W. B. Neel, operates a storage and local hauling

and moving business. Purchased in September, 1947, the warehouse has 10,500 square feet of storage space. Household and commercial goods, oil, case and can goods are among the items stored there. Neel is a distributor for pool cars, an agent for Gillette Motor Transport and Braswell Freight line. The company does packing, crating and shipping.

The Big Spring Bonded Warehouse began operation in January, 1948. It provides local and long distance hauling as well as regular warehouse service. There are some 20,000 square feet at the warehouse devoted to commercial and household storage. Merchandise from manufacturers all over the United States is stored by the company, which is a pool car distributor. An agent for the United Van Lines, the business owns two trucks.

Only business in the city devoted to the storage of automobiles only, is the Crawford Hotel Storage owned by Lewis and Ulysses Hall. They bought the business from Elmer Hart some two and one-half years ago. Storage space for 58 cars is provided by the company in the basement of the Crawford hotel. The storage company is privately owned and the storage space is leased from the hotel. Service is not limited to hotel customers. Cars are stored by the night or on special weekly and monthly rates. The building has 30 x 70 square feet of storage space. A mechanic and other workers provide washing, greasing, waxing, polishing and repair work for their customers.

Fifteen employees make some \$33,054 annually in the four transfer and storage businesses which gross approximately \$354,000 per year.



COTTON DEPOT—Focal point for cotton producer here and as far west as Pecos is the West Texas Cotton Compress and Warehouse in northwest Big Spring. Every year thousands upon thousands of bales of cotton are stored in the battery of warehouses, partly shown above, awaiting compressing into one-third size and orders for shipment. The compress has served this area for more than a quarter of a century. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

PLANT SERVES WIDE AREA

Compressing One Of Older Industries

Cotton, the fluffy king that enjoys great significance in Howard county agriculture, was an awkward product for the transportation industry before the cotton compress was invented.

For several decades the compress has squeezed the king down to manhandling size. In Big Spring the West Texas Compress and Warehouse Co. has been reducing the size of cotton bales since 1923.

Activity at that concern reaches its peak, of course, during the cotton ginning season when the compressing unit is in constant operation and storage space is in continuous demand.

The West Texas Compress and Warehouse Co. installation here boasts warehouse storage facilities for no less than 40,000 bales of cotton, and in a pinch as many more can be unloaded on the establishment's sprawling properties in the northwest part of the city.

The compress here serves a large area. Although shipments of local origin ordinarily embrace crops from Martin, Midland and Howard counties, bales from farther west are halted here in transit for compressing facilities.

Shippers are required by law to have their bales compressed at the first facility they encounter in transit. Consequently, much cotton harvested in the irrigated farming

Finance Firms Handle Auto, Personal Loans

Big Spring business profits by the work of several financial companies. Chief business of the finance office is to provide money for private loans or automobile loans.

Personal loans are usually in amounts of under \$100 and borrowers have some one to six months to pay.

One of the larger offices finances title sales for new and used car dealers. This company has headquarters in Amarillo and operates some 11 branches in West Texas and New Mexico. It plans to open five more branches within the next 12 months. Youngest branch of the company, the local office has some \$750,000 in retail contracts and serves Big Spring, Stanton, Lamessa, Colorado City and Snyder. It re-finances and makes loans to individuals on cars.

Another of the larger offices provides financial service to business and professional men and their families in this area. It is one of more than a dozen Texas branch offices of this finance corporation which is internationally recognized as one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world.

Outstanding among the financial services of this company is financing the retail sale of products sold on the installment plan by manufacturers, distributors and dealers—especially of automobiles, refrigerators, radios, heating equipment and home and labor-saving machinery. It also extends direct loan service to its customers.

Firms operating here are Southwestern Investment Company, Commercial Credit Association, Finance Service and Security Finance.

Grain Handling New On List Of Industries

Grain handling and processing has been added to the list of Howard county industries within the last decade.

Two firms receive grain, one stores and processes a portion of the receipts.

Principal figure is the Tucker & McKinley Grain Co. composed of E. T. Tucker and J. H. McKinley. Its facilities include elevator equipment capable of loading a car of grain per hour; storage and a feed mill. The Kimball company maintains an elevator at the site of the inoperative cotton oil company.

Tucker entered the business here in 1941, buying and hauling grain in one truck. The following year he and Roy Bates formed a partnership. Tucker took over in 1943 following the death of Bates. He and McKinley formed their partnership in 1947.

Beginnings of the physical property started in 1945 with erection of an elevator. To this was added storage facilities. Later a warehouse was annexed. Subsequently 100,000-pound automatic Fatbanks Morse scales were installed. Then the feed mill equipment was added.

This year the mill was put in a separate structure. The mill and other grain grinder is capable of processing six tons of material per hour. Dairy feeds may be put through the mill at two tons per hour and straight dry feeds at a considerable faster pace. The equipment is automatic. Loading facilities are such that 90,000 pounds can be put into a car in 56 minutes.

Equipment for testing the moisture and weight of grain is the same as maintained at the major elevators. Production from the feed mill is in its infancy, but already amounts to 25 tons per month. The company also maintains big stocks of planting seed.



EARLY GROCERY—Plan of merchandising in groceries even 30 years ago differed vastly from the current emphasis on self-service, low displays and refrigerated produce bins. The view of the Jones Bros. Grocery in 1909 shows the contrast. The store was located at 2nd and Main where the McCrory variety store now does business. First man at left is not identified, the second is B. O. Jones. The third is not identified but the fourth is Fred Adkins and the fifth Frank Jones.

Merchandise Handling, Display Has Made Great Strides, Too

Store designs have changed with merchandising philosophy in Big Spring in the past 70 years.

In the earliest days of stores here, merchandise was sheltered and that is about all. When customers came, they came because they had dire need of commodities. They asked for what they wanted and were served by the proprietor or clerk. Goods were stacked into shelves with little idea of display. When shelving ran short, boxes were used. If more ex-

Vast Variety On Second-Hand Store Shelves

Everything from used clothing to police sirens are handled by Big Spring's eight second-hand stores.

Though used clothing and furniture are the most common products sold by the dealer in used goods, a browse through one of their shops is apt to uncover almost any item of merchandise.

City police recently purchased a used siren from one of the concerns. A local radio repairman regularly reinforces his stock of supplies with equipment from a second-hand dealer.

Five of the concerns here advertise as new and used furniture outlets, but maintain miscellaneous stocks of other goods. Three are clothing stores primarily, but also carry an imposing array of other items.

Tools, plumbing and electrical equipment and supplies, furniture, radios, clothing, surplus army goods, shotgun shells, and musical instruments are among the stock ordinarily carried by local second-hand dealers.

The Texas Trading Store, Carter's Second Hand Furniture Store, Second-Hand Clothing Store, J. B. Sloan's New and Used Furniture, Army Surplus Goods Store, Pool and Crenshaw New and Used Furniture, Hill and Son New and Used Furniture, and W. L. McCleister New and Used Furniture Exchange are the second-hand outlets in Big Spring.



AS ADVERTISED IN TIME

Start Planning Now For Next Summer



Install a CARRIER Room Air Conditioner!



Why hamper this summer? Put a quiet, handsome, easily installed Carrier Room Air Conditioner in your office and home. It cools the air, wrings out humidity, filters out dust and pollen and circulates the conditioned air without drafts. Only Carrier gives you the benefits of pioneering research and worldwide air conditioning experience. That's why Carrier is the best buy. Call us today for information.

ASK ABOUT EASY PAYMENTS

Southwest ENGINEERING COMPANY

Complete Air Conditioning Service
1306 East Third Phone 2608 or 808

A Century Record

That's

1949 The BIG SPRING STORY 1849

In

Progress and Development

We Salute You Who Have Made This Century Record And Welcome All Visitors To Our Centennial Celebration October 2-8

Modern Cleaners

Pick-Up & Delivery Service

303 E. 3rd 860

PAY DIRT!

Centennial

We have kept pace with the expansion of this city by offering the type of service and products demanded by our customers

J. L. CHRISTENSEN BOOT SHOP

602 W. Third Phone 1676

1849

The Big Spring Story

We are proud of the part that we have played in the Big Spring Story. We have watched with pride the growth of Big Spring from a mere village on the plains of West Texas into a thriving city.

Welcome Centennial Visitors!

BARQ'S Bottling Company

1949

400 Or More Craftsmen Are Aligned In Building Trades

Contributing much to the business and industrial life of Big Spring and Howard county are the craftsmen associated directly in the construction. They number more than 400.

The exact number is difficult to ascertain due to jurisdictional areas for the various unions. For the same reason figures on earnings are pure estimates—but the aggregate payroll per year may exceed \$1,250,000.

Placed against the normal annual building permits, this may seem far in excess, but considerable volume of work is not covered by permits. Moreover, some of the local craftsmen do considerable amounts of work at other points. Too, figures are based on affiliation with unions. In a number of cases there are construction workers outside of unions. Thus the estimate is apt to be on the conservative side.

For the past two years, the figure is ultra-conservative when the Veterans Administration hospital project is taken into consideration.

Many of the workers there are not listed on regular union rolls, holding traveller or work permits. It is impossible to list a given number of construction workers in the county. The supply is flexible. When construction eases off here some workers migrate to areas where there is more activity. The converse is true.

Unions, having the vast bulk of the men in membership, point to this flexibility in giving assurance that the construction labor supply is provided for in Howard county.

Carpenters lead in the number of craftsmen. The local (1634) has a membership in excess of 200. Bricklayers, masons, plasterers (and cement finishers) have 100 journeymen listed, but the jurisdiction covers 1 1/2 counties. Possibly less than a fifth of that number are domiciled in this vicinity. A closer check is possible on plumbers and electricians. Registered with the city are 20 journeymen plumbers. Electricians, according to a poll by the city, number 25. The painter and paperhangers

(No. 1431 of Painters, Decorators Contractors of America) has 47 journeymen members.

How these craftsmen exert an influence on the economy of the community is reflected in payroll figures. Not all are working all the time, but they do have wage schedules that enable them to live as substantial citizens.

Prevailing scales, for example, show these hourly rates: Bricklayers, etc. \$2.25, carpenters \$1.87 1/2, electricians \$2.25, painters \$2.00, plumbers \$2.25, iron workers \$2.00, roofers \$1.62 1/2, sheet metal workers heating and insulating \$2.00, lathers, \$2.50, equipment operators from \$1.50 to \$2.00, glaziers \$2.00, floor finishers \$2.00, hod carriers \$1.40, jack hammer operators \$1.40.

There are variables in these scales, of course. For instance, spray gun painters command up to \$2.62 1/2 per hour. Specialists in various fields also draw more, and foremen get appropriate differentials.



BANKING FAMILY—In the 40 years that the State National bank has been operating in Big Spring, T. S. Currie, Sr., center, has been closely identified with it. He was cashier when the bank was organized as a state institution. It was made a national bank in 1924. Most of the time Mr. Currie now president, has been in charge of its administration. Today he is assisted by his two sons, Robert W. Currie, left, vice-president, and T. S. Currie, Jr., right, assistant cashier. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

Local Slaughter Runs Over 4,500 Head Per Year

The fabulous Pecos Bill himself would have trouble riding herd on the number of cattle it takes to supply Big Spring and Howard county consumers during a year's time.

An estimated 4,577 cattle are slaughtered locally every 12 months. They produce an estimated 2,132,000 pounds of meat.

Still more beefs are brought in by such packing concerns as Armour's, Swift's, Pace and Brooks.

In addition, nearly 2,200 hogs are killed here every year for meat that fills out local menus. Their combined weight would come to nearly 360,000 pounds.

The D & C Packing house, one of the biggest concerns of its kind here, purchases an average of about 25 cattle and from 16 to 18 hogs every week for slaughtering purposes here. Most of the meat it obtains from such imports is used locally, though some of it is carried to markets as far as Fort Worth and Knox.

The price the local housewife pays for meat fluctuates with the market, and not because the packer wants it that way. He buys the animal on the hoof and must compete for it with buyers from other areas in the auction ring.

'Personal Service' Is Big Business

Big Spring pioneers, who did almost everything without much aid from others, would probably be amazed at the vast amount which modern residents spend on personal services. Some 106 persons supply today's residents with approximately \$1,104,015 worth of shoe shines, hair sets, manicures, shoe shines, hair sets, manicures, shaves, haircuts, laundry and dry cleaning.

Some 15 persons occupy their earning time by shining shoes and they do it to the tune of some \$49,275 annually. It is estimated that on a good day, a shine boy polishes some 45 pairs of shoes at the rate of, at least, 20 cents a pair. Business is heavier on the weekends. Shine boys locate their businesses at barber shops and news stands. As a general rule, they receive their total intake.

Braids and other simple styles may have been good enough for the pioneer woman, but with the constantly changing hair styles of today's society, the beauty shops claim some \$99,000 of hubby's earnings. Some 33 operators earn approximately \$49,500 in salaries or about 50 percent of the charges for their work. Not only does this income come from hair sets, permanent waves and manicures, but for tinting and dying hair, shaping and cutting, eyebrow dying and shaping, facials and other contributions to beauty.

Some 117 Big Springers make the family wash their business, not just on "Blue Monday," but six days of the week. They receive some \$181,032 annually. The 12 laundries gross \$491,180. Not only can the local citizens send the family wash to the establishments to be washed, dried and ironed, but some of the firms are those popular "helpy self" types.

Another large service business is the dry cleaning field. Some 11 local cleaners pay about 41 employees approximately \$104,299 annually for the services. In return, the companies gross some \$338,700. Today's cleaners offer such services as summer storage and "moth-proofing" for winter clothing.

State National Bank Dates Back To 1909

The State National Bank in Big Spring dates back to Jan. 18, 1909. It was founded as the First State Bank, and it was the third bank organized in the city.

First officers were C. D. Read, president; A. Elney Jones, first vice-president; T. S. Currie, cashier; and L. V. Read, assistant cashier. Bernard Fisher and C. E. Stell served with the officers on the board of directors.

The First State Bank began operation with capital of \$35,000 and deposits totalling \$23,947.75.

By 1923 its resources totalled \$804,969.84, while deposits had soared to \$719,971.37 and loans and discounts amounted to \$442,061.94.

The First State Bank re-organized in 1924 and on May 26 of that year it began operation as the State National Bank.

Resources increased at a modest, but steady rate, and by 1932 they had reached \$1,015,488.96. Deposits for that year totalled \$787,476.45, and loans and discounts were listed at \$702,753.45.

The State National Bank played its part in the rapid growth that developed after 1940. Resources on Dec. 31, 1941 stood at \$3,299,653.54, deposits totalled \$3,016,467.77 and loans and discounts amounted to \$1,089,970.80.

Two years later resources were up to \$3,137,860.53, deposits had advanced to \$4,824,301.82 and loans and discounts had increased to \$2,493,122.04.

The State National Bank's resources at the all-time high, which was recorded on Dec. 31, 1948, totalled \$6,678,126.48. Deposits listed on that statement amounted to \$5,215,378.10, and loans and discounts totalled \$1,598,019.17.

The most recent statement, issued on June 30, 1949, showed resources totalling \$7,801,219.47, deposits of \$7,262,935.96 and loans and discounts amounting to \$2,110,871.06.

Present officers of the State National Bank are: T. S. Currie, Sr., president; R. W. Currie, vice-president; Edith Hatchett, cashier; Chester Cathey, assistant cashier; Ima Deason, assistant cashier; T. S. Currie, Jr., assistant cashier; and Fred Haller, assistant cashier.

Directors are T. S. Currie, Sr., R. W. Currie, Bernard Fisher, T. S. Currie, Jr., and Fred Stephens.

Million-Dollar Volume In Local Metal Business

Sheet metal and scrap metal businesses of Big Spring bring their owners close to one million dollars, annual gross income. Employees of the firms receive some \$45,000 annually.

Iron and metal establishments buy and sell all types of iron and metal, batteries, copper wiring and radiators. Some of the businesses carry new and used steel for structural purposes and new and used pipes for use in structure or wells.

There is a market in Big Spring for scrap pipe from oil companies.

Air conditioning and heating systems are a part of the service offered by the sheet metal firms. Such systems are repaired by their dealers. Ranch equipment, including stock tanks and windmill towers, is also a part of the service offered.

Roofing service is provided by some of the sheet metal dealers. Commercial roofing is a principal service.



100 YEARS AGO . . .

Capt. Marcy of the U. S. Army discovered the big spring . . . Today we celebrate that anniversary . . . for from that discovery came our city of Big Spring.

HARTLEY BROTHERS CLEANERS

116 Main Phone 420

A Part Of The

The BIG SPRING STORY

Since 1939

For All Kinds Of Tin Work

It's **Manuel's Tin Shop**

509 North Main Phone 1081

We Are Proud Of The Part We Have Played In The BIG SPRING STORY



Empire Southern Gas Company feels that Big Spring, Howard County and West Texas are just beginning to grow. We have always had faith in the future of Big Spring and will continue to strive for a better and bigger community. This company will also continue to play its part in furnishing a—

GAS SERVICE

. . . second to none for the comfort of Big Spring homes and the economical operation of Big Spring industry. But stop a moment, and think! What other fuel—for cooking, water heating, house heating, automatic refrigeration and for hundreds of industrial uses—is so clean, so uniform, so quick, so easily regulated, so efficient . . . so economical!

EMPIRE SOUTHERN GAS CO.

CHAMP RAINWATER, District Manager

A NEW UNDERTAKING

City Can Boast Of Own Paint Factory

Big Spring can look proudly to its own paint factory.

Since the summer of 1948, the Cactus Paint corporation, a purely local institution, has been producing quality paints that have found an increasingly wide market.

Already production is pointing around the 300-gallon per week rate, and the volume curve is angling for a \$50,000 volume after one year.

Considerable supplies have gone to the West Coast where one engineering firm specifies Cactus paints. The same is true in Tulsa, Okla. where Cactus is enjoying a wider demand.

By no means all of Cactus paints go out of town. One major housing development here utilized only Cactus paints. Steadily others are specifying that home produced

paints, which boast the greatest degree of hiding power of any white paint on the market, be used on their business structures and homes.

Heading the Cactus company is Murph Thorp, Sr., Bill Jackson, a graduate chemist, is vice-president, and in charge of the laboratory, testing and control. E. B. McCormick, engineer, is secretary and treasurer.

Before going into operation, Cactus officials made detailed studies in paint companies from New York to Houston. Moreover, advantage was taken of the research information supplied by major raw material suppliers.

These studies led to the design, construction and installation of a pebble type grinding mill. In reality, this is a big revolving drum, lined with flint brick and partially filled with flint pebbles. The finest grind paints and enamels in the world are produced in this type of mill.

It is not uncommon for Cactus to grind its paints from 20 to 75 hours, depending upon the specifications. Each batch is carefully controlled by laboratory tests. Only materials from reputable, experienced suppliers are used. The formulation of one of the major producers in America is utilized.

All production from the Cactus plant, located at the airport, is compounded with exact regard for needs in respect to pigment, extender pigment, vehicle (oils), thinners, and additives. Formulation, of course, varies between industrial types and architectural (business and homes).

Cactus specializes in fume-proof whites—whites that will not yellow in strong West Texas sun. This is why Cactus uses more of the critical titanium dioxide pigment than any other paint on the market. Titanium dioxide has a dozen times the hiding power (or whiteness) than white lead.

Most of the production thus far has been devoted to whites and blacks, but Cactus does do colored pigmentation on special order. The volume of business thus far has been divided about 2-1 in favor of industrial over architectural. However the latter demand is strengthening.

In addition to the officials, who give the concern close attention, Cactus has one full-time employe at the plant to handle the mechanics of grinding or mixing. Recently, another man, who will spend considerable time on the road in addition to assisting in production, has been added.



PAINT PRODUCTION—One of the newest manufacturing concerns on the Big Spring scene is the Cactus Paint company now rounding out its first year. Above, Murph Thorp, president, makes a test on the grind of a batch of industrial paint to control its fineness. Products are finding markets from Tulsa, Okla. to the West Coast as well as in this area. (Jack M. Haynes Photo).

Softer Water Demand Creates New Business

Skippy soapsuds, bathtub ring, streaky dishes and cloudy glasses have created a place for two successful Big Spring businesses. Not only is the original big spring gone as a source of water supply, but the effective city water system has been improved upon, too. Some 700 homes and scores of businesses have turned to softened water for their needs. Chief commercial users of the soft water systems are such places as laundries and cafes. In all, the gross in this field approximates \$24,000 annually.

Soft water equipment dealers advertise that they provide from every faucet, water that is sparkling clear, softer than rain, and with all hardness, unpleasant taste and odor gone.

Soft water equipment can be purchased in Big Spring. But most users pay for its use on a service basis just as they do their electricity, gas or telephone utilities. Equipment must be serviced at regular intervals.

The Culligan Soft Water Service was purchased in November, 1948, by J. E. and Jimmy Felts. R. L. and Edith Trapnell established the business in 1946.

The Big Spring Soft Water Service is operated by the O. O. Craigs. It was also established in 1946.

Rendering Plant Puts To Use All By-Products From Animals

The butcher's adage, "Use everything but the squeal," holds true for the Big Spring Rendering company.

Animal carcasses and scraps of bone, meat and waste from slaughtering and packing plants are the raw materials from which the concern derives its major products, tallow and grease. The company has three trucks picking up its materials from the area in a 50 mile radius of Big Spring.

Scores of dead animals are removed from farms and ranches in this area each month. Trucks also make regular runs to packing and slaughter firms in surrounding towns to bring their waste to the local rendering plant.

The Big Spring Rendering company makes no charges for its pick up services to farmers and stockmen. When an animal dies, the owner calls the company collect and a crew is sent to remove the body.

Carcasses are cooked in big 6,000 and 8,000 pound steam pressure cookers at the plant southeast of town. Large bones and other

material that remains solid after cooking are run through a huge grinder powered with a 50 horse power motor.

When the material is cooked or ground into a soft mass, it is placed on a giant 500-ton press. Pressure up to 4,000 pounds per square inch forces grease out of the substance.

Grease is stored in drums for shipment to soap manufacturing factories. The dry material left, called tallow, is of high protein content. It is shipped to processing concerns in the Fort Worth-Dallas area where its protein content is standardized at about 50 per cent before mixing into feeds for poultry and hogs.

During the war when grease was greatly in demand for making explosives, practically all that product from the Big Spring rendering company was used for war materials. It is now used principally for making soap.

If the dead animals are secured before hides begin to ruin, the carcasses are skinned and hides

Employment In County Runs To 96 Percent

More than 96 percent of the Howard county labor force is employed regularly, according to reports by Leon Kinney, director of the Big Spring Texas Employment Commission.

Of 8,000 employables, only 300 were without work during August, one of the slowest months of the year, Kinney stated. That's 3.75 percent of the total labor force.

The number of unemployed was expected to drop sharply during the fall cotton harvest season, the TEC director stated. Three additional placement workers were to be added to the staff of the local office to aid in finding employment for transient and native labor.

Bulk of year-round employment in Big Spring and Howard county is furnished by some 700 retail and wholesale business establishments, Kinney said. The 700 firms employ 4,250 workers regularly.

Farmers and other business operators give work to the remainder of the active labor force.

Almost half the workers in Howard county are employed by 91 of the larger businesses. The 91 establishments furnish work for 3,427 employes.

Kinney and his staff of three placement interviewers call on the larger employers at least six times each year, checking current employment levels and taking orders for possible future expansion. Placements through the downtown office of the TEC are made by staff members on duty at least five and a half days each week.

Through the fall period, from Sept. 1 through the Christmas holidays, offers the greatest number of jobs in Howard county, the employment picture varies very little from year to year in this area, Kinney said.


are sent to tanning mills for curing. Otherwise, the skin becomes a part of the tallow and grease that flows from the rendering plant.

Approximately 30,000 pounds of tallow each month. About 30 or 40 barrels of grease are sold monthly.

Four men are employed regularly operating the trucks and rendering equipment. Extra help is hired when shipments are made.

Equipment at the Big Spring rendering plant includes a grinder-boiler, two pressure cookers with capacities of 6,000 to 8,000 pounds, and the 500 ton press. The concern is owned and operated by Jim Kinney and Marvin Sewell who also run the Big Spring Lock-

1949 **The BIG SPRING STORY** 1949

... cleaning methods have changed as rapidly as have clothing styles during the writing of the Big Spring Story ... and for the better.



... and we have kept in step with this progress, offering the finest cleaning and pressing service available, adding equipment to insure the best for you.

PHONE 2138

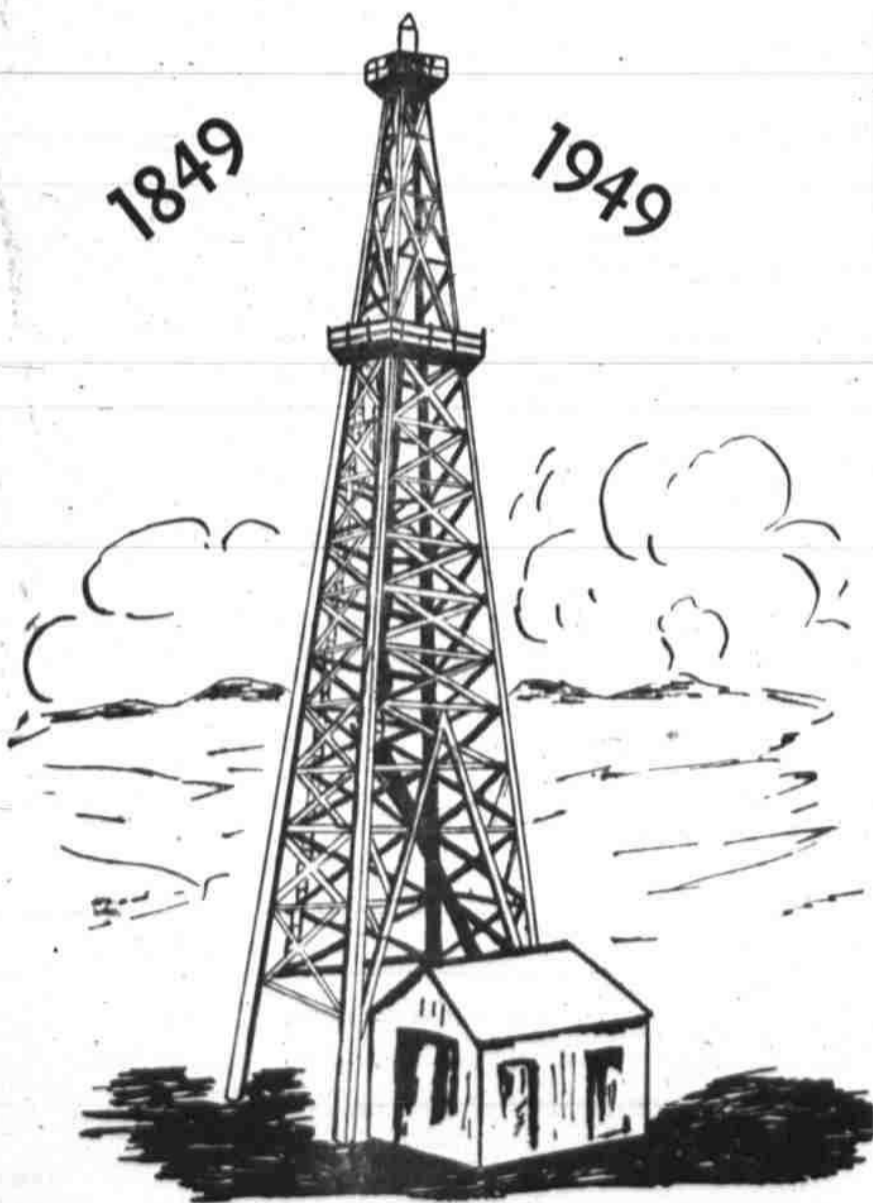
PICK UP and DELIVER

Gregg Street Dry Cleaners

1700 Gregg FRANK RUTHERFORD, Owner Phone 2138

Big Spring Centennial



FORWARD..

... to an even greater utilization of the vast resources of Big Spring and West Texas in supplying a nation's need for petroleum products.

Expansion has been the order in the Permian Basin area this past year. More wells, more jobs, more pipelines, more pumping stations, more refineries. In short, more oil to support the great production machinery of the world's greatest nation. We, of Republic Supply Co., are proud of our part in this vast program. We are honored by the selection of our

products for use in the many varied processes in the oil field. Our staff of trained men have worked shoulder to shoulder with the oil industry in planning and building facilities of this great area. In looking toward the future, Republic stands ready to carry on its great traditions. We offer you the facilities of our expertly trained organization, a full line of efficient oil field equipment soundly built of the highest quality materials. They are ready, and at your service, at any time.

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Oil Well Supply

200 Lancaster

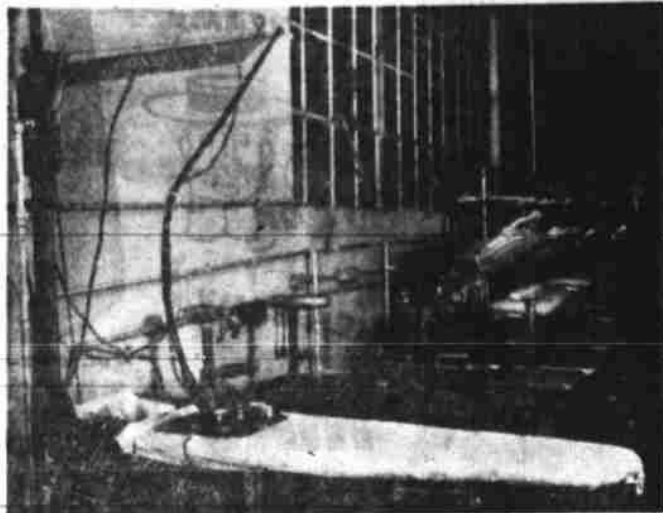
Phone 744

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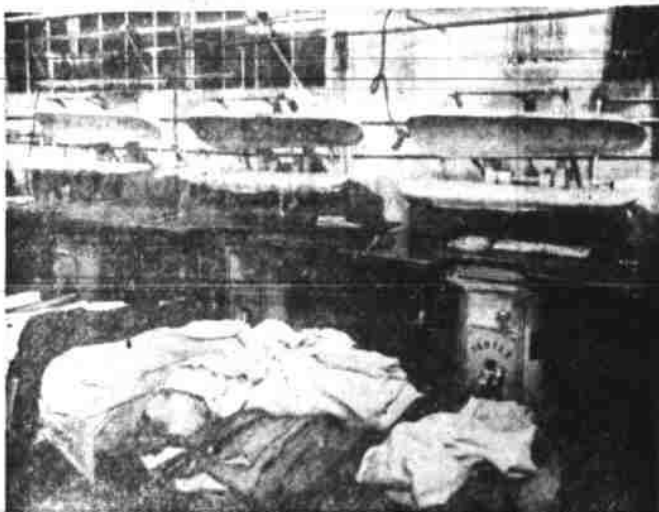
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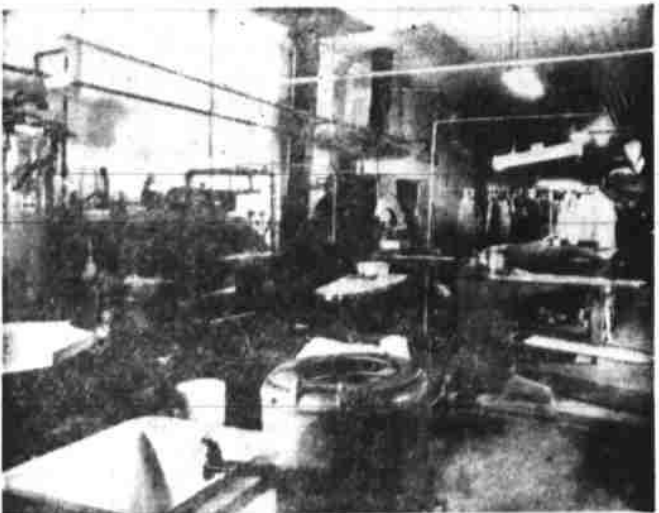
Fashion Cleaners—Big Spring's Finest



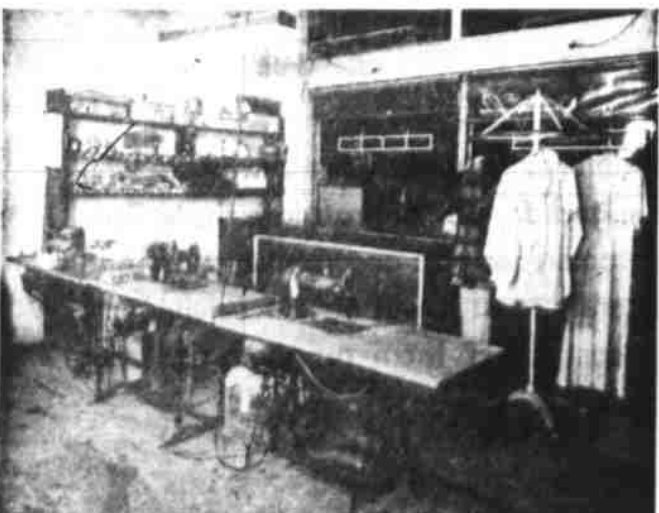
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**Distinctive
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11 Years Of Service

OUR CHAPTER IN

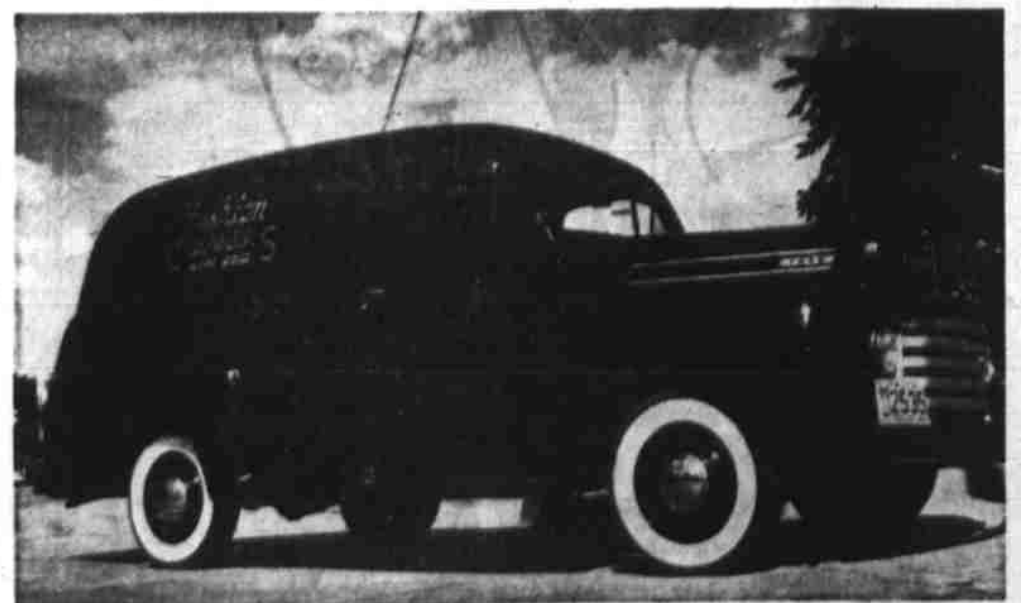
"The Big Spring Story"

We of Fashion Cleaners, the past 11 years, have tried to bring satisfaction to you . . . you have justified these efforts by your continued patronage. On our 11th anniversary we look back over the years with pleasure in your friendship and forward with the fullest faith and confidence in Big Spring and you who have made the "Big Spring Story."

Be sure that every time at Fashion Cleaners you will find us alert to your cleaning needs and eager to render the same friendly, high quality service. This has been the spirit in which we have served Big Spring the past 11 years and will continue to be our guiding policy.



EDDIE POLACEK
Member, Bush Growers League, Inc., and
owner
Fashion Cleaners



Free Pick-Up and Delivery Service

Phone 1775

Fashion **CLEANERS**

DE-LUXE SERVICE

105 W. 4th

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HATS
Cleaned and Blocked

Tortilla Factory On Industrial List

Among the young industries in Big Spring is that of the CVA Tortilla factory, located on North Gregg street. Leo Gonzales is sole owner. The factory started operation in November of 1946. It produces tortillas and tamales exclusively. Special mills grind corn to desired texture, then it is mixed with water. An automatic machine completes the job for customers. Mrs. Gonzales and his brother-in-law assist him in the plant. The plant was named for the three Gonzales daughters—Cynthia, Anna Marie and Yvette. Two to three trips a week are made to surrounding cities to make deliveries on standing orders with the factory. Among those serviced are Brownfield, Roscoe, Lorraine, Sweetwater, Tahoka, O'Donnell, Lubbock and Colorado City.

Heavy Machine Servicing Keeps Three Establishments Busy Here

Extensive use of heavy industrial machinery in this area requires the service of three local firms that do a bit of manufacturing, servicing and general mechanical work. The Southwest Tool and Supply Co., located at 301 East Third street, operates the largest machine shop here. Others that serve industry in the area are the J. J. Machine Co., 1811 Scurry, and the Burnett Machine Co., 1318 East Third. These three organizations make a specialty of filling the needs of other concerns that depend upon mechanical power. Much of the business, of course, comes from the oil fields, but it

extends far beyond that. Oil well drillers in the area are able to circumvent virtually all types of equipment breakdowns by calling on the Big Spring establishments. The big machine shops are capable of turning out parts and tools for various types of heavy duty equipment when such items are not available on the market. The machine shops still would be essential, however, even if all parts were available from factories. Industrial machinery requires precision fitted parts and it is seldom that a new shaft can be installed in a big engine without some grinding here and there. The Southwest Tool and Supply also operates one of the four blacksmith shops for heavy equipment in the Southwest. This enables the local firm to do forge welding, a service that saves much mechanical equipment from the salvage market. Local machine shops often are called upon by drilling concerns, cotton gin operators and others who use large mechanical apparatus from outside this area.

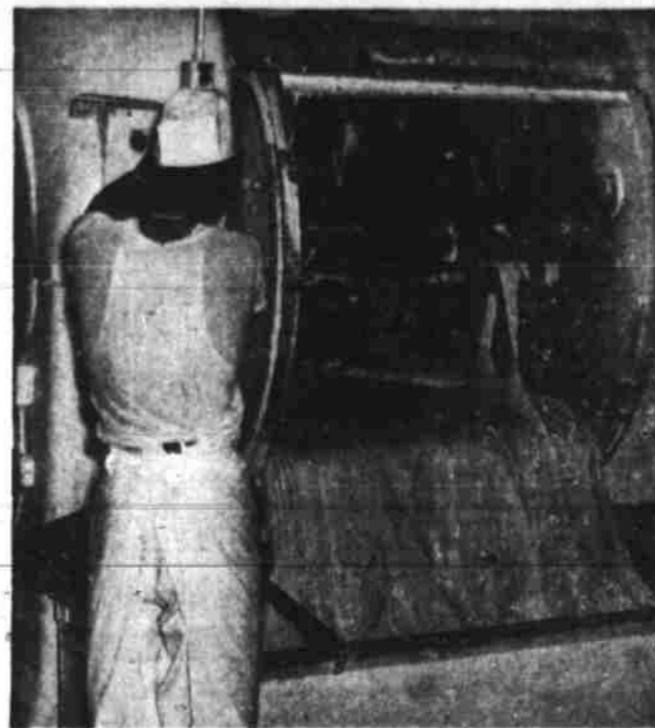
Chain Stores In Normal Ratio To Home-Owned Units

A normal ratio between locally-owned and chain-operated businesses exists as far as Big Spring and Howard county are concerned. Of the estimated 800 business functions within the county, about 50 represent chain systems. Eight department stores in Big Spring are chain businesses, whose parent organizations do business either on an area, sectional or nation-wide basis. The three major variety or five-and-ten-cent stores here serve as local outlets of courtwade systems. There are also three chain grocery systems operating in Big Spring. Ice and milk concerns here with affiliations in other sections number three. There are also three jewelry stores not locally owned. Some of Big Spring's oldest businesses are the lumber yards, four of which have outlets spotted in other areas. Wholesale grocers and notions companies whose principal offices are located in places other than Big Spring number five. A dozen major oil companies do business here but their local policy is ordinarily dictated by their distributors, who live in Big Spring.

FAST GROWTH SINCE 1932

Mead's Bread Distribution Reaches Out For 175 Miles

High on the list of manufacturers in Big Spring is Mead's Bakery—a concern which distributes its products daily as far as 175 miles away. Thousand upon thousands of loaves of bread roll from the long tunnel oven daily to be whisked into trade channels at its freshest. Involved are 50 people, who go to make up its staff, two big transports and 15 distribution trucks. In addition to its volume of bread production, at the 18th and Gregg plant, Mead's also has a large production issuing from its cake shop at Sixth and Main. Unlike the bread plant, which is strictly wholesale, the sweet shop is both retail and wholesale.



MAKING BREAD—Among the larger manufacturing plants in Big Spring is that of the Mead's Bakery, 18th & Gregg. Here a skilled worker turns out a 1,000-pound batch of dough from one of the large mixers. This is one of the first steps to a continuous process leading to 3,000 loaves an hour rolling piping hot from the 65-foot tunnel oven. Distribution goes west and south as far as Pecos and Marfa and Alpine. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

The firm was established on Aug. 15, 1935 by W. L. (Bill) Mead, operating at 112 W. 2nd street. After he moved to Wichita Falls then returned Feb. 18, 1939 to re-open at the east end of the building now housing McEwen Motor Co. at 4th and Gregg. In 1941 he built the first unit of the present plant at 18th and Gregg. The demand was rocketing and the building enlarged. He retired this year and Bob Mead, a nephew, came on May 21 and is now in charge of the operation. Production is so engineered that it represents a continuous flow. Two giant mixers, each capable of handling 1,000 pounds of dough are adjacent to the storage room. The mix then goes to a divider which automatically scales the dough into six pieces at the rate of 250 per minute. Thence it proceeds to the rounder which whirls the pieces into a ball. Then it goes to the overhead proofer where the mix recovers from its kneading in the previous processes. The moulder shapes and presses out air bubbles, twisting two pieces of dough into what will become a loaf. Placed in the baking pan, the mix goes to the automatic proof box where temperature is kept at a constant 98 degrees and relative humidity at 85 per cent. When it has risen to the proper state, the bread goes into an automatic tunnel oven. This unit is 65 ft. in length. Heat is controlled automatically as is the rate of movement through the oven. Peep holes permit bakers to check regularly on progress. At the other end piping hot bread emerges, not having been touched

by hands. Loaves are cooled, then wrapped, waxed and put into truck inside loading docks to eliminate dust. Two bakings a day, with an output of 3,000 per hour, are scheduled. In Big Spring the early morning bake goes on retail shelves for morning sale. The mid-morning bake moves out so that it is on shelves in the afternoon. The same service is maintained to the west giving the product a half day edge on freshness. Cake shop equipment is largely automatic. Mixers are the vertical type, looking like two-ton kitchen mixers. Sweet rolls, cookies, cakes, fancy pastries, decorated cakes and other special orders are handled easily. This output also is distributed in a wide area. The largest of the transports is a 34-foot van capable of carrying about 10,000 loaves. Territory covered ranges from Coahoma on the east, Ackerly on the north, Pecos and Kermit on the west, and Fort Stockton, Alpine and Marfa on the southwest. Six distribution trucks service Big Spring, four Odessa one each Kermit-Wink, Pecos, Fort Stockton, Alpine-Marfa. Of the 50 persons employed, 37 are located in Big Spring. The remainder reside in cities served, working from warehouses where bread baked here is rushed immediately after baking.

Over 2 Score Wholesalers Active Here

More than two score Big Spring businesses are engaged wholly or in part in wholesale activities. There are no figures on aggregate volume of business and no basis for estimating these. It may be only surmised that the payroll for this character of business hits around a quarter of a million dollars a year. Gasoline and oil sales leads the

list in the number of wholesale outlets in Big Spring. There are 12 listed. In second place is auto parts with six. Grocers rank next with four. Tractor parts and meat follow with three each. Optical, notions, bakers, poultry, creamery and ice have two each. Among others are oxygen and welding supplies, chemicals, refrigeration, tires, batteries, hardware and plumbing. Area of distribution vary extremely. Some cover a large number of counties and extend into New Mexico. Some have itinerant trucks marketing wares. Others seldom do business beyond the county confines.

In 1849

It was extremely hard to keep clothes clean, fresh and neat appearing. The only cleanser used was home made soap, often ineffectual and sometimes destructive.

In 1949

It is a simple process to keep your clothes fresh as a daisy. Simply send them to Crawford Cleaners where you will receive the best in swift, efficient service.

Crawford Cleaners

306 Scurry

Phone 238

We Salute

Those Four Horsemen Of Progress:

Vision, Courage, Faith,

and **Financial Intelligence** in

The BIG SPRING STORY

Through co-operative endeavor, they have in the past two decades, welded Big Spring and the contiguous territory into one of the most fundamentally sound business sections in all West Texas. Believing that even greater rewards are

possible of achievement by those who dare and do, we congratulate those Four Horsemen for past accomplishments and sincerely trust it will be our privilege to at least cheer them on their next big drive



Bristow & Hutto

OIL LEASES and ROYALTIES

Room 8 State National Bank Bldg. Big Spring, Texas

Phone 2560



Electric Service Has Increased Two And Half Times In 20 Years

One hundred and sixty employees shepherding the flow and service of approximately 580,000 volts of power over more than 1,000 miles of lines—that is the key role of Texas Electric Service company in the Big Spring district.

Through its big switching or sub-station, Big Spring stands as a vital point in the vast TESCO network. Into and through this station come five distinct major loops with an aggregate of 375,000 volts. High-voltage transmissions stem in every direction.

Aside from this, the ultimate achievement is in reaching more than 19,000 meter customers, over 900 miles of distribution on 210 miles of transmission lines. This is two and a half times the amount of 20 years ago, reflecting the deep pace of phenomenal development.

Advent of electric power as a public commodity in Big Spring goes back to 1910. On April 12, of that year, L. L. Stephenson completed a contract with General Electric company for purchase of materials and equipment to provide the service.

The steam generating plant served a comparatively small number of customers. In 1915 the West Texas Electric company of Dallas purchased the Stephenson properties. L. E. Coleman, a New Yorker who fell immediately in love with West Texas and Big Spring in particular, was placed in charge. Neil Hatch, who alone is still with the company, and Grover Dean, meter reader, comprised the staff. Offices were in the rear of the First National (then the West Texas National Bank building).

One of the first actions was to change service to a 24-hour basis, replacing the limited schedule of operation. Equipment was added, a Diesel and two Fairbanks-Morse engines were installed.

The company did its part in providing public illumination. Staff

members cooperated in installing lights on store awnings. With the city, it tackled the job of taking Big Spring streets out of the dark. Later, as paving, water and sewer projects came on, cooperation in moving lines became a cardinal policy.

In the mid-twenties, the West Texas Electric Service company became the Texas Electric Service company. By 1930 Texas Electric had combined under that name with the Fort Worth Power & Light to form the organization which has since served.

One of the actions taken by the West Texas Electric during its 10 year operation here was offering of stock to local citizens. A number of Big Springers still hold this stock and consider it a gilt-edge investment.

After oil development got in full stride in this area, TESCO installed its sub-station east of town. According to estimates at the time this was a \$300,000 enterprise. Today one line brings in 132,000 volts from the east, another 60,000. A loop to the south toward McCamey

carries 60,000. Another to the west has an identical rating. One to Lamesa and Denver City has 60,000.

In addition, five generating units at the power plant here furnish 3,000 horsepower and generate voltage sufficient to carry the downtown load and part of the residential district. Through transformers, it can be fed into the switching station to help meet demands elsewhere. As in January 1949, the units forestalled any possible emergencies due to an unprecedented ice storm.

Of the employees assigned to this district, approximately 130 are in Big Spring, the balance being out of the Lamesa office. Unlike some industries, they cannot be visualized readily because a large portion are constantly on the move in the field. No payroll figures are available, but the amount these workers earn is probably considerably in excess of \$400,000 per year.

While power is the company product, TESCO played its part in bringing modern conveniences. In 1916, the first electric washing ma-

chines and electric stoves were introduced here. In a three month period residents bought up 100 washing machines. About the same time, the company put in the city's first electric adding machine. People from a wide area flocked in to view these wonders. With the introductory stage past, the concern retired from the appliance field.

When Carl S. Blomfield assumed his duties as district manager on June 10, 1929, customers numbered about 4,000. Now that figure is above 10,000 with roughly half of it out of the local office. Lamesa, Ackerly, Coahoma, Forsan, Ross City, Garden City, and oil field territories are among points served. Territory extends from Lynn to Sterling counties and northward to Galves.

In this vicinity, TESCO is installing a big steam generating plant on Morgan Creek near Colorado City. It will further increase the available power so that service on everything from a light bulb to 900-horse power motors will continue to be taken as a matter of course.



LEATHERCRAFT—Among the smaller but thriving industries of Big Spring is that of leathergoods manufacture. Here a craftsman in a Big Spring shop exerts force in hand stitching of custom-made boots. These products have found such favor that orders are received from all over the globe—from France to Australia to China. Other items such as billfolds, handbags, briefcases, etc. are processed. (Jack M. Haynes Photo).

Most Work Done By Union Tradesmen

The effect that union tradesmen have had on construction is reflected in estimates from the car-

pent's local. Since it was organized in 1903, it is estimated that 85 per cent of the homes and at least 75 per cent of the commercial structures have employed these journeymen tradesmen.

Leather Work Specialty Of Three Firms

Pioneer residents in Big Spring probably had fewer designs, colors and materials for selection, but their boots and leather goods were purchased much as they are today.

The big difference is in modern machinery which expedites production.

Three Big Spring concerns supply and make by hand "anything anyone wants in leather." Most establishments fight to stay close to demands.

Orders for leather goods are accepted from all over the world. Western leather regalia has been made to order and shipped to customers in Great Britain, France, China, Japan, Australia, Canada as well as all points in the United States.

Among the items turned out are billfolds, handbags, brief cases, saddles, stable equipment, a full range of riding equipment, belts and special boot shoes.

Besides custom work, local firms are equipped to handle big volumes of repair on shoes, boots,

saddles and other leather items. Joseph Leslie Christensen established the Christensen Boot shop on W. 3rd street in the summer of 1948. He had been associated with his father, E. F. (Chris) Christensen since 1928. The elder Christensen had been in the business for years.

It was on May 10, 1948 that Paul E. Herroon opened the Herroon Boot and Saddle Shop at 112 E. 2nd. His shop specializes in custom work as well as general leather repair. His is the largest shop.

Felipe Ramirez has been in the boot and shoe shop business in Big Spring since 1942.

Together the shops employ 15 persons regularly, increasing the number at times. Average payroll is around \$30,000 per year.

Inventories Heavy In Former Years

Present businessmen who inventory their stocks way up in the thousands needn't think they were the first. Some pioneer Big Spring firms had tremendous supplies. One grocery firm kept a \$65,000 inventory on firm at all times. A general merchandise concern probably had around \$100,000 in stocks. This was necessary for the major businesses, because ranchers ordered in astonishing quantities and quick replacements could not be made as in this day of fast freight, trucks and airlines.

Long-term Aid Available In Farm Loans

Long term loans at a comparatively low rate of interest is the service offered Howard and Glasscock county farmers and ranchers by the Big Spring National Farm Loan association.

At present, 314 farmers and stockmen have loans from the association. They automatically became stockholders in the concern when they secured loans.

Most loans through the local association are made for periods of 20 or 34 years. Ira J. Driver, secretary-treasurer, stated. Interest is paid at the rate of four per cent. The loans may be paid in whole or part at any time during the period for which they are made.

Borrowers purchase a \$5 share of stock in the farm loan association for each \$100 of the loan. Stock pays dividends during the period it is in effect and is redeemed when the loan is paid off.

Farm loan stock has paid 10 per cent dividends annually for the past few years, Driver said.

National Farm loans are made by the 140 Farm Loan associations in Texas. Local associations such as the one in Big Spring receive applications and approve loans for farmers and ranchers in their respective territories.

Loans are made for the purchase of agricultural land and equipment, fertilizer, and stock. Borrowers may use the money to provide buildings, and make other improvements on the land, to pay debts incurred for agricultural purposes, and to pay taxes, insurance premiums, and living expenses.

The Big Spring National Farm Loan association was organized in 1917. All officers are elected by the stockholder-clients of the association.

Walter Robinson, president, and A. J. Stallings, vice president, head the local organization. A board of governors made up of Robinson, Stallings, D. F. Bigony, C. H. DeVaney, and Fd J. Carpenter direct the association. Driver is secretary-treasurer for the group.

West Texas Natl. Bank Functioned Over 30 Years

Big Spring's second bank was organized on Feb. 28, 1903.

It operated under the name of the West Texas National Bank, and functioned here as one of the major financial institutions in the area until 1934 when it was merged with the First National bank.

The first officers of the West Texas National Bank were J. M. Cunningham, president; S. W. Moore, vice-president; and R. D. Matthews, cashier. Directors were the officers and G. L. Brown, Will P. Edwards, W. R. Cole and B. Jones.

By 1923 the West Texas National Bank had resources totalling three quarters of a million dollars. At the same time it held deposits amounting to \$414,387.81 and listed loans and discounts totalling \$364,527.39.

In 1933 its resources amounted to \$973,070.36, while deposits totalled \$895,666.64, and loans and discounts \$522,845.85.

. 45 Years A Part Of The Big Spring Story

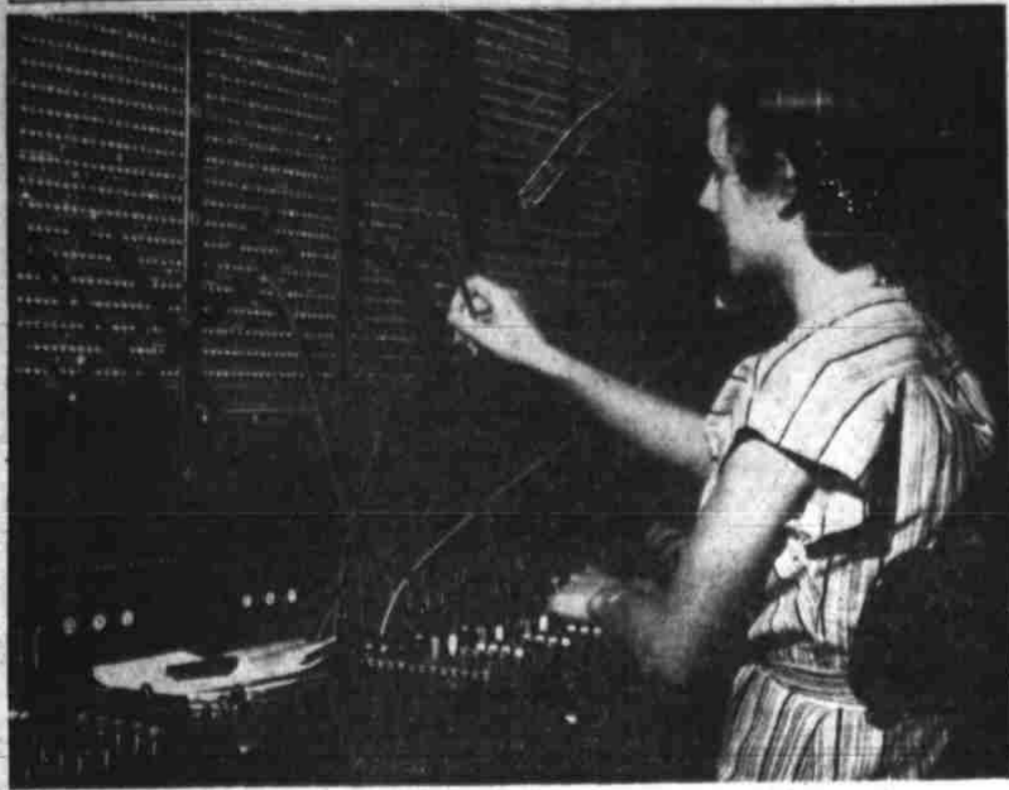
PRINTING in Big Spring

Since 1904

T. E. JORDAN & CO.

Printing

113 West First Phone 486



SYSTEM HERE STARTED IN 1900

100 Subscribed For First Telephones; Over 5,000 In Local Directory Today

There are a great many undertakings which might attribute their beginnings to drug store conversions. The local telephone office is one of those undertakings. Back in 1900, H. H. Haynes, now a retired railroad man, became involved in a conversation concerning the possibility of a telephone office in Big Spring. He wrote to a friend, then connected with the Abilene exchange, asking him the requirements for a local office. Haynes received an answer stating that the only requirement was to secure a certain number of business and a certain number of residential subscribers. The total figure was around 100, Haynes said. It took about 30 days to complete the list. The first telephones were nothing compared to the modern equipment. They were the old box type.

The present Southwestern Bell Telephone system was purchased on August 31, 1913, from the Western Telephone company, in reality, C. F. Alderman, who had developed the exchange. The company had equipment with 640 subscribers, 40 toll lines and a power plant.

The company hopes to place the newer equipment in those towns as soon as possible.

Some 75 operators provide Big Spring customers with 24-hour service. Repair men are always available for emergency work. The operators work on three eight-hour shifts.

Not only does the Big Spring unit provide regular telephone service but provides teletype service, radio channels and eventually will be of value in the television field. Television is already a part of the service in some sections.

One of the newest developments here is the use of mobile telephones. The mobile units are operated by radio from the company's transmitter. Some 70 mobile units are in use by oil companies and their associate workers. Service is received for approximately 30 miles.

Western Electric provides all Southwestern Bell equipment.

Local Lumber Supply Meets Building Needs

Bellwethers of Big Spring's mushrooming growth are the local lumber yards, which must supply the materials that grow into the construction of residences and business buildings here. Lumber used locally mated in distant forests, for there are no suitable trees anywhere in West Texas.

The lumber coming from the East Texas and Oregon forests is shipped in here by rail. That is coming from as far away as Canada arrives only after it has been shipped by sea as far as Houston. The local yards now boast a bigger reserve than at any time since the war, although their demands have been bigger than at any time in history. Some materials are still difficult to obtain, however.

Local contractors can fulfill all their needs for home construction at local lumber yards, from heavy center beams to hardwood floors, screen, panes, doors and whatnot.

350 LOANS IN EFFECT

Savings-Loan Assn. Aids Home Builder

Big Spring homes carry much fancier prices than they did in earlier days. But thanks to such movements as the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Big Spring, home ownership has been made easier.

Under the supervision of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Little Rock, Ark. and the Federal Reserve Bank of Washington, D. C., the local association now has some 350 loans in effect. Twenty-two of these are GI loans. City residences and a few business buildings may be purchased with such loans. The association is home owned and operated, but government auditors supervise all transactions.

Operating on investment funds, the local association held its first meeting on June 17, 1935. W. W. Inkman and William B. Currie, present directors, were two of the first local citizens to be connected with the association.

There are no restrictions concerning who can receive a loan. Inspectors evaluate the home in question. Usually 60 percent of the estimated worth can be borrowed. Interest rates are 6 percent on loans of \$1500 or more and 7.2 percent on loans under \$1500. GI loans are repaid at a 4 percent interest rate. Ten years is the time limit for repaying the loans. The average loan is around \$2500. The smallest loan attainable is \$500.

Amount of the loans is based on the type of structure, the location and the surrounding property. All homes must be modern. They must contain kitchen cabinets, closets and bathrooms.

Anyone may invest in the association and receive 3 per cent annual interest. Accounts may be any size. Some present accounts are as small as \$1. The United States government guarantees investments up to \$5,000. Five or more local accounts have passed the \$5,000 mark. One account is approximately \$20,000. There are 150 in-

vestors. Dividends are paid twice a year. Investments may be withdrawn at any time providing they are allowed to remain in the association until the first six months dividend is declared.

There are two types of investments, paid in full and savings. The full-paid investors receive certificates and are mailed dividend checks twice a year. In the savings account, the dividends are added to the principal and in turn draw interest, too.

A number of persons have had accounts in the association since its local founding.

The last and 28th semi-annual statement was issued on June 30, 1948. It reads as follows:

ASSETS	
Loans	\$680,797.20
Securities	39,665.00
Cash	46,963.16
Equipment	1.00
	\$766,696.36
LIABILITIES	
Member Share Accounts	\$682,675.25
Dividends Payable	9,499.26
Taxes and Ins.	11,731.64
Reserves	670.95
General Reserves	45,649.48
Undivided Profits	16,449.78
	\$766,696.36

Food Locker Capacity Has Grown Steadily

The Big Spring Locker company has become one of the city's most important industries since it was opened in 1944.

The concern furnishes 1,250 frozen food lockers to Big Spring and Howard county residents. In addition to offering both wholesale and retail meat supplies, the firm processes approximately 42 tons of beef and pork for locker customers annually. More than 280 tons of the products are sold to wholesale and retail customers each year.

Meat is aged, salt, wrapped, and frozen for home freezer owners in the Big Spring area. Custom butchering service is offered those with their own beef and pork stock.

The Big Spring Locker company was opened Oct. 9, 1944, by Jim Kimsay and Marvin Sewell. The plant at first afforded lockers for 650 customers.

Demand for the service was so great that 150 additional drawers were added the following year. In 1946, 450 lockers were added to the plant's facilities.

Fourteen workers are now employed by the butchering, processing, and freezing departments of the concern. A delivery service is maintained in Big Spring.

Howard county farmers and ranchers and residents of surrounding towns bring meat to the plant for storage and processing.



TELEPHONE SERVICE in Big Spring has multiplied and advanced in the half century since first steps were taken to provide an exchange here. A copy of the Daily Venture in 1899 told how J. E. Brewer was expected to arrive to begin construction on the first system. Today, Southwestern Bell serves more than 5,000 instruments through switchboards, such as above, housed in the modern and enlarged plant at 4th and Runnels. Below is John B. Moore, manager for the company in the Big Spring area. Scores of other phones, still on order, are being provided steadily. (Jack M. Haynes Photo.)

1849 to

A Century of Progress

We are proud of the part that we have played in the progress of Big Spring and West Texas. We have supplied the farmers of this area with modern conveniences in the form of electrical and butane appliances.

L. I. Stewart Appliance
Butane Appliances — Electrical Appliances
306 Gregg Big Spring
1949

BIG SPRING LAUNDRY and CLEANERS — 121 West First

We Are Keeping In Step With You Who Have Made

1849 **BIG SPRING STORY** 1949

By adding new equipment, new services, and experienced personnel, we have created for you who have made the "Big Spring Story" a laundry that is second to none! We're proud of the progress of Big Spring and we are also proud of our ability to keep in step with the progress this area is making!

We join in saluting you on this Centennial Year. We hope that we can continue to serve you as we have in the past... we will continue to keep our work on the same high level as it has always been.

1849 1949

Big Spring Laundry & Dry Cleaners
DELIVERY SERVICE — PHONE 17 — CASH & CARRY

No Less Than 135 Types Of Business Services In City

A survey to determine the number of business establishments patronized on a normal shopping day by an average Big Spring citizen probably would result in some interesting statistics.

The result would probably surprise many native residents, especially if they have not bothered to take account of the wide variety of business and industrial concerns now operating in the city.

In fact, scarcely a trade or vocation is missing from Big Spring's business life. Local residents depend upon no less than 135 different types business establishments for merchandise, services and employment.

Several of the business classifications actually branch into more than one phase, but the list below is confined to those types that are represented by local establishments with a definite classification.

Business and industrial concerns here include the following types: Farm implement dealers, air con-

ditioning shops, electric shops, appliance stores, airports, auto accessory and parts stores, dealers for new automobiles, dealers for used automobiles, taxi cabs, upholstery shops, bakeries, bakeries, tire stores, filling stations, mattress factories, package stores, taverns, night clubs, motorcycle shops, blacksmith shops, soft drink bottling plants, bowling alleys, live stock markets, lumber yards.

Gas distributors, cafes, grocery stores, department stores, men's clothing stores, women's clothing stores, variety stores, laundries, dry cleaners, drug stores, barber shops, confectioners, jewelry stores, meat packing plants, electric contractors, building contractors, drilling contractors, grading contractors, painting contractors, plumbers, rig contractors, roofing contractors, tile contractors, concrete contractors, creameries, dental laboratories, manufacturers of optical goods, domino parlors, shoe and boot shops, picture shows, ra-

dio shops, feed stores.

Paint manufacturers, paint stores, funeral homes, beauty shops, florists, wholesale grocers, trucking contractors, freight lines, locker plants, nurseries, sheet metal shops, furniture stores, transfer companies, general merchandise stores, war surplus stores, gift shops, glass companies, grain elevators, gravel contractors, hotels, house moving contractors, tourist courts, ice manufacturers, insulation services, chemical companies, salvage and junk dealers, water well drilling companies, loan and finance agencies, locksmiths, machine shops, magneto shops, mail-order services, retail meat markets, slaughter houses, cotton gins, motor bus lines, music stores, news stands, newspaper publishers, commercial printing shops, novelty

stores, gasoline and oil distributors, office supply stores, oil well treating concerns, oil well cementing companies, oil well logging and perforating companies, oil well swabbing companies, oil well supply houses, hardware stores, pest control services.

Commercial photographers, blue printing services, pipeline companies, iron and metal companies, produce markets, real estate agencies, seed stores, seismograph services, cotton compress, sewing machine service, sign manufacturers, sign painters, sporting goods stores, sterilizing services, storage and warehouse companies, tank manufacturers, tin shops, linen services, travel bureaus, vacuum cleaner shops, washers, water softener services, welding shops, wood and coal yards, oil refineries, railroad shops, ice cream parlors.

BUGGY SALES WERE LARGE

Automobile dealers who take pride in the number of deliveries within a year may be chagrined to know that an implement house once outsold them.

The late W. R. Cole, partner in the Cole & Strayhorn firm around the turn of the century, once recalled a booming trade in wagons and buggies. The concern was agent for Hines buggies and Peter Shuttler wagons.

On one occasion a sale of 35 wagons was made to C. W. Post, then developing his Post City model city experiment. Cole & Strayhorn ordered 200 wagons at one time from C. A. Keating, Dallas state agent for Shuttler.

In one year, the firm sold out buggies. These ranged from \$225 to \$325. Mr. Cole said that a carload of buggies, because of compact packing, bore a greater value than a carload of automobiles in normal times.

RAIL SHIPMENTS REFRIGERATED

Local Ice-Makers Continue To Turn Out Large Volume

Despite the fact that industry has moved forward with seven league boots in its mass production of home refrigeration units, factory-made ice still plays a significant role locally.

Two concerns—Southern Ice and Banner Creamery—maintain equipment that are capable of fulfilling all needs within this immediate area.

Southern Ice, a Big Spring business institution for the past 33 years, is geared to produce some 100 tons of the congealed water daily. The concern, which is managed by Manley Cook, must keep its machines operating at near-peak capacity during the hot months because it is commissioned to re-ice fruit and vegetable cars

shipped through on the T & P rail way.

The establishment will re-ice around 700 fruit cars weekly during the peak shipping season, which occurs up in the summer. Its workmen accomplish such an undertaking with remarkable ease. They can usually pack a train of 75 to 80 cars with a ton to 1 1/2 tons of ice within an hour's time.

Southern Ice recently added a considerable section of re-icing docks to its original stands, bringing to 1,500 feet the length of the docks. The addition served to speed up production considerably.

In order to meet all its needs, and be prepared for any emergency, the concern keeps about 2,000 cakes (weighing 300 pounds

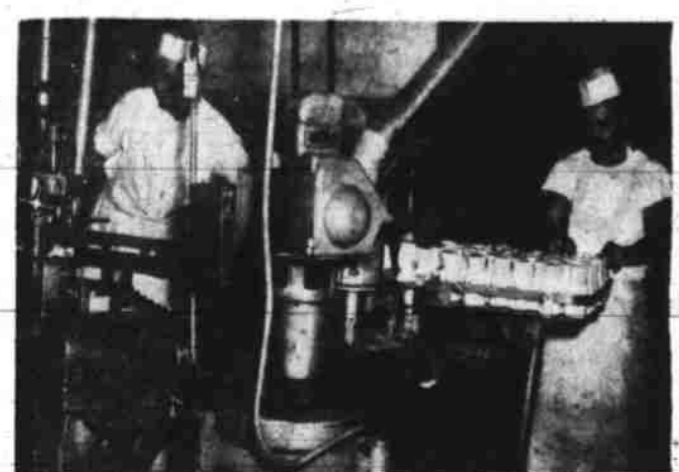
each) in storage at all times and another 2,000 cakes in storage.

Southern Ice also supplies ice to communities within a 25-mile radius of Big Spring as well as many business firms and residences here.

When first opened, the concern was known as the Big Spring Ice and Manufacturing company. It was purchased by the Southern Ice company in 1916.

Banner Creamery is equipped to turn out around 48,300 pounds of ice daily. At the present time, it is producing in excess of 35,000 pounds every 24 hours.

The establishment not only produces the ice that cools its own products but maintains a big delivery service in Big Spring and surrounding towns, as well.



MILK PROCESSING—Part of the approximately 1,500 gallons of milk coming to the Banner Creamery plant daily in Big Spring is shown emerging from the processing line. From the time it is received until it is capped and crowned with sanitary seal, the locally produced milk is not touched by hands. All the milk is pasteurized. It is refrigerated and promptly distributed. (Jack M. Haynes Photo.)

180,000 Quarts Milk Processed Monthly Through Local Plant

Large scale activities characterize the Big Spring Banner Dairies plant, largest processor and distributor of dairy products in Howard county.

The local plant processes and distributes approximately 180,000 quarts of milk each month. More than 4,000 gallons of bulk ice cream and at least 14,000 pints of the product are sold by the concern every month.

More than 1,500,000 pounds of ice are manufactured and sold from the E. 3rd street plant each month. Novelties, such as eskimo pies and dixie cups, are distributed at the rate of about 84,000 per month. Manager, J. D. Merrifield, said.

Fourteen trucks are on the road six days each week supplying Big Spring and surrounding towns with milk, ice cream, and other dairy products. In addition, local Banner equipment is used to bottle all the milk sold by the concern from the Colorado City branch.

Banner's payroll to 32 employees

amounts to \$96,000 each year. Merrifield stated. Nineteen producers who furnish the Banner plant with raw milk receive a total of about \$35,000 a year for their products.

In the processing operation at the Banner plant, raw milk goes from the receiving scales where it is "weighed in" to a large holding tank. From there, the milk is sent through a pre-heating machine to the separator, and to the pasteurizing tank.

The processed milk is aerated before going to the filler where it is bottled, capped, and covered with a sanitary hood. Butterfat content of the product is kept at four per cent.

The milk, other products, and ice are distributed to Big Spring, Coahoma, Forsan, Knott, Veal, Moor, Garden City, Ross City, Elbow and Westbrook. In addition to the 14 trucks that run regularly, two additional vehicles are maintained for days of exceptionally heavy demand and for emergency use.

KING-SIZE OPERATION

Woodworking Shop Producer Of Tanks

The Federal Tank company plant is Big Spring's biggest woodworking shop.

Though prefabricated steel storage tanks are replacing wooden tanks in many areas, Federal still turns out hundreds of the wooden variety each year. The company also rebuilds wood tanks that have started leaking after years of service.

Giant planing and milling machines in the plant at 2402 Scurry Whittle away at huge red wood timbers which are fashioned into staves for the king-size tanks.

More than 2,000 board feet of the lumber are used in making one 500 barrel tank—smallest size that the company fabricates regularly. Tanks with capacities up to 3,000 barrels are manufactured.

Tanks made by Federal in Big Spring are shipped to all parts of the country. The big storage vats have been set up in oil fields as far away as Florida. P. F. Cobb, plant manager, said.

Federal builds tanks for oil companies in every major producing area in Texas and to nearly every field in the entire Southwest, Cobb stated.

Redwood, used exclusively for oil storage tanks by Federal, is shipped here from the Pacific timber regions. Freight charges for single carloads of the material often run as high as \$700, the manager said.

Huge stacks of the timber are stored on the Federal yards. One piece of wood, if not kiln dried, weighs up to 300 pounds. Several hundred of the pieces are used in the construction of one tank.

Edges of the wood are planed to an even smoothness and are drawn together in a circular form with steel hoops. Grooves between each of the timbers forming the walls of the tank allow water to penetrate

the staves, keeping them tight.

An upper "deck" or "bottom" in the tank holds water which seeps down the grooves. Bottoms are made of redwood and are mitered into the walls of the tanks.

The wooden tanks properly set up and maintained are good for years of storage service. Greatest threat to the life of the tanks is drying out through disuse.

Earth-Moving Has Developed Into Full-Scale Trade

Dirt-moving is a comparatively recent development as a full-fledged, full-time business operation, but today heavy investments in machinery have been made to carry on this activity.

The firm of W. D. Caldwell, who has three permanent associates, is typical of those functioning in Big Spring.

One of the company's most familiar tasks is also a small one. Very often, a home builder finds it necessary to level or terrace the lot where he plans to build. It is then that the company brings a bulldozer or maintainer into action. If dirt must be removed, a shovel is used.

For the larger jobs, a quick way shovel is needed. Larger tasks include the digging of pits and the building of steel tanks for oil field work—the grading, graveling and smoothing of small roads, digging dirt tanks for farms, sewer and water ditches. The company also does deep plowing for farms.

Many other tasks which come in the line of "dirt work" are performed by the company.

PENNEY'S JOIN IN The Celebration OF THE 'BIG SPRING' CENTENNIAL



FOUNDER OF J. C. PENNEY COMPANY — James Cash Penney was born in Hamilton, Missouri. During his youth he clerked in a dry goods store, and in 1902 opened a similar store in Kemmerer, Wyoming, as one of three partners. He applied the principles of square dealing equally in merchant-customer and in employer-employee relations. These policies have won for the Company the confidence of the public and the loyalty of his associates.

100 Years Forward . . . Penney's Has Been Part Of "The Big Spring Story" For 18 YEARS

As you read this you are reading the history of America, for Big Spring, a Petroleum and Railroad Center — rich in agriculture and ranch lands . . . with a big future as the medical center of this territory — strategically located in West Texas, is truly an American community. Its contribution in the development of America is so rich — no wonder Penney's is so proud to have shared in that progress for 18 years.

The J. C. Penney Company, too, is typically American. It had its beginning 47 years ago in the little Wyoming town of Kemmerer. James Cash Penney operated it in the belief that the Golden Rule is a sound business philosophy. America agreed, and today Penney's is America's largest department store, under more than 1600 roofs, 120 of them in Texas alone.

WHAT IS PENNEY'S?

Every Department Store Has Its Own Personality—

The Penney idea is to serve the average family . . . people who live simply but well . . . with things it needs, at prices that give the biggest measure of real value for every dollar . . .

HERE'S HOW WE DO IT!

Nothing is added to the price of merchandise to cover the expense of such services as charge accounts, time payment plans, deliveries, mail orders.

Everything we sell is sold for cash.

Our buying experience commands respect and consideration in any market where we buy. No other organization, we believe, can buy better or for less.

And no other can move merchandise from factory to user more economically, with less expenses added on the way.

All this means savings for our customers.

If You Like This Way Of Doing Business Penney's Is Your Store



JUVENILE

Cowboy Boots

C & C value **8.90**

Real cowboy boots for your young sprouts! Genuine cowboy boot heel and last . . . multi-colored pull straps . . . Western designs on the top and sides. Plus features like Sanitized linings. Tan shoe, brown, green, or red leg, 3 1/2-8, D. Also 12 1/2-3, D 7.90 8 1/2-12, D - - 6.90 6 1/2-8, D (infants) - - 5.90



WARMTH AND BEAUTY

100% WOOL SEVEN COLORS 72" x 90" SIZE 9.90

Penney's price is low of course! But the true measure of a blanket's worth is the wool that goes into it. That's why you get 4 lbs. of cozy-warm quality wool, nine of the loveliest full-bodied colors we could find! Yes, it's at Penney's.

BLUE ROSEBUD AQUA YELLOW
GRAY ORCHID GERANIUM RED
GREEN and WHITE

At BURRS Year In And Year Out
You Can Find The Best In Value



Dresses—In corduroy, crepes failles. One and two piece styles. In latest fashions and colors.

7.95 - 9.99



Suits—All wool gabardines, sharkskins. In the newest styles and colors.

19.95 and up



Coats—All wool tweed, all wool fleece, etc. In loose or belted styles. In a whole new range of colors.

16.95 and up



Sport coats—Fine wale corduroy fitted sportcoats. Full rayon lining. In maroon, grey, and brown.

14.95

Slacks—All wool gabardines in blue, grey, and brown. Styled by Haggard.

9.90 and up



Suits—three button single breasted and two button double breasted styles. All wool sharkskin, herringbone, and gabardine, in solid colors or stripes.

One pant suits 34.95
Two pant suits 44.95



Topcoats—All wool gabardines with a fly front. Warm Winter wearing.

29.95 and up

BURRS

A Butler Brothers Store



A Century's Transition . . .

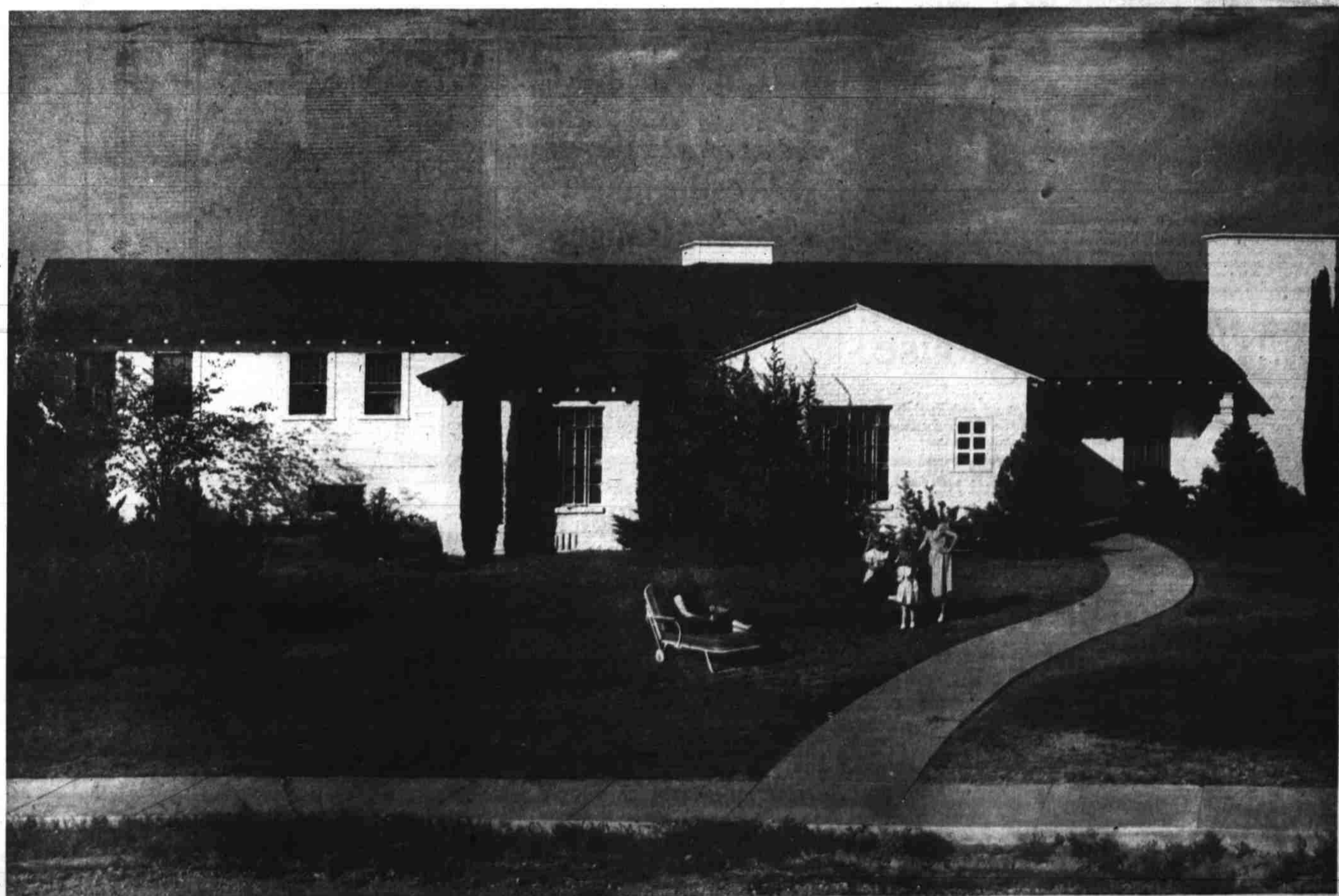
Time's march through a century has brought wondrous changes in all phases of man's living; and as striking as any has been the march toward more luxurious living. This western frontier was opened by the hardy pioneer who sheltered his brood in the sod-house; it is developed today by the business and professional man who provides for his family a home of comfort, convenience and beauty. The pioneer's home of a century ago (above) is a reproduction of the Peter Hürd mural in the Big Spring postoffice. The Jack M. Haynes photograph below is of the R. B. G. Cowper home. Each is symbolic of its own era.

in Home Development

SECTION IX

Big Spring Herald

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1949



Changes In Home Design Have Paralleled Changes In Living

Change in the pattern of home life in Big Spring has closely paralleled the transformation of home design and appliances in the nearly 70 years the community has existed.

When first homes were built here in 1881 and 1882, replacing the tents and dugouts of a year before, activity centered largely around the home. Housekeeping was an endless chore that involved most members of the family.

Homes were bulky, contained more rooms than the average house of today. Possibly this was for the good reason that pioneer parents produced larger families. Ceilings were much higher than now. This posed a heating problem in the winter, but it did help keep down summer temperatures. High pitched roofs also gave more dead-air insulation overhead.

Cooking was on ranges fed by coal or wood. That meant that boys in the families had a fixed job to keep the fuel box full. They were charged, also, with seeing that the lamps were filled with kerosene and wicks trimmed and globes shined. A few fortunate homes had primitive ice boxes for refrigeration.

Outside interests were at a minimum. Young people had an occasional picnic, dance, or social, but come dark most were expected to be home.

One harbinger of change was electricity. Gradually this replaced kerosene lamps, which had been improved with the mantle principle. Reading, stereopticon sets and home recreation were stimulated.

At the turn of the century, a far-reaching force appeared. It was the automobile. It took 20 years for this wonder to manifest its full force. In the late 20's youngsters already were demanding and getting the family car. Some had jalopies of their own. Depression years slowed the trend, but by 1940 hosts of children could no longer walk to school. More had automobiles of their own. They became mobile shelters for gregarious groups and competed intensely with time at home.

In 1909 Big Spring got its first motion picture theatre, another potent force in changing the home pattern. It gave members of the family a place to go on any given day for fresh and economical entertainment. By 1920, the first

home radio sets were crackling. Earphones gave way to loud speakers and the whole family could hear. For a time the new device became a magnetic listening post.

Mechanical refrigeration came on about the same time as the radio. The last coal and wood stoves were on their way out, having succumbed to conveniences of kerosene cooking. Before the 20's

All Construction Inspected Under City's Building Code

The first settlers who made their homes around the "big spring" weren't faced with the disease, fire, and other health hazards that threaten present-day residents of Big Spring.

Their buildings were constructed from the materials at hand. Simple sanitation and fire precautions were sufficient to safeguard their property and wellbeing.

With the increase in population and more crowded living conditions that followed, diseases and diseases spreading insects became more common. The danger from fire became greater when dwellings and other buildings grew closer and closer together.

Finally, it became necessary for the local government to take measures to protect the lives and property of citizens. As a result, Big Spring now has its building codes and zoning ordinances.

Plumbing in homes and businesses must meet rigid standards set up by city ordinance. Electrical wiring and fixtures must meet requirements of the building code.

Structural materials used in buildings are required to meet standards of safety and fire control. Walls must be of sufficient strength and thickness to prevent the spread of fire as well as support the building load placed on them.

Permits are granted for all construction provided the builder agrees to meet all specifications of building codes and zoning limitations. Completed work is inspected by city building, plumbing and electrical inspectors.

Home Ward city plumbing inspectors administer both plumbing and electrical ordinances. He grants permits for new plumbing and electrical work to state licensed master

plumbers. Nine pages of specifications govern the type of work to be done and the plumbing materials to be used. Completed work must pass the inspector's examination.

F. W. Bettle, city building inspector, issues permits for construction meeting the requirements by city law.

Buildings within the city fire limits must have walls at least 12 inches thick if area covered is 500 or more square feet. Brick, stone, or concrete wall thicknesses have to be increased four inches for each two stories in height.

Assisting in the task of keeping sanitation and health facilities up to par is a sanitation furnished by the local city-county health unit.

W. C. Mason works closely with Ward in the inspection of existing sewage and garbage facilities.

The protection of health and property has grown from an individual matter to one of the most vital public functions of local government, just as the city has grown from the scattered homes of the first settlers.

improved. After World War II, the automatic washer and drier came in like a storm. Electric irons which had outmoded the heavy solid and hollow models heated on stoves, were automatically controlled. Then came the mangles and ironers.

Toasters, waffle irons, dish washers, garbage grinders, vacuum sweepers, floor polishers, electric roasters, deep freeze units, wonders in illumination, juic-

ers, electric mixers, and a host of others knocked some of the edges off the drudgery for the housewife. Mother, at last, was experiencing some of the leisure time which her children were able to enjoy a decade later.

The domestic insect was no longer the same. Roofs and ceilings had come down. Houses tended to be more compact, more like the bungalow. They were fast becoming functional. The once specially kept parlors had disappeared, and even the living rooms, which replaced them, were being pinched or eliminated. Dining rooms were being combined with living rooms. Bedrooms were held to minimum requirements. Bathrooms, which brought perhaps the greatest single convenience over the years, were compact and shining. Even air conditioners had taken over.

The whole picture had changed.



PUBLIC HOUSING—During the World War II years, public housing came to Big Spring. First, a score of houses was taken on long-term lease, converted into apartment dwellings. Then, to accommodate defense workers at the bombardier school, Ellis Homes (named for the late Col. Sam L. Ellis, first air base commander) was raised between U. S. 80 highway and the airport property. It had approximately 170 units of varying sizes. Today, around 120 are active. The unit has about paid out in six years. Located on property given by Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Collins to Abilene Christian College, it may pass to the school's hands and be continued as a housing unit. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

Ellis Homes A Federal Project To Meet Wartime Housing Crisis

If there was ever suggestion that the Federal government was going to invest heavily in public housing in Big Spring, that hint probably has been dissipated now, at least for the moment.

At one time, the U. S. maintained authority over not only the Ellis Homes area near the Municipal airport but some 18 units in Big Spring itself.

The government has now surrendered leases on the houses and

apartments within the city and eventually may dispose of the Ellis Homes project.

Ellis Homes consists of 172 one, two and three-bedroom units of which 150 are active. Of that number, about 120 are occupied.

The project was originally built to house families of workers at the Big Springs AAF Bombardier school base. Soldiers were admitted subsequently, and veterans still get preference in renting the apart-

ments, although some of the efficiency units have been opened to non-veterans.

Total population residing in the area approaches 500 at the present time. Each family has an average of two children, according to recent check.

The project wasn't designed for beauty, having been built at a time when the housing emergency was at its gravest. However, most of the apartments are well kept. Because of reasonable rent and all modern conveniences save natural gas (fuel for heating and cooking can be purchased within the area), some of the residents maintain they would prefer not to move to more fashionable areas.

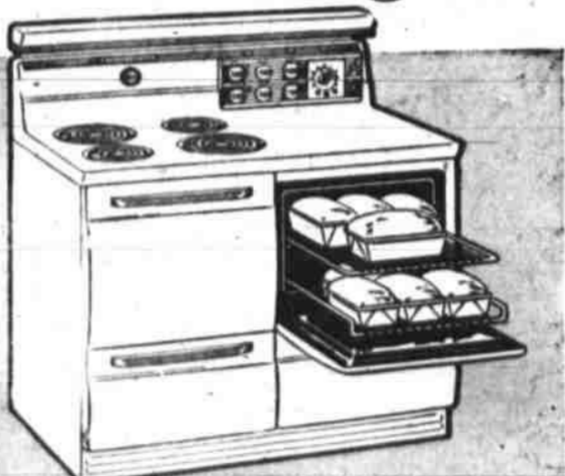
Manager of Ellis Homes is Dan English.



HOMES AND STREETS—Beautification has long been a favorite goal in Big Spring. Within the past decade more progress has been made toward the goal than in all the preceding years. Paving has set up a border from which residents are landscaping and building with pride. Above, a view from Jefferson down Lincoln demonstrates an open, trim neatness. Below, a ranch-type fence along Washington Boulevard is set back to provide a sweeping view. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

BAKE WITHOUT SHIFTING!
PERFECT RESULTS IN ANY RACK POSITION!

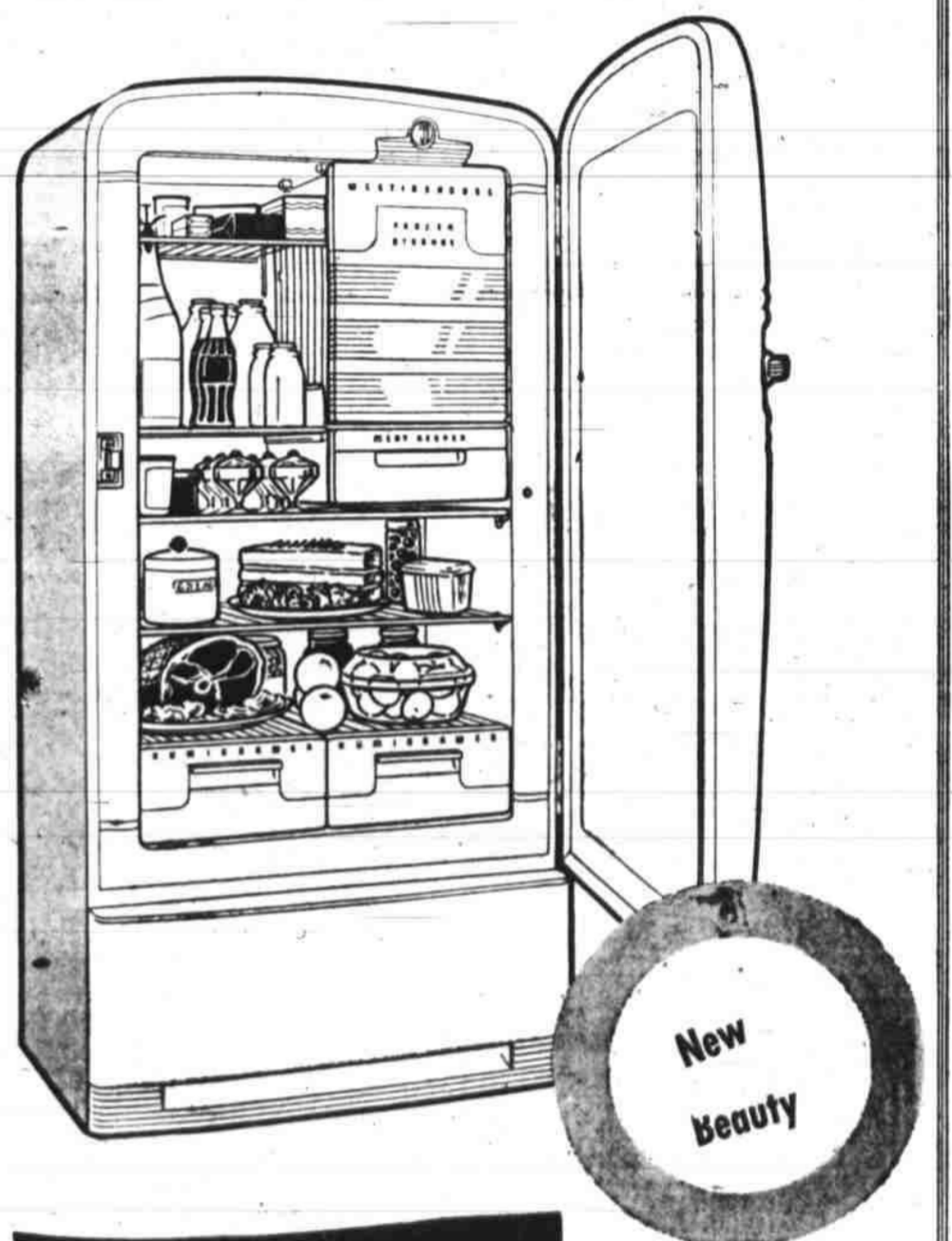
Westinghouse Electric Ranges



with the AMAZING, NEW *Miracle Oven*

See the new Westinghouse Commander with heat so even, results are perfect regardless of where food is placed in its spacious Miracle Oven. With new surface cooking capacity... New, simplified cooking controls out of the Steam Zone!

OTHER MODELS FROM \$50
You can be SURE...if it's Westinghouse



YOU CAN BE SURE...IF IT'S Westinghouse

See This Fine New Westinghouse At Tally & Worthan Electric Co.

NEW! Westinghouse Laundromat
AUTOMATIC WASHER
with WATER SAVING

LET US PROVE HOW IT:

- Saves up to 10 Gallons of Water a Load.** Exclusive Water Saver measures water to the size of load. Just set the dial!
- Washes Cleaner.** Exclusive, gentle but thorough washing action washes cleaner, drains soiled water away from—not through the clothes.
- Ends Washday Work.** Washes, triple rinses, damp-dries, cleans itself, shuts off... automatically. Slanting front—easy loading and unloading.

INSTALLS ANYWHERE!
NO BOLTING! NO VIBRATION!

5 Year Guarantee

Do This to Get PROOF. Phone us and make arrangements to see a load of your clothes washed clean... the Laundromat way.

A COMPLETE LINE OF WESTINGHOUSE SMALL APPLIANCES
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

Tally & Worthan Electric Company

103 MAIN

PHONE 2485



HOMES FROM HANDS—Whatever else goes into a home, it is the skilled touch of human hands that works the miracle. Scores of experienced craftsmen today fashion structures according to the most intricate designs, shape, finish and protect them for years to come. At left, workers set a sweeping form for concrete. Steel, behind one of the men, will bind and reinforce the mix for indestructibility. Center, A stone mason lays a tedious pattern of odd-size limestone with outside rough finish—a new and popular kind of outside wall. At right, a painter coats a frame before installation, part of the process to protect against the intense sun and wind of West Texas and its capricious and biting rains. (Jack M. Haynes Photos)

Town Started With 118 Blocks, Now Includes Over 50 Additions

When incorporated Jan. 25, 1907, Big Springs (the plural was retained for more than a decade, although there was never but one spring), comprised 118 blocks, embracing an area just north of the T&P railway tracks on the north to a boundary beyond the present high school grounds on the south and from Bell street on the west to a line traversing Austin, Goliad, Nolan and Johnson streets on the east.

Oddly enough, there was an unusual amount of opposition cropped up when the people were confronted with the proposal that the town be incorporated. Of the 217 persons casting ballots, 85 frowned on the proposal.

From that area, the village has grown into a thriving city embracing more than a half a hundred additions covering an estimated five square miles.

Part of the original section north of the railway tracks has been transferred to a new addition identified as Tenneson. When Big Spring first became a town, the streets in the western portion of the northern half of the original section all bore names identified with trees: Locust, Cypress, Cedar, Pine, Pecan, Ash, Oak, Elm,

etc. They later were changed to coincide with the names of streets on the south side of the tracks.

Of the scores of additions which now make up Big Spring, more than a few have never been officially added to the municipality included in that category are Settles Heights, Lakeside, Thixton, Sunset, Wright's First, Wright's Second and Wright's Airport.

When they meet all specifications as to plumbing, water and whatnot, residents can petition the city for entry and will doubtlessly be accepted.

Records on all real estate transactions, whether within or without the city, are retained in the county clerk's office. The warranty deeds are styled to identify the lot, block and addition number of the transaction rather than the house number and street.

References to such additions as Adell, Alderman, Bailey Heights, Bauer, Belmont Block, Birdwell Heights, Bowser, Bremond Heights, California Heights, Forrest, Harding, Hathcock and LaLoma may leave the average person in the dark.

Not so with county clerk office personnel or individuals who deal in real estate. They must be well briefed on such matters.

Realty Trading Drops Off From Post-War Peak

As far as Big Spring and Howard county goes, the post-war boom in real estate is believed by some persons close to the situation, to be over.

This does not mean the bottom has dropped out of the real estate business. Far from it. It's simply that the tempo of such transactions has leveled off.

There still is a big turnover in residential lots within the city. But whereas buying and selling of homes is continuing at a brisk pace, the exchange of farm and business properties is minor.

Those with rural holdings are holding onto their property for some reason, probably due to the fact that there is considerable oil play in the northeast section of the county and a hint of still more.

What farm property is sold often exchanges hands with the seller retaining mineral rights to the property.

About the only significant deal involving the exchange of business property that has taken place within the past several months occurred in the sale of the Lester Fisher building, situated at Third and Main streets on the northwest corner of the street, to Elmo Wasson.

There has been hunt of other purchases but so far nothing has materialized.

In the first quarter of this year, a total of 246 warranty deeds were registered with the county clerk, compared to 258 for the second quarter. Most, of course, involved residential property within the city.

Such transactions are running far behind last year's pace. As a matter of fact, the county clerk's personnel handled 839 fewer instruments during the first eight months of this year than was accepted for the same period in 1948.

Century
of
Progress

BIG SPRING'S

Centennial

October 2-8

It's Big Spring's Centennial celebration, and Sherwin-Williams' 4th year of service to Big Spring and Howard county residents. Paint is the most practical, most beautiful and most economical wood preservations on the market today, and each year, added numbers of home owners and home builders are switching to Sherwin-Williams famous paint. They know that for a lasting finish that adds extra years to appearance, and for practical purposes, Sherwin-Williams is without equal. Whatever your paint needs, consult us, we will be glad to advise you and give estimates for your particular needs.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Co.

222 W. Third

A. A. COOPER, Mgr.

Phone 1792

1849

21 Years

1949

Written In

The BIG SPRING
STORY

The past century has seen the great West accomplishing true miracles of growth and development. This progress applies particularly to the construction business. New ideas have flourished, new methods have been discovered, new equipment has been invented, all toward the betterment of the construction business.

The Suggs Construction Company has had 21 years of experience in Big Spring in commercial building or remodeling and home building. Beginning with the Read Hotel building, constructed in 1928, just a few of their major projects have been the Municipal Swimming Pool, the Medical Arts Clinic Hospital, the College Heights school, the new addition to the Big Spring Clinic, the remodeling of Swartz's, and Mark Harwell's building.

Suggs Construction Company

EAST HIGHWAY

GENERAL CONTRACTOR

PHONE 1003-649

City Homes Of Today Are Smaller, But No Less Attractive, Efficient

Maybe some Big Springers are of the opinion that "the home is only a place to hang your hat." But there's probably never been a time in the city's 100-year history when so much emphasis was placed on home beautification than that of today.

The centennial season finds Big Spring possessing many new homes. Others are under construction. But many citizens are still living in some of the older homes of the town. Built to last, the homes still have that "here to stay" look. Many of the structures are of a two-story pattern and have large rooms with high ceilings. Many are built on some of the higher hills of the city and have a dozen or more steps leading to the front entrance. The hills seem to make for summer coolness and this may be the reason for some of the higher locations. One of the first homes built in Big Spring was the old Bauer place. It shows up plainly in many of the early day photos of the city. It burned after many years of use.

Today's Big Spring homes are a good deal smaller than those of the early settlers. If they are not more attractive, it isn't because more planning and detail work do not go into them. Today, local citizens plan their homes to conserve space, to present colorful pictures and to give the visitor a home picture complete with the latest in household equipment plus a landscape that adds to the home's attractiveness.

From the time the foundation for a home is considered, the entire building process is detailed for looks and service. Soil condition, depth of frost line, elevation of the lot above sea level, depth to water table, set-back and other regulations, including anchoring the foundation, strength of materials and construction must be considered.

As in earlier days, the builder's

personal preference largely determines the materials that are to go into the outer structure of the new home.

New heating plants for homes make basements unnecessary. By using the modern heating units, the builder can save these construction costs and provide extra comfort.

One simple unit can provide heat for the house in cold weather, keep it cool during the hottest summer days. Regardless of outside temperatures, every room in the modern house can now be kept comfortable by these new automatic, finger-tip control systems.

Large windows are what modern home builders want more than any other feature. Love for the sun and outdoor living is an explanation for this.

Larger glass areas providing more light, ventilation and heating economy, as well as more cheerful interiors and wider vistas for beauty, are made possible today by the use of the new insulated thermopane glass, both in windows and doors.

More outside doors, with paneled glass, also seem to be favored by home builders today.

Since basements and the famous attic are disappearing from modern home design, other storage spaces must be incorporated in the structural plan.

Part of this problem has been solved by increasing closet space within the living quarters. Many of the homes of today have up to nine or ten large closets. The bedroom double closets have built-in tray cabinets, shoe racks, compartments and shelves. In addition to the space for hanging clothes, bathroom and linen closets are especially spacious.

Bookcases, cabinets and other furniture, usually mobile, are now being built into the walls of rooms. The popularity of built-in features



UTILIZING NATURAL TERRAIN—Among the significant trends in Big Spring home development is the blending of homes into natural terrain. Above a ranch style home is framed by the native junipers, and the lawn, flanked by catclaw and bear grass, rises into prominence. Below, a new home capitalizes on the rolling hills of the city to develop a terrace for a home setting. The shaded ranch porch captures the natural advantage of cool summer evening breezes. (Jack M. Haynes Photos)

is understandable. They create a tailor-made appearance in the rooms, add considerable living space and save in home costs.

New designs for garages allow much more space than the old-fashioned type which had room enough for only one car with careful driving. Today's garage space allows ample room for free movement around the car, and in addition has storage space for trunks, luggage and supplies. In some cases space has also been provided for a workbench and tool closets or for a laundry room with tubs and washing machine.

Modern planning of kitchen is based on ways to save steps and to give the most efficient relationship of the major appliances—refrigerator, stove, sink and various working areas. With the introduction of new electric appliances—as disposal units, dishwashers and mixing machines—the modern kitchen must be planned to accommodate them efficiently.

The new bathrooms reflect the latest advances in improved materials perhaps more than any other part of the modern house. Fixtures are made of new alloys that will not corrode or stain. There are new floorings and panelings that will not warp or chip.

Today's Radio Sets Combined With Records, FM, Television

Radio networks didn't broadcast the discovery of the big spring. No one thought of recording the event. But 1949 Big Springers are as familiar with the radio and what comes with it as they are with that traditional cup of coffee.

Radios, today, are much improved over the small, ineffective receiving sets of a few years ago. Latest models are fashioned in beautiful designs of all sizes and many different materials. Whether the buyer is looking for a large cabinet model or a small table, portable or even a pocket radio, he can find one to his liking. Even the smallest models pick up a fair number of stations.

Many radio buyers never consider the purchase of a radio unless it is equipped with a record player, too. Models are designed to handle up to 14 records at a time. This allows the user to select a program and enjoy it without the trouble of changing records. Too, some models are equipped to accommodate the new long-playing record which brings the listener up to 45 minutes of music from both sides of a single 12-inch record. The listener can hear a full-length symphony, the entire score of a Broadway hit, a whole program of dances—all the music of a six-record album on just one disc.

Another feature of the radio market is the record player-recorder model. Equipped with a microphone, the model allows the user to record radio programs, other records, the sound of their own voice or any type of family or musical program.

FM, frequency modulation, is one of the newest developments in the field of radio. A new kind of radio broadcasting and reception FM virtually eliminates all static and all electrical disturbances, but distance of transmission is limited. Although there is not an FM station in Big Spring, special sets which will provide such service will be available to the public at any time such a station begins operation. Listeners can not receive FM pro-

grams on an ordinary AM set, but many of today's models are capable of giving both types of service. Because few television stations are in operation, interest in this section is not yet great. But Big Springers can buy radio sets which can have television added at any time. The possibility of owning a radio-record player-recorder combination which provides FM-AM and television service, gives the local radio fan a dream of the future.

13 On Tax Rolls With Property Of Over \$50,000

Thirteen individuals and estates own Big Spring real estate worth nearly two million dollars. Each of the 13 owns more than \$50,000 of real property.

The property owned by the group was valued at \$1,000,425 for city taxation purposes. Valuation was set at two thirds of the actual value with 1941 prices as the base. Largest individual landowner in

the city is Mrs. Dora Roberts. Her holdings were valued for taxation at \$128,470. J. C. Douglass Jr.'s property was valued at \$103,900 by the tax board.

Earl A. and Mrs. Lillie A. Read together rendered real estate valued at \$90,715, while Mrs. Lillie A. Read's individual real estate was valued at \$41,985 by the tax board. J. Y. Robb and the Estate of H. B. Robb together hold real estate valued at \$79,150.

Others holding property worth more than \$50,000 are V. A. Gomez, Dr. E. O. Ellington, O. D. Dillingham, T. S. Currie, Dr. R. B. G. Cowper, L. E. and Ruby Coleman, Wilcox-Roberts Interests and C. E. Talbot.

For 25 Years A Part Of The The BIG SPRING STORY



Yes, for 25 years we have been supplying home and industry with the finest in plumbing materials and workmanship. Today, as the day when we opened our doors in Big Spring in 1924, we are giving the finest in plumbing at reasonable prices.

Your New Home Your Present Home

Whether it's a new home or your present one you'll enjoy a stunning bathroom. Let us help you with your plumbing problems. We will gladly give you a moderate-cost estimate on a completely new bathroom plan to meet your needs.

Runyan Plumbing Co.

BIG SPRING'S OLDEST PLUMBING SHOP 505 East 6th Phone 535



The Big Spring Story has reached a milestone and this week we pause to pay honor to the gallant pioneers who started our city toward its hundredth anniversary, a beginning that is being climaxed this week with our Centennial celebration. We are proud of our town, proud of the long and progressive strides it has taken since that day 100 years ago when the discovery of the historic "big spring" laid the foundation of a city that was destined to become a leader in West Texas. It's with pride and humility we pay homage to pioneers who worked so unselfishly to build Big Spring.



It Takes More Than Hopes And Dreams To Build A Home!

Today, as in 1849, it takes more than hopes and dreams to build a home . . . it takes hands, skillful hands practiced in building, reliable contractors, and the very finest materials available. We are proud of the reputation we have established in the short time we have been in business in Big Spring. For home builders know they can depend upon the workmanship and quality of houses erected by the Big Spring Lumber Co. And they know they can trust the materials.

If you have a building problem, consult us, we offer the many services you want to find when you build. We can plan your dream home, assist in selecting the lot, and then contract the job and you are assured a lasting home, with quality in every detail, beauty in every respect.



Big Spring Lumber Co.

1110 GREGG LOUIS THOMPSON Building Materials—Conventional Loans

"HELPING TO BUILD BIG SPRING"

PHONE 1355 A. L. COOPER

FHA Loans—100% Repair Loans

CENTENNIAL DAYS

100 Years Young!

1849

1949

In Step With
Progress
With These
Modern
Electrical
Appliances

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION
October 2 - 8

SET TUBS FOR SALE

New
EASY SPINDRIER
WITH AUTOMATIC SPIN-RINSE
ELIMINATES SET TUBS
ONLY \$199.95

Say goodbye to washday drudgery with a new two-tub EASY Spindrier. No set tubs! No wringer feeding! Instead EASY'S two-tub washing and rinsing action does your week's wash in less than one hour. One tub washes, while the other with the amazing Automatic Spin-rinse, double-rinses clothes cleaner in three minutes and then spins them damp-dry.

EXTRA-VALUE FEATURES include exclusive new built-in "Cleanflow" Water Filter. Takes out water-pipe rust and other staining impurities before washing and rinsing clothes. Handy Swing Faucets return suds for re-use, rinse, fill and empty washer... all at the flick of a finger.



SEE IT IN ACTION TODAY!

Imagine... getting Sunday dinner ready all at once... without rushing!



The ANTONETTE Estate... Model 4949

ESTATE Gas Range 369.95

BUILT TO STANDARDS

It's easy with an ESTATE... the "do-everything-at-once" wonder. For Estate has the Bar-B-Kewer (separate meat oven) that broils a whole ham or roast... while you bake pies, cakes, biscuits, or casseroles. It has the handy Hide-Away Grid-All, too, tailored for grilling.

1. TimeEstate Automatic Time Control for "Afternoon-OR" cooking.
2. Bar-B-Kewer Meat Oven.
3. Hide-Away Grid-All.
4. Minute-Minder.
5. Oven light; oven door window.
6. Famous Estate Air-Flow Oven, Fiber-glass-insulated.
7. 4 Pyromatic "Triple-Click" burners, 2 giant burners, one on each side.
8. ThermEstate Oven Heat Control.
9. One-piece top, mantel back and burner dial panel.
10. Acid-resistant porcelain enamel finish all around.
11. Chrome fluorescent top light.
12. Ball-bearing utensil drawer.
13. Two appliance outlets.
14. Convento-Grate replaces Grid-All as super-giant burner for large-utensil cooking. (Accessory at extra charge)



to replace the old-fashioned sink...

Youngstown Kitchenaiders
BY MULLINS



Gorgeous 66" DeLuxe Twin Kitchenaiders has double bowls, drain basket, double fluted drainboards, sliding shelf, special cutlery drawer.



Sparkling Kitchenaiders 48" Twin has handy extra-deep (11" deep) second bowl. Sliding removable drainboard covers either bowl, giving work space to spare.



Note the work surface in this big 54" Kitchenaiders DeLuxe! Storage space galore, with 3 drawers, 2 compartments. Sliding shelf, removable cutting board!

EASY to look at? Yes, and twice as easy to work at! Work space aplenty, storage for everything you need - they make dishwashing a breeze!

Come in - see them today. Easy terms arranged.

Features Galore

- One-piece, acid-resisting, porcelain-enamel top.
- 4-inch backsplash prevents wall splashing
- Special "crumb cup" strainer eliminates dishpan
- No-splash bowls
- Swinging faucet and automatic, flexible rinse spray
- Spacious, easy sliding drawers
- Doors and drawers sound-deadened
- Space for all utensils
- High-quality chrome hardware
- All steel, all welded, no sharp corners
- Recessed base allows room for toes and knees
- Storage capacity greater than most refrigerators
- Easy installation



LET US SHOW YOU WHY
the **49**
CROSLLEY'S got the WOMAN'S ANGLE!



IMAGINE! Up to 12 more feet of "front-row" space, thanks to the marvelous Sheivador, an exclusive Crosley feature. Come in and see the many, many conveniences—the beauty—the style—of these quality-built Crosley refrigerators. Today!

Only **CROSLLEY** gives you the **SHEIVADOR**

STANLEY HARDWARE



OLDEST HOME?—This is probably the oldest residential structure still standing in Big Spring. Located on the east side of N. Benton street, immediately north of the Benton street overpass is the home started in 1852 by J. B. D. Boydston, who arrived with T&P construction crews in 1881. The home moved into home on Feb. 12, 1932. It has been occupied continuously. It was Boydston, the first county surveyor, who laid out Boydston addition in eastern Big Spring, almost spelling his name, with streets—Benton, Owens, Young, Donley, State, Temperance, and Union, where city limits stopped him. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

NO RECORD OF FIRST STRUCTURE

Some Of Town's Early Homes Still Standing And In Use

Records do not indicate the first building raised in Big Spring.

As a matter of fact, the first shelters for business and homes were tents, frequently patched with buffalo hides. Coming of the railroad early in 1881 was signal for some shacks. Possibly the T&P Railway company was the first to construct a plank structure.

It is generally agreed that the Earl of Aylesford, an English nobleman who settled in Big Spring in 1883, ordered construction of the first permanent business house. Since he arrived in August, it is probable that he had the building constructed the following year. He did it to provide space for a meat market because he was not satisfied with the quality of meat he was getting. The building was located at 121 Main, between the Walker Drug and the Big Spring Hardware company structures.

This was not the first business building by any means. The Colorado (City) Clipper, in a July 4, 1883 article, noted that there were no less than 13 business establishments, including the William Cameron Lumber company. Besides, there was then a "huge 13-stall roundhouse," machine shops, land

office, section house, "and an elegant residence for the division superintendent." These were T&P buildings. Besides these, there was an ice house and two "large hotels," one of them presumably the T&P hotel.

Apparently there were residences constructed during 1881. Their identity has been lost with the passing of those who helped settle the town. In recalling early history of Big Spring in October 1939, Mrs. Nannie Boydston Wright recalled that her father, J. B. D. Boydston, who came here in 1881 with the T&P construction crews, started a home late the next year. The family moved into the two-story structure, still standing just north and east of the Benton street viaduct, on Feb. 12, 1932. An unidentified man "managed" for some 1x12 lumber from the T&P precious stacks and built a 12x12 shack, now part of the old home at 109 Gregg. The Boydston home, which followed it, is, however, in its original state.

The following year George Bauer built what was then a palatial home on the northern rim of the city. Pioneers estimated that it must have cost \$10,000 to \$15,000.

In a day when construction costs were phenomenally low, it was furnished lavishly, much of the furniture being bought in New York. Family heirlooms from Germany embellished the interior. Earliest pictures of Big Spring invariably show this home in the background. It was destroyed by fire on March 12, 1938.

Mrs. Mary Ezzell lives in the home at 311 Bell that was constructed in 1883. Her mother, Mrs. M. E. Barrett, who lived here before the railroad came, remembered that the family moved into it in that year.

Variety In Lamps Adds To Lighting

Gone forever except maybe during a severe electric storm is the old kerosene lamp. But most old-timers recall that kerosene stood for light in the old days.

A lot of changes have taken place since then. Today, there is either direct or indirect lighting. There are all types of lamps and lighting fixtures. There are desk lamps, floor lamps, wall lamps. One of the latest accomplishments in the lighting field are the new shadow-less lights which help to ease eye strain

3 Suppliers Of Brick, Tile Function Here

Three Big Spring suppliers furnish practically all the brick, tile, concrete, and mortar used in building construction in Howard county. One of the concerns supplies material used within a 200 mile radius of Big Spring.

The Contracting company, suppliers and installers of finishing tiles of all kinds, Marvin K. House, brick and tile manufacturers agent for this area, and the West Texas Sand and Gravel company furnish most of the concrete and clay products used by building contractors in the area.

The West Texas Sand and Gravel company distributes ready-mixed concrete and building mortar within a 45 mile radius of Big Spring. About 1,000 cubic yards of the material is mixed each month. Foundation concrete with a tensile strength ranging up to 4,500 pounds per square inch is mixed in several proportions of sand and rock content, depending on its use.

Trinity white cement is used for finishing mortar by the concern. West Texas Sand and Gravel company also supplies colored concrete for topping porches and walks. A bright red mixture was recently made for the Cosden Refining company to enclose a high voltage conduit leading to the plant east of town.

Mixing trucks from the Big Spring plant carry the new concrete to construction jobs as far as 45 miles away. Materials are hauled to points further away before mixing to avoid loss of strength in the concrete.

Most of the brick used in Howard county building is supplied by Marvin K. House. He is manufacturer, agent for the West Texas Brick & Tile company, Abilene Brick company, the Martin Brick company of Coleman, and the Henderson Brick and Clay Products company.

House distributes dry pressed common brick for building up walls, building tile, glazed brick in both dark and light faces, and brick facing tile. Carload lots of the various materials are supplied local contractors.

The Contracting company, operated by A. McNary and C. E. Alldredge, supplies and installs all types of finishing tile for walls and floors. Products handled by the concern include ceramics, asphalt, linoleum and linotiles.

The firm is the only supplier of the finishing materials in this area. They serve almost exclusively an area extending from Odessa to Snyder and furnish tile to a number of points within a 200 mile radius of Big Spring.

Four employees are used regularly by the Tile Contracting company. Other tile setters are employed on larger jobs when they are available.

Lumber Firms Are Among The Pioneers

Longest continuous operation of a business under the same firm name in Big Spring is Burton Lin-

go Lumber, which has been functioning here for more than half a century. It was not the first lumber yard in the city. Possibly that distinction goes to William Cam-

eron company. A Colorado City newspaper in 1883 carried a story about Big Spring. Among the firms listed in the town at that time was the William Cameron

Lumber company. Apparently the outlet was discontinued until the lush days following discovery of oil in 1925. The present Cameron yard has been in operation since then.

Resolve. . .

To Consult A Decorator

Some people fear that calling a decorator betrays their own lack of imagination—or something. Yet oddly enough, the smartest persons depend on a decorator's trained taste and wide knowledge of materials, design and sources of supply.

Why not utilize this experience? If a decorating problem puzzles you, consult us!

- DRAPERIES — SLIPCOVERS — BEDSPREADS
- UPHOLSTERY —
- SEAMLOC CARPET —
- CUSTOM FURNITURE —

That special piece of furniture you have been wanting by any of the following fine furniture manufacturers:

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Stratton Trutype Americana | Dunbar Modern |
| Whitney's Early American | Carodine |
| Old Hickory | Tomlinson-American Informal |
| Ficks-Reed for Rattan | Woodard for Wrought Iron. |
| | Campbell's French Provincial |

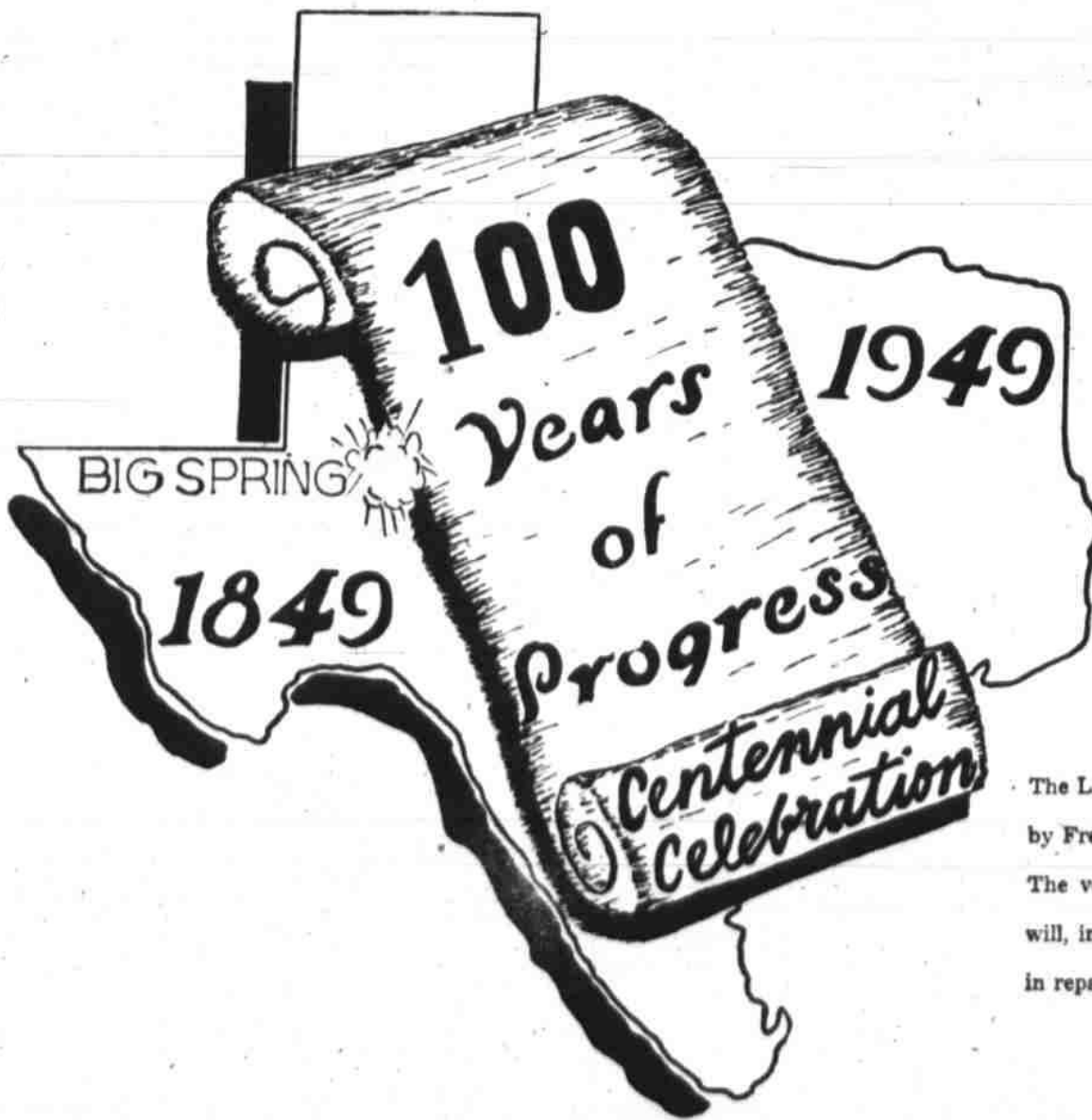
Lucelle's interior decorators and designers

410 Scurry

Phone 2574

IN BUSINESS 24 YEARS IN BIG SPRING

A long chapter of progress has been written by Mr. L. E. Coleman, having been a part of The Big Spring Story since 1913 . . . 36 years. It was in 1925 that he first established himself in business on the hill East of town, opening his electric shop and starting the building of Coleman Courts. Since then, step by step, with the aid of hard work and faith in this community, he has built his business.



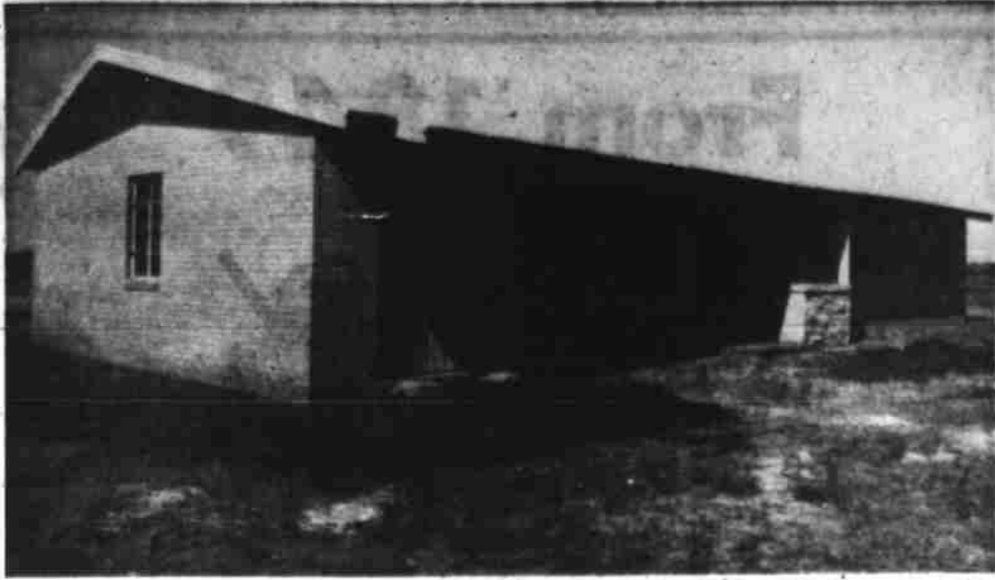
The L. E. Coleman Plumbing and Electric is now managed by Fred Coleman, and is a modern well equipped business. The very best in electrical wiring and plumbing fixtures will, in years to come, pay you dividends by their savings in repair cost . . . don't settle for less.

L. E. COLEMAN PLUMBING & ELECTRIC

1206 E. Third

FRED COLEMAN, Manager

Phone 51



FARM FUNCTIONALISM—The new home of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Adams, 20 miles north of Big Spring, demonstrates a new functional treatment for rural homes. Rough-hewn limestone trim breaks the sameness of brick masonry. The unique roof treatment not only provides shade but shelter for Louvres drafting uncanny overhead ventilation. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

Wartime Units Resulted In Big Moving Jobs

Hundreds of structures from former military installations in this area, as well as other residential and business buildings, have been moved by five Big Spring house moving contractors since the war.

The sale of buildings from Air Force bases here, at San Angelo and Poyte, started shortly after World War II ended, increased the traffic of local housemovers. They played an important role in helping to satisfy the demand for both homes and business places in this area.



NEW FIXTURE—Of the many transitions in home conveniences, perhaps the newest to find near universal acceptance is that of "air conditioning." Hundreds of Big Spring homes have added evaporative coolers. Most of them are platform affairs, siphoning air through water-soaked excelsior into a window. That they are here to stay in some form or another is evidence by the built-in air conditioner above. It becomes part of the house instead of an eye sore. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

BIG COMPLAINT — 'TOO LATE'

Post-War Planning Develops Into New City Zoning Laws

Zoning in Big Spring is little more than two years old.

Had not World War II interfered, regulations of building as to occupancy might have been several years earlier.

A common complaint that the chief difficulty of zoning in Big Spring is that it was 30 to 50 years too late is supported by suggestions in this direction a score of years before it came to pass.

Post-war planning may be credited with having brought the issue to a head. The city commission authorized the employment of Parkhill, Cooper and Smith, consulting engineers of Lubbock, to draft board recommendations for zoning in 1945.

S. C. Cooper, a former city engineer and member of the firm, supervised most of the survey work. With the war out of the way, Cooper made his report to B. J. McDaniel, then city manager, and the commission on Nov. 12 these men were named to a planning zoning commission, terms specified in parentheses:

Ted G. Groehl (5); Dr. Lee Rogers (4); Jess Thornton (3); W. E. Carnrike (2); Dewey Martin (4); On Dec. 2, the body was increased to nine by addition of John A. Coffee (4); E. B. McCormick (3); R. L. Beale (2) and Joe Pickle (1).

The commission went to work immediately. The matter had been clouded originally by inclusion of some proposed highway re-routings in the plans. These were discarded and after more than three months of study, a public hearing on April 10, 1947 drew more than 50 people. Then followed more study and modifications on the basis of the hearings. Finally, the recommendations of the commission went to the city commission for first reading on June 10. It was passed and approved successively on June 24 and July 8. Its publication in The Her-

ald made it official on July 16, 1947. Appointed as a board of adjustment to special and hardship cases were Dr. Lee Rogers, E. B. McCormick, H. E. Clay, R. L. Cook and H. W. Smith. With the exception of declaring annexed territory in one-family residential areas, no significant changes have been made.

Terms of the ordinance set out a host of definitions for legality and clarity. Basically, the city is divided into nine districts, as follows:

A—one-family; B—two-family; C—apartment; D—apartment district (of different order); E—community centers; F—business; G—industrial; H—industrial (with some classes not permitted in G); and J—manufacturing.

Zoning works in this manner: Any building permitted in a higher classification may be built in one of a lower classification—but not vice versa. Hence, a home might be built in an industrial area, but not an industry in a residential area.

Other details of the ordinance regulate maximum height of residential structures, location in reference to street lines, side and rear yard minimums, size of certain structures in reference to lot area, regulation or prohibition of signs, etc.

Basically, the purpose is to protect property values from deterioration through migration of less desirable structures and activities into those areas. It also takes into consideration safety, fire and health angles. A by-product over the years, it is envisioned, is a more attractive city.

In rough estimates, the area from seventh street north to the tracks is declared business territory, except that it pitches down on either wing. A narrow belt parallels this on the south for apartment districts. Then comes a broad expanse of two-family area. One-

famy sections are largely in the southeast, south and southwestern sectors, industrial areas more or less parallel to the T&P tracks, with some along the west end of the highway.

Property adjacent to the U. S. highways is at least as high as business district, although some is industrial. The community business centers areas are scattered throughout the city as are apartment territories.

1849



From Hand-Cut Logs To Modern Construction

East or West, North or South, every city was once a frontier city . . . every town had its day of hand cut logs and pioneer building. From 1849 to 1949 is a span of 100 years . . . a century in which the construction business has come a long way on the road of progress, and it is only fitting at this time that we should pay tribute to the men, who with their foresight and courage, first started this great West.

Quality Construction by Modern Methods

Today, new frontiers of construction are opening up, new futures are in the making by the use of more modern equipment and methods. We are doing and will continue to do everything in our power to further promote the progress of "the business of building" in Big Spring.

The structures pictured are three of our recently finished construction jobs.



Building And Home Financing Makes Business Within Itself

Big Spring builders probably have never been required to look elsewhere for financial backing on construction projects, and for the past few years financing of the city's building work has represented a business within itself for several agencies.

Regardless of whether the builder is an individual who is planning a small home or a business organization planning commercial construction or a major real estate development, Big Spring lending agencies are prepared to do the financing on any reasonably sound proposal.

Much of the commercial building financing of course is handled by the city's two banks, but a number of independent agencies have provided funds for vast residential development and other types of construction work.

These agencies offer several plans of financing for home builders. Most of them represent insurance companies that invest large sums in residential construction work throughout the country.

Loans may be obtained under plans of the companies themselves, or by federally insured plans, such as the FHA and the GI loan programs.

The FHA, or Federal Housing Administration, came into being during Franklin D. Roosevelt's first term as president. Its plans for home building has been used extensively in residential development.

The FHA offers home builders long-term loans at low interest rates. Many FHA loans have been such as those operated by Worth Peeler, Carl Strum, Roy Keeder and J. B. Collins.

Agencies that make FHA loans also handle GI loans, the financing arrangement provided by the Veterans Administration for veterans of World War II.

The actual lending of money to bear the cost of construction represents only a part of the services offered home builders by modern lending agencies, however. They

provide assistance in selecting plans, arranging for bids by reputable contractors, and even in the selection of building sites when the customer desires such service.

Their services have been important in helping develop the modern building industry.

Cooling Systems Have Developed To 'Must' Status

That evaporative cooling system for home and office have taken their place in Big Spring alongside the automobile and the electric light as necessities rather than luxuries is reflected in their general acceptance.

An estimated 80 per cent of the homes in Big Spring have air conditioning units of some kind and that figure is growing annually.

Some of the systems are home-made—they are not too complex if one has a pattern to go by—but the great majority were placed on the market by manufacturers who do business on a national scale.

One company alone estimates it has installed more than 2,000 cooling systems here in the 13 years it has been in that type of business. Several other concerns have had a similar run.

If 80 per cent of the homes have been so equipped, an even larger percentage of the stores, offices and other institutions have installed air conditioners. Heads of the business establishments were quick to realize that such investments made rather than cost them more money and were conducive toward keeping their help happy.

The first evaporative cooling units, put out in the middle '30's, were expensive to use. However, the industry has since made giant strides toward slicing the operating cost, cutting down on both the electricity and water expended. They are fast becoming a "must" in every home.

J. D. JONES

1949

311 Princeton

BUILDING CONTRACTOR

Phone 829-J



MAJOR IMPROVEMENT—One of the major civic improvements in recent years in Big Spring is that of two large-scale paving projects. In less than two years, the city added more than 200 blocks of new pre-mix asphaltic surfacing. How it transformed a once-dusty, bumpy street into a modern boulevard is shown above. Between three-quarters and a million dollars went into this improvement alone. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

OVER 200 BLOCKS

Paving Important In City's Growth

Any recapitulation of any construction progress and general improvement work in Big Spring would be incomplete without reference to the city's post-war paving.

The effect of the paving programs on residential construction cannot be definitely determined. However, the city was in the midst of its greatest residential development and its greatest paving efforts simultaneously.

The paving of over 200 blocks of city streets since the end of World War II, doubtlessly served as a timely stimulant to the home building industry. Many new homes would have been constructed during that period regardless of paving, of course, but improved streets probably increased interest in many cases.

Paving serves two major practical purposes in residential Big Spring: it helps control sand during the "blowing season" and helps control mud during periods of "unusual" weather. Housewives welcomed additional paving for both reasons.

However, the improvement in general appearance of residential property has proved one of the

most far-reaching advantages of paving, in the opinion of many local residents.

It has enabled home-owners to cooperate more effectively in various beautification projects, and at the same time it gives the city a better opportunity to keep the streets themselves cleaned and more attractive.

Big Spring had fallen far behind residential expansion with its paving before the late projects were developed.

Street surfacing was virtually out of the question during the war, but as soon as hostilities ceased paving projects were developed. The first post-war paving plans began to materialize in 1946 when several blocks were surfaced during a volunteer program in which property owners paid their share to the city in advance of construction. The first big stride was taken in 1947 when a contract was awarded for paving 50 blocks. A larger contract, totalling approximately 112 blocks, was negotiated the following year.

Construction work on the latter contract was completed early in 1949.

From 1849



Until Today

There Has Been Vast Progress In

Plumbing

To a person living in 1849, the plumbing considered necessary to furnish a modern home would seem unbelievably luxurious. The modern kitchen and bathroom would seem, to the citizen of 1849, to be a miracle, but it's the sort of miracle that we perform everyday. We try to make your lives a more comfortable and easy one. Call us today if your plumbing needs repairs or for a free estimate on contracting.

We salute Big Spring on its Centennial celebration! We are proud to have played a part in the progress of Big Spring.

WELCOME CENTENNIAL VISITORS!

Big Spring Plumbing Co.

1105 Gregg

BUILDINGS GET FACE-LIFTING

Transformation Of City Achieved In Remodeling

Face-lifting has become an increasingly important phase of construction in Big Spring.

A number of individual store fronts have been transformed by the modernization device, and the general appearance of the business district has undergone a gradual change for the better.

One of the major changes of this year has been the installation of a new face to the Currie building which houses the Wacker store at 210 Main. The weathered red brick which have endured for half a century have been replaced with lighter tones.

Another striking example of the change wrought by redesign of the front is the Hemphill-Wells building. Square show windows were replaced by modern type displays and the entire front finished in a white limestone. Use of rough finish limestone in odd rectangular patterns and angular walls has been made on the Douglass Hotel Coffee shop entrance and the offices of the Hamilton Optical Clinic at 106 W. 3rd. Decorative use of glass brick has been utilized.

Another building which has been refaced with the smooth and stately white limestone is the Swartz women's apparel store at 113 E. 3rd. Novel treatment of window displays has been made here. How application of white stucco plaster can transform a building

has been demonstrated in the Masonic building at the corner of 3rd and Main. The aged-red brick, bulky and austere in appearance has been completely changed into a trim, bright structure by a complete overhaul in 1948. This job accomplished more than any single project to liven the business district.

When C. R. Anthony company put into Big Spring at 305 Main, residents witnessed a transformation of a drab red sandstone front into a trim, white exterior with matching color appointments and display windows. Years ago the Ellis building at Second and Main was transformed by general plan of white finish.

Jewelry stores have been leaders in front renovation. Overhanging box type show windows went into the Shaw store at 219 Main. Here glazed tile was employed to striking effect as in the Nathan's store at 221 Main along with novel show and door treatment. Zales' across from the Masonic building at the corner of Third and Main, employed the glazed tile effect to frame its display windows. The Swartz remodeling also extended a door east to dress up the Wall's front and spotlight windows.

Glazed tile trim has been used this year in putting a modern attractive dress on the new quarters of the Big Spring Optical com-

pany, 125 E. 3rd. Women's dress shops have been changed, too. The Franklin store, 220 Main achieved a change by opening up the display windows. Down the street, Margo's, at 204 Main, also used a change in window arrangement to change the outward effect.

Across the street Salle Ann, 215 Main, used windows and colored glazed tile for a dress-up. Cunningham & Phillips No. 1, 217 Main, also had the tile treatment. The same is true of the Collins Wallgren, at Third and Main, and of the Collins store at 112 E. 2nd.

There have been many others which have employed the face-lifting technique to advantage. In the centennial year, however, there is still a long way to go. Many of the renovations have only gone half way—that is up one story on a two or three story building. Too, they have been spotted. There has been no project employing architectural plan for several adjoining buildings. There are many blighted areas, notably in the 100 block of Main, once the heart-beat of the business district.

Progress on remodeling of interiors to give an arrier, lighter and neater look matches that of the exterior, but here again, considerable change is indicated before the older buildings catch up with the more attractive ones going up today.

LOCAL MEN ON LOCAL WORK

Contractors Here For All Type Jobs

Established building contractors are available in Big Spring for virtually all types of construction work.

The fact is, local contractors find themselves called upon frequently for work outside the city.

From four to half a dozen general contractors who devote all, or most, of their time to construction of commercial buildings, have been operating in Big Spring since the war.

At the same time approximately a dozen builders who specialize in

residential work have figured in the construction picture here.

A majority of the city's most modern business buildings and homes have been constructed by local contractors.

Among the contractors now operating in the city who specialize in constructing commercial buildings are Suggs Construction Co., Jones Construction Co., Baker Wil-

liam, H. H. Rutherford and Louis Thompson, Bulthoff and Thompson also contract residential work.

Among others who contract general building work, including residential, are F. H. Talbot, Omar Jones, J. J. McClanahan and Sons, W. A. McCall, L. C. Yater, E. H. Hall, P. M. Bradley, Jack Wilson, Earl Wilson, W. A. Bonner, E. H. Jossey, Ray S. Parker, Clarence Smith, John W. Ray, James S. Nabors, Earl Parrish, Hugh Bostick.

Building Materials From Outside Points

Most of the building materials used in construction work in Howard county comes from outside sources. It is estimated that the average cost of these materials have increased almost two and a half times since 1940.

In 1948 the costs for industrial buildings ranged from \$5 to \$9.50 per square foot. Commercial buildings cost from \$5 to \$10 per square foot and residential buildings were constructed at costs of \$6 to \$10.

Our First Year In The Big Spring Story

Cactus Paint Manufacturing Company

SEEN IN FULL SCALE PRODUCTION IN THE MANUFACTURE OF PAINTS FOR THE PAST YEAR

The Cactus Paint Manufacturing Company Specializes In The Manufacture Of White Paint And Industrial Finishes

Cactus White Paints are pigmented with Titanium dioxide which absolutely resists oil field gases, industrial fumes, ultraviolet light and sunlight. This keeps paints from turning black from oil field gases or yellowing with age.

Wholesale quantities of 25 gallons or more can be purchased at the factory located immediately west of the Commercial Airlines' Ticket office on West Highway 80.

WHOLESALE
HOUSE PAINT
3.45 Gallon

RETAIL
HOUSE PAINT
4.45 Gallon

THE CACTUS PAINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY IS OWNED AND OPERATED ENTIRELY BY BIG SPRING CITIZENS

Our Part In Big Spring's ...

1849

Century
of
Progress

1949

Supplying The Finest Building Materials For 30 Years To A Progressive City

Higginbotham - Bartlett Co.

GOOD LUMBER

300 E. 2nd.

L. W. Croft, Mgr.

Phone 388

- WASHED SAND AND GRAVEL
- READY-MIXED CONCRETE
- HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE

We are proud of the role we have played in building Big Spring . . . by supplying quality building materials we have helped lay the foundation of homes and businesses, helped pave the streets, lay the sidewalks and rendered other invaluable aids to a growing and progressive city.

We've Had A Hand In
Building
Big Spring

The BIG SPRING STORY

1849

1949

We are celebrating the 100th year of progress in Big Spring. We are turning back to the days of horses, buggies, and long dresses. We congratulate the people of Big Spring upon this momentous occasion and place before them some facts to remember and to think about in their future plans on building.

CHECK THESE ADVANTAGES AND SAVINGS

- Our equipment and plant produce concrete to meet all specifications, City, State and Federal.
 - You can buy as little as 1/4 cubic yard and get the same high quality.
 - No need for expensive and unnecessary topping, if you use the concrete we recommend.
 - We design our mixes to take care of shrinkage and waste.
 - You can pour our concrete at any rate of speed that you may wish, depending upon your pour.
 - We mix according to measurements and therefore you get no guesswork in the durability of your concrete.

READY-MIXED CONCRETE

for

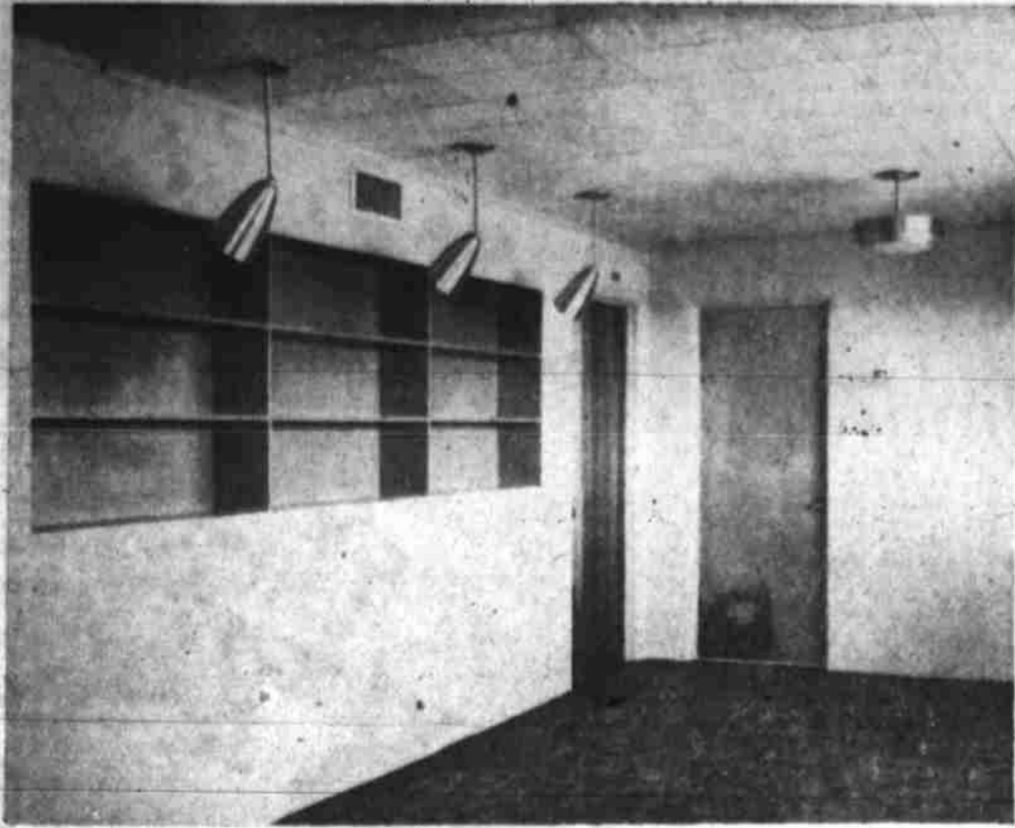
- Uniform strength
 - No waste or muss
 - No ugly sand pile to mar the beauty of your lawn
- There is no job too small or too large for ready-mixed concrete. We save you money because there is no waste.

**WEST TEXAS SAND
AND
GRAVEL CO.**

PHONE 3063

BIG SPRING

OTIS GRAFA — OWNERS — OTIS GRAFA, Jr.



MODERN ILLUMINATION—Great changes have been wrought since the pioneer days when candles and dim kerosene lamps furnished artificial illumination. Today the trend is toward indirect lighting—light reflected from the source to light walls and diffused over the room area as above. Fluorescent and neon lights are gaining favor by leaps and bounds because of mellow light and economy of power consumption. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

Variety Noted In Materials Used In Local Homes

Examples of many types of construction may be found in Big Spring homes and businesses. In the commercial field, preponderance of permanent structures is in brick or brick veneer. Several buildings are of rock masonry, and some of sandstone. Use of tile has increased, both clay and concrete. Some concerns are housed in galvanized iron structures on wood frame. A few have sheet metal on metal frame. One novel structure has walls and roof each poured as separate slabs. Many are frame with stucco exterior. Frame construction claims the vast majority of homes. Ranking next is brick and more particularly brick veneer. Concrete and clay tile, plastered exterior and interior, have been employed. At least one home was poured as a solid concrete unit. Adobe homes are in use as separated sections, and bituadobe (asphaltic) has been used.

Some homes are prefabricated of plywood; some of heavier lumber. The latest is a prefabricated metal with fused enamel inside and out. Rock and rock veneer homes are not uncommon. Stucco has gained in popularity during the past score of years. In underprivileged areas, some homes are constructed of galvanized iron and sheet metal.



STATELY HOMES—Big Spring residences present a pleasing change of pace. While preponderance of newer homes are in the more moderate ranges, many are stately without being ostentatious. Above, a modification of the colonial design is accentuated by nesting on a terrace spread before rugged hills. Below, trim border plants lend dignity to lines of home blending architectural flavors. (Jack M. Haynes Photos)

Vet Hospital Biggest Job

Based on actual contracts, the Veterans Administration hospital, now nearing completion, ranks as the biggest single construction job ever undertaken in Big Spring.

There is a question, however, that the huge hospital holds first place in actual expenditures. That distinction may go to the Big Spring Bombardier School. The announcement in 1942 of the field said it would entail an expense in excess of \$5 million. The original plan was enlarged substantially. In addition, a big volume of extension and repair was effected to the airport. The job was a war-time undertaking, was on a cost-plus basis, and no actual figures have ever been released.

Contract for the Veterans Administration hospital was in the amount of \$5,642,650. It involved a six-story main general medical and surgical hospital building with 250-bed capacity, attendants quarters, power house, garage and warehouse, nurses quarters, manager's home, supervisory quarters and a quarter-of-million gallon elevated water storage. Considerable paving and landscaping also was included. The job, when complete, will have required approximately two years.

Certainly, the various jobs of Cosden, under its original, reorganized and present management rank as major construction programs. Estimates on the original program for the refinery were around a million dollars. At that time the pipeline system was pegged at half a million. Cosden remodeled in 1924, spent \$800,000 in improvements in 1938, and this year has underway a major improvement in its fluid catalytic cracking unit.

Similarly, the Texas & Pacific Railway company has contributed some of the leading construction work here. The largest was the shops and yard alteration program undertaken following an announcement here Aug. 13, 1929. Total cost was around one million dollars with about \$700,000 of the amount in equipment. Buildings included a 23-stall roundhouse 609 feet in length; a five-car building for car repairs, machine and blacksmith shops; a big storehouse, power house, boiler house, and numbers of smaller auxiliary buildings. When the shops were reopened

Sept. 22, 1930, a 100-foot turn table was in place. Something like 150,000 yards of dirt had been moved in changing to the new location for the shops and for rearranging the yards.

The Big Spring State Hospital project involved upwards of a million dollars in 1938. Actual contract for the administration hospital, psychopathic hospital, wards power and auxiliary buildings was \$817,000. Subsequently, the attendants' quarters were enlarged. Ground was broken from the original project on May 13, 1938 and the hospital was occupied the following spring.

Building contract for the Settles hotel in 1929 was for \$550,000. When occupied Oct. 1, 1930, equipment and furnishings had run the total in the neighborhood of three-quarters of a million dollars.

Cost of the Petroleum building was listed Oct. 28, 1929 when complete at \$190,000 for the six-story office structure. The city hall, built at the depths of the depression, cost \$142,000 for the building. Many consider this one of the biggest building bargains ever had here. In the early oil boom days the Texas Electric Service company had a \$300,000 improvement program and Southwestern Bell a \$200,000 expansion and building project. Cost of the Crawford hotel

was not listed officially, but enlarged from the original five to seven stories, it probably exceeded \$300,000. A proposed major annex was stopped short at one story after the market crash in 1929. While not a construction project in the conventional sense of the word the city's lake job, let for contract on Dec. 24, 1938, was barely under \$500,000, including filtration plant, pipelines, distribution lines, reservoirs, etc.



UNIT HOUSING DEVELOPMENT—To meet the mass demands for new housing, several projects have been executed to build up solid areas with new, economical individual home units. Houses above are typical. Largest single project was the Washington Terrace program in 1949. More persistent, however, have been the several unit developments under direction of Louis Thompson, who holds the distinction of having built more homes than any other Big Spring individual in the past decade. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

Neon Spectacle Would Have Made Fairyland For Past Generations

Pioneers would blink their eyes at the fairyland of lights if they suddenly stepped from 70 years ago into the present Big Spring business district.

The magic is neon sign. Once a novelty scarcely more than a score of years ago, neons have blossomed into a substantial business. Two local firms alone estimate volume at \$35,500 per annum.

Considering that the vari-colored illuminated signs did not get into stride until after the Settles hotel erected a big one on its east in 1930, the growth is little less than phenomenal.

Before advent of neon signs, most night advertising here was done by spotting incandescent lights on painted signs. In the mid-twenties, novelty was added

by projecting slides on a big screen downtown. Later, figures and letters were bordered by a welter of conventional lights. The mechanical process of flashing lights on and off appeared.

About this time the neon, then a bluish mercury color given to sputtering and flickering, put in its appearance. Then the yellow was adapted next the red—and the neon was off. Sign-makers took a tip from the incandescent flashers and accomplished all manner of tricks to simulate motion. As a result the neon has become a virtual must.

Two companies in Big Spring serve neon needs. Sander & Land Neon Sign company has offices in

Big Spring and Lamesa. From the Big Spring unit, it serves Stanton, Garden City and Snyder. The unit opened here on Oct. 20, 1948.

Flo-Lite Neon Sign company, owned by Alvin Vieregge, was opened in 1938 and continued until 1942. At that time it was known as the Fix-It and Texas Sign company. War intervened and the present business was opened in March of 1947. The company services and installs signs in a wide area surrounding Big Spring.

Neither firm has yet entered the home lighting field extensively. A few dressing tables have been specially lighted as custom jobs. Many observers believe that the neon may find opportunities in residential illumination almost equal to those in the commercial field.

10 Big Spring (Texas) Herald, Sunday, October 2, 1949



1849



1949
With Central Heating
It's Always Spring!

There's a vast difference in the modern, well-heated homes of 1949 and the ill-constructed, badly heated houses of 160 years ago . . . homes that devoted space to fire places and wood heaters and the resultant job of gathering firewood for the winter. But with modern central heating units that we feature, your home is always spring-like inside, regardless of the weather outside. Ask us for details.

Williams Sheet Metal Works

W. C. WILLIAMS, Owner

201 Benton

Phone 2231

1849

A Chapter In
"THE BIG SPRING STORY"

D&H Electric Company is proud of its part in building Big Spring; bringing the convenience of electricity into the homes and businesses of Big Spring.

It has been a privilege to do business in Big Spring for the last 22 years.

WELCOME
CENTENNIAL VISITORS!

D & H
ELECTRIC COMPANY

215 Runnels Big Spring

1949



KITCHEN COMFORT—One of the most startling changes in housekeeping, as between pioneer times and modern days, has taken place in the kitchen. The modern kitchen, although compact, is well arranged for convenience. Cabinet and drawer space abound to a degree never dreamed of even at the turn of the century. Finish is light, easy to clean. The drain board is of stainless and burnless material. The stove, to be at left, has a vent above. The mechanical refrigerator will be at right. Contrast this to the days when materials were stacked in make-shift shelves, or packed into a store-bought cabinet, when the mostly too-hot or too-cold wood range was used; and there was little or no refrigeration. No one then thought kitchens were meant to be anything but drab workshops. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

CONTRAST OF CENTURY

Has Mode Of Living Changed? Consider The Home Appliances

When it's basic home appliances you're considering, the "good old days" didn't furnish much bragging material. Most of the things which today's housewife considers necessary were unheard of among the early day housewives.

When great-grandmother got ready to do that "Blue Monday" wash, she didn't toss the clothing into a machine and forget them. She had to heat water on the stove and probably make her own soap. Hot and cold running water didn't come as part of the household furnishing. Her washing machine for a number of years was composed of a scrub board, wash tub and plenty of "elbow grease." Under those conditions most modern housewives would give up the whole idea of housekeeping.

With her automatic washer, the modern housewife fills the machine with water. It takes about three minutes to fill the tub for a full load. She adds soap, places soiled clothes into the washer while the tub fills with water. She simply dials the length of time she wants the clothes to be washed—just as

she would dial a radio, which grandmother didn't have. Most dials can be set for a one to 12 minute washing. She walks away, goes about her household business, reads a magazine, amuses herself. The washer automatically "ashes her clothes, rinses them thoroughly, spins them damp-dry and shuts itself off.

Most women would be completely lost without their water heater. Early day housewives would have been thrilled over the very idea of such a marvel. Water for household chores had to be heated on stoves or over the open fire in the then familiar black wash pots. Today's heaters are economy-styled in models to meet the needs of families of all sizes—for requirements both large and small. They permit maintaining a tankful of hot water for only a few cents a day. They require no work or care after the installation. There's no need to turn them on or off-up or down. Yesterday's matron had to know more about cooking than the following of a recipe. Her stove had no automatic heat control and did

little to promote better cooking. Today's modern stove is better looking, too. Most brands have a gleaming white porcelain-enamelled exterior. The modern woman doesn't even have to strike a match. Her electric or gas stove goes into operation at the turning of a knob or switch. There is plenty of top cooking surface. Vents in the background turn oven vapors harmlessly aside; keeps walls clean. Ovens and broilers provide methods of various types of cooking. Storage compartments keep dry cereals crisp and fresh, store cooking utensils.

Another advantage of the 1949's is the modern refrigerator. The day of trying to keep foods by putting them in the coolest available space is gone. Housewives of 1949 have the pleasure of having the right place for every kind of food. Right in their own kitchen. Special trays freeze ice cubes fast and hard. There's plenty of storage for keeping fresh fruits and leafy vegetables at the peak of freshness. Refrigerators can be purchased in many styles and makes

ANTIQUUE TO MODERN

Furniture Styles Change Swiftly

Great-grandmother would have probably been highly pleased to begin housekeeping in a home furnished with modern furniture. Today, her granddaughter either goes to one extreme or the other. She is either furnishing her home in the latest styles or searching for antiques.

About the time the big spring was discovered, American furniture was under the influence of the French. Furniture became heavier, more solid, but the American interpretation of the classic revival abroad was simpler and more livable. Much of the elaborate carving was deleted.

Mahogany was the dominant wood. Coarse carving, often gilded, with eagle heads and cornucopias as favorite motifs were in use. Inward curving front legs, graceful arm rests supported by an "S" curved post were characteristic. Beds were of gondola, sleigh, or four-poster type. Rectangular mirrors with heavily carved frames were available. Some of the old timers still have such mirrors. Chinese and French scenic wallpapers were popular, as were rich fabrics and strong colors and voluminous window draperies.

Floors were covered with plain, solid-color carpet, two-tone designs or carved carpeting in strong colors.

Tradition has it, that in the early days, the parlor was the most formally decorated room in the house and was used only for weddings and funerals. It also had its day when fancy company came calling.

The western country has always followed the rest of America along the path of furniture designs. But popular in this section also are the practical ranch-styles.

Furniture dealers assert that designs in furniture change almost as rapidly today as the styles of clothing. But contemporary style remains an expression of the modern world—informal, comfortable and efficient.

One school of contemporary design is the Romantic school which attempts to interpret historical styles in terms of present-day life. The Functional school is a movement toward pure functionalism and over-simplification.

Individual pieces are subordinated for unified effect. An air of spaciousness is achieved by lowness of pieces. Use is the major consideration. Emphasis is on form not details and decoration. Natural

Architectural Offices Have Thrived Here

Construction work in Big Spring during the past two decades has been enough to make the city an attractive spot for architects from time to time.

Until now recently most architects made their headquarters in the larger cities, a natural circumstance since most construction work that required their services occurred there. In those days, few cities of Big Spring's size had resident architects.

Carpenters or contractors themselves could turn out a set of plans that would suffice for most buildings that were constructed in the smaller cities and towns, and when big projects happened along, metropolitan architects made their services available in the outlying regions.

Big Spring has served as headquarters for several registered architects during the past 20 years. However, W. T. Strange practiced that profession here for several years in the early 30's. He also served as chamber of commerce manager here until 1936 when he moved to Lubbock. He now lives in Los Angeles, Calif.

Another registered architect who practiced here was John Hall Brown. He left here during the war and is now located at Sherman.

Probably the most successful firm of its kind ever to function here, however, is the present architect-engineer establishment operated by Olen L. Puckett and W. A. French, Jr.

Puckett, one of the founders, came here on Jan. 1, 1946 and opened an office in the Petroleum building. His partner was Warren Centre, who helped Puckett set up the office here and then moved or left a few months later. French then joined Puckett as a partner.

In less than four years the firm has twice expanded its facilities and its staff. The firm now occupies four times as much space in the Petroleum building as it required when it opened in 1946, and its services have been in demand by builders for a radius of 100 miles.

25 Years Of Service **1924 TO 1949**



A CENTURY OF PROGRESS

We have helped in the building of Big Spring and West Texas for 25 years and we are always ready to serve in promoting this vast area by supplying the best quality lumber, building and insulating materials in construction or remodeling your home or business.

PLANNING NOW TO BUILD OR REPAIR?

We're fully stocked with lumber and building supplies... ready for immediate delivery. Our lumber stocks are properly aged to eliminate warping. We carry only highest quality supplies, reasonably priced. If you're planning now to build or repair, call us to help determine your needs. No obligations.



● Our Silver Anniversary In Big Spring ●

Rockwell Brothers & Co.

LUMBERMEN

300 W. 2nd R. RICHARDSON, Mgr. Phone 57



THE L. M. BROOKS APPLIANCE STORE HEADQUARTERS FOR

- Servel Refrigerators
- Magic Chef Ranges
- All Sunbeam Appliances
- Coleman Floor Furnaces
- Payne Floor Furnaces
- Water Heaters
- Virginia House Dinette Suites
- Gray Bar Electric Sewing Machines
- All For Natural or Butane Gas

L. M. Brooks Appliance Co.

112-114 W. SECOND

L. M. BROOKS, OWNER

PHONE 1683

It's BIG SPRING'S Centennial CELEBRATION

Quality in any product is an important thing to look for, but more important is the reputation, integrity, and honesty of the merchants who sell the product. The L. M. Brooks Appliance Co. has enjoyed the confidence of their customers, and never has this confidence been betrayed.

We are proud of the reputation we have built in Big Spring, proud that through wartime shortages we never sacrificed quality to make a profit, never neglected the old customers for the new. We have based our business on service to the public and we feel that a business so founded will continue to serve for years to come. Please feel free to call on us any time we can be of service to you.



**GENERAL
ELECTRIC**

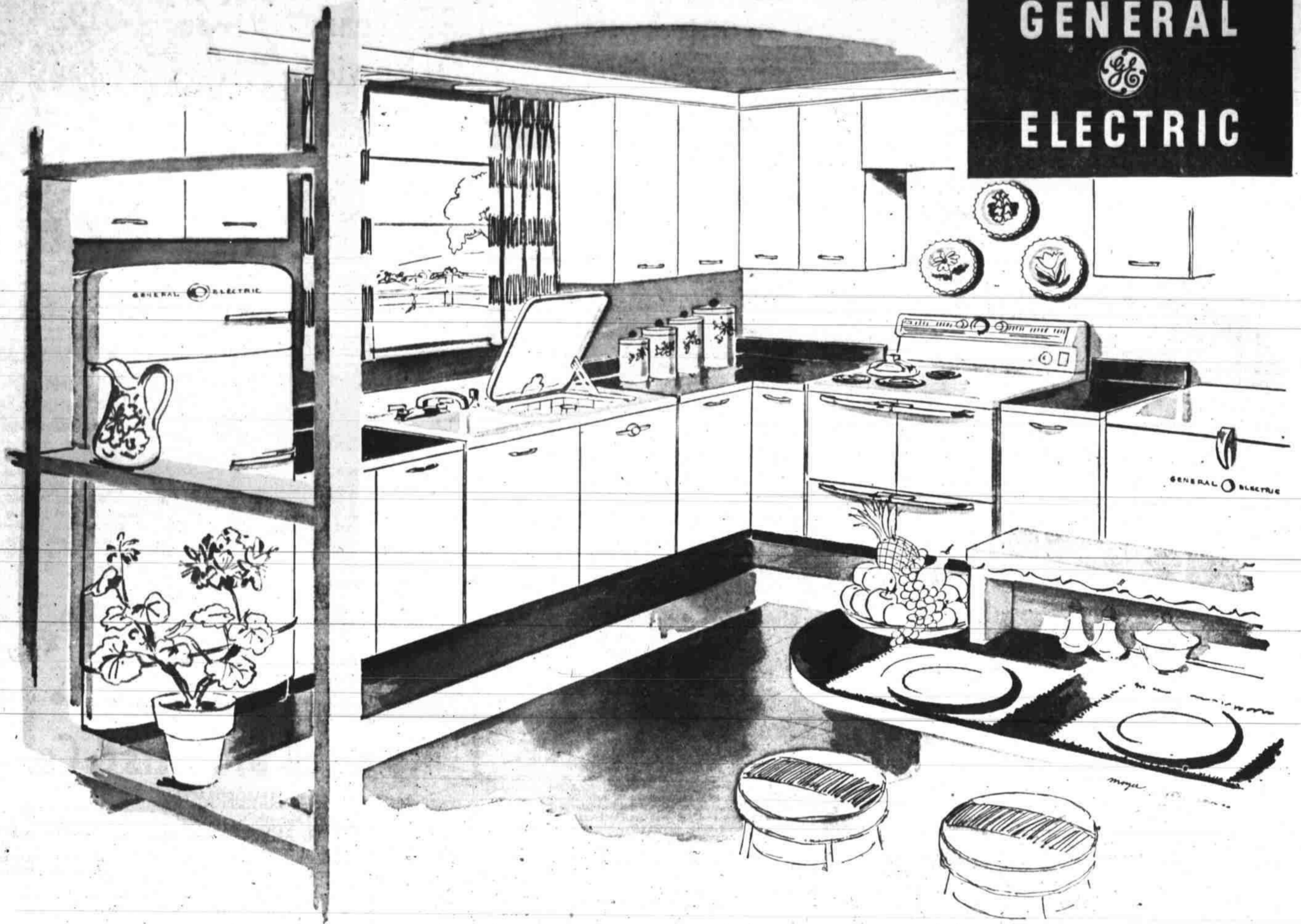


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SANGER BROS., DALLAS

FREEDOM--Unlimited

HILBURN'S AND GENERAL-ELECTRIC SHOW YOU HOW TO LIVE A LIFE OF EASE



Freedom from work! Freedom from long hours in the kitchen! A wonderful new kind of freedom is yours when you have this beautiful G-E kitchen. It launders your clothes automatically while you attend a matinee. It washes and does your dishes while you entertain your guest. It cooks a family meal while you spend an afternoon at the club. It brings all the advantages of a complete meat and vegetable market right into your own kitchen with a spacious G-E freezer. It disposes of your garbage automatically down the drain in a matter of seconds. You can turn your kitchen into one of the most beautiful and exciting rooms in your home! — it performs tiring, time-consuming tasks with the flip of a switch. Yes, "Push Button" living is here, — developed to perfection by G-E! Most important, this modern miracle is within reach of average incomes, thanks to Hilburn's 10% down, Small Monthly Payment Plan.

G-E REFRIGERATOR-Home Freezer Combination. Each compartment has its own door, own temperature control. 8.2 Cu. Ft. Right-Hand Door . . . \$399.75
G-E dishwasher and Sink Combination with acid-resistant porcelain enameled sink, and fully automatic dishwasher. . . . \$339.95

G-E Garbage Disposal, extra \$124.95
G-E Automatic Range, the Stratoliner with push-button control. Built-in pressure cooker, 3 ovens in 1, lift-thrift cooker, minute timer and convenient oven timer \$369.95

G-E Home Freezer is equipped with 4 wire storage baskets, large storage space below the baskets, an interior light, counterbalanced lid. 8 cubic foot model \$319.00

**GENERAL
ELECTRIC**

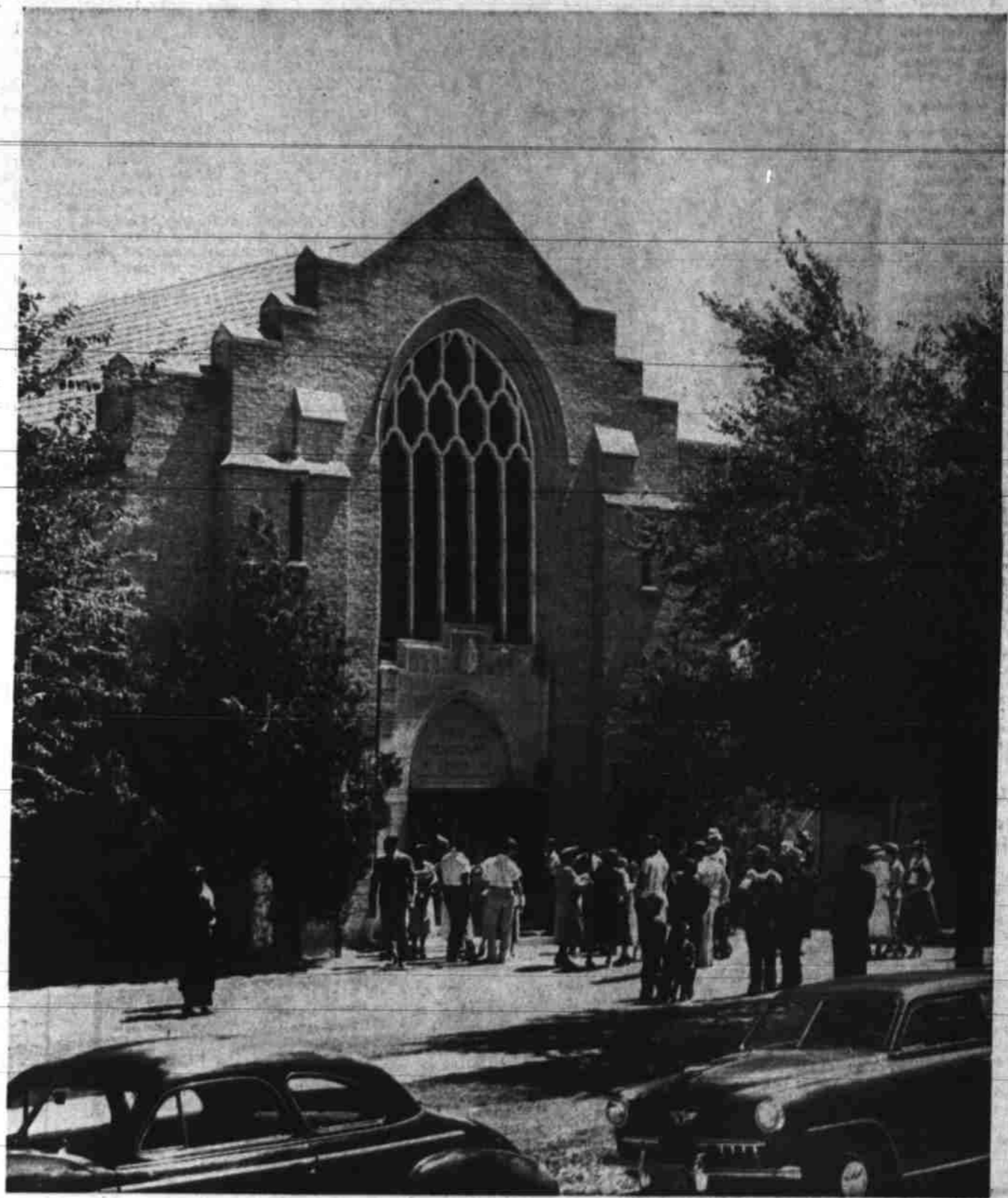
Hilburn Appliance Company
AUTHORIZED
GENERAL ELECTRIC
DEALER

304 GREGG

PHONE 448

1949
BIG SPRING
STORY 1949

Churches and Institutions In The



Preachers Had Hard Row To Hoe, But They Hoed It

We had camp meetings every summer out east of town under a big brush arbor and everybody in Big Spring went. It wasn't fitten if you didn't. It used to make some of the young folks who wanted to take their supper over to Signal Mountain on a moonlight night mad as thunder because their folks wouldn't let them go due to the fact a revival was in progress . . . Since the three churches managed to keep one going on nearly all summer, the young folks didn't have a chance, but probably this very fact kept them out of a lot of trouble.

People came from way up on the prairie to our camp meetings and cow outfits, sometimes rode in. When we had all-day-meetings-and-dinner-on-the-ground and camp meetings we would have a big picnic spread and all the women in town would try to outdo each other with what they had cooked up. Some of those church women sure could cook. Sometimes we would barbecue a calf and that certainly was good eating.

Preaching at these camp meetings would hit a pitch of emotionalism and fervor which was probably

very good for our citizens, especially the ones that lived on lonely mesas all year and just kept penning their emotions up. They could really let them out in a camp meeting in the singing, and the praying and the amen corner. Sometimes we would have a visiting parson who was specially trained for soul-snatching, and he would get set worked up that he would practically froth at the mouth, lose his voice and get hoarse from shouting and throw things.

We liked our regular preachers better than we did the special revival snorters, although these last did give us something to talk about, and if they were young and good-looking, the girls got quite a ripple out of them.

Mild as our preachers had to make themselves, they really had guts. I knew one preacher who heard that a man had passed a remark about him that he didn't care for in an eating house. The preacher cornered . . . the big burly beef of a man. (He) just wilted down and the preacher gave him a paper to sign and he signed it.

I remember one parson we had who was mightily looked down on by his congregation for a little

thing that happened. One of the few Negroes in our town got terribly sick and there wasn't anybody to take care of him, so the parson went down to this Negro's hovel and sat up with him day and night and paid for all his medicine until the Negro passed on.

Preachers, then as now, visited the sick and helped the needy, and never could keep any of the measly little salary they got paid for giving it to somebody worse off than they were . . . Most of them . . . never did have a horse. The livery stable usually lent the preacher a horse and buggy or a horse to ride, and no place was too far away and dangerous to get to and no man was too humble or too depraved for the preacher to ignore if he was sick or in trouble.

The preachers had a kind of hard row to hoe in Big Spring, because it looked like the really interesting people was the kind that hung out in the saloon and not the church, and the persons—flocks of straight-faced, God-fearing folks always looked like they was weaned on a pickle and tried to make the preacher look the same way . . . Nobody paid

them any mind until they got in trouble, but if they got sick or looked like they were going to die, they started scraping around to find a preacher. But the ministers of that time had their own compensations. They had a well-developed picture of heaven . . . Some of the greatest men of the Old West were the circuit riders who carried the gospel in their saddlebags and rode off into the remotest and most isolated prairie fastnesses to check up on the salvation of the human being who lived out there amid the sandstorms and brush, to marry them, to christen their babies, to comfort the sick and the dying . . . They took the medicine of Faith they preached.

I don't know how some of our preachers that had eight or nine children made out . . . but preachers apparently believe that the Lord will provide and sure enough I never heard of any of them or their families who died of cold or starvation.

From "Big Spring—the Casual Biography of a Prairie Town," by Shine Phillips; special permission Prentice-Hall, publishers. (Sketch by Sue Haynes; modern photo above by Jack M. Haynes).

City Has Gained Distinction Through Medical Facilities

"Medical center" has been added to the Big Spring slogan, and not without due cause. Its private facilities alone have earned Big Spring that distinction. A state and federal hospital have outlasted it beyond dispute. Big Spring has four private hospitals, modern, well equipped, well-staffed. On the basis of an estimated 20,000 population they provide eight beds per 1000 for the city. This is far above the minimum of 4% recommended by medical authorities. The big drawing area, however, makes this figure seem a little rosier than it is.

That the public is being served is reflected in the number of admissions over a year's period. These total 7,866 for the four hospitals. This means that approximately 22 persons were entering hospitals each day of the year. If this figure seems impressive, it pales beside the out-patient total of the clinical facilities of the city. The annual figure on the number of patients seen by doctors, but not hospitalized, stood at 155,369 for the past year.

How has such a record been possible? The answer lies in staff and facilities. Big Spring has 28 physicians. Two are retired and one is in semi-retirement. Of the remaining 25, all are associated with or have patient privileges with hospitals. Twenty-one have direct connections.

But this is but the beginning of the staff picture. The hospitals have a total of 42 registered nurses, backed by 62 practical nurses or nurses' aides. Technicians, handling laboratory, X-ray and other specialized equipment, number 10; the administrative total is 20; and auxiliary employees in all other fields total 46. This gives a total of 68 other than nurses and doctors. Total staff is slightly above 200.

Hospitals in Big Spring have 152 patient rooms and a rated 161-bed capacity. This does not include 42 bassinets in their nurseries. For every patient room, however, the approximate of another room is required for efficient operations. These include doctors' offices, libraries, treatment rooms, laboratories, surgical, labor and delivery rooms, kitchens, storage, closets, power production and control, air conditioning, reception, business and other auxiliary offices.

Replacement value of the four hospitals is somewhere in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. Their impact on community economy is reflected by an annual payroll, excluding the professional staff, of about \$325,000.

Equipment to be found in hospitals and clinics in Big Spring approaches if not equals that to be found in the larger hospitals of the nation. Facilities are available for X-ray, radium, physiotherapy and the vast majority of modern therapies. Intricate instruments in skilled hands make possible delicate surgery. Specialties have extended the possibilities of

diagnosis as well as prognosis. Possibly half of the physicians here engage in a general practice, but some of these have specializations. Five devote talents to treatment of ear, eye, nose and throat ailments. Two specialize in gynecology or the infirmities peculiar to women. Five are pediatricians, intensifying efforts toward treatment of youngsters. Five devote a good portion of their time to surgery. Four concentrate on internal

medicine (and cardiac involvements). There is one urologist, and while several deal with obstetrical cases, three are dedicated to this as a special field. Thus, the personnel and facilities explain why patients from Sterling City and Big Lake on the south to Lamessa and Tihoka on the north, Pecos and Hobbs, N. M., on the west and Snyder and Roscoe on the east have recognized Big Spring as a major medical center in West Texas.



HISTORIC CHURCH—Perhaps the church which has stood most nearly in its original state in Big Spring is the St. Thomas Catholic. Located on North Main street, its bells still call worshippers to service. The congregation here has been active since the mid-eighties. The Rev. Theo Francis, pastor, has served it longer than any other priest in its long history. (Jack M. Haynes Photo.)

Buildings Are Free Of Debt In A Year

With only a year's history to its credit, the Park Methodist church, located on the West side of town, boasts a church and parsonage valued at \$35,900, completely debt-free.

Park Methodists credit their beginning to a Sunday School survey conducted by representatives from the First Methodist church in June, 1945. First Sunday school sessions were held in the American Business Club house and within a month, speakers were being presented at an 11 a. m. worship service each Sunday. Thirteen members were present for that first Sunday school session.

L. Edwin Wade was the first worship speaker, Henry D. Norris, now of Sweetwater, served as speaker for some two years. Rupert Ricker also filled the pulpit on several occasions.

Mrs. W. D. McDonald, Henry D. Norris, L. Edwin Wade, Mrs. G. C. Graves, Mrs. Gould Winn, Mrs. W. A. Laswell and Mrs. B. E. Winterrowd were the first Methodists who served the church from the beginning. Later they were joined by Mrs. H. N. Robinson, Mrs. R. A. Eubank and Mrs. Joe Faucett, pianist.

Park Methodist was accepted as a member of the Northwest Texas Methodist Conference in June, 1948. It was dedicated during the past summer.

Charter members of the church include: Mrs. Joe Darton, Beesie Jo and Alice Mae, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Myrick and children, Mrs. Gould Winn, Mrs. Lawson and Mrs. Dora Moore.

The Rev. I. A. Smith, first and present pastor, came to Big Spring in June, 1948. He preached at the regular services until August when he organized the church. Coming to Big Spring from Stanton, he has served for some 38 years in pastorates which include Lamessa, Snyder, Post, Crockett, Quanah, Slaton, Floydada, Wellington and Seymour.

Mrs. Abbie Anderson is president of the Woman's Society of Christian Service which has some 18 members. She is also Sunday School superintendent. J. W. Anderson is chairman of the board of stewards.

Eight-Person Gathering In 1912 Led To Local Church Of Christ

In August, 1912, eight Big Springers gathered together for a worshipful observance of the Lord's Day. They were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shazman, Bessie Shazman, and Mrs. Sam Bacon, a Mrs. Shanks, a Mrs. Gulley, and a Mrs. Goodman. The first meeting of this group, which received additions, from time to time, was the beginning of the local Church of Christ.

For the first five years of its existence the congregation met for worship on each Lord's Day afternoon in the building of the Cumberland Presbyterian church on the corner of Third and Goliad streets. When this property was sold to a Baptist congregation, the church procured the district court room for a place for meeting where its members continued to assemble for about six years.

In 1924, a location was secured at 207 West Fourth street where a tabernacle was constructed for a place of worship. But by 1928, the church had so increased in membership that it became evident that the place of worship was becoming inadequate. Big Spring was in the midst of a boom and

property values down town were increasing. The congregation came to the conclusion that the wise thing to do was to sell their property and purchase lots on the corner of 14th and Main. On this site, a brick structure was erected at a cost of about \$15,000 and was occupied in March, 1929. In 1936, the church had outgrown its building and an addition, 12 by 14 feet, was made which gave a seating capacity for 375, as well as the addition of two Sunday school rooms.

Today, two services are held each Sunday to accommodate the increasing crowds. The congregation is working toward the completion of a new building which will seat 800 persons. Modern and up-to-date, the building will cost approximately \$75,000. The present structure will be used for class room space. Present membership of the church is about 600 and the average attendance is 500.

The late J. B. Harvey and S. R. Ribbles, now of Coahoma, held the first gospel meetings conducted by the local church. Both rode into

Several 25-Year Members On Roster Of Assembly Of God

A Rev. Glasscock of Stamford, was the first minister to preach an Assembly of God revival in Big Spring. An outgrowth of this revival, the present Assembly of God congregation was organized in July, 1924.

Twenty-five year members of the church include Mrs. D. W. Stutes and Mrs. Ellen Copeland, C. M. Wilkerson, Mr. and Mrs. Price Stroud and Unis Howard have been active members for 15 years.

The Rev. W. D. Hall was the first pastor of the local church and later he returned as the third pastor. He directed the building of the first church structure on the present location of the west side Church of God. Watson Harris was the next pastor.

In 1938, during the pastorate of H. M. Sheets, the church at Foran consolidated with the Big Spring church. The church was moved to its present site in 1938.

church from 1944-46, directed the purchase of a Sunday school bus, the selling of the parsonage on Runnels and the purchase of the present one which is located next door to the church. During the ministry of E. R. Winters, 1946-48, paving around the church was completed.

C. H. Love, present pastor, came to Big Spring on June 9, 1948 from Olney. In 20 years of ministry, he has served churches in Quanah, Las Cruces, N. M., Paducah, Purple Hill near Childress, and Lubbock. He has also spent six years travelling in the interest of the Christ Ambassadors program. This time was spent in West Texas and New Mexico.

Mrs. Roland Howard is the president of the church's Women's Missionary Council. Deacons are C. M. Wilkerson, Price Stroud and Floyd Brock. L. C. Jaton is the Sunday School superintendent.

Community Chest Organized To Correlate Various Fund Drives

Immediately after World War II, Big Spring civic leaders set out to devise a plan to decrease the number of fund drives in the city.

The objective was not to curtail the operations of any worthwhile agency, but to avoid confusion for contributors and campaign workers alike.

The efforts led to a charter for the Big Spring Community Chest, which now is making plans for its third campaign for funds.

Actually, the campaign this year will be the fourth effort to subscribe funds for several agencies simultaneously, since a "community fund" organization was formed on a sort of experimental basis in 1948.

The first community fund budget embraced six agencies: the YMCA, Boy Scout, Girl Scouts, USO, China Relief and the Salvation Army. The quota in 1936 was \$22,000 and the campaign met with enough success to justify a Community Chest charter the following year.

Ira L. Thurman served as general chairman for the campaign

in 1946 and he became the first president of the Big Spring Community Chest when the charter was issued a year later.

In 1947, the first campaign for the official Chest organization, the budget for five participating agencies was \$36,000. G. H. Hayward and Dr. R. B. G. Cowper served as co-chairman of the big gifts division, while the special gifts division was headed by Lewis H. Price and K. H. McGibbon. Participating agencies were the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, YMCA, Salvation Army and Alcoholics Anonymous.

R. L. Tollett, present head of the Chest organization, became president in 1948 when the budget was pegged at \$37,000 for the same agencies that participated during the previous year. Lewis H. Price was elected vice-president, while C. S. Blomshield, headed the special gifts division for the 1948 drive, and R. B. Reeder was general campaign chairman.

The 1949 drive is expected to begin this month.

Trinity Baptist Church Moving Into New Home

This month, Big Spring's Trinity Baptist Church is scheduled to hold its final services at the present location. The present church structure has already been sold and it is hoped that the new church on 11th and Young will be ready for use within the month. The new property value is estimated at \$37,500. This total includes the present parsonage which will be moved to another location.

Organized in 1932 by the Rev. Horace Goodman, now an evangelist, the church held worship services in a business building on Austin street until a tabernacle was constructed at the present site. Pastors, who have served the congregation, are: A. Mr. Burnside Eugene Davis, Roland C. King, now of San Antonio, and W. E. Best, now of Houston. The present parsonage was built in 1941 under the leadership of King.

Marvin H. Clark, present pastor came to Big Spring in August, 1947, from Pecos. He has served churches in San Angelo, Coleman and Odessa. He received his educational training at Hardin-Simmons University.

Mt. Zion Church Started In 1942

Mount Zion Missionary Baptist church, an independent missionary Baptist church, was organized in Big Spring on August 11, 1942. Since its organization, the church has operated in three locations, a rented house in the West side of town, another house at 10th and Lancaster and the present lots on Northeast 10th which were purchased on July 22, 1946.

Charter members included: Elder and Mrs. W. W. Pettus, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Riddle, Elder and Mrs. Harry Robertson, Mrs. Willie Thames, Mrs. J. L. Tubbs, and Alpha Ford, first clerk. W. W. Pettus was named the first pastor.

Preceding the organization, mission services were preached here for a year by Elder W. W. Pettus and Elder Harry Robertson of the Knott Mount Joy Missionary Baptist church.

Others serving the church include Harry Robertson and E. G. Newcomer, present pastor. Newcomer has served charges in Knott and Hope in San Saba county.

Lloyd Connel took over the church's ministerial duties the last week of August. He came to Big Spring from Stamford and received his educational training at Abilene Christian College, Abilene. He has served churches in Douglas, Ariz., Clyde Baird, and Denver City.



100th Anniversary

from an humble beginning...

The Town of Big Spring has come a long way since it was first founded.

I am proud to have had a part in writing the Big Spring story for 29 years.

Jessie J. Morgan

INSURANCE REAL ESTATE
1041 1/2 E. Third Phone 1095



A Glance At The Big Spring Story

We look with pride back over the years of Big Spring's birth and growth. The struggles and privations of the early settlers have been rewarded with a city that is the center of industry in West Texas.

Serving Big Spring

McDaniel-Boullioun exists to render a service to the people of Big Spring... for we are funeral directors. In time of sorrow, put all the arrangements in our hands... choice of burial plot, newspaper notices, chapel, flowers, casket, in fact everything.

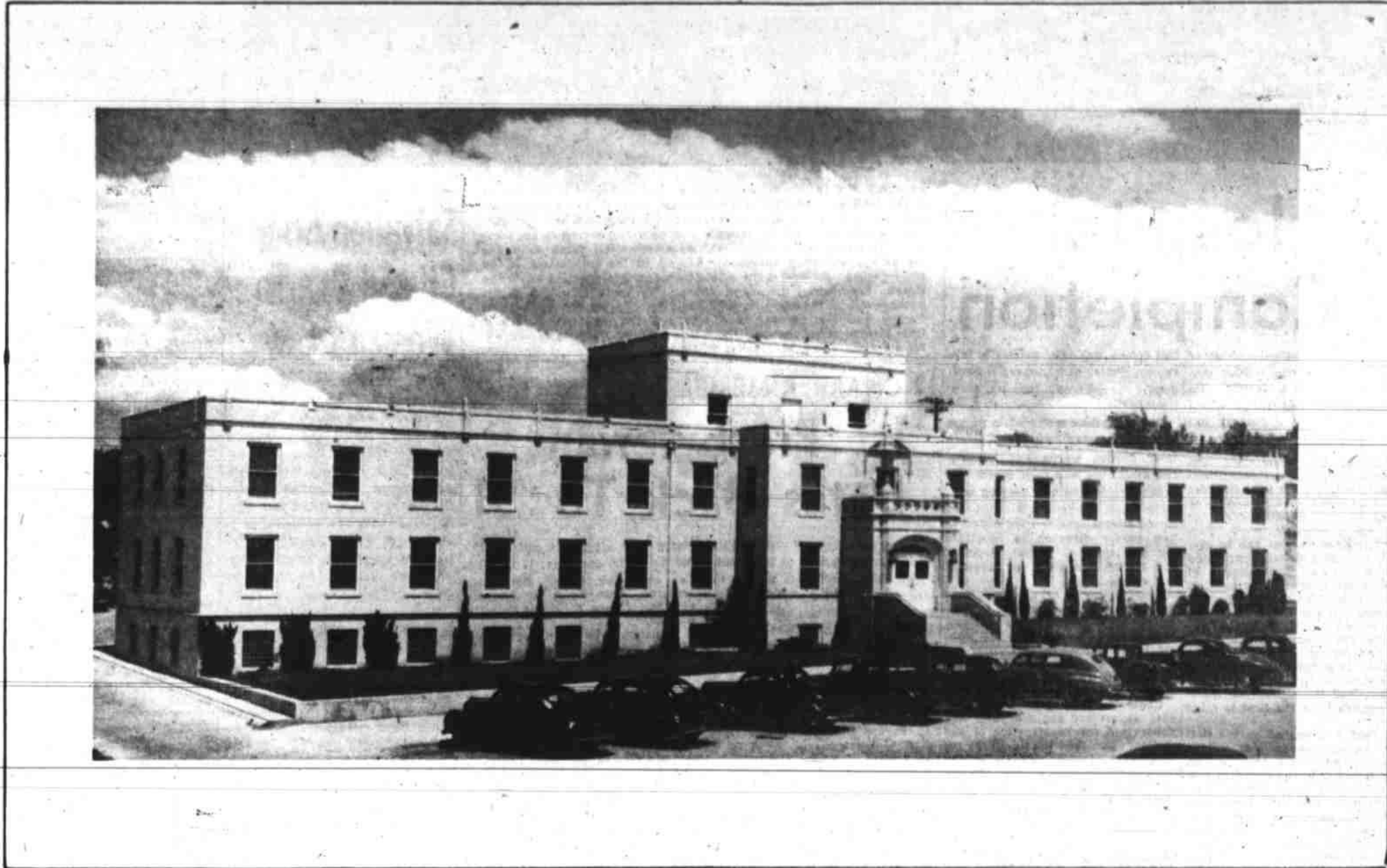
McDaniel — Boullioun
FUNERAL SERVICE — FUNERAL INSURANCE

Progress! That's The Ticket



... and that's what we stand for. The city of Big Spring has progressed rapidly. And with the growth of this great city we have constantly upheld the idea of service to you with the results shown in your patronizing of our store. Today, we are ready and willing to go on with you to a greater BIG SPRING! To a city and a future that will surpass anything and everything.

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500 Gregg Phone 3190



Welcome Visitors To Our

Centennial

Welcome visitors to Big Spring Centennial Celebration, October 2-8. You have come to the right place for West Texas hospitality in the old tradition. We are indeed proud of our City—"The Medical Center of West Texas"—and are full of praise for the fine, friendly Big Spring people.

So, on this 100th anniversary of the discovery of the "Big Spring" by Capt. Marcy, we pause to pay tribute to all those who have helped in the growth and development of our fine city.

Malone & Hogan Clinic-Hospital

Dr. P. W. Malone
Dr. J. M. Woodall
Dr. G. E. Peacock
Dr. J. M. McKinney
Dr. John H. Fish

811 MAIN
Big Spring, Texas

Dr. J. E. Hogan
Dr. V. E. Friedewald
Dr. E. V. Swift
Dr. G. F. Dillon
Dr. William H. Dean



Veterans Hospital Nearing Completion

Towering on the crest of the southern edge of Big Spring is the city's largest and most pretentious structure—a new six million dollar Veterans Administration hospital.

Now nearing completion and due for occupancy early in 1950, the general medical hospital will serve veterans primarily in the area between VA hospitals at Amarillo, Dallas, Legion and El Paso. Its rated capacity will be 257 beds—178 of them in 30 wards and the balance in 79 private rooms.

Approximately two years will have gone into construction of the \$5,640,536 plant. At its peak it had between 250 and 300 employees on the job and as late as September it had upwards of 200. Somewhere between 250 and 300 will be required to operate and maintain the hospital.

Most imposing unit of the plant is the main hospital building. This unit has six main floors, plus seventh and eighth floor areas devoted to elevator and machinery rooms. Approximate height is 100 feet. That also is the height of the 250,000 elevated steel storage tower at the rear of the 31 acre tract fronting on South Gregg and extending westward along the Park road. But the elevation of the tower is around 60 feet higher, making it the tallest structure in the city. The main building also contains a partial basement. Although it appears as one structure, the hospital is in reality five independent units.

Auxiliary structures include the attendants' quarters at the northwest corner of the tract. Immediately to the west is the power plant. Beyond it is the garage and shop building. Along the park road are the nurses' quarters, a duplex and the manager's home.

At the time of announcement the Veterans Administration said that it would be designed for doubling if the demand arose. Cost of equipment was pegged at around

\$125,000, but the original announcement called it a two million dollar project. Even a partial ratio of increase for equipment would push the total cost above six million.

Among the features are forced mechanical ventilation; air conditioning for surgical rooms; four channel radio system to each room with a selector switch and head phones for each patient except the receiving psychiatric ward. Portable telephone service can be provided, with long distance provided on a pay basis. Broadcasts of shows originating in the building may be channeled to every patient. The solarium also has a public address system.

There are two passenger elevators, two service and one auxiliary elevator. In addition there are four dumb waiters, two for special diet service, and the others for medical supplies from the first to other floors.

All food is prepared on the first floor. Ambulatory patients will be served in the second floor cafeteria, to which food is carried in special electrically heated units. Bedfast patients will be served from kitchens on each floor. There is an incinerator within the main hospital building. Electric power from Texas Electric lines is served through two 500-KVA and one 200 KVA transformers.

The basement will contain power, machine, ventilation, and telephone equipment rooms; incinerator, steam room and autopsy and embalming rooms.

The first floor will contain the auditorium, chapel, canteen, administrative section, post office, general storage and supply, main kitchen and food storage, attendants' cafeteria staff dining room, waiting room, and lobby; social service section, out-patient department, pharmacy, emergency station, and laundry.

The second floor will have the recreation area, library, visitors'

bed rooms, patients' cafeteria, laboratory, dental clinic, X-ray department, occupational therapy, electro-therapy.

The third floor will contain rooms and two nursing units; the fourth floor rooms, wards and nursing, two units; the fifth floor rooms, operating suite and one nursing unit; sixth floor, psychiatric unit for such patients received for observation before dispatch to hospitals for this type of illness. Seventh and eighth floors are for elevator and machinery.

Final approval of Big Spring as the site was announced July 9, 1945. Details were circulated in 1947 and contract was awarded to the Robert E. Kee Construction company on Jan. 8, 1948. Ground was broken on Feb. 1, 1948. Completion is slated in January of 1950.

Louie G. Bradley came here in 1947 as project engineer and has supervised the construction of the project for the U. S. Corps of Engineers. Cooper Brown served as superintendent of the job for McKee until September 1949 when Andrew Hansen succeeded him. Architect for the project was Wyatt C. Hedrick, Fort Worth.

RECORD PROJECT—Biggest single project on record in Big Spring is the Veterans Administration hospital, now 90 per cent toward completion. This \$6 million program is to provide 250 beds for general medical and surgical patients who have had armed forces services. This view is from the west. At extreme left, foreground, are the garage and shop buildings. Behind, at the smokestack is the power house. Beyond is the attendants' quarters, fronting on Gregg street. Dominating the scene, almost like South Mountain in the background, is the main hospital building. To the left of it is the nurses' quarters, garages, a duplex and the manager's quarters. Only structure not shown is the quarter million gallon elevated water storage. (Jack M. Haynes Photo.)

12 CHARTER MEMBERS 1st Presbyterian Dates Back To '91

The organization of the First Presbyterian church of Big Spring which was perfected under the leadership of the Rev. J. H. Zivley and Judge William Kennedy of Dallas dates back to November 11, 1891 when the town had just passed the first decade in its history. The charter members were James P. Carlyle, Mrs. Annie Carlyle, E. T. Weed, Mrs. John Ewing, Mrs. A. Bryant and children, Malcolm and Beulah, Captain F. M. Ross, Mrs. Lavina Ross and children, Frank, Wilbur and Clara Sue.

The Rev. Zivley acted as stated supply until 1899 when he became the first pastor. The first officers were James P. Carlyle, ruling elder, and Captain F. M. Ross, deacon. The woman's auxiliary was organized in 1897.

The first church building constructed on the corner of Fifth and Main streets was finished in July, 1895. The trustees were J. J. McDowell, Frank Wynn, M. F. Brewster, J. W. Shrive and J. E. Ewing. This building served the congregation until September, 1929. On July 23 of the same year the present Gothic structure was begun. It represents two units, an auditorium and an educational building, and was constructed at an outlay of \$70,000. The church has the first pipe organ installed in the city.

First services were held in the present church, which was com-

pleted with a primary gift of \$20,000 from Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Settles, on March 16, 1930. Dedication services were held on January 30, 1944. James E. Moore was the pastor.

Ministers who have served the church include: J. H. Zivley, O. G. Jones, W. H. Richardson, Sentelle, W. S. Baker, T. M. Stripling, John Stanley, L. O. Cunningham, F. S. Henderson, John C. Ramsey, J. W. Harrison, W. L. S. Shepherd, R. L. Owen, John C. Thorns, D. F. McConnell, O. L. Savage, James E. Moore and R. Gege Lloyd.

Lloyd came to Big Spring on September 1, 1946 from Crockett. He has also served the Calvert, Hempstead churches during his service here, the congregation has grown from 370 to 520 members. He has a B. A. degree from Austin college, Sherman, an M. A. from the University of Texas and a B. D. from the Austin Theological Seminary, Austin.

Present officials include: Penny Ruhmann, educational director, E. C. Boatler, clerk of the session, Mrs. R. W. Parks church secretary, H. C. Sileo, chairman of the deacons, C. M. Harwell, church treasurer, T. S. Currie, R. T. Pinner, and C. O. Ellington, trustees. Mrs. L. D. Mitchell, president of the women-of-the-church, A. A. Porter, Sunday School superintendent, M. M. Miller, president of the men of the church, Mrs. A. H. Brown, choir director, and Mrs. L. G. Talley, organist.

Salvation Army Citadel Due To Women's Gift

Captain Fred C. Scott opened the first Salvation Army Citadel in Big Spring on November 20, 1929. The work continued until January 15, 1933, when it closed until August 23, 1936. On the latter date, it was opened by Captain Clarice Gordon, now Mrs. Major Guy Hopper, who, with her husband, is in charge of youth work for the state of Oklahoma. Captain Gordon was assisted by Lt. now Captain, Ellen Nelson.

First activities were conducted in a 12 x 24-foot building located on Main street. In April, 1938, a building at 903 East 3rd was obtained. Mrs. Dora Roberts provided some \$13,000 and Mrs. Cora Holmes, \$2,000, for the erection of the present citadel which was under construction on May 16, 1941. Mrs. Roberts later contributed some 21 lots to be used as a youth center.

Major L. W. Canning, now retired and living in Florida, served the citadel longer than any other commander to date. He is one of the most popular of any religious leaders who have served the city. He served from August 27, 1937 to November 3, 1946.

Other leaders of the Salvation Army here include: Ensign Otto Grief, Fred C. Scott, Leora E. Thronburg, Clarice Gordon and Olyx Sheppard. Several assistants have served for short periods of time.

James A. Harrison came to Big Spring on February 4, 1948 from Abilene. He has served at Orange, as boys club director at Paris and as young people's director in Amarillo. He received his educational training at the Salvation Army Training College in Atlanta, Ga.

ORGANIZED IN 1913 East 4th Church Second Largest

Believing that the First Baptist congregation was not disciplining its members properly, a small group—including the pastor—withdrew to form their own church.

That was the beginning of the East Fourth Baptist. Since its organization on Jan. 19, 1913, the congregation has grown to be the second largest membership in the city.

It has demonstrated its missionary spirit through sponsoring of a number of other congregations, which since have become churches.

The church was organized in the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Morrison. Charter members included Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Morrison, J. S. Weaver, O. C. Howell, Mrs. Minnie Howell, R. I. Rushing, Clara Bell Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McLeod, W. R. Young, Nora Harding, Mrs. Pearl Murphy, Lucille Reagan, Mrs. B. Reagan, Beatrice Bates, Ollie Harding, Sadie Parson, Mrs. J. C. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McDaniel, Mrs. R. L. Rushing, Ethel McLeod, Fannie McLeod, Mrs. S. L. Davenport, W. S. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Wason, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hull, and the Rev. and Mrs. W. T. Sherrod. Sherrod was elected the first pastor, J. G. Hull, church clerk, soon followed by O. C. Howell and S. H. Morrison, church treasurer.

On February 13, 1913, the church was given the name of "The Evangelical Baptist Church." The first public place of worship was the WOW Hall, but many of the meetings were held in the homes of the members. On October 8, 1913 the church voted to rent the property of the Cumberland Presbyterian church on Gollad and East Third streets. This property was later bought as a church home. The name was changed to the East Third Street Baptist Church.

During the first years, the growth of the church was slow, but much of the proceeds of the congregation were spent on mission work. As the town took on new life due to the discovery of oil, the growth of the church was accelerated. The church plant became inadequate, and a quarter of a block was bought on the corner of East Fourth and Nolan Streets on which a pastor's home was erected. Later, after the sale of the East Third street property, a house of worship was erected.

Today, the church has again outgrown its home and plans are being made to erect a new plant between Nolan and Gollad on 11th Place. The church will be renamed when it enters the new plant.

Pastors who have served the congregation include: W. T. Sherrod, A. A. Dulany, W. H. Muston, W. R. Richardson, J. T. Nicholson, W. D. Green, D. G. Wells, G. O. Summers, S. B. Hughes, W. W. Smith, W. S. Garnett, Elmer Dunham, W. H. Colson, James Ray Clark and the present pastor, James S. Parks.

Parks has served churches near Houston and Waco. He was a chaplain during the war and saw service in the South Pacific area. He received his educational training at Baylor University, Waco and at Southwestern Seminary, Ft. Worth. He came to Big Spring in August, 1947.



BIG BUT OUTGROWN—The East Fourth Baptist church is one of the larger ones of the city, but its congregation has about outgrown its facilities. While the church has a building plan mapped, it is considering moving to a location more in the residential center of the city. The church was organized originally in 1913. (Jack M. Haynes Photo.)

1849 the seed...

The big spring was present for eons of time... waiting for the discovery that was made in 1849 by Capt. Marcy.

1949 the growth...

Began when far-seeing pioneers settled here with the dream of building the city we have today.

the fruit...

Big Spring today... an industrial development that is prosperous and expanding... a city that looks forward to more progress in the future.

1849 The BIG SPRING STORY 1949

Security Finance Co.

Automobile Loans Insurance

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Mission Unit Developed Into Airport Church

Airport Baptist church is one of those which looks on the East Fourth Baptist as a founding and guiding unit. Through members of the latter group, there was launched in 1942 a mission project which has since become the Airport Baptist church. During the church's early history services were held in the present parsonage, which is located next door to the present church building. In 1945, the mission was organized into a church. It was about the same time that the present church was completed and parsonage became a home.

Hollis Lloyd was the church's first minister. His congregation was composed of some 30 members. Today's church membership reaches 130. Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Covington and Mrs. Bertha Gregg are three charter members who are still active in the church's activities. Other charter members include: Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Leonard and children, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Burleson and children, and Mr. and Mrs. Ed Mann and son.

The Rev. Warren Stowe, present pastor, came to Big Spring August 18, 1948 from Waco. He received his educational training at Baylor University and has served churches in Flat, Turnerville and Mountain Church in Coryell.

Predecessors of Stowe were: Edwin Spears, Preston Denton and Jessie McElreath.

Church Of Christ Forms New Group

One of the newest churches in Big Spring, now with two months behind it, is another Church of Christ congregation.

Feeling a need for a new Church of Christ group in Big Spring, some 66 former members of the church at 14th and Main streets convened at the VFW hall on July 31, 1949.

During this meeting, they formally organized as a church body. Property was purchased at 311 Benton streets for church use.

Glen Hargett and several visiting ministers conducted the first worship services. Regular Bible and worship services are held regularly each Sunday. Herbert Love, formerly of Rotan, is the regular minister.

100th Anniversary

Today we begin the celebrations commemorating the 100th anniversary of the discovery of the big spring, paying tribute to a time now long past, because from that discovery came our town of Big Spring.

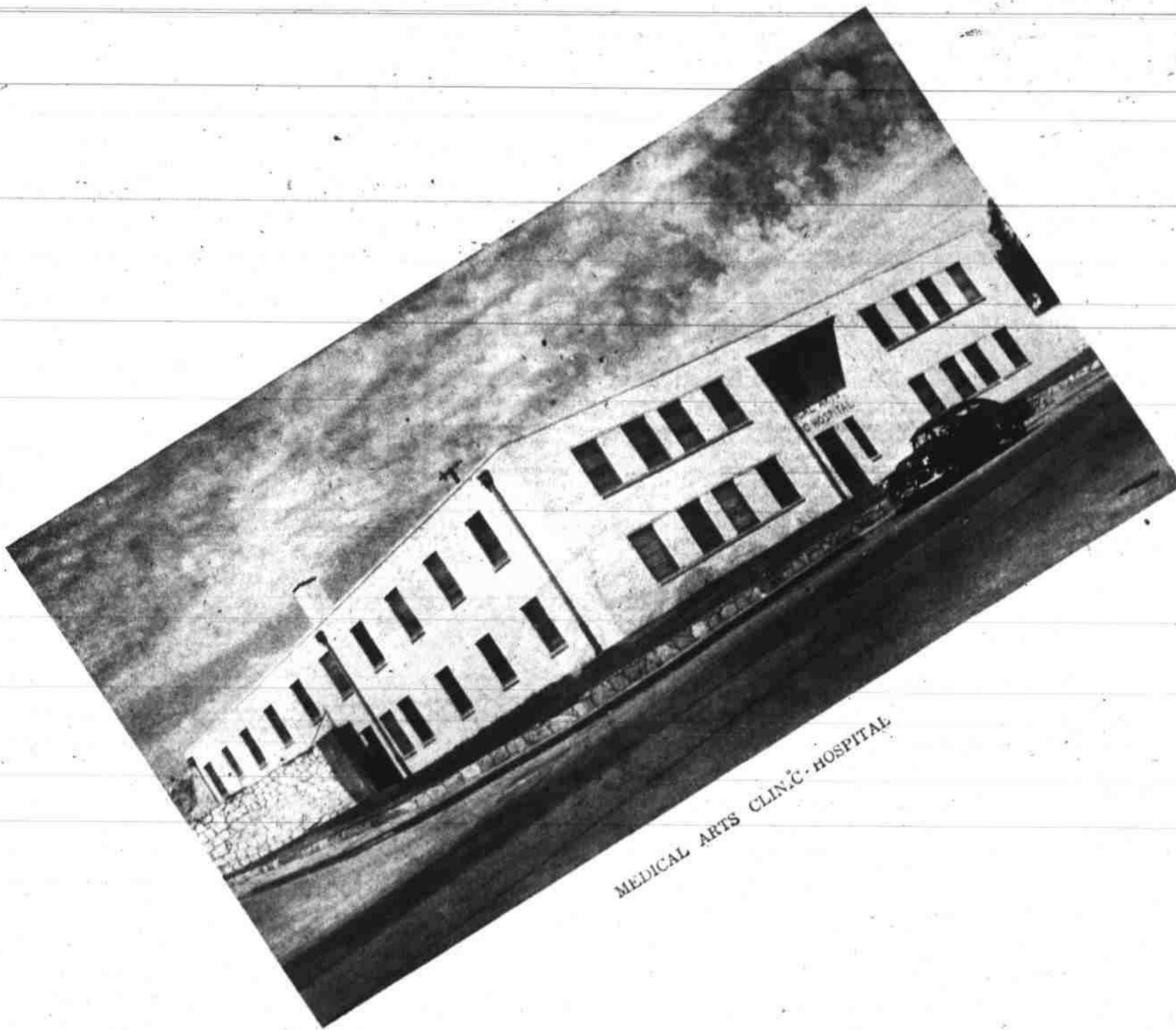
We have been a part of the steady growth of this city since 1932 always giving you the very best in drugs and prescription compounding... and in the years ahead, we will continue to operate with the same high policy.

WESTERMAN DRUG

421 MAIN PHONE 24

A Salute To Big Spring On Its

Centennial



100 years old this week, yet young, alert, and progressive. Our hats are off to the city of Big Spring on the occasion of her 100th anniversary.

The past century has seen this great West Texas area accomplishing true miracles of growth and development, and we feel it is just cause for this celebration.

Medical Arts Clinic - Hospital

710 Gregg
Phone 3000
Big Spring

Dr. Preston Sanders
Dr. Virgil Sanders
Dr. Nell Sanders

HOSPITAL OPENED HERE DECADE AGO

State's Newest Mental Institution Stands In Need Of Further Expansion

Newest—and smallest—of the state's mental hospitals is a prominent element in the Big Spring picture.

Erected in 1938 and occupied first in May of 1939, the hospital has rounded out its first decade of service in West Texas.

Although it was a million dollar project (\$817,000 was the original figure), the institution has functioned with an overload of patients almost since the beginning. As a result, it has never had the opportunity to serve all the area for which it was intended.

Announcement of location of the hospital in Big Spring was made on Aug. 6, 1927. Big Spring quickly provided the 560-acre site a mile and a quarter north of the business district on U. S. 80. Great effort was exerted to fulfill commitments to bring water, sewer, power, gas and rail facilities to the tract. On Jan. 15, 1938, ground was broken in the teeth of a north-er, Dr. George McMahon had been named superintendent prior to the designation of Big Spring, and he was on the job while the buildings were going up.

Architecture is of Georgian colonial style, developed around the stately administration building. This unit houses the administrative and staff offices on the first floor. Apartments for the doctors, storekeepers, registered nurses, and secretaries occupy the second floor.

The psychopathic hospital is to the north of the administration unit. It is for patients normally showing progress. Although heat cabinet therapy for syphilis is in this unit, most activity is for occupational therapy, hydro-therapy. The building contains separate wards for men and women and has its kitchen and dining room.

The general hospital building is primarily for treatment of physical ills. It houses modern surgical rooms, laboratory, X-ray, dental clinic. Currently, because of space limitations, a number of senile patients are accommodated there. Still further east of the administrative unit is a two-story brick employe's building, which has 51 beds for employes. Temporary buildings contain 24 apartments serving 54 employes.

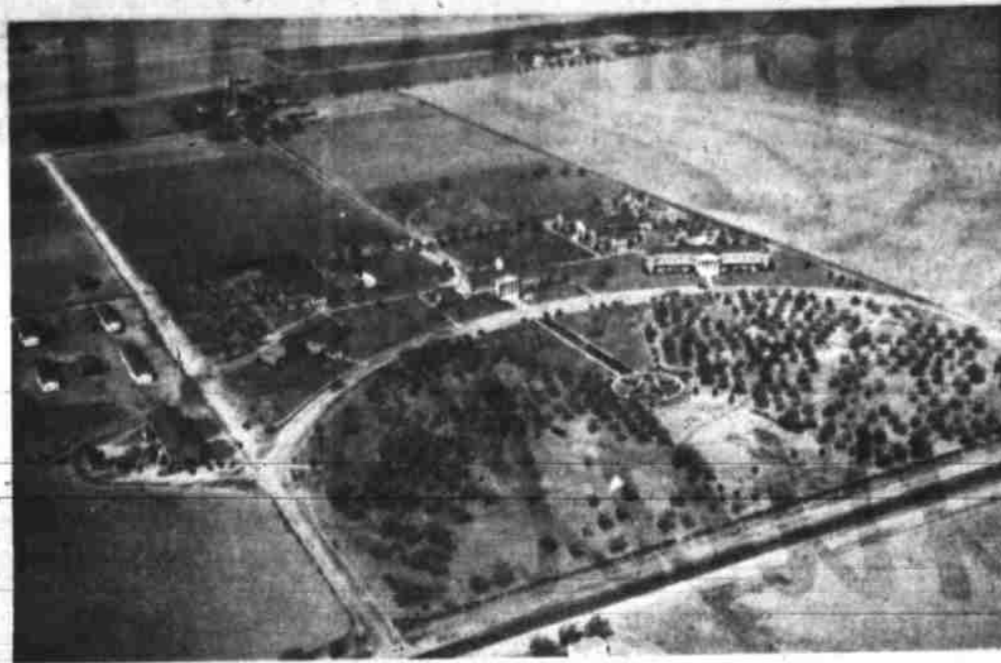
Immediately west of the administration building is a pair of ward buildings housing 150 patients each. Then comes a vast space for expansion. At the extreme west end of the tract is the hospital store, the laundry (added after the original project), powerhouse with two large boilers to furnish steam and hot water, a sewing room. To the north of these are dairy and equipment barns.

Twice the hospital has been on the verge of expansion. The legislature in 1942 appropriated funds for major additions, including more wards and recreational building. Wartime restrictions and state economy resulted in the appropriation being cut-back, although the architect went so far as to complete core drillings for foundations.

On May 18, 1949, the Senate appropriation's sub-committee on eleemosynary institutions recommended (and the Senate voted) \$4,225,000 for additions to the hospital. The House balked and the capital outlay item was deleted pending a possible compromise or special session. The late Gov. Beauford Jester had called this a must; but he is gone and so may the expansion for the time being.

Included in the proposal were six wards (\$2,880,000), chapel and recreational building, dairy barns, pasteurizing plant, cold storage, extension of service lines, physical quarters, employe quarters, occupational therapy, and additions to the general hospital, laundry, and storehouse.

Currently the hospital is carrying 462 patients. In addition it has 163 other patients on furlough. Rated capacity is 416 patients. Percentage wise it is most overloaded of the state hospitals. During the



MAJOR INSTITUTION—From the point of patients, the Big Spring State Hospital is the largest in this area. It accommodates from 400 to 500 mentally ill patients regularly. Its neatly landscaped grounds present a pretty picture. At left is the employe building, with several temporary structures for employes. At the left of the circular drive is the general hospital. In the center is the administration building, and at right the psychopathic hospital. To the rear are two ward buildings. In the background are the power plant, storehouse, laundry and sewing room. The hospital is surrounded by rich farm lands used partly for its maintenance. (Jack M. Haynes Photo.)

war years it once reached 500 patients. Even now streets are blocked to serve temporarily for recreational purposes. For the year beginning Sept. 1, appropriations show \$212,000 for salaries; \$200,000 for supplies and maintenance, and \$35,000 for repairs.

Dr. A. M. Bowden has served as superintendent since Jan. 1, 1946. He is assisted by Dr. J. P. Houser, veteran member of the staff. During the past summer they had assistance from Jerome Smith, a senior medical student. That is the extent of the medical staff. Dr. Bowden succeeded Dr. Earnest Miller, who served several months following the death of Dr. Glenn D. Weaver, who had succeeded Dr. C. A. Shaw, the second superintendent, in the summer of 1945.

Total number employed runs around 150. Dr. Bowden and the community share a mutual pride in relations between the hospital and community. There is pride too, in a rigid rule that if any employe should ever abuse a patient, he or she is automatically discharged; and that the buildings are kept in a remarkable state of preservation.



HOME OF CITY'S FIRST CHURCH—This is the present home of the first church group formally organized in Big Spring—the First Methodist. While this structure is about 25 years old, the congregation's history dates back to the early 80's. The church is located on the site where the original church stood until a great population influx in the mid-20's brushed it aside. The congregation is planning enlargement of facilities. (Jack M. Haynes Photo.)

WITH FIVE CHARTER MEMBERS

Methodists Founded First Formal Church Here In '83

Big Spring's first church to perfect a formal organization was the First Methodist Episcopal Church

South. Now known as the First Methodist Church, the congregation was organized on July 16, 1883. The charter members were the Rev. J. B. H. Thomas, the organizer, and the first minister appointed to the charge, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Peever, David Black and Dr. D. W. McIntyre, a Scotch Canadian, who had formerly been a Presbyterian.

Soon after the organization of the church, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Zinn, Presbyterian and Baptist, respectively, united with the church. Mrs. Zinn was a charter member of the Ladies Aid, later known as the Woman's Missionary Society-Home and Women's Missionary Society-Foreign. The latter organizations combined to form the Woman's Missionary Society, which is now known as the Woman's Society of Christian Service. Mrs. Zinn was known as the "old mother" of the society. She lived until the age of 102 and was active in the church as long as her health would permit.

The congregation held its first services in the school building where it was organized. At that time, the school stood on the present library site. On the present plant location, the first wooden structure was finished in 1884. The present brick structure was finished in 1925 at the cost of \$55,000. The present parsonage was constructed under the leadership of the Rev. Ben Hardy. Today's estimated property value totals some \$162,000. Total membership has reached 1,633.

Pastors who have served since the church was organized include: J. B. H. Thomas, T. H. Wallace, J. T. L. Anus, G. A. Green, Vardell, L. M. Moody, Nat Reed, C. L. Browning, W. H. Crawford, W. L. Harris, C. D. West, Bonaparte Bennett, C. W. Irvin, C. A. Evans,

McCullough, Nix, C. W. Herron, C. A. Moore, D. B. Doak, M. Phe-lan, W. C. Hinds, now pastor at Merkel, W. G. Bailey, J. Richard Spann now in charge of the ministerial training division of the Methodist church with offices in Nashville, Tenn., C. A. Bickley now pastor of the Lubbock Asbury Church, Dr. J. O. Haynes, father of Mrs. R. W. Thompson, a present resident, and district superintendent of the Methodist Churches of the Lubbock district, Clyde Smith, Abilene district superintendent, and C. A. Long, now retired and a resident of Abilene.

The Rev. Alsie H. Carleton is the present pastor. He came to Big Spring in June, 1948. He attended McMurry College, Abilene where he received his bachelor's degree, and Southern Methodist University, Dallas, where he received his B. D. He had also attended the University of Chicago and Boston Theological Seminary. Now the president of the Northwest Texas Methodist Conference Board of Education and a trustee of McMurry College, he has served churches at Treht, Clyde, and Baird. He is married and has three children, Tom, Jon and Carolyn.

Mrs. C. A. Talbot, who came to Big Spring in 1898, was one of the first young people's league president and was a member of the choir for some 51 years. Talbot has served on the board of stewards for some 40 years and served as chairman for a number of years. The Talbots are still active in the local church program. Mrs. Charlie Morris served as accompanist and choir director for some 25 years.

Some of the past church officials include: superintendents of the Sunday School, R. L. Permitter,

Mission Changed Into A Church During Revival

June 28, 1942, the fifth day of a revival meeting at the North Nolan Mission, the decision was made to make the mission an independent cooperating Missionary Baptist church. Now the Northside Baptist church, the mission was then a project of the East Fourth Baptist church.

The Rev. H. G. Buckhorn of Shreveport, La., was conducting the revival. Others on hand when the decision was made included the Rev. R. E. Dunham of the East Fourth Baptist church. At the close of the Sunday night service on the same day, Dunham presented the matter to the East Fourth Street church. The church voted unanimously to make the mission an independent church. There were 43 charter members.

The Rev. J. D. Holt, the mission pastor, was called as the church's first pastor. He remained in that position until January 18, 1943, when he left to attend school.

On January 3, 1943, the church called Chester O'Brien, Jr. as pastor for two Sundays a month.

The first deacons were named on May 30, 1943, and included C. V. Warren and Chester O'Brien, Sr. First trustees were Chester O'Brien, Sr., C. V. Warren and P. B. Webb.

November 3, 1943, the church voted to start a mission Sunday school at Sand Springs with sessions to be held on Sunday afternoon.

On August 26, 1945 the church voted to buy the lot located at Northwest 10th and Scurry and move the church there. On November 15, the church voted to change its name to the Northside Baptist church.

Chester O'Brien, Jr. resigned May 18, 1947, to attend the seminary in Louisville, Ky. During the time he was pastor 67 persons joined the church by letter, 61 by baptism and 33 left the church by letter, making a total gain in membership of 126 and a loss of 33.

July 6, 1947, the church called the Rev. Gaston Green as pastor. During the time the church was without a pastor, it granted six letters, received five for baptism and received two by letter.

Green resigned August 15, 1948. During his pastorate he baptized 45, received 16 by letter, making a total of 61 received, and granted 19 letters.

The Rev. L. B. Moss was called September 19, 1948 and has baptized some 53 persons, received 67 by letter and granted some 30 letters, making a total of 126 received and some 30 letters granted.

Church Of God Activity Goes Back To 1915

History of the (Main Street) Church of God dates back to about 1915 in Big Spring.

According to available information, it was first opened as the Big Spring Church of God in the western part of the city by the Rev. C. S. Johnson, now of Gorman.

During the year 1925, the congregation erected the present brick structure at the corner of Tenth and Main, and raised a cottage parsonage one door north.

The Rev. John E. Kolar, present pastor, came to Big Spring upon unanimous call of the congregation in the late part of 1947. At the time of the call here, the Rev. and Mrs. Kolar were pastors of a congregation in Cleveland, Ohio. They have served churches in Chicago, where Kolar was reared, Rockford, Ill. and Alpena, Mich. Kolar attended Moody Institute, Chicago and the Chicago Evangelistic Institute. He received a T. A. B. degree from Oxford University in Dallas. Born in Bohemia, Kolar was reared in the Catholic church.

The Rev. Wesley R. Hutchings, now pastor of the Church of God in Texas City, served the local church two years prior to his resignation in 1947. The Rev. E. C. Lee, now of Oklahoma, and the Rev. Robert E. Bowden, now pastor of the congregation in Sweetwater, were also pastors of the congregation. G. B. Walters once served the church.

Present officials include: W. P. Young, chairman of the board of trustees and Georgia Stroope, leader of the young people's society.

Clyde Thomas, Sr. and Nell Hatch and presidents of the woman's society. Mrs. R. L. Permitter, Mrs. Fox Stripling, Mrs. A. J. Galamore and Mrs. A. M. Lightfoot.

WORSHIP AS EARLY AS 1883

Monastery At Stanton Brought About Catholic Activity Here

On August 15, 1881, five men, among them Father P. A. Peters and Adams Kona, a lay-brother, arrived in what is now Stanton for the purpose of establishing a German colony and founding a Carmelite monastery. The name of the little flag station was changed from Grelton to Mariensfeld, which soon became the center of Catholic activity throughout the West.

As early as 1883, the Rev. Peters visited Big Spring as a mission point and conducted religious services. At that time the church belonged to the Vicariate of Arizona. Since there was no house for worship in Big Spring, Holy Mass was celebrated in private homes.

Among those recalled were the homes of Godfried Peters, cousin of Father Peters, Anton Weeg, brother of Father Simon Weeg, and Theodore Scholz, the father of Mrs. R. Schwarzenbach. Later the home of Louis Huttanus, the father of Mrs. L. J. Freeman, was selected as a permanent location for worship until a church could be erected. The first temple of worship was erected about the year 1888. Though the building was small and unpretentious, history states that its erection called for much sacrifice.

At the time of the erection of the present building for English-speaking congregations in 1910, the old building was moved to the Latin-American section, where it still stands.

The congregation was served by priests from Stanton until the destructive drought of 1886-87 turned all West Texas into a "dust bowl," destroyed all prospects of a permanent monastery at Stanton and caused Carmelite Fathers to give up the work, and make impossible services of the Big Spring church except at long intervals.

At that time, Stanton lost a number of citizens to Big Spring, including Godfried Peters, the father of Mrs. Max Weison, John Pagedarm, Anton Witholder, Theodore Scholz and Anton F. Weeg.

After the active work was given up by the Carmelite Fathers the entire Big Spring district passed over, in 1906, into the hands of the Oblate Fathers with headquarters in San Antonio. The first priest to serve under this order was Father Isadore Tresh. In 1927 the Big Spring church ceased to be a mission and became a separate parish with the Rev. Stephen Kistner as the first full-time priest.

In August, 1930, a commodious house of worship, the Sacred Heart, was dedicated to Bishop Rudolph A. Gerkin for the Latin Americans. On Thanksgiving Day of 1930, Father Theo Francis was able to occupy the church rectory. Until that time, the priest had lived in the church basement or the house where the Mercy Workers stayed. By the end of 1934, both the parish and the mission were entirely debt-free.

Some priests who have served the parish include: Father Stephen Kistner, the Rev. Robert M. Chat-

illon, O.M.I., the Rev. Charles Taylor, the Rev. Joseph Dwan, O.M.I., the Rev. Clarence Duffy, O.M.I., Father George Julian, and two assistants, the Rev. Matthew J. Powers, O.M.I., and the Rev. Fred DeRoche.

Theo Francis is the present priest and Paul E. Hally, the assistant. Francis is serving his second term at the parish. He has also served in Del Rio, Crystal City, Alamo, and St. Louis Cathedral in New Orleans, La. He taught for three years at St. Anthony's in San Antonio, where he received his own educational training. For four years, he was editor of Mary Immaculate, a missionary publication with offices in San Antonio. He is a native of Germany. Hally came to Big Spring in February from Dawson, N. M. He has also served in Springer, N. M. and Galveston and for a number of years was a priest to the Rio Grande Valley—missions around Brownsville and Mercedes. The latter work was done by horseback.

Today, four Sisters also help with the local parish work and serve several surrounding towns.

Congratulations Big Spring On Your Centennial

We are proud to have played a part in the building of Big Spring. For 5 years we have filled the prescriptions of the people of Big Spring. We have filled thousands of prescriptions. Won't you let us fill your next prescription?

Leonard's Pharmacy

Just North of the Postoffice.

Yesterday Was Good

Our Page In The Big-Spring Story Is Short Now . . . But We Intend To Write A Long Chapter In The Future.

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The progressive growth of this agency has paralleled that of the community, and has won us a host of satisfied customers.

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The BIG SPRING STORY

We with others have faith in our community to grow as the whole of West Texas is growing. This community is endowed with friendly and industrious people who possess the spirit of free enterprise and a sense of personal responsibility—characteristics which are the cause for our great democratic nation.

Big Spring is one of the growing medical centers of this country and we pledge our combined efforts in the practice of medicine for the benefit of health for all the people

On this 100th anniversary celebration, we pause to honor the recording of the finding of the "Big Spring". The past and present foretell a great future for our community.

Cowper Clinic - Hospital

Dr. R. B. G. Cowper
Dr. Jefferson A. Hanna
Dr. Floyd R. Mays, Jr.
Dr. Arch D. Carson

1500 Gregg
Phone 115



WORSHIP BEFORE THAT First Christian Organized In '82

Though the First Methodist probably had the first formal organization in Big Spring, there is no question but that the First Christian church was the first body of believers who began to "assemble themselves together on the First Day of the week" for communion and worship.

It was the latter part of November, 1882, that the church was organized with seven charter members. They were: Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Eddins, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. D. Boydston, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Robinson and Mrs. W. F. Barrett.

Their first meeting was at the home of I. D. Eddins, and for many Sundays they met from house to house. During the year of 1884 they had preaching and Sunday School in the school building that became the Towler Hotel. It was located in the Earle Addition. They held a revival in this school building, but this met with the ire of an unsympathetic official who nailed the windows and doors, and later put many partitions in the building. This forced the members to erect their first building, on Gregg street.

During the month of June, 1884, H. Clay Read returned to his home here, bringing with him his bride, both of them being Kentuckians and in the following July, 1884, Mrs. Read took membership with the congregation. Her husband joined with her the next year, during a revival held by the Rev. R. O. Charles. Mrs. J. D. Birdwell was baptized the same day, and Mrs. J. P. Green, from Tennessee, joined later with many others. Some of the earlier members who

are still active in the church are: Mrs. Clay Read, B. Reagan, Mrs. Mary Ezzell and Mrs. J. R. Parks.

Ministers who have served the church are: J. Wright, R. O. Charles, Roberts, Thurman, Granville Jones, Harry Barber, E. B. Watson, R. E. Grable, Laye, I. A. Dale, E. S. Bledsoe, Arthur Jones, Montgomery, E. J. Bradley, Charlie Burton, T. J. Brown, George Ruth, who led in the building of the present church, Claude Wingo, now pastor at Laredo, R. D. Lindley, present dean of Brite College of Bible, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, S. J. Shettlesworth, now retired and living in Tyler, G. C. Schurman, present pastor of Morningside Christian church, Fort Worth, Homer Halsip, now field secretary for the Christian Board of Publications with offices in St. Louis, Mo., J. E. McCoy, now pastor in Pawhuska, Okla.

Lloyd Thompson is the present pastor and came to Big Spring in December, 1946, from Dallas where he was city evangelist. He has served churches in Fort Stockton, Pecos, Capital Hill, Oklahoma City, Nowata, Okla., Vinita, Okla., McAlester, Okla., Morningside, Fort Worth, where he resided for eight years. He served as state evangelist for four years. Thompson is a graduate of Texas Christian University.

During this year, the congregation hopes to begin work on a new \$100,000 church plant. Approximately 420 active members compose the congregation.



YMCA TRUSTEES—When the railroad YMCA was erected here in 1902, a board of trustees was named as its policy making board. Only two are now left. They are, left to right, standing, T. S. Currie, Sr. and B. Reagan. Others in the top row are H. W. (Mike) Leeper, Eddie Morris, secretary, and an unidentified man. Seated, left to right, are Dan Painter, Frank Wynn, C. S. Hilmes and Lou T. Deats.

CHURCH ORGANIZED IN 1909 Lutheran Worship Started In Homes

Since the early 90's people of the Lutheran faith residing in Big Spring and vicinity have been visited by ministers of their church. At first, religious services were conducted in the German language. Later, in order to accommodate both old and young, services were conducted alternately in German and English.

Since there was no church building, services were conducted in the homes of the people, by ministers from Abilene. Among those who preached here were the Rev. E. Moorbe, the Rev. Waechter, the Rev. C. E. Hoche and the Rev. Mueller. Services were often conducted in the homes of the people living in the rural section. Among the faithful members who were afflicted with the work during those days were Mr. and Mrs. G. Rueckart, Louis Bauer, Mr. and Mrs. William Fahrenkamp and Mr. and Mrs. J. Helfritsch.

On February 14, 1909, the congregation was organized into a church of 13 members by the Rev. C. Boyer. Along with a number of other appointments, the Rev. Boyer often preached at Luther. The Rev. Boyer was followed by the Rev. G. Faliken, the Rev. E. A. Heckmann, the Rev. A. J. Meyer, the Rev. A. A. Ruff, the Rev. C. F. F. Jurgensen, the Rev. W. G. Buchschacher, now of Waco, the Rev. Theo Graalman, now at Brenham, Raymond Kasper, now a chaplain with the European Occupation Forces, the Rev. O. H. Horn, now of Olney, and the Rev. A. H. Hoyer, present pastor.

Hoyer came to Big Spring in November, 1947 from Mount Cal-

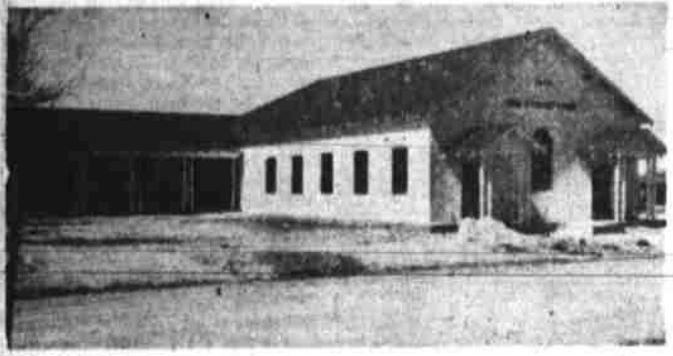
very Church, San Antonio. He served as assistant manager of the Lutheran Service Center in San Antonio from 1941-47 and spent some 17½ years in Colorado. For 11½ years of that time, he was located at Yuma. His work included hospital service and relief projects.

The coming to the local charge of the Rev. W. G. Buchschacher in 1925, injected new life into the congregation. The church was still worshipping in homes and in the North ward school building. The dire need of a church home led the congregation to purchase the former Presbyterian plant, which was moved to the first church site on 501 North Gregg. The church home was dedicated on September 29, 1929 with a service conducted by the Rev. W. H. Bewie, field secretary of the Lutheran Church Mission Board of the State of Texas.

From that time on the Lutheran pastors for West Texas established their residence in Big Spring serving Lorraine, Midland, Human, Wink and several other small communities.

During the late war years, it was seen that a more suitable location for the church was on the south side of the city. The building was moved to the present location at the corner of Scurry and Ninth sometime in 1945.

Church officials include: Mrs. W. F. Pachall and Mrs. John Foster, Sunday School teachers for some 20 years, and Leslie Snow, chairman of the Lutheran Men's Club.



NEWEST CHURCH—Newest church to be completed and dedicated in Big Spring is the Park Methodist church in the western part of the city. Launched as a mission point from the First Methodist church during the war years, it blossomed into a church and in 1949 was dedicated debt-free. The Rev. I. A. Smith is its first pastor. (Jack M. Haynes Photo.)

West Side Church Developed From Mission Effort

The West Side Baptist church was begun as a mission of the First Baptist church.

It was created as a separate organization in 1930. The present church plant was erected at 1200 W. 4th about 1938. Mrs. Clifton Vaughn and J. E. Chapman, who are still active members, were two of the charter members.

Pastors, who have served the congregation, include J. E. Mason, Dee Carpenter, a Mr. Frazier, A. A. Watson and Cecil Rhoads, the present pastor.

The Rev. Rhodes came to Big Spring from Knott on September 1, 1944. He has served churches at Greenwood in Midland county and Melvin in McCulloch county.

Sunday school enrollment is 321 and the membership above 400.

One of those who had an active part in establishing the church originally as a mission point was D. C. Maupin, for years chairman of the board of deacons of the First Baptist church. He invested heavily of his own funds in a standstill, a way was found to continue.

Nazarenes Held First Services In Local District Court Room

First Nazarene services to be held in Big Spring were conducted in the district court room.

That meeting place was held from April 15, 1938, when the church was organized, until the spring of 1939 when property was obtained at 590 Young, Mrs. B. Y. Dixon, still active in the church activities, was a charter member.

In the fall of 1937, the 4th and Austin property was purchased. Today's property value is estimated at \$7,500 and the membership at 43.

Lewis Patterson, present pastor, came to Big Spring from Hereford in August, 1948. He is a graduate of Bethany Peniel College.

Other pastors who have served the church include: L. P. Morris, first pastor, W. P. Phillips, J. P. Ingle, R. T. Smith, Thomas Alern, James A. Gray, J. A. Ludian, S. E. Tate, Robert Jones, J. F. Simmons, Ernest Orton, Ivy Bohannon, W. R. McClure and Henry C. Thomas.

Present officials include: Mrs. E. E. Holland, president of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society; Mrs. Lewis Patterson, young people's president; J. H. Turner, Sunday School superintendent; Mrs. Curtis Hood, chairman of the board of stewards; and Kelly Mize, chairman of the board of trustees.

Small Jewish Group Has Kept Up Activities

Mrs. Bessie Eckhaus, who is serving her 25th consecutive year as president of the Temple Israel Sisterhood, is one of the outstanding leaders of the Jewish faith in Big Spring.

First Jewish religious services were held in the William Fisher home every Friday evening and on special holidays. That was over 30 years ago. In the 1920's, a congregation was organized and services were conducted in the present Reg Cross Headquarters. At first, Fisher was in charge of the services and later Max Jacobs took over the duties.

During the war years, a large number of Jewish soldiers were in training at the local air school and the congregation was large and very active for a time. Since the war, the only existing organization is the Temple Israel Sisterhood and an organization of the men, who are collecting funds for the Jewish Relief committee. Some 12 Jewish families reside here.

Jewish people of Big Spring have carried on their own religious activities whenever numbers would permit. But whether or not such numbers permit much activity, they have always cooperated in United church movements.

Present officials include: Mrs. Bessie Eckhaus, president of the Temple Israel Sisterhood, Mrs. Bernard Fisher, vice-president, Mrs. A. J. Prager, treasurer, and Mrs. Sam Bloom, secretary. Bernard Fisher, honorary chairman of the men's fund raising group, and Sam Fisherman, chairman.

Missionaries Serving Local Latter-Day Saints

Two missionaries, Elder Richard L. Bishop and Elder John Reed Jensen, are now serving the local congregation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Serving the Texas-Louisiana Mission with headquarters in Houston the elders are two of 5,000 non-paid missionaries sent out by the Prophet George Albert Smith of Salt Lake City, Utah. Specially selected the young men serve in the mission work for two years. They may be called to serve any mission in the world, but they do not have to accept the original call to service. They are in Big Spring to increase the membership and the activities of the Latter-day Saints located here.

Mrs. Mary Toops has been conducting a Sunday school class for members of the faith for some two and one-half months. The church has been active in Big Spring in the past, but was only revived recently. Mrs. Eddie Watts, Mrs. Ida R. Hunt, Peggy Toops, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Boren and Opal Boren are reported to be charter members of the present class. Some nine members are now enrolled.

Jason has been in the mission field for some 16 months. He has also served at Kerrville, McAllen, Del Rio and San Angelo. Bishop has served five months in only other assignment was Del Rio.

Lawyers' Group Has Functioned For 15 Years

The Howard County Bar association was organized some 15 years ago—that attorneys within the county could meet periodically to discuss common problems and common aims.

After a decade and a half of activity, the fraternal organization is still functioning with those objectives. It grinds few axes, seeks in the main to make a great profession a better one.

The association, which now has 22 members—all the barristers within the county—tries to meet at luncheon the last Saturday in every month. Currently, the unit is holding its business session in the Maverick Room of the Douglass hotel.

Current president of the organization is John Coffee, a member of the law firm of Coffee, Coffee and Gilliland. John arrived in Big Spring and hung out his shingle 11 years ago, moving here from Hereford.

Other officers of the association are George Thomas, vice president, and W. E. Greenlees, secretary.

5,600 Enrolled In Sunday School Units Throughout City

Whether it's known as Sunday school, church school, Bible school or Sabbath school, religious instruction has always been of vital interest to local church-minded citizens. Though some think of Sunday school as serving the children, Big Springers have an opportunity to join some class whether their age is nine or 90.

Reports for the current year show that some 5,600 persons are enrolled in church classes. Most of the classes meet on Sunday morning, but a few meetings are held during the week.

Of the 5,600 persons enrolled in the 30 organizations reporting, some 3,500 persons may be expected in their places for the weekly sessions.

Most class sessions include a short worship service and instruction period directed by a regular teacher assigned to the class.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—This is the original home of the First Presbyterian church, located then at 5th and Main streets. Immediately to the east was the manse, both quaint and homey structures. Like many other churches in Big Spring, it proved inadequate after oil ushered in unprecedented development in 1926. The present church home is at Seventh & Rannels.

1849 Big Spring's Oldest Bank Is Proud Of Its Part In 1949

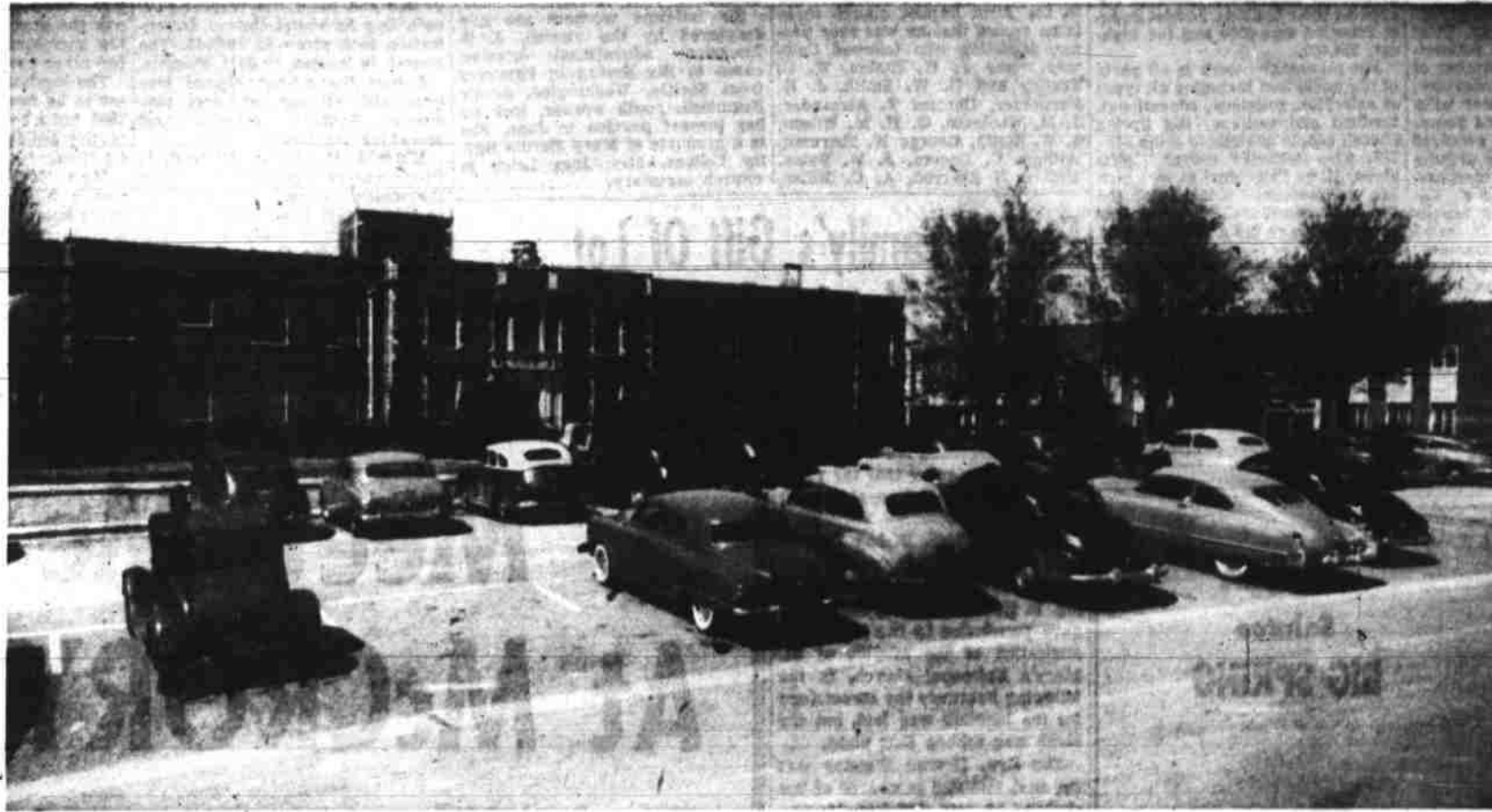
The BIG SPRING STORY

Since our establishment, March 1, 1909, the State National Bank has formed an integral part in the growth of Big Spring and this section through constructive development. All this time we have kept pace with the growth of the city and the development of its resources.

We have watched with pride, the rapid growth of Big Spring and commend all who have had a part in its building for their splendid vision and spirit of progressiveness.

The State National Bank

"Time Tried — Panic Tested"



A Greater Big Spring

Big Spring is growing — the result of a sound development program created and carried out by men and women with vision and confidence in the future.

Big Spring will continue to grow . . . supported by people with faith in themselves and in the community.

BIG SPRING HOSPITAL

BROAD PROGRAM OF AID

Red Cross Help Has Reached To Servicemen, Storm Victims

Victims of two Howard county disasters and servicemen of two world wars and their families have received assistance from the local chapter of the American Red Cross since it was chartered in 1918.

More than \$100,000 in relief expenditures have been made by the organization in the last 31 years, Mrs. Ralph Baker, treasurer, estimated. At present, directors of the local chapter are gearing it to meet the increase in demands expected to accompany the opening of the new Veterans' Administration hospital.

First disaster work of the Big Spring chapter was in 1935 following the Fairview tornado. Medical supplies, food and clothing was furnished the stricken area immediately following the storm and the Red Cross assisted in rebuilding some of the homes destroyed.

As a result of the 1947 tornado at Knott and in the eastern Martin county area, the national Red Cross distributed \$16,000 in aid through the Howard county chapter, Mrs. G. G. Sawtelle, present executive secretary, stated.

Records of assistance to thousands of servicemen and veterans of World Wars I and II are on file in Mrs. Sawtelle's office. During the depression period of the early 1930's, the Red Cross played a vital role in relief work prior to the formation of federal relief agencies.

The few Big Spring residents who were able to contribute money, time and clothing for the relief of thousands of transients passing through this section. Shine Phillips, chairman of the organization during the period, stated, "Doctors and other professional men were free with their services. A few dollars were contributed regularly to carry on the relief work."

The Red Cross, county, and local churches worked together in caring for needy during the depression, Phillips said. The Wander Inn, a city-county welfare housing project, provided shelter for transients. Food and clothing were contributed by the other organizations.

Immediately after its formation during the first world war, the Red Cross chapter in Big Spring set up Home Service and Canteen Service branches. Practically every woman in town enlisted to aid in knitting, sewing, and serving refreshments to troops passing through.

Mrs. C. E. Talbot directed sewing and knitting operations in a sewing room over the First National bank. Cooking for the Canteen Service was done in the old Cole hotel.

A surgical dressing division was organized which rolled bandages and prepared other surgical accessories.

Similar work was done during World War II. The local chapter was in knitting and sewing production before the national Red Cross started that work in 1940. Production centers were set up in all surrounding towns in the county.

When the United States entered the war, a surgical dressing room was established in the Petroleum building. More than half a million sponges and thousands of garments were fashioned here.

Aid was also extended to thousands of soldiers at the Big Spring Army Air Base. Volunteer workers met ambulance planes from the various theatres of war which landed at the Big Spring field for overnight rest periods. Services were held each week for hospitalized soldiers.

After the war, the local chapter was granted a citation of appreciation by the British government for assistance in the form of clothing during the war. Local women knitted some 25,000 garments which were included in bundles for Britain and packages for overseas-bound soldiers.

Among the other functions of the Red Cross are the maintenance of Home Service, Nursing and First Aid programs, Water Safety and

Publicity campaigns, and the sponsorship of the Junior Red Cross. Membership in the latter organization has been 100 per cent among Howard county school children for the past 10 years.

A summer life guard training program is conducted annually under the direction of Otto Peters. He is recognized as one of the leading first aid men in the state, having had more than 1,200 hours of training in that field.

An average of approximately 150 needy persons are assisted by the organization each month, the executive secretary stated. During the war, monthly calls often exceeded 250, she said.

Considerable increase in the number of appeals for help is expected to follow the opening of the Veterans' hospital. The customary cold weather speed-up in calls is expected to start by Nov. 1.

Present chairman of the Red Cross chapter here is Jack Y. Smith. Mrs. Sawtelle is executive secretary.

Past chairmen of the organization include Miss Hatch, Phillips, Wallace Rix, R. T. Piner, the late R. L. Price, R. W. Whippley, A. V. Karcher, Temp Currie and Dr. W. B. Hardy. Mrs. Baker has been treasurer since 1920.

BUDGETS ARE LISTED

Church Property Runs To Big Sum

The spreading of religious doctrines and the carrying on of various religious activities is a business proposition to some 34 church organizations in Big Spring.

At least 29 local church groups own some type of property. Total value of this property is estimated at \$1,285,109. With a number of building campaigns now underway, this figure will probably soar within the next few months and years.

A few churches have not acquired any property yet, but have definite plans to do so as soon as membership and finances will allow. Estimated value of property ranges from \$1,200 to \$250,000.

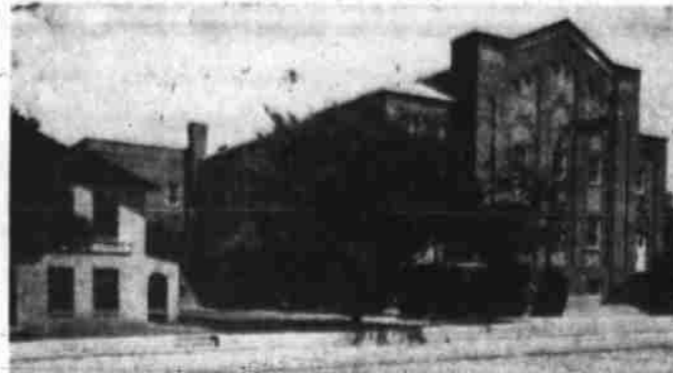
Included in the estimates are churches, homes for ministers, educational units and a variety of equipment.

Most churches have special educational, evangelistic and welfare projects including orphanages and homes for the aged. Those projects are usually cared for by special offerings. Some of the figures are recorded and others are not.

During the past year, some 15 churches reported offerings to special projects totaling \$35,664. The largest contribution totaled \$17,000 and the lowest, \$80.

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FIRST BAPTIST HOME—Rooted to the spot where its members have worshipped for approximately half a century, the First Baptist church at Sixth and Main ranks as the city's largest. Tribulation with its plants has marked the church's history. The original church, located at Fifth and Gregg, was destroyed by tornado winds. The brick plant at the present site was once damaged and then destroyed by flames. Three score years of service are to the institution's credit.

HAD BUILDING TROUBLES

Largest Membership In First Baptist

Claiming the city's largest Christian congregation, 1,835 members, the First Baptist church of Big Spring has lost three church buildings. One was destroyed by storm in July, 1897, one by fire in September, 1908, and another by fire in October, 1928.

Baptists were among the early settlers of Big Spring and ministers of that faith preached in the town from time to time. Through the efforts of the Rev. L. R. Milligan and a state missionary, the Rev. S. B. Caloway, the church was organized. Caloway became the first pastor. The charter members were Dr. and Mrs. John Anglin, Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Mills,

P. N. Bressie, and Rachel Bressie; a Mr. Drake and I. E. Harmon. P. N. Bressie was the first church clerk. Mrs. Mary E. Willis, who was a member of the congregation before the date of the organization, was not present on the day it was officially organized.

Though Milligan often preached in the First Baptist church there is no record that he was ever pastor. Ministers who followed Caloway, were J. W. Staton, W. C. Fraley and G. W. Smith, J. B. Permyer, Charles T. Alexander, S. W. Woolman, G. H. M. Wilson, S. W. Smith, George W. Sherman, William C. Rogers, J. W. Bates, William T. Sherrod, A. C. Miller,

W. H. Sims, W. A. Bowden, W. C. Garrett, S. W. Kendricks, E. N. Strother, Dow W. Heard, Robert E. Day, and C. E. Lancaster.

It was during the pastorate of the Rev. Wilson that the church supported a full time minister. During the pastorate of the Rev. S. W. Smith, which was from 1903 to 1907, the church assumed full responsibility for pastor's salary, independent of mission board assistance. During the pastorate of the Rev. Heard, the present church building was erected. Dr. Lancaster was pastor when the church's total membership passed the 1,000 mark.

Dr. P. D. O'Brien, who has spent most of his ministry in the West Texas area, is now one of the senior pastors of the territory. Though he has only served the local church for eight years, few pastors of the area have served their present charges as long. O'Brien came to Big Spring from Stamford.

Six full-time workers are now employed by the church. J. B. Langston, educational director, came to Big Spring in February from Seattle, Washington. Jackie Bramwell, youth worker, took up her present position in June. She is a graduate of Mary Hardin Baylor College. Mrs. Inez Lewis is church secretary.

Wesley Church Membership Up To 300-Mark

In December, 1930, the Wesley Memorial Methodist Church was organized on Owens street with 16 charter members, including Mrs. Jack King. The present sanctuary was erected in the early 1940's. Total membership has now reached some 295 persons.

Pastors who have served the church include: W. M. Whately, J. H. Crawford, Marvin Boyd, who is now district superintendent of the Plainview area of the church, James Culpepper, J. E. Peters, W. G. Anderson, Ansil Lynn John English, Billy Porterfield and Aubrey F. White.

C. C. Hardaway arrived in Big Spring this past June to take up the duties of pastor. A graduate of McMurry college, Abilene, Hardaway has served churches on the Kellerville-Plainview circuit in Gray and Wheeler counties, Lakeview church in Hall county, Hawley-Hodges circuit in Jones county, the Ropesville and Friona churches.

Present day officials include: J. I. Lowe, chairman of the board of stewards, J. W. Garrison, Sunday School superintendent, Luther Coleman, chairman of the Methodist Men, Bill Spier, president of the Young Adult Fellowship, and Roy Bailey, Methodist Youth Fellowship president.

Mrs. L. A. Pickle is the president of the Woman's Society of Christian Service, which now has 30 members.

25 Join Efforts In Organizing Adventist Church

Approximately 25 persons, including Mrs. J. D. Barron and Mrs. L. C. Madison, helped to organize and build the present Seventh Day Adventist church. Organization took place in 1940-41. The church is located at 1111 Runnels.

Before, the present church was organized, visiting ministers conducted Sabbath schools and preaching services. Elder A. C. Holt of Midland, is other leaders who have served this present church leader. He came to this section from Detroit, Mich. territory include Elder A. C. Delefield and Elder C. A. Carter.

Present officials include: Mrs. L. C. Madison, Sabbath School superintendent, Mrs. J. D. Barron, Sabbath School secretary, Mrs. Fred Stages, president of the deacons and deaconesses, and Mrs. L. C. Chapin, Dorcas Society president.



COMMUNITY CENTER—For nearly three decades the community center of Big Spring was the old railroad YMCA, located between where the express and freight offices now stand. Helen Gould Sheppard, daughter of the famous Jay Gould, was its patron saint, gave it a library and visited on occasions. Banquets, games, recreation, baths and even haircut were products of this stately structure.

FOUNDED BY HELEN GOULD Railroad YMCA Historic Spot

Many old-timers in Big Spring will have no difficulty in recalling the Railroad YMCA and the important role it played toward fulfilling the recreational needs of a thriving young city.

The Railroad Y, which occupied a two-story brick structure located between what is now the T & P Freight depot and the Express office, functioned here from July 1902 until around 1928.

At one time, the organization—inspired by the late Helen Gould Sheppard, daughter of the rail magnate, Jay Gould—boasted 500 members, including among its ranks people from as far away as Baird and Toyah, along with many a rancher of this area.

The Railroad Y became a realization, after Miss Gould's suggestion, when the T & P agreed to pay the organization's secretary if the members would supply funds for other expenses.

The handsome new structure was set to be formally opened July 26, 1902, but a heavy rain flooded parts of the buildings and delayed the function.

Miss Gould, who, incidentally was a bird fancier and first became known here because she sent a man, one Col. Isaac Brown, along to the railroad stops to preach the theme of kindness toward the feathered friends, wasn't able to attend the Y's opening but did make it out later for a reception in her honor.

The reception turned out to be one of the great social events of that time. A quartet composed of Frank Winn, Fred and Mike Leeper and Eddie Morris, then the Y secretary, provided music for the party.

The Y building boasted a library, each volume of which bore Helen Gould's bookplate, gymnasium facilities, checker and game rooms, even a barbershop.

Non-members could take baths for 25 cents each, and the department usually did a capital business on Saturday night.

Boy scouts of Troop One met there weekly and the Y secretary usually served as the scout master. E. J. Tannehill was noted as the Y's checker champion but had many challengers.

Medicine balls, Indian clubs and punching bags were made available in the gymnasium, always a popular retreat. Father-and-son banquets were held often in the meeting hall.

Another deluge of rain descended upon Big Spring in 1923 and the building was again flooded but it didn't halt business there for long. Mrs. Shepard passed away in 1938, but she outlived the old Y by a decade. The organization ceased to function in '28, shortly after J. M. Manuel, its last secretary, resigned. It was later converted into a T & P office building before a new building program on the part of the railroad sounded its death knell.

English Family's Gift Of Lot Brought About Episcopal Church

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Weisdead, an English family, gave the lot for the erection of an Episcopal Church in Big Spring in memory of their deceased child. It was from that beginning that the present St. Mary's Episcopal church sprang.

In March, 1855, Bishop Garrett held the first Episcopal church service in the public school building. In November, 1855, the bishop gave permission to the formal organization of the Mission of St. Mary's Episcopal church. In the following February the cornerstone for the building was laid, but the same was robbed that night.

The Rev. George Wiggins was the first minister in charge of the church. In 1888 William Morgan was granted license as the first lay-reader. Con Henderson and Thomas A. Bledsoe served as lay-readers during the '90's in absence of pastors. Bledsoe was at that time superintendent of the Big Spring public schools. In 1894 Donnie Rix and Ida Semer organized the first church school. Under the pastorage of the Rev. S. T. Brewster, a warden and Bishop's committee was appointed. David Aiken became the Senior Warden and F. O. Vaughn and T. A. Bledsoe were made committeemen. About the same time a church Guild was organized.

In July, 1897, the church building was destroyed by a tornado but on July 16, 1899, Bishop Garrett, assisted by the Rev. F. M. Galbraith and the Rev. Wickins, dedicated the new church building. The Rev. Lewis, who came to Big Spring in 1908, was the first minister to occupy the new rectory.

In 1925 the parish honor was constituted. In February, 1925 the Big Spring church ceased to be a mission and was made a parish with the Rev. P. Walter Henckell as the first rector.

Charter members included: F. O. Vaughn, Mrs. Watkins Leeper's cousin; Mr. and Mrs. David Eiken; Mr. and Mrs. A. Taylor; Mr. and Mrs. J. Morgan; Mr. and Mrs. James Smith and Mrs. Sally Sweet.

Ministers who have served the church are: Thomas Stafford, S. T. Brewster, F. H. Galbraith, Lewis C. Birch, D. A. Sanford, Harold G. Hennessey, George C. Rafter, F. C. Weisenbach, Frank B. Eason, F. H. Steadman, W. H. Martin, Paul W. Henckell, Oliver C. Cox, Robert J. Sorli, now of Midland, Charles Abrie and J. B. Maceo, who died this year.

Present officers include: Mr. and Mrs. D. M. McKinnis, youth service league sponsors, Omar Pitman, Jr., North Texas delegate to the Triennial General Convention of the church to be held in San Francisco, Calif., Mrs. M. H. Bennett, organist, Elsie Willis, choir director, Otto Peters, Sunday School superintendent, Inez McAlister, chairman of the yard committee, Dr. R. E. G. Cowper, E. B. Cormick, senior warden, Bill Dawes, Verd VanGieson, R. O. Jones, Otto Peters, Jr. and D. M. McKinnis, vestrymen, Bill Dawes, R.

L. Tollett and Carl Blomshild, lay readers, and Munsie Compton, soloist.

PIONEER Air Lines advertisement. Text: 'Today It Moves Faster... But It's Still History!'. Includes image of a Pioneer Air Lines airplane and the Pioneer Air Lines logo. Bottom text: 'Serving 25 Key Cities of the Great Southwest'.

McCrorry's advertisement. Text: 'Meet Me At McCrorry's'. Includes image of a woman on a telephone. Text: 'Welcome Centennial Visitors To The City Of Progress'. Bottom text: 'A Decade In Big Spring' and '1939 McCrorry's STORE 1949'.

FROM ONE TO FOUR

30-Year Development Brings City Its Modern Hospitals

History of Big Spring hospitals has stretched over approximately three decades.

First to formally organize was the Big Spring Hospital Corp. It dates its beginning back to 1920. Dr. G. T. Hall and Dr. M. H. Bennett launered the original unit of the present hospital building at 9th and Goliad in 1927 to meet the need of a rocketing population during the oil boom.

During its history the hospital has functioned separately from its clinical facilities, which were housed for a time over the State National bank building and then, upon its completion in the Petroleum building.

In April 1948 the clinic building was erected at the southeast corner of the hospital tract. With the completing of an agreement to serve members of the Texas & Pacific Employes Hospital association from Fort Worth to El Paso, construction was launched late in 1948 on a major addition to the hospital. This was ready for occupancy in September.

Associated in the clinic are Dr. Bennett, Dr. Clyde E. Thomas, Jr., Dr. T. J. Williamson and Dr. M. B. Berryhill. Dr. Hall utilizes the hospital for his patients as do Dr. G. H. Wood and Dr. H. J. Roberts, who practice in the Petroleum building offices.

Second hospital to be built here was the Bivings & Barcus, erected in 1928 by Dr. Charles K. Bivings and Dr. Barcus at Ninth and Main. Dr. P. W. Malone and Dr. J. E. Hogan acquired the property in 1938 and two years later added the east wing.

A major addition to the north and east was accomplished in 1944-45, making the plant the largest private hospital in the city and one of the larger ones in the area, incorporating some new features such as refrigerated air conditioning. Like the first hospital, it is a two-story affair.

In addition to Dr. Malone and Dr. Hogan, other professional staff members are Dr. John H. Fish, Dr. J. M. Woodall, Dr. J. M. McKinney, Dr. G. E. Peacock, Dr. V. E. Friedewald, Dr. E. V. Swift, Dr. William H. Dean, Dr. F. F. Dillon, Dental surgery is in charge of Dr. H. M. Jarrait.

It was in 1940 that Dr. R. B. G. Cowper completed the first unit of his Cowper hospital at 1500 Gregg. Built along Spanish lines, the one-story structure was doubled in size by a major addition in 1945.

Associated with Dr. Cowper are Dr. Floyd R. Mays, Dr. J. A. Hanna and Dr. Arch C. Carson. Most recent of the four hospitals is the two-story Medical Arts at 710 Gregg. This plant, which has the novel feature of two-ground floor levels, was launched in 1948 and was occupied on March 16, 1949.

Operators of the hospital and its staff members are Dr. Preston R. Sanders, Dr. J. V. Sanders and his wife, Dr. Nell White Sanders. All the hospitals are fully equipped with latest therapeutical and diagnostic equipment, laboratories, kitchens, nurseries, etc. Business manager at Big Spring Hospital is Howard Salisbury; at Cowper's is Don Burk; at Malone & Hogan is D. S. Riley; at Medical Arts is William R. Dawes.



CHAPELS TO CHURCHES—When the Big Spring Bombardier school was abandoned here, its two chapels were put to their intended use. The Catholic chapel, above, was acquired by the Sacred Heart Catholic church to augment the previous structure, at right is serving its Latin-American constituents. Below, the Protestant chapel was acquired by the Mt. Bethel Baptist church for its Negro congregation. (Jack M. Haynes Photo.)

Four Organized Denominations Are Supported By Local Negroes

Negro residents of Big Spring carry on a church program which involves four organized denominations. Included in the group are the Mount Bethel Baptist, the Baker Methodist, the Church of Christ, and the Churches of God in Christ. Regular pastors are serving all the congregations which claim a total membership of some 400. Three fourths of the total membership is reported by the Baptist church, which had an original membership of some 15 or 20 persons.

The Mount Bethel Baptist church was organized in 1921 by the Rev. C. A. Ashley. The Rev. B. H. Hubbard served the church as pastor for eight years. He was followed by the Rev. Harvey Brown and the Rev. I. C. Campbell. After the first church building was destroyed by fire in the 1930's, the congregation purchased the Mexican Woodman Hall. The church, a former chapel at the bombardier school, and parsonage are now valued at \$25,000. The Rev. N. M. McCarter is the present pastor.

The Baker Methodist church, which was organized some 20 years ago, now has a membership of 44.

Charter members included Dan Davenport, James Mannings, Stella Mitchell and "Mother" Forrest. The Rev. R. E. Wadley is serving his first year as pastor. Officers include: Ellis Brown, pastoral steward, Mrs. R. L. Steward, church secretary, and Mrs. Lena Wicks, president of the Woman's Society of Christian Service.

In November 1943, a meeting place was provided for the Church of Christ by moving a building from Ackerly at a cost of some \$2,000. Located at 300 West Orderville, the church included an apartment for the pastor, and had a seating capacity of about 100. John Bowles is the present pastor of the church which claims some 20 members.

Nettie Tucker, still an active member, was one of the leaders in the organization of the Church of God in Christ, which was built in 1935. By 1940, the present church structure was erected at the corner of Edward and Dundee. The parsonage was completed in 1941. The Rev. T. O. McGee has been pastor of the church, which has a membership of some 35 persons, for about 14 years.

Pastors' Work Coordinated By Association

Some 17 pastors are now members of the Big Spring Pastors Association which has as its goal, the betterment of local churches and the community as a whole.

The Rev. Aisle H. Carlston is the president, the Rev. Lewis Patterson, vice-president, and Lee Milling, secretary and treasurer. Any regularly ordained minister of the city is eligible for membership.

One of the chief projects of the association is the sponsoring of a Bible class in the local high school. Churches cooperating through the association finance the project. Other activities include city-wide church surveys and the sponsoring of two or three outstanding speakers each year. Special services are held on Thanksgiving morning and Easter Sunday morning.

The group also sponsors a radio devotional period Monday through Friday from 4:45 to 5 p. m. and an hour program from 5 to 6 p. m. on Saturdays. The Saturday program includes special music, church announcements and the teaching by a local pastor of the international Sunday school lesson.

State St. Church Dedicated In May

Affiliated with the Baptist Missionary Association of Texas, the State Street Missionary Baptist church was organized in Big Spring on May 23, 1947. The Rev. A. C. Hodges was holding a revival here and the church was organized at the close of the sessions. Seven charter members included Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Mitchell and the Rev. and Mrs. A. C. Hodges and son. Today, the church is located at State and East 13th Streets and has some 28 members. The church was dedicated on the fifth Sunday of last May.

Everett M. Ward, present pastor, came to Big Spring in December, 1948. He has served Ephesus Church near Crockett, Primrose near Alto Union church near Pittsburg and Pleasant Ridge near Pittsburg. He received his BA degree from Jacksonvile Baptist College.

Present officials include: Charlie Robinson, deacon, Mrs. T. J. Mitchell, church clerk and Mrs. L. B. Worthan, president of the Women's Missionary Auxiliary.

Christian Science Work Carried On By 25 Members

Some 25 Christian Scientists carry on the work of the Mother Church in Big Spring. The Society was active for a number of years before a period of inactivity which ended when a new charter was granted in 1943.

Services are held in the Reagan Building where a reading room is maintained. Three lots, located at 13th and Gregg, have been purchased by the group. Regular services are held each Sunday morning and testimonial services on Wednesday nights.

The society here carries on a number of programs in concert with the Church of Christ, Scientists. Frequently, speakers from the Mother church bureau in Boston, Mass. are sponsored here for public addresses.

FOUNDERS, FAITHFUL WORKERS ARE HONORED IN CLASS, CIRCLE NAMES

Sunday school classes and women's missionary circle groups of Big Spring have a variety of names.

Some of the most familiar are those associated with people. For example, most of the First Methodist circles are named after past presidents of what is now known as the Woman's Society of Christian Service. There's the Fannie Stripling Circle, which is named for the first president of the women's organization; a circle named for Maude Morris, who served the organization for 30 years; for Fannie Hodges, president when the present church building was erected and a worker to furnish the kitchen and other rooms of the church; for Mary Zinn, a charter member; and for Reba Thomas, (Mrs. Clyde Thomas, Sr.) who organized a young women's circle and served as its sponsor until the past year.

First Baptist Circles are named for missionaries including two Big Springers, Christine Coffee Chambers and Lucille Reagan. One of the circles chose the name, Johnnie O'Brien, in honor of Mrs. F. D. O'Brien, wife of the present pastor.

One of the East Fourth Baptist Circles is named for Kate Morrison (Mrs. S. H. Morrison) a charter member. Ollie Katherine Anderson (Mrs. Richard Cornelius Coffee) was the first teacher of a First Methodist Sunday School Class. Today, the Coffee Memorial Class is named for her.

Included in the vast list of class names are Friendship, Dorcas, Philathea, Couples, Willing Workers, Faithful Workers, Homemakers, Mary Martha, Ruth, and others.



EARLY DAY COUNSEL—Not long after he came to Big Spring, determined to practice law exclusively despite warnings he would starve at it, S. H. Morrison set up offices. The prediction almost came true, but by 1891 he was well established when this picture was taken. Two clients shown are Dave Christian, left and Jess Arnett. Mr. Morrison, in Lincolnian pose, is at right.

Serving Big Spring For 11 Years

For the past 11 years we have helped write the Story of Big Spring, endeavoring all along the way to progress and develop as the town grew, always striving to give you better service. With each passing year, refinements and improvements in every phase have been added.

1849



1949

Our funeral home, pictured above, is modern in every respect, and our employes are dedicated to giving the finest service that modern equipment and methods provide . . . to carrying on the highest traditions and standards of this profession. Today we look ahead to still greater advances that will add immeasurably to the character of our services.

OUR STAFF:

- C. O. Nalley
- J. C. Pickle
- Mrs. C. O. Nalley
- Joe Brunch

NALLEY Funeral Home

906 Gregg

Phone 175

1849

To

1949

Century of Progress

Hardesty's Crawford Drug Big Spring



Today Is Religious Day



THE OLD FAMILY BIBLE

There are few who realize what an important part the old family Bible has played in American life and history.

It lay on the table in the living room or parlor, usually beside a large, shaded reading lamp, and was a ponderous volume, printed in large type and bound with heavy ornate covers.

In addition to the text, it contained a number of blank pages on which were inscribed the vital records of the family—births, deaths, and marriages.

In many families it was the custom of the head-of-the-house to read a passage from the holy volume before the family dispersed for bed. It was regularly used for funerals, marriages, and the periodic visits of the minister.

The old family Bible has for generations set the moral and spiritual pace of America. It has inspired the faint-hearted, comforted the distressed, counseled the penitent. We cannot afford to lose its influence upon our lives.

Go to church on Sunday, and hear God's message from the Old Family Bible.



THE CHURCH FOR ALL . . . ALL FOR THE CHURCH

The Church is the greatest factor on earth for the building of character and good citizenship. It is a storehouse of spiritual values. Without a strong Church, neither democracy nor civilization can survive. There are four sound reasons why every person should attend services regularly and support the Church. They are: (1) For his own sake. (2) For his children's sake. (3) For the sake of his community and nation. (4) For the sake of the Church itself, which needs his moral and material support. Plan to go to church regularly and read your Bible daily.

"I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord." Psalms 122:1.

AIRPORT BAPTIST
108 Morris
Warren Stowe

ASSEMBLY OF GOD
W. Fourth & Lancaster
R. C. Love

CHURCH of the NAZARENE
E. Fourth and Austin
Lewis Patterson

EAST FOURTH BAPTIST
E. Fourth & Main
James S. Parks

FIRST BAPTIST
E. Sixth & Main
P. D. O'Brien

FIRST CHRISTIAN
W. Fifth & Scurry
Lloyd H. Thompson

FIRST METHODIST
W. Fourth & Scurry
Arlie Carleton

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN
E. Seventh & Runnels
R. Gage Lloyd

MAIN ST. CHURCH of GOD
E. Tenth & Main
John E. Kolar

NORTHSIDE BAPTIST
N. Third & N. Nolan
L. B. Moss

PARK METHODIST
1400 W. Fourth
I. A. Smith

PENTACOSTAL CHURCH of GOD
307 Galveston
E. J. Gibson

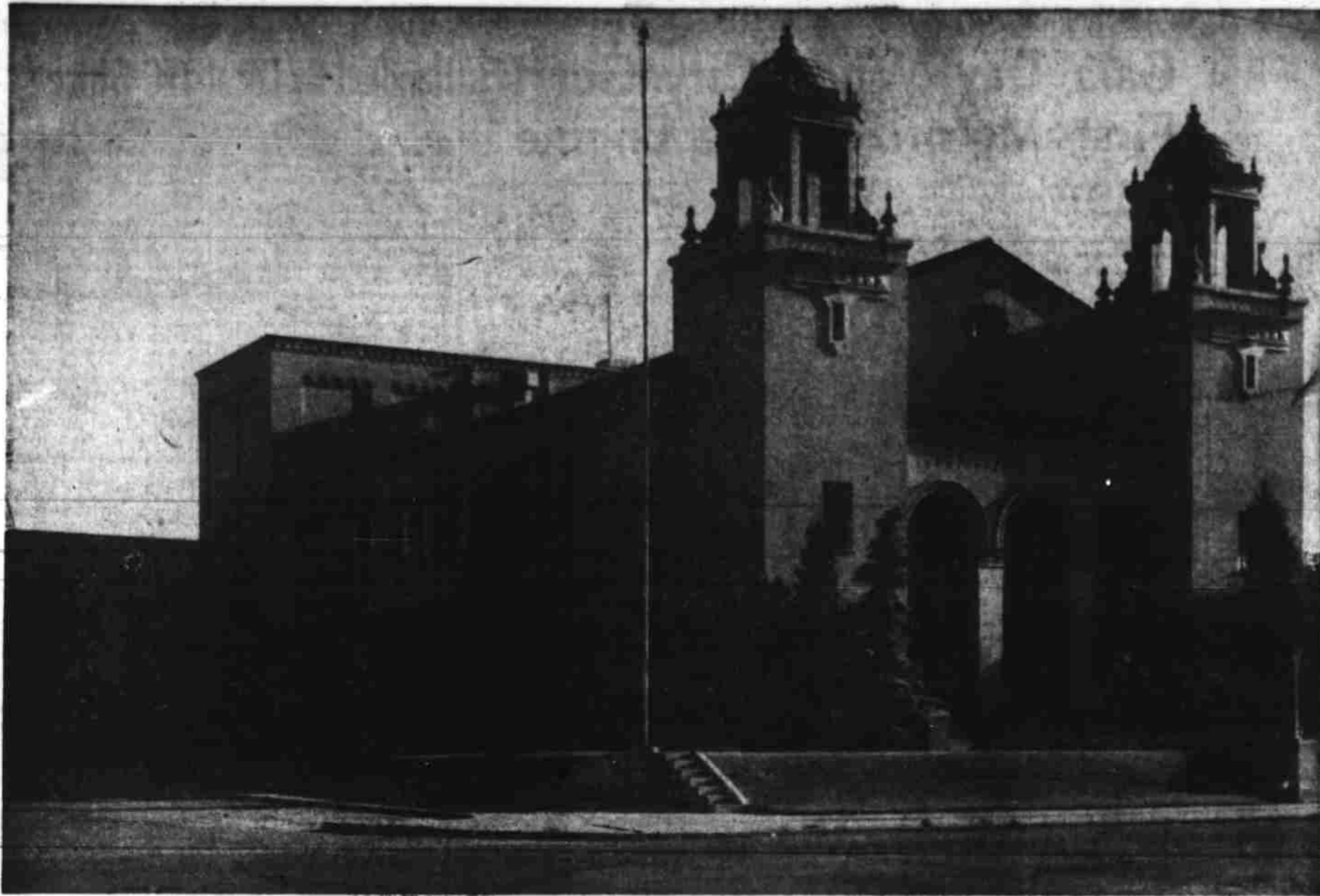
SALVATION ARMY
W. Fourth & Aylford
Captain J. A. Harrison

TRINITY BAPTIST
E. Fourth & Benton
Marvin H. Clark

WESLEY METHODIST
E. Twelfth & Owens
C. C. Hardaway

Members Of The

Big Spring's Pastors Association



1849 The
BIG SPRING
STORY 1949

In
Government

SECTION XI

Big Spring Herald

Sunday, October 2, 1949



Your Business
In Big Business

The march of development has converted local government from a minor item to a major business in Big Spring and Howard county.

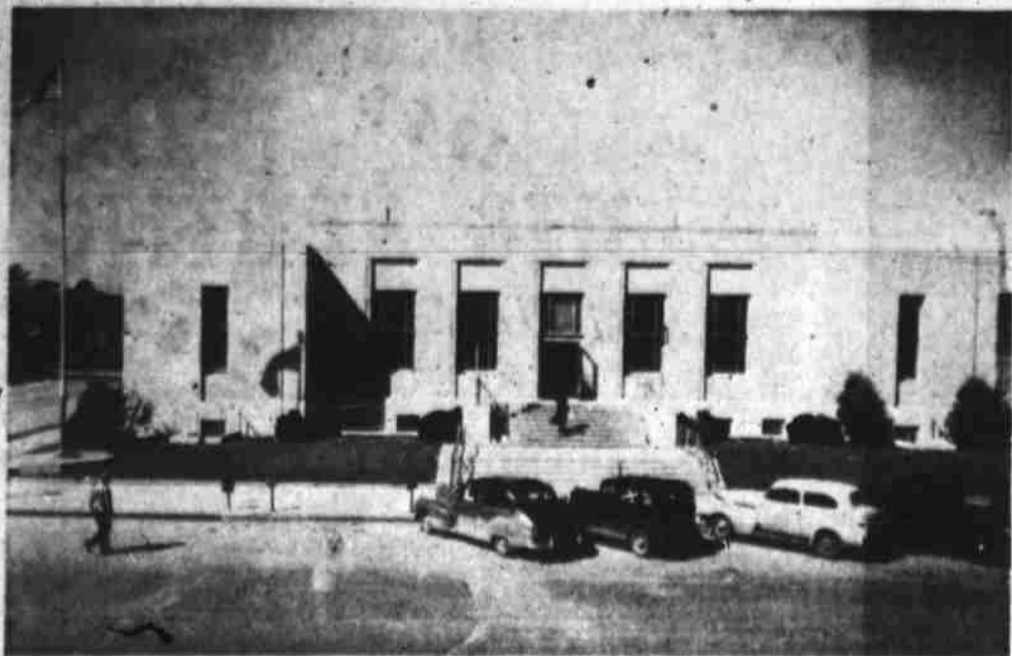
Howard county had less than a dozen officials when it began operations in 1882. Today, it requires 75 regular employes and a budget of \$342,342 for its operations and services.

Late in getting started, permanent incorporation of the City of Big Spring has led to expansion of services which require 155 people and an annual budget of \$631,136. Thus, the two local governmental units have a total budget outlay of almost a million dollars a year—or \$973,478.

Affairs of the City of Big Spring are carried on from the striking city hall building above, left, erected in 1932. Responsible for management and policies are those in the group left at center. They are, left to right, H. W. Whitney, city manager; G. W. Dabney, mayor; Jack Y. Smith, commissioner; W. S. Morrison, city attorney; C. R. McClenny, city secretary; H. W. Wright and Dr. C. W. Deats, commissioners. Commissioner Willard Sullivan is not pictured.

Center of county activities is the courthouse, erected in 1908, right below. Policy making board for the county is its commissioners court, shown at right center. Left to right, its members are G. E. Gilliam, commissioner Precinct No. 2; W. W. Long, commissioner Precinct No. 1; J. E. Brown, county judge; Earl Hull, commissioner Precinct No. 4; and R. L. Nall, commissioner precinct No. 3. Lee Porter, county clerk and clerk of the court, is at the center of the table with his back to the camera.





FEDERAL BUILDING—Since 1934 the U. S. post office and other federal agencies have been domiciled in the attractive federal building at Fourth and Scurry. The structure represented a cost of \$100,000 at the time it was built and could not be duplicated for two or more times the amount. The entire top floor is given over to the post office, which has the famous Peter Mural in its lobby. Half the basement is for offices and half for auxiliary postal service. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

Over 800 In County On Public Payrolls

Public service ranks as a major source of employment in Big Spring and Howard county. There are no less than 801 individuals actively engaged in public service on a full time basis for the county, city, state and federal governments and for the college and schools.

Of the total, 547 are employed by the county, city and state and federal units. The educational requirement is 254.

With activation of the Veterans Administration hospital, approximately 300 others will be added to the number in public service.

Largest single employer of personnel is the Big Spring Independent school district with 160. Close behind is the City of Big Spring with 155, a figure which fluctuates. The Big Spring State hospital has a staff of 150. Howard county is next with 75 employees and officials. Next major staff is that of the U. S. post office with 44.

Other agencies and the number of employees are: State Highway Department 15, Army-Air Force Recruiting 13, U. S. Weather Bureau 11, CAA district airport engineers 11, CAA control tower 8, CAA communications 7, soil conservation service 7, U. S. corps of engineers 7, Texas Liquor control board district staff 6, city-county health unit 4, Texas Employment commission 4, U. S. Experiment Farm 4, State highway patrol and drivers license division 3, CAA safety 3, CAA electronics 3, Veterans Administration 3, AAA 3, Farm Home Administration 2, state comptroller's district office 2, bureau of internal revenue 2, state welfare and Navy recruiting one each.

In the schools, common districts have 39 Coahoma 23, Knott 13 and Big Spring 160. Howard County Junior college has the equivalent of 26 full time employees.

Water Usage Up Six-Fold In 20 Years

While population has doubled approximately, water consumption in Big Spring has multiplied six times within the past 20 years.

A score of years ago accurate records were not kept, but city officials in 1936 estimated average annual consumption for several years previous at 162 million gallons. In 1936 the consumption was 184,500,000 gallons. Last year the figure was 981,627,000.

Since 1941 water has been put through master meters. The production records show:

Year	Consumption
1941	332,746,000
1942	496,064,000
1943	632,712,000
1944	501,365,000
1945	717,935,000
1946	738,126,000
1947	870,780,000
1948	981,627,000

THAT WAS IN 1937

Post Office Built For \$123,750

The present post office building, one of the finest in this section was completed early in 1937, four years after funds for its construction—\$123,750,—were voted by Congress.

The site, at Fourth and Scurry streets, was purchased under a March 4, 1931, Congressional act from the Big Spring Independent school district for \$18,000. This lot had formerly been occupied by old Central Ward school. The title to the land was vested to the United States government Jan. 22, 1932.

General contractors were Templeton and Cannon of San Angelo, after their bid for \$90,350 had been accepted. The builders agreed to finish the project in 240 calendar days.

When it was opened April 1, 1947, the basement—which now houses government offices—remained unfinished. J. M. Morgan, a local contractor, was given the contract for that particular undertaking.

The one-story building of contemporary architecture, brick and stone, fronts 111 feet on Scurry street. It is 66 feet 6 inches in width.

Its lobby has terrazzo flooring and plaster walls and ceiling.

It boasts a total of 7,500 square feet and has a cubicle content of 216,352 cubic feet. The structure's work room has 4,000 square feet of floor while an addition 425 square feet are set aside for the finance section and offices.

There isn't much space for landscaping on the lot but Postmaster Nat Shick has made the most of what he has. Lush grass predominates while in the back and to the side beautiful zinnias bloom in profusion through the summer months.

21 MEN IN DEPARTMENT TODAY

Gala Day When City Got Its First Motorized Fire Engine

On Nov. 2, 1909, F. E. McCrary probably was the most envied man in Big Spring.

That was the date McCrary was employed to "run" the city's fire engine, and it was a position that many youngsters and grown-ups alike regarded as a post of honor and distinction.

The fire engine at that time was "Old No. 1," which was purported to be the first motor-driven vehicle of its kind ever used in Texas. It was delivered by the Webb Motor Co. of Vincennes, Ind., on Sept. 22, 1909 at a cost of \$6,000.

The first motor-driven piece of firefighting equipment in the state was a source of pride to the citizens of Big Spring. City aldermen proudly referred to it in their minutes as a combination "fire engine, hose wagon and chemical engine self propelled."

Although the evidence is circumstantial, it is suspected that purchase of the "Thomas Flyer" fire engine influenced the decision to construct the first city hall, the brown stone building that still stands on the northwest corner of the courthouse square.

Anyway, the contract for the Thomas Flyer was approved at a called session of the city council on April 1, 1909, and on July 6 of the same year the council advertised for bids on the city hall. One of the main features of the city hall was an engine house on the ground floor.

Old No. 1 served the city well for 15 years before it was replaced by a more modern vehicle in 1925.

Personnel of the fire department in those days included a driver, who kept up the engine and plied the vehicle to fires, and a group of volunteer firefighters.

The Seagraves pumper that was purchased to replace the Thomas Flyer in 1925 is still in use by the fire department and still is considered "a valuable piece of equipment."

In 1927 the city found itself in the midst of a boom and additional equipment was needed for the fire department. A booster truck was purchased then, and a smaller pumper was added in 1930.

Today the Big Spring fire department has four engines, three of them assigned to the main fire station at the city hall and one at a sub-station at 18th and Main. The sub-station was constructed last winter and was occupied for the first time in April of this year.

Personnel of the fire department today includes 21 permanent employees, including a chief, two captains, a drill master, two lieutenants and 15 firemen. The payroll for the current fiscal year is \$54,558.

The old Thomas Flyer probably "rushed" to answer the alarm in its day. Speed on city streets is not regarded as important in modern fire-fighting. Assurance that the equipment arrives at the scene of a fire in good condition is the objective.

Fire engines may seem to be travelling at a high rate of speed nowadays, but the fact that all other traffic is at a virtual standstill while the engines move down the streets makes them appear to be travelling fast. Actually, fire engines today are seldom driven at a rate of more than 30 miles per hour, and in most cases 20 to 25 miles an hour is considered a normal speed.

The engines make more "miles" standing still than they do along the streets. The huge vehicles

complete only part of their chores when they transport firemen and their equipment to the scene of a blaze. Once they reach the scene they must furnish power for pumping water. Pumps may be operated for hours at a fire.

A 1941 Ford pumper, which is used most at the city hall station, has over 8,000 miles to its credit. Less than one-third of it is "chassis mileage" however. The speedometer logs the engine miles as well as the chassis miles.



OLD NUMBER ONE—A source of immense pride as well as protection to Big Springers was old No. 1, "combination fire engine, hose wagon, chemical engine—self propelled." When Big Spring received delivery of the Thomas Flyer on Sept. 22, 1909, it was the first motorized fire engine in the state. This patriarch, driven here by Wyatt Eason, served until 1925.

Calhoun First Dist. Attorney Here In 1882

Fifteen men have served as district attorney in two judicial districts of which Howard county has been a part through the years.

J. H. Calhoun was the state attorney in 1882. J. W. S. Porter was elected in 1884. His successor in 1896 was a Big Spring man, T. G. Andrews. In 1888, H. G. Thurmond was named. S. H. Cowan became district attorney in 1890 and R. H. Zane was made attorney in 1894.

The year 1896 brought Ellis Douthitt, Big Spring, to the post. His successor in 1900 was Ben Rantals. The state's prosecutor in

1904 was E. M. Whitaker, in 1909 M. Carter and in 1908 R. A. Gresham.

W. P. Leslie, Colorado City, now on the supreme court bench of the state, was elected in 1912 and E. I. Hill in 1920. James T. Brooks, Big Spring, was elected in 1924, being succeeded in 1928 by George Mahon, who six years later was to be elected to Congress.

Mahon held the position until 1934, when Cecil C. Collings, Big Spring, was elected. When Collings was elevated to the bench four years later, Martelle McDonald, then of Big Spring and now of Odessa, was elected in 1938.

Elton Gililand, Howard county attorney, is under appointment as state's attorney for the new 118th district, which is due to go into operation this month with Martin Glasscock, counties grouped with Howard.

Job Placements, Claims Are Handled By Local TEC Office

Four Texas Merit System personnel handle work applications, job placement, unemployment insurance claims, and requests for employees for four counties in the Big Spring area.

The Big Spring office of the Texas Employment Commission serves Howard, Martin, Sterling, and Mitchell counties. In addition to employment service, the local TEC staff offers a counselling service for handicapped workers, labor market information to the general public, and information on other government services.

A Vocational Rehabilitation representative is present in the office one day each month to assist handicapped workers in securing training or finding new jobs. A member of the Texas Railroad Retirement board also calls at the office

each month. A representative of the Social Security Administration handles old age retirement and survivors benefits services through the Big Spring TEC three days each month.

Annual job placements by the local staff total approximately 12,500. Approximately 1,200 unemployment insurance claims are filed here each year.

Interviewers handle some 1,000 new applications for employment annually and maintain contact with 400 Big Spring employers for possible placements.

Payroll to TEC workers amounts to about \$12,000 per year. Leon M. Kinney is manager of the local office. Interviewers are J. C. Daugherty and M. H. Fortson. Mrs. Thelma Mlam is clerk.



I Am Proud Indeed That I Have Had A Part In The Writing Of THE BIG SPRING STORY!

TOM ROSSON
Petroleum Building Phone 1238



Grocery Stores Are Making That Modern Pace

FORWARD

Yes, progress can be found in the advancement of the grocery store... the one on the corner or that downtown shopper's choice. The grocery store of yesteryear was jam packed—from dry goods to nails... just everything but grocery supplies. But the store of today has gone modern with drive-in facilities. Yes, there's no need to trouble with parking worries, crowded floor space and waiting for the checkers to itemize your supplies... just drive in to one of Stidham's friendly Drive-Inn Grocery Stores and be waited on at your car.

Wayne Stidham Ice Stations

No. 1
1801 Gregg

Drive-Inn Grocery

No. 2
901 Main

Welcome

Centennial Visitors

October 2 to 8

HAND MADE BOOTS

Tooled To Your Special Order And Your Personal Design If Desired

Expert Shoe Repair

We specialize in shoe and boot repair of all kinds. Years of experience.

Best Of Saddles

Saddles hand made to your order. We guarantee To please you.

- Hand Tooled Belts
- Leather Billfolds
- Ladies' Leather Bags

• For your convenience we have our own shoe shine chairs. Dye and polish a speciality.

- Spurs And Bits
- Belt Buckles
- Any Kind Of Leather Work

CLARK BOOT SHOP

119 E. Second

BILL WARD, Manager

Phone 3321



The BIG SPRING STORY



We salute the achievements of Big Spring. The years from 1849 to 1949 have been years of growth and prosperity. The citizens of Big Spring might well be proud of the record of their city.



1849

We Thank our friends and customers for their patronage of the past years. Our promise to you is that we will strive to give you still better service in the years to come.

Welcome Centennial Visitors!

1949



Handling Your Daily Mail Is Work Of 44

A total of 44 employees see to it that the mails channeled through the local post office are handled smoothly.

Nat Shick is postmaster, and, as such, oversees all operations. Elmer Boatler is assistant postmaster. Athal Porter is superintendent of mail while Alvin H. Smith serves as clerk-in-charge.

In addition, there are 38 clerks, carriers and custodians, including five star route and one rural route carriers.

The facility takes on added help when the Christmas rush season arrives.

The department ordinarily functions from 5 a. m. to 11 p. m. The windows of the money order booth, which operates from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The post office closes at noon Saturday and does not re-open until Monday morning. In addition, national holidays are respected. Some one can usually be found sorting mail in the back, however.

Five foot carriers deliver mail within the city. In addition, there are two mounted carriers, who deliver to the curb, and two parcel post trucks are in operation.

The rural and star route carriers move around to the extent of about 630 miles every 24 hours.

Four On Staff Of Experiment Farm

Operation of the U. S. Experiment Farm's program in Big Spring is handled by a staff of four men, headed by Fred E. Keating.

During the growing season, three or four others are employed as needed to assist in planting, cultivating and harvesting of the test plots.

Keating came here in 1922 from Garden City, Kans., where he had been assigned after graduation from the University of Wisconsin. The station was designated for Big Spring in 1914.

It is what it's name implies, a dry land experiment station. The day Keating arrived one of the worst sandstorms in the area's history was in progress. That left an indelible impression on him of the necessity of dry land experimentation.



RECRUITING FORCE—Recruiting for the U. S. Army and the U. S. Air Force is directed for more than 30 counties in this area from the Big Spring main station in the Petroleum building. An important sub-station is maintained in the postoffice building also. Commanding the main station is Capt. Harold Sandford, seated. Left to right, his men are Sgt. I-C Marion A. Roach, M-Sgt. James H. Weaver and S-Sgt. Ernest E. Runyan. (Jack M. Haynes Photo).

UNDER CAPT. SANDFORD

Army-Air Force Recruiting Office Serves 34 Counties

To facilitate the processing of volunteers into the US Army and Air Force, Big Spring was designated earlier this year as a Main Station, or headquarters of a 34-county area comprising 47,301 miles of West Texas.

Commander of the station, which maintains its offices in the Petroleum building here, is Capt. Harold Sandford. He is assisted by two other commissioned personnel, seven enlisted men and three civilians.

The other officers under Sandford's command are Capt. Walter J. Alonis, who functions as assistant commander, and 1st Lt. Orville E. Alton, public information officer. Non-commissioned personnel on duty here include M-Sgt. James H.

Weaver, chief clerk; S-Sgt. Ernest E. Runyan, public information NCO; Sgt. I. C. Marion A. Roach, enlistment clerk; M-Sgt. Thomas H. Bunch, Sgt. I. C. Loy Wayt and Sgt. Sidney H. Cox, all recruiters; and Sgt. Ora E. Burrows, WAC and WAF recruiter.

Mrs. Dorothy Gipson, Mrs. Joe McCrory and Mrs. James Weaver are employed as office clerks.

Sub-stations, all of which answer to the local office, are maintained at Pecos, Odessa, Midland, Sweetwater, Lamesa, San Angelo, Snyder, Del Rio, Eagle Pass and Marfa.

Personnel on duty in those outlying stations include M-Sgt. Alfred E. Beakes, Pecos; M-Sgt. Henry C. Guenther and T-Sgt. Sebron

E. Davis, both at Odessa; T-Sgt. Shelby Wheeler, Midland; M-Sgt. Raymond Wagner and T-Sgt. Robert E. Craig, Sweetwater; T-Sgt. Elmo E. White, Lamesa; M-Sgt. William J. Wells, T-Sgt. Andrew J. Martin and S-Sgt. Doyle H. Dobbins, San Angelo; Sgt. David K. Daniels, Snyder; M-Sgt. Harold L. Fuslow and S-Sgt. Earl R. Harris, Del Rio; M-Sgt. Joe C. Hague, Eagle Pass; and Samuel E. Mancill, Marfa.

A total of 16 vehicles are assigned to the Main Station, five of which are maintained in Big Spring itself.

World War II has been over for more than four years now but recruiting remains a big business.

BUDGET OF \$631,000

City Operates A 'Big Business'

One of the largest business operations in Big Spring is conducted by the city itself.

Conducting the affairs of a city of some 20,000 population represents a sharp contrast to conditions of 40 years ago when the newly incorporated village was managed by a council of five aldermen meeting briefly once or twice a month and a secretary-treasurer.

For the past few years, Big Spring's annual budget has embraced annual appropriations of well over half a million dollars. Today, a normal city payroll includes monthly checks to approximately 150 persons.

The budget for the current fiscal year lists appropriations totaling \$631,136.25, for which \$513,047.50 is designated for the general fund.

The city expects to spend no less than \$301,689.50 for salaries and wages during the fiscal year ending April 1, 1950. The remainder of the appropriations is earmarked for various purposes, such as maintenance of buildings and equipment, supplies, utilities and capital outlay.

General fund appropriations go to seven city departments. The departments and their respective appropriations are general government, \$58,745.50; public safety, \$135,951.50; streets, \$53,034; water and sewer, \$181,383; health and welfare, \$58,160; parks and recreation, \$13,224.50; miscellaneous accounts, \$12,549.

General government embraces the city commission, city secretary and treasurer, city manager and purchasing agent, maintenance and supervision of city hall and auditorium buildings, the city legal department, the tax department and the engineering department.

Sharing the public safety appropriation are the police and fire departments, the protective inspection department and facilities for protection to animals.

Expenditures of the streets accounts go for maintenance of all city thoroughfares and for street lighting.

The water and sewer appropriations cover expenses of the water office, water production operations, the water treatment plant, distribution, water meters, franchise meters, sewage collection and sewage treatment and disposal.

Health and sanitation operations include the city's part of the health unit budget, garbage collection and street cleaning.

Most of the expenditures for recreation and parks, of course,

are required for maintenance and improvement of the city park southwest of town.

Operation of the city warehouse and other similar installations account for the expenditures to funds labelled miscellaneous.

In addition to the funds included in the budget, the accounts for parking meters, the municipal airport, cemetery and swimming pool and golf course are self-supporting.

The city's bonded indebtedness is approximately one million dollars, is expected to be reduced to \$949,000 by April 1, 1950.

Interest and sinking fund requirements this year amount to \$117,863.75.

Water revenues are expected to amount to \$235,000 this year, while the city anticipates tax revenues totalling \$175,950. Valuation of taxable property is approximately 11 1/2 million dollars, and the tax rate is \$1.70 per \$100 valuation.

Judgeship Held By Sixteen Men

When George Hogg was elevated to the post of Howard county judge by a 30-vote margin back in 1882, he became the first of 16 men who have served in that capacity at one time or another.

In 1884, R. W. Andrews and I. S. Thurmond received exactly the same number of votes—153—for the office—and it required a special election to decide it. Thurmond won out.

In point of service, H. R. Debenport held the post seniority at that post. Debenport served for five terms, starting in 1924.

Men elected since 1882, and their tenure of office, were:

George Hogg (1883-1885); I. S. Thurmond (1885-1887); G. W. Walcott (1887-1893); T. H. Bowman (1893-1897); J. W. Bowman (1897-1899); John B. Litterer (1897-1907); L. A. Dale (1907-1911); M. H. Morrison (1911-1913); S. A. Penix (1913-1921); James T. Brooks (1921-1925); H. R. Debenport (1925-1935); J. S. Garlington (1935-37); Charles Sullivan (1937-41); Walton Morrison (1941-1945); James T. Brooks (1945-1947); Morrison (1947-1948); J. Ed Brown (1948-).

Morrison was reelected in 1942 but joined the service and was replaced by Brooks.



VETERAN POSTMASTER—Nat Shick, above, has served as postmaster in Big Spring longer than any predecessor except George Sparenberg. Early next year Shick is due to eclipse Sparenberg 17-year record. During Shick's administration the postoffice moved into the modern federal building. Its service has expanded to touch all of Big Spring and environs. Howard county and neighboring points. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

Shick Nearing Record Tenure As Postmaster

George Sparenberg served the longest tenure a postmaster here but Nat Shick has an excellent opportunity to better that record.

Sparenberg, after whom the small community north of town was named, became postmaster June 15, 1899 and served 17 years, two months and two days, before stepping down in favor of B. Reagan.

Shick took office April 20, 1933, and, of course, can pass his 17th year as postmaster April 20, 1950.

Shick is the ninth man to fill the post since the facility was opened back in 1822. The first was Joseph M. Anderson, who was succeeded by John Snoddy in January, 1884. Snoddy gave way to Charles W. Wilts June 17, 1885.

Willis served until Sparenberg was named in '99. Regan functioned as the postmaster from Aug. 17, 1916 until 1922, when John W. Ward stepped into his shoes.

Ward's successor was E. E. Fahrenkamp, named as acting postmaster March 1 of that year and was confirmed a little more than two months later, on May 25.

From Fahrenkamp's hands, the reins were transferred to H. L.

Corps Of Engineers Supervises New VA Hospital

Responsibility of overseeing the construction of the big Veterans Administration hospital project here has been that of the U. S. Corps of Engineers.

Louis G. Bradley, resident engineer, arrived here late in 1947 in advance of the contract letting. He has been in charge of the project since that time and is due to see it to completion, probably in January 1950.

Assisting him are four men who check on various phases of the work and three who help run the project from the office.

Engineers on the outside work are Frank E. Wilson, electrical; Waldo C. Cole, mechanical; Marjan C. Coffee, building; Haines A. Howell, materials; Joseph L. Jones is office engineer and Zigar J. McAfee chief clerk. Stenographer-Typist Doris Blalock rounds out the force.

The U. S. Corps of Engineers is in charge of the development and execution of plans for federal installations. The Big Spring sub-station is under the Albuquerque, N. M. regional office.

Bohannon's hands Aug. 2, 1932. Bohannon served less than a year, Shick moving in as acting postmaster the following April 20.

Shick was confirmed May 28, 1934.

J&K Shoe Store congratulates BIG SPRING [our home town] on 100 years of progress!

See our display of SHOES thru the Ages

During the 100th Anniversary celebration of Big Spring, we're presenting the most interesting and fascinating collection of old shoes from cave-man times... to the early 1800's and 1900's... to the present. You'll be amazed... and amused... at what you see. Don't miss it!



As progressive citizens of Big Spring, we're proud and happy to be part of its 100th birthday celebration. Throughout its 100 years, Big Spring has been growing... and planning... planning for future growth, commercial activity, recreational facilities, modern public services... in a word, planning for living.

All of us... you and us... are proud

of Big Spring... And we especially are proud and happy to serve you citizens of Big Spring with the finest of footwear... nationally advertised brands such as Weather-Bird Shoes for boys and girls, City-Club Shoes for men and Velvet Step Shoes for women. While you are in Big Spring for the celebration, stop by and let us show you the latest styles in the greatest array of family shoes we've ever offered.



FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Smart new patterns for school and play

\$3.95 to \$6.95



FOR MEN

Rugged, masculine patterns at only

\$6.95 To \$15.95

FOR THE LADIES



\$5.00 To \$10.95

All the latest styles in the season's most important leathers and materials.

J&K SHOE STORE

Between 2nd & 3rd on Runnels

On Runnels Between 2nd and 3rd

MONTHLY PAYROLL OF \$15,000

County Operations Require The Services Of 75 Persons

Some 75 persons, who are paid a total of around \$15,000 a month for their efforts, are required to maintain the business of Howard county.

keep pace with the paper work incident to his office. Part of her salary is paid by the county, another portion by the judge himself.

tax-levying and collection bureau for state, common school and county taxes, as well as a unit where automobile registrations are made.



FIRST PERMANENT COURTHOUSE—When Howard county was organized in 1882, the city was largely one of tents, the I. D. Eddins house was used temporarily and court was held upstairs in the frame school building.

Five clerks are in the employ of Freeman, either on a full-time or part time basis. District Clerk George C. Choate, who has one assistant, maintains all records passing through district court, both civil and criminal cases.

FOR AIRPORT SAFETY

Air Traffic Cops In CAA Tower

Safe and efficient take-off and landing operations, in good weather or bad, are made possible through the facilities of the Civil Aeronautics Authority control tower at Municipal airport.

They have four frequencies for transmitting and seven for receiving radio messages to and from civilian, military and naval aircraft. Communications terminology is standardized so that all groups immediately understand messages.



CONTROL TOWER—Flow of traffic at the Big Spring Municipal airport is regulated by the CAA control tower, atop the main hangar. Controllers instruct approaching and departing aircraft by radio or visual signals.

STAND WATCH AROUND THE CLOCK

CAA Office Keeps Airmen Informed On The Weather

Latest information on weather and flying conditions at all air fields within a 300 mile radius of Big Spring is supplied navigators and pilots by the Civil Aeronautics Authority through the communications center at the Municipal airport.

The information is given to any pilot flying in the Big Spring area or used in the preparation of flight plans for pilots on the ground.

Weather reports made by the local Weather Bureau are channelled out to similar centers located at other air fields over the nation through the Big Spring communications center.

Father And Son Have Served As County Attorney

Clyde E. Sr. and George Thomas are the only father-and-son combination who ever served Howard county as its attorney.

The plane is led, on the radio beam, to a point above the field. It is then allowed to descend to within 500 feet of the ground. If the plane breaks into the clear and the pilot is able to see the field, he is then allowed to fall into the traffic pattern for a landing.

Our Part In The Big Spring Story...

We are proud of our record in Big Spring. For nearly 50 years we have been serving the people of West Texas.

The firm of Big Spring Hardware Company was established in 1921 but actually its history goes back much further than that. In 1900 Matthews and Wolcott set up a general merchandise and hardware store at the same location that Big Spring Hardware Company is on now.



BIG SPRING HARDWARE CO.

117 MAIN

PHONE 14



Petroleum Building

One of West Texas'
FINEST
Office Buildings

CONFIDENCE

In Big Spring and
West Texas

Built This Magnificent Office Building



The Petroleum Building has been a part of the "Big Spring Story" since its erection in 1928.

Today, the Petroleum Building is the headquarters of Big Spring Industry—the business home of numerable agencies and professionals.

You will appreciate the cosmopolitan environment, perfect appointments and efficient service which the Petroleum Building has provided for your comfort.

PETROLEUM BUILDING Corp.

LORIN S. McDOWELL, President

14 Mayors, Five City Managers Have Guided Municipal Affairs

Fourteen men have served as mayor of Big Spring during its 67 years as an incorporated city, and five city managers have been employed here during the 22 years of operation under the present charter.

Prior to 1927 the city operated under an alderman-mayor form of government, with the elective officials actually managing the city affairs as well as mapping policy.

Clyde Thomas Sr. served the last term as mayor under the original charter, his term expiring on Jan. 31, 1927 when the new commission manager charter went into effect.

The city's first mayor was George D. Lee, who served from Jan. 15, 1907, date of the corporation, to 1910. Although Big Spring was incorporated for a brief period as early as 1885, the government was never set up.

Other Big Spring mayors include L. T. Deats, 1910-1914; James T. Brooks, 1914-1917; O. T. Lacy, 1917-1920; W. R. Purser, 1920-1924; Clyde E. Thomas Sr., 1924-1927; R. D. Matthews, 1927-1929; C. W. Cunningham, 1929-1930; J. R. Pickle.

1930-1933: C. E. Talbot, 1933-1938; R. V. Jones, 1938-1940; G. C. Dunham, 1940-1945; R. L. Cook, 1945-1946; G. W. Dabney, 1946 to present.

Will V. Montin accepted the position as first city manager here on March 11, 1927. He resigned on June 1, 1929, and was succeeded by Vernon R. Smithman who served until 1931.

E. V. Spence came here on July 21, 1931 to begin a 10 year tenure as city manager, the longest any individual has held that post. He resigned on Sept. 1, 1941 to enter military service. More recently he was chairman of the state board of water engineers and is now Texas Interstate Water Compact commissioner.

Upon Spence's resignation, the city commission named Boyd J. McDaniel city manager, while Herbert Whitney was named assistant city manager and city secretary. McDaniel resigned, effective Jan. 1, 1947 and Whitney, returning from military service, was named as his successor.

Baggett Served As Sheriff For Sixteen Years

Of the 13 sheriffs who have served Howard county since 1882, J. A. Baggett had the longest tenure in office.

He served the people for 16 years. He first went into office in 1886 and remained until 1906, when E. M. Mobley took over. After Mobley served a second term, Baggett was voted back in 1910 and remained until 1916, when he stepped out in favor of J. W. McCutcheon.

Jess Slaughter held the job for six terms, or from 1928 until 1941. Rowan Settles was elected to the post that year but died before he could take office and Andrew Merrick stepped into his shoes. W. W. Satterwhite, snubbed by a fugitive Mexican, was the only sheriff to be killed in office. Andrew Merrick died in office.

Following is the list of men who have served as sheriff of Howard county since 1882, together with the years in which they were active: R. W. Morrow (1883-87); John D. Birdwell (1887-1893); H. G. Dearling (1893-1895); W. G. Birdwell (1895-1897); J. A. Baggett (1897-1907); E. M. Mobley (1906-1911); J. A. Baggett (1911-1917); J. W. McCutcheon (1917-1923); W. W. Satterwhite (1923-1925); Frank House (1925-1929); Jess Slaughter (1929-1941); Rowan Settles (elected in 1941 but died before he could take office); Andrew Merrick (1941-1945); Bob Wolf (1945-).



POLICE CHIEF—Head of the City of Big Spring police department is W. D. (Pete) Green. He became acting chief in May 1947 and was made head of the department in August of that year. Patrols, radio and parking meters are under his jurisdiction. In addition to his official duties, Green has served as president of the American Business Club. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

Four On Staff Of The Local Health Unit

Public health and sanitation is the business of the Big Spring-Howard County Health unit, division of a tri-county unit with centers located at Midland and Odessa as well as Big Spring.

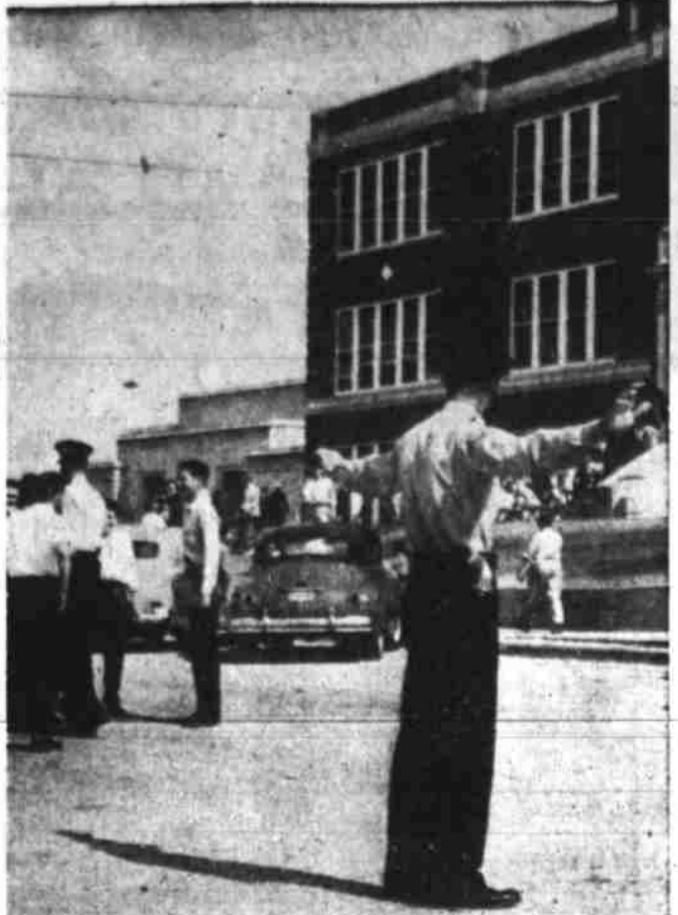
The staff of the local unit is responsible for the enforcement of city and state sanitation and health regulations. It makes weekly reports of all communicable diseases diagnosed in the county, and assists in the control of disease and the improvement of sanitation conditions through examinations, inspections, and educational programs.

A sanitarian, two registered nurses, and an office clerk make up the local staff. Their work is supervised by Dr. F. E. Sadler, director of the Midland-Ector-Howard Counties Health unit.

Cost of maintaining the public health service in Big Spring is divided among the state, city and Howard county. The state department of Health provides 40 per cent of the funds for operating the unit. The city and county divide the other 60 per cent.

The annual budget for the operation of the Big Spring-Howard County Health unit is approximately \$20,000. Annual payroll amounts to some \$9,000.

C. W. Mason is sanitarian for the local unit. Ester Trantham and Ramona Weaver are registered nurses, and Mary Howard is clerk.



SAFETY FIRST—City policemen engage in a routine but important assignment in controlling traffic around the high school and Central Ward campus. While one directs the flow of traffic, another cautions youngsters about congregating in the streets. From time to time the police work with schoolboy patrol units. Other chores range from checking parking to restoring lost children, catching robbers and jailing drunks. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

NEW COURT SET-UP

Judicial Change Near At Hand

So far, only two judicial districts have served Howard county, but a third one is right at hand.

The 51st legislature passed legislation which created the 118th judicial district to be composed of Howard, Martin and Glasscock counties. The late Gov. Beauford Jester nominated Charles Sullivan, Big Spring, to be district judge. The law lacked sufficient majority for immediate enactment and has been awaiting the required 90 days.

Howard county started in the 12nd judicial district. Records show that William Kennedy, who had served as an early county judge, was elected to the bench in 1886.

He was succeeded in 1898 by W. R. Smith, Colorado City, who served until 1902 when Ellis Douthitt, who started his legal practice in Big Spring, was named. James J. Shepherd was elected in 1904. He served until 1912 when W. W. Beall was elevated to the bench.

W. P. Leslie, Colorado City, was

elected in 1920, holding the office until 1928 when Fritz R. Smith, Snyder, was named. A. S. Maurey, Sweetwater, was elected in 1932. Meanwhile, Judge James T. Brooks, had been named special judge of the district to relieve a crowded docket.

By 1934, Howard county was relieved of its connection with Nolan, Mitchell, Scurry and Borden counties and was grouped with Martin, Midland, Glasscock and Ector in the 70th, with Charles L. Klapproth, Midland, as the judge. Upon his retirement in 1938, Cecil C. Collings, Big Spring, was elected. He retired in 1948 after his election as associate justice of the 11th district court of civil appeals. Paul Moss, Odessa, was appointed as his successor.

Howard county was in the old second and then the eighth supreme court district for years until 1926 when the 11th district court of appeals supplanted it.

Frequent Changes Have Occurred In State Legislative District

Most frequent change of districts has come to Howard county in the state representative's field.

Howard county started out in 1882 in the 43rd with J. W. Brown.

In a special election in January, 1942, occasioned by Hardeman's resignation to enter the Army, Burk T. Summers, Big Spring, was elected Cecil H. Barnes, San Angelo was elected in 1944. The current representative, R. E. (Pepo) Blount, Big Spring, was elected to the post originally in 1946.

ing as representative.


The district was changed to the 106th in 1892, when A. S. Hawkins was elected. Two years later J. A. Beall succeeded him, yielding in 1896 to H. E. Crowley. In 1898, W. L. Grogan became representative, with A. S. Hawkins returning in 1900 to take the post.

It was in 1902 that W. T. Miller became representative when the district became the 101st. He also was the first Big Spring man to serve. A. C. Wilmetts was elected in 1904 and J. J. Dillard in 1908. G. N. Gentry was named representative in 1912 when Howard county became part of the 120th district. In 1914, E. R. Bryan, Midland, was elected. W. W. Stewart ascended to the post in 1918.

The change to the present 91st district was made in 1922 when W. J. Carson was elected. In 1924, J. H. Boggs was elected. Penrose B. Metcalfe, San Angelo, was elected in 1928, serving until 1934 when O. C. Fisher, San Angelo, was named. Metcalfe returned in 1936, then retired to run for state senator in his district. His successor in 1938 was Dorsey B. Hardeman, San Angelo.



HIGHWAY PATROLMEN—Watching over the state's network of highways in this area are state highway patrolmen. Here State Patrolmen F. D. (Red) Williams and Jack Taylor check over a wrecked car, making detailed reports. These not only serve useful purposes in enforcement and in courts, but also in charting causes and thus helping curb mishaps. Big Spring also has a drivers license examiner, C. B. Strain, working out of the city. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)



Centennial

CELEBRATION!


OCTOBER 2 TO 8

The official family of Howard county is happy to take this opportunity to welcome one and all to Big Spring's Centennial celebration and to place our services at your disposal . . . if we may be of service, please feel free to call upon us at any time.

We at the courthouse are proud of our part in Big Spring's and Howard county's progress during the past 100 years. We feel that past officials have made outstanding strides forward and we pledge our best efforts to match this excellent service record.

Your County Officials

<p>Ed Brown County Judge</p> <p>Pancho Nall Commissioner Pet. 3</p> <p>Red Gilliam Commissioner Pet. 2</p> <p>Earl Hull Commissioner Pet. 4</p> <p>Walter Long Commissioner Pet. 1</p> <p>Bob Wolf Sheriff</p> <p>George Choate District Clerk</p> <p>Lee Porter County Clerk</p> <p>Walker Bailey School Superintendent</p>	<p>Frances Glenn County Treasurer</p> <p>Bernie Freeman Tax Collector-Assessor</p> <p>Chester O'Brien County Auditor</p> <p>Elton Gilliland County Attorney</p> <p>Oren Leonard Justice of Peace Pet. 1</p> <p>J. T. Thornton Constable Pet. 1</p> <p>Jess Slaughter Juvenile Officer</p> <p>Ralph Baker Surveyor</p>
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1849

It's Big Spring's Centennial

And

Chrysler's
Silver Anniversary



Big Spring's oldest motor firm is happy to welcome Centennial visitors to Big Spring and to remind them that for 23 years Marvin Hull has been building his reputation for fair and honest dealings. Marvin Hull got his start a few years after the horseless carriages first made their appearance in West Texas. He started handling used cars in 1923 and continued for 11 years in that business. In January 1934, he assumed the Chrysler-Plymouth agency here and has been in continuous operation since.

We invite you to come in, inspect our facilities, and see the finest automobile value on the market, the Silver Anniversary Chryslers.

Marvin Hull Motor Co.

CHRYSLER

PLYMOUTH

600 E. Third Marvin Hull, Owner

H. L. Bohannon, General Manager Phone 59

1949



READY TO GO — Firemen at the city's new sub-station at 18th and Main use spare time to keep their red fire truck shined and ready to go, day or night. The station was activated this year, at a cost of more than \$30,000. It affords much quicker coverage of the city and relieves demands on the central fire station. (Jack M. Haynes Photo).

VA HOSPITAL MAJOR ITEM

Public Facilities In County Valued At Eleven Millions

Value of public installations, facilities and sites in Howard county is likely around the \$11,000,000 mark. On a replacement basis, this is likely a conservative figure. Better than half the total is represented in the Veterans Administration hospital which will have cost well over \$6 millions when complete. The Federal postoffice building cost about \$100,000 at the outset; could not be replaced for twice that amount. School properties in the county are estimated at better than \$1,200,000, with Big Spring alone having values of \$666,000. The county's

values, principally the courthouse, old city hall and the square, plus the warehouse, and migratory workers camp is figured at \$3,000,000. This would not touch its road values. Highways, now under state jurisdiction, plus the state highway department warehouse, are worth about \$850,000 on the basis of current costs per mile for paving. City property is possibly around \$1,600,000, with a million of that amount having been put principally by the federal government into the airport. The city hall is worth

far more than its original \$200,000 cost. The sub-fire station is a \$30,000 property. The city park investment, on current basis, is worth \$100,000 easily. The state hospital cost \$1,000,000 to build and equip, has been increased slightly, not to mention a tremendous jump in replacement cost. Scenic Mountain State park has had values of \$100,000 instilled into it in land, CCC and other work.

Crew Of Three Busy At CAA Maintenance

The task of keeping all electronic aids to air navigation operating at the Big Spring Municipal airport falls to a three-man crew of Civil Aeronautics Authority maintenance technicians headed by H. R. Culp.

Electronic equipment operating constantly at the airways communications station, the airport traffic control tower, low frequency range station, and very high frequency omnidirectional range station is serviced by the CAA technicians. Automatic monitoring systems for each of the range station transmitters, antenna systems, teletype speech amplifiers, mobile radio equipment, and voice recorders for the air navigation system must also be kept in repair.

Culp, maintenance technician in charge, supervises the servicing of eight radio transmitters, 20 receiving units, two voice recorders, four speech amplifiers, four teletype transmitters and printers, and automatic station identification equipment at the two range stations and at the Stanton fan marker. An additional pair of radio transmitters located at Stanton and at each of the range stations must also be maintained. Antenna equipment and remote control apparatus for the entire system has to be kept in constant repair.

The Stanton fan marker is a fan-shaped pattern of radio waves above the Stanton station for aiding aircraft to determine their exact position. The low frequency and omnidirectional range transmitters send out beams of waves to guide aircraft along always leading to the local air field.

All must be kept operating constantly as links in the nation's elaborate airways system. Dual equipment is maintained at each station so that invisible air route markers remain in the air to guide civilian, military and naval aircraft.

Maintenance technicians employed to keep the equipment operating here all have professional and sub-professional classifications in the U. S. Civil Service.



ENFORCEMENT ARM — Responsibility of enforcing state and county regulations fall to R. L. (Bob) Wolf, sheriff, and Elton Gilliland, county attorney. Wolf, for many years a deputy here, has served the county as sheriff since 1945. Gilliland, now serving his first term as county attorney, has been appointed state's attorney for the new 118th judicial district. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

Government's Soil-Saving Work Occupies Local Staff Of Ten

Ten persons are employed in the United States Soil Conservation Service, seven of them on a full-time basis. E. J. Hughes serves three districts as district conservationist, working with the North Concho and Coke county districts, as well as Martin-Howard.

He is assisted by Jess F. Blair, soil scientist; and Lee T. Williams, L. Edward Day, soil scientist, is also in his department in an in-training or temporary basis. Albert T. Jordan serves as work unit conservationist for the Martin-Howard district and has as assistants T. K. Morris, engineering aide; and William H. Bethel, who has a similar title.

Albert W. Hartstirk, Jr., and LaVerne H. Isaacs are training in Jordan's department. Mary Bernice Cason is employed as work group clerk and as such remains in the office. Annual pay roll of the permanent employees runs around \$28,000. The Martin-Howard soil conservation district includes all of How-

ard and Martin counties, plus the area south of the Colorado river in Border county and about one-third of Glascock county.

Five men are members of the Martin-Howard soil conservation board, who work gratis but who do get travel expenses if it becomes necessary that they do move about.

They are Warren Skaggs, Midland, chairman; Frank Lovelace, Coahoma; Edgar Phillips, Big Spring; Edmund Tom, Stanton; and Joe Carter, Garden City.

Women's Suffrage Had A Close Call

Woman's suffrage barely got approval from voters in Howard county when a referendum on the question was submitted on May 26, 1919. A total of 260 voters favored suffrage for the women while 231 were against it. Texas as a whole approved it and so did the nation. That gave women the right to vote.

FIRST WAS IN 1910

13 Elections On Wet-Dry Question

Howard counties have balloted on the prohibition question in some form 13 times.

The dries captured five decisions. Four of them up until the time of national prohibition.

First election on record was on March 8, 1910 when the county voted for prohibition 719-348. The matter was up again on July 22, 1911, and this time prohibition won 482-325.

After a short lapse, the referendum turned up on March 16, 1914 and prohibition prevailed 565-485. The margin dwindled to 253-216 in balloting on May 25, 1919.

The counted vote 991-585 for 3.2 wine and 346-626 for 3.2 beer on Aug. 28, 1933. At the same time it voted 937 against prohibition and 617 for on the national amendment question.

Next step was taken on Feb. 29, 1936 when the county voted 1,574-1,256 to legalize sale of all alcoholic beverages. The dries bounced back on Dec. 10, 1937 and prevailed in an election to prohibit sale of all alcoholic beverages, 1,147-1,029.

Sale of beer was legalized on March 11, 1938 by a 2,558-1,863 vote. All alcoholic beverages were legal-

ized on Dec. 17, 1938 by a 845-778 margin.

Two successive attempts to prohibit the sale have gone down since then. On Nov. 23, 1940, the margin was 1,842-1,344; on May 2, 1942 it was 1,819-1,602. The other issue on record was on Jan. 8, 1944 when justice precinct No. 2 (Coahoma) voted dry by 93-39.

CHICAGO LOST, LAMESA WON

Among the interesting election records on file in the Howard County clerk's office is that which tells how Chicago, Texas, died, aborning.

In a heated election with Lamesa for the county seat, Chicago lost out 86-81. Lamesa, incidentally, was given its name by A. L. Wasson, who later became a resident of Big Spring.

The election was held March 20, 1905. Lamesa carried its own box 33-17, the Evans Ranch box 10-3, the Five Mile box 9-6, and the J. L. Coffey Ranch box 6-3. Chicago carried its box 33-11 and the Pride box 19-6.

LOCAL POST OFFICE HAS OCCUPIED SEVERAL SITES SINCE FIRST DAYS

At the turn of the century, Big Spring's post office was located in McIntyre's Drug store, which was situated about where Hartley's Cleaners on Lower Main street is now.

The town was experiencing growing pains, however, and the facility was soon moved to a little white building on Second street just off Main, about where the bookkeeping department of the First National bank is located.

The bank, of course, was a dream of the future at that time. A saddle shop occupied that particular location.

Board walks were extended to the post office, a one room structure, for the accommodation of the populace. The walks were a safe

place to be during or after a rain, because there was no pavement and the streets became quagmires. From that site, the post office was moved shortly before World War I to a building in the rear of what is now the State National bank on Second street, but to the west of Main, and from there to larger quarters just across the alley west.

That particular structure, owned by Joe and Bernard Fisher, is now the home of the Brooks Appliance company.

The Fisher building was to serve as the site of the Big Spring post office until April 1, 1937, when the present building, situated at Scurry and Fourth streets, was occupied.

CITY'S MAIL TRANSPORTED BY PLANES, TRAINS AND A TRUCK

Nine air stops, four trains and a truck which moves daily eastward to Fort Worth keeps the mail moving in and out of Big Spring on schedule.

Both an east and west bound American Airlines ship halts here and take on mail in addition the city is service by north and south bound Continental planes plus five Pioneer ships, which travel east and west.

A postal employe makes five trips daily to the airport to pick up incoming mail and transfer outgoing matter to the ships.

Air parcel post up to 70 pounds can be mailed anywhere in the United States.

All incoming mail is either placed in boxes or delivered within hours after it arrives. Outgoing mail goes out the same day it is referred to the post office help, too.

Box mail which arrives in the morning is usually up by 8 a. m., if the trains are on time. City carriers ordinarily leave the post office at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. for the rounds. Drivers on mounted routes get off around 10.30 a. m.



CARRYING THE MAILS—Things have changed tremendously postal-wise in Big Spring. At the outset, all business was handled by one man, the postmaster, in a make-shift post office. Today, 44 people are employed to give rapid service. Parcel delivery (above) is one of several special fields. In addition to the office force, the Big Spring federal post office has foot and motorized carriers, covering virtually all parts of the city and environs. Rural and star carriers serve the outlying areas of the county. (Jack M. Haynes Photo).

The Big Spring Story Progressing Through The Years

We're Glad We've Had A Part In The Story

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CENTENNIAL DAYS

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Onward... Progressive Big Spring

We are proud of our record in "The Big Spring Story." We are equally proud to be numbered among the pioneers who had a part in the transportation problems of Big Spring... We join others in paying tribute to those who pioneered before us, for it was their inspiration that gave us the courage to plan for a busy growing city. To these pioneers and you who have made "The Big Spring Story" we say "Onward... to a Progressive Better Big Spring."

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Water Search Has Gone On Since Days Of The Spring

Water has played a vital role in the founding and development of Big Spring.

Today, 100 years after Capt. R. B. Marcy logged the discovery of the spring by white man, the search for water is continuing. Capt. Marcy and his party were satisfied with the deep and copious water he found at the big spring. Within the past decade, however, Big Spring and most of the Southwest have ceased to be satisfied with water supplies.

Big Spring originally became a division point on the Texas & Pacific railroad because of the spring. But as railroad demands grew and population began to increase, water became a problem. The railroad had the spring (or springs) and townspeople were supplied by the barrel. Presently, wells were drilled above the spring as several entered the thriving water business. Competition brought rates down from 50 cents to 25 cents a barrel. Red, white, green and yellow flags, signals that water was wanted, attested to patronage of favorite water dealers.

In 1894 C. F. Alderman, a native of Ohio, arrived in the face of a terrific rain to install a water system. Barrel weary Big Springers didn't let the deluge fool them. Alderman sunk wells above the spring. He dug an earthen tank and lined it with rocks for the first reservoir. Then he laid tile "porcelain" it was called, mains to town. Weight of the water promptly burst joints of the tile. Frezes wrought damage and joints buckled. Alderman was obliged to replace the line with 6-inch cast iron. He quoted rates of \$5 for taps, \$12.50 for connections. For \$1.50, customers could obtain 1,500 gallons of water; for \$2.50 they could get another 2,000 gallons. All other to 15,000 gallons was 62 1/2 cents per thousand.

Carl Blosser and others presented a petition in 1910 for city purchase of the Alderman waterworks. Alderman, however, wasn't receptive. Two years later he had changed his view and the city floated \$50,000 for purchase of 168 acres of land (where the city park is now located) and his complete system. Rates were the same except all over 13,500 gallons went at 50 cents per thousand.

Even at this time the supply was not adequate. City records reflect a rationing program on residential irrigation. In November, 1947, B. Reagan, M. H. Morrison and others called on the city commission, urging development of other supplies. Two years later the city voted a \$50,000 bond issue 125-2 for waterworks expansion. Then followed the historic shaft well project in the heart of the park area. Officials and engineers mistakenly theorized the bigger the hole, the more the water. That accounted for short-lived enthusiasm when the shaft pecked into the water stratum.

In 1927, the city located additional supplies on section 17, two miles to the southeast. But this was sheet water of limited potential. E. A. Kelly, Southern Ice manager and who had spotted the field, helped Maj. John B. Hawley, noted hydraulic engineer, locate the big sump on section 33, five miles south and east of the city. If partisans were not convinced this was the answer, they were reassured by Maj. Hawley that a dam below Moss Springs could impound a lake capable of supplying 50,000 people.

This was precisely the course that was followed but with less glowing results. First surveys were made in 1934, assessing the potentials and economic feasibility of various sites. Finally the Moss Creek site was selected in 1935 by consulting engineers. The city then succeeded in getting a \$225,000 (45 per cent) PWA grant.

Contracts were let on Dec. 23, 1938 for the project that was to cost in excess of \$500,000, counting two reservoirs and 12-inch connecting mains in Big Spring. A decision to impound a second lake on Powell Creek, proved a happy stroke. The Powell shed had been connected with the slightly higher Devil's Creek shed by a 4,000-foot channel.

Moss creek had a 1,500-foot dam 40 feet high and impounded a lake with 144 surface acres from 26.16 square miles of area. Powell Creek had a 1,600-foot dam 30 feet high, impounding 141 surface acres from 35.47 square miles of drainage. Subsequently, Powell's service spill way was increased, giving the two lakes a reserve in excess of one billion gallons. (In 1948 the two lakes supplied 550 million gallons, or 55.4 per cent of the total consumption.)

But these lakes were not the

whole answer. Successive droughts in 1943, 1944 and into the summer of 1945 all but dried the lakes. Voters then approved a \$400,000 bond issue as its share of a Federal Works Agency job up to \$820,000, for a well field in northern Glasscock county and connecting in the O'Barr ranch, the job included 43,000 feet of 16-inch cast

iron main and 67,720 feet of 14-inch line and a mile of lesser gathering line. Under pressure the development has supplied up to two million gallons a day in peak seasons. (Last year it furnished 234 million gallons of 23.8 per cent of the total.)

Although consumption has pressed to within 100 million gallons of the billion a year mark, no short-

ages have since resulted. But Big Spring is looking ahead. With Odessa, it is exploring the possibility of a big lake project on the upper Colorado River to supply a potential of 26 million gallons a day. If and when that materializes, residents may share some of the water optimism that persisted until thirsty people and industries moved in on Capt. Marcy's find.



THE MODERN "SPRING"—Pioneers wrote that the big spring, which gives this city its name, was a deep pool, 20 feet wide, with crystal water. It has since dried. One of the fountain heads of modern Big Spring water supply is the filtration plant southeast of the city, where water from Moss Creek and Powell Creek lakes billow into reservoirs as large as the spring. Here it is settled, treated, filtered and pumped into city mains. More than half the city's supply comes from this source. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

CARVED FROM A BIG TERRITORY

County Organization Was Perfected In July, 1882

Persons who marvel at the size of Texas probably would find a study of territories which comprise present-day counties just as awesome as the state itself.

What is now Howard county was once a part of the "Bexar and Young territories" which now are counties far removed from the "big spring" country.

Howard county was created in 1876, but remained attached to Mitchell county until 1882. The first commissioners court met on July 1, 1882. At the election formally separating Howard from Mitchell county, the first officials were elected. They included R. B. Anderson, county judge; J. M. Anderson, county and district clerk; R. M. Morrow, sheriff and tax collector; W. P. Lawson, treasurer; A. S. Robinson, hide and animal inspector; J. S. Reed, tax assessor; William Howerton, commissioner from precinct No. 1; J. J. Meek, commissioner from precinct No. 2; P. T. Blake, commissioner from precinct No. 3; and D. M. DeVitt, commissioner from precinct No. 4.

Howard county was named for Volney F. Howard, a Maine politician who came to Texas in 1844. Howard helped frame the first state constitution and served two terms in Congress after Texas became a state.

The commissioners court accepted a bid of \$33,700 submitted by J. H. Milliken in April of 1883 for the construction of courthouse and jail.

On June 29, 1907, voters approved a \$46,000 bond issue for a new courthouse and jail. Contract for the second courthouse, which still serves the county, went to L. B. Westerman on a bid of \$34,406. Although the commissioners court was designating roads as early as 1883 there seemed to be

no demand for improvements. All travel, except by rail, was accomplished on horses or by horse or mule drawn conveyance and the terrain offered few serious obstacles.

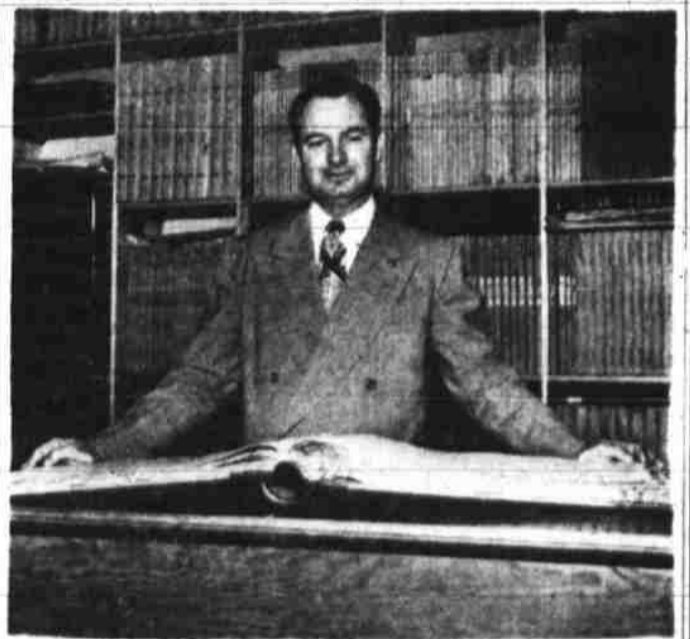
There was a special road bond election as early as Sept. 25, 1910, however, and from that date on roads have been important to the county.

During the first administration of Mrs. Miriam Ferguson at the state capitol, the first pavement came into the county. It was a one-course coat of asphalt on old Highway No. 1, (forerunner of the present US 80). The road problem multiplied rapidly when the oil boom developed in 1927 and 1928, and the county always seemed to

be a year or so behind the development. A boom one year was not felt in the tax collector's office until the next.

A road bond issue failed in 1930, but the county officials found another way to obtain help on roads a couple of years later. In July, 1932, the commissioners court entered into an agreement with the state highway department to furnish right-of-way for roads if the state would build them. That move led to the present US 80 and US 87 routes.

Now the county is obtaining more roads by furnishing right-of-way for highways to Snyder, Andrews and Gail, and some lateral road paving has been obtained through the 75-25 program.



TAX ASSESSOR-COLLECTOR—In charge of the tax assessing and collecting of Howard county, its common school districts, the Independent and the Howard County Junior College is B. E. Freeman, assessor-collector. In its beginning, Howard county land values were no more than \$600,000 at prevailing market prices. Today, value of real and personal property in Howard county is assessed at \$24 million, hardly half of their market value. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

COUNTY BLANKETED WITH VARIETY OF GOVERNMENTAL DISTRICTS

Governmentally, as well as in other realms, Howard county functions under a variety of districts. In the Texas A. & M. extension service, the county is in No. 6, headquartered at Fort Stockton with George H. Barnes and Mrs. Grace Martin as the agents. Highway matters are handled out of the district No. 8, offices in Abilene. Sam McComb, maintenance foreman for Howard county, has been in charge of this phase of the work here since Oct. 1, 1953. Under the new state foundation program, Howard county will be in the 19th district, at least as far as representation on the state board is concerned. District No. 9 of the Texas Li-

quor control board is headquartered here under J. T. Morgan. Normally, a sub-office is maintained at Pecos. The highway patrol and drivers' license bureau operates out of the Lubbock, district office. Big Spring is headquarters for district No. 2 of the cigarette tax division of the state comptroller's office. For motor fuels, the district offices are in Lubbock. The cigarette tax area covers 28 counties and is headed by Charles Watson. For administrative purposes of the federal farm program, Big Spring is in district No. 7, headed by A. H. Jeffries, field representative.

State Hospital Keeps 150 Active

Approximately 150 persons are employed in the operations of the Big Spring State Hospital. Heading the staff is Dr. A. M. Bowden, superintendent. Dr. J. P. Houser is the other member of the medical staff. The remainder of the personnel is distributed between the storekeeper, farm operation, grounds, laundry, power, and hospital units. The latter includes nurses, nurses' aides and attendants as well as those in charge of occupational and other therapies, laboratories, kitchens,

Organized Labor's

ROLE IN



Organized labor has played a vital role in building our progressive city, and the Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America have been a part of organized labor since 1942. We have watched our city grow, and we have helped in that growth. However, the greatest task is not behind

us, we must strive increasingly to build for the future so that we might continue to grow and prosper. We are proud of the fact that we are pledged to play a leading role in future growth, so that this area will continue to be a leader in the growth and progress of our great nation.

Painters, Decorators

AND

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Local Union 1431

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Jack Walker, Vice Pres.

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M. W. Rupp, Recording Sec.
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Claude Miller
Dayton Miller
Aubrey Maynard

A. O. Maynard
J. T. Richburg
T. H. Stephens
Lloyd Shursen
W. M. Thompson
James Wilcox
W. T. Thompson
Eugene Lepard
H. M. Howell
James G. Brown
Otis Fannin
C. W. Hartley
T. W. Alderson

G. C. Knox
O. W. Higdon
Calvin Miller
R. L. Baker
H. M. Hightower
Dick Sides
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John Plum
J. B. Rosenquist
Cy Nabors
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Leonard Hartley
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BUSH LEAGUERS
Welcome You
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they represent
Baldrige's in
this community



**WORKING...
NOT WISHING**
has produced this
better bread

SNA goes the wish bone! And may all
the wishes come true.

That is a familiar phrase to the folks
who gather at Sunday dinner for fried
chicken.

Confidentially, we, too, like to make a
wish now and then. We learned long
ago, however, there are certain simple
principles of economics which guide a
business to success. Sufficient capital
must be invested, only experienced indi-
viduals should be engaged as employes,

and a carefully coordinated plan of op-
eration must be followed. Only by the
observance of these principles mixed
with a sufficient quantity of plain hard
work will there be created a product
that is accepted and appreciated by the
majority of people.

In this, our twenty-fifth year, we are
anxious to assure you that this business
shall continue to be operated by the ap-
plication of these principles that we may
long merit your continued acceptance of
our products.



*Baldrige
Bakery*

NOW SERVING 24 WEST TEXAS COUNTIES

Our 25th Year in West Texas... Our 3rd Year in Big Spring...
by reason of your continued acceptance of our products.

1849 **The** In
BIG SPRING Education
STORY 1949



They start early, and pre-school classes can be fun as well as educational.



Extra-curricular activities include band work. A lot of rehearsal precedes those public appearances.



Research time. The libraries in schools and HCJC have to be visited by those who keep up with their studies.



Like sardines? Classroom space has been a local problem for years, continues to be the major one for Big Spring's schools.



Homemaking. Future housewives learn the practical side of living in the lab sections of the homemaking department.



Business career. Other courses at high school and HCJC put emphasis on typing and other phases of business training.



Deep stuff, to some people are the mysteries of the laboratory. Physics and chemistry classes spend a lot of time here.



Making craftsmen. Drawing and shopwork classes attract young men at HCJC, where they can get the groundwork for future trades.



More practical work is found in welding and metal classes, for the young men looking for training that goes directly into trade.

All Photos by Jack M. Haynes

SECTION XII

Big Spring Daily Herald

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1949



LEADING RECREATION—Contrary to popular conception, most popular recreation for school children is not in the field of colorful sports. It is rather in playground activity. Every day in Big Spring more than 2,000 youngsters need nothing more than a basketball, a rope, gym bars, slide or other equipment to occupy leisure moments before school or during recess periods. Parent-Teacher associations have taken the lead in providing equipment. Teachers are assigned regularly to supervise the activities of youngsters who play strictly for fun. (Jack M. Haynes Photos)

Vocational Training Carried On Through Practice On The Job

Vocational training, on a continuing basis, dates back to 1935 for Big Spring high school. Although manual training (mostly woodwork) was offered briefly around 1920, it was not until 1935 that vocational training became a fixed part of the curriculum. The late Pascal Buckner came in that year to set up one of the first diversified occupations courses in the state.

It is a cooperative training program whereby the student spends mornings in the school studying subjects related to a chosen vocation. In the afternoon, he or she goes on the job, making practical application of studies as well as receiving instruction from an employer. They are paid for their work. Many have stepped from their school experience into good and regular jobs.

This year the diversified occupations department was divided. One unit goes under the original name, although it deals with the trades and industries field. The new branch is distributive education. It concerns itself with training in the merchandising and service fields. Only juniors and seniors may take this work. More than two score are enrolled.

Another field of vocational work added to the curriculum two years ago is that of vocational agriculture. Three courses offering four credits are in effect, and in another year still another will be added.

Akin to the vocational courses are those in the commercial field, which was added to the course in 1921 (with exception of bookkeeping, which has been in the curriculum since the beginning). Other courses offered are junior business training, typewriting, secretarial training, commercial arithmetic and law, and office practice.

**WELCOME, VISITORS,
Let Me Explain The**

DOUBLE DUTY DOLLAR PLAN

1 PROTECTION
A DDD plan will provide monthly income so that your family can live securely... if you should die.

2 RETIREMENT
A DDD plan will provide retirement dollars for you so that you can be financially secure when you retire.

YOUR \$ DOES BOTH JOBS

LOY S. HOUSE
605 E. 18th Phone 880-J

FIRST BOND ISSUE THE NEXT YEAR

City's Independent School District Created In 1901

Carved out of the original Howard County Common school district No. 1, Big Spring Independent school district was created on Dec. 20, 1901.

The county-wide district had been established on July 14, 1883, eight months after the commissioners court had appropriated funds for the first school building.

Named to the independent district's first board were Joseph Patton, who served it as president into 1909, S. H. Morrison, secretary; A. T. Snoddy, treasurer; J. C. Smith, assessor-collector of taxes; A. G. Hall, L. T. Deas and W. H. Homan.

One of its first acts was to pass on a petition for an \$18,000 bond election on Feb. 4, 1902. When it carried 117-6, the board employed Prof. S. E. Thompson as principal, Mamie Bell, Fay Gorman, Miss Ralph Atwood, Addie Hyde, Bertie Canon, Mary Lou Hall and Lois Choate were hired as teachers at \$50 a month. Thompson had been given \$1,000 per annum.

On July 7, 1902, Silas G. Patton, Negro, was employed as teacher for the colored school, although later Negroes were not shown on the census roll.

The board fixed the school term at eight months. A 50-cent maintenance tax was imposed. There is no record of the original tax roll, although it may have been around \$1 million.

The board in 1904 voted to retain the 11th grade, looking toward affiliation with the state university. It ordered the curriculum broadened the next year when the scholastic census stood at 416. First change in the board membership came that year when A. T. Snoddy moved and R. T. Piner succeeded him. It also was that year that Mrs. S. H. Morrison was delegated to draft a book list with which to start the school library.

It had a record of dealing with many disciplinary problems. Reportedly it upheld the superintendent for expulsions. Once one of the boards stood hitched on a suspension when the mother of a boy refused to pay \$1.50 as one half the cost of a window light the youngster had broken.

The board in 1904 had taken a stern view of recreational use of the grounds when school was not in session. "Our school grounds are frequently resorted to by children and older persons for play and same is held by the board to be a trespass."

The district had a total area of only 25 square miles, a figure which held good until 1939 when three and a fraction sections to the east were added. In 1940, under the new state minimum foundation school law, the dormant Moore and part of the Fairview district were annexed, bringing the area to 61 square miles.

Tax rate of the district continued under the \$1 maximum allowed (unless by vote of the district), despite efforts to raise it in 1936 and 1946, until the issue finally carried in 1947, boosting the maximum to \$1.50.

Gilmer-Aiken Program Marks Departure For Texas Schools

The year 1949 is a key one in schools of Big Spring. Howard county and most all others in the state.

It marks the beginning of the state minimum foundation program, more popularly known as the Gilmer-Aiken because of the name given the commission which conducted an intensive survey of the state's educational needs. Out of this report historic measures were enacted by the last legislature.

Basically, the intent of the law is to assure every active school district in the state of a certain standard program—as a minimum. What the districts can and want to do beyond that in enrichment is up to the districts.

Its effect is problematical. Only experience can give the answer. In some respects, it is comparatively complicated. Ways to increase transportation aid is another possibility under the foundation program. Certain provisions in the way of supervisors, special teachers, nurses, etc. are possible. Minimum guarantees are set up for essential instructional supplies. The state's foundation guarantee is based on the absolute instructional cost. Providing buildings, maintenance, and other activities are responsibilities of districts.

Increased transportation aid is another possibility under the foundation program. Certain provisions in the way of supervisors, special teachers, nurses, etc. are possible. Minimum guarantees are set up for essential instructional supplies. The state's foundation guarantee is based on the absolute instructional cost. Providing buildings, maintenance, and other activities are responsibilities of districts.

1849 — Centennial Celebration — 1949

For All Special Occasions Remember To Send **FLOWERS** from **Conley's Flower Shop**

806 W. 15th Dan Conley, Owner Phone 866

MANY ORGANIZATIONS

Much Variety In Student Activity

A number of extra-curricular activities broaden the educational program of Big Spring schools.

In addition to athletic and physical education programs, students may participate in the activities of Home Economics club, Future Farmers of American organization, bands, Hi-Y and Tri-Hi-Y clubs, and the Boy Scouts of America. A dramatics club has functioned in the school for those interested in public speaking, debate, and dramatic production.

Both senior and junior bands offer musical training for grammar and high school students. Band Director J. W. King leads members of both bands in the study of instrumental music. Musical composition is taught during summer band clinics held for local students.

Home economics and vocational agriculture students receive practical training in the activities of the Home Economics club and FFA. Both conduct projects in line with courses of study as a part of club work.

Athletic programs are designed to develop the student physically, but also play an important role in teaching the fundamentals of human relations. In addition to football, basketball, and track, students may also participate in tennis, volley ball, baseball, and other minor sports on the school's athletic curriculum.

Tri-Hi-Y and Hi-Y organizations, sponsored by the school and YMCA, connect the student's school life with community affairs and offer a balanced recreational program. Local school authorities also cooperate with Big Spring Scout troops.

Supt. W. C. Blankenship has been chairman of the Boy Scout Court of Advancement for a number of years. He and other school officials work closely with similar extra curricular organizations.

Two Families Had First Local School

Two families provided the first school ever held in Big Spring. S. W. Hildburn had established his family at the spring in 1881 when construction crews were pushing westward with the T&P railroad.

Later a J. W. Meeks, who also was here, moved his family to the spring site. The two men hired a teacher to hold classes for their children in a tent near the present city park entrance.



VOCATIONAL TRAINING—Teaching young men and women to master basic skills in various occupations or to improve skills in chosen fields is an expanding part of the Big Spring educational program. The high school has cooperative training for distributive and industrial workers, together with courses in commerce, homemaking and vocational agriculture. Beyond this, the Howard County Junior College has several shop courses. Above, two Latin-American students, taking terminal courses, get practice in elementary woodwork, the first step toward developing a special skill. Other courses include sheet metal, leather, plastic work, photography, etc. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)



and Its part in the World of Development



and We're Proud of our Part In The Big Spring Story

We are proud to serve the City of Big Spring. We know of Big Spring's great past and believe in Big Spring's great future. The City of Big Spring has grown into the city that it is because of its community spirit. We are happy to be a part of Big Spring and share in that spirit of friendliness.

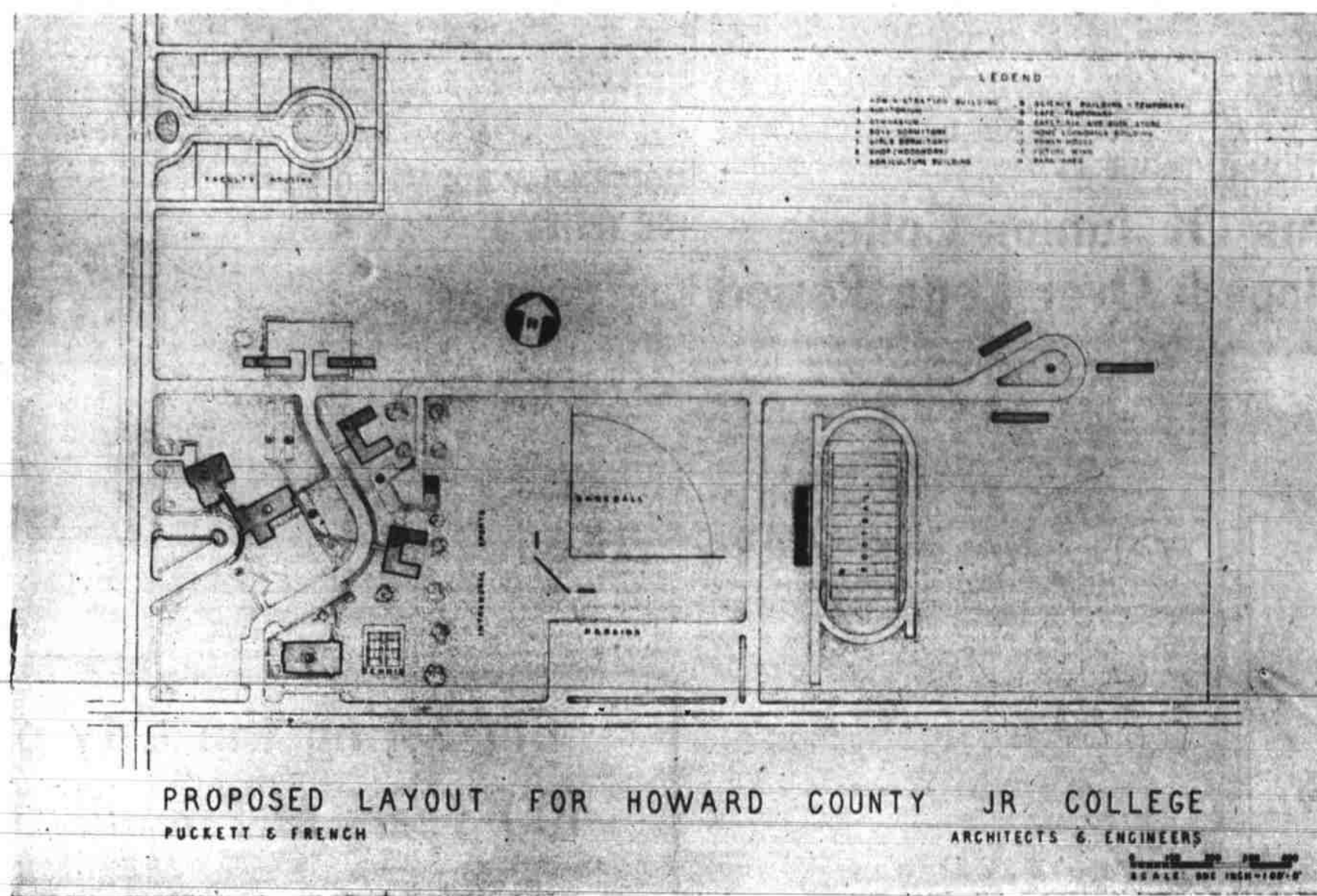
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Marshall Q. Cauley
Optometrists
Winnie Graham
Assistant
Charles W. Neefe
Jerry W. Sanders
Jack E. Lee
Laboratory Technicians

Hamilton Optometric Clinic

106 West Third Across From The Court House In Big Spring Phone 1405

First A Dream... Then A Reality-- Now HCJC Looks To The Future!



Preparing For The New Century

In...

**1849 The
BIG SPRING
STORY 1949**

One of the greatest challenges before the people of Howard county, as they look to a new era of development, is that of expanding the scope and services of their Junior College.

The record the College has made, as it goes into its fourth year, is remarkable—from the standpoint of enrollment, training results, and growth with what facilities have been at hand. It is notable that HCJC was fully accredited by the Texas State Department of Education, approved by the Veterans Administration and granted membership in the Association of Texas Colleges during its first year of operation.

But its greatest opportunities lie ahead. Further achievements, further beneficial results can be offered West Texas young people in terminal education requirements, in vocational education needs, and in pre-professional education desires.

For these achievements, plant development must eventually come. The continuing support of all the people in Howard county is an essential for HCJC to reach the great goal it has set for itself.

Howard County Junior College

P. O. Box 1511

E. C. Dodd, President

Phone 1300

Labor Of Love Is That Borne By Trustees

If there was ever a labor of love, it is that of school board membership.

For their trouble in meeting at least once every month, and frequently more often than that, board members receive not one penny of pay. Often they reap a harvest of criticism. Their pay is in the satisfaction of serving the children of the community.

Certain responsibilities are fixed by law for the board of trustees. These cannot be delegated. Even when responsibilities are delegated, the board keeps tab through continuing reports. Most sessions of the board here run three hours in length; many have exceeded this. Last year the board averaged three meetings a month. All policies are the final product of the board. It alone may elect teachers and administrators. Financial as well as the instructional welfare of the district is its responsibility.

Heading the board of trustees for the Big Spring Independent school district is Marvin M. Miller, president. Dewey Martin is vice-president, John A. Coffey, secretary, and other members are H. W. Smith, Justin Holmes, Dr. J. E. Hogan and Dan Conley.



COLLEGIATE REGISTRATION—A busy phase is the young but rapidly developing Howard County Junior College. Although only beginning its fourth regular session, the college has an enrollment of 425. A particularly busy season, for college is registration time, shown above. Students ponder schedules, catalogue listings, awaiting their turn to complete enrollment. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

ORGANIZATIONAL TROUBLES

Dreams Of Junior College Developed Over Long Period

Howard County Junior college has literally vaulted forward like a child genius in its field. Although not quite four years old, the college long since outgrew its "infant's clothing" and its brief history has been filled with a continuous series of progressive episodes.

A two-year college, with an enrollment of over 400 and a faculty of 18, does not really grow overnight, however. It would be impossible to single out any date and say that was the birthday of an idea to establish a junior college in Big Spring. Probably some of the more progressive citizens entertained thoughts of a college by the time the regular public school system began functioning.

There was talk "out in the open" about possibilities of such a project at least 12 years before the college was actually established, however. In fact, the subject was discussed at a chamber of commerce banquet in Big Spring as early as 1924, and by 1936 community leaders were pointing to the junior college as the next logical step up the educational ladder.

Interest had spread considerably by the time war broke out in Europe, but that was not regarded as the proper time for positive action.

No time was wasted after hostilities ceased, however. First petitions calling for an election were circulated as early as June 1,

1945. Still, there were other delays, because Howard countians were following an unblazed trail. No other county-wide junior college district had ever been formed from "scratch" in the State of Texas. Consequently, leaders were required to check each step carefully with the attorney general's office.

First petitions were already in when it was discovered that no provision had been made for naming trustees for the district. Other petitions made the rounds swiftly, and the election was finally called for Nov. 17, 1945.

Voters were asked to approve creation of the county-wide district, a 20-cent tax levy and a \$200,000 bond issue. The three-fold proposal was approved by a margin of 609 to 92.

Trustees named were R. T. Pinner, who subsequently became the first president of the board, Dr. P. W. Malone, Mrs. J. E. Brigham, L. H. Thomas, A. J. Stallings, Leroy Echols and Otis Graf.

From that point the Howard County Junior college, all but wrought miracles. On the night of March 7, 1946, F. C. Dodd met with the trustees and the board announced the next day that a president had been employed.

Dodd, a well-known and experienced educator, was not in a time-wasting mood himself. On March 23, 1946, exactly six days after he assumed the duties of president of the non-existent college, he filed an application for buildings at the former Big Spring Army Airfield. On Sept. 24, 1946, the Howard County Junior college opened registration for its first fall term in the AAF buildings. Over 200 students had enrolled by Sept. 30, first day of classes.

It was not as simple as it sounds, however. Before the AAF buildings were finally acquired the college, that is, Dodd and the board of trustees, had prepared and filed no less than 25 briefs for nine government agencies, and personal calls had been made to Washington, D. C., Fort Worth, Dallas and Austin. In addition it was necessary to arrange for classroom equipment, laboratory and shop supplies and a faculty.

Nevertheless, the college was in full-scale operation in less than one year after the election that created it.

First faculty, in addition to Dodd, was composed of M. J. Florida, dean and head of the agriculture department; Esther Rohrbach, librarian; J. F. Jones, business administration; Eddie Lou Hair, music and speech; J. T. Clements, mathematics and science; Anne Covey, English; Leon G. Bush, coach and social studies; Ruth Beasley, science; Stanley Cameron, industrial education; Kelly Hyer, home making; H. A. Cox, Spanish; Margaret Crouch, registrar and secretary to the president.

The college has experienced steady growth, increasing its enrollment to over 400 and its faculty to 18 for the fourth annual fall term.

Latest major milestone, however, was the acquisition early this year of a site for a permanent college installation. The board of trustees announced on Jan. 3, 1949 that a 100-acre tract east of the Big Spring rodeo grounds had been purchased from the Sara Lewis estate.

Architects are now making plans for a 20-year program of development.

Miss Pool 'Senior' Teacher In City

Arach Phillips, director of girls physical education at Big Spring high school, has the record of most years teaching experience of a member of the Big Spring instructional staff.

Clara K. Pool has the longest record of service in the Big Spring system. Miss Phillips has 31 years of teaching experience to her credit. Miss Pool has 31 years, all with the Big Spring system. Miss Lorena Huggins has 31 years experience, approximately two-thirds of it here. Miss Grace Mann has 29 years. Miss Letha Amerson 29 years. The bulk of their experience has been here.

MEMBERSHIP OF 200

Group Works To Improve Library

Promotion of the Howard County Library is the sole objective of the Friends of the Library association.

The organization, formed by a group of local citizens in January, 1947, is dedicated to the improvement and expansion of the public library and its relation to the community. There are approximately 200 members in the association at present.

Soon after its formation, Friends of the Library association sponsored House Bill 576 which, when passed by Texas' 50th Legislature, provided for the establishment and maintenance of county libraries.

From funds allocated to the Howard County Library by the commissioners court under provisions of the bill, the number of books on the library shelves has been increased from 6,144 to 10,183.

An estimated \$6,750 will go into the County Library fund from 1950

county revenue. The figure represents 37 and a half per cent of the permanent improvement fund.

Since its organization, Friends of the Library association has also sponsored a number of book reviews, a weekly child's story telling hour during the summer of 1948, an international relations discussion group's monthly meetings during 1947-48, and has organized a photography hobby group.

It sponsored a National Book Week program jointly with the Child Study club last year. The association purchased an air conditioner for the library during the past summer.

Mrs. H. L. LeFever was first president of Friends of the Library, serving during 1947. Margaret Christie served as first vice president, Mrs. Matt Harrington was secretary, and Joe Burrell was treasurer for 1947.

In 1948, Mrs. T. C. Thomas was named president. William E. Greenlees became vice president.

MODERN-DAY BUZZER NO MATCH FOR YESTERDAY'S SCHOOL BELL

For authoritative yet inviting tone, the modern school buzzer can't begin to match the bell used in old Central Ward school three decades ago.

The bell, weighing several hundred pounds, was mounted in a special tower atop the red brick citadel of learning located on the lot now occupied by the post office.

The town wasn't very large at that time and the peal of the instrument was audible from one end of the community to the other. There was no mistaking its summons, for there was nothing else quite like it in these parts. And it always bore a special message for the students attending that particular school.

It was the principal's responsibility to see that the proper time was respected in ringing the bell. The job of sounding the instrument, usually was passed along to

a student. In time, it became quiet an honor to be assigned the chore.

Ordinarily, he assigned a larger student to the chore, for it required not only a tall person to reach the rope extending from the instrument but one with muscular arm and some endurance.

The smaller ones were always willing to give it a try but the faint tinkle they effected oft times was not enough to alert the other students.

Mischievous children occasionally would slip into the great building at night and sound the bell. Ominous warnings that such conduct was not becoming would usually be sounded by the school master the following day but the culprits' identity was rarely discovered, and if discovered — never exposed.

and Mathilda Maier was elected treasurer are Lee Milling, president; secretary, Burrell was reelected Mrs. Coy Nalley, vice president; treasurer for the association. Mrs. J. S. Knapp, secretary; and Present officers of the organization: Bernie Freeman, treasurer.

The BIG SPRING STORY

A century has passed...
A story of progress written...
Let's start planning the next one.



100th Anniversary of the Discovery of the big spring by Capt. Marcy

For excellent food served with courtesy in pleasant surroundings be sure and eat at the Waffle Shop

The Waffle Shop
110 W. Third Phone 1911

The BIG SPRING STORY 1949

How times have changed...

... In the last century, is very properly illustrated by the soft water story. From the hard water, drawn from a well by hand, to the pure soft water of today, represents a big step in progress. Servisoft is a practical home necessity... enjoy the luxury, the money and time saving benefits of pure soft water.

to make a home more enjoyable—it's soft water

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... and don't wait any longer. Order Servisoft now, for easier shaving; better skin care; for quicker, easier washing; brighter sparkling dishes; for whiter, cleaner clothes; longer life fabrics. Remember: You don't invest one-cent in the purchase of a softener... you pay only a low-cost monthly rental charge... and we do all the servicing for you.

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HEALTH SURVEYS OF CHILDREN BROADENING IN SCOPE, RESULTS

Work Broadened In The Field Of Homemaking

Domestic science it was called in 1917 when Big Spring high school added homemaking to its course.

Marguerite Wolbridge was the first instructor for the course. Since then the department was labeled home economics and subsequently homemaking.

Today it is basically the same, although its scope has been broadened considerably to include other items than mere cooking and sewing.

It is essentially a laboratory course. Those studying foods not only learn about balanced menus, buying, setting a table, etc., but they put their hands to work in the department's kitchen. They do the same in the clothing classes. Credit is obtainable for special summer projects.

This year the department is due to have its equipment replaced with latest models. Two instructors are required to serve the demand. In addition, the district supervisor for homemaking, Florence McAllister, maintains district headquarters here.

Health is getting more attention in Big Spring schools. The school board took cognizance of a scarlet fever epidemic in November of 1905 and issued a decree that anyone exposed to the malady couldn't come to school for 30 days. In January 1912 a fatal case of cerebro-spinal meningitis caused a 10-day halt to school.

The board was becoming more health conscious. It went on record recommending that parents have their children vaccinated for smallpox. It was made mandatory where children had been exposed. The compulsory requirement, however, did not come into being for nearly a score of years.

This is still the extent of compulsion for entrance. However, Parent-Teacher associations annually sponsor a spring round-up for mothers of pre-school children. They are given forms to have checked by family physicians, and every child entering school the first time is advised to have a complete physical check-up.

Physical education is required by state law in the high school. Precursory examinations are conducted in the schools for physical defects. The Howard County Tuberculosis association has done an outstanding work in administering tuberculin tests, following with x-ray diagnosis for positive reactors.

In cooperation with the state department of health, a system-wide dental survey was conducted three years ago. Provision has been made for a nurse in the high school, but so far the position has not been filled.



PAINTING FOR PLEASURE—An increasing number of Big Spring people are painting for pleasure. Typical is Chester L. Lumpkin, T&P brakeman, who turns to his palette, brushes and canvas in off hours. All Lumpkin's work is original, such as the Crucifixion scene above, painted as a church mural. Several others who first painted for pleasure have turned teacher. Scores of youngsters and adults today are studying art, which accounts for it making one of the outstanding cultural gains in the city in the past decade. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

Art Hobbyists Are Active In Big Spring

Though not published to a great extent, art furnishes many Big Springers with an enjoyable hobby. There are a number of art instructors here and several local residents have sold and displayed their art work.

An original artist, C. L. Lumpkin has probably received as much or more recognition for his work than any other local citizen. Lumpkin is a railroad employe and pursues his art work as a hobby. But he has sold a number of paintings and his work consistently appears in exhibits and shows. Lumpkin is a member of the American Art Association. Thelma Morris is another local artist who has received recognition for her art work.

Art teachers of the town include Mrs. O. M. Waters, Mrs. Robert E. Lee, Mary Raley and Mrs. C. B. Locke, who was head of the art department at Abilene Christian college for about 20 years. Most of the teachers have exhibited work in shows and have sold some of their work.

Mrs. Edith LaVelle, who taught art in Big Spring for a number of years, is no longer teacher, but still paints and sells her work. Mrs. E. H. Happel is another former art instructor here.

Big Spring has one art club entitled the Art Study club. Purpose of the organization is to promote art appreciation. Regular sessions are held and are devoted to the study of art work. Mrs. W. D. Green is the club president. One of the projects of the club, which has about a dozen members, is the sponsoring of an art booth at the county fair.

Former Principal Due To Head Up Natl. Association

A former supervisor of elementary education in Big Spring is due to head the national elementary principals association next year.

He is Dr. Thomas E. Pierce. After eight years as an elementary principal at Abilene, he came here in 1935 when Big Spring was chosen as one of five laboratory schools in the state. Approach to subject matter was modified.

Although the change did not find immediate favor, the concept has not only rooted into the Big Spring system, but into virtually all schools in Texas.

B. REAGAN WAS THE FIRST 8 Superintendents Have Served Here

Big Spring Independent School district has been served by eight superintendents during its 47 years. B. Reagan might be termed the first head of the school system, although he did not arrive until 1898. Reagan had a staff of five and organized the system, published the first catalogue and set up a fixed curriculum leading to graduation. He stepped out in 1902 just as the independent school district was created. In his place trustees elected S. E. Thompson, a scholarly Southern gentleman who once had served as a vice-president of Baylor University. He bore the title of principal.

His administration won him a promotion to the title of superintendent on May 25, 1906, and C. E. Thomas, Sr. took his place as principal. Thompson had taken steps in 1904 to hold 11 grades and the following year had gained authority to broaden the scope of the Latin course and to take action toward affiliation with the University of Texas. He succeeded in getting credits affiliated. He was succeeded in 1907 by A.

D. Ellis, who served until Thompson was re-elected in 1910. J. W. Dees took his place the following year. In turn, he was succeeded by M. H. Brasher in 1914. Brasher ran into opposition toward the end of his administration, but he had succeeded in accrediting the system with the state department of education. He also had instituted the home economics department.

A. W. Flaniken was elected in 1920 and forthwith persuaded the board to add the commercial department. P. B. Bittle succeeded him in 1923. It was during his tenure that the junior high, now Central Ward, structure was built and the high school addition launched.

W. C. Blankenship was elected in 1928 and has continued in that post. Most of the elementary school building facilities have been provided in the interim, the gymnasium, tax administration buildings and athletic plants added. Accredited subjects have increased sharply and the scholastic census trebled.

CLASS OF '98 HAD THREE

First record of a graduating class from the Big Spring schools shows three members.

This was in 1898 when B. Reagan had come from Coleman to set up a curriculum leading to high school graduation. Prior to that time, since 1882, pupils had been given schooling until they were through. The county commissioners court, taking exception to state law, had declared all from six to 21 as scholastics.

After the prescribed course was set up, Inez Highsaw (or Hysaw, as some records show it), later Mrs. Wm. D. Peete, Ruth Rix (Mrs. Carl Svensen) and Willie Kennon were declared graduates.

First graduating class of the Big Spring Independent School district in 1902 included May Cherry, Lillie Potton, Jenny Bell, Ethel Atwood, Jed Rix and A. C. Hayden.

Smallest class on record was in 1904 when the district fought to hold on to its 11 grade system. Eddie Rowell and Fannie Glasscock were the only graduates.



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Of Yesteryear...
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Big Spring Herald
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1882 The
BIG SPRING
STORY 1949

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Corine Bishop, Owner
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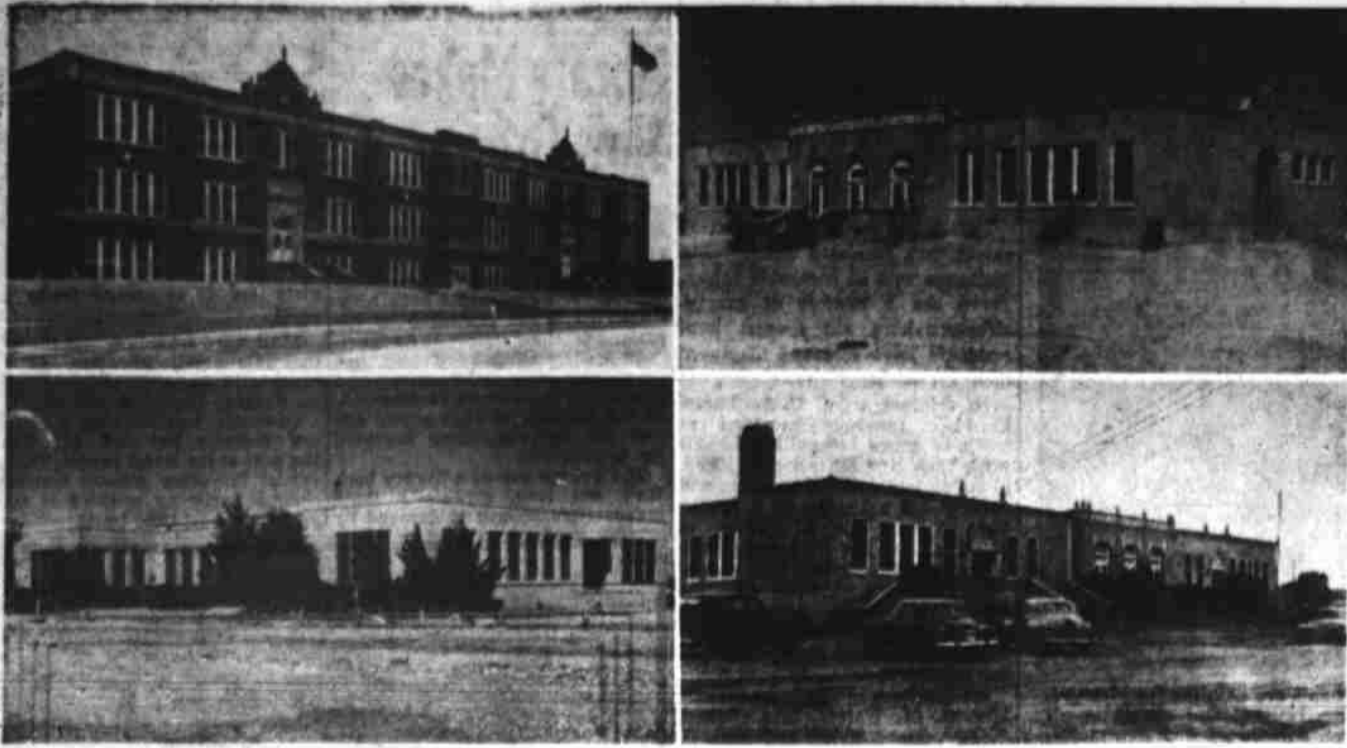
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Big Spring

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GENE (Sunshine) SONNENSCHN, Mgr.



SCHOOL PLANTS—Here are some of the buildings which house the more than 3,000 pupils in the 10 Big Spring schools. Currently, construction is underway to add 16 classrooms. Next major step is believed by many to be a new high school to replace the one upper left, built in 1916 and expanded in 1928. Upper right is the

North Ward school, due for additions, and lower left the College Heights school, also to be enlarged. Largest ward as the present is the West Ward building, lower right. All permanent wards, except College Heights (1938) were built in 1929 or before. (Jack M. Haynes Photos)

Many Facilities Available For Vet Training

Educational facilities for veterans who study trades, agriculture, aviation, etc. under the GI Bill of Rights have provided courses of instruction for hundreds of former service men in Big Spring since World War II.

Two vocational schools, with a combined enrollment of approximately 180, are in operation now. The Howard County Vocational school, which operates under the county school board, offers courses in agriculture to classes in Big Spring and three other communities in the county. Classes outside of Big Spring are conducted at Knott, Gayhill and Vincent.

A Big Spring branch of the Lubbock Vocational school operates four classes here for mechanics. Each class has an enrollment of about 20 students.

Veterans also have had opportunity to study aviation at the Big Spring Flying School and the Hamilton Flying School.

In addition, dozens of veterans here have taken advantage of the opportunity offered by the on-the-job training program provided in the GI bill.

There is no basis for an accurate estimate of the number of veterans who have studied or trained in the vocational schools and in business establishments. However, in most cases the various vocational schools have kept classes going on a continuous program over a period of years, and some 50 business establishments here are on the approved list for on-the-job training.

\$197 PER PUPIL A YEAR

Independent Districts Will Spend Three-Fourths Million

The three independent school districts operating in Howard county expect to spend over three quarters of a million dollars to offer classwork to about 4,000 pupils during the 1949-50 term.

The average cost per pupil probably will be approximately \$197 for the school year.

All three of the independent school districts, Big Spring, Coahoma and Knott assess taxes on a rate of \$1.50 per \$100 valuation. Total valuation for the three districts amounts to over 27-million dollars.

The Big Spring Independent School district has approved a current budget of \$643,590.67, while the foundation program minimum requirements have been pegged at \$419,478.57 in the preliminary application.

The Big Spring district has buildings for a high school, eight elementary schools and a school for Negroes, as well as a gymnasium, lighted baseball and football fields and field houses. The district operates two buses to transport pupils to and from school.

Total enrollment in Big Spring schools had reached 3,126 by the second week of this term. Using that figure, the average cost per pupil for the year would be \$206, but heavier enrollment after the cotton harvest season is expected to drop the average.

The Big Spring district's tax valuation this year is approximately \$20,000,000.

The Coahoma Independent school district lists its tax valuation at approximately \$5,100,000. The proposed budget at Coahoma is \$110,

000 for 410 pupils, which would account for an average of approximately \$268 per pupil. Foundation minimum requirements for the Coahoma district are estimated at \$69,000.

Enrollment also is expected to increase at the Coahoma schools.

The Coahoma district owns a brick high school building, which includes a gymnasium, brick elementary school building, a school cafeteria, lighted and sodded football field and field house as well as teacherages. The shop used for industrial education courses at Coahoma is by far the largest and most modern in the county. Twenty-two teachers are employed, and the school operates five buses. In addition one other bus brings high school students from Midway and another brings pupils from Borden county.

At Knott, a county line school district serves areas in both Howard and Martin counties. The valuation of property in the district for school taxes is about \$2,400,000.

The Knott budget for this year is approximately \$35,000, while enrollment had reached 233 by the second week of this term, accounting for an average of slightly over \$150 per pupil.

The Knott school has a new building which was constructed two years ago at a cost of \$110,000, and a gymnasium which was remodelled and refloored last year. Among other facilities are a lighted football field and four buses which are operated regularly. Twelve teachers are employed by the system.

President Of Georgia Tech BSHS Graduate

One graduate of Big Spring high school today heads a major educational institution.

He is Dr. Blake R. Van Lear, president of Georgia Tech.

After completion his studies here, a year behind another personality who rose to responsible positions in the educational field, Eleanor Pancoast, he went to Purdue. He was graduated there in 1915. This was but one of a long list of degrees he was to earn.

Dr. Van Lear was instructor at the University of California, headed schools of engineering at the University of Florida, North Carolina, and of North Carolina State. He studied abroad extensively and held a host of positions in professional organizations. He also was chief of the facilities branch of the Army specialized training division at Washington, D. C. during World War II. While in service, he attained rank of colonel. Since July 1, 1944, he has headed Georgia Tech.

Back for a brief visit during August, Dr. Van Lear looked up several of his classmates and a dear friend, Miss Gertrude McIntyre. He could still call practically all his high school classmates.

Housing Problem Has Been With Schools Many Years

From a tent not far from the spring site to 16 school buildings and four other properties in the 56-year stride of secondary education in Big Spring.

First school, according to Mrs. M. E. Barrett, was held under a tent near the present city park location. Apparently this was just before the T&P railroad arrived, for this event was a signal for the spring settlement to shift into the draw to the north.

Within six months after Howard county was organized, county commissioners appropriated \$500 for erection of a two-story frame structure where the postoffice now stands. There was a proviso that court could be held upstairs for six months. Later Masonic lodge made use of the upper floor.

But not for long, because the ever-present problem of scholastic increase was rearing its head. This gray structure sufficed until 1903 when two bond issues were floated for \$16,000 (\$18,000 was

voted but only \$16,000 issued) and \$3,000. The old school became the Towler hotel on Bell street, and 12 years ago was demolished and its timbers used in a residence at 9th and Gregg.

Conditions were becoming more crowded and in 1907 a two-room temporary building was erected on the present South Ward site. This was stop-gap action, for in 1909 an issue of \$16,000 was floated to provide a permanent building at South Ward and North Ward (its location was two blocks south of the present site).

If patrons thought this had solved the problem, they erred. By 1915 the "main" school was jam-packed. All rooms were full, classes were being held in cloak rooms and spacious open areas on first and second floors had become study halls.

The following year the district voted \$40,000 in bonds for its high school building. Thus, the first brick became old Central Ward. A modest \$7,500 was voted in 1920 to effect changes, but the next significant step was taken in 1924 with \$35,000 for a junior high building on the high school campus. While this was in the making, a new problem arose. The North Ward building burned in February 1924. Again the situation was improvised until 1927 with issuance of \$20,000 in bonds.

This, however, was but the beginning. Big Spring was booming with discovery of oil. The district voted \$150,000 in 1928 for a major addition to the high school and other minor additions. Two years later \$125,000 more was floated to add West Ward and East Ward. Central Ward property was sold and the brick used in building the Kate Morrison school.

With the depression taking hold, it seemed that classroom space no longer would be a problem. But it was, and in 1937, the district voted \$65,000 as its share of a PWA project which added the gymnasium and College Heights school.

About the same time, the high school football stadium was moved from north of the tracks (on the North Ward property) to its present location at State and Bluebonnet.

The gymnasium wing of the high school plant, which had been condemned, provided brick for the tax administrative office. After World War II, Army surplus buildings were converted into dressing rooms, restrooms, garage, storehouse and concession house at the stadium. Citizens, in 1946, launched a campaign that eventually gave the school a baseball park valued at \$35,000. In 1947, extreme overcrowding forced opening of the Airport school in a frame building at the airport area. This year patrons floated \$200,000 for 16 additional classrooms at North Ward, Kate Morrison and College Heights. Another large frame classroom unit was moved to replace the ramshackle frame used for Lakeview (Negro) school.

But even today, conditions are crowded, with 36 classes on double-day (half day) sessions. The district has on hand plans drawn

Dancing Lessons Directed Toward The Younger Set

Though dancing schools had their Big Spring day in the 1930's, their popularity has somewhat disappeared and only one main school remains, the Farrar Pre-School.

Started as a kindergarten, the school was operated by Mrs. A. Farrar until about five years ago when her daughter, Betty, joined the staff. Some 60 pupils are enrolled in the school's classes which include tap, ballet and acrobatic dancing. Miss Farrar instructs beginner, intermediate and advanced courses. She reports that interest in dancing has increased a great deal since she first started her courses. Most of her pupils are in the 3-6 age group, but a number continue dancing courses long after they graduate from kindergarten.

Miss Farrar received a complete dance education at Jacob's Pillar, Lee, Mass. Ted Shawn is the director of the school which was an old New England farm originally. Miss Farrar majored in ballet. She also received instruction under Igor Schwezoff at the Fokine Studio, New York City.

The pupils are presented in two annual programs, a Christmas recital and a spring review. Courses are given from September to May during the regular public school term.

Robert Reigel was one of the first dancing instructors in Big Spring. Mrs. Mary Ruth Diltz has also directed dancing classes.

The high school's physical education department has been active in a folk dancing program directed by Arab Phillips and her department assistant. The department presents an annual program which includes the dances, and involves 200 or more girls.

But even today, conditions are crowded, with 36 classes on double-day (half day) sessions. The district has on hand plans drawn



THEY RIDE TO SCHOOL—One of the big changes in education since the pioneer days is in the mode of travel to and from schools. Half a century ago youngsters rode a horse or walked sometimes miles to school. Now, modern and comfortable buses, make regular routes to pick up children, sometimes as many as 50 per bus. Oldsters like to talk about how they walked, but none would give up the convenience, efficiency and safety of the modern school transport. Every day several hundred youngsters board buses such as these of the Big Spring district. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)



A Tribute

We pause on this Centennial Anniversary of the discovery of the "big spring" by Capt. Marcy to pay tribute to the pioneers of our profession who served this sparsely settled area.

The work of the pioneer dentist was a great contribution to the establishment of a permanent Big Spring.

We shall strive to carry on the tradition of these pioneer dentists, as our contribution to the advancement of the land in which we live.

BIG SPRING DENTAL SOCIETY

Dr. C. W. Deats
Dr. E. O. Ellington
Dr. Edward Happel
Dr. W. B. Hardy

Dr. H. M. Jarratt
Dr. D. R. Lane
Dr. C. E. Richardson
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THE PEOPLE

who live in Big Spring . . . All the people who have worked with Big Spring to see the realization of expansion and progress which justifies such a celebration as the Big Spring Centennial. And since we are here to help the people, we thereby help . . .

THE CITY

which has served us well since the beginning of our organization. Throughout the years, The First National Bank has served many clients, both firms and individuals, who may now be called friends. We have had the pleasure of advising, helping and seeing hundreds of local people succeed. This is our service --- a banking house designed to serve a community with the best interest of that community paramount to transaction.

The standard of service here is the evolution of years of experience, coupled with our interested attention to your every banking need. So it is, we join in this Centennial Anniversary celebration with our sincere tribute to all those, who, through the years have brought us to this day. We look forward to serving our old friends faithfully . . . to welcome, as always, the newcomers who join us here in work and play and LIVING.

First National Bank

In Big Spring

STARTED-OUT AS MOTHER'S CLUB IN 1912

Student Welfare First Interest Through The Years Of P-TA Units

For many years Big Spring parents and teachers have combined their efforts to promote the welfare of the city's students. Before the Parent-Teachers Association was known in this area, parents and teachers were united in an organization known as the Mothers Club. This group was organized in 1912. The group changed its name to the Home and School club in 1913. Mrs. S. A. Penix was named the club's first president, Superintendent W. H. Brasher was the head of the school system.

Some of the first members included: Mrs. S. H. Morrison, Mrs. G. W. Lee, Mrs. J. B. Birdwell, Mrs. W. W. Rix, Mrs. Lee Perimeter, Mrs. T. S. Currie, Mrs. Della K. Agnell, Mrs. K. S. Beckwith, Mrs. L. L. Freeman, Mrs. Noble Read, Mrs. Dan O'Keefe, Mrs. William Fisher, Mrs. S. A. Hatcock, Mrs. Anna Whitney, Mrs. Charles Koberg, Mrs. Fox Stripling, Mrs. A. W. Franken, Mrs. C. E. Yarnell and Mrs. Charles W. Davis.

By 1924, records of the Home and School club had raised \$1,000 and invested it in school equipment, playground equipment, a piano, dishes, linen and silverware for the home economics department and books.

In 1926, the Home and School club followed trends of the day and affiliated with state and national P-TA organizations. It was in 1928 that the local units entertained the sixth district conference. Mrs. B. Reagan was the general entertainment chairman

and was presented the city's first life membership. At the time the first city-wide organization was formed, there were units at high school, north ward, central ward and south ward. Newer additions to the council include west ward, college heights, Kate Morrison, east ward and airport. South ward is given credit for having the first organized unit and central ward followed within a few weeks.

City Council

Mrs. J. C. Lane is the 1949-50 president of the city council which meets once a month for a short program and to discuss various projects and problems of the individual schools. One of the larger projects of recent years was the lunch room program which is now in the hands of high school officials. The council also sponsors a summer round-up health program and a weekly radio program which deals with school problems and interests. One of the chief interests of the organization is "getting the vote out" for special school elections. The city council is composed of 36 representatives from the nine districts including presidents and principals.

South Ward

South Ward's parent-teacher unit is dated back to 1925. Mrs. L. S. Patterson was the unit's first president and is given credit for being the first unit president in Big Spring. Today's president is Mrs.

Lee Harris. Between 175 to 200 members are usually enrolled each year. In addition to the unit's activity in promoting better home and school relations, many improvements have been added to the school. Members try to provide such material improvements as will not be provided by other sources. Some recent contributions have included a movie projector, a duplicating machine, books for the library and a flower bed.

Central Ward

Central Ward, the second group to organize, now boasts some 250 to 275 members annually. Mrs. J. C. Douglass, Sr. was the first president. Today's president is Mrs. Frank Martin. Recent projects have included a movie projector, films, a record player, records and a portable organ.

College Heights

The first meeting of the College Heights unit was held in October, 1938, in the new school building. Having an annual membership of some 175 to 200 members, the unit has provided several visual education machines for the school as well as a duplicator and kitchen equipment. Mrs. Clyde Thomas, Jr. is serving as the 1949-50 president.

Kate Morrison

Trinidad Cano is the president of the Kate Morrison Mexican-P-TA unit, which was organized some

ten years ago. Like most of the local units, this group has taken visual education as one of its main projects. A film projector and slides have been purchased for school use. Playground equipment, library books and records have been other contributions.

North Ward

March 12, 1931, was the founding date of the North Ward unit which is now headed by Mrs. T. F. Horton. Recent projects have included the purchase of a film projector, films, an electric organ, playground equipment, child craft books, new library books and a mimeograph machine.

East Ward

Joining the North Ward school in its 1931 organization was the East Ward unit. Mrs. J. P. Dodge was the first president of this unit. Mrs. J. L. Miller is the present president. Membership totals around 100 a year. With emphasis on health and safety the unit has aided such projects as child welfare and playground equipment. Radios and record players have been provided for all the rooms and a portable organ purchased.

West Ward

Also founded in 1931 was the West Ward school P-TA which was headed at that time by Mrs. Bernard Fisher. Mrs. J. L. Lazenby is the present president of the organization which numbers around 150 persons. Projects of the past year included the purchase of bulletin boards for each room, library books, a wire recorder, microscope and a record library.

High School

High school's P-TA unit was founded in 1925 with Mrs. B. Reagan serving as the first president. One of the main projects of the past year was the installation of a public address system for the gym. Approximately 50 persons make up the annual membership.

Airport

Mrs. W. L. Vaughan is the president of the Airport P-TA which is the newest unit in town. The unit was organized shortly after the opening of the school in January of 1948. Projects of the unit have included the purchase of library books, a piano, a film projector and films.

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YOUNG MUSICIAN—Scores of Big Spring youngsters round out educational experiences by developing skills in the various arts. One of the most popular fields is that of music. Public school music in elementary grades gives a foundation of appreciation and taste, and choral and instrumental music provide avenues of expression in high school. Beyond this, however, several private teachers make singular contributions to cultural developments by working with youngsters. Here Barbara Meador, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Meador, goes through piano practice under the eyes of her teacher, Mrs. Anne Houser. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

Young People Call For More Music Training

Musical education is constantly increasing its popularity in Big Spring. This is the opinion of local instructors who state that more students are asking for musical training than can be taken care of by the local supply of teachers. Approximately 300 pupils are now receiving lessons from nine local teachers. Most of the students are taking piano lessons, but a number are enrolled for voice, violin, Hawaiian and Spanish guitar, piano-acordion, ensemble and organ instruction. This number is in addition to the large number of students taking public school music instruction.

Roberta Gay, Mrs. Sudie H. Gibson, Mrs. Ann Gibson Houser, Elsie Willis, Mrs. Emma Wilson, Mrs. Fred Beckham, Mrs. Nell Frazier, Mrs. Everett Camp, Mrs. J. E. Hardesty, Mrs. Champ Rainwater and Mrs. Albert T. Jordan are local private music instructors. Mrs. Bill Griese directs musical education in the elementary schools. J. W. King, Jr. is the high school band director and Mary Jane Hamilton, the high school choral director. Public school music instruction includes band, a girls chorus, an a capella choir and general music courses. Dan Conley heads the Howard County Junior college music department.

Some music instructors of the past include: Mrs. J. H. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Virginia Parrott, Ada Rutherford, Mrs. M. H. Brasher and Mabel Ricker. Mrs. W. P. Edwards and W. R. Dawes were two early day instructors. Mrs. Bill Griese is the president of the local Music Study Club which contributes its share to Big Spring's musical world. National Music Week is observed in some form in the city due to annual efforts of the club. It also sponsors an annual Christmas program. Club memberships total slightly under 30.

Coahoma School District Is The County's Largest

Howard county's 13 school districts, three independent and nine common districts, serve pupils from an area of 948.28 square miles. The Coahoma Independent district, which embraces no less than 244.83 square miles, is by far the largest district in the county. It has almost twice the territory of any other district in the county. Smallest of the 13 is the Caybe common district which serves pupils in a 25.05 square mile area. Second largest is the Forsan common school district which covers an area of about 130 square miles, while the Knott Independent district ranks next in size, with 114.5 square miles. Area of the common school districts in the county (square miles): Gayhill, 96.16; Center Point, 42; Midway, 47.87; Forsan, approximately 130; Caybe 25.05; Hartwells, 35; Lomas, 48.8; Yealmoor, 41.59. Area of the independent districts (square miles): Coahoma, 244.83; Knott, 114.5; Big Spring, 61.88.

A NEWER SERVICE Schools Building Guidance Program

Vocational and educational guidance is one of the newer services afforded students in the Big Spring public school system. For the past two years, school officials have worked at setting up such a program. Wilder A. Roe, guidance education specialist, assumed duties as director of the service for Big Spring high school with the opening of the current school year.

Holding a master of arts degree in guidance education, Roe has done additional graduate study at the University of Tennessee and served in guidance capacities as a member of the armed forces during the war.

His task is to visualize the individual student, his abilities, interests, and potentialities, and to develop these through a well-suited curriculum of study. He must fit the educational program to the student rather than force the student to conform to a fixed course of study.

As Supt. W. C. Blankenship described the job, Roe "must see through John, then see John through." Profile charts and testing devices are used to determine the individual's interests, aptitudes and inaptitudes. Tests are also used to fit the educational program to the pupil. After the student learns whether or not he likes any particular field, training is designed to lead and develop him in a chosen field.

Teachers, as well as the guidance director, face the problems of assisting students to choose vocations and training for which they are suited, Supt. Blankenship believes. "The teacher should constantly study the student and all the factors influencing his behavior in order to intelligently guide him

Nine Bond Issues Voted In School's 47-Year History

In its 47 years of activity, the Big Spring Independent school district has voted only nine bond issues. These aggregated an original total of \$679,500. The first issue of \$18,000 only had \$16,000 printed in March 1907 a \$16,000 issue carried 79-1, but was not issued. It was resubmitted on June 16 of that year and an all-time record for margin was established when it was approved 33-0.

Most pretentious issue ever voted upon was one million dollars in 1946 for a new high school and ward school. It was defeated by a narrow margin. Nearly one-third of the total bonds issued are less than one year old. Record through the years shows \$16,000 in 1903; \$5,000 in 1903; \$16,000 in 1909; \$40,000 in 1916; \$7,500 in 1920; \$35,000 in 1924; \$20,000 in 1927; \$150,000 in 1928; \$125,000 in 1930; \$65,000 in 1937 and \$200,000 in 1949. Twice, in 1938 and 1941, the district has refunded its bonds to obtain lower interest. Outstanding bonded indebtedness is now \$490,000.

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Excitement and laughter of a brought-back-alive western town—The days of prairie winds and six-guns with the styles featuring handle-bar moustaches and gaily ornamented boots with jingling spurs... are back for a week's visit. Yep, they're here in Big Spring this week, with all the trimmings—whiskers, ten gallon hats, horses and buggies, stage coaches, long dresses and bonnets and even Indians... yes, they are here, too, and all dressed up for the whole week that will be bustin' over with thrills.

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HOT LUNCHESES—Provision of hot lunches for pupils has become a fixed part of the program in many schools of Howard county. Participants are charged nominal fees for a balanced meal. Use of surplus commodities and federal aid help finance the program, which is optional with students. At the noon hour, the cafeterias are busy places as shown by the view of the Big Spring high school project. Besides Big Spring, school lunchroom programs currently are operated at Forsan, Midway, Coahoma, Center Point, Gay Hill and Elbow. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

NATIONAL PROGRAM

Low-Cost Lunches Provided Students

Balanced meals, costing 25 cents each, are offered students in the Big Spring schools as a part of the National Lunchroom program.

Low-cost lunches, prepared according to menus prescribed by the State Department of Education, are made available through the use of surplus agricultural commodities and a Federal reimbursement grant of nine cents for each meal served to students.

Lunches in the cafeteria at Big Spring high school are prepared under the direct supervision of the home economics department of the school. They are served to approximately 200 students each school day.

A culinary staff of three, headed by Mrs. Jean Crenshaw, pre-

pare and serve the noon meals, using surplus agricultural products such as fruits, vegetables, juices, and dried foods.

Operated under the supervision of Pat Murphy, school business manager, the cafeteria is self-sustaining. Any profit made is plowed back into the lunch room program in the form of equipment or improved meals.

The National Lunchroom Program provides that school children who are financially unable to pay for meals shall be fed free of charge. It is designed to provide at least one nutritionally balanced meal daily for students in public schools meeting requirements for Federal aid.

The nine cents per meal reimbursement is made only on class lunches prepared according to the nutritional standards of the program.

Elocution Classes Give Way To School Public Speaking

Once known as elocution, the art of expression has, to a large extent, been turned over to the public school system. Today, the public speaking department has taken away much of the importance of expression courses. But the field still makes its contribution to the education of Big Springers. Mrs. J. C. Pickle and Mrs. S. H. Gibson, who gives expression lessons as a side line to her music classes, are two of Big Spring's expression teachers. At the present time, some two dozen pupils are enrolled in expression classes. This number varies from season to season.

Some of the former Big Spring expression teachers include Mrs. Ira Thurman, Mrs. E. H. Hatch, Mrs. E. S. Bledsoe and Mrs. S. A. Penix.

Mrs. Harold L. Davis directs the high school speech department and James V. Bishop, the Howard County Junior college department. Students enrolled in the high school and college courses specialize in public speaking and drama.

25,000 Books Distributed To Students

Approximately 25,000 text books are checked out to the 3,500 students enrolled in Big Spring schools.

Of the total some 3,200 are divided among the 700 high school pupils. The remainder are issued to grammar school students.

Public school text books, furnished by the Textbook Division of the State Department of Education, are charged out to Supt. W. C. Blankenship, bonded custodian, for the Big Spring schools. The superintendent checks the various texts out to principals of grammar and high schools for issuance to students.

No charge is made for use of the books but the students are required to pay for those lost or damaged. A reserve is maintained at the Big Spring high school for replacement or to be issued to new students.

Most text books for the public schools of Texas are furnished by the Department of Education under five-year adoption plans, fitting curriculums set up for that period. Approximately two per cent come under provisions of one-year adoption programs and are replaced annually.

New books are secured on requisition of the superintendent and are ordered through the school business manager, Pat Murphy.

Enough Credits To Keep A Pupil Busy 16 Years

Were a student to embark upon earning every available credit in Big Spring high school, he would mark off 16 years of his life.

The high school has 62 articulated units of credit in its curriculum. Ten of these courses have been with the system since its first year in 1902 when the district became an independent one. Eleven accredited units have been added within the past five years, although some of these represent a division of work. Thirty-eight subjects, some at as many as four grade levels are offered.

In language arts, four units of credit are offered for English, two for public speaking.

History and social studies offer one unit each for world history, American history and Bible, and a half unit each for Texas history, community civics, government, economics, occupational guidance, world geography.

In mathematics, a student may earn one unit credit for general math and plane geometry, up to two units in algebra, half a unit each in solid geometry and trigonometry. Mechanical drawing merits one credit.

Latin commands up to two units of credit as does Spanish.

In the science field, one unit is offered in each of biology, chemistry, physics, and a half unit each in physiology and aeronautics.

The field of industrial cooperative training affords students a chance for four units in trades and industries training, or in distributive education.

Commercial credit with one unit credit include junior business training, typewriting, bookkeeping. Secretarial training offers up to two credits and commercial arithmetic, commercial law and office practice half a unit each.

Journalism brings one unit credit, penmanship brings half a unit. Vocational agriculture has a potential of four units credit. Home-ec offers three full units divided between foods and clothing. Students may gain an additional unit of credit for special summer projects.

The field of music offers one credit for theory of music, two for band or two for choir.

One full credit is given for physical education, earned at one-fourth credit per year. It is a required activity.

Grading System Has Returned To "A-B-C"

Big Spring schools have run the gamut of grading, but they are back to the alphabet.

A plus represents approximately a grade of 98, A 95, A minus 92, B plus 88, B 85, B minus 82, C plus 78, C 75, and C minus 72. When the C represents a grade of 70, it is the lowest passing mark for the system. D is given as a conditional grade whereby the student can continue to the next semester and receive credit for both semesters if he brings his grades up to a passing mark for both.

When Big Spring was made one of the few laboratory schools in the state in 1933, the system of grading was changed. A P or F simply designated whether the student was passing or failing. A grade of S meant that the student was doing satisfactory work commensurate with his abilities; U meant unsatisfactory.

Parents weren't satisfied because they were accustomed to a figure or a letter which conveyed a figure.

Reports were bulkier then, for attitude, application, cooperation, etc. were graded. Today the latter system has been retained as an addenda to reflect the citizenship of a child in the classroom as well as his ability in subject matter.

ENROLLMENT DOUBLED

HCJC Doing OK For A 3-Year-Old

If a solution to financial problems had been available, Howard County Junior college probably would have been established at least 10 years, or even 15 years, before voters finally went to the polls on Nov. 17, 1945 and created a county-wide district.

A majority of the county's educational institutions still are faced with financial troubles, but the young two-year college here has managed rather well, considering the fact that it started on the proverbial "shoestring."

Voters authorized a \$200,000 bond issue simultaneously with creation of the district. With that amount, the college hoped to acquire a place to hold classes, and take care of other expenses associated with starting off a new school.

Today, \$124,000 of the original bond issues is invested in government securities and is drawing in-

terest for the college. In addition, the college has \$28,000 in its building fund, equipment valued at \$69,000 for laboratories, shops and classrooms, and a debt-free 100-acre site east of the Big Spring (federal) grounds that was purchased last winter for \$12,500. That adds up to \$224,500, or \$24,500 more than the original bond issue, and does not include the value of temporary buildings now in use at the former Big Spring Army Air Field.

Another side of a sound financial picture is reflected in the annual budgets prepared at the college. Budget for the first year amounted to \$74,600, with \$26,000 of that amount for administrative and faculty salaries. The 1949-50 budget is \$142,150, with salaries pegged at \$81,000.

At the same time, enrollment has doubled, jumping to over 400 for the fall term this year. Junior college tax assessments now are based on a rate of 35-cents per \$100 valuation. Voters approved an increase in the allowable rate from 20-cents to 50-cents at an election in July, 1947. Taxes for the college during the past year amounted to \$70,000.

for the fall term this year.

Junior college tax assessments now are based on a rate of 35-cents per \$100 valuation. Voters approved an increase in the allowable rate from 20-cents to 50-cents at an election in July, 1947. Taxes for the college during the past year amounted to \$70,000.

The valuation, which is the same as that set by the county, is expected to increase by over a \$1,500,000 dollars this year, which probably will make the total approximately 24-million dollars.

In addition, the college receives \$175 from the state for each non-veteran student. Payments are received from the Veterans Administration for each veteran studying under the GI bill of rights.

Such a solid financial structure has prompted college officials to observe that the county-wide district probably could return an additional \$300,000 in bonds without disturbing the 35-cent tax levy and the bond figure might be increased to a million dollars by using the total 50-cent allowable, provided enrollment continues at current levels.

Since a site already has been selected and purchased, the prospect for a permanent home for



Your Friendly Druggist



Since 1919

Some of us were working in this drug store when the first "electric lights" came—and replaced the old hanging lamps that we had to "fill with kerosene" each afternoon after school.

Some of us were working in this store when the first telephone was installed (in fact it was Phone No. 1... and we still have it) as it was the first phone in Town.

Some of us were here when the first "chug, chug" of the first Reo passed down the street causing every individual horse to part with his reins and pull up the hitchin' post and retreat.

Some of us were here in this store when the "Old Doctor" shed his frock tailed coat... his starched cuffs, and decided to look like the rest of us.

Some of us were in this store when rouge was a disgrace and lip sticks were "outlawed"—

All of us who are still working in this store still believe that advertised, quality merchandise, such as Elizabeth Arden, Dorothy Gray, Yardleys, Lenthery, Chanel, Dorothy Perkins, Coty, Richard Hudnut and many other advertised toiletries make "folks" glad that they have drug stores like ours in Town...

All of us believe that we have the best equipment, and men who have the education and experience to have two of the best prescription departments in Texas...

During the next hundred years we shall continue our present methods as far as "Liking Folks" is concerned...



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Petroleum Bldg.
Joe Hedleston

**1849
The
Big Spring
Story**



1949

We have watched the progress of Big Spring with pride. For 19 years we have been supplying the garage and auto owners of West Texas with automobile parts and accessories. We are proud to have been a part of the "Big Spring Story"

19 Years In Big Spring.

Walker Auto Parts

Per-Pupil Expenditure Advances Under New State School Laws

Howard county's rural schools expect to spend something like \$256.35 per pupil, or an average of about \$90 more than the minimum as set up by the Gilmer-Aikin school laws, for the 1949-50 school year.

According to the new foundation program the eight active common school districts in Howard county must spend a minimum of \$96,702. Actual proposed budgets of the eight districts, however, total \$148,530.

Since the eight active rural schools in the county have a combined enrollment of about 575 pupils, the average per pupil on the foundation minimum figures is \$168.18, while the average on the actual proposed budgets of the respective districts is \$258.35.

All of the figures, however, are estimates, based on preliminary applications. The picture could change slightly before authorities arrive at definite figures, but they are expected to remain substantially the same as preliminary estimates.

Expenditures per pupil vary among the districts, of course, ranging from \$165 at Vealmoor to \$320 at Forsan, since budgets in-

clude expenditures for all purposes, including bonded indebtedness.

Estimated budgets by districts are as follows:

Gayhill—Foundation minimum, \$6,911; actual proposed budget, about \$8,000; average per pupil, \$28.

Center Point—Foundation minimum, \$9,065; actual proposed budget, \$10,500; average per pupil, \$175.

Midway—Foundation minimum, \$18,351; actual proposed budget, \$18,170; average per pupil, \$225.

Forsan—Foundation minimum, \$38,820; actual proposed budget, about \$30,000; average per pupil, \$320.

Elbow—Foundation minimum, \$8,540; actual proposed budget, \$12,750; average per pupil, \$250.

Caulb—Foundation minimum, \$7,065; actual proposed budget, \$7,200; average per pupil, \$240.

Vealmoor—Foundation minimum, \$7,050; actual proposed budget, \$8,180; average per pupil, \$165.

Lomax—Foundation minimum, \$4,200; actual proposed budget, \$5,000; with about \$1,250 set aside for transporting pupils above the fourth grade to Stanton, average per pupil, \$3,750 (total), \$185.



STUDENT OFFICIALS—Affairs of the student body of the Big Spring high school are directed by a student council, subject to faculty guidance and administration approval. The council is composed of representatives from the various classes. School officials have found this not only obtains better results, but also gives students experience in democratic processes. Pictured left to right are: Doyle Mason, Charles Rose, Shirley Riddle, Mona Lou Walker, Jack Little, Luan Creighton, Dallas Woods, Amos Jones, president; Bud Whitney, Wanda Lou Petty, Marilyn Miller, June Cook, secretary; and Elbert Long. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

Teacher Salary Scale Goes To Higher Level

Salary adjustments made in both public schools and the local junior college have made the teaching vocation a more desired profession for the college graduate, at least locally.

Instructors with bachelor degrees accepting their first jobs in public schools in Howard county are paid \$267 a month on a nine-months' basis. That runs their annual salary to \$2,403.

Teachers boasting master's degrees can start at \$292 a month or \$2,628 per nine months.

Lengthening seniority of course, improves their income. For instance, a person with a bachelor's degree who has been teaching six years draws \$303 a month.

It is possible for an instructor in the system to make as high as \$4032 a year. In order to do that, he must have a master's degree and be associated with the profession for 26 years.

A teacher in Howard County Junior college by working through summer school, as well as the regular term, can earn pay up to \$4,800 every year.

Individuals with bachelor's degrees start in an members of the college staff at \$3,750 for a nine months' session. Instructor with maximum experience earn up to \$4,200 there for a regular term.

Those with master's degrees ordinarily begin at \$3,000 for a nine months' year and range in pay up to \$3,600.



CITADEL OF LEARNING—For years this served as the only school in Big Spring. It also was the first permanent school plant, replacing the historic wooden structure erected in 1882. Until 1916, when the high school was built, this served as the principal seat of learning. In addition to elementary grades, high school classes also were crowded in. Later it became known as the first Central Ward. Many grown-ups recall the pleasure of getting to ring its bell. The structure was demolished after 1930 and later the federal building rose on its site.

1849 to

A

Century
of
Progress

Adair Music Co.

1949

1849 1949

The Big Spring
Story

We are proud of the part that we have played in building a greater Big Spring. We hope that the future progress will be as swift as it has been in the past.

Nabors
Paint Store

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TOTAL NOW OVER 4,000 Ten-Fold Advance In Enrollment

Scholastic census and membership in Big Spring schools have increased 10 times the original since the district was created in 1902.

Figures on the first year are not available but census totals are on record in various places for all succeeding years except two. One of these can be estimated fairly adequately on the basis of the bill submitted by the enumerator to the school board.

Membership figures are erratic. Until 1930 the state department of education did not require membership figures. Prior to that only the total gross enrollment was shown. There is a big difference between enrollment and membership. Enrollment is the total of every student enrolling in any school in the district. Membership is the actual total of individuals enrolled. It always is substantially lower but

FAMILY HAS 7 IN SCHOOL

The distinction of having the greatest number of children enrolled in the Big Spring schools goes to Felix Rubio.

Seven members of the family are registered for grammar and high school classes, according to census records for the 1949-50 school year. Six children from the Tereso Charles family are enrolled for the school term, as are six from the Albert Chapman, Samuel Clemons, P. C. Hernandez, and Ross Hill households.

WPA Sponsored Recreation Project

During the years of the late S. S. when the Works Project Administration was at its height in Big Spring, recreation was one of its contributions.

Sponsored by the city and directed by the WPA, the recreational program included some four playgrounds. Haddon F. Malone directed the work and selected local workers to assist in the actual playground leadership. All age groups were included in the program which was carried on daily.

Growing With
Big Spring

Big Spring has come into her own as a business center of the great west. We are proud to be a spoke in the wheel of progress, and on this, Big Spring's 100th birthday, we wish to express our appreciation, and pay our respects to those far-seeing pioneers of 1849 who visualized the Big Spring of today.

Office Supplies and Equipment
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represents more nearly the number in school during a year. The following tables show developments over the years:

Year	Census	Enroll.
1903	411*	454
1904	418	473
1905	458	509
1906	412	523
1907	749	854
1908	783	884
1909	843	971
1910	719	795
1911	771	847
1912	796	865
1913	811	865
1914	908	1,057
1915	1,116	1,229
1916	1,187	1,298
1917	908	821
1918	961	1,196
1919	1,111	1,229
1920	1,042	1,125
1921	1,238	1,352
1922	1,126	1,225
1923	1,525	1,622
1924	1,500	1,529
1925	1,565	1,599
1926	1,739	1,711
1927	1,448	1,513
1928	2,377	2,426
1929	2,548	2,517
1930	2,794	2,811
1931	2,444	2,518
1932	2,408	2,393
1933	2,877	2,870
1934	2,908	2,768
1935	3,151	2,875
1936	3,206	2,875
1937	3,315	2,875
1938	3,444	2,874
1939	3,472	2,860
1940	3,742	2,887
1941	3,518	2,885
1942	4,481	2,876
1943	4,481	2,770
1944	4,857	2,818
1945	5,857	2,817
1946	5,790	2,804
1947	6,974	3,072
1948	4,100	3,124

* Estimated on basis of first census as reflected in manual.

** Membership tabulation for schools begun in 1902.

† Special census during year showed 513 more.

‡ Special census during year showed 483 more.

§ Estimated on basis of current enrollment.

Teaching Costs Have Multiplied Many Times Over

How educational costs have risen over half a century is reflected in some comparative costs for instruction.

No budget is shown for the Big Spring Independent School district when it went into operation in 1902. However, the salary for the superintendent and five teachers that year amounted to \$3,000.

Approved budget for this year shows that approximately 125 teachers and supervisors will command \$453,631.

In a lesser space of time, another comparison shows the increase in disbursements. The record for the school year of 1929-30 was \$107,565. This year the total budget is \$653,730.

Cost per pupil the first year the district operated is estimated at \$15. This year it will figure about \$355 per pupil.

EARLY-DAY PROFS LISTED

Early school teachers in Big Spring believed in discipline.

Professor A. M. Steele wore out several hackberry switches on Jim Winslow for slapping the dipper while Lillie Morell was drinking. That was in 1885. For the next 30 years there were records of chastisement and expulsions.

Not all were extremists by any manner of means. Most of the early teachers were men and automatically assumed the title of professor. First teacher in Big Spring was H. M. Morgan. Next was Miss Addie Hyde. Steele followed. Other early teachers included T. C. Bentley, Mr. McCann, Mr. Chatman, L. S. Trapp, J. C. Matthews, T. A. Bledsoe, B. Reagan, Mamie Bell, Rannie Miller, Ralph Atwood, Ethel Atwood, Fay Gorman, Bertie Canon, Mary Lou Hall, Lois Choate, Fannie Wilson, Maude Pope and Mattie Mayes.

WE'RE TURNING BACK THE PAGES OF TIME FOR
Big Spring's 100th Anniversary

The days of six-guns, whiskers, ten gallons hats and horse and buggies are back for a visit during Big Spring's Centennial celebration... styles, featuring handle bar moustaches, boots with jingling spurs, long dresses and bonnets are here too, and all dressed up for the thrills and excitement of a brought-back-alive western town.

... And if you'll turn back, you will find that 52 weeks in the year we offer the largest selection of radios, motors, generators, heaters, transmissions and starters in Big Spring. You will always find what you want at Westex Wrecking at a price you can afford.

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BEN McCULLOUGH W. R. HALL



PIONEER PRIVATE SCHOOL—While Big Spring had a public school in 1892, some parents preferred to send their children to a private school. Such was one conducted by Miss Gussie Brack, now Mrs. C. B. Reeder of Amarillo. Dressed appropriately in long skirts, pinafores and aprons, they posed in '92 for this picture. Back row, left to right, Lena Cochran, Mamie Green, Nannie Maxwell, Mary Barrett, Miss Gussie Brack, teacher, Mabel Cochran, Jilia Barrett, Jose Burleson, Beatrice Hottamus. Bottom row, Phoebe Sholtz, Hart, Hart, Josephine Costlow, Bennie Breston, Doshia Spearman.

THROUGH THE YEARS

School Values, Expenses Climb

Since its creation, the Big Spring Independent School district has multiplied its property 26 times over to serve the needs of students. In the process, other costs have risen, too, as reflected in the teacher salary outlay has risen 56 times. The teaching staff has multiplied more than 12 times. This factor, under the new state minimum foundation program, will show still further rise in 1949.

The district was organized in 1902, but no report is shown for that year. All figures are taken from annual reports of superintendents to the state department of education. A few years have been lost from the files. The breakdown follows:

Year	Value of Property	Teacher Salaries	Teachers
1902	\$26,000	4,500	10
1904	26,100	4,700	10
1905	26,100	7,500	10
1906	26,100	11,100	12
1907	26,570	7,110	13
1908	25,520	7,345	13
1910	40,430	10,200	23
1911	25,810	10,200	19
1912	43,030	11,900	18
1913	47,000	12,100	20
1914	94,835	14,818	22
1916	97,470	15,802	23
1917	117,000	17,340	24
1918	102,000	15,601	21
1919	126,200	20,700	25
1920	120,500	18,374	23
1921	132,500	22,416	25
1922	154,500	26,385	26
1924	172,050	40,815	26
1925	177,000	43,545	28
1926	176,400	43,345	24
1927	242,338	47,475	40
1928	284,500	57,840	46
1929	295,331	71,240	50
1930	327,044	85,747	57
1931	407,801	92,514	72
1932	497,901	96,507	67
1933	496,151	14,200	67
1934	499,000	95,507	76
1935	500,714	97,440	84
1936	507,901	95,000	86
1937	513,939	98,470	90
1938	514,400	95,200	97
1939	622,057	97,392	98
1940	634,921	101,400	99
1941	622,050	97,000	92
1942	627,440	101,240	98
1943	631,470	119,718	96
1944	632,311	129,000	98
1945	633,011	131,076	100
1946	640,027	141,000	116
1947	651,943	155,400	120
1948	698,100	182,921	124

700 Students Get To Class Via Bus Route

An estimated 700 students within Howard county get to and from school daily in school-operated buses.

Coahoma and Knott, which cover the greatest number of rural miles, maintain five and four transports, respectively. Forsan has four carriers. Elbow and Big Spring Independent School district two each and Center Point, Gay Hill, Midway and Vealmoor one each, making a total of 21 now in operation within the county.

Five new buses joined the fleet this year. Decision of the State Board of Control to purchase buses for school systems authorized a decline in the price of the carriers. In years past, a 48-passenger bus cost its district around \$3,750. Now the price of the same vehicle, which the board obtains at wholesale prices, runs but \$2,400. A 36-passenger machine is priced at \$2,300.

It costs an estimated \$2,000 annually to operate each of the school transports functioning within the county. That, of course is in addition to annual maintenance which varies with the machine but includes the salary of the driver who is certified by the school and made to pass all driving tests required by the state. Practically all of the 900-odd miles of railway within the county are covered by the school transports.

them he might never see again. Much of this was good. The modern conception seeks to retain the good. But it also places emphasis on what is called "real life situations." That simply means that in reading the efforts are made to translate what is read into a real, personal situation for the reader. The same applies to his arithmetic, history, etc.

Big Spring (Texas) Herald, Sunday, October 2, 1949 11

It takes more than a desk, a book and a blackboard to accomplish this. It takes a skilled teacher and classes of fewer pupils. It takes a variety of materials. The whole object is to train the child so that he steps from school into a world that is not altogether unfamiliar and forbidding as was frequently the case in the hard days of the three R's. In short, he is trained for responsible participation as a member of society.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

OCTOBER 2 TO 8

On this the 100th Anniversary of the discovery of the "big spring," we stand ready and eager to serve a greater Big Spring. We believe in Big Spring and have faith in its future growth and prosperity.

It is with pleasure that we extend an old fashioned West Texas Welcome to Big Spring's visitors during her greatest celebration.

Marie Weeg Health Clinic

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Phone 832

FORSAN SETS THE PACE

8 Common School Districts Now Operating In County

Howard county's nine common school districts all have physical properties available to conduct school sessions, although only eight of the districts are active this year. Pupils in the Hartwell district have been contracted to Stanton for the 1949-50 session; and that district next year will become "dormant," according to classification under the Gilmer-Alken laws. Consequently, after the present session, the Hartwell district probably will be annexed or consolidated with one or more other districts.

Common school properties in the county are topped by the Forsan plant, which includes a new brick school building constructed in 1948 at a cost of approximately \$175,000. Under construction now is a gymnasium costing about \$80,000. The Forsan school also has a lighted football field, eight teacherages and operates four school buses. Classes are conducted there through the high school level.

Vealmoor and Elbow are the only other common school districts in the county that have brick classroom buildings. The Vealmoor school has two classrooms, while

the Elbow building houses four classrooms, an auditorium, rest rooms and a school lunchroom. The Elbow school owns three teacherages and operates two buses, while Vealmoor has one teacherage and operates one bus.

The Midway school is conducting plans to replace its brick building which was destroyed by fire following a plane crash last winter. A normal school plant at Midway includes four classrooms and a lunchroom. The school also has two teacherages and operates one bus.

The Gayhill school has two frame buildings of two rooms each. Classes are held in one building, while the other is used for a lunch room. The Howard County Vocational school also uses a room at the Gayhill school.

Center Point's frame building houses four classrooms, a combination auditorium-gymnasium and lunchroom. The Center Point district owns one teacherage and operates one bus.

Cable and Hartwell districts each have frame buildings of two rooms each, and Hartwell has a teacherage. Physical property at the Lomax

school includes a two-room frame class room building a combination auditorium-gymnasium and two teacherages.

Gayhill has two teachers with classes continuing through the eighth grade, while Center Point has three teachers and eight grades. Pupils above the eighth grade from both those schools attend Big Spring High school.

Midway offers instruction through the eighth grade with four full-time teachers and one part-time teacher. High school pupils from that district go to Coahoma.

Forsan has 16 teachers offering instruction through high school. In addition, high school pupils from Elbow attend classes in Forsan. The Elbow district has three teachers for its eight grades.

Cable's eight grades are taught by two teachers, with high school pupils attending school in Big Spring, while Lomax has one teacher for four grades, with those above the fourth grade attending school in Stanton.

Vealmoor has a seven-grade school with two teachers. Pupils above the seventh grade in the Vealmoor district attend school in Ackery.

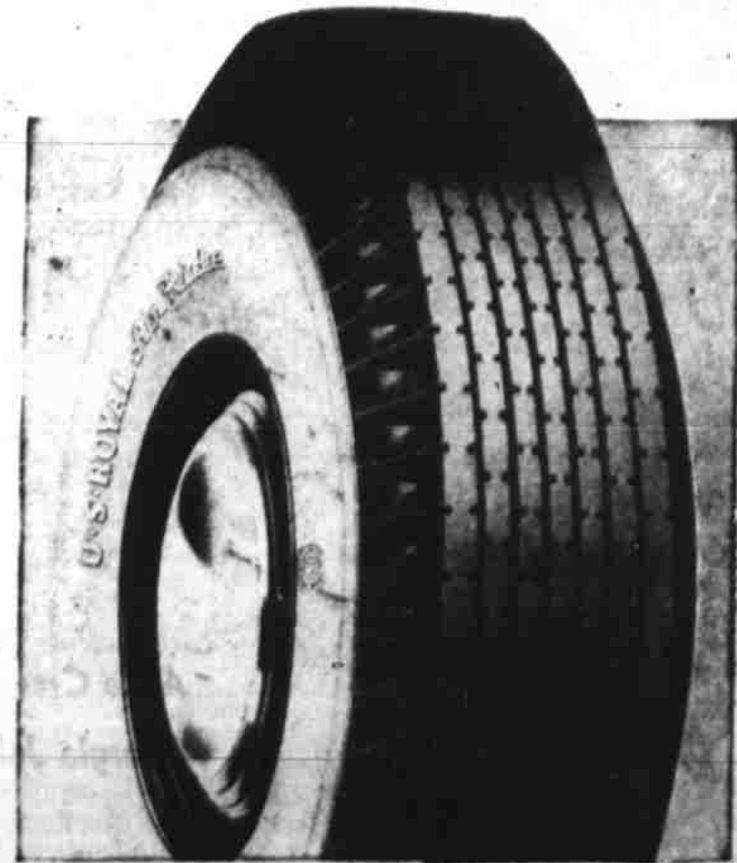


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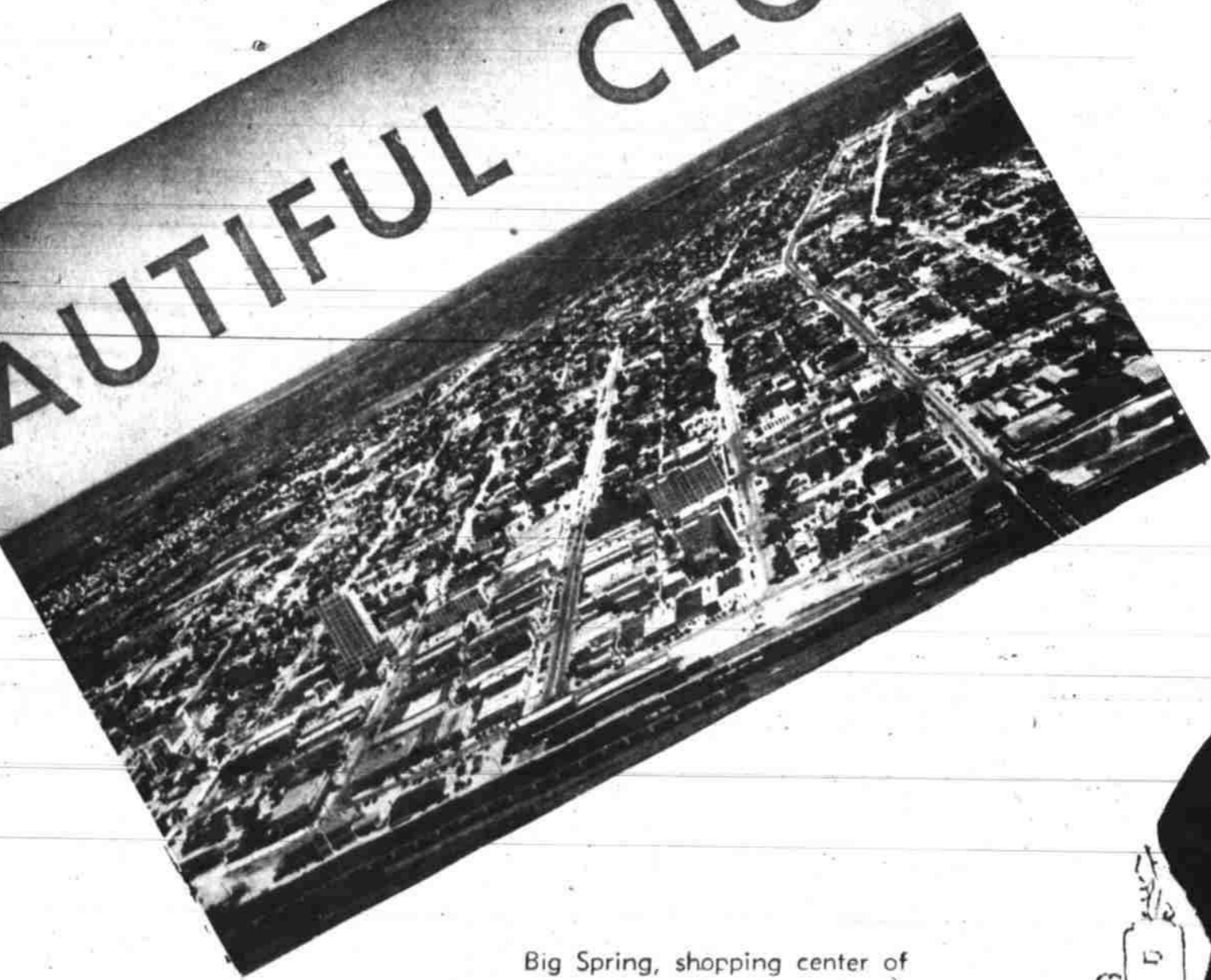


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Greatest celebration ----
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October 2 to 8.

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good fashion and good quality
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such a foundation seeks your
daily patronage.

Alice Cravens
Georgia Johnson

The Little Shop

Grace Miller
Friday Corbin



Organizations In

SECTION XIII

Big Spring Daily Herald

Sunday, October 2, 1949

The ¹⁸⁴⁹
BIG SPRING
STORY ¹⁹⁴⁹

Photo by Jack M. Haynes

Women's Church Groups Combine Worship, Work

Wherever an organized group of people has paused to worship, the women in the party have always found work to be done. It would take a great deal of time, space and research to begin to touch the many cakes, safes, luncheons, hot suppers and various other activities which women have sponsored in order to pay for churches, parsonages and educational equipment. The men helped, too, but women's efforts seem a little more realistic: They were made of "elbow grease" more than cash donations. But, they rapidly turned to cash. Most churches have some sort of women's organization. Some are large and established groups while others are young and somewhat unstable. But they all contribute their part. Brief sketches of some of the organizations follow.

United Council

On March 30, 1936 in the St. Mary's Episcopal Church, the first formal organization of the Big Spring United Council of Church Women was formed. Mrs. C. A. Bickley was the first president. Other officers were: Mrs. J. C. Douglas, vice president, Mrs. Joe Fisher, secretary, and Mrs. T. S. Currie, program chairman. When the organization began, the following churches were affiliated: First Methodist, First Presbyterian, First Christian, East Fourth Baptist, Temple Israel Sisterhood and St. Mary's Episcopal Church. Today's membership consists of the First Methodist, First Presbyterian, St. Mary's Episcopal, West Street Church of God, West Methodist and First Christian. Sessions are held on the fifth Mondays. Some 50 to 80 women usually attend the sessions. Under the leadership of the state and national Council of Church Women and the World Council of Churches, the local chapter contributes to special overseas relief projects and to leper and migrant funds. On a local scale, they help sponsor the Westside Nursery.

Lutheran Ladies' Aid

On November 4, 1931, the St. Paul's Lutheran Ladies Aid, now affiliated with the National Lutheran Missionary League, membership 90,000, was formed. Charter members were: Mrs. Charles Scott, president, Mrs. H. G. Carmack, vice president, Mrs. G. Oppgaard, secretary, Mrs. E. Lang, treasurer, Mrs. G. Ruchardt, Alma Ruchardt, Mrs. John Foster, Mrs. A. Jahren, Mrs. Walter Paschall, Mrs. W. G. Heckler and Mrs. J. Jurgensen. Mrs. John Foster is the present president. Projects include the raising of money for the church building fund, sponsoring all-church entertainment, visiting prospective church members and sending packages to European orphans.

St. Mary's Catholic

It was in the year 1887 that the Altar Society of the then St. Mary's Catholic church mission was organized. Because there were so few Catholic families in the community, the mission could not afford a resident priest, but services were held only once every two or three months. The local St. Thomas Catholic church was erected in 1910. Following that time, the Society was and is now known as the St. Thomas Altar Society. A few of the early members in the Society included Mrs. Theo Schulz, Mrs. Godfrey Peters, Mrs. Louis Hutannus, Mrs. George Giltenger, Mrs. Anton Weeg, a Mrs. Holmes, a Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Thomas Hayden, Mrs. William O'Keefe, Mrs. J. Taylor, Mrs. William Inkman and a Mrs. Hoffer. The oldest living member of the Society is Mrs. Annie Polasek who has been active in the Society since 1904. The present membership approximates 80 persons.

Main purpose of the Society is to unite congenially the Catholic women of the Parish. Other work includes projects to raise funds to provide the necessities of the sanctuary, such as candles, altar wine, altar linens and altar flowers. The group sponsors parties for the children at Halloween, Christmas and Easter and takes an active part in all social work of the Parish. Their spiritual duties are corporate communion once a month, prayers for the sick of the Parish, mass for the deceased members and other like acts. The Society maintains a "sick committee" for visiting the sick and needy of the Parish and to report on aid to the overseas needy and other charitable enterprises. Present officers include: Mrs. Dwise Gilliland, president; Mrs. Bernard Huchton, vice-president; Mrs. Leslie Green, secretary; and Margaret Warner, treasurer.

Nazarene Society

Mrs. Mary Reynolds served as the first president of the Church of Nazarene Woman's Missionary Society which was organized in March of 1934. Other charter members included Mrs. James Lynn, Mrs. B. Y. Dixon, Mrs. James Gray, Mrs. E. E. Holland and Mrs. Myrtle Akens. Now totalling a membership of approximately ten persons, the Society deals in the main with Missionary and charitable work. Study sessions are held twice each month from selected literature. The Society assists the local needy and packs missionary boxes for the underprivileged at home and abroad. Mrs. E. E. Holland is the present president of the Society, with Mrs. B. Y. Dixon, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Lewis Patterson superintendent of study and Mrs. Curtis Hood, program and study chairman.

Wesley Methodist

With a total of sixteen members, women of the Wesley Methodist church banded together to form the Woman's Society of Christian Service in 1932. The late Mrs. Jim Reeves served as the first president of the Society. Mrs. J. B. King was vice president and Mabel McNeese, secretary and treasurer. The Society maintains an active study program required by the district conference and an active Christian Social relations board. The group also gives regular assistance to the West Side playground project. Mrs. Arthur Pickle is the 1949 head of the Society. Other officers assisting Mrs. Pickle are Mrs. G. H. Briden, vice-president; Mrs. J. L. Swindell, secretary and Mrs. Cecil Nabors, treasurer. Active membership is composed of approximately 30 persons.

First Christian

Mrs. J. R. Parker was elected president following the organization of the First Christian Woman's Council. A young girl at the time, she served in that same capacity for 25 years. Mrs. H. Clay Reed and Mrs. W. O. Miller of the Juliet Fowler home in Dallas were also charter members. The Council combines programs of mission study and charitable work with regular contributions to the district Federation.

Present officers include: Mrs. Jeff Hanna, president; Mrs. Tom Rosson, vice-president; Mrs. C. A. Murdock, Jr., secretary and Mrs. A. L. deGraffenreid, treasurer. Membership in the Society totals 40 persons.

Temple Israel

Nine charter members were responsible for the founding of the Temple Israel Sisterhood in 1927. Those members were Mrs. Joyce

Fisher, Mrs. Bernard Fisher, Mrs. B. Eckhaus, Mrs. Max Jacobs, Mrs. William Fisher, Mrs. A. B. Gardner, Mrs. Victor Mellinger, Mrs. Morris Prager and Mrs. Gertrude DeVries. Officers who direct the 16 members of the Sisterhood are Mrs. B. Eckhaus, president; Mrs. Bernard Fisher, reporter; Mrs. Joyce Fisher, program chairman and Mrs. Oscar Glickman, unioigram chairman. The Sisterhood meets once each month for supervised programs. A great deal of charitable work pertaining to the religion is carried on, with various special programs emphasized each meeting.

Church Of God

Founded in 1921, members of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Main Street Church of God still strive to aid the missionary program in the United States and in foreign countries and to complete various required courses of study. The Society has approximately 35 members at present. Mrs. Truett Thomas serves the Society as president with Mrs. John E. Kolar, spiritual life director and Mrs. J. D. Jenkins, educational director. A few of the first members were Mrs. J. A. Ferrast, Mrs. G. W. Phillips and a Mrs. Rice, now deceased.

First Baptist

The Ladies' Aid of the First Baptist church began its function shortly after the organization of the church on November 11, 1886. This group continued in operation until after the turn of the century, when various members of the organization rebelled against the practice of making money for missions by selling articles to the public. Mission donations should be voluntary as their battle cry. Thus, the Woman's Missionary Society was formed. During the month of August, 1949, this Society became a full-fledged Woman's Missionary Union, brought about by the functions of various Auxiliaries and the attainment of the Standard of Excellence.

Some of the early day Ladies Aid group included Mrs. W. C. Cober, Mrs. R. H. Heagan, Mrs. E. H. Morrison, Mrs. Joe Barnett, Mrs. A. T. Lloyd, Mrs. Mary Willis, Mrs. C. C. Russell, the first president; Mrs. A. J. Throop and Mrs. A. L. Wasson. Recently elected officers of the Missionary Union include Mrs. W. B. Younger, president; Mrs. C. T. Clay, vice-president; Mrs. J. E. Hardesty, recording secretary; Mrs. Inez Lewis, corresponding secretary and treasurer and Mrs. Della K. Agnell, reporter.

East 4th Baptist

Mrs. S. H. Morrison, a charter member of the East Fourth Baptist church, was a leader in that church from its 1913 founding date. One of the society's circles is named in her memory. Her work with the local Latin Americans is typical of the type of mission work which has been done by the women's organization and by the church.

First Methodist

Soon after the organization of the First Methodist church, the late Mrs. R. B. Zinn was instrumental in forming the Ladies Aid, later known as the Woman's Missionary Society—Home and Woman's Missionary Society—Foreign. The latter organizations combined to form the Woman's Missionary Society, which is now known as the Woman's Society of Christian Service. Mrs. Zinn was known as the "Old Mother" of the society. Some of the present officers include Mrs. H. G. Keaton, president; Mrs. Royce Satterwhite, vice-president; Mrs. Frank Powell, secretary; Mrs. Albert Smith, promotion chairman and Mrs. H. M. Rowe, treasurer.

Episcopal Auxiliary

According to available information, it is believed that the first Woman's organization of St. Mary's Episcopal church was founded around the year 1892. Then known as the Guild, it is now The Woman's Auxiliary. Both Guild and Auxiliary mean "aid to the church." During the days of the Guild, members of the Auxiliary helped the church in any way possible, whether it be general cleaning or raising of funds. In 1888, the Missionary District of North Texas was formed and since that time the women of the church have donated to that fund. Some early day members of the guild would include Mrs. W. H. Laughlin, Mrs. M. I. Garrett, Mrs. David Alken, Mrs. J. B. Young, Mrs. Joseph Potten, Mrs. Laura Peake, Mrs. Steve Tamsitt, Mrs. Aaron Taylor and Mrs. John Notestine. Following the last election, present officers are Mrs. Shine Philips, president; Mrs. John Hodges, secretary; Mrs. Verd Van Gieson, treasurer and Mrs. T. C. Thomas, corresponding secretary.

First Presbyterian

Mrs. O. G. Jones, Mrs. Ellis Doublitt and Mrs. E. O. Price were among the charter members following the organization of the Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian church in 1897. In 1912, the Ladies Aid officially became known as the Woman's Auxiliary of the Presbyterian church. During the past year, the name has again been changed

to the Presbyterian Women of the Church.

Totalling an approximate membership of 150 women (all women of the Presbyterian church are counted as members whether they are active or not) most of the official duties are carried on by a few members. They are Mrs. Dalton Mitchell, president; Mrs. L. B. Edwards, vice-president; Mrs. C. M. Harwell, secretary, and Mrs. Lucian Jones, treasurer. Three life memberships have been granted for long and faithful service. These memberships belong to Mrs. E. L. Barrick, Mrs. T. S. Currie and Mrs. W. R. Setles.

Gideon Auxiliary

Using as their primary objective, assistance and support to the Gideons, a group of local women met with Mrs. C. B. Witt, state president, to form the Gideon Auxiliary April 22, 1948. Some of the charter members are Mrs. W. L. Mead, Mrs. Roy Cornelison, Mrs. H. E. Choate, Mrs. Wayne Williams, Mrs. Loy House, Mrs. C. A. Long, Mrs. E. H. Phillips, Mrs. George O'Brien, Mrs. Raymond Talley and Mrs. Leonard Coker. New officers were elected in September 1949, with Mrs. J. F. Jones, president; Mrs. Merrill Creight on vice-president; Mrs. Eddy Savage, secretary and Mrs. George O'Brien, chaplain.

In a review of the women's organizations of the city's churches, mention should be made of some of the smaller women's groups such as the Northside Baptist, Airport Baptist, Westside Baptist, State Street Baptist, Park Methodist and the Women's Club of Apostolic Faith. There are probably others which do not report their activities on a regular basis.

Two Groups Serve Paint-Paper Men

Painters and paperhangers are served by two organizations in Big Spring. One is the Paint and Decorator Contractors of America, which has six members, plus five associates among suppliers. Local No. 1431 of the Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America (AFL), active here since its chartering on May 29, 1942, has 47 journeymen as members. One of the highlights of its year's activity is an annual banquet. President of the local is Avery Falkner and J. E. Walker, vice-president. M. W. Rupp is recording secretary; L. R. Mundt, finance secretary; Lynn Hargett, business agent.

Beauty Shop People Have Organization

Over 20 Big Spring beauty operators are active in the National Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association, Inc., which has a chapter in Big Spring.

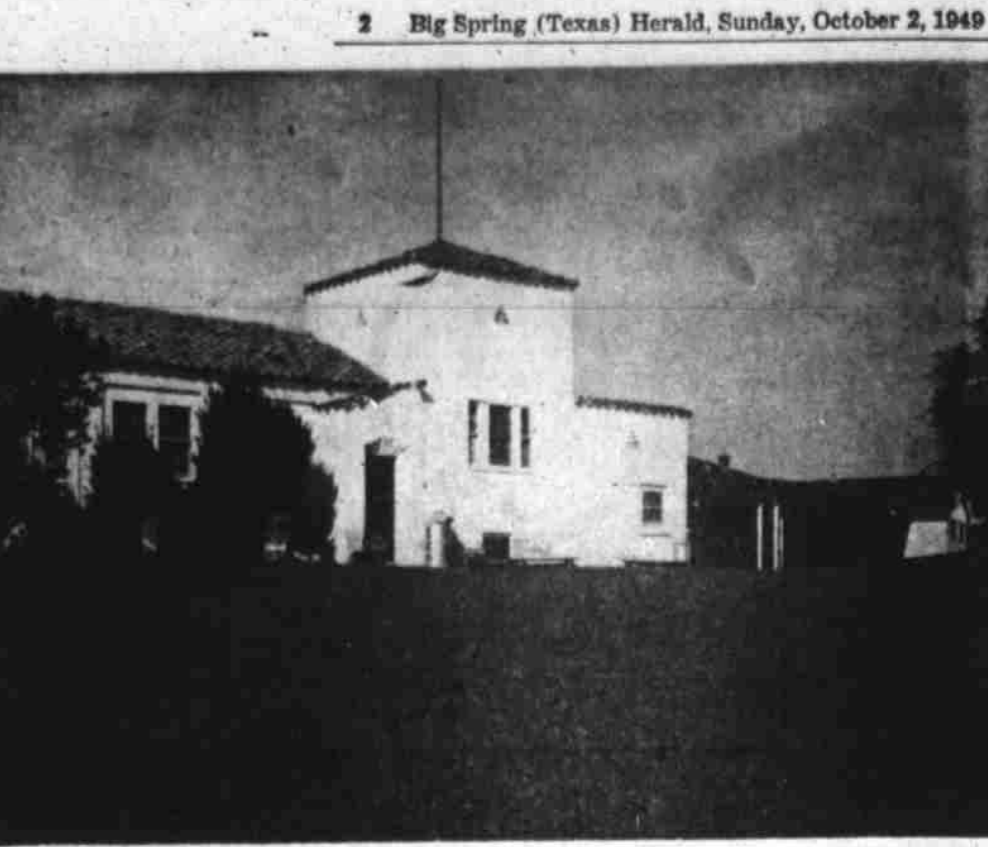
The National Hairdressers' and Cosmetologists Association is an organization of State and local organizations and of individual beauty shop owners and operators bound together by a common interest in the protection and improvement of the profession of cosmetology.

It is an organization that has kept pace with the tremendous growth of the beauty industry in 1921, when the profession was still young, Charles M. Kozlay became convinced that it was time to coordinate the work of several existing local organizations of hairdressers through the formation of a National Association. Today, its representation extends from coast to coast and border to border. Its membership includes the leading hairstyle artist in the profession. While it still functions as a federation of local and State units, the National opened its membership in 1933 to hairdressers in states that had no units, such new members being known as members-at-large. The NHCA is the parent body of the State and local groups, many of them wheels within wheels. These sectional groups or units are important organizations in their own right, acting independently on matters of local interest. They belong to the NHCA in order to exchange viewpoints with groups in other sections and to achieve aims and benefits that can be secured only by a national organization. They receive specific help from the parent organization in running their units more efficiently.

Big Spring's NHCA chapter which was organized in 1943, extends aid to the needy and gives free permanents to underprivileged girls. Another project of the group is a series of beauty lectures which are given at the local high school.

Electricians Are Identified With Midland Office

Local for journeymen electricians serving in Big Spring is headquartered in Midland. It was organized here three years ago but because Odessa, Monahan and Pecos also are in the district, business offices were moved to Midland. Twenty-five journeymen electricians are registered with the city. In addition to these, there are several electrical contractors serving the area.



COUNTRY CLUB—Now a score of years old, the Big Spring Country Club also is substantially enlarged and vastly improved. Last year an extensive modernization program was completed, providing more and better facilities. Previously, the club had converted its course to grass greens. Its annual Labor golf tournament is one of the largest in West Texas and is perhaps its oldest in continuous running. (Jack M. Haynes Photo).



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COMPARE AT \$39.95

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5 RADIANT SIZE

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COMPARE AT \$189.95

\$109.95 3-Pc. Bedroom Suite \$99.00

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Montgomery Ward's history has been closely tied to the progress of America. Since its inception in 1872, Montgomery Ward has watched America change from a principally agricultural nation to one that is an industrial giant, specializing in mass production. This mass production plus Ward's plan of distribution has enabled Montgomery Ward to give you, the consumer, quality merchandise at low prices. Our policy of mass buying enables us to pass on still greater savings. We eliminate the added costs of numerous middlemen by doing our own buying, jobbing and wholesaling. Millions of people throughout America have made it a habit to shop at Montgomery Wards because of courteous service, low prices and top quality merchandise.

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On Thousands Of Items
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- Friendly Service

CHAPTER FORMED IN 1903

Carpenters Have Oldest Union

Oldest, also the largest, of the construction unions in Big Spring is local No. 1634 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (AFL). The national union, incidentally, is the largest in the AFL group. Big Spring's chapter was chartered on Dec. 15, 1903 and is one of the oldest in Texas in continuous service. Two of the charter members, Bascom A. Reagan, who is still active in the trade, and C. E. Talbot, still hold membership. E. M. LaVette, V. W. Harwell and Clarence Shaw are others who joined soon after organization. The local is distinguished by its record of work. Approximately 85 per cent of the homes in Big Spring have been put up in whole or in part by union carpenters. Seventy-five per cent of the commercial structures were fashioned with aid of union carpenters. Major projects such as the Big Spring Bombarrier School, Big Spring

State and Veterans Administration hospitals used 100 per cent union carpenters. Another distinction of the local is that it is the only union with its own home. This 30x50 structure at 306 W. 3rd has an auditorium and offices. It is air conditioned. Meetings are held every Monday evening. Several members have held membership for 25 years or more. Among them are C. E. Talbot, Clarence Shive, Hubert Rutherford, Joe Roadie, Rutherford served 20 years as financial secretary. Finances are self-sustaining in the chapter. Currently there are 225 participating members. There are 15 apprentices, sponsored by local contractors. Officers are J. E. Parker, president, Henry Lemons, vice-president, J. R. Roadie, financial secretary, Floyd R. Jones, recording secretary, R. V. Beck, conductor, John Green and W. T. Roadie, trustees.



KIWANIAN COOLNESS—It has been so many years ago that the Kiwanis club provided a swimming pool at the city park that few know that the club is responsible. However, that doesn't disturb the Kiwanians. They get their reward out of watching scenes like this. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

THEY'RE WIVES' GROUPS

Civic Auxiliaries Have 350 Members

Approximately 350 Big Spring women belong to the city's five civic and service auxiliaries, which serve the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Kiwanis, Lions and American Business Clubs. Mrs. James T. Brooks was the first president of the American Legion Auxiliary which was organized for the first time in 1921. Soon after the organization of the local auxiliary and legion, the men's group was disbanded. For a number of years, the auxiliary carried on the work as a "widow's" organization. But when a new Legion post was formed in 1928, the auxiliary was re-organized. Mrs. E. M. Conley was named president. A few of the past presidents of the auxiliary are: Mrs. C. C. Carter, Mrs. M. C. Mulling, Mrs. L. L. Guiley, Mrs. R. F. Blum and Mrs. L. E. Jobe. In its earlier days, the auxiliary originated the Westside playground project. Later, they found it necessary to turn it over to the city and in turn the American Business Club took the project. Other projects included a free dental clinic, charity dances to raise funds to care for the city's needy and parliamentary law schools for club workers of the city. Then, as now, the group sponsored "Poppy Days." Mrs. Harold Steek is the present president. Approximately 130 members are at work promoting child welfare and rehabilitation projects for veterans. On the community level, the auxiliary sponsors an annual baby show and a teenage entertainment which is held on the last Friday of each month. It has also purchased an organ for the Legion club house.

A STORY OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Oldest Continuous Boy Scout Troop In Texas Is Big Spring's No. 1 Unit

When the Boy Scouts of America celebrate their 40th anniversary next year, Big Spring's oldest scout troop will also be celebrating its 40th birthday. Troop No. 1, the oldest troop in the state, was chartered on Sept. 30, 1910—just seven months after the national organization was created in February. The late C. S. Holmes was responsible for the formation of the first Big Spring troop, which has continuous registration since its organization. New troops, cub packs, and explorer units have been organized in Big Spring as scouting has grown in popularity. Nearly 500 boys are now members of 10 troops, four cub packs, and two explorer posts, as compared to the eight charter members of Troop No. 1. Each group of scouts is sponsored by a local church or organization.

Scout masters and assistants direct the activities of the boys under the supervision of Jimmy Hale, field scout executive for the Lone Star district, and the district committee. Activities range from weekly meetings to annual summer camps, either at the Boy Scout ranch in the Davis mountains or at a site chosen by the members of the various troops. Monthly courts of honor are held to extend recognition to scouts for achievements and advancements. Members of the organization work up from the cub ranks, ages 8 to 11, to scout status between the ages of 12 and 14, and finally may become explorers or senior scouts after graduation from scout troops at the age of 15. Merit badges are awarded scouts for achievements in various fields of training covering practically every activity. Scouts who win 21 merit badges are given the Eagle rating. Badges cover 112 subjects, giving the youth training in 75 many fields and possibly helping each to choose a lifetime vocation. The Lone Star district, made up of Howard, Martin, Sterling, and Glasscock counties, leads the 17 county Buffalo Trail council in scout advancements. Nearly 500 of the 612 scouts in the Lone Star district represent Big Spring troops. At least 75 per cent of all district troops were represented at the summer scout camp in the Davis mountains or at long term camps of their own choosing in 1949. At the summer camps, scouts receive training in handicraft, self-reliance, human relations, and integrity. Scouting is a character building operation, Hale stated. A 6,000-acre Boy Scout Ranch is maintained for the Buffalo Trail council in the Davis mountains. The Ranch was purchased by Boy Scout supporters in the 17 counties embracing the Buffalo Trail council and is open for scouts during the summer months. Local activities for troops, cub packs, or explorer units are arranged by five-men committees from the organizations sponsoring each group. The committee works with scout masters and the field executive in carrying out scouting programs. The district scouting program is set up by officers led by district chairman Sherman M. Smith and vice chairman Walton Morrison. District commissioner is Leslie Snow and operating committee chairman include Dr. P. W. Malone, finance; W. R. Puckett, activities and camping; Burl Haynie, organization and extension; Joe Pickle, leadership training; W. C. Blankenship, scout advancement; Waeli McNair, public relations; and D. M. McKinney, assistant district commissioner in charge of cubbing.



AA HOME—One of the newer yet more vigorous organizations in Big Spring is Alcoholics Anonymous. A home at 910 Johnson has been provided as a sanctuary for those earnestly seeking to recover from alcoholism. Its members spend much time there with new recruits. Once a month open meetings are held for educational purposes. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

IS FLOURISHING TODAY

Lions Club Made Some False Starts

First international service club organized in Big Spring was the Lions. However, in years of consecutive activity, the Lions in Big Spring rank in third place, a year behind Rotary and a few months behind Kiwanis. The original club was chartered in 1924 with P. G. Stokes as president. It flourished a year later. In 1929 the San Angelo club stimulated reorganization of the Lions here with Cecil C. Collings as the first president. Three years later it had all but collapsed but a nucleus of six members, but the revival touch. Membership soared, only to drop off sharply. Landing of the district 2-F convention at Childress in 1936 proved the turning point. The club grew steadily and became extremely active. Today it has well over 100 members. For years the club majored in Latin-American work. It sponsored a Boy Scout troop and drum and bugle corps from the northwest sector of town and still is troop sponsor. Among its projects are included installation of a fish pond at the city park, financial aid in beautifying the high school campus, purchase of uniforms for the high school band, funds to the Girl Scouts, aid in constructing the city hall flag pole, conducting a city-wide sanitary survey during a polio epidemic in 1944, development of a playground area near Kate Morrison school, and many others. Two members, Joe Pond and Schley Riley, have served as district governors. The district convention was entertained in 1937 and in 1947, when the district was divided and Big Spring went into 2-T-2. Those who have headed the club are Cecil C. Collings (1929-30), Dr. C. K. Eivings (July-Dec. 1930), H. S. Faw (1931), R. W. Henry (1932), Robert P. Pyatt (June-Nov. 1932), B. T. Cardwell (to June 33). Dr. P. W. Malone became president in July 1933 when the club was reorganized. Others who followed, serving one year from July

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211 MAIN BIG-SPRING

EMBRYO PARK—At the moment, it doesn't look like much, but this is a park in the making. It is the site donated by the Business & Professional Women of a Negro park in northwest Big Spring. Rough terrain has been smoothed to make it suitable for recreational purposes. Grateful Negro clubs are putting their shoulders to the wheel to help improve it. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

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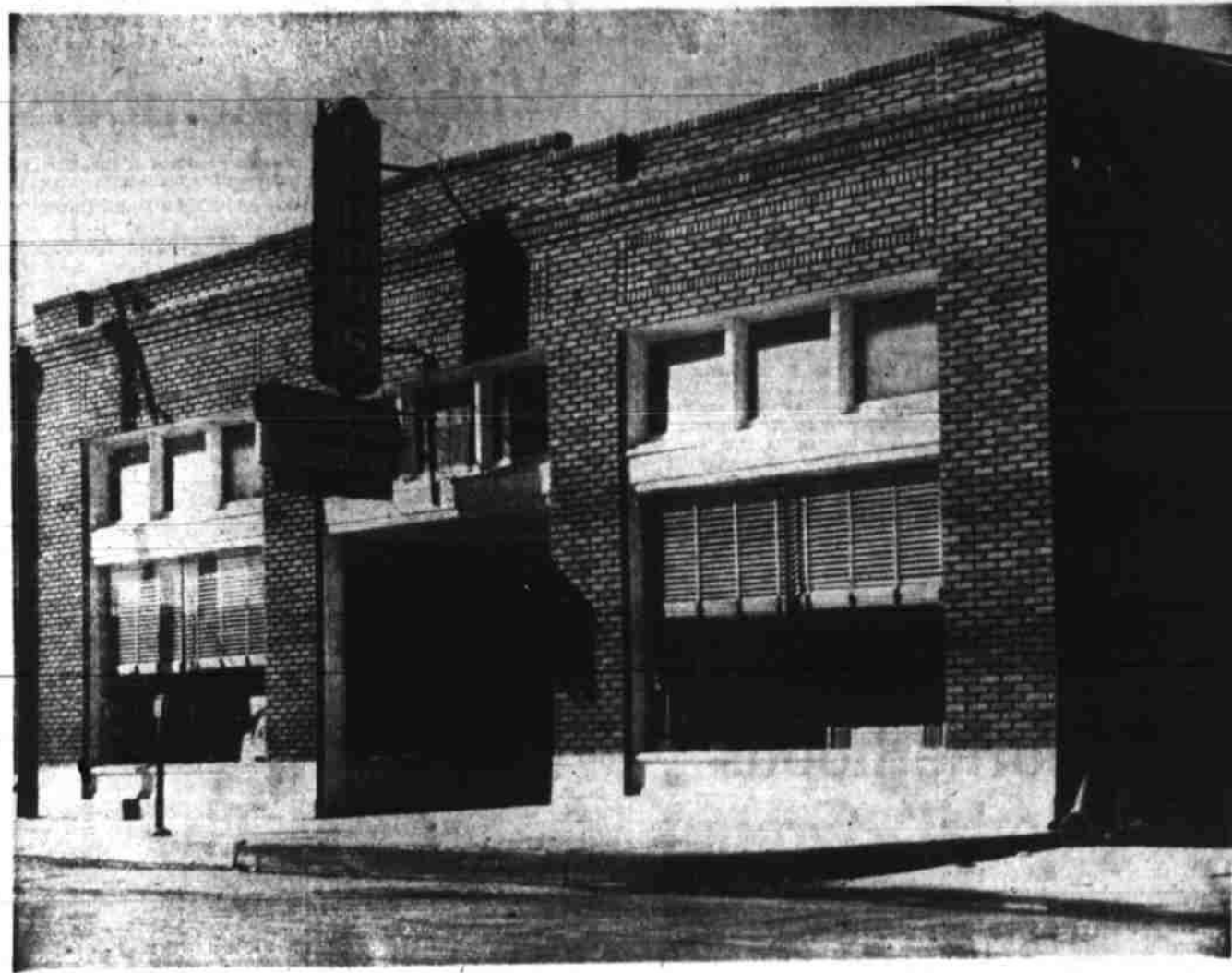
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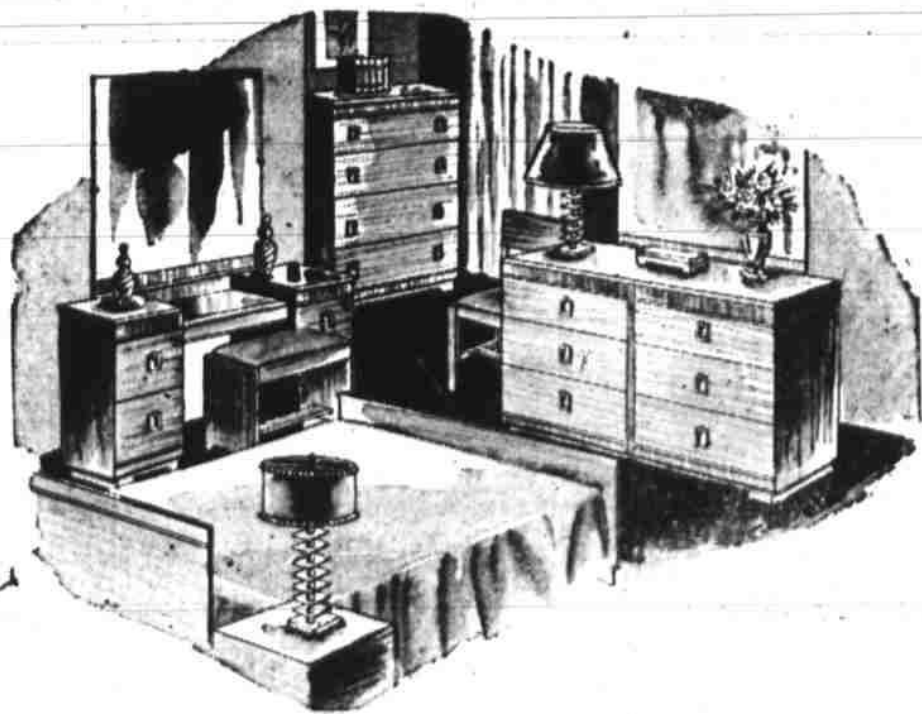
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PHONE 1635

Back Of Most Civic Jobs Is Chamber Of Commerce

A person with good eye-sight probably could not stand in the center of Big Spring and gaze in any direction without bringing into focus some facility that could be identified with the Big Spring chamber of commerce.

The Big Spring chamber of commerce is 30 years old, but it might easily pass a 100-year institution in the eyes of any observer who would base an estimate of age upon the organization's many projects.

Actually, the chamber of commerce lays little claim to glory as a result of its successful activities, except as they reflect the efforts of its members.

Some of Big Spring's best known citizens have served the chamber of commerce in official capacity, and the membership roster always has been composed of progressive business and professional people of the city. The chamber of commerce, through its professional staff and officers, has coordinated the efforts of its members to a well-earned position of respect in West Texas.

Early-day chamber of commerce projects were centered chiefly around agriculture development. In fact, two managers of the organization were agriculture extension agents, including the first man to serve.

The extension service program had scarcely touched this section when the Big Spring chamber of commerce was sponsoring and conducting such events as home canning demonstrations, poultry and livestock shows and field crop exhibits. One of the first major projects, which ended in success, resulted in establishment of the experimental farm here.

The oil boom of the late twenties broadened the scope of chamber of commerce activities, as it did all business life in the community. The chamber of commerce was instrumental in acquisition of a lot for the Crawford hotel when hotel facilities were in critical demand here, and the organization offered a \$10,000 bonus to any person who would provide a modern office building for the city. The latter project stimulated enough interest

to cause the Petroleum building to be erected.

The chamber of commerce started an early campaign for better roads, an adequate water supply and other projects which have developed steadily over a period of years. Efforts toward such projects have been continuous with growth of the city, and more paved highways and more water are being sought now as a result of a new era of growth.

When J. H. (Jimmie) Greene began his duties as manager of the chamber of commerce here in May, 1937, he was plunged immediately into a vigorous campaign. The state board of control had made known its intentions of building a new hospital for treatment of the mentally ill in West Texas, and they were seeking a suitable location Big Spring already had advised the board of its interest, but neighboring cities were interested also. It became Greene's job to convince the board that Big Spring was the best and most logical site.

Within three months the board of control announced its selection of Big Spring, and within two years the buildings now located north of the city were occupied.

A more recent and even larger project is the Veterans Administration hospital which is nearing completion at this time. The chamber of commerce had another job of convincing to do on that one, but still remembered how such things were done. They were dealing with officers and the professional staff on the Washington level instead of Austin, but it apparently made no difference. After months of work, involving travel, numerous conferences, telephone calls, telegrams and written correspondence, the Veterans Administration had an announcement similar to the one made by the state board of control eight years earlier.

The chamber of commerce has launched anew its campaign for better roads since World War II, and new paved highways in two directions have resulted, with another under construction and still others in the planning stage.

The chamber also still maintains its interest in agriculture. It contributes to sponsorship of livestock shows and through the efforts of its agriculture committee the new Howard County Fair Association was organized in 1948.

There are many other functions which apparently are more or less taken for granted, but which are too numerous to mention in a brief resume of activities. For example, the annual Big Spring Cowboy Rodeo and Rodeo could not be conducted as it is today without the chamber of commerce facilities, and the Centennial celebration itself has been largely dependent upon the chamber of commerce.

The Big Spring chamber of commerce, as it is known today, was organized approximately 30 years ago. It was an outgrowth of the old Big Spring Commercial club, an organization of business men which had been formed about 15 years earlier.

Unfortunately, floodwaters from heavy rains in 1938 destroyed or rendered illegible, most of the early chamber of commerce records. However, according to those records which are available, John E. Mundell was the first president of the Big Spring chamber of commerce, assuming that post in 1919. Mundell was succeeded by W. W. Rix, but it is not clear whether Mundell served more than one year. R. L. Price next headed the organization, and M. H. Morrison became president in 1924.

Prior to the last annual banquet, the chamber's professional staff compiled a complete list of presidents from 1924 to the present.

B. Reagan was the president in 1926. Successors, in order, have been S. R. Weaver, 1927; Shine Phillips, 1928; E. A. Kelly, 1929; Dr. E. O. Ellington, 1930; Joe Edwards, 1931; T. W. Ashley, 1932; Wendell Bedicheck, 1933; Dr. W. B. Hardy, 1934; D. W. Webber and George White, 1935; G. C. Dunham, 1936; Bob Schermerhorn, 1937; Dr. P. W. Malone, 1938; Cal Boyin, 1939; Ted O. Groehl, 1940; R. W. Whipkey, 1941; Ben LeFever, 1942; Willard Sullivan, 1943; Albert S. Darby, 1944; R. T. Piner, 1945; Joe Pickle, 1946; K. H. McGibbon, 1947; Elmo Wesson, 1948; Douglas L. Orme, 1949.

Several officers were active in the chamber of commerce at its beginning, but apparently J. G. Wells was the first professional worker. He served as secretary, or manager for approximately one month during Mundell's tenure as president.

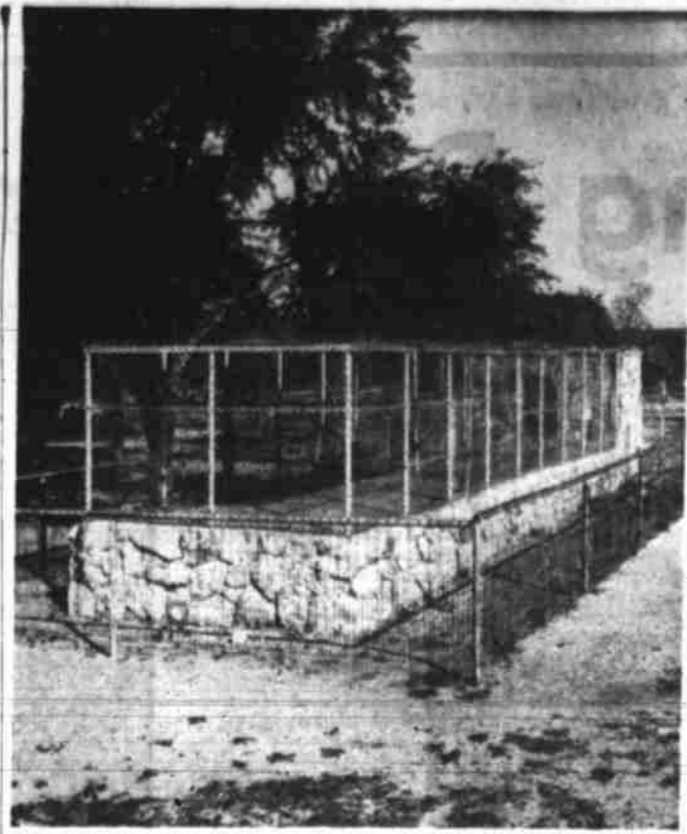
Wells was succeeded by Nell Hatch, who became the first woman to serve as a chamber of commerce manager in Texas. Miss Hatch held the post until 1926.

Wells, the first secretary, was also serving as county agriculture agent at that time.

In April, 1926, C. T. Watson, county agriculture agent in Dawson county, accepted the position of chamber manager here. He resigned on Jan. 15, 1935, and was succeeded by W. T. Strange Jr. on Feb. 1, 1935. During the interim, Mrs. Gordon Phillips served as acting manager.

Mrs. Phillips was named acting manager again on April 9, 1937 when Strange submitted his resignation.

On May 1, 1937, the board of directors employed Greene, who still heads the professional staff. Greene came here from Colorado City where he held a similar position.



TWO-CLUB JOB—Rotary and American Business clubs had a hand in this city park project—the monkey cage. The Rotary started it with a cage for monkeys. Then the ABClub added an adjacent cage for squirrels. When the squirrels were released to roam the park foliage, the two were joined for a bigger monkey cage. The fence had to be erected to keep people from feeding their fingers to the mal-tempered monkeys. (Jack M. Hayes Photo)

**We Were Not Here
IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS**

But, we are glad that we are here now to help celebrate this 100th Anniversary of the discovery of the big spring.

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TEN YEARS AGO B&PW Organized With 12 Members

On September 30, 1939, five members of the Colorado City Business and Professional Women's Club, and two members of the San Angelo Business and Professional Women's Club met with a group of Big Spring women to discuss plans for organizing a local club.

Glady's Williams of Colorado City, district membership chairman, and Glady's Ripley of San Angelo, representing the state membership chairman, were present at the meeting.

On October 4, groups from Colorado City and Midland, including Mrs. Williams and Maria Spencer, District Director, met with the local women for the organization session. At that time 12 members signed the charter. They included: Jeanette Barnett, president; Edith Harrington, vice president; Edith Gay, second vice president; Glady's Smith, recording secretary; Ina Mae Bradley, corresponding secretary; Lillian Phipps, treasurer; Mary Whaley, Hel Duley Green, Anita Bonds, Stella Flynt, Maurine Word and Merle Grace Haygood.

In December, the club was invited to participate in the chamber of commerce "Decision Week." At a joint luncheon held at the Settles hotel by chamber of commerce officials and men's service clubs, the Big Spring Business and Professional Women's club was formally introduced as a new service club.

On February 11th, a luncheon honoring Marjorie Fiske, national field worker, and Hatilda White of Amarillo, state corresponding secretary, was held. At that time the charter was presented to the local club by Miss White. Thirty-three guests from Amarillo, Pampa, Midland, McCamey, Sweetwater and Colorado City attended the meeting.

The local unit grew from 12 charter members on April 4, 1939 to 36 members on November 24, 1944, two of whom were in the armed services.

In the first five years, the club undertook many activities, among them assisting in the purchase of high school uniforms, helping underprivileged children, providing Christmas baskets, extending medical aid, contributing to Chinese relief, Chinese nurse training, sponsorship of Brownie and senior Girl Scout troops, contributing to mobile feed units, bond and welfare drives.

B&PW members began working with soldiers by entertaining a dance party and by sponsoring a dance for glider school students. They carried on until a USO program was established and then participated in its functions, making donations to the regular service agencies and otherwise contributing to service projects. Club members helped to sponsor Red Cross post hospital visitation programs. Christmas parties and the equipping of day rooms together with the training of 150 women in home nursing. The organization also sponsored a series of radio health programs.

Mrs. Mamie Mayfield, is the

RAIL BROTHERHOODS ARE 'MODEL' GROUPS

When the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was banded together in 1873, the railroad operators naturally looked upon the upstart organization with great suspicion.

Now, the four great rail labor groups—the Engineers, Fireman, Conductors (or Trainmen) and Brakemen—are looked upon as models, by management as well as the average working man.

They accomplish their aims and objectives without too much fanfare. Their slogan is "charity, sobriety and industry" and their members try to live by it.

Local affiliates of the respective organizations came into being shortly after the railroad came to Big Spring in 1881.

Local chairman of the engineers is E. C. Casey. Head of the firemen's lodge is P. K. Pitzer. Buster Bell serves as the brakemen's local chairman, while R. W. (Bob) Parks bears that title for the conductors.

The groups meet separately weekly at the WOW hall here to discuss common problems and labor aims.

Approximately 98 percent of the train crews working in and out of here are members of one or more of the organizations. Some of the engineers who began as firemen still hold membership in the firemen's lodge.

Ordinarily the four unions hold an annual picnic and get-together, referred to as a "joint meeting." At such functions, families of the men attend, key union and company officials as well as others are guests.

Firemen's Wives Have Organization

Wives of the city firemen formed an active organization in 1943 for the purpose of getting better acquainted. Mrs. H. V. Crocker was the first president of the organization which took the name, City Firemen Auxiliary. There were 12 charter members. Mrs. Crocker, Mrs. R. H. Fields, Mrs. Howard Beene, Mrs. Hubert Clawson, Mrs. A. D. Meador, Mrs. O. W. Lawes, Mrs. Fred Winn, Mrs. Hoyt Hallford, Mrs. Joe Grimland, Mrs. L. D. Jenkins and Mrs. Dillard Driggers.

All wives of the present firemen are members of the auxiliary which is headed by Mrs. R. H. Fields. Mrs. S. E. Smith is secretary and treasurer, and Mrs. Jeff Jenkins, reporter. There are 21 members.

Sewing and crochet work serves as entertainment for the regular meetings held on the fourth Mondays of each month. Joint socials are held with the firemen. They take place at the fire station so that firemen on duty as well as those off duty can take part.

Wartime Units Functioned Here

Two civilian military units functioned in Big Spring during World War II.

One was the Texas State Guard, which stepped into the breach created by activation of the National Guard. The unit functioned for three years. C. D. Wiley was first captain, being succeeded by H. L. Bohannon and in turn L. D. Thompson.

Other unit was the Civil Air Patrol, headed by Dr. P. W. Malone as wing commander. Its purpose was to provide a civilian air arm in event needed. While it did drill to an extent, it was not on the scale practiced by the guard in its maneuvers, firing practice, etc.



Century of Progress

A new frock back years ago meant hours of planning and days of work. A lady chose a piece of material from the bolt very carefully, remembering that it possibly would have to be cut down for little "Mary Lou" later.

Now in 1949, choosing a new dress is a pleasant hour's shopping. One has only to go into a modern shop like the Mode O' Day, where there are many different, smart styles and patterns, make a selection, and promptly don the new frock.

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The Big Spring Story

The Big Spring Story is the story of the drive and determination of our pioneer forefathers. Much of the present prosperity of Big Spring we owe to their sacrifices.

Today Sunset Motor Lines is equipped to handle your transportation needs, Mr. Merchant, whatever they are. Each year we handle thousands of tons of freight, all bonded and insured, safely and swiftly. For quick, competent service call us.

Sunset Motor Lines

JayCees Set High Mark In A Short Time

The Big Spring Junior Chamber of Commerce, despite the fact that it is only three years old, has a long string of accomplishments to its credit. Chartered on April 9, 1946, the local club is affiliated with the Texas Junior Chamber of Commerce and the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

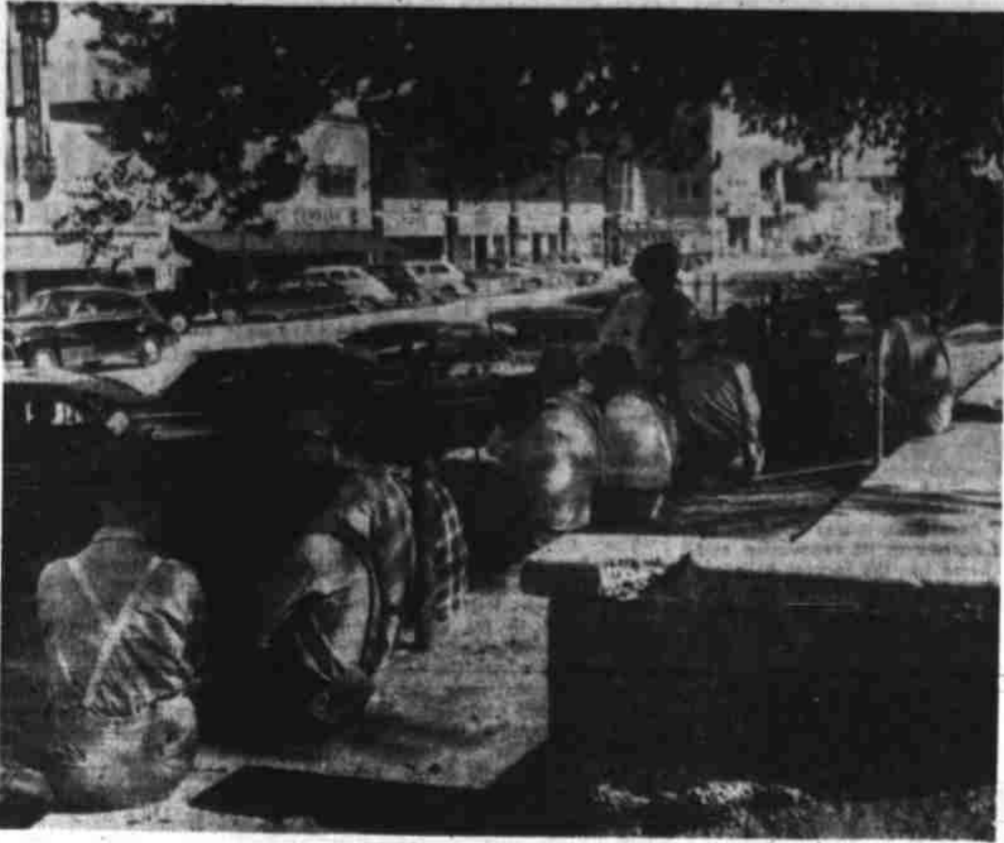
The general purpose of the organization is to render civic service through organized efforts of young men in the community and to promote the welfare of the community and its citizens through active constructive projects. Bill Cox served as the first president of the Jaycees and he was succeeded by Loyd Wooten, Lloyd Hawkins and Johnnie Stewart. The current president is Lewis Heflin and O. S. Wemack is first vice president, Ray Rhodes, second vice president and Rad Ware, secretary-treasurer.

Since its organization the Jaycees have participated in various kinds of 4-H and FFA work. Each year they sponsor the 4-H Club and FFA Livestock Show and race. They also played an active part in the first Howard-County Fair in 1948. Other activities have included conducting safety campaigns, "pay your poll tax" campaigns, fire prevention and youth welfare. For the past two years the Jaycees have sponsored a junior rodeo.

Membership of the Big Spring Junior Chamber of Commerce now totals 96.

Country Club Started In '25

The Country Club has been maintained here for almost a quarter of a century as a major recreation center. Dr. M. H. Bennett is credited with fostering the idea for the country club in the year 1925. The club organized in that year with 25 charter members and R. L. Price as the first president. Early presidents of the Country Club included Dr. Bennett, W. B. Currie, Bob Finer, C. W. Cunningham, Obbie Bristow and Carl Blomshield. The Country Club now has a total of 222 members. The present officers are Dr. R. G. B. Cowper, president, Doug Orme, vice president and N. G. Hilliard, secretary-treasurer. Members of the board of directors are G. L. Brooks, M. K. House, E. J. Powell, Champ Rainwater, R. W. Thompson and Poe Woodard. Annual affairs of the Country Club are the Invitational golf tournament on Labor Day and the golf tournament for members on the 4th of July.



T-K FRATERNITY—Without formal organization, this is one of the city's better known and most colorful orders. It is the Tree of Knowledge convocation at the courthouse square. Under the boughs of the spreading elm, the village oldsters sit. Great and incessant debates rage—mostly on politics and the Bible. No one is convinced, for most of the members have reached established conclusions years ago. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

FUNCTIONING HERE SINCE '37

American Business Club Is Active For Youth Betterment

An organization which has fought an unceasing war against juvenile delinquency through numerous approaches is the American Business Club, founded here on Dec. 3, 1935. The civic-minded group not so long ago turned over the West Side playground to the city after developing it over a period of ten years.

The recreational ground was designed to take the youngsters of that area off the street and provide them with recreational equipment. The organization has co-operated with other groups in conducting charity programs and raising funds for worthy projects. Earlier this year — June 26 through June 29 — the group hosted the National ABC convention, at which time about 350 visitors from all over the nation flocked to Big Spring. Such things as the Six-Man Coaches school have been promoted by the ABC here in the past. In 1945, the organization sponsored a foot-

ball game between Southwestern University and Hondo Army Air Force, the first time a college football team had played here since 1928. The local group also is co-operating with a nationwide ABC program aimed at improving the lot of the spastics. Roy Bruce is the current president of the local body, which convenes over luncheon at the Settles every Friday noon. J. W. Purser serves as first vice-president, Merrill Creighton second vice-president, George Zachariah third vice-president, Howard Salisbury, secretary, J. B. Apple treasurer and R. E. McKinney, twister.

Officers are ordinarily elected to serve six months. The elections take place in December and June. Only charter members of the present group is Roy Reeder, a past president and one-time lieutenant governor of the Texas Oklahoma ABC district. Doug Orme, a local member, served as governor of the Texas-

Oklahoma district until the recent convention held at Amarillo. At that time, Texas and Oklahoma were divided into separate districts. Now, Texas is designated as District F. The local club is one of eight functioning in Texas at the present time.

LOCAL MEN WIN DISTRICT JOBS

Within the past year, Big Spring made nearly a clean sweep with district offices in the service club field. There were two district governors, Schley Riley (Lions) and Douglas Orme (American Business Club), and in May Elmo Wasson was elected district governor for Rotary. Loyd Wooten had been serving as an area vice-president for the junior chamber of commerce.

Staked Plains Lodge Dates Back To 1884

Staked Plains Lodge No. 308 A. F. and A. M. was constituted June 18, 1884, over the old wooden school buildings in Big Spring, with 15 charter members. Meetings were held Saturday nights before the full moon.

John S. Reed was first worshipful Master; F. M. Day, Senior Warden; William Howerton, Junior Warden; George Bauer, treasurer; George Hogg, secretary; Z. R. Porter, senior deacon; J. B. D. Boydston, junior deacon; H. H. Black, tiler; and W. T. Mead, a member, who died during the first year.

The Masonic Blue Lodge now has a membership nearing 350. Included in this number are two of the older members, W. H. Hohnan and W. J. Walker.

In 1902, the Lodge erected its own Temple, a red brick building located on the corner of East Third and Main streets. During the early 20's, the Order of DeMolays for boys was sponsored and flourished for several years.

A. A. McKinney is the present Worshipful Master. Royal Arch Chapter No. 178 was chartered December 31, 1887. This body meets on the third Thursday nights of each month. The late C. L. Alderman served as Grand High Priest in 1912. R. R. Ware is the present Grand High Priest.

Big Spring Commandery No. 31, Knights Templar, was chartered April 14, 1893. The late C. L. Alderman served as Grand Commander in 1924-45. Present Grand Commander is Albert Davis.

Big Spring Council No. 112 is headed by C. H. McClenney. As a state project, the lodge works with the Grand Lodge to operate a school at Fort Worth and an aged-Masons home at Arlington.

Two Organizations Of Local Plumbers

Big Spring has two organizations of plumbers, one for master plumbers (contractors, supervisors) and the other for journeymen plumbers.

The Caprock Master Plumbers association, headquartered here, includes some 18 men in its membership. Fifteen of the number are in Big Spring, the balance in Lamesa. All plumbing must be done under the direction of a master plumber's license.

The local for journeymen plumbers is domiciled in Odessa. There are 20 licensed plumbers registered with the city. Upon passing the state examination, they must register where they work.

MANY CIVIC PROJECTS

Federation Proved Its Merit In Money-Raising Activities

Big Spring's Federation of Women's Clubs is not a new movement. Though inactive from the depression days until May of 1948, the city federation was once one of the most active organizations in the city. During the active days of the early 20's or earlier, the Chamber of Commerce suggested that the federation be dubbed the Chamber of Commerce Auxiliary. The women indignantly refused the title of the auxiliary saying that they ought to be the chamber of commerce because they could raise more money than the men.

In those days, it was not uncommon for the federation to raise three to five hundred dollars per day for any scheme. One of the largest undertakings was the building of an \$8,500 club house. They raised much more than the goal. It is reported that one team of women raised \$500 in a few hours of solicitation.

Tag days and carnivals were largely responsible for the raising of money. Carnivals were held on the courthouse lawn and included lemonade booths, homemade ice cream, candy and novelty stands. Having as much as \$1,000 on hand at one time, the women found their greatest difficulty was their ability to raise money. The men were always asking them to buy something.

In those days, the federation enlisted the aid of every woman in town who had any interest outside of her own home. All types of organizations, including the P-TAs were members. The organization was federated with the state and national federations of women's clubs and furnished a state vice president.

One of the first projects which the federation sponsored was cleaning up the town. It was no easy job to keep members of the pork family off the street. But it was just such tasks which the federation undertook. The women took the work of sanitation into the markets, groceries and cold drink stands.

Before the Red Cross was organized here, the federation took up that work and continued as long as needed. When the present high school was completed, the Federation furnished the lighting fixtures for the entire building and through its efforts, the domestic science department was first equipped. This

was before the Home and School club was organized. The rest rooms at the courthouse were maintained and supervised by the federation. It also made the first move toward the present Howard County Free Library. It began the work for an attractive courthouse town.

Always interested in local parks, the federation history includes a story involving the purchase of the top of Scenic Mountain. The first federation movement came to a close after the club house was completed. It had required so much money to pay off early notes and so little was left for furnishings that the women became discouraged. The final blow was the arrival of the depression. Big Spring's first federated club house is now headquarters for the Red Cross and offices for the county agents.

Mrs. H. W. Smith heads the present federation which is composed of 19 clubs which have a membership of approximately 450 members. One of the main projects of the present federation has been

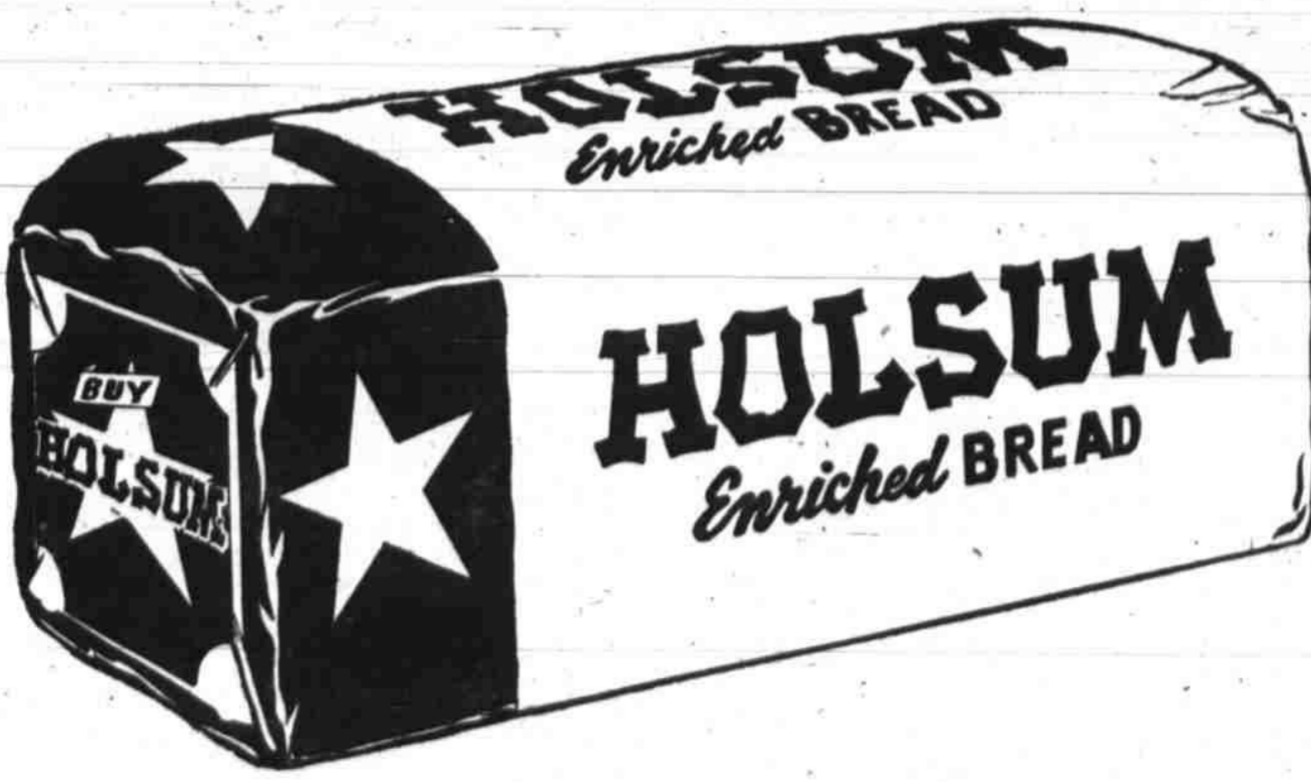
the sponsoring of the Town Hall Association. This local organization works with the Southern Town Hall Association headquarters to bring cultural programs to Big Spring.

The group has also cooperated with other organizations of the city in the creation of a Negro park. It has also worked with the tuberculosis x-ray campaign, the YMCA membership drive, the school tax increase campaign and has contributed chairs to the Girl Scouts. Its underlying purpose is to create a feeling of cooperation between various women's organizations of the city.

Present member clubs are: Modern Women's Forum, Junior Women's Forum, Spoudaxio For, 1905 Hyperion, 1930 Hyperion, 1946 Hyperion, 1948 Hyperion, Omicron Chapter, Beta Sigma Phi, Exempt Chapter, Beta Sigma Phi, Business and Professional Women, American Association of University Women, Credit Women, Garden Club, Epsilon Sigma Alpha, Music Study Club, Child Study Club, Delphian Club, Nu Phi Mu and Post Office Clerks Auxiliary.

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Ben Miller Guiding Hand Behind Bricklayers' Union For 42 Years

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America has been active in Big Spring for 42 years. Charter for Local No. 35 was issued on Oct. 18, 1906, some 41 years after the international unit was set up.

Ben Miller was elected as president and served in that capacity until Jan. 3, 1948, a remarkable record that earned him the title of president emeritus. It also en-

deared him to all the members, for there were many times when the burden of keeping the organization alive fell on his shoulders. His present title is one rarely conferred by the union.

Alert to the heavy demand for craftsmen, since the war the local has taken on about one apprentice to each eight journeymen. Veterans may earn a card in three years, others four.

The union takes pride in Harry C. Bates, Dallas, as head of the international for 29 odd years. He is considered an outstanding labor counselor at Washington. Also a matter of pride is that strikes and work stoppages are almost unheard of by members of the organization.

Around 100 journeymen in 15 West Texas counties are members in Local No. 35. Crafts belonging are bricklayers, plasterers, cement finishers, stone masons, marble masons, tile setters, terrazzo workers, cement block layers, caulkers.

Other original officers were J. P. Cornett, vice-president, John Gooch, secretary. Present officers are Fred Crow, Odessa, president, Clarence Suggs, Big Spring, vice-president, R. E. Porter, Big Spring, secretary-treasurer. Porter has served since 1937.

VFW Roster Is Up To 300

William G. Hayden was the first commander of the Big Spring Veterans of Foreign Wars post. Organized in 1932, the post had over two dozen charter members.

U. G. Powell is the present commander. Membership totals approximately 300. Past commanders include: Raymer Brown, J. D. O'Bar, C. W. Deats, H. L. Bohannon, Joe Jacobs, Jess Thurman, T. C. Thomas, Buck Hull, Quay Elliott, L. W. Croft, L. B. Barber and Tommy Hutto.

Charity has always been a major project of the local post. During the depression years, the post collected funds to give Christmas baskets to needy families. It has always attempted to aid the veteran or veteran's family in time of misfortune.

Big Spring's first iron lung was purchased through the post's efforts. They have contributed financial aid toward the purchase of another iron lung.

As a part of the national organization's project, the post contributes to an orphanage located in Eaton Rapids, Michigan. National headquarters are located in Kansas City, Mo.

Focal point of the local unit's activities is the club-owned house at Ninth and Gollad, the old Birdwell home and one of the historic structures of the city. Extensively remodeled, the structure serves as business and recreational center for the VFW and auxiliary.

Labor Council Is Active Politically

The Big Spring Labor Council, embracing the four railway Brotherhoods, Communications Workers of America, and representatives of other labor unions in Big Spring, is a political action group.

Meetings of the council are called to determine the position local labor shall take on any controversial issue which might arise, nationally or locally. All unions are represented at meetings, and every union member in the city is invited to attend.

Last year the group nominated W. D. Berry, CWA officer, as delegate to the national democratic convention in Philadelphia. It has been active politically since its organization in 1944.

Charlie Vines is president of the council. W. D. Berry is vice president.



LEGION HOME—Activities for Big Spring's busy American Legion post head up in its commodious home in the airport area. Constructed as an officers club during air base days, it was acquired by the Legion at a token figure. But the post has invested thousands of dollars in its renovation and improvement. It is the scene of many social and other activities. The home has the largest ballroom area in the city. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

A CHECKERED HISTORY

Legion Post Has 'Boomed' Since 1947 Organization

Checked history of the American Legion post in Big Spring dates back to 1921. The current charter for the big and booming post was issued May 27, 1947.

The original charter was issued to the William Frank Martin post, named for a Howard county veteran, with Fontaine Hair as commander.

At the outset the Legion was active in many civic, social and charitable affairs. Some of the early members were J. Y. Robb, R. L. (Pancho) Nail, Bob Middleton, Cecil Wasson, Dee Foster, L. W. Croft and many others. Meetings were held in the chamber of commerce offices for several years at the Crawford hotel.

During the depression years, the charter was allowed to expire. Again in 1937, a group of veterans secured a charter for post No. 355, which never had any other name. R. R. McEwen, Sr. was named commander and Carl Blomshield vice commander.

Among the charter members of this unit were Ira Thurman, J. Y. Robb, Harry Hurt, Dr. C. W.

Deats, Jess Willbanks, V. A. Merrick, R. V. Middleton, Sam Goldman, L. W. Croft, Dr. M. H. Bennett.

Before the organization could be stabilized completely, World War II came on. With the return of hundreds of new veterans, a new charter was issued. Harold Steck was elected commander for two successive terms. He resigned during his second term and was succeeded by D. L. Burnette, Jr., then vice commander. Neel Barnaby was next commander, followed by Frank Hardesty, current commander.

Approximately 138 members were on the Legion roll in 1947. Now there are upwards of 700, and the membership once reached a peak of nearly 1,000 during Burnette's term. At that time the post was the 11th largest in Texas. There are 275 charter members.

Highlight of activities includes securing of a clubhouse, formerly the officers club at the air base, during Steck's administration. In addition to its social recreational

activities, the post devotes considerable energy in welfare and habilitation programs. It also sponsors safety programs, a boys' baseball league, and teenage parties. The post also has placed its honor and color guard at disposal of families for proper respects to all remains returned from foreign soil for reburial here. Other activities include aid to orphans and wives of veterans and cooperation in community development.

Railway Clerks Meet Regularly

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks has an active organization in Big Spring that meets regularly on the second Monday night of each month in the Settles hotel.

H. F. Jarrett is president of the Western Division No. 465. Other officers are Glenn E. Pitts, secretary-treasurer; and J. J. Pitts, local chairman.

The regular meetings of the organization are held in the Settles hotel.

IN WOMEN'S GROUPS

Over 1,000 Affiliated With Lodge Organizations Here

Lodge organizations, which are composed primarily of women members, have passed the 1,000 membership mark in Big Spring. There are a number of other fraternal organizations composed primarily of men, but memberships of those groups are not used in the one thousand total.

Big Spring's Chapter No. 67, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized on February 10, 1888. Mrs. Lela Hysav of Marfa, is the only living charter member.

The first meeting of record which has been found in recent years, was dated October 2, 1888.

The Masonic Hall at that time was located in the second story of the old wooden school building on the block where the post office now stands. Entrance was gained by an outside stairway, leading from the ground at the rear of the building.

Mrs. Kinan, wife of a school teacher, served as the first Worthy Matron. W. H. Vaughn was the first Worthy Patron.

Veda Carter is the present Worthy Matron and Durward Luter, the Worthy Patron. Membership of the chapter now nears the 400 mark.

The Past Matrons Club of Big Spring was organized April 13, 1938, in the home of Bronnie Dunsler, with a membership of 29.

The organization's membership is limited to all Past Matrons of the Big Spring Chapter and those who have served as Matrons in other Chapters, but who are now affiliated with the Big Spring Chapter. The purpose of the club is to bring all members into a closer circle of friendship.

Mrs. G. C. Graves, Sr. is the present president. Other presidents have included: Rosylee Dunsler, Frances Fisher, Trude Jones, Mae Hayden, Blanche Hall, Rosalee Carnelike, James V. Young, Ruby Read, Lena E. Sore, Nora Williamson, Nettie Mitchell, Willie Mae Dabney, Minnie Michael, Pearl Wiley, Sylvia Lamun and Eula Hall.

Also part of the Eastern Star program is the sponsoring of an Order of Rainbow for Girls. The Big Spring Assembly was instituted

ed Tuesday, June 11, 1946, with 27 charter members. First officers included: Luan Wear, Worthy Advisor, Reba Jean Roberts, Worthy Associate Advisor, Jean Meador, Faith, Mary Louise Davis, Hope, and Nina Marie Curry, Charity.

Kitty Roberts is the present Worthy Advisor. Membership is nearing the 100 mark. Each term of office finds the group engaged in some charity project. Other activities include the operation of the coffee concession stands at the football games played at the local stadium. Other officers include: Queha Preston, Charity, Joy Williams, Hope, Charlotte Williams, Faith and Mrs. Jane Thomas, Mother Advisor.

There are two Rebekah Lodges in Big Spring. The oldest lodge, the Big Spring Rebekah, was organized about 35 years ago with Maggie Richardson, Maggie Bird, Nova Ballard, Dora Madison, Mrs. T. H. Hughes, Lillie Barnett, Alma Crenshaw and Ruth Wilson as charter members. Today's membership nears the 200 mark. Thelma Mitchell is Noble Grand and Evelyn Rogers, Vice Grand. In addition to extending aid to civic projects, the lodge helps support an orphanage at Corsicana and an aged home at Ennis.

The Big Spring Lodge sponsors a Miriam Club, which was organized about three years ago. The club has as its purpose the giving of entertainments to raise money for lodge and civic projects. Nannie Adkins is the present president, Gertrude Unger, secretary, and Rosalee Gilliland, treasurer. Present membership is over 30.

John A. Kee Rebekah Lodge was organized on July 19, 1947 with over 40 charter members. Today's membership is over 100. Mrs. Alvin Virozga served as the first Noble Grand and is the present district deputy president. Lucille Brown is the present Noble Grand. This unit supports the same Rebekah homes that the Big Spring unit does.

Camp No. 7277 of the Royal Neighbors of America, has a membership of 122 adults and 32 juveniles. Lela Mae Holley is the

present Oracle. The camp was organized on January 17, 1912 by Deputy Supreme Oracle Vashli Ward. Charter members were: Ella Benson, Louise Benson, Parmela Benson, Elizabeth Bonner, Viegie Bray, Lillie Brown, Bessie Cordill, Fannie Cordill, Renier Davis, Docia Garrett, Floy Hill, Louise Horton, Louise Housley, Regina Jones, Florence King, Mary Lamar, Sam Lamar, Ross McCullum, John B. Nail, Leo Nail, Willie M. Nail and May Williams. In addition to their regular lodge work, the Royal Neighbors aid various civic projects.

Howard Grove of WOW was chartered on December 19, 1907. Lizzie Crain was the first guardian, Fannie L. Stephens, the first financial secretary, and Louise Leeper, the first banker. Guardians have included: Beulah Carrick, Lottie Kennedy, Mary Menger, Mary Ezzell, Carra Fleeman, Ethel Clifton, Eula Robinson, Lela Andrews, Viola Bowles and Irene Luton. Altha Porter is the first vice president. The organization has reached a membership of some 150 persons. Members take part in civic projects, welfare projects and support an old folks home at Sherman and an orphanage.

Sterling Temple No. 43 of the Pythian Sisters, was organized in October, 1948. Marine Crain is the present Most Excellent Chief. Membership has topped the 50 mark. Projects include the sponsoring of an orphanage home and aiding the needy.

Friendship Club Meets Monthly

Organized in February, 1947, the Wednesday Friendship Luncheon club now has seven members. Luncheons are held the fourth Wednesday of each month.

Charter members were: Mrs. C. E. Talbot, Mrs. W. F. Cook, Mrs. A. M. Bowden, Mrs. L. E. Eddy, Mrs. A. C. Hart, Mrs. R. V. Hart, Mrs. Pete Johnson and Mrs. E. B. Armstead and Mrs. C. E. Johnson.

Big Spring - 100 Years Young Today

The picture has changed quite a bit since Captain Marcy led his troop of men across the cactus and mesquite spread prairies of West Texas down to the big spring. Now modern homes and businesses surround the area of the "spring." Automobiles travel swiftly over sheets of concrete where Marcy's dusty troop once wearily plodded.



We are proud to have had some part in the building of a greater Big Spring.

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For all seasons and all occasions the discriminating woman can find ready-to-wear at Zack's from many famous style designers.



SCOUT HUTS—Big Spring is singularly equipped with meeting quarters for its Boy and Girl Scout activities. Above is the Girl Scout home in the 1400 block of Lancaster street. Many organizations and individuals have had a hand in acquiring and converting a barracks building into an attractive meeting place. Below is a hut for troop No. 2, one of five private meeting places for Boy Scout troops in the city. (Jack M. Haynes Photo).

Telephone Co. Employees Banded Under National CIO Affiliate

Improved working conditions, better wages, and a higher standard of workmanship are the objectives of Communications Workers of America of which Local 2106 is an active unit.

Approximately 135 employees of the Southwestern Bell Telephone system in Big Spring are members of the organization. The number includes operators and plant department employees.

Local 2106 covers a section of West Texas extending from Big Spring to Marfa. Local headquarters are in Midland where Leo Mayers serves as chairman. Mrs. Mattie Mann represents operators in the organization.

Meetings, held on the first Saturday of each month, are shifted from one town to another for convenience of members.

Communications Workers of America became affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations last November. Prior to that time it had been an independent national union.

Forerunner to the present organization were Southwestern Bell Telephone Unions. On passage of the Wagner Labor Act in 1935, the National Federation of Telephone Unions was formed. Independent unions were later consolidated in the Communications Workers of

America. W. D. Berry, Big Spring telephone worker, has been chairman of Local 2106 for a number of years. He resigned late in 1948.

28 Members in Barber Union

Eight Big Spring barber shops hold cards in the International Barbers Union with 28 barbers holding membership in Local 921 of the organization.

IBU is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor under the laws of Texas. Local 921 have been active here since its formation in 1924.

Prior to the organization of a Big Spring Local, barbers here were affiliated with the Abilene Local of IBU. Monthly dues amounting to \$2 are charged for membership in the organization. The international union carries sickness benefits for its members.

Bart Wilkinson is president of the Local 921. E. L. Jeffreys is secretary. F. B. Mosier, recorder, and W. M. Harris, guide.

Credit Women's Club Here Is Unique One

Only credit executive club in the state of Texas composed only of women, the Big Spring Credit Women's club was organized in 1943. At first, the organization was a breakfast club, but now holds luncheon sessions on the first and third Thursdays at the First Methodist church. Luncheons are served by the Women's Society of Christian Service.

Purpose of the organization is to study credit procedures and to train women in the line of credit procedure. Any woman who is employed by a firm which gives credit is eligible for membership. The club is affiliated with International, National and State Breakfast clubs. There are 36 active members.

Club members have contributed a donation toward another iron lung for Big Spring. Their donation was given in honor of the late D. D. Douglass.

As their contribution to the Centennial celebration, club members are serving as the "Sisters of the South." They sold a large number of cosmetics permits. Through their national and state organization, the local members have also contributed to cancer research and the seeing-eye dog projects.

Election of officers is held each October. The annual president's ball follows the annual installation. Past presidents are Alice Cravens, Mrs. Elmo Wasson, Mrs. Roy Carter, Mrs. Lloyd Wooten and Fay Coltharp, who completes her current term this month.

Three Funeral Homes In City

Burial, insurance and ambulance service is provided by three funeral homes in Big Spring. Serving a large area around the city, the three concerns have eight ambulances and 13 employees on call around the clock.

Oldest funeral home in Big Spring is that of Mrs. Annie Belle Eberley, organized in 1924. Nalley Funeral Home was opened here in 1938, while the McDaniel-Bulloun Funeral Service was started in 1948.

All three have licensed embalmers, licensed funeral directors and offer complete funeral service. All have modern funeral coaches and fast, powerful ambulances.

Burial insurance is available at any of the Big Spring funeral homes. One concern has insurance for "any person—from birth to age 95."

Prices on funeral services range from \$150 to more than \$2,500. Each director pointed out that the difference in cost was due to the variety of caskets and funeral accessories, not to a difference in services.

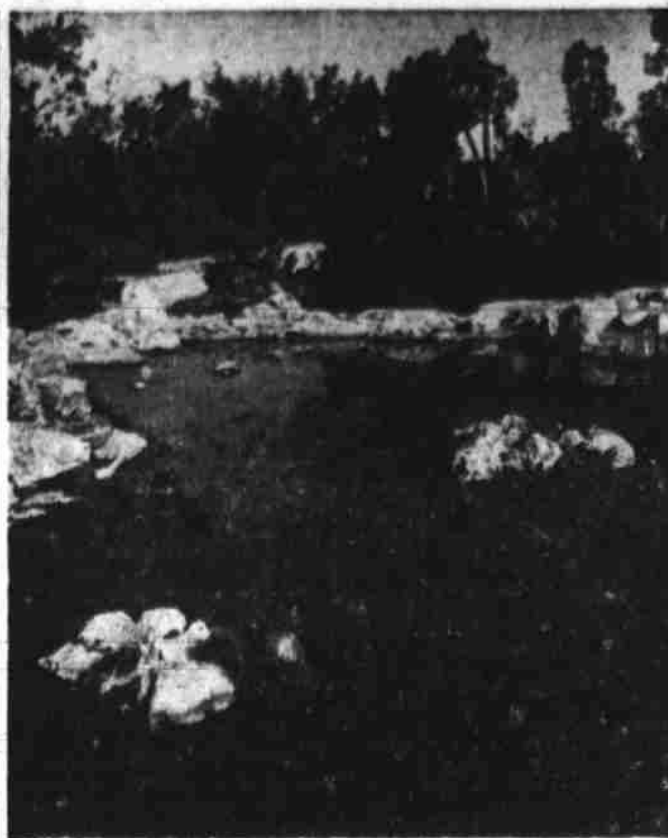
Ambulances travel from Big Spring to all parts of the state, transporting sick or injured which have been released from local hospitals. All funeral homes keep emergency ambulances and operators on duty 24 hours a day.

Latin-American Group Is Active

Largest and most active of Big Spring Latin American Clubs is the Commission Honorifico. Headed by D. M. Carmona, the club has 12 officers. Civic projects, such as postal service, house numbering, newspaper delivery, sewage and city water connections, create the club's business. There is no official membership record other than the 12 officers which are elected at mass meetings usually held at the Kate Morrison school.

J. B. Zamora is president of the Latin-American WOW. Organized some 20 years ago, the group now has some 60 members. Main project of the organization is helping sponsor of the Septiembre Dies y Seis or Mexico's Independence Day fiesta. This year's queen was Consuelo Ceniceros.

David Gomez was named president of a veterans' organization which was active for some time.



LION PROJECT—One of the first projects undertaken by the Lions club was the development of this picturesque fish pond in the city park. After nearly 20 years, it is still a pretty spot but the fish are gone. Vandals stole them faster than they could be replaced. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

LOCAL ORGANIZATION LEADERS PICTURED ON THE FRONT COVER

Typical of the many Big Springers who devote time and effort to various social, civic, business, labor, professional and fraternal organizations, are those pictured on the front page of this section. Serving organizations in some official capacity, they are: (left to right) bottom row: Faye Coltharp, Credit Women's Club; Mrs. J. D. Benson, United Council of Church Women; Mrs. Jim Mitchell, Big Spring Rebekah Lodge; Mrs. Ted Brown, John A. Kee Rebekah Lodge, Second row: Nat Shick, Kiwanis Club; Mrs. H. W. Smith, City Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. J. C. Lane, City Council of Parents and Teachers; Mrs. Roy Carter, Order of Eastern Star; A. A. McKinney, Masonic Lodge, Third row: Frank Hardesty, American Legion; U. G. Powell, Veterans of Foreign Wars; L. R. Mundt, painters union, Forth row: J. E. Parker, carpenters union; Bart Wilkinson, barbers union; Lonnie Coker, Gideons; W. R. Rayburn, IOOF, Fifth row: Avery Falkner, Lions Club; Joe M. Corcoran, Order of Railroad Telegraph; Carl Gross, Knights of Pythias; J. W. Purser, American Business Club. Top row: R. E. Porter, bricklayers union; H. G. Carmack, railway conductors; E. C. Casey, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers; Lee Milling, Friends of the Howard County Library Association; L. I. Miller, Order of Eagles; W. S. Morrison, Rotary Club; Lewis Hefflin, Jaycees; and W. D. Berry, Communication Workers of America.

Local Chapters Function Under Guidance Of National Sororities

Two national sororities have chapters in the city of Big Spring. Beta Sigma Phi, with national headquarters in Kansas City, Mo., has three local chapters. The Omicron chapter was the first of these to be established, with the year 1937 as its organizational date. In 1946 the Exemplar Chapter was started and it received its charter in December, 1947. Nu Phi Mu, of Beta Sigma Phi was chartered in October, 1948.

Epsilon Sigma Alpha, with national headquarters in Loveland, Colo., issued a charter to the local Alpha Chi Chapter on February 26, 1948.

Beta Sigma Phi is a non-academic sorority that is social, cultural and civic in nature. Civic projects are on an international, national and local basis.

The Omicron Chapter has a total of 45 active members. Officers elected in May, 1949, are Loveda Grafa, president, Frankie Nobles, vice president, Cozaree Shields, recording secretary, Margaret Murdock, corresponding secretary and Edna Womack, extension officer. Rush seasons are observed every spring and fall to pledge new members. The principal project of the chapter this year has been meeting the quota for the tuberculosis x-ray unit sponsored by Beta Sigma Phi of Texas. The quota for the Omicron Chapter amounted to approximately \$8 per member.

The Exemplar Chapter of Beta Sigma Phi was an outgrowth of the Omicron chapter. Members are received into the chapter from the Omicron instead of being pledged. Omicron has eleven members and Joyce Croft serves as president. Other officers include Elizabeth Murdock, vice president and Freda Hoover, secretary. This year the Omicron chapter also had a local share in the x-ray unit project. Contributions were made to various drives and organizations including a sum to the Howard County Free Library.

Nu Phi Mu Chapter is for girls between the ages of 16 and 21. Nu Phi Mu members are eligible for promotion to the Omicron Chapter. This year, the project of Nu Phi Mu locally was participation in the Red Cross Drive, the national participation was in the Cancer Drive and international consisted of participation in the CARE organization. Bobbie Green has served as the first Nu Phi Mu president. Advisers for the group are Dolores Heith and Mary Read.

Epsilon Sigma Alpha is a sorority for the purpose of uniting young women for purposes of friendship, educational development and for participation in local and national projects. The Alpha Chi Chapter of ESA has total of 21 members. Ruth Webb is the president and other officers are Jamie Bilbo, vice president, Wanda Richardson, recording secretary, Bo Bowen, corresponding secretary, Minnie Earle Johnson, treasurer and Stella Mae Wheat, program chairman. The months of April and October are rush months at which time new pledges are taken into the sorority. Contributions have been made by Alpha Chi to the Cancer Drive and to various other funds.

Posse Keeps Up The Spirit Of Old West

The Howard County Sheriff's Posse, boasting some 98 active members, is one of several organizations in Big Spring that help preserve the spirit of the old west.

A forerunner of the present organization operated here several years ago, but the present group was not organized until immediately after World War II.

Membership is composed of businessmen, ranchers and pro-

fessional men, all of whom maintain a keen interest in horses and horsemanship.

The Sheriff's Posse owns its own stables and a race track located southwest of the city. At that site they frequently sponsor sporting races, roping events and other similar programs for entertainment. On April 24, 1949 they staged the first annual Big Spring Futurity race which attracted horsemen and renowned breeders from throughout the country.

A special parade unit is a new division of the Sheriff's Posse. The parade group was organized

only a few weeks ago, but already has 37 members. They participate in special events throughout West Texas. All riders in the unit wear special uniforms.

R. L. Tollett is president of the Howard County Sheriff's Posse. Other officers are C. S. Blomsheld, captain; Don Bohannon, lieutenant; H. W. Wright, corral boss; and H. P. Wooten, secretary-treasurer.

In addition to the officers E. W. Lomax, Dr. M. H. Bennett and Alvin Walker serve on the board of directors.

Continued Study Is Encouraged By University Women

"To encourage college graduates to continue study" is the purpose of the American association of University Women which has a Big Spring unit.

The local chapter was organized in the spring of 1939 with Mrs. Seth Parsons as the first president. Nell Brown, present president, is a charter member of the unit. Today's chapter has some 26 members. Mrs. Charles Watson is the vice president, Dorothy Driver, treasurer, and Mrs. Ruth Burnham, secretary.

Each year, a current topic of interest is picked for study. All sessions are non-social except the annual membership tea and the annual covered dish supper.

Members of the local unit sponsor an annual \$100 scholarship which goes to a local senior girl who is in the upper 10 per cent of the graduating class. She must also be an all-around student. Consideration is given to whether or not the student is deserving. She must attend an approved AAUW school. In Texas, the schools are: Texas State College for Women, North Texas State, Southern Methodist, Texas Christian, the University of Texas and Texas Technological college.

In addition to local projects, the unit contributes to national and state scholarship funds. American students are sent abroad and foreign students are sent to American colleges through the fellowship fund program. The national organization also presents a \$2500 achievement award each year. As a member of the national organization, the local unit is also a member of the International Fellowship of University Women.

Membership in AAUW chapters is limited to graduates of approved colleges or 20 per cent may be taken from persons who have completed two full years in approved colleges.



Centennial

CELEBRATION
OCTOBER 2-8

We have been serving the people of Big Spring and surrounding area for 12 years. We take this opportunity to say "Thanks" to our many customers for their friendship and patronage.

Packing House Market

110 Main Phone 1524

Welcome, Visitors, To Big Spring
1849

Century of Progress

1949

Celebration Oct. 2-3-4-5-6-7-8

For Good Food
Pay Us A Visit While In Town

Quick Lunch

209 Main A. W. Evans, Owner.

Serving Big Spring For 24 Years

1849 1949

We are proud that we have had A part in the progress of Big Spring

Allen Grocery

205 E. Third Phone 615

HYPERION UNIT ONLY STUDY CLUB CONTINUOUSLY ACTIVE SINCE 1905

To the modern clubwoman who is familiar with a variety and large number of organized clubs, difficulty in organizing one club would seem strange indeed. But when the Vallejo Book Club was in the process of organization, the few interested women found difficulty in securing some dozen women who would give the necessary time to make the club a success. Mrs. Della K. Agnell and Gertrude McIntyre were two Big Springers who worked with the club.

Another early-comer to the club world was the 1905 Hyperion club. It is the only local study club which has been active since its founding date in 1905. It was Hyperion members who entertained the first district club convention. They had to call on the entire citizenship to accomplish the task, but it was a gala affair. Civic projects interested early-day club women. One of the Hyperion projects was aiding the move to keep logs off the city streets.

In 1912, the first parent-teacher organization, the Mothers Club, was formed. In 1913, the movement became the Home and School club.

When Parent-Teacher Association units were formed in 1925, South Ward took the lead with Central Ward only a few days later. Though actual dates on some of the earlier church women's groups are not available, it is presumed that they were formed shortly after the organization of the churches: First Methodist, First Baptist, First Christian and St. Thomas Catholic were some of the firsts.

Cosden Auxiliary A New Organization

Members of the Cosden Auxiliary held their first meeting on April 12 of this year with 28 present. The first meeting after organization was held on April 25 with 40 persons present. Today there are 53 active members and all Cosden workers wives are eligible for membership.

A service organization, the auxiliary welcomes new employees wives and helps them to get better acquainted. It also stands by when any emergency arises in a Cosden family and aids civic and welfare projects.

1849 The BIG SPRING STORY 1949

We salute Big Spring on its centennial celebration. We hope that many more prosperous years are ahead of us.

Your home or business building deserves the best. You'll find truly reliable electrical wiring is most economical and trouble-free through the years. We do the right kind of job with the right kind of materials. We'll help you anticipate every kind of outlet need for maximum enjoyment of electrical equipment.

GIRDNER ELECTRIC

Kiwanis Charter Member Is A Solo

The organization of the Kiwanis Club in Big Spring dates back to April 16, 1925, the date of its charter. T. S. Currie is the only present member who is a charter member of the local club.

Dr. James A. Dillard served as the first president of the organization and other past presidents are G. A. Woodward, Carl Blomshield, Merle Stewart, Clyde Smith, H. W. Smith, T. B. Atkins, Robert Stripling, Walter Reed, Bob Snell, Tom Coffey and John A. Coffey. Lee Rogers, Shirley Robbins and Rupert Phillips.

One of the early projects sponsored by the Kiwanis prior to World War II was the annual "Jubilusa" which was a Halloween carnival. The biggest project that the Kiwanis Club has sponsored has been the building of a \$1,500 hut for Boy Scout Troop 3 and the general sponsorship of that troop.

Other projects are providing eye-glasses and dental care for underprivileged children, promoting soil conservation programs and aiding churches by conducting "go-to-church" campaigns.

A new project of the club is the organization of the Key Club, which is a Junior Kiwanis Club for high school age boys. The club is now active but has not received its charter yet. Dr. Jeff A. Hanna is the chairman in charge of this organization and he is being assisted by Walter Reed. Officers of the Key Club include Wooddy Wood, president, Jeff Hanna, Jr., secretary and Floyd Martin, treasurer.

Nat Shick is currently president of the group, and Dr. R. B. G. Cowper is vice president. B. E. Freeman is secretary-treasurer. The club has a total membership of 48.



SHERIFF'S POSSE—Comparatively young but active is the Sheriff's Posse in Big Spring, a group of men primarily interested in good horse flesh and Western recreation. The posse sponsored a big steer roping contest between Toots Mansfield, Big Spring, and Everett Shaw, Stonewall, Okla. Jeff Good had to sub when Shaw broke a shoulder first ratle out of the box. This year several thousand (above) turned out for the first annual futurities, which attracted the best young racing horses in the Southwest here. The plant is located south of the airport on a tract purchased and developed by the posse. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

Local Support Makes Possible A Bible Class

Provision for a high school Bible course dates back four years from this month.

Because no state or local tax funds may be used for such courses, the program was financed through popular subscription. In many respects, it was a minor miracle. There was no formal campaign. Cooperating with the Big Spring Pastors association, the Herald announced that it would accept gifts for the work.

Gifts came slowly at first. Then the tempo picked up. In August the total had passed the \$800 mark. By Oct. 18, 1945, the Herald was able to announce that the \$2,000 goal had been exceeded. On hand at that time was \$2,015.86 from 174 separate donors and organizations. Although this closed the

campaign, some additional cash came in.

Churches set up regular monthly contributions to the fund. Enough was on hand to see it through the first two years.

Elizabeth Akers, now Mrs. John Johansen, was engaged as the first Bible instructor. Because the course was new, she divided her time between the Bible class and the English department. Steadily, interest gained and with it enrollment.

One other campaign has been conducted to supplement funds, but contributions from churches has carried the work largely. Lee Milling, YMCA executive secretary, filled in for a time in 1948 while Mrs. Johansen was on a leave of absence.

Activities of the class have included several things outside of classwork. Annual Bible night affairs have attracted large numbers to view handiwork of students. Several motion pictures of Biblical characters were produced by students. One year the Bible class put on a pageant for the Easter Sunrise services. Picnics and excursions to mission points have been part of the extra-curricular activities.

NEARLY 350 MEMBERS Railroad Auxiliaries Have Long History

Membership in the three railroad auxiliaries in Big Spring nears the 350 mark. Oldest for the three is the Grand International Auxiliary which has more than 50 years to its credit. Trainmen Ladies and the Ladies Society of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen are the other organizations.

Mrs. Laura Burrow is the present president of the Lone Star Division No. 50, Grand International Auxiliary, which is the auxiliary organization of the brotherhood of engineers. Main purpose of the group is to assist the brotherhood in any projects which they may undertake and to help engineers or their families in times of misfortune. Members also aid in various civic projects and sponsor various social activities. At the present time, there are 47 members on roll.

The auxiliary was organized on March 29, 1891. Charter members

were: Mrs. L. D. Gentry, Mrs. Mas Notestine, Mrs. J. F. McKay, Mrs. J. T. Sutton, Mrs. James Costlow, Mrs. H. B. Perkins, Mrs. Joe Bird, Mrs. O. C. Everley, Mrs. L. T. Deats and Mrs. E. J. Hadlock.

In April of 1884, the Ladies Society of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen was organized in Tucson, Arizona. Come November, it will have been 47 years since a local unit was organized in the home of Mrs. Max Wiesen, who is now a resident of Hobbs, N. M. It is reported that there were some six or eight charter members including Mrs. Lucy Sheeler, Mrs. Annie O'Keefe and Mrs. Hilma Lally Lee. Main purpose of the group is to aid the firemen and engineers in various projects and to sponsor entertainments for them. Insurance policies are sponsored by the group.

Families of the brotherhood are aided in emergencies such as illness. Mrs. L. N. Brooks directs the work of the 170 members.

Mary Milton, of Denison, then Fifth Vice Grand President, organized the Big Spring Trainmen Ladies on January 14, 1913. At that time, there were 11 beneficiary members and two social members.

First officers were: counselor, "Red" Wright; part president, Mary Paulsen; president, Montie Wright; vice president, Bessie Toliver; secretary, Emma Hatch; treasurer, Marie Hinman; conductress, Pearl Smith; chaplain, Annie Schell; warden, Hattie Crowell; inter-guard, Stella Moss; and outer-guard, Ruby Pike.

Four charter members are still living. They are: Bessie Toliver, Fort Worth, the oldest living member, and Pearl Smith.

Mrs. H. E. Meador is the present president of the organization which boasts a membership totaling 122 members. Purpose of the group is to aid the trainmen with various projects, to aid in civic projects and to help those members who are in need of any type of assistance. Insurance policies are sponsored by the group.

USO Called Out Volunteers In The War Days

With the location of the Bombardier School in Big Spring came the need of a recreation center for soldiers. Thousands of boys arrived here to make their home only to find few places to go for entertainment.

To meet this demand for a recreation center, a group of citizens met as early as May, 1942 to form a War Recreation Council. Headed by Mrs. J. Gordon Bristow, the council established a temporary center under city and club sponsorship and made application for a regular United Service Organization. The soldier's center was located in the Radford building at the corner of First and Runnels and later was renovated into the USO center.

Realization of the USO came with the arrival of the director, Ross Clarke, in the latter part of November, 1942. Clarke, a veteran social worker, came here from Baton Rouge, La., where he served in a similar capacity with the USO. Mrs. Anne Gibson Houser was appointed to serve as program chairman, on a part time employment basis.

The USO board was composed of Mrs. L. A. Eubanks, chairman, the Rev. R. E. Dunham, vice chairman, Helen Duley (Mrs. Leslie Green), recording secretary and R. N. Beacham, treasurer.

Upon the resignation of Ross Clarke, Howard Bell assumed duties as USO director here in October, 1943 and served at that post until the local center was officially closed December 31, 1945.

Volunteer church groups, service clubs and social clubs followed a schedule whereby each had definite responsibilities in the operation of the local USO. The local unit sponsored special dances regularly, had hobby classes, special classical programs, and at one time undertook the sponsorship of a rodeo for soldier entertainment. The "home away from home" during its three years of operation served over 300,000 soldiers, averaging 9,000 each month.

Big Spring (Texas) Herald, Sunday, October 2, 1948 11

NINE SEWING GROUPS Hobby Clubs Are Active In City

Several dozen Big Springers have joined together to form organizations which promote their various hobbies. There are, at least, nine sewing clubs in the city with a membership of over one hundred. In addition to the sewing clubs, there is a Garden Club with a membership of around 60 members, an art club and a music club.

Most of the sewing clubs have very short histories, but one, the New Idea Sewing club was organized in 1927. Two others, the Stitch A Bit club and the Sew and Chatter club, have been active for ten or more years.

There are some 13 members in the New Idea Sewing club which meets every two weeks. Purpose of the club is sewing and there are no officers.

Mrs. John Knox is president. Mrs. H. J. Agee, secretary and Mrs. G. G. Morehead, reporter of the Stitch A Bit club which has a membership of nine. In addition to their sewing, the members make it a habit to remember birthdays in some special way. Meetings are held every two weeks.

Having a membership of 16, the Sew and Chatter club was organized some 12 years ago. In addition to the sewing sessions, the club takes part in various civic projects. Mrs. Ches Anderson is president and Mrs. C. Y. Clibbscales, secretary and treasurer.

Mrs. Harvey Woolen is president of the Needle and Thread club which has a membership of sixteen. Mrs. Curtis Reynolds is secretary and Mrs. Grady McCrary, reporter. In the two and one-half years of activity, the club has devoted itself to bi-monthly sewing sessions.

Law enforcement officers' wives formed the Palette Club as a means of getting better acquainted. They meet once every three weeks for sewing sessions. Organized about two years ago, the club has approximately ten members.

Mrs. Bill Sandridge, Mrs. E. H. Sanders and Mrs. Tom Buckner are the sponsors of the Sew and Sew-Forth club. Membership of the club is composed of girls in the

young people's department of the East Fourth Baptist church. Toka Williams is the president of the club which has 11 members. There were nine charter members.

Eager Beavers, now in their third year, have a number of parade prizes to their credit in addition to their regular sewing sessions. With 18 members now on roll, the club takes part in various civic projects such as the giving of chairs to the state hospital. They also give Christmas baskets to the needy. In addition to weekly sewing sessions, the club also sponsors a number of entertainments for their husbands and families. Present officers are: Mrs. Bill Washington, president, Mrs. Richard Grimes, vice president; Mrs. D. D. Johnston, reporter, and Mrs. Bill Freeman, secretary. Mrs. Dick Hooper, Mrs. J. D. Kendrick and Mrs. Elgin Jones compose the social committee.

Mrs. Ella Ruth Morton is the president of the Happy Stitchers club which was organized in 1947. Sewing sessions are held by the 15 members.

Big Spring's first Garden Club is reported to have been organized in 1926, but very little of the early-day activities were recorded. However, reports say that though unknown, the period was a very active one. Mrs. J. M. Morgan was the first president.

The original Garden Club was disbanded for several years and re-organized in October, 1947. Present projects include annual fall and spring flower shows and the landscaping of the Girl Scout hut property. Some 50 members are on the membership roll.

Postal Auxiliary

In 1942, the Big Spring unit of the Auxiliary of Post Office Clerks was organized. Mrs. Alden Thomas is the president and Mrs. Grady McCrary, secretary, of the organization which works with the clerks to provide better working conditions. The six members hold meetings once each month.

Mrs. Grady McCrary is a charter member of the organization.

Fashion Notes From Franklin's

ZIP-IN COATS

Fashion's latest and a sure favorite with you, the coat with zip-in lining. Wonderful for cold days. Ideal for warmer weather. Quick, easy zip-in lining makes your coat do double duty. In all the latest colors.

SUITS

Your new fall suit... in fine gabardine, all wool or your choice of other fine fabrics tailored to perfection. Cozy warm, up-to-the minute styling makes your suit just right for every occasion. A wide choice of colors and styles.

COATS

Casual coats are extra warm, ideal for all wear. Tailored and fancy styles in your choice of color, style-to suit and size.

CASUAL

It's a casual season, and a comfortable one too! See our selection of casual-themed town or country coats, we know you'll love them. Fine, soft wool, 2-way styling.

See Our Complete Selection of Suits, Coats, Skirts, Blouses and Dresses

Franklin's

It Pays To Shop And Compare At

220 MAIN BIG SPRING

Women's Wear Of Style And Quality



Beauty is a vital
part of the

BIG SPRING STORY

The woman's world was, in 1849, and still is, in 1949 based on beauty. The progress that is represented from the days of the old curling iron and chalk to the modern beauty salon would fill many volumes . . . for the profession today is a highly specialized field with each shop owner and operator trained to recognize and enhance your natural self.

Years ago, your beauty depended to a great extent on the skin, the features and the hair that you were lucky enough to have . . . but now in 1949 . . . any woman can be attractive and lovely.

1849



1949

THE BEHIND THE SCENE STORY OF YOUR NHCA BEAUTY SHOPS

There is more to beauty than meets the eye . . . there is much "behind the scene" study that goes into your latest hair style, your newest shades of cosmetics. With each new season's fashions there must be a change in the beauty world . . . for beauty does as fashion does. Hair styles must be geared to the new hat styles . . . makeup must blend and harmonize with the new colors. It is this scientific research of beauty that the NHCA excels in, and passes on to the beauty shops that belong to the organization. Each day there are new products developed, new methods invented to promote the progress of beauty. Through the National Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association your local beauty shop is kept up-to-the minute on these improvements of the profession.

You can see that the shops displaying the association seal can give you the very finest in beauty work.

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL HAIRDRESSERS & COSMETOLOGISTS ASSOCIATION, INC.

ART BEAUTY SALON
OMA BUCHANAN, Owner
114 E. Second Phone 1615

COLONIAL BEAUTY SHOP
CHRISTINE COUGHLIN, Mgr.
1211 Scurry Phone 346

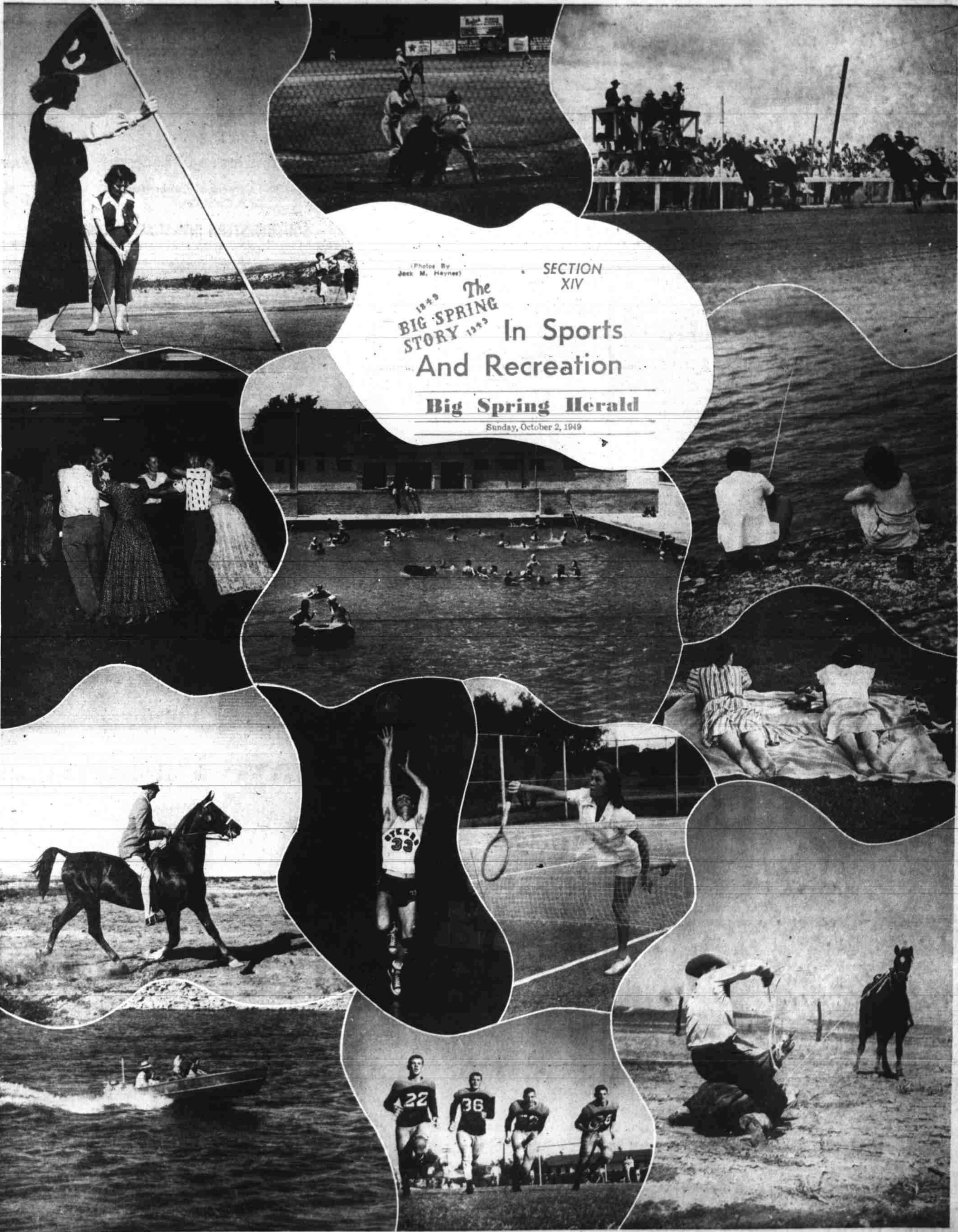
CRAWFORD BEAUTY SHOP
MRS. ALMA McLAURIN
Crawford Hotel Phone 740

RUTH DYER'S BEAUTY SHOP
RUTH DYER, Owner
811 Johnson Phone 1437

SETTLES BEAUTY SHOP
INA MCGOWAN, Prop.
Settles Hotel Phone 42

YOUTH BEAUTY SHOP
LOIS EASON, Manager
Douglass Hotel Phone 253





(Photos By
Jack M. Haynes)

SECTION
XIV

1949 The
BIG-SPRING
STORY 1949

In Sports And Recreation

Big Spring Herald

Sunday, October 2, 1949



FIRST FOOTBALL—While this was not the first football team for Big Spring, it was the first to start the consecutive string of squads. A team was organized in 1907, but after a 32-0 walloping by Sweetwater, football was abandoned. Ernest Vaughn came in 1909 and football came to stay. In two years, the team amassed 426 points to none for opposition. Shown in the 1909 team picture are, back row, left to right, A. D. Ellis, superintendent, John Doyle, tackle, Eugene Nelson, half back, Harvey Williamson, end, Benny Ervin, substitute lineman; John E. King, principal and coach (King later became managing editor of the Dallas News and subsequently its Washington correspondent); middle row, Ernest Vaughn, fullback, Jack Williamson guard and backfield; (Dr.) Charles W. Deats, center, Libburn Coffee, halfback; front row, Kirby Ralston, guard, Brown Alexander, tackle, (Dr.) Eddie Henry, quarterback, and Homer McNew, end.

OUTFITTING A FOOTBALL TEAM TODAY RUNS TO BIG FINANCE

When football was introduced in the local schools around 1907, players furnished all their own equipment, what there was of it. The athletes wore plain ducking pants, flimsy jerseys and shoes with cleats. If they could get them. Helmets, blocking pads and shoulder pads were unheard of. What a difference a few decades make.

Now equipment of each player on the Big Spring club will cost the school around \$80. Biggest items of expense are helmets and shoes. A head gear will run around \$14, the same price asked for a pair of shoes.

In addition, the athlete is outfitted with such necessary items as kidney or blocking pads, sock, jockey straps, T-shirts, training and game pants.

When the first Big Spring teams were organized, donations were usually taken among business men for the purchase of footballs. A team was lucky if it had as many as three during a season.

Pat Murphy, now of Big Spring, a member of the great Abilene high school team of 1920, recalls that the Abilene coach borrowed ACC's jerseys when he took his club to Cleburne for a playoff game.

S-O-S!

We Are Proud
To Be A Part
Of The Progress Of Big Spring!



May This Centennial Celebration
Be A Great One!

S-I-C!

SOUTHWESTERN INVESTMENT COMPANY

410 E. Third

Phone 2218

GREAT TEAMS, GREAT STARS

Football Activity Dates Back To 1911

Down through the years, Big Spring has had its share of great football teams.

Perhaps the most successful gridiron eleven ever to represent Big Spring high school was Obie Bristow's 1934 club, which marched all the way to the state quarterfinals before losing to Amarillo of District 1 in a dramatic battle at Lubbock.

Led by the Flower brothers, Bob and Sam, and Olie Cordill, the Steers swept aside San Angelo in their toughest district battle that year, 14-6, then beat El Paso high to get at Amarillo.

The Sandies fielded one of their great eleven that season and threatened to chase the Longhorns off the field during the first half. A second half uprising almost paid off for Big Spring, however, but Amarillo managed 31-20 victory.

while holding eight opponents scoreless. Then came Sammy Baugh and Sweetwater, to trip the Steers, 7-0. The Big Springers were later held to a 6-0 tie by San Angelo.

Last district winner to represent the city was the 1940 club. Pat Murphy was the coach of that eleven, which dropped out of the state race in the semi-finals because it came out second best in a battle of statistics with El Paso high.

The Bovine line that year, which included such names as Clifton Patton, now with the Philadelphia Eagles; Hal Battle, Frank Barton and others, is claimed by many to be the greatest primary ever to represent the school.

In 1935, the Steers fielded a standout eleven built around Cordill and Sam Flowers but, despite the fact that they mauled Sweetwater that season, didn't win district laurels.

Football got its real start in the local school as early as 1907, when such youngsters as Lib Coffee and Olie Cordill, Sr., were playing. Both of those men are now dead. There was no school representative in 1908 but a youngster by the

name of Ernest Vaughn moved here in '09 and agreed to coach as well as play. The preceptors were destined for great things under Vaughn.

Members of the 1909 club included such names as Charley Deats, Brown Alexander, E. G. Nelson, Kirby Ralston, John Doyle, Ed Henry, Lib Coffee, Jack Williamson, Harvey Williamson and Homer McNew.

By 1910, the athletic program was beginning to pay dividends in the way of victories. Over two seasons, the high school team managed to score 426 points while blanking the foe.

The 1910 season was very significant because Big Spring beat Abilene for the first time in history. Athal Porter was the star of the 1921 Big Spring team, then known as the Jayhawks, which experienced a very successful season against all kinds of competition. E. C. (Gus) Cox was the head mentor.

The squad recently held a reunion here and all members of the club were on hand to renew acquaintances and talk old times.

In 1922, the Jayhawks battered such schools as Lamesa (twice), Sweetwater, Odessa and Roscoe but lost to Abilene and San Angelo.

In 1924, the great Joe Ward fresh from the University of Texas, arrived to take over the coaching reins and immediately booked a 13-game schedule. Although they competed in Class B competition, Ward booked games with five Class A clubs.

The Steers—he changed the name



Long Years Have Passed...

1849

... since Capt. Marcy first set foot on this spot of West Texas... first tasted the cool, refreshing water of the big spring. Long years in which many customs, and many incidents, have been forgotten... for history has been made... The Big Spring Story has been written. This centennial week should bring back a small bit of the romance of those years... for a host of old timers will be remembered and the old styles and customs will once again be unwrapped from their cobwebs and brought to light.



1949

For 20 years the Douglass Hotel has been a part of this march of progress. First established on March 17, 1929 by John C. Douglass, Sr., the hotel was only a two-story structure, but boasting every modern convenience that was offered at that time. To better serve the people of this community as well as our visiting guests throughout each year, the establishment has constantly maintained a schedule of improvements, until today The Douglass Hotel and Coffee Shop are modern in every respect.

Douglass Hotel and Coffee Shop

An Important Chapter In The BIG SPRING STORY is BOWLING



Bowl
For
Fun!

Yes, bowling has become an important part of the Big Spring Story. More and more people are enjoying bowling now than ever before. We invite you to "Bowl for Fun" at the West Texas Bowling Center while in for Big Spring Centennial Celebration, October 2-8.

West Texas Bowling Center

314 Runnels



PICNIC SPOT—One of the favorite places for outings in the early days of Big Spring was Moss Springs, in the eastern edge of the county. Its popularity was enhanced by a nice long buggy or hay ride as well as the water and natural air conditioning under the overhanging ledge in the background. This picture was taken in the 1890's. Costumes have changed, but the scene very little.

ROOSEVELTS, HOOVER, TRUMAN

Famous Personalities Have Been Big Spring Visitors

Famous tourists have been to Big Spring through the years—from presidents to movie stars. Outstanding personalities still are worth a good story, but so great is the tourist volume that vastly more famous people go through unthought four decades ago. Heretofore than are ever recognized. Theodore Roosevelt passed here after his term in the White House had ended, had lunch in Big Spring while on a leisurely tour. While still a senator and three years before he succeeded to the presidency, Harry S. Truman disembarked from a plane here and visited briefly. In the early days the famous Jay Gould made occasional trips over his Texas & Pacific railroad. His son, John Jay Gould, and daughter Helen Gould Sheppard also visited. In fact, she was a patron of the railway YMCA. One of the most famous military personalities to visit here was General of the Armies John J. (Black Jack) Pershing. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle has visited here and Eddie Rickenbacker as a civilian and army officer, also stopped in Big Spring. Numerous high army officers passed here during the days of the Big Spring Bombardier school. Frank B. Kellogg, once secre-

tary of state, stayed overnight and William Gibbs McAdoo, who held a similar portfolio in the Wilson cabinet, also visited. The great commoner, William Jennings Bryan, was a cornerstone speaker on one occasion. His brother, Gov. Charles Bryan of Nebraska, and his sister Ruth Bryan Owen, lectured here. Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn has been in Big Spring. Among U. S. senators from Texas who have been here are Joseph Weldon Bailey, Morris Sheppard, Tom Connally, Lyndon Johnson, W. Lee O'Daniel. During the war Sen. Carl Hatch of New Mexico spent several days here. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt once stopped here. Her son, Elliott, was a chamber of commerce annual banquet speaker a decade ago. Among the governors who have visited on occasions are Pat M. Neff, Ross Sterling, James V. Allred, who spent part of several summers here after he became a federal judge, Dan Moody, James E. Ferguson, W. Lee O'Daniel, Coke Stevenson, Beauford Jester, who was a frequent visitor, and Gov. Allan Shivers. Royalty has not been overlooked. Three years ago Otto, the arch-duke of Austria, paused here. Of course, an early nobleman tour-

ist who stayed was Heneage Finch, Earl of Aylesford. The oil boom of 1926 brought many interesting personalities, not the least of whom was John Winant, who later became ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wrigley also visited. Famous sports personalities include Connie Mack, Jack Dempsey, Ed (Strangler) Lewis, W. L. (Young) Stripling, Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis and Knute Rockne. A few of the film stars who have visited in Big Spring are Ruth Chatterton, Jack Hoxie, Hoot Gibson, Charles Starrett, Gene Autry, Gregory Peck, Bill Elliott, Will Rogers, Bob Hope and many others. Aviation enthusiasts included Jacqueline Cochran, Douglas (Wrong Way) Corrigan, C. R. Smith, president of American Air Lines, Robert Smith, president of Pioneer Air Lines, Robert F. Six, president of Continental Air Lines, Charles A. Lindbergh flew over but did not stop. Rodolph Valentino stopped, too, but the townspeople did all the looking. His elaborate coffin was enroute to the West Coast with the body of the famous lover.

CYCLE IN RECREATION

Square Dancing Draws Hundreds

In the Centennial year, the recreational cycle had turned back to the pioneer days. Square dancing was sweeping the country, and Big Spring was caught in the fascinating tide. Times had changed, but basically the dances were much the same. Where dancers rode a day's journey to frolic in lamplit homes in pioneer times, the 1949 dancers zipped in fast automobiles to spacious halls to attend square dance jamborees. Fiddler players had added colorful costumes, a ball fiddle and an electric guitar. Callers were still a brand cut apart, but in the Centennial year they had the help of a public address system. Their chant and rhythmic whine were much the same. Leading the revival in Big Spring was the YMCA Square Dance club. About the same time the Chaparral club was organized. Some of the leaders were Harry King, who really never quit square dancing, Lawrence Robinson, Jack Thompson, Tommy Whitley and others. Today Big Spring has five square dance clubs boasting a membership in excess of 200 persons. These include all ages—youthsters to those in their 60s. In the spring of this year, the American Business club sponsored a big festival which filled one of the bom-

hardier school hangars and drew from points more than 100 miles removed. Costumes have added much to the lustre. Modern square dancers have gone back to modified styles of half a century or more ago. Boots are almost a fixture for the men. Gay to outlandish prints in flowing skirts and blouses are part of the wardrobes for the ladies. Colors cannot be made too bright. But recreation as a club activity is by no means limited to square dancing in Big Spring. More than a dozen clubs, mostly women's, help to provide entertainment for 414 persons, at latest count. This, of course, is not a complete figure. Organizations range from dance clubs, bridge clubs, a golf association to rook, 42, and even poker. There are three leading dance clubs in the city. They involve some 244 persons. The highest membership is 120, the lowest is 44. Most of the clubs meet monthly, although one meets semi-monthly. Second in popularity are bridge clubs. Those reporting regularly on activities have 82 members, hardly representative of the perennial and widespread popularity of this card game. The Ladies' Golf association lists 80 members and also goes in for bridge. Women also have a

bowling league but have abandoned softball. Somewhat in the pattern of square dancing, 42, a brisk domino game, has experienced some revival. The GM Forty-Two club with

Big Spring (Texas) Herald, Sunday, October 2, 1949 5 eight members is a case in point. entertainment. Of course they have a host of other organizations involving study, arts, and auxiliary activities.

1849



1949

The Sportsman of The Big Spring Story



Dibrell's Sporting Goods

PLAY MORE — LIVE LONGER

304 1/2 Gregg

Phone 2240



1849—Celebrating Big Spring Centennial—1949



Settles Hotel

OTTER ELLIOTT, Manager

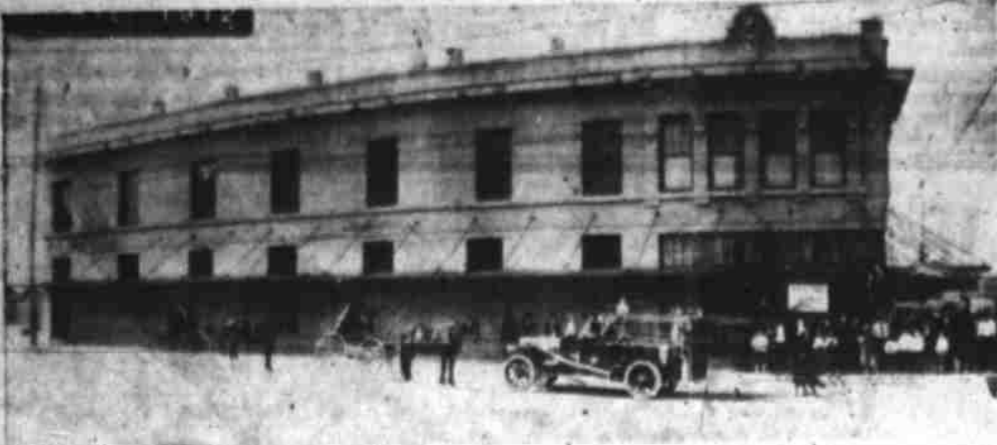
Our guests are assured a pleasant visit because of the service, the courtesy, and the desire to do everything possible to make them comfortable. We extend a warm and cordial invitation to all Centennial visitors.



Crawford Hotel

GRADY DULING, Manager

Member
Associated Federal Hotels
John B. Mills, President



CITY'S FIRST CINEMA—This is an anniversary year for movies in Big Spring, too. It was in 1909 that I. J. Robb, below, came to Big Spring and opened a new world of entertainment. Above, crowds gaze at the city's new fire truck, first motorized one in Texas. They also turned out to marvel at the moving pictures projected in the building shown. The "Great Train Robbery," starring Broncho Billy Anderson, and other early flickers thrilled the fans. Later the show was moved to its own building, but it was the seed from from which the R & R theatre group grew.

MODERN POOL AT PARK TODAY

Ole Swimin' Hole Has Been At The Spring And In Earth Tanks

Swimming holes have ranged from the big spring to dirt tanks to a modern natorium in this vicinity.

As a matter of fact, the spring for which the city is named, once had the name of "swimmin' hole." It also was called the "drownin' hole" because a youngster, in about 1882, had been caught in a current and pulled into water over his head. Attesting to the God-fearing qualities of the pioneers, "baptizing hole" was another name given the water supply.

Capt. R. B. Marcy gave a description of a deep, crystal clear pool when he became the first to log the spring on Oct. 3, 1849. A Lt. Michler, in December of the same year, said that the "springs" were boxed in by rock in a 20-square foot area, 15 feet in depth.

When the T&P blasted the area to provide a better reservoir for its pumping, the hole was slightly enlarged and deepened. A retaining wall was placed above to divert flood waters. Another pool to the west resulted, and it took the same given the springs.

Ten miles to the east Moss Springs served as a spot for cooling dips by the pioneers who found ample water for bathing few and far between.

Later two earthen tanks were created and became the favorite swimming spots of youngsters. One was back of the W. H. Brennand home at 1200 Lancaster. Brennand, a merchant, had acquired a half section of land and dammed the canyon behind his stately house (now known to many as the Stewart place). This impounded a sizeable pool.

H. Clay Read also constructed a dam across a draw northeast of town, east of the present city cemetery. Many a boy learned to swim in this pond. Later another dam was erected north of the Big Spring (scenic) mountain and "Red Dam" became another favorite swimming hole. Infrequent floods converted lagunas into "beach resorts."

Moss Springs retained its popularity, and even after 1920 there

were several holes in it deep enough for good swimming. By this time, many farmers had dirt tanks thrown up near windmills. These were adequate for swimming.

Before this time, the first commercial pool came into being. Located on the Banes (Jones) place southeast of Washington Place area it was a concrete reservoir built originally for irrigation reserve. Small bath houses were erected along with a diving board. A high embankment to the west (a hill had been excavated for the pool) caused more than one daring youth to be hurt, and broken necks sometimes resulted.

In the mid-20's, the Green swimming pool was opened west of town, almost directly west of the point where the W. 4th extension intersects U. S. 80. It was much larger, but the water was "zyppy." Its popularity flared and steadily diminished.

In 1935 the city floated a Public Works Administration self-liquidating loan for \$32,000 and constructed the modern pool which is still one of the finest in West Texas. Located at the City Park, it was opened about the middle of April, 1936.

The pool has a dimension of 60-x150 feet; holds 405,000 gallons of water. It has automatic filters and chlorinators to insure purity, and scum gutters trap any surface litter. Diving boards and other facilities meet AAU regulations. The pool is surrounded by concrete slabs and enclosed in high cyclone wire fence. The bath-house contains offices, clothes storage, locker and dressing rooms, showers, a golf and concessions shop. Upstairs is located an apartment for the manager. Facilities are ample to care for as many as 200 swimmers at a time in the pool which ranges from 2 1/2 to nine feet deep.

When city officials accepted it on Nov. 25, 1935, Pettus Hemphill, PWA engineer, described it as one of the best PWA projects in the state. It is operated only little more than three months out of the year.



FIRST MOVIE HERE IN 1909

R&R Theatres Set Mark Of 40 Years Under One Family

Ranking among the pioneer institutions of Big Spring is the R&R theatre system which, for 40 years, has been directed by one family in providing the most popular form of entertainment for local people.

The four-decade record is not only distinctive for Big Spring, but probably is a longevity mark in show business anywhere.

It was in October, 1909, that the late I. J. Robb, whose name was linked with what was to become one of the nation's major theatre circuits, presented the first motion pictures here in the building at Third and Main now occupied by Zale's Jewelry. It was called the Lyric Forty years later, a Lyric, with other showhouses, is still operating under the Robb banner.

The old Lyric would be considered primitive by modern standards—Robb, who had come here from Geary, Oklahoma, by way of Carlsbad, N. M., made his first seats for the theatre by placing planks across nail kegs.

The original movie, however, boosted the town's first inclined floor and a candy kitchen that made the entertainment proffered all the more popular.

Sons Harold and J. Y. Robb were learning the business from their father. Once the organization began to grow, the boys were prepared for it.

In 1912, the Lyric was opened in its present location. The building has been remodeled several times since then but has never been dark for very long at a time.

Later, the organization expanded to San Angelo in its first step toward embracing much of Texas, and a new partner joined the com-

pany. He was Ed Rowley. The budding organization used only the final initials of the family names in adopting the name, R & R theatres.

Harold moved first to San Angelo and later to Dallas, where the chain opened more theatres. J. Y. lived for a time in Angelo but moved back here to establish permanent residence. Although the chain still exists, J. Y. is sole owner of the local showhouses.

The organization opened a second theatre, known as the Queen, on the site where the Western Auto Associate store is now situated, in 1924 and it functioned until the late '40's. The Queen, which boasted talking pictures, was capable of taking care of a crowd of 456 people.

The beautiful Ritz, one of the outstanding movie houses of the area at the time it was built, opened its doors in October, 1928, and has been operating continuously since. It seats over 900.

The first talking film shown here featured George Jessel in "Lucky Boy." It appeared Feb. 17, 1929, a historic event.

Three years ago, the R & R concern purchased the interests of Bull and Hendon, which operated the State and Texan houses, both built here during the war. The State will seat 540. The Texan, which is closed, will take care of 312 people.

The R & R people also built the Rio, in the Latin-American sector three years ago. It features Mexican and Spanish films, almost exclusively. It will seat 520 persons

Skating Rink Is Another Source Of Amusement

Several hundred roller skating enthusiasts regularly swarm over the maple floor of Deal's Roller Rink, Big Spring's only skating establishment.

The portable rink is maintained here during summer and fall months each year, but is closed during cold weather. As many as 200 skaters often whirl around the floor at the same time during school vacation seasons, Jack Barnett, manager, said.

Fifty pair of shoe skates and more than 200 pair of the clamp type are maintained at the rink for customers' use. Barnett also sells repairs, cleans and reconditions all types of Chicago skates.

Skating parties and hockey game are among the functions held on the rink in addition to regular skating sessions between 7:30 p. m. and 10:30 p. m. each day. Juvenile practice sessions are held in the afternoons during vacations and on Saturdays.

The Deal Rink manager is a member of the American Roller Skating association. The local rink is conducted according to standards set by the association.

A Salute To Big Spring

We have watched with pride the growing prosperity of Big Spring. This city has grown from a mere village to a center of industry in West Texas. We feel certain that Big Spring's future growth will be even greater than it has in the past.

WELCOME CENTENNIAL VISITORS

Henley Machine Co.
1811 Scurry Big Spring

1849

Choice Foods... Exquisitely Prepared An Important Part In

1949

The BIG SPRING STORY

Welcome Centennial Visitors

Open Each Day During The CENTENNIAL WEEK (Including Monday) 11:30 A. M. till 12 Midnight Serving Lunch & Dinner Meals

During the Centennial festivities, do away with that household task of planning meals—make El Patio your eating headquarters. Specializing in tasty food served courteously and efficiently.

- Mexican Foods
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Champagne—Imported Wines—Ice Cold Beer

EL PATIO

400 N. W. 3rd FRANK MORALES, Mgr. Phone 9585

1949

Welcome Centennial VISITORS

The "fresh up" family drink!

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You like it... it likes you!

7up BOTTLING COMPANY

1602 Young Big Spring, Texas Phone 31

Rodeo Has Been Going Here Professionally For 16 Years

Geographical and vocational characteristics of West Texas being what they are, the rodeo means as much in the Big Spring country as the bean does in Boston.

Long before many popular sports of today made their appearance, the cowboys who worked long and hard on the ranches devised a few games of their own to entertain themselves during their limited spare time. They had no props except the animals and ropes they worked with, but their series of "games" not only served the immediate purpose but finally developed into one of the country's major professional sports.

The rodeo business has been conducted on a professional basis in Big Spring for the past 16 years under sponsorship of the Big Spring Rodeo Association, a non-profit corporation.

As a spectator sport, the rodeo ranks right at the top in Big Spring, since it is not unusual for 15,000 or 16,000 people to witness a four-performance stand at the local arena.

It would be virtually impossible to single out any date to point out as the origination of the rodeo in the area.

However, the Big Spring rodeo, an annual event, had its beginning in 1933 when a group of cowpunchers, ranchers and business men arranged a sort of impromptu show.

They had no grandstand or modern arena, merely a fenced area where they could turn out the stock. The success of the venture, however, laid the foundation for the rodeo association of today.

The very next year a charter was obtained for a \$10,000 corporation, and a rodeo arena site was purchased southeast of the city. The rodeo grounds still occupy

the original location, although the equipment is a far cry from the type used during the earlier shows.

The grandstand and bleachers can accommodate approximately 8,000 fans, and the stock pens, roping and bucking chutes are among the most modern in the country.

The association held its 16th annual show last August, with an attendance of approximately 15,000 at the four-day event.

Tom J. Good, a charter member of the organization, is president of the Big Spring Cowboy Reunion and Rodeo association, while Charlie Creighton is vice-president of the association and chairman of the chamber of commerce rodeo committee. Ira Driver serves the organization as secretary-treasurer. Membership is made up of dozens of ranchers and business men of Big Spring and surrounding area.



FRISKY FLORENCE—A source of family pride and community interest was "Florence," the frisky Kentucky bred filly brought by Dr. E. O. Ellington when he came to Big Spring in 1909. He had paid \$200, a pretty good figure in those days, for the half racing and half trotting stock mare. Every spring there were races at the Fair Grounds, where Washington Place now is. Mrs. Ellington drove the mare in trotting races and the filly was a whiz. Dr. Ellington rode her in races against Jim Winslow, Dave Christian and others and she did well, though she was not supreme in the field. One of her colts subsequently won the Colorado state championship.

EARLY-DAY OPERATORS

Wagon Yard Was Forerunner Of Today's Tourist Courts

Forerunner of the modern tourist court was the wagon yard. Big Spring seldom was overloaded but always was adequately supplied.

Most of the time the city supported but one livery stable at a time. Name of the first operator is not known. Ike Grunsky, who ventured out from Colorado City with sheep into a cattleman's paradise, entered business here. Somehow, he found himself with a wagon yard, taken in on a debt. The astute Ike persuaded swains to try his horses one day. On the strength of this, he persuaded a

buyer that business was booming—and sold.

B. C. Rix was among the early-day operators of a wagon yard. He operated this and his wife a hostelry at First and Runnels where Radford grocery now stands.

W. R. Cole, who quit a job at the shops because it offered no future, passed through two most interesting mercantile experiences to management of the Buck Jones wagon yard, where the Douglass hotel building now stands at 3rd and Runnels. It was a percentage arrangement and at the end of a month, the business was \$18 in a

hole. He looked up Jones to quit. Instead bought the property for \$750.

Joe B. Neel operated a wagon yard and livery stable for years. His concern, at First and Gollad and one on E. 2nd street, just east of the Read hotel, were the last.

Wagon yards offered a place for farmers and ranchers to stable their horses and to bed down while rigs were rented to drummers and prospectors, and enterprising swains. Cole once said he furnished transportation that resulted in marriage for 30 young railroad bachelors. Feed ropes, hay and fuel were

Sheriff's Posse Scores With Race Programs

On April 24, 1949, one of the newest organizations for sportsmen in Big Spring staged one of the biggest events of its kind ever held here.

The organization, of course, would be the Howard County Sheriff's Posse, and the gigantic event was the local group's first annual futurity race.

Organized early in 1946, the Howard County Sheriff's Posse is composed of men from local business and professional circles, all of them interested in horses and all of them anxious to help stimulate interest in good horsemanship and the breeding of fine mounts.

During its brief life span, the Howard County Sheriff's posse has acquired property southwest of the city where stables and other facilities are maintained. An important piece of equipment is the posse's own race track where the various sporting events sponsored by the organization are held.

Sporting races are held frequently at the Posse track, and owners of prize mounts from other points are invited to show off their animals in sporting races here from time to time. During the spring the races are weekly events.

The climax of the past season was reached at the futurity race, which attracted a field of two-year olds from several states. Success of the event prompted the posse organization to lay plans for other such races in the future. They hope to make the futurity race here an annual "must" for owners of quarterhorses and thoroughbreds throughout the Southwest.

Purses for the first futurity totaled \$9,000. The winner in the finals was a two-year-old named Battle Creek, owned by Beale Queen of Tascosa. The first futurity attracted some 50 nominees, 28 of which actually went to the post in the preliminaries.

The Howard County Sheriff's Posse has other activities. They participate in parades, assist with the local rodeo and make other public performances. A special parade unit is in the process of organization now. Its riders will all be attired in adopted uniforms which will add color to parade appearances. They plan to visit other cities and towns in the area to participate in parades and other events.

stocked as a general rule. For funerals, Cole shaved his usual \$3.50 per day for double rig to a mere \$1.50. He didn't believe in capitalizing on others' misfortune. Cole was astute enough to see the handwriting on the wall. When the rock courthouse was demolished to make way for the present red sandstone building in 1908, he bought the material, got rid of his wagon yard and built a fine hotel.

More Younger Boys Playing Baseball Than Ever Before

American Legion and sandlot baseball has made rapid strides here in recent years.

Perhaps more youths played baseball in Big Spring the past summer than ever before.

Conn Isaacs handled two American Legion teams that took part in a full-season program. The senior Legionnaires pressed Odesa, later an entry in the state

meet, before losing in a three-game series.

Isaacs also had his junior squad play a full schedule in order to give the lads experience for Legion competition in future years.

In 1948, the Legion baseball program was resumed here under the watchful eye of Dr. Kenny Swain and the Big Spring squad succeeded in winning more than half its

games. The Tri-County league, which boasted six teams, was also active during the summer as were the Latin-American Tigers, a veteran aggregation managed by Yves Yanes.

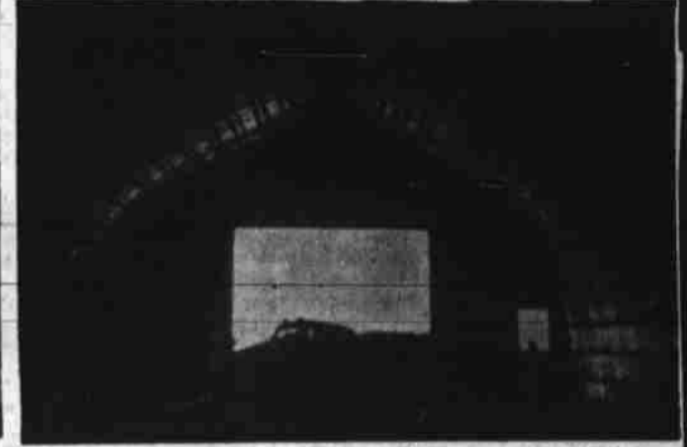
Howard County Junior college won the Tri-County league title in a playoff with Forsan, the 1948 champions.

The YMCA also staged a baseball program for boys of junior age and managed to keep many youngsters active. Give a boy a vacant lot and a baseball and chances are he'll work up some kind of baseball game, even if he can rally no more than four boys for a game of 'scrub.'

Farmers, Ranchers, Contractors, Everybody

Let's Celebrate

The Centennial



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Don't Be Centenarians On Your Present Buildings

REPLACE Your Old Wooden Structures With A Crown Custom Built METAL BUILDING

Any Length—Widths 8 to 60 Feet

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Let's Round Up The Gang And Go To Big Spring's

Centennial Celebration

October 2-8

ENJOY BUDWEISER

DUNAGAN SALES CO.

BUDWEISER DISTRIBUTOR
Big Spring, Texas

AS YOU LIKE IT
In Bottles In Cans





FISHING, TOO—Howard county is not noted for large bodies of water, but fishing ranks as a popular sport. Here a couple of youngsters display their catch when Moss Creek lake was opened originally. Hauls like this aren't reported today, since fishermen have thinned the supply. But there are other fishing spots in the county, notably ponds on private ranches. Distance is no obstacle to fishermen here, and frequently they think nothing of going several hundred miles where "they are biting."

City's Rating As Hotel Center One Of The Best

Tourists and travellers by the thousands have made Big Spring a major stop on their schedules for over 20 years, due to the unusually fine hotel facilities available in the city.

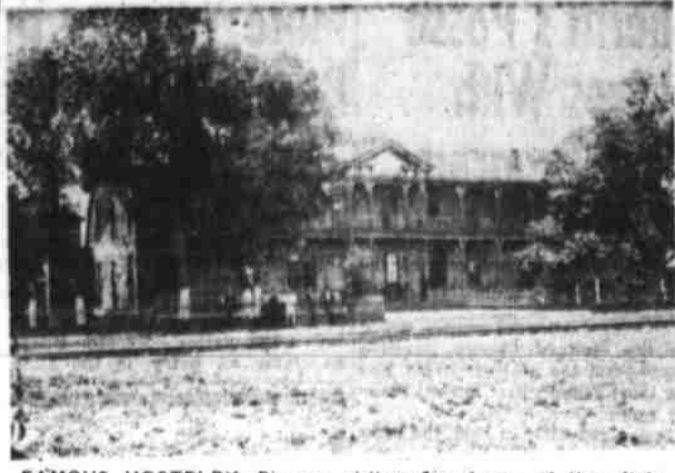
In fact, for almost two decades, Big Spring has boasted three major hotels, establishments equipped to furnish lodgings of a type that ranked equally with any others between Fort Worth and El Paso. The three main hostels, in the order that they appeared on the scene, are the Crawford, Douglass and Settles hotels. Their combined facilities include no less than 380 first-class rooms.

The Crawford hotel, a seven-story structure, was erected in 1927 by A. J. Crawford of Carlsbad, N. M. It filled a critical need during the height of the oil boom and had the distinction of installing the first passenger elevator in Big Spring.

A few months later J. C. Douglass, Sr. completed the first unit of the Douglass hotel on the present site at Third and Runnels street where another hostelry had burned in 1926. The Douglass was first a two-story building, but was increased to four stories within a short time when more space was demanded.

The Settles hotel opened on Oct. 1, 1930 with an open house celebration that included much fanfare. Constructed by Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Settles, the newest hotel embraced 15 stories with abundant space for parties, balls, club socials, etc.

The city's three leading hotels still are regarded as among the popular with the travelling public.



FAMOUS HOSTELRY—Pioneer visitors found one of the city's early hostels conveniently located. The Birdwell Hotel, operated by Mr. and Mrs. John Birdwell, was located contiguous to the tracks where the passenger terminal stands today. Its cottagelike structure was as famous as the hotel. Other hotels then included the Pacific House, the Cosmopolitan, Western, and the T&P Home, operated by Mr. and Mrs. Can Powell.

MAKES INDIVIDUAL STARS

Track Rounds Out Athletic Program

Track and field competition has helped balance the athletic picture at Big Spring High school and at the same time it has allowed some individual stars to come into their own in an athletic way.

Whatever strength Big Spring may have had in sports, little of it could be found on the cinder paths in team competition.

However, some of the individuals who rose to great heights in the thinly clad ranks, would form a veritable "dream team" if they were grouped together. Most of the major events, except the jumps, are represented among Big Spring High school luminaries.

One of the first to show was Buren Edwards, a hurdler of considerable repute, who made the junket to the state interscholastic league meet as early as 1930, and subsequently, George Neel, the local school's first great dash man.

Then came Cy Reid, who not only played center for one of the greatest basketball teams ever assembled by the Steers, but managed to establish a district record in the mile run as well. That was

back in '23, the year the Steers cagers made their second trip to the state tournament.

There was a weight specialist, too, among the track and field greats of yesteryear, one Lillian Harris who could toss the shot a country mile.

Such performers, when teamed with a few others who came along after World War II, would compose an awesome aggregation.

The post-war stars, of course would include James Fannin and Donald Webb, talented mile runners, and Leon Lepard, perhaps the greatest half-mile ever to appear in this section.

But the all-star outfit would not be complete without the speedy mile relay quartet that wore the Steer colors in 1947. That foursome composed of Delmar Turner, Bobo Hardy, Jim Bill Little and Lepard established an area standard of 3:38 in 1947.

Then, add to the list Bobby Miller, who streaked down the 440 yard run in 33.6 seconds to set another area record in 1946, and the

Wrestle Shows Here One Year, Gone The Next

Professional wrestling has flourished in three different eras locally.

In the '20's, when a giant dance hall, known as the Casino, located near the US Experiment station north of town, operated, both professional boxing and wrestling matches were staged there from time to time.

Such well known grapplers as Matty Matsuda and Dutch Mantell appeared in action there and drew capacity houses.

Herman Fuhrer became wrestling promoter here in the middle '30's and staged his now-famous matches in three different arenas, the first of which was in the middle of the east block on Main street between Second and Third streets.

The depression caused several of the stores in that vicinity to close their doors and Fuhrer rented the area just north of where Cunningham and Phillips Drug Store No. One is now.

Fuhrer later moved to a closed arena immediately south of what is now the Big Spring Locker company but that location was never very well established and Fuhrer didn't do too well financially. Later, Herinan built an open-air arena on the vacant lot between the Harold Homan service station and White's Auto store immediately west of the Crawford hotel.

In 1947, wrestling was resumed here under the banner of Pat O'Dowdy, a grappler in his own right. Pat operated in what was the West Texas Livestock Auction barn northwest of town until last year, when he moved to a large building situated at the summit of Coleman hill east of town.

O'Dowdy staged shows there until the summer of 1948, when he closed down for the summer and went north to campaign as a wrestler.

all-time Steer team would be just about complete.

Steer team members set two other standards in 1947. Lepard's time of 2:04.2 was good enough to shade all previous marks in the 880-yard run, while Fannin travelled a mile in 4:56 to shatter another record.

CHURCH PARTIES, PICNICS MADE UP BIG SOCIAL EVENTS IN BYGONE DAYS

Recreation in pioneer Big Spring was a simple matter—there wasn't much of it in the modern sense.

Parties constituted the most popular social activity. These were equally divided between church and private affairs. Also in vogue was the picnic. Frequently, groups made their way to the big spring and to the groves in creek bottoms above. More ambitious were buggy trips to Moss Springs and Signal Mountain.

Gala affairs were the dances. Earliest ones were held in homes. Sometimes people drove all day to get to an isolated ranch home, some of the frolic, then danced most of the night. With the coming of the opera house, dancing grew more popular with impetus of adequate space.

Young couples took their spins. Few heaus could afford a horse and buggy of their own. In the al-

ternative, they used Papa's or rented one from the livery stable.

Bridge enjoyed early popularity here. Dominoes had their following and later 42 grew to be the rage—so much so it was reputed to be one issue in splitting of a church.

Baseball has always been a popular sport with the men. For 40 years Big Spring was a hot bed of sandlot and semi-pro teams. Oldsters "rushed the can," a term denoting leisurely beers. In the '80's, youths loitered downtown for entertainment, waiting and playing pranks on town characters or their foremen at the shops. They also hunted extensively.

Football came along in 1907, and tennis was played—but only by girls. The high school had a basketball team in 1909.

Muny Golf Course Big Attraction At City Park

The Municipal golf course, originally 18 holes but now functioning with nine, opened in 1936 and has been in continuous operation since. It is one of the major drawing cards at the city park.

Charley Akey, Harold Akey, Foy Fanning, Shorty Gideon and W. O. Maxwell are among the pros or managers who have been employed by the city to operate the course.

Among other things, the Muny course has a driving range which operates during the summer months.

In the late '20's and the early '30's, a nine-hole sand green course known as the Scenic Mountain course, situated at the base of that mountain, operated. However, it never prospered and closed about 1931.

Preacher True served as its manager.

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Great Steps Forward

The footsteps of the pioneers across the plains of West Texas were strides of progress. We, today, owe much of our present prosperity to the determination and drive of the early settlers.

Our hope for the future is that Big Spring will go forward as swiftly as it has in the past.

The Big Spring Story



Grapette Bottling Company Big Spring



YES, IT'S BRIDGE—Modern Big Springers needn't think their bridge clubs of contemporary origin. Here's a Big Spring bridge party of 50 years ago. Men and women alike dressed in their best—women in their high-necked and long-skirted dresses and men in long coats and starched collars. Note that moustaches were then in vogue and that the children were brought along for the party. Today, most formal clubs are composed of women.

Tennis Holds Popularity As Local Sport

Tennis continues to be a popular sport locally without benefit of promotion.

The recreation, of course, is most popular during the summer months. Four asphalt courts situated in the city park are busy during the afternoons and evenings from May, when the spring winds begin to die down, until it becomes too cold to play in the fall.

The courts were lighted for night play a couple of years ago and that helped no little to increase their popularity.

The YMCA has been instrumental the past couple of years in promoting tennis classes, designed to encourage the sport among the younger people.

Joe Davis is probably the best tennis player ever to reside in Big Spring. Davis won district honors while in the high school here and later gained a measure of fame as a collegiate player.

Until the site was cleared for what is now the high school auditorium, the high school had its courts situated just east of the high school at Tenth and Johnson streets. Now two courts are maintained on a site to the west of Steer stadium.

Several private courts have been built here in recent years, too.

MAKE GOOD IN BIG-TIME

Local Athletes Star Nationally

Athletes who served their apprenticeship on local teams are still making headlines nationally.

One of those is Cliff Patton, a giant football lineman now playing guard for the Philadelphia Eagles of the National Professional league. Patton is on his way to a new record in goal kicking and is always called upon for that purpose by Coach Greasy Neale once the Eagles have scored.

Cliff, who played football here under Pat Murphy in 1940, took part in last season's NFL's title game between Philadelphia and Chicago's Cardinals, which was won by the Eagles in a driving snow storm.

Another local man in big-time football is Bob Flowers, a center for the Green Bay Packers. Flowers captained the local club in 1934, the year the team went to the state quarterfinals. This is his seventh year in pro ball and he's considered one of the greatest defensive players in the country.

A youth who went from Big Spring high school to football stardom in collegiate circles was Olie Cordill of the 1933-34 Steer club. Cordill performed at Rice, appeared in one Cotton Bowl game (against Colorado university) and made All-Southwest Conference his last year.

Olie played pro ball with Cleveland and later Miami for a while but dropped out due to injuries.

H. C. Burris, who played end for the 1936 Big Spring team and later became a Hardin-Simmons football immortal, played pro ball in New York for several years before joining the Washington (St. Louis) coaching staff.

One of the greatest football players ever to perform here was Tack Dennis, star of the 1931 Steers. Dennis, an Oklahoman, could do everything well and was one of the greatest punters the Texas Intercollegiate league has ever had. His average for the 1931 season was about 60 yards.

Tack later played for Tulsa university but was bothered with injuries most of his senior year.

Bob Flowers was one of four brothers who played football for Big Spring. Bill Flowers was captain of the '31 Steer team and later made a name for himself at Tulane university. Sam Flowers, the youngest, made All-America mention at Rice Institute. Jack (Tiger) Flowers was a standout here in the '20's.

Ike Robb, who completed his eligibility here two years ago, is now a standout guard on the SMU grid eleven.

Melvin Pittman, a star here in 1926, turned out to be one of the best offensive and defensive guards in the Texas Conference while attending Simmons (now Hardin-Simmons) in 1926.

Other early pigskin heroes of Big Spring high school were Athol Porter, Frankie and Charley Segall, J. T. and C. E. (Perry) Johnson, Red Coats, who could kick a football the proverbial mile, Lib Coffee and Lefty Bethell.

Big Spring has also nurtured its baseball stars who went on to stardom in bigger leagues.

One was Grover Seitz, a member of the 1927 Big Spring West Texas league club. Seitz performed in the WT-NM league for the past several seasons. He was once one of the fastest men in baseball.

Bill Evans, a member of the 1942 Big Spring team, is owned by the Chicago White Sox and performed in the Southern Association the past year.

Stubby Greer, a Big Spring standout in 1941, managed Abilene the past season and has played with Mobile in the Southern Association.

One of the greatest pitchers ever to decorate a local roster was Willard Ramsdell, now with Hollywood. Ramsdell has seen service with Brooklyn and Fort Worth. He won 25 games here in 1941.

Another Big Spring ex who went on to the big leagues was Edson Bahr, who was with Pittsburgh for a while. Bahr, a pitcher, was here in 1938. He pitched at Indianapolis last season.

Eddie Stevens, still in the big

leagues, was a regular on the 1941 Big Spring team. He was Larry Drake, who was with Chattanooga last year.

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of Coahoma. Hutto starred for the Texas A & M baseball team and later played pro ball. He was a basketball star here. Speck Williamson went from here to stardom on the professional diamond. He has managed clubs in the Arizona-Texas league in recent years.

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EXCITING SPORT—Speed, power, and daring riders furnish excitement for motorcycle races held semi-annually here. Under sponsorship of the Big Spring Motorcycle Club, the races are sanctioned by the American Motorcycle association. Outstanding regional riders compete over the track west of the city park entrance. In September 1949, the Southwestern and Rocky Mountain championship races (above) were held here. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

CITY CENTRALLY LOCATED

Conventions Have Drawn Thousands

Big Spring, centrally located in West Texas, has been the scene

of dozens of area conventions and similar meetings. In addition, a number of gatherings of state and national importance have been held here.

Thousands of visitors from other states and from Texas cities have been entertained by local organizations and citizens. Delegates from practically every section of the United States attended the national convention of American Business Clubs here last June.

State-wide gatherings held in Big Spring include the Texas Postmaster's association convention in 1941; Texas Six-Man Football Coaches association, organized here in 1948; the state Gideon Encampment in 1948 and a state meeting of the four Railway Brotherhoods.

The West Texas Chamber of Commerce held its annual meeting in Big Spring the last time in 1940. West Texas County Judges and Commissioners gathered here in 1938. The International Highway BP association was started at a meeting called for Big Spring by Chamber of Commerce Manager J. H. Greene in 1942.

The West Texas Undertakers association, West Texas Teachers association, West Texas Medical association, West Texas Lumbermen' association, and the AAA Farm Security Administration officers and the Texas A&M Extension Service agents of West Texas have all held annual and special meetings in Big Spring.

Hotel Greeters, West Texas Bankers association, the Permian Basin Firemen's association, district Music Clubs, and district Parent-Teachers association have all been guests of Big Spring. A meeting of the U. S. Highway 60 association has been conducted here.

County agents from 66 West Texas counties gathered in Big Spring in 1948 for their annual Tri-district meeting. Home demonstration agents from the same area met here in 1947. Regional meetings and Experiment Station Field Days have been held for a number of years.

The annual Boy Scout Jamboree for the Buffalo Trail council is held here each year.

Other groups who have held meetings in Big Spring are the American Legion (district and divisional), Rotary and Lions clubs, the Chamber of Commerce Managers Association of West Texas and the West Texas Bar association. The Business & Professional Women's clubs have held district gatherings here, and the West Texas Farm Bureau meeting has been entertained.

The Texas Harley-Davidson dealers convention met in Big Spring last September, while a West Texas Water meeting was conducted by the late Gov. Beauford Jester at the Municipal Auditorium in 1948.

A number of religious conventions and conferences for several denominations have also been held in Big Spring.

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For The Latest in Fall Styles Visit

Lee Hanson Men's Store

In The Douglass Hotel Building



DEVELOPED AS STATE PARK

City's Backdrop, Scenic Mountain, Matches Spring In Store Of Legend

Nature's grandstand, clothed in legend not unlike the spring site to its south, is Scenic Mountain. From the earliest days when no-medic Indians made their way to the watering hole, the mountain which forms a southwesterly backdrop for Big Spring has been a favorite lookout spot. Today it is a state park preserve.

From its picturesque drive which skirts the brow of the hill, a breathtaking panorama of the city and a score of miles of farms and ranch spreads may be observed. Sprinkled about its top are little known picnic units, an open air pavilion, concession house, latrines and caretaker's cottage.

There have been many stories about the mountain, the most colorful is the unsupported legend that a cavern is located beneath its crest. Buffalo hunters climbed to its summit; pioneers were fascinated by the view it afforded; and early day youngsters accounted it a favorite hiking place. Thousands of names have been carved in its limestone top.

The name Scenic is of comparative recent acceptance. For 40 years most people called it Big Spring Mountain, but its scenic view and the state park development changed that.

In 1924, then Gov. Pat M. Neff (who appears on the Centennial program this evening) instituted a plan of state parks. Big Spring men passed the buck by sending a committee to the City (women's) Federation to suggest that the women take \$1,000 out of its treasury and raise a like amount to purchase the mountain from W. P. Edwards. The women, who had a much greater reputation for raising money than the men, quickly gathered \$1,187 and raised their treasury for the remaining \$813.

The trade was made and the State accepted the tract as a park. Neff's park ideas got lip service from successors but no financial support. B. F. Robbins, chairman of the chamber of commerce civic committee, concluded in 1930 that whatever was done, Big Spring would have to do it. With permission granted by the state parks board, he launched an intensive program.

Men were tapped for one to three days work or the cash equivalent of \$3 per day. Substantial amounts of dynamite were donated. With a big celebration slated for July 3 that year, prisoners were drafted from jails. In a final stroke, all men with civic consciousness came

out with wood the last day, opened the road and erected the flag pole. Thereafter, Robbins' committee kept the road up for considerable time, doing patchwork to the road 116 days out of the year.

After the depression, CCC camps had come into being as a means of conditioning and employing young men. D. E. Colp, state park commissioner, passed favorably on an application for a project at Scenic Mountain state park. The city provided additional land. The company was organized July 23, 1934, and within the next year and a half, more than 200 enrollees worked on the job.

Mostly they worked with their hands and with the objective laid out by Thompson R. Richardson, representing the park service, retained the natural look. Improvements cost about \$25,000. (The camp expended \$23,000 for materials, tools, supplies; \$50,000 in salaries; \$30,000 for food, etc.) The pavilion, concession house, picnic units, latrines and caretaker's cottage were raised, all out of stone quarried on the site and cut with a cross-cut wood saw. Most monumental work, however, was the construction of a 3 1/2-mile drive, complete with stone culverts and a retaining wall on the pattern of a mortared masonry employed by the Romans.

A mile each of power, water and gas lines were installed. The 7,500-gallon water storage was neatly secreted upstairs in the concessions building. Approximately 1,000 trees were planted in the hollow to the south of the mountain, but practically all of them died. An amphitheatre was started on the south side but was later abandoned. Improvements to the drive at the north foot of the mountain were skipped as were asphaltic footpaths, a mile guard rail around the rock rim, and half of the picnic units planned originally. One of the final CCC projects was the native rock entrance on the Park road.

Three and a half years ago the drive around the foot of the mountain was opened, giving a route from U. S. 87 to U. S. 80. Meanwhile, the chamber of commerce had prevailed on the state highway to take over maintenance of the scenic drive, one of the most significant developments in the project's history.

Greatest crowd ever to gather

on the brow was during the war when thousands looked down on a target for bombing olympics. Scores of notables, movie stars,

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and other leading personalities have been entertained atop Scenic Mountain. Its 2,600-foot altitude, its breezes have continued to make it a favorite spot.



PICTURESQUE PAVILION—A favorite spot for outings is the pavilion, located at the point of the Scenic Mountain State park crest. It affords a fine view of the city, in center background, as well as a place for picnics and dances along with stimulating summer breezes. The pavilion and other native rock structures were constructed in 1934-35 by CCC enrollees. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

Softball At A Peak Here Back In The '30's

Softball experienced its greatest era here between the exit of the city's team from the old West Texas baseball league and the advent of a local team nine into the WT-NM league back in 1938.

City officials encouraged the game by locating a diamond in the municipal park early in the '30's. Donations were accepted from local business houses and individuals toward the purchase of lighting equipment.

The depression discouraged the purchase of expensive baseball equipment but softball gear was relatively cheap and many athletes thirsting for activity turned to it.

As many as 18 softball teams functioned here at one time. In 1935, a tournament was staged here and several teams from other localities competed.

Softball interest began to dwindle in '38 and had hit new depths by 1939 and '40, when pro baseball was at its height here.

It got a new foothold during the war, however, when several AAF teams were active and held on until 1947, when pro baseball again took over.

Last year, Foran-Big Spring fielded a team in the Texas Softball League and played several of its games in the city park here.

TEAMS TO STATE TOURNEY

1931-33 Were Big Basketball Years

Bring up the subject of basketball around Big Spring, and the talk usually drifts back to 1931 and 1933 before too many words have been spoken.

Those were glorious years for the cage fans who followed the athletic fortunes of Big Spring High school. Neither aggregation could get past the first round at the state interscholastic league tournament in Austin, but basketball was basketball in those days, and a trip to the state capital in March denoted a highly successful season.

There were always more basketball teams than football teams, and in the days before the interscholastic league divided its cage districts on a basis of scholastic enrollment, anything was likely to happen and usually did. Big City schools saw their quintets manhandled by yokels from the sticks who had no more than half a hundred classmates in their school.

Big Spring's first basketball team to make the junket to Austin developed in 1931. Bill Stevens, who was overseer for all athletics at the high school, coached basketball as well as football.

His starting quintet was composed of Tommy Hutto and David Hopper at forwards, Ted Phillips and Lloyd Forrester at guards and Elmer Pardue at center. For reserve strength he had such operatives as Beverly Rockhold, J. C. Morgan, Cy Reid, Bill Flowers and Dick Woods. The team manager was Squeaky Thompson.

That aggregation barged through a rugged schedule and then flattened Breckenridge in a bi-district series to win the trip to Austin. They went down, 31-25, in the first round of the state tournament at the hands of Yancey, a village in Medina county.

Two years later, however there was a new Big Spring team with a new coach back in Austin for another trial. They suffered a similar fate in the first round, bowing to Crowell, eventual state champion by a score of 38-33 in the first round. Cy Reid was still around to play first string center, and Jake Morgan was a first string forward, along with Freddie Townsend. The guards were Weldon Woods and Leo (Buckel) Hare while Vondell Woods was the No. 1 reserve.

George Brown was the 1933 coach, and the Steers advanced to the state meet by decisioning Breckenridge again in the bi-district play off.

Play at that time was in the school's first gymnasium which was situated over the High school cafeteria. The structure was erected in 1929, but was condemned when the gym floor caved in less than a decade after it was constructed.

The present modern gymnasium was erected in 1938 and 1939 with the assistance of Federal funds. Big Spring's basketball fortunes have experienced an up swing since World War II. Under the tutelage of John Malaise, the Steers were serious contenders for

the District 3-AA crown in 1947-48-49. Such performers as Eddie Houser, Hoss Rankin, Delmar Turner, Jackie Burton, B. B. Lees, Harold Berry, Ike Robb and others of the same caliber are now making their marks in the college ranks.

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Relax amid our fine atmosphere... enjoying the soft music... relishing every bite of our fine foods... steaks, chicken and Mexican plates. Dine here often. It's the perfect spot for atmosphere and fine foods that your Centennial guests will prefer.

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1949

Smooth Dancing •

Park Inn

Claude and Max Southworth, Owners
AT THE GATEWAY TO CITY PARK

IT TOOK A LOT OF MOVES

Permanent Baseball Park Has Finally Been Achieved Here

The local professional baseball team, which seemingly used to move every time the rent came due, now plays its home games in a permanent park belonging to the Big Spring school.

Steer park, as it is known, is a \$35,000 project located on State street north of the high school football stadium. Financed by donations by local business houses and individuals, the park was recently cleared of all outstanding debt. It is the gift of citizens to the Big Spring Independent School district, and is its only revenue bearing property.

Built to last, Steer park is experiencing a better fate than its predecessors.

One of the first ball parks in West Texas was built at West Third and Jack (now Lancaster



DANDY IN ITS DAY—There was no finer hotel in West Texas when the Cole Hotel was erected in 1908 by W. R. Cole. He had seen the handwriting on the wall with coming of the automobile and disposed of his wagon yard. Buying stone from the old courthouse, he erected the two story hostelry which served admirably until destroyed by fire in 1926, leaving the city without appreciable hotel facilities at the inception of a boom. J. C. Douglass, Sr., then its owner, rebuilt under his own name.

Moss Creek Is Only Nearby Fishing Spot

Fishing in the Big Spring area is practically all confined to the city's Moss lake.

Several thousand sportsmen go after the crappie, bream, bass, and catfish varieties found in the Howard county water each year. More than 7,050 fishing permits were issued by the city during the fiscal year ending March 31.

Boating is also confined to Moss lake as far as the local sport is

concerned. Several Big Springers keep boats at the lake while others maintain water craft at home, ferrying them to the lake for fishing or boating.

Big Spring's Powell lake is not open to the public. No public roads lead to the lake, consequently few persons go there for sporting purposes.

More fish are caught, however, in their new haven—scores of earthen tanks constructed within the past 15 years. There are possibly 200 of these in the county. Fully half of them are stocked. Many have several acre feet of water and provide ideal fish production on a limited basis. Ranchers use them primarily for stock water purposes, although they fish frequently and permit others to make recreational use of them.

Country Club Has Operated Since 1927

The Big Spring Country club, which annually stages one of the biggest tournaments of its kind in West Texas, has decorated the Big Spring scene since 1927, when it was organized by sports minded individuals here.

The original layout boasted 18 sand greens, which remained in use until 1941 when the members underwrote the expense of changing to grass. The course was cut to nine holes at that time, because of water allowances.

For a brief stage during World War II, the club reverted to sand because of an acute water shortage.

In years past, John Northington and Vol Latson, among others, served as club manager but Bill Worley, hired in the early '30's, was the club's first pro.

Shirley Robbins, the present professional and manager, was employed by the club in 1937 and served until 1941, when his service was interrupted by the war. He was away from his post four years. Jimmy Gamewell functioned as the pro shortly after Robbins' departure but the club was without a pro most of the war years.

Robbins returned to his duties in 1945. Since that time, the course and club has experienced its greatest growth. Only recently, additions to the clubhouse costing \$45,000 were completed.

KID PASTIMES CHANGE LITTLE

Minor sports have changed little over the years in Big Spring. Still the favorite of youngsters—in season—are marbles, tops and kite flying. Rules of marbles have changed considerably and youths no longer hoard treasures of agate laws. Their fathers soaked these prize spheres in Mama's lard bucket to take out the "moons."

Top spinning still involves plugging. Today's expert makes out on a ready-made string instead of feeling disgraced without a blue hamcord. Kites are store-bought, too. A generation ago they were made out of newspaper and thin sticks or cane slivers. Popularity is great enough to give power companies a nervous rigor during spring.

Shinney, root-hog, Kelly's brick yards are little heard of although some batting tin cans persists. Newer games include touch football, basketball, volleyball, flying model planes, riding bicycles and the new fad, motor scooters.

Moving Onward . . . Ever Progressive

1849

1949



Looking To Greater Achievements In The New Century . . .

Yes, we are proud of our part in the Big Spring Story . . . and well know that greater achievements in the "New" Century are ahead for Big Spring.

Let's make this Centennial Year the biggest celebration ever to hit West Texas . . . paying tribute to the Pioneers who founded this city.

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Big Spring

Centennial

A Decade Of Development

With Progressive Big Spring



1939 Highway Package Store 1949



ORIGINAL GIRL CAGERS—First girl's basketball team to represent Big Spring high school is shown above. Some of the parents stretched a point to permit their daughters wear the daring black satin blouses and skirts with gold trim and high collars with ties. The team played a number of games and won most of them. Most of the members since married and some are now deceased. Back row, left to right, they are: Ollie Coffee (Mrs. O. W. Fannin, Fort Worth), Effie Powell, Ernest Vaughn, assistant coach; Clyde E. Thomas Sr., principal and coach; Reba Coffee, who married the coach; Jeannette (Nettie) Thomas (Mrs. G. L. Jones, Marble Falls) sister of the coach. Center row, Annie Doyle, Tommie Hatch (Mrs. Harold Robb), Bernice Barton, Edith McKay, Edith Ingham, Marnie Cooks. Front row, Ray Doyle, Willie Howell and Sally Towler (Mrs. Leslie Thomas).

THREE ERAS OF PLAY

Baseball Teams Of '41 And '49 Tops

The professional teams of 1941 and 1949 must rank with the greatest baseball aggregations ever to represent Big Spring. In 1941, the veteran Jodie Tate collected an aggregation that swept to first place in WT-NM league standings and to the finals in the Shaughnessy playoff only to lose in seven games to an inspired Clovis contingent. The playoffs for the '41 must have seemed a sort of anti-climax for the club, for no one was able to beat them during the regular season. Tate had such operatives as Willard Ramsdell, who spent the past season with Hollywood; Stubby Greer, Hank Portress, Art Schilling, Pete Zmitrovich, Al Zigel-

man, Larry Drake, Charles Wheel and Buck Schultz on his roster that season. The 1949 club, like the 1947 and '48 Big Spring team, marched to the Longhorn league regular season title, only with greater ease. The Broncs of the past season sewed up the pennant 17 days before the end of the campaign. They never experienced a losing streak of longer than four games and succeeded in establishing a new league record for victories. Composed almost exclusively of Cuban boys, the team was managed by Pat Stasey, who was also at the helm of the 1947 and '48 aggregations. Such athletes as Carlos Pascual

Julio Ramos, Bert Garcia, Al Valdes, Felix Gomez and Ace Mendez, made it a scrappy, alert, speedy aggregation. Big Spring has been represented in professional baseball in three different eras, the first time from 1926 through '27, the second time from 1938 through part of '42. The game was resumed here in '41 and has experienced its greatest success since that time. Among those active with the 1927 team here were Grover Seitz, Sammy Sain, Gus Leedy and Neal Rabe. Rabe later returned to lead the ill-fated 1942 team, which failed to finish the season because of the national emergency. Big Spring has also had some very potent sandlot mixes, among them the Couden Oilers of the mid and late '30's. Managed by the irrepressible Spike Henninger, the team as the scourge of West Texas for a while. Among athletes who wore Couden spangles in that era were Dutch Mosley, Logan (Mileaway) Baker, Miller Harris, Lefty Potter, Jake Morgan, Sheet West and Floyd (Big Pept) Martin, Sr.

1849

= For the important historical year when Capt. R. B. Marcy encountered "The Spring"—to set this area off on its march of progress.

Three Great Numbers

For today—when Big Spring and its territory stand at the threshold of even greater growth and development. =

1949

And

1490

The Mark On Your Dial Where You Get Tops In Radio Programs--from

KBST

Big Spring's FIRST Station — Serving the Community Since 1936

And dedicated, throughout these 13 years, to functioning FIRST for the people of this area. Sports, entertainment, information, comedy, music—you get all these plus public service programs. KBST, on this Centennial anniversary, pledges anew all its resources and facilities to continue its best service.

AFFILIATE OF AMERICAN BROADCASTING CO.

"Listen To ABC" Over

KBST

1849

We salute Big Spring on its Centennial Celebration. We are proud of the part that we have played in the "Big Spring Story."

The
BIG SPRING STORY

For the best in roofing, whether on a 4 room house or a large plant, call us. Free estimates given.

Shive & Coffman Roofing

1949

REAL RECREATION BEING FOUND MORE THAN EVER IN THE HOME

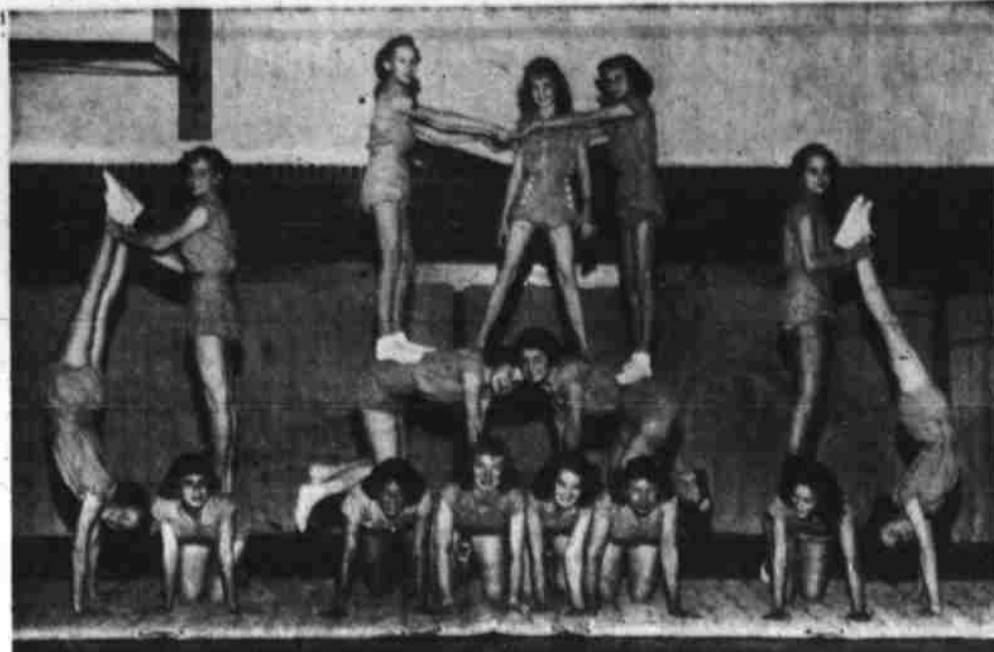
Home still holds an important place in the recreational life of Big Springers. There may be more exciting things to do than to spend an evening at some popping corn, but it's still being done. But that doesn't mean that the home has not improved its recreational facilities. In its own way, the home has kept pace with the commercial world.

To most people home is a nice place to go, if it is only to sit in the favorite easy chair and read the evening paper or a good book. Perhaps this is the reason that so many modern houses include dens and libraries. They offer such an inviting atmosphere for home work reading or sewing.

Children are receiving a good deal of home attention in the recreation field, too. Playground equipment is no longer sold only to schools or youth centers, but for use in miniature home playgrounds as well. There are small slides, swings, sand boxes and many other types of equipment available.

Play rooms are another modern day feature. Basements and second floors are often decorated and arranged to provide such activities as ping pong, handcraft and table games of various sorts.

Always a popular item in the warmer months is a well-known and attractive backyard with plenty of lawn chairs and barbecue or picnic units.



GIRL'S PE GROUP—In contrast to two score years ago when basketball was first played by girls on a team basis here, today's physical education students are trimly and comfortably clad. Activities are varied, too, ranging from tumbling gym acrobatics, shown above. They also play basketball and volleyball, do folk dance and other drills. Once a year they put on a demonstration, using 200 to 300 students and filling the gymnasium to capacity. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

MOTORCYCLE RACING PROGRAMS HAVE ATTRACTED LARGE CROWDS

Few, if any, sports have brought visitors to Big Spring from greater distances than one type of event that has made its appearance here since the end of World War II.

That would be motorcycle racing, a sport that appears to be growing rapidly throughout the country, especially in the amateur ranks.

Formal motorcycle racing first came to Big Spring in 1947 when the Big Spring motorcycle club cleared a track southwest of the city on the old San Angelo highway. At first the track was merely a cleared circular strip that permitted the earth to show among the underbrush.

Experienced observers were quick to realize, however, that the terrain at the local track was excellent for a grade A racing course and they wasted no time in improving the circuit.

Two big races were held in

1947, including a 4-star Tourist Trophy event in August which drew entries from throughout the Southwest.

Races have followed with regularity since that first year, and events here always attract the interest of riders and fans over a wide area.

The largest motorcycle race ever held here was staged on Sept. 4, 1949 when the Southwestern and Rocky Mountain championship events were reeled off on the local track.

The Big Spring track now is known and recognized as one of the best in the United States by motorcycle riders and officials. The circuit here has been praised highly by officials of the American Motorcycle Association.

A sizable following of local fans developed after the motorcycle club here opened its track, and crowds of 2,000 persons are not uncommon when racing events are staged here.

School Puts Due Emphasis On Physical Ed

Persons who keep tab on such things long ago decided that facilities for educating youngsters should embrace much more than books and classrooms.

They became alerted to the fact that a child should be trained physically as well as mentally, and then proceeded to develop well-rounded physical education programs for public schools.

These are games, recreation and physical fitness courses for all who desire them, and first-class school programs require certain amounts of physical education for all pupils.

Big Spring high school's physical education program represents one of the major factors in a balanced curriculum. Greatest participation, outside of major athletic teams, is the program for girls. Pupils participate and receive instruction in such activities as folk dances, tumbling, acrobatics, etc.

UNDER STATE RULES

League Governs School Athletics

Big Spring high school takes an active part in the University Interscholastic League program. Students have an opportunity to take part in a number of activities sponsored by the league, including those in the literary and athletic fields.

League-sponsored athletics are football, basketball, baseball, track and field events, tennis, golf, and girls' volleyball. Literary activities are debate, declamation, extemporaneous speech, essay or ready writers, one-act plays, typing, shorthand, spelling and journalism. League-sponsored music includes band, instrumental groups and choral groups.

The Big Spring high school adheres strictly to the eligibility of the Texas Interscholastic League. The Board of School trustees makes an appropriation annually to finance the expenses of traveling in connection with these activities. Contests of all kinds are encouraged and fostered by the high school because of the training value they have for good citizenship in school and after school years as well as for permanent physical and mental development they afford.

The Big Spring High school football team, the Steers, belong to the Texas University Interscholastic League and plays under the rules and regulations of that body. Big Spring is a member of District 5AA along with Abilene, Brownwood, San Angelo and Sweetwater. Any high school boy passing in three subjects the preceding semester and otherwise conforming to the League Eligibility Rules may participate in football. A round-robin schedule (leading to District championships) is played each year. The team plays practice games with other Class AA teams to round out a schedule of ten games per season. The school also sponsors team and the junior high school boys. District 5AA sets the game prices.

The basketball conference is the same as that for football and a district champion is determined. Eligibility rules in basketball are the same as in football. The team

plays a double round-robin schedule with other practice games scheduled and usually enters three tournaments during the season. There is also a regular schedule for the "B", "C", and junior high teams.

The conference 5AA baseball district coincides with the football and basketball district.

Tennis is also played under the Interscholastic League and the local

school plays in District 4AA. Both boys and girls participate in tennis.

The Interscholastic League rules govern eligibility in track and field as in other athletic events. Local students enter several invitational track meets each year and sponsor and participate in the Big Spring Relays, and enter the District and State meets.

The girls' volleyball team plays several practice games and enters two or three tournaments prior to the District 4AA Volleyball tournament which determines the District championship. There are regular schedules for the varsity, "B," and junior high teams.

Local try outs and practice contests are sponsored for the literary contestants. The first conference meet is the district 4AA Interscholastic league meet. Contestants continue as far as possible toward the Regional and State meets.



Since 1933 We Have Been Keeping Up With The Progress Of Big Spring.

This Is Centennial Week! Don't Bother To Cook—Eat With Us.

MILLER'S PIG STAND

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1849

1949



Welcome Centennial Visitors

We Are Proud Of Our Part In The Big Spring Story 1946 to 1949

J&H Drugs

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BIG SPRING

West Texas' Fastest Growing City



BIG SPRING has grown in leaps and bounds since 1849 until it is fast becoming one of the leading progressive cities of the state, rightfully called the "Main Spring of West Texas." A well planned network of highways, a railway system and a fine airport have made it an ideal location for the distribution of oil field equipment, groceries and other merchandise. It is geographically located to serve a large area, and is rapidly growing into one of the outstanding cities of West Texas.



Big Spring
The Medical Center of West Texas

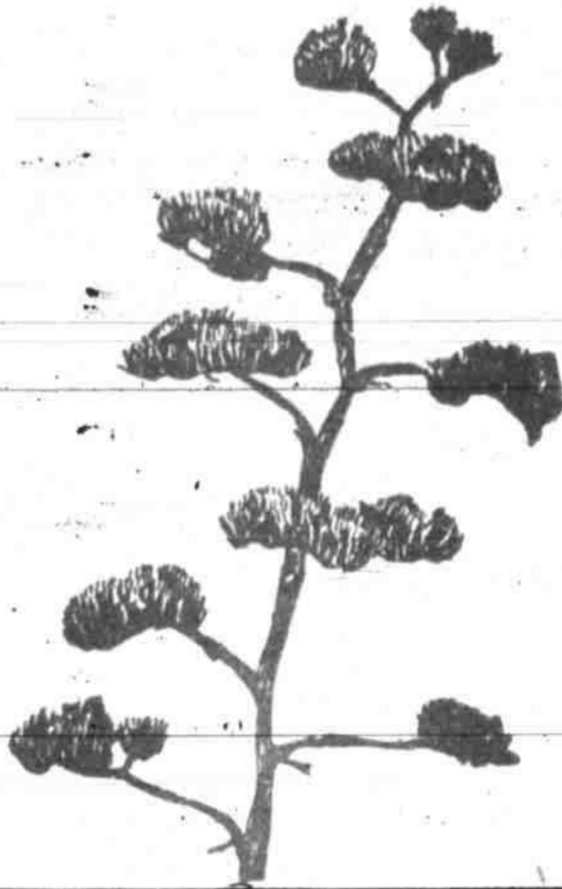
- Oil
- Cattle
- Agriculture

Handy Liquor Stores

No. 1—East U. S. Highway 80
Phone 292

Harold Letcher

No. 2—1107 Lamesa Highway
Phone 2119



PINKIE'S

Serving West Texas

1849

1949

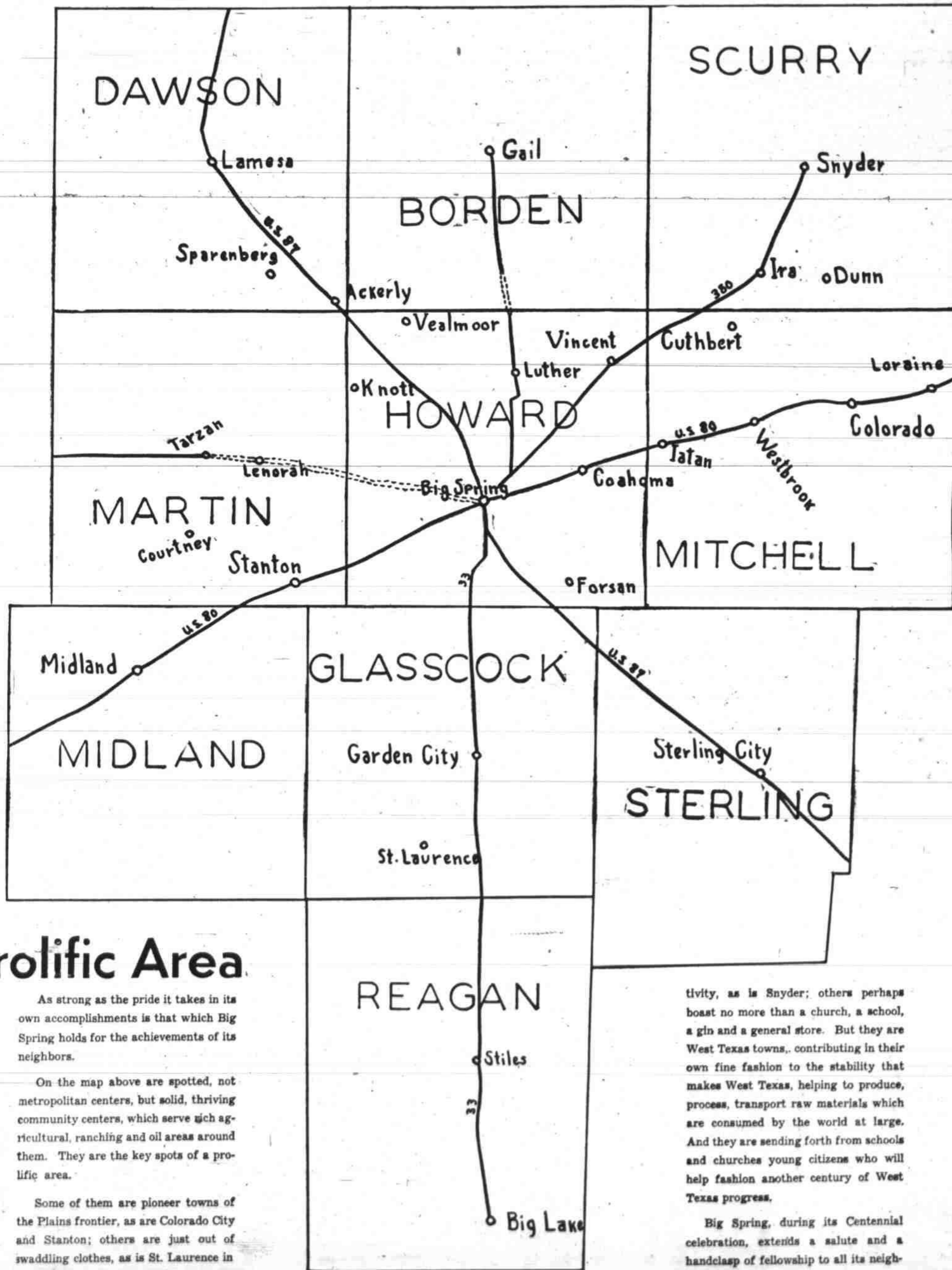




COAHOMA



ACKERLY



STANTON



GARDEN CITY



FORSAN



BIG LAKE

Prolific Area

As strong as the pride it takes in its own accomplishments is that which Big Spring holds for the achievements of its neighbors.

On the map above are spotted, not metropolitan centers, but solid, thriving community centers, which serve such agricultural, ranching and oil areas around them. They are the key spots of a prolific area.

Some of them are pioneer towns of the Plains frontier, as are Colorado City and Stanton; others are just out of swaddling clothes, as is St. Laurence in Glasscock county. Some of them count their population well into twenty thousands, as does Midland; others are bursting at the seams with new oil ac-

tivity, as is Snyder; others perhaps boast no more than a church, a school, a gin and a general store. But they are West Texas towns, contributing in their own fine fashion to the stability that makes West Texas, helping to produce, process, transport raw materials which are consumed by the world at large. And they are sending forth from schools and churches young citizens who will help fashion another century of West Texas progress.

Big Spring, during its Centennial celebration, extends a salute and a handclasp of fellowship to all its neighbor towns.

(Map by Sue Haynes)
(Photos by Jack M. Haynes)

Area
 1849 The
 BIG SPRING
 STORY 1949
 Chapters In
 SECTION XV
Big Spring Herald

Sunday, October 2, 1949

HOWARD CO. COMMUNITIES

Some Rural Settlements Are Flourishing, Others Dwindle

Howard county has had its share of communities which have died, settlements like Biscoe and Soash which now live only in man's memory, but most of its hamlets and towns have flourished along with the remainder of the county.

Soash, which boasted around 200 people at one time, was located approximately 22 miles north and slightly west of Big Spring. Named after W. P. Soash, a developer in that area, the town had great promise of being of the great cities of this area.

Now all that is left of the community are the remains of a bank building, concrete steps and a few upright boards.

Biscoe, which was situated between Fairview and Vealmoor, also boasted several buildings at one time. Now, there is nothing that would remind one there was a settlement there at one time. It was named for a farmer who donated that land for its existence.

A community with more of a future than a past is Sand Springs, on Highway 80 about six miles east of Big Spring. Sand Springs is scattered along the highway for almost a mile. People have moved in steadily since the community was born in 1936 until now it has about 300 to 400 people. It was founded by John Merrick.

R-Bar, a place named after a famous ranch of the area, no longer exists. It was situated east of Center Point, a community northeast of Big Spring which has a school. Salem is a little known community lying approximately two miles north of Sand Springs that has nothing but a church and cemetery.

Green Valley, which sets south of Vincent, has a school in operation until last year but its students now go to Coahoma.

Another school that closed last summer was at Morgan, east of Luther and named for Morgan Creek. There also was a school in operation at one time at Morris, near the Howard-Dawson line west of Vincent but it was closed and the pupils sent elsewhere.

Another name that outlived its community was Hiway, situated north of town. When the highway route to Lamesa was changed, the community passed into history.

Schools are still in operation at such places as Gay Hill, Center Point, Midway, Elbow, Cauble, Lomax and Vealmoor. Luther's students go to Gay Hill school but the community of Luther, named for Luther Lawrence, still exists.

Among other things, the hamlet, located in the extreme northeast portion of the county, has a post office, two combination stores and filling station, a gin and a church.

Midway boasts a school as well as two teacherages. The school, incidentally, is now situated in a former gymnasium. The former school was struck by an airplane and burned last winter. So named because it was half way between Big Spring and Coahoma, Midway was once on Highway 80. It was called Sandy Hollow at one time.

Vealmoor, now near oil play in the northern sector of the county, was named for the Veal ranch located in that area. It has two

churches, a welding shop and three grocery stores.

Cauble, in the southwestern section of the county, was named by I. E. Cauble, a pioneer rancher. Elbow, only a few miles southwest of Big Spring, was named after Elbow creek, which takes the shape of a human elbow. There is situated a store, several residences and a school.

Lomax, named for the late L. E. Lomax, who died nine years ago, is some 15 miles west and south of Big Spring. It has a school, two teacherages, a gymnasium, gin and store.

Ross City, which nestles in the southeastern portion of the county, boasted several stores and residences but its students go to the Forsan school. It was named after a ranch family in that area.

Moore, in the north central portion of the county, has a school which burned several years ago. Fairview, so named because the city could be seen from that point, has a cotton gin, several stores and a school that has long since been closed. It is approximately ten miles north of Big Spring.

Glitchalk, southeast of town, was originally named Chalk but underwent a change in name when it was discovered there was another post office by that name in Texas. It was named after a pioneer rancher in that area.

Morita, about ten miles west of town, is a water stop for the railroad. Families of several sections hands live in company residences there. Lots were surveyed and sold there at one time in the belief it would grow.

A brilliant future was once predicted for New Drumright, located just across the county line south in Glasscock county. Near oil play, its lots were laid out and plans were laid for construction of a 24-room hotel there. However, it never blossomed.



HEADQUARTERS CENTER—Midland, once a placid cattle town which was satisfied with claiming more millionaires per population than any municipality in Texas, today is a city of skyscrapers. Holders of wealth have invested heavily in providing office buildings which have made Midland the headquarters city for a host of oil companies doing business in the area. Midland could still lay solid claim to its millionaire-population boast. Its population today is in excess of 26,000.

Midland, Oil Capital, Had Its Start In Lowly Boxcar

MIDLAND, Oct. 1.—Lum Medlin lived here first. Nobody seems to know much about Lum. He was an old man back in '82. Old and alone with a peculiar occupation. Lum killed antelope, dried the meat, took it to the nearest railroad and shipped it to Chicago. Then came back out here to begin all over again.

H. N. Garrett ran across Lum when he came out here in '82 looking for cheap grazing land for his cattle. Garrett neglected to leave much information about Lum Medlin, except that he was an old man.

Lum would be astounded if he could see his old antelope hunting ground now. Lum would find his hunting grounds shot with highways, fences, railroads, plowed ground, tank farms, cotton gins, airports, hotels and office buildings that seem to be starting a feud with the stars.

Maybe Lum stayed around during 1883 and '84 to get acquainted with a few hardy souls who staked but claims on the rich prairie lands of what was later to become Midland county. He probably saw railroad crews in their struggle to push the Texas and Pacific railroad to El Paso ahead of the Southern Pacific. But Lum Medlin was an old man who apparently enjoyed the loneliness of the prairies.

The folks who operate the new railroad decided to set a box car off here to use for a shipping station for wool. Seems a little odd, but it is true that this country shipped wool by rail before it did cattle. That was temporary because soon thereafter Midland became a cattle country and still is.

Sometime during the early eighties somebody dug a well near the box car and the city of Midland had its beginning. A box car that was used for a shipping station and post office; a water well and perhaps a store, surrounded by the Staked Plains of Texas. Prior to the digging of that first well the early settlers had hauled their water in barrels from Monahans.

In 1885 Midlanders carved themselves a niche out of Tom Green county and went into the county business on their own. The city of

Midland became the county seat, and she took her name from the location of the box car the railroad folks had left here. That box car was exactly half way between Fort Worth and El Paso, hence the name "Mid-Land" that eventually became Midland.

The new county had all the offices that an orthodox county had at that time and soon thereafter she erected her first court house that was plenty nice at the time. Nothing left for the neophyte to do then but grow... and grow she did... and still does.

In 1907 the miracles of science entered the scene and the oil lamps and candles that had served Lum and his friends so well were replaced with an electric light plant. Soon thereafter a four wheeled, two cylinder vehicle called "automobile" made its appearance to the consternation of dogs and horses; and Lum and his antelope moved farther west.

It was only natural that the transcontinental highway should follow the path of the transcontinental railroad, so Midland was located on the famous Highway 80,

AIR TRAVEL AT ITS FINEST...

on the completely modern up-to-the-minute FLAGSHIP FLEET



THE DC-6 FLAGSHIP
First really new post-war transport, offers a new concept of passenger luxury on long distance travel.

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Provides on short trips the kind of speed and comfort hitherto restricted to distant travel.

The answer to today's demands for bigger, better and more air transportation

• These two great aircraft form a five-mile-a-minute Flagship Fleet that is unrivalled in safety, comfort and luxury. Wherever you go... however long or short your journey may be... when you fly the route of the Flagships you are experiencing air travel at its finest.

AMERICAN AIRLINES INC.

Progress

51 YEARS OF FOOD SERVICE to the Retail Grocers And Institutions Of West Texas

Fifty-one years ago we cast our lot with West Texas grocers. During this period we have helped to build the city of Big Spring and her trade territory from a camp town to a thriving city. Our Big Spring branch was established in 1907. We have enjoyed our small part in the progress of this territory. We are deeply indebted to our many friends and customers for our success.

As we celebrate our fifty-one years of service, we pledge our resources to the future of this community. May we all work together for a greater future for Big Spring and West Texas.



H. O. Wooten Grocer Co.

100 Gregg St.

Congratulations

To The City Of

Big Spring

ON ITS

100th Anniversary

We Are Proud To Have Had A Part In The Building Of
Big Spring and West Texas

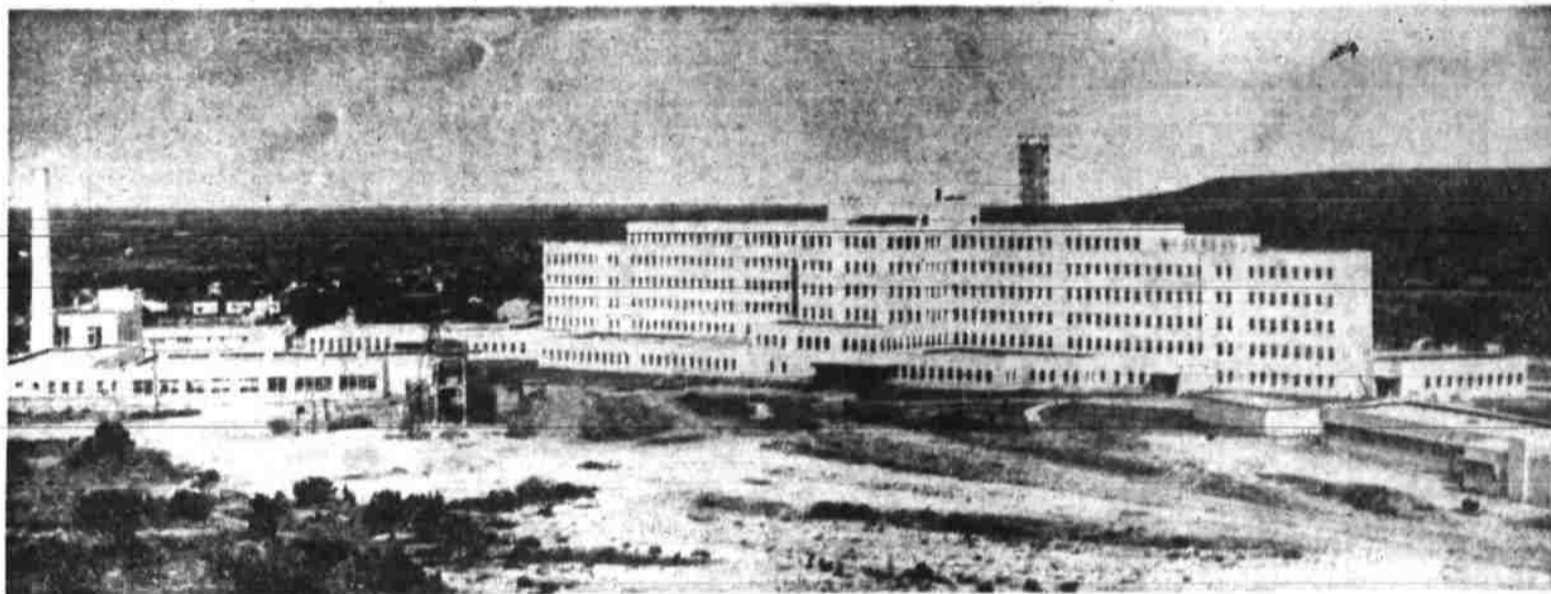
These buildings are typical of the work which has been done, or is being done by members of our union.



MIDLAND TOWER BUILDING

Serving Counties Of

Howard, Mitchell, Scurry, Borden, Martin, Glasscock, Ector, Midland, Ward, Winkler, Loving, Crane, Dawson, Gaines and Andrews.

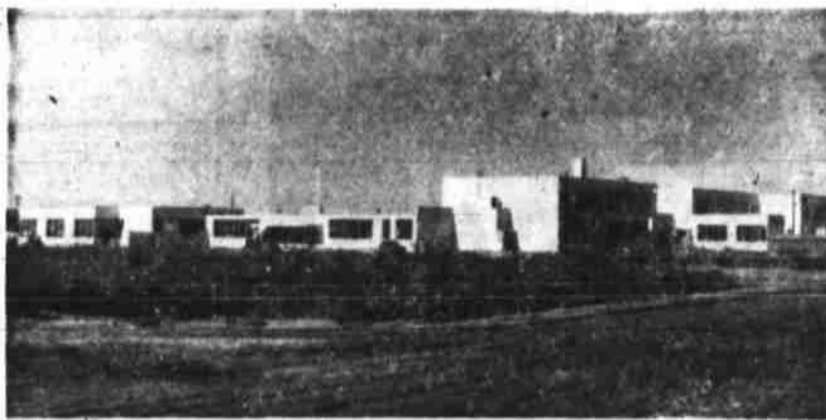


VETERANS HOSPITAL — BIG SPRING

Crafts Belonging To This UNION

Bricklayers, Plasterers, Cement Finishers, Stonemasons, Marble Masons, Tile-Setters, Terrazzo Workers, Cement Blocklayers and Caulkers.

HISTORY



LAMESA HIGH SCHOOL

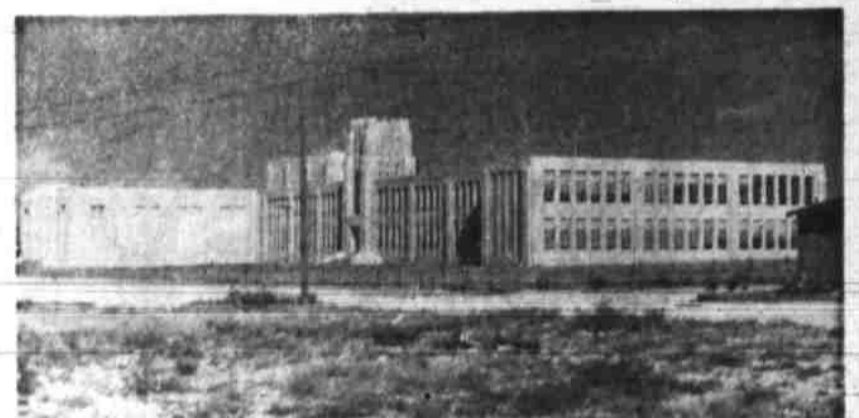
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America was organized on October 17, 1865. Its jurisdiction covers the United States and Canada with headquarters in Washington, D. C. The union's president is a Texan, Mr. Harry C. Bates, of Dallas, Texas, who has been president of this great organization for more than 20 years. Mr. Bates is one of the most highly respected and influential men of the labor movement in the Capital City. His advice and counsel is continually sought by men in high government offices. Proof of his great leadership is in the fact that strikes and work stoppages are an almost unheard of event by members of this organization.

On October 18, 1906, a chapter was established in Big Spring, Texas, for the bricklayer's union. Mr. Ben Miller was elected president and served in that capacity until January 3, 1948, when he retired. His term as president extended over a period of nearly 42 years. In appreciation of those many years of service, Mr. Miller was elected President Emeritus of this organization.

Since the war the demand for our craftsmen has been so great that we are training apprentices at the maximum capacity of which we are able to train them to be first class mechanics.

The bricklayer is a typical, ambitious American. He wants to go places. There can be no holding him back. There is no fixed number of bricks he may lay in a day — but those who use UNION bricklayers may be assured of one thing: The craftsmen will lay all the bricks possible under the various conditions of design, weather, supervision, openings, and all other factors bearing upon work. There are not, nor have there ever been, any union restrictions on output.

Labor, especially brickwork, has been blamed for the high cost of construction, yet in a survey conducted by one of the leading architects, engineering and contracting firms in the state of New York, it was found that on a ten million dollar project, the brickwork cost was less than one per cent of the entire cost of the building, and that ALL on the site labor, from first shovel of dirt to the last bit of paint was less than 16 per cent of the total cost of the building.



CRANE HIGH SCHOOL



ODESSA HIGH SCHOOL



ROY REEDER HOME — BIG SPRING

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union Of America

Post Office Box 245

Local Union No. 35
Of Big Spring, Texas

Phone 1623

TOWN COMES OF AGE

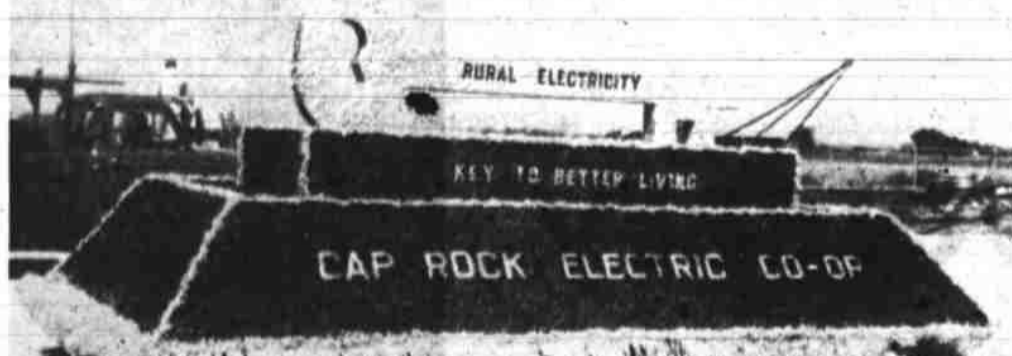
Forsan Has Vigor Of A 21-Year-Old

FORSAN, Oct. 1. — This southern Howard county town became of age this year. It was on May 25, 1928 that an announcement was made that the Forsan townsite was being placed on the market. S. F. Ballentine and others were listed as developers and organized a corporation with 15,000 shares. Water, gas and electricity were pledged as the lots, carved out of 160 acres straddling sections 129 and 130, block 29, W&NW. Forsan obtained its name from the presence of four producing oil sands in the area at approximately 1,200, 1,900, 2,300 and 2,900 feet. Other communities were budding in the area and New Drumright, "three blocks east of the Big Spring-San Angelo highway 16 miles south of Big Spring" was billed as most ardent rival just over in Glasscock county. But Forsan was destined to be the focal point of the Howard-Glasscock oil field area. Gradually others declined. The going was not always easy for Forsan, but it inched forward through the hard years. Today it has regained its old-time vigor. It has a variety of good business houses, several residences, a modern school plant costing \$175,000 and a new gymnasium just now being completed valued at \$80,000.

Forsan citizens have banded together to provide a lighted, sodded football playing field for its high school team. In addition, it has an illuminated softball diamond. Sports-minded, the community has one of the better amateur base ball clubs in West Texas. Mea of the community have banded together as the Forsan Service club, meeting semi-monthly to plan and execute programs of community development. Women in the area have their clubs, too. There are several active social organizations. Forsan is a community of good churches, some of them dating back to the opening of the townsite. Located in the heart of the area's major oil field, Forsan is connected by paved road with U. S. 87. It has communication also with other points by means of dial telephone.

Cotton, Sorghums Are 'Best' Crops

Cotton and sorghums, both forage and grain, are the best crops for this area, on the basis of 33 years careful checking. Sargo far outranks all forage crops.



FERTILE AREA—Proof that Martin county is a fertile and productive area is shown in the view of the prize winning booth of the 1949 Martin County Fair (above). Fruit, feed, grain, cotton, vegetables, melons, pumpkins and other items abounded in this and other displays. This foretold an all-time record harvest coming up for Martin county this year. Below is the prize-winning float in the parade. Pictures were taken by Lowell Hamilton, a Stanton native, associated with Jack M. Haynes.

Stanton Weathers Hardships To Become Stable Community

STANTON, Oct. 1. — The story of Stanton, a progressive community of something over 2,500 population, typifies the come-back ability of West Texas pioneers. The present thriving county seat town of Martin county was "stunted" in its infancy by the "great drought of '36" but its early-day settlers refused to recognize defeat and went on to lay the foundation for the modern community that is Stanton today. Like many other cities and towns in the Southwest, Stanton has experienced some rapid development since the end of World War II. For example the town has witnessed construction projects during the past year or so totaling well over half a million dollars. Some of the major construction projects already completed include a new Baptist Church building, erected at a cost of approximately \$40,000; a new theatre building,

\$30,000; a new office building for the Cap Rock REA, \$75,000; and a new paving project involving some 15 blocks. Work is now underway on the Martin County Memorial hospital, a county-wide project that is expected to bring modern medical facilities to the town for the first time. The total investment in the hospital project will approximate a quarter of a million dollars. Martin county was just two years old when the drought struck in 1896. A few "colonists" weathered the hardships. However, their community was rebuilt and ready for more permanent development before the turn of the century. The first settlers came in August, 1891, upon advice of Jacob Koonz, a German immigrant who came down on an inspection tour from Kansas. At that time Stanton consisted of a T&P section house, and the railroad had named the spot Gration. The new settlers succeeded in changing the name to Mariensfeld on Sept. 15, 1893. Other settlers were arriving from the mid-west, and 30 families came over from Germany. Among the first group to arrive was the Rev. R. A. Peters, a Cath-

olic priest, who established a church for the German Catholic community. Martin county was organized in 1894 and the citizens immediately built a courthouse. The county was named for Wylie Martin, a hero in the Texas revolution. First county officials included Frank Lester, county judge; A. D. Garland, sheriff; John T. Koonz, assessor; Robert Tucker, surveyor; Louis Werlen, justice of the peace, and Ferdinand Hayes, Frederick Summers, J. R. Warren and Jess S. Harris, county commissioners. After the drought, the Rev. Peters continued church activities, finally establishing a monastery for training young boys for the priesthood. The property was subsequently turned over to the Rev. Simon Weeg, the Rev. Albert Wagner and Mother M. Berkman, who established a convent that continued until about 10 years ago. By 1890, more new settlers had arrived, and the name was changed to Stanton. Today Stanton is surrounded by rich farm and ranch lands that are attaining production the founders saw in their dreams.

Sterling Co. In Center Of Wool Country

One of the nation's most widely known wool production centers has developed in the rolling West Texas prairies embraced by boundaries of Sterling county. This county, which is called home by some of the most progressive sheep raisers in the world, lays no claim to distinction due to population (over half of its inhabitants live in Sterling City, the county seat), but its ranching and wool industries have long been regarded as significant. Sterling county was created in 1891 and was organized the same year. Prior to that, it was a part of Tom Green county. The county was named for Capt. Sterling, renowned Indian fighter and buffalo hunter who frequently camped in that territory on the North Concho river. Large wool warehouses are maintained as a chief industry in Sterling City. The county seat town which has a population of something over 600 is the main trading center for the area. It has a modern courthouse, progressive churches and an excellent public school system.

Nitrogen Loss In Soil Is Heavy

Although it has not yet materially reduced yields, tests show that nitrogen loss during 33 years amounted from one-third to one-half the original content.

THE TOWN IS BOOMING

Once A Cattle Range, Lamesa Area Now Fertile Farm Land

LAMESA, Oct. 1—Long a favorite range of cattle barons, Dawson county and its nerve-center, Lamesa, are striding in seven-league boots today. It's only natural, Dawson county, on the record, is one of the most fertile in Texas. Moreover, it is becoming more significant as an oil producing area. It has some modest mining operations, and Lamesa has been stepping out and attracting industry. Seventy years ago with passing of the buffalo, Dawson county was one sprawling range, unspoiled by fences and land abuses. It continued in this pattern for three decades. Although the county had been carved out of the Bexar territory in 1876, Dawson countians were content until 1904 with judicial attachments to Howard county. In that

year Lamesa and Chicago locked horns in a life and death struggle for the county seat—and Lamesa won by five votes. The name Lamesa is picturesque and descriptive. It is from the Spanish, "la mesa", the table or table land. Most of Dawson county's rich chocolate sandy loams fit into this category. They are productive in the extreme. The county has a 10-year record of 47,560 bales of cotton per year. It consistently has been among the highest 15 cotton producers of the state and on occasion has been right at the top. Cotton is not the entire agricultural story. Dawson's 344,000 acres of cropland normally supplies tremendous quantities of grains. One of the largest grain sorghum elevators in the state is located in Lamesa. A major cotton mill operation is another industry based directly on resources. So is an egg dehydration plant, with facilities for seven egg products and poultry processing, and more recently a sizeable garment factory. More than half the county is still devoted to ranching, and better-bred animals supply a thriving livestock market in Lamesa. The "brakes" country to the east still has some of the water and the grass which once made it a cattleman's paradise. Oil production in the western and northwestern parts of the county, and more recently in the southeastern extremity, have added impetus to the economy. Dawson county annually produces more than 650,000 barrels of oil, and the output is increasing. Several important wildcats are now drilling. Lamesa has two well-equipped cotton compresses; two cold storage and freezer locker plants; two grain elevators, a daily newspaper, six theatres, two first class hospitals, two clinics, a mattress factory, two bakeries, a wholesale grocery, and a host of aggressive retail outlets. Deposits at the city's two national banks aggregate over \$13 million, and deposits in the Lamesa Federal Savings & Loan association push the cash reserve far over \$14 million. Facilities include a modern federal building, eleven churches, most with beautiful plants, and a school system with a show-piece high school plant. The Lamesa Rural High school district, comprising 333 square miles, this year floated a million dollar bond issue. Now nearing completion is one of the outstanding educational plants in the region. The school system requires 113 faculty members and 28 other full-time employees to serve 2,928 pupils. The Negro school, with 252 pupils, has developed an accredited high school. All the conventional utility requirements have been provided in abundance. The Texas Employment Commission reports an adequate normal supply of skilled and unskilled workers. In the labor field, the city is open shop in character. Lamesa and Dawson county are served by three major highways. U. S. 87, the longest transcontinental north-south route, and U. S. 180, a key route from Dallas to El Paso via Carlsbad caverns, cross at Lamesa. State highway 147 has played its part in "tunneling" traffic from Brownfield and points north through an intersection with U. S. 89 at Stanton. Plans are materializing for a highway outlet directly to Midland. Lamesa is served by the Santa Fe railroad, four common carrier and several other private trucking concerns. It has

14 daily bus schedules by T-N-M-O and Baygent lines. Efforts are being pushed for an airport. Religious and cultural life are augmented by such civic and fraternal institutions as Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis, Masons, Knights of Pythias, I.O.O.F., W.O.W., Junior chamber of commerce, the Delphian club, Women's study club, and of course, its alert and vigorous chamber of commerce. Lamesa's climate (mean temperature of 79 degrees), its altitude (2,975), its timely rainfall (18.81 inches) during growing season, plus the transition to an industrial and business status have pushed Lamesa rapidly past the 10,000 mark, and the county past 22,000. For a city that has been incorporated only two score years, the record is little short of amazing.



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100th Anniversary

OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE BIG SPRING

On October 3, 1849, Capt. Marcy of the U. S. Army first discovered the big spring. For years thereafter it was used by weary travelers to quench the thirst of their stock and themselves. It was only natural that people should begin to settle near the spring... and it was just as fitting that the settlement be called Big Spring. Today we begin a week's celebration in honor of the discovery that led to the building of our city.

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
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1849

OUR THANKS... TO THE PIONEERS

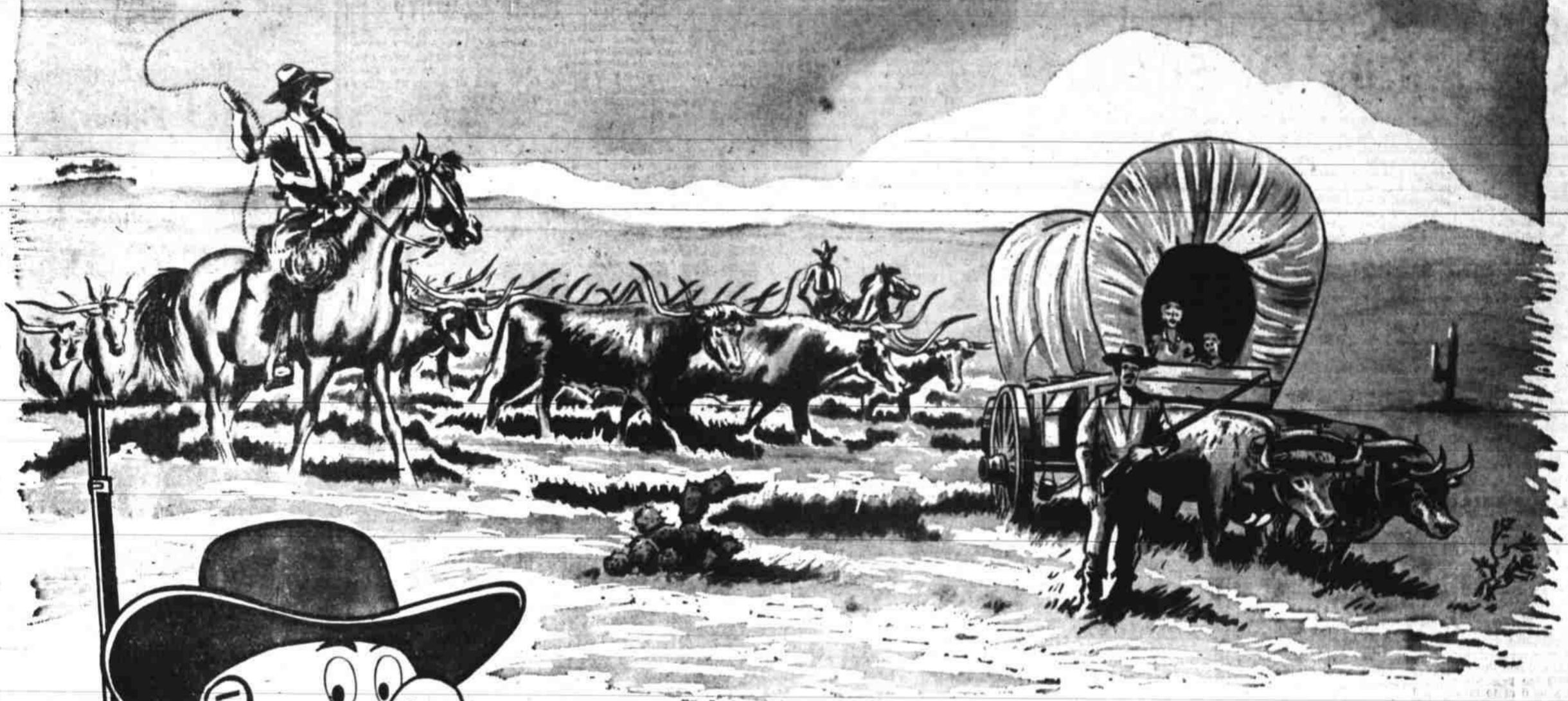
The early settlers in West Texas deserve our thanks and praise for their determination and hard work in making their homes here. They fought Indians, drought, dust storms and blizzards. Their sacrifices made the growth of Big Spring possible.

1949

We specialize in the repair of service station pumps. Call us on any job whether large or small. We will fill your needs quickly, efficiently and at low cost.

D. & W. Pump Co.
207 Young Big Spring

TO YESTERDAY'S MEN OF VISION GOES TRIBUTE FOR TODAY'S ENRICHED LIVING



Spurred by the sincere desire to make this land a better place in which to live . . . for themselves and for their future generations . . . our pioneer forefathers founded Big Spring, and set to work with hands and heart to build their fledgling town into a thriving city.

Today, Big Spring pauses in its progress to pay tribute to these pioneers . . . men and women of vision who possessed the fortitude and initiative to invest their energy and money toward making possible more and better things for more people.

The indomitable spirit of progress portrayed in the past is matched by the aggressive activities of Big Spring's modern citizens. The history of another "Century of Progress" is being written, because the people of Big Spring believe in the future of their city and their country, and are willing to work and invest to secure that future.

These are the people who bring you low-cost electric service . . . loyal and skilled men and women doing everything possible to provide the best service . . . willing investors who have faith in America's system of free enterprise.

TEXAS ELECTRIC SERVICE COMPANY

C. S. BLOMSHIELD, Manager



SUPPLY HUB—Odessa, supply center of the vast Permian Basin, ranks as a modern miracle. Three decades ago Odessa was a sleepy cattle town, sparsely settled. Twenty years ago it was on the threshold of its first awakening in oil. Ten years ago it had little less than 10,000 people. Since the war, it has erupted in a riot of growth and community leaders today estimate population upwards of 50,000. There are more than 150 oil supply companies doing business out of Odessa for a volume that runs into the multiplied millions.

ONCE 'QUEEN CITY' Colorado City On Comeback Trail

COLORADO CITY, Oct. 1.—The number of nesters in Mitchell county in 1878 could be counted on the fingers of both hands.

After the Texas & Pacific railroad arrived in April, 1881, the "queen city" boomed dizzily in three years into a young metropolis of more than 10,000 population. In its hey-day, it boasted more millionaires of any city in Texas; had an annual style show that drew the rich and frivolous from Dallas, Fort Worth and other large places to see what the styles were going to be.

And Colorado City sported a street railway system—a mule car line. Colorado City's aspiration to become the "Dodge City of the Southwest" propelled it into pre-eminence. Eventually it succumbed to railroad building on the Plains and in the Panhandle of Texas, whence it held a monopoly on an empire trade. In its original burst of glory, Colorado City was the most colorful, the grandest and most definitely city-bound of any Texas community.

When the boom burst, the city declined rapidly. Today, it is on the comeback trail, only slightly short of its strength in the early 80s. L. A. Chapman, chamber of commerce manager, estimated a population of 8,350. The rate of growth may put it back in the 10,000 bracket within another year.

This time Colorado City is making its way back, not with cattle alone, but with oil, farming and industry as well. Its residents believe it to have the best future of any West Texas city. They point to industries like Col-Tex refinery, Shell Pipeline, Magnolia Petroleum company, Sun Oil; to the deep oil production to the north and south, and recently near Westbrook where first oil was produced commercially in West Texas in 1920.

Other resources include the Continental Cotton and Oil Co., a big livestock market; some of the major ranches of West Texas such as the fabulous Spade and Rendonbrock spreads, the latter having more than 20 sections. Mitchell county also is one of the major farming areas of West Texas. In addition to its impressive cotton yields, it is rapidly developing dairying.

Its transportation facilities are sound. Texas & Pacific Railway company furnishes an artery of supply. U. S. 80 gives heavy east-west traffic flow. Highways 101 and 206 tap busy areas to the north and south. The county is a maze of pipelines.

The cultural influence of the early days still lingers, giving Colorado City a definite personality. It is a city of many long-established and revered churches. It also has a fine school system, equipped with modern buildings. —Something else Colorado City has—something increasingly important. It is water from Lake Colorado Dam, five miles southwest on Morgan Creek where Texas Electric Service is putting in a 40,000 kilowatt generating plant. The source is estimated adequate now for 25,000 people a day.

Before Mitchell was organized, it was attached to Shackelford county for judicial purposes. A company of Texas Rangers, com-

prising 30 men under Capt. Sam McMurry, camped on Lone Wolf creek east of the business district, to maintain order. Long before the railroad came Brown & Kelly had a cow camp at the mouth of Cottonwood creek, south of town. Choc-taw Kelly had a dugout on Lone Wolf on the site of Colorado City. Taylor Barr, founder of Rendonbrock ranch, had a dugout at Rendonbrock springs. Capt. Bell, who built the first water works at Waco, founded the TUF ranch in the southeast corner of the county in 1876.

Two years later the principal cattle in the county were 40 head owned by S. McClintock and Ed Forsythe; 3,500 by Waddle and Bule and 1,500 head by Brown & Kelly. By 1883, the tax rolls of Mitchell county showed 100,000 head. Adair & Solomon alone had more than 30,000. Other operators, notably the Snyder Brothers, D. H. and J. W., who established the Spade ranch, moved in.

Colorado City had 12 businesses in 1881, including two livery stables, three wagon yards, three hotels and a restaurant. Three years later occupation taxes were being collected from 75 merchants, 28 saloons, four theatres, four hotels, 12 lawyers, a photographer, broker, seven general peddlers and two lightning-rod agents. Even in their best days, neither Newton nor Honeywell, Kans., famous trail towns, ever had more than 27 saloons and dance halls.

Demand for material was such that most of it never saw a warehouse. Stock yard fences were covered with hide and hair of thousands of head of cattle crowding through. Joseph Frenkel, one of the Jewish merchants coming from Cincinnati, erected a block of three-story buildings, including an opera house with an auditorium of greater seating capacity to be

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- Home Made Hot Tamales
- Sandwiches

**Welcome Centennial
Visitors**

Petroleum's Riches Boost Odessa To City Of 50,000

ODESSA, Oct. 1.—From a sleepy village of a few shacks and a single rutted lane designated as main street in 1881 to a bustling city of 50,000 citizens, miles of paved streets and all the other conveniences of a modern, progressive city—that's Odessa's story.

And the key to this fantastic development is all tied up in one "little" three-letter word—OIL!

But oil didn't enter the picture for a great many years, 1926 to be exact, and a lot of history was written in Odessa and Ector county in the intervening period.

There are several stories as to how Odessa got its name, but the most widely accepted is that it was named by a band of Russian laborers who helped build the Texas and Pacific railroad bed back in 1881 across the flat and desolate prairie country that was destined to later become one of the richest areas in the world.

One story is that the country reminded railroad construction workers of terrain around their native Odessa, Russia. Judge R. B. Greenwood, Breckenridge, said the name resulted from admiration of railroad workers for a young woman, Odessa Brockett, making her way alone through the country. She stopped at the camp and they gave it her name. Later she married a Dr. James Sholars at Orange.

In 1884, Odessa was still just a few railroad boxcars alongside the tracks—the only man-made structures between Midland and the Pecos river. By 1889 the population had "soared" to a total of 10 families and the town boasted three businesses. In 1926, prior to the discovery of oil, Odessa had a population of 110, two general stores, two hotels and a bank.

By 1948 the figure had grown to an estimated 25,000 and then the fantastic growth really began. Look at these figures: 1947—36,701; 1948—47,338; 1949—50,000 — and growth is still continuing steadily although the pace has slackened slightly.

During 1949 Odessa retained its titles as the oil field supply capital of Texas and one of the nation's fastest growing cities.

In fact, building so far this year is more than a million and a half dollars ahead of the same period last year. And the total value of permits issued in 1948 was in excess of \$8,500,000 to rank Odessa among the top ten (10) cities in the state in amount of construction.

To get some further idea of growth, check these comparative figures: Telephone connections — 1946—3,154; July 1949—7,939. Gas meter connections — 1946 — 4,103;

August 1949—8,848. Water meters, 1946—2,933; August, 1949—6,025.

Ector County has more than 3,500 producing wells, but it's the supply business which has lifted Odessa out of the class of a commonplace oil production point.

The number of supply houses now stands around 200 with total sales for 1948, excluding pipe, reaching the astounding figure of \$91,000,000. Add to that the cost of pipe which was used and the total runs up to almost \$240,000,000.

Even after the discovery of oil, development was comparatively slow for a long period when you consider events of the past four years. In 1930 the population was less than 4,000 and 10 years later the census bureau placed the figure at 9,452—the last official count.

The Odessa telephone directory gives an indication of the importance of oil on the community's horizon. Oil firm listings require 18 pages in the classified section. And this doesn't include oil well drilling, pipe and pipeline firms, engines and engine repair or retail gasoline.

Ector county ranks as one of the Permian Basin's leaders in daily capacity and also in total production, and this has been the picture since discovery of the first fields.

Oil is found in virtually every part of the county except the area immediately adjacent to Midland county. Another industry of vital concern to Odessa and Ector county because of its strategic position, is concerned with production of natural gasoline.

New refineries are constantly being built, and at the present time Odessa finds itself in the heart of an area containing more than 20 of these plants capable of producing upwards of 2,000,000 gallons of natural gasoline daily. Five of these plants, including one of the largest, is located in Ector county itself.

But there's a lot more to Odessa's story than just the amazing oil saga.

Odessans like to boast of their school system—one of the finest in the nation; their athletic plant—without peer among Texas high schools; their churches—some 37 denominational buildings, many of which are entirely new and modern; two daily newspapers; three radio stations; fine public utilities and some of the outstanding public buildings in the entire state, including over \$7,000,000 worth of new school buildings, a new \$65,000 County Hospital, and plans for a new million dollar civic hotel.

Odessans are proud of the place they occupy as the Hub of the Permian Basin Oil Producing Re-

gion, but they are even prouder of the type of permanent and stable city which they have built and are building.

A SALUTE TO BIG SPRING

Our hat is off to the city of Big Spring on the occasion of her Centennial Celebration.

The past century has seen West Texas accomplish true miracles of growth and development—and we feel it is just cause for celebration that Big Spring and her citizens have played a leading role in this historic era.

Big Spring's early importance was that of a rail center. Commercial and industrial expansion has been constant—and the Big Spring of 1949 is continuing to move forward.

We have a special interest in this anniversary, since the J. M. RADFORD GROCERY COMPANY has been a part of the Big Spring Story continuously since 1905. Our present warehouse was completed in 1926.

Congratulations, Big Spring—may there be many more such celebrations.

J. M. Radford Grocery Co.

Signal Mountain Had Prominent Role In History Of Coahoma

Signal Mount was the first settlement in the Coahoma area. A single store and railway station existed at the T&P siding about two miles west of the present city of Coahoma about 1890.

A post office was established about three miles east of Signal Mount in 1894. Mail was tossed from moving trains to J. W. Shives, first postmaster for what later became Coahoma.

In 1906, both the railway siding and the post office were moved to the site now occupied by the east Howard county city. The town was laid out along both sides of the railroad, and grew rapidly until there were two banks and several stores operating.

The town was named by Mrs. J. W. Shives, wife of the postmaster. Old-timers disagree as to the source of the name, but the majority think Coahoma is an Indian word describing Signal mountain which is located to the south of the city. Others think the town may have been named for Coahoma, Miss.

The city was incorporated about 1926. The Istan-East Howard oil activity aided its development in the early thirties, and has made

possible one of the best school systems in the area.

Located on U. S. Highway 90, Coahoma now boasts two gas, several stores and shops, and a number of service stations. Population is about 900. Baptist and Methodist churches, constructed of brick and stone, have been completed recently. Other denominations also have churches there.

Burr Brown is present mayor of Coahoma. Earl Reid, H. Wallen, Sam Cook, and R. D. Cramer are aldermen. City secretary is H. L. Stamps, and Bob Marshall is treasurer.

Marshall is also head of the Coahoma water department. The city has its own water works and pumps water from three wells north of town. Ranching, farming, and oil production are the chief sources for its economic stream.

**Little Oil Yield
From Local Soybeans**

Soybean varieties which produce fairly consistently here do not yield economical grain yields (for oil). One variety does well for hay purposes.

Welcome To Big Spring.....

The
Progressive City
Of
West Texas



BIG SPRING has grown by leaps and bounds in the past century and during this time has gradually become the leading city of West Texas. A well planned network of highways, a fine railway system, a city airport and three airlines have made it an ideal location for the distribution of merchandise. It is geographically located to serve a large area.

OIL fields surrounding Big Spring provide great wealth to the city and area through industrial payrolls and income from oil production. In addition to a large number of active wells, Big Spring boasts a completely modern refinery, one of the largest in the state, processing West Texas crude oil. Many oil field equipment, service, and supply companies are also located in the city.

CATTLE of the best breeds graze on the plains of the county. Big Spring has long been a livestock marketing center and is among the leading dairy counties of the section.

AGRICULTURE is still one of the basic factors in the economy of Big Spring. The rich soil of the surrounding area produces many different crops. Principal ones are cotton, grain sorghums and small grain.

TRANSPORTATION has played a large part in the Big Spring Story. The city is served by three major airlines, one railroad and four bus companies plus several trucking lines. The city boasts a privately owned bus system and two taxi cab concerns.

THE FUTURE of Big Spring is indeed bright. Constant planning and the willingness to work have been responsible for the past growth of our city and will continue to keep Big Spring "The progressive city of West Texas."



Investigate This City Of Opportunity
Chamber of Commerce

Local Cemetery Since 1936 Has Been Maintained By The City

Several cemeteries provide final resting places for many of the early settlers in this area.

Howard county burial grounds include the cemeteries at Knott and Coshoma, the Salem cemetery, and the City cemetery of Big Spring. The latter is the largest and part of it is probably the oldest in the county.

The Knott cemetery was established about the turn of the century on the old Coffee place and is still maintained by residents of that community. The Salem cemetery was also started about 1890 on land given by R. V. Guthrie.

First burial ground for Big Spring was north of the T&P tracks, about the center of the town. It was located approximately where the Southern Ice company plant is now situated. First hearse were buckboard wagons. Later a benefit affair produced funds for a horse drawn hearse. Later came the motorized coaches.

The Big Spring City cemetery has grown from what was originally the Old Mount Olive grave yard. Included in its more than 200 acres are the Old and New Masonic cemeteries, the Howard county burial grounds, the Latin American-Protestant and Catholic cemeteries, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows section, and the new City cemetery.

The City of Big Spring assumed the responsibility of maintaining the burial place on June 9, 1936, when it accepted "certain lots and tracts of land" from the old Howard County Cemetery association. In 1937 the city purchased an additional 129 acres of adjoining land which was added to the cemetery.

A caretaker sees to the regular cleaning and upkeep of the City cemetery. Grass and shrubbery have been planted in the area, but beautification work has been suspended until an additional water line can be laid.

Special care is given graves in the cemetery on payment of extra charges. One grave may receive the special care for \$6 per year. An additional charge of \$2 is made annually for maintaining other graves on the same lot. John Johnson, superintendent of parks, also supervises cemetery work.

The City cemetery contains plots for 33,818 graves. Some acreage has not been plotted.

The Howard county section has space for 910 graves, the Latin American-Protestant, 1,014; Old Mount Olive, 2,833; Old Masonic, 1,342; New Masonic, 1,696; New Mount Olive, 1,824; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, 1,353 and the new City section, 21,842.



BANK OFFICIALS—These men have grown up not only with Big Spring, but with the First National bank. They all have records of 25 years or more service with the institution. Above right is R. T. Piner, president since 1947 and for many years previously executive vice-president. Next to him is Harry Hurt, vice-president. Lower left is Ira L. Thurman, vice-president and cashier, and R. V. Middleton, vice-president. (Jack M. Haynes Photos)



City's First Bank Launched in 1890

The First National Bank, which was founded on April 19, 1890, was the first institution of its kind in Big Spring.

The original pioneer bank of the city was a forerunner of the present bank which operates under the same name, but it was merged with the West Texas National bank in 1934.

Officers of the first bank in Big Spring were W. H. Gilliland, president, and J. M. Walker, cashier, while members of the board of directors were G. W. Walthall, J. C. Smith, Joseph Fisher, L. S. McDowell, Henry Pfaff, R. C. Sanderson, F. W. James and Edward Kent.

Early records of the First National Bank are not available, but statements issued more than three decades ago show that the organization made progress with the community.

In 1916 the First National Bank had resources totalling \$604,421.64, deposits totalling \$352,539.89 and loans and discounts amounting to \$376,212.78.

In 1923 it had resources totalling \$812,819.34; deposits of \$428,188.45 and loans and discounts amounting to \$483,964.08.

In 1932, immediately preceding the merger, resources totalling \$936,952.49, deposits were \$715,530.49 and loans and discounts were listed at \$385,928.90.

On Feb. 10, 1934, as the bank opened after the merger, resources stood at \$1,515,231.29, deposits amounted to \$1,260,783.72 and loans and discounts totalled \$366,540.91.

First officers to serve after the merger were L. S. McDowell, chairman of the board; B. Heagan, president; Robert T. Piner, vice-president; R. L. Price, vice-president and cashier; R. V. Middleton, assistant cashier; H. H. Hurt, assistant cashier; and Ira L. Thurman, assistant cashier.

Directors were L. S. McDowell, Mrs. Dora Roberts, B. Heagan, Robert T. Piner, R. L. Price, Elmer Dought and J. B. Collins.

By 1941 resources had increased to \$4,010,353.74, deposits amounted to \$3,706,353.74 and loans and discounts totalled \$1,536,350.36.

The all-time high was reached in December of 1948 when resources jumped to \$11,800,212.25, deposits stood at \$11,263,837.74 and loans and discounts amounted to \$2,980,550.84.

The last statement, issued on June 30, 1949, showed resources totalling \$9,919,321.52, deposits of \$9,318,036.37, and loans and discounts amounted to \$4,255,954.85.

Present officers of the First National Bank are Mrs. Dora Roberts, chairman of the board; Robert T. Piner, president; Ira L. Thurman, vice-president and cashier; R. V. Middleton, vice-president; H. H. Hurt, vice-president; Ieba Baker, assistant cashier; Larson Lloyd, assistant cashier; Stella Mae Wheat, assistant cashier; Horace Garrett, assistant cashier; and Faye Stratton, assistant cashier.

THEIR LOT A VIGOROUS ONE

Names Of Pioneer Doctors Written Into Area History

Pioneer doctors in Big Spring were a hardy lot—they had to be. As a railroad doctor, the late Dr. J. H. Hurt once counted his territories from Baird to Toyah along the T&P. But in this locality the territory covered from 50 to 60 north and south.

There were no roads. Frequently there were only the merest trails for these early doctors to follow. Travel was by horseback, with well-packed saddle bags for any emergency. Later a sturdy buggy and good horseflesh supplied locomotion. When going got too rough, doctors sometimes continued on foot.

Weather and distance were of no consequence. Dr. J. C. Utter, who visited here in 1941 after an absence of 25 years from the scene of his early ministry, recalled numerous occasions of riding into the teeth of a blue nather. Big rocks were often heated red hot and put in the floor of the buggy to supply some warmth to feet. Long before the trip was completed, the rock would be icy and feet numb. Still, a call was a call.

Dr. J. W. Barnett was one of the earliest physicians, and he also covered a vast distance. Like others, he carried his pharmacy in his bag. He compounded his own prescriptions while a days' journey from the settlement. Ingenuity in improvising for broken bones and other emergencies was stock in trade. His son, Dr. W. C. (Dr. Bill) Barnett, followed in his footsteps and long experienced in isolated shacks gave him a sixth sense in dealing with respiratory infections.

Even in his 1st year of practice (he had been at it 46 years) he was regarded by many as "the best pneumonia doctor in these parts."

Dr. John Anglin seems to have been the first physician. A Dr. McHenry may have been among the first to practice here. Dr. D. W. McIntyre, educated in New York and Chicago, came here in the 80's and served a wide clientele among the lonesome stretches of the plateau and plains as well as the small town of Big Springs.

Dr. J. C. Utter from Mt. Carmel, Ill., teamed with Oliver Rix to drive sheep to the Colorado City area convinced ranching was not for him he hung out his sign in Big Spring and was physician to the Earl of Aylestone. Another who ministered to the English noblemen was a Dr. Standiford.

Dr. Barnett came from Weatherford. He had been a state representative and was on the committee which made the selection of the granite for the Texas capitol. A booster for Big Spring, he sold Big Spring effectively to W. R. Cole. Many of their descendants reside here.

Dr. J. M. Prince took over as T&P physician, being succeeded by Dr. Hurt, a Kenturkian educated at Vanderbilt. H. Clay Head and Charles D. Read, his brother-in-law, encouraged him to move to Big Spring where he stepped into a fine practice.



VETERAN PHYSICIANS—Two men who have retired, or virtually so, from active practice of medicine are Dr. G. S. True, left, and Dr. T. M. Collins, right. Before he retired, Dr. True had a record of having delivered approximately 5,000 babies. Although Dr. Collins has some patients who simply won't let him quit entirely, he probably will approach that record when he closes his career. Both were cast in the tradition of the pioneer family doctor. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

Eagles Newest Fraternal Unit In The City

One of Big Spring's newest fraternal organizations is the Order of Eagles, instituted Jan. 31, 1949.

The civic and humanitarian organization meets each Wednesday at the lodge at 703 W. 3rd street. It has 190 members in Big Spring and has helped in the formation of two new Eagle aeries, or lodges, since its organization last January. Aeries have been chartered in Midland and San Angelo through efforts of Big Spring Eagles. Membership goal for the local lodge during its first year is 300. L. L. Miller, president, declared.

The Fraternal Order of Eagles is one of the oldest organizations of its kind in the country. It sponsored many of the programs adopted by the late President Franklin Roosevelt and was an early booster of Mother's Day, Miller stated. Officers of the Big Spring lodge, in addition to the president, are W. N. Cochran, vice president; W. E. Davidson, secretary; D. S. Constant, chaplain; Dwite Gilliland, conductor; G. P. Morrison, treasurer; Robert H. Carter, inside guard; Jess Oden, outside guard; and J. M. Ellis, D. E. Weatherly and Roy Grandstaff, trustees. Miller is one of the directors for Eagle, district No. 5.

200 HAVE ATTENDED AA's Influence Grows Rapidly

"God, grant me the serenity to accept the things I cannot change, courage to change the things I can, and wisdom to know the difference."

That's the official prayer of Alcoholics Anonymous in Big Spring and throughout the nation. Their task is to help alcoholics to "live right and stay sober" and to educate non-alcoholics concerning scientific facts which point to an alcoholic as a diseased person.

Alcoholics Anonymous first began a Howard County movement in December, 1946. Activity really began in September, 1947, at the workshop of an alcoholic. Membership grew so rapidly that by June, the group was seeking another meeting place. They acquired a rental agreement on the old W. P. Edwards home at 10th and Johnson. The home is still the headquarters for the Big Spring unit and is open at all times to sober alcoholics. Each Tuesday

night—and sometimes on Thursday, regular meetings are held to explain and promote the work.

Since the beginning of operation, close to 200 persons have attended the meetings and over 100 have definitely benefited. Others have improved.

Alcoholics Anonymous has no national, state or local officers. Local units are governed by a policy committee of five members. The committee is chosen by voting twice each year.

There are no dues or fees except voluntary contributions at each Tuesday night meeting.

Local preachers, bankers, business men and others have attended the third Sunday meetings which are held to instruct non-alcoholics concerning the program and activity of the group. The sessions attempt to help non-alcoholics realize that the alcoholic is an ill person with some sort of disorder which is causing confusion.

IT'S BIG SPRING'S

Centennial

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605 E. 3rd Phone 2263

Rifle, Pistol Club Dormant

Big Spring's two attempts at promoting organized rifle and pistol shooting as a sport seem to have failed.

The first Rifle and Pistol club was organized prior to World War II. It flourished briefly before interest slowly died and the club was disbanded.

Following the war, Glyv Shepard, former commander of the aviation Army unit here, reorganized local marksmen. One of the chief objectives of the second Rifle and Pistol club was to promote shooting as a sport among youth as well as adults.

The organization maintained a firing range at the old Bombardier school, but started the construction of a new range on the George Hall place east of town. The project was abandoned when members lost interest in the club last spring.

Shooting fans, led by L. D. Chrane, G. W. Hall, and J. B. Bruton, hope to rejuvenate the organization during the fall months.

Elks Lodge Here Will Organize

One of the first projects following the Centennial will be the reorganization of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in Big Spring.

Tentatively, Oct. 14 has been set as the date for instituting the chapter here.

Prospects are that there will be something like 100 to 110 members in good standing by the time the Elks meet to elect officers and start functioning as an organization here. Most members now hold cards at Sweetwater or Odessa.

Big Spring has had active Elks lodges twice before. Around 1920, and for several years thereafter, the Elks were about the most potent organization force in the city. They had a club room over the Wacker store building and their annual Christmas parties for children are bright pieces of history. In the late 1930s, the order was revived here. World War II came on before the organization had an opportunity to jell.

Commemorating . . .

54 YEARS OF CHIROPRACTIC PROGRESS

The 54th Anniversary of the discovery of Chiropractic by Dr. D. D. Palmer at Davenport, Iowa, was internationally commemorated by the profession on Sunday, Sept. 18.

On that date in 1895, Dr. D. D. Palmer (pictured at left) took the first step in the discovery of a new health science by adjusting the sub-luxated vertebra in the spine of deaf Harvey Lillard and restoring his hearing. Thus was founded this principle of spinal adjustments to correct the cause of disease by releasing nerve interference.

This health service has become known and respected throughout the world, but in the beginning Dr. Palmer had an uphill struggle to establish it upon a firm and secure basis. However, by his firm resolution to stand by his principle, he accomplished his purpose in life by establishment of a new natural way to health which is today honored and revered by thousands as a blessing to humanity.

BIG SPRING CHIROPRACTIC CLINIC

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Rotary Stresses Aid To Children

The Big Spring Rotary club, one of several active service organizations in the city, can point to a lengthy list of achievements in its 21-year history.

A continuous project of the Rotary organization is its program for aiding crippled children. In addition Rotarians have sponsored a host of community projects and have contributed assistance to many others.

The club meets for luncheon each Tuesday at noon in the Settles hotel.

The Big Spring Rotary club was organized and chartered on Feb. 23, 1928, with J. Fred Phillips serving as the first president.

The club meets for luncheon each

active in all affairs of Rotary International, and Elmo Wasson, a local member and past president, is now serving as district governor. Presidents of the Rotary club here are Edwin Kelly, W. T. Strange, Jr., B. Reagan, R. T. Piner, E. J. Mary, Dr. M. H. Bennett, James A. Davis, M. K. House, Elmo Wasson, Tom Ashley, James T. Brooks, Albert S. Darby, Ira L. Thurman, Pat Kenney, Bill Iate, A. V. Karcher, Fred Keating, Ira Driver, Otto Peters, Sr., Fritz Wehner and W. S. Morrison.

In addition to Morrison, the 1948-50 officers are Roy Cornelson, vice-president; Ira Driver, treasurer; Chester O'Brien, secretary. Directors are Pete McDaniel, Lee Milling and J. A. Coffman.



"HOTTEST" SPOT—The "hottest" spot in the nation's oil play today is Snyder, county seat of Scurry county. Two years ago it was a solid, steady farming center and lands went begging at token figures for oil leases. Since then a phenomenal streak of Canyon lime strikes have been made, quickly transforming the tempo in Snyder. Today at least 75 oil rigs are boring in the county. One source has compared the area to famed Saudi Arabia. Film stars and industrialists have been drawn to Snyder for investments.

NEWEST OIL BOOM

Snyder's Growth 'Hottest' In U. S.

SNYDER, Oct. 1—In 1878 Dutchman Pete Snyder found what he wanted on the banks of deep creek and founded the town which bears his name. Today, new pioneers with rotary drills are finding what they want more than a mile below the earth's surface.

The result has been phenomenal. Snyder today is just about the "hottest" spot in the United States. More major strikes have followed in more rapid succession than at anytime or place in the history of the fabulous Permian Basin of West Texas.

Movie stars and industrial tycoons have been attracted by the magnetic possibilities of Scurry county's oil. Some petroleum experts boldly predict that Scurry county has greater potentialities for oil than the magical Saudi Arabia.

Although Scurry has been producing oil commercially since 1924, development has caught fire within the space of a year. Tapping of the prolific Canyon lime in half a dozen pools has been responsible for the transformation.

Population of Snyder was listed as 5,000 in 1945. It was a steady, solid and leisurely community depending heavily upon its 270,000 acres of fertile crop land and its herds of fine bred cattle for support. Today, the population is estimated at 10,000. And Snyder apparently has just begun to grow.

Snyder is alert to the importance of what is happening. Under the direction of C. T. McLaughlin, chamber of commerce president, a big Welcome Newcomer Barbecue is to be held this month. Invitations have gone out to heads of major and independent oil companies and to citizens of neighboring cities.

Import of the ever expanding discoveries is significant in its own right. Interest of nationally known personalities, however, has dramatized the story to the nation.

Bing Crosby and Bob Hope, movie stars, brought in a discovery, and Hope came to see it. Henry Ford II, head of the vast Ford Motor Co., and other industrialists were interested in another strike. Don Ameche, movie and radio star, made an inspection and got interested in the general area. Many other film and business executives have begun to dabble in Scurry county oil play, which already keeps 75 rigs busy constantly.

Little more than a year ago, it was possible to spend an easy day in the office of County Clerk Jimmy Billingsly. Now it takes luck to get in the front door. Usually 15 to 20 people, including lease hounds and abstractors, are jam-packed to research. Modern equipment has been installed to photograph all records.

Through August, postal receipts totalled \$16,476 in 1947; for the same period in 1949, the figure is \$25,078. More astounding, however, is the construction picture. At the end of the past year, building was beginning to quicken. January coasted along with \$15,800 in permits and February was less with \$12,000. Then as though by magic March figured \$368,000, April \$160,550, May \$30,850, June \$121,975, July \$164,000, and August \$324,700—a total of \$1,196,725 for the first eight months.

Supply houses, offices, stores, tourist courts, homes for the ever increasing population have all contributed to the rapid growth. However, Snyder feels that it is peculiarly equipped to meet the demand. Before the tidal wave of activity, it has more churches and institutions than the average city twice its size. It has the necessary zoning regulations to help channel the character of development.

These fairy-like gains overshadow the diversity of the county's economy. Ranchers, like the Winston Bros., have some of the finest blood lines in Herefords. Breeding is increasingly important in the Holstein and Jersey herds. Some ranchers are adding Black Angus steers and dams for beef purposes. Sheep and hogs abound.

Bulk of the more than a quarter million acres of row and drill crops is devoted to cotton. For half a century Scurry has been one of the steadier cotton producers of West Texas. This year its yield may be a record. Snyder is the headquarters for the famous Von Roemer farms, located in the southwestern extreme of Scurry and over in Borden county. This is the home of the famous Western Prolific cotton seed, exported all over the world. Snyder also has a fine National Guard company.

Snyder is located uniquely. It is on U. S. highway 180, the shortest route between Dallas and El Paso. North and south, U. S. 84 connects with major points. U. S. 101 south through Colorado City given direct connection to San Angelo, and the Valley. The long-planned state highway 350 to Big Spring soon is to become a reality. Snyder is served by the Roscoe, Snyder & Pacific, the short road which has made financial history in the rail world, and the Santa Fe. Citizens are working hard to secure a first class airport to accommodate fast moving oil and other business executives.

The Ira (or Northwest) field, where oil was first produced, gained recognition because of its "free air" encountered at 1,160-1,180 feet. Operators utilized its pressure to complete drilling and pump wells. Today drillers are hitting something vastly more important—heavy gas that lifts hundreds of barrels of high gravity oil a day from 6,500 to 7,000 feet through tiny quarter-inch outlets. There is no telling to what extent the Snyder and Scurry development will go.

Police Contact Maintained By Radio Station

One of the first broadcasting stations in Big Spring is KACM, but it's not for the public's ears.

The call letters are for the police radio transmitter. City commissioners authorized the mayor to make application in October 1935. Roy Ayres made and installed the station himself early in 1936 and for years was its engineer and one of the operators. The equipment, though overhauled since, is still the original installation.

Three operators and one chief radio operator are employed in different shifts. The chief must hold a first class license from the FCC before the station can operate. Howard county cooperates with the city in maintaining the radio transmitter. Police patrol cars and the sheriff's car are equipped with two-way radio communication. Highway patrol cars also can receive and transmit to KACM.

The station also maintains contact with patrol district stations at San Angelo, Austin, Lubbock, Vernon, Abilene as well as a state station in Oklahoma City. It also works two-way contacts with other police radio stations in the area. On numerous occasions quick captures have been effected and stolen cars picked up on strength of messages from KACM. Once a patrolman was driving behind a car on the highway when he received a flash that proved the car to be stolen.

Legume Experiment Extensive In Area

Extensive experimentation has been underway in this area during the past few years for legumes. These crops, in addition to supplying forage of green manure,

Big Spring (Texas) Herald, Sunday, October 2, 1949 9

also are nitrogen suppliers when inoculated. Among those with sizeable acreage are madrid clover, Dixie wonder peas, Austrian winter peas, hairy vetch, alfalfa. One producer has been experimenting with the wonder legume, kudzu with fair success in sandy land. Abruzzi rye has offered the best promise for cover crop in blow sand areas. It also has produced a fair yield of grain. Planted with vetch, it has given forage, grain and cover.



We Salute Big Spring

The continued growth and prosperity of Big Spring has brought us pride. The picture has changed quite a bit from the early, primitive days of Big Spring . . . The apothecary of the 1890's has become the modern drug store.

Our two stores, Collins Bros. Drug and the Walgreen Agency Drug Store, have a tradition in Big Spring in low price and highest quality in merchandise and prescription work. We have been filling your drug needs for 21 years and will continue to give you the same prompt, efficient service in the future years.

COLLINS BROS.
Cut Rate Drug

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DRUG STORE

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Phone 123

AGENCY — System — Service

2nd & Main

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A Story Of Progress...

100 years ago the name "Big Spring" meant a life giving supply of water in the center of the arid plains of West Texas. This supply of water was extremely important to the traveler. It was the difference between life and death. Today Big Spring is still important, but in a vastly different sense. Today, the name "Big Spring" stands for a center of the petroleum and agriculture industries; for a medical center and for a booming city, prosperous and thriving.

Rogers' Food Stores

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Electricity has played a major part in the progress of Big Spring. We are proud to have played a part in the building and maintenance of a better Big Spring.

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GAIL AND BORDEN

County And Town Named For Historical Texas Character

GAIL, Oct. 1. — Borden county, like Howard, was created out of the Bexar territory in 1856, but it was not organized as a self-operating county until 1891.

Prior to the date of its organization, Borden was attached to Howard county for judicial purposes.

The new county was named after Gail Borden, who occupies a prominent position in a picturesque era of Texas history. Borden, a native of New York, came to Texas with his family to join Stephen F. Austin's group of settlers. He remained to take part in the war with Mexico, fighting side by side with Sam Houston. Later, at Galveston, he developed a new type of pemmican, a pre-cooked, dehydrated beef food used by explorers and travelers, and still later a new type of biscuit fortified with ground, dried beef that threatened to revolutionize military rations of that day. Concerns that furnished the armies with supplies allegedly wrecked Borden's new business, however, and he emigrated to Connecticut where he developed his famous condensed milk process.

Among the first officials to serve Borden county was C. L. Wasson, father of A. L. Wasson of Big Spring the first county judge; T. D. Love the first sheriff; and W. S. Moore, the first county and district clerk.

The county seat of Borden county took Gail Borden's first name.

Today Gail is a quiet village of something over 100 population centered around a small, but modern, courthouse.

An up-to-date elementary school is operated in Gail, while high school pupils attend school at Snyder.

The oldest business establishment in Gail is the Dave Dorward Drug store. Dorward settled there



VIGOROUS INSTITUTION—Comparatively young as a public service, the Howard County Free Library is nevertheless a vigorous institution. It grew out of a library maintained through the years by Big Spring club women. Since the county has taken it over, the number of volumes has increased to 10,000. Today it has exhausted space and must be enlarged. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

and opened his drug business in 1901.

The present courthouse, a neat, one-story structure of white brick was erected in 1929 at a cost of approximately \$32,000.

A major highway, U. S. 180 runs east and west, virtually dividing the county in half. It connects Gail with Snyder and Lamesa. The last segment into Dawson county was contracted one month before the country entered World War II. The contract figure was \$368,329.

A farm to market road is now

under construction from Gail to the south part of the county. Eventually it is planned to connect it with a similar road extending north from Big Spring which will provide a paved route between the two county seats.

The U. S. Experiment farm has maintained records on production of 40 varieties of grapes. They do not bloom until late April or early May and are not subject to freeze loss.

Model Plane Flying In Boom; Two Clubs Have Been Active

Model plane building and flying had its biggest season in Big Spring during the past summer.

Two model clubs were organized and interest in the sport reached a new high among local youths. Local planes were entered in two out-of-town contests sponsored by the Plymouth division of Chrysler motors.

The Big Spring Model Club, made up of about 30 boys, concentrated on the construction and operation of powered craft, while the YMCA Model club specialized in sail planes and lighter models.

The YMCA organization, with about 15 junior members, is to remain active during the winter months constructing models as a part of the YMCA hobby program. Lee Milling, Y director, said. The Big Spring club became largely inactive with the opening of fall school seasons when many of the members went away to college.

The Big Spring Model members constructed and flew three types of powered planes. Stunt and racing planes were operated as control-line models. Free flight planes were also flown.

The aircraft were powered by midget-glo-plug engines using a methanol-castor oil mixture for fuel. Some of the racing engines developed up to one and a third horsepower at 23,000 revolutions per minute with only 6 cubic inches piston displacement.

Special fuel tanks were provided for stunt planes, allowing them to fly in an inverted position and perform acrobatics without loss of fuel. Sweeds up to 140 miles per hour were attained by some of the models.

Prevailing high winds in the area offered the biggest handicap to local model flyers. Planes were flown at the stadium, on the school grounds and at the municipal airport when conditions were favorable.

Local model fans entered planes in contests at Abilene and Lubbock during the summer. Though no victories were recorded by Big Spring modelers, plane owners felt satisfied with their showing against veteran model builders. Harry Hurt president of the Big Spring club, said.

"Many of the active builders became quite adept at handling the control-line models," Hurt stated. The flight of the miniature plane is directed by the manipulation of control wires held by the owner on the ground.

The increased interest in model building and flying as an avocation was attributed to decreased cost of both plane engines and pre-fabricated kits for wings and fuselage. The average plane, complete with engine, now costs approximately \$25, Hurt said.

Other officers of the Big Spring Model club are Irvin Hurt, vice president, and Gary Blalack, secretary. The group plans to reorganize next summer.

Two Optometric Clinics Serve Public Here

Special service in the visual field is furnished to people in the Big Spring area through two optometric clinics.

Officers are equipped with precision instruments for gauging the degree of visual perception, and thus for prescribing of corrective lenses. The optometry field does not get into the medical field, which is reserved for medical doctors specializing in the eye, ear, nose and throat area.

Some of the mechanical facilities for corrective work deal with specialized eye exercises, training of muscular coordination, and even clever devices whereby reading habits can be helped.

Engaged in the practice of optometry in Big Spring are Dr. Amos R. Wood, who first opened his offices here a score of years ago, and his associate, Dr. Culligan Chapman.

Dr. Allen R. Hamilton heads his optometrical clinic and Dr. Marshall Q. Canley is associated with him. This clinic has complete equipment and a technical staff for grinding lenses of all types to prescriptions of the optometrists.

A service to medical specialists in the visual field and to optometrists here and the area is provided by the Big Spring Optical company, headed by Arch Marchant.



PIONEER DOCTOR—When the late Dr. J. H. Hurt was graduated from the Vanderbilt medical college, he practiced in his native Kentucky for seven years, married Lillie Read and succumbed to letters her brothers, H. Clay and Charles D., wrote about Big Spring. He practiced here for nearly half a century with territory from Baird to Toyah part of the time as T&P doctor. Long buggy trips into the county were common, and when Bill, his faithful horse, jerked his tie loose, Dr. Hurt had to walk weary miles home. Of necessity, dentistry sometimes was part of his practice. He carried his drugstore in his bag.

IT RAINS AT RIGHT TIME

Weather offers both handicaps and advantages to Howard county agriculture.

While average rainfall has been 19.12 inches for the 33-year period the U. S. Experiment Farm has maintained its records, rainfall during the effective growing season has averaged 12.90 inches.

Moreover, Howard county has a frost free season averaging 220 days. The rainfall for that period is just under 14 inches, or about three-fourths of the annual average. Rainfall has varied considerably, ranging from a minimum of 4.68 to a maximum of 34.25.



OLD STOVE ROUND UP

Grand Prize: Modern Gas Range

For The Oldest Gas Range
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District System

Registration Cards At Your
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Registration Period October 1 to 30

Premiums And Favors For Everyone—Be Sure To Register

SEE YOUR FAVORITE GAS APPLIANCE DEALER OR . . .





MEAT MARKET—Before the days when sparkling, enamel counters with illuminated and refrigerated displays appeared as fixtures in grocery stores, meat markets were separate businesses. One of the early, but by no means the first, markets in Big Spring was that of Kenny and Caudle. Choice cuts were displayed on the table along with bowls of sausage. Fancy quarters were hooked along the wall. Although meat was outlandishly cheap by today's standards, frugal housewives then grumbled about prices.

OIL, LIVESTOCK, FARMING

All Glasscock Co. Activities Revolve Around Garden City

GARDEN CITY, Oct. 1—Garden City is the hub of Glasscock county activity from practically every standpoint.

Geographically located in the center of the county, Garden City is the county seat and only town in Glasscock. It is the center of a county-wide school system and has good high school and grammar school plants.

The county seat is located at the intersection of two new highways which bisect the county north to south and east to west. Garden City is the focal point for all retail trade in the county.

Though there are no wholesale outlets in the county, a number of grocery stores, drug stores, cafes, hardware store, and service stations are operated at Garden City. Most of the area's wholesale supply commodities comes from

Big Spring, nearest railhead located 25 miles to the north.

Three religious denominations have modern churches in the Glasscock county seat. Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterian congregations have recently completed imposing new structures.

The residential section of the city is well developed and probably boasts as many modern brick and stone homes as that of any town of comparable size. A well-kept boulevard is the pride of the residents.

Economic activity centered in Garden City comes largely from oil, livestock and agricultural production. Approximately 1,000,000 barrels of oil are produced in the area annually. A new irrigated district in the south eastern part of the county has initiated cotton production in the area. Livestock

raising occupies the bulk of Glasscock countians.

Population of Garden City is about 300, while that of the county is some 700 persons. An active Lions club is the principal civic organization in the Glasscock county seat.

Garden City was originally named New California, but the name was changed when it became seat of newly organized Glasscock county in April, 1893. The first courthouse and jail were constructed in the young county seat with \$6,500 from bonds voted on May 6, 1893.

The present courthouse was erected after a \$20,000 bond issue in 1910. The First Methodist Church was built in Garden City in 1893, and the First Baptist was constructed in 1895.

The initial telephone system in Garden City utilized a barbed wire fence as transmission line until it was replaced with a smooth wire line in 1905. Electric service first reached Garden City in 1930.

Early school sessions were held in the Methodist church, but a school house was built in 1911. New buildings were added for Garden City schools in 1930, 1932 and 1933 and 1938.

REAGAN COUNTY SEAT

Big Lake Center Of Rich Oil Area

BIG LAKE, Oct. 1—The lake country, a welcome sight for pioneer trail blazers today is as busy as any in West Texas.

Where longhorn cattle once grazed, Hereford, Angus and fine bred animals, including more numerous sheep, roam against a backdrop of prolific oil wells.

Big Lake, which has had its ups and downs, has been transformed. Within the past three years, according to M. R. (Ted) Williams, secretary of the Lions club, population has more than doubled. Everywhere there are signs of expansion.

When Reagan county was in Tom Green county in 1879, the lake was two miles long and a quarter to half a mile wide. It still fills occasionally and is a historic point two miles south of town.

One of the earliest of the larger ranches in the area was the Bar S outfit, established in 1880 by Swayer, McCoy & Rumery of Oshkosh, Wis. This 300-section spread still is operated by the same families. Sheep production has become most predominant.

Reagan county was organized in 1903 and was named for John H. Reagan, the U. S. senator. Stiles was county seat. In 1910 when A. J. Stillwell, New York railroad developer, put his KCM&O (Orient) through Big Lake, Stiles was left 20 miles removed. Then came oil and in 1925 Big Lake was made county seat.

The thing that blew off the lid on West Texas oil exploration happened on May 28, 1923 in Big Lake's front yard. After two years of intermittent drilling on a 43,590-acre tract blocked by Rupert P. Ricker, now of Big Spring, Frank T. Pickrell's Texon Oil & Development company No. 1 Santa Rita literally blew in this was a 90-mile step from production in Mitchell county.

M. L. (Mike) Benedum, who years later made bigger news, and J. D. Trees, formed the Big Lake oil company and acquired 18 sections in the heart of the Texon block. The two companies alone have operated there.

In this field the Texon company built the first company-owned oil camp in West Texas. It was here that the first pipeline South artery ingested to the Gulf from the Permian Basin in 1926. It was here that Carl Cromwell early developer, drilled to a world's record of 8,525 with cable tools and hit an Ellenburger well. Since then, Permian and Ellenburger production in this field have exceeded 115 million barrels.

Plymouth started a deep test on the Reagan-Upton line in 1946 some 12 miles north of Texon. In 1947 Slick Utschel took over and tapped the fabulous Benedum pool with an Ellenburger thickness of 500 feet. Rapidly, finds were made in the Strawn and Bend of the Pennsylvania, the Fusselman of the Silurian, and the Wolfcamp Play splashed into Reagan county. Plymouth constructed an \$8 million cubic foot per day gas line plant and Slick Utschel a 50

million unit. El Paso Natural gas ran in a 24-inch line.

Amyrada opened at Ellenburger pool at 9,000 feet seven miles east of Big Lake in 1941, and smaller pools were added. Barnhart oil field, nine miles east, resulted in natural gasoline and carbon black plants in 1948. Daily 30,000 pounds of carbon black roll to rubber mills. Three tank cars of natural gasoline and six of propane issued along with Putane, which is delivered to transport trucks.

Keeping pace, Big Lake doubled in size and there was work for all who wanted it. The city paved 107 blocks, laid 73,000 feet of water and sewer lines, added 16,000 feet of gas mains, installed a quarter million gallon elevated water storage tank.

Two hundred homes were built and W. T. Mills, Inc. launched a major housing program on a completely improved area. San Angelo Telephone company launched expansion that soon resulted in trebling facilities. Bond issues in excess of \$400,000 were voted in finance a 12-mile highway from Texon to the Benedum field (\$100,000), a new hospital (\$165,000), and school cafeteria, teacherages and conversion of the old elementary building (\$150,000).

From 587 scholastics and 34 teachers in 1929 when it was organized, the Reagan County Independent school district dropped to 459 in 1949 and zoomed to 1,461 last year. Improvements of \$264,726 were added last year. Now a \$65,000 cafeteria is being built with 10 teacherages. Value of property of \$132,699 at the outset has multiplied five times. The school has a fine band a co-champion football team.

In addition to Baptist and Methodist churches, Big Lake recently has added plans for Catholic Church of Christ, Assembly of God and Presbyterians. Big Lake has a Masonic hall, built in 1925. Odd Fellows and Relekahs have plants.

There are six study clubs, the Big Lake Study club dating back to 1925. In 1927 M. R. Williams started a library at the Texon Oil company camp. It is still going strong. The first study club sponsored a library in Big Lake in 1937 and today it has 3,500 volumes. It is financed mainly by the city, county and Twentieth Century club. Boy Scout activities are brisk. Big Lake-Texon baseball team was a finalist in the Trans-Pecos baseball league this year. There is softball and various other forms of recreation in Big Lake, including a new golf course.

Much of the community improvement and program heads up through the Lions club, the only civic group. It was organized in 1941 and has a membership of 125. It was the Lions who entertained the Big Spring-Garden City delegation recently at the opening of ranch road 350. Big Lake has a fine theatre, a wide variety of business houses, most of which have new plants or drastically modernized ones. The whole atmosphere is one of confidence reminiscent of the pioneer days.

Missouri Man Mapped Plat For Vincent

One—H. S. Heitzberg of Kansas City, Mo., envisioned a city for northeastern Howard county back in 1909 when he subdivided acreage and created the community of Vincent.

The Missourian filed a plat of his subdivision in the county clerk's office in Big Spring on Feb. 27, 1909. He created several streets and avenues and hundreds of building lots from the southeast quarter of section 9, H&TC railroad survey.

Heitzberg immediately began marketing the property, and apparently buyers were plentiful. Several transactions were made during the first year, and among the earlier ones were building sites for churches.

On April 7, 1909, Heitzberg deeded three lots to the Vincent Baptist church.

On April 16 of the same year, a similar transaction was made for a Methodist church site. Trustees who negotiated the deal for the Methodist church were R. Z. Martin, J. A. Shafer, M. L. Musgrove, J. E. Feeler and J. B. Puckett. They represented the "Cosahoma mission of the Colorado District, Northwest Texas annual Conference of the Methodist Church South."

Although it never approached city status, Vincent has played a significant role in the development of Howard county. It is one of the county's major farming areas, and several large ranches are operated near the community.

For several years most of Howard county's grain sorghum production came from Vincent, and cotton has been a major crop there for years.

In more recent years oil has entered the picture around Vincent. The first pay production there was established April 25, 1943. Oil attained new significance on June 17, 1949 when Magnolia's No. 1 Gartner was completed as the first producer from the Mississippian in the Permian Basin.

Evaporation Adds To Water Worries

Evaporation is a formidable factor in West Texas as is a formidabile. Evaporation from a tank set 21 inches into the ground and water maintained at approximately ground level is 54.8 inches. Average monthly range is from 10.1 in July to 7.4 in September. Range between years is from 43.3 to as much as 67.9 inches. Offsetting this is that the maximum precipitation listed for a month is higher than the maximum evaporation for that month.

Bennett Chief Promoter Of Polo Interest

Texas, famous for its horses, has also gained its measure of fame for its games played on horses.

One such sport is polo. One of the greatest players ever to play the game is Cecil Smith, once a ranch hand and a San Antonio breeder, currently rated at ten goals, tops in the polo books. Dr. M. H. Bennett has been the chief exponent of the rugged sport here. Bennett carried a two-goal handicap in his heyday and, no doubt, would have enjoyed a better rating had he been able to devote more time to it. As it was, Bennett managed to compete in several national tournaments at Colorado Springs and was a member of a quartet that won Southwestern honors at San Antonio only last year. Numerous matches, pitting Big

Spring against Lamesa, Lubbock, San Angelo and Abilene, were played on a polo field west of town prior to the war. Several efforts have been made to organize a team here since the war but all have failed. In 1948, Roy Barry, a famous six-goal star from San Antonio, spent considerable time here training horses for Doc Bennett. Lloyd Wasson, Rip Smith and Lewis Rix were among those active in the sport here in years past.

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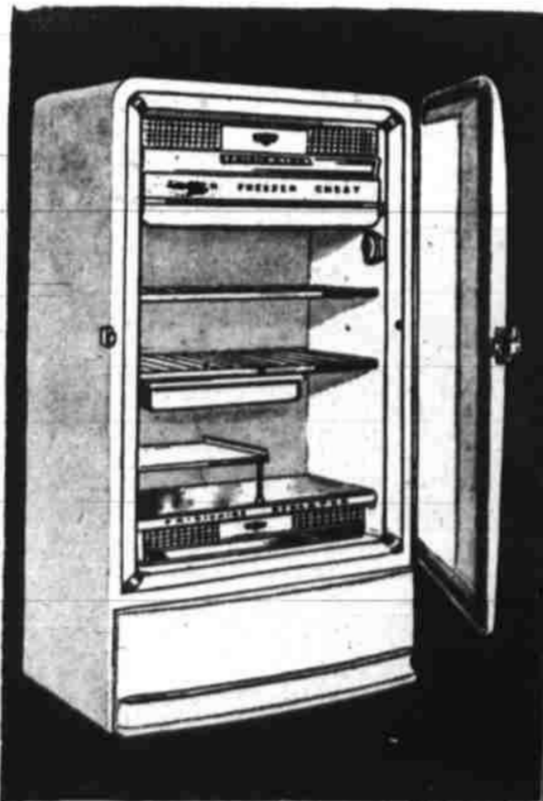
For more than twenty-five years the name FRIGIDAIRE has meant, "America's Favorite Refrigerator." Today it means much more... it means a full, complete line of Frigidaire appliances for your kitchen and

laundry. And built into each one are the high quality materials, the skillful engineering, the dependability and durability that have made Frigidaire famous. Whatever your needs... see Frigidaire first!



3 De Luxe FRIGIDAIRE Values with more of everything you want

These three De Luxe Frigidaire products are typical examples of the values you get in any Frigidaire appliance. Come in and see them. See all the other Frigidaire appliances, too. There's a size and model and price to suit your needs.



De Luxe Model D1-8
From its full-width Super-Freezer Chest on top, to its big, glass-topped Hydrator on the bottom, this Frigidaire Refrigerator offers deluxe conveniences and dependability.



The only Automatic Washer with Live-Water Action
Ask about convenient terms. Put in clothes, soap, set the dial, forget it. Clothes come out clean, bright, damp-dry, so dry some are ready for immediate ironing.



Frigidaire RK-80 Electric Range
Here's stunning, all-porcelain beauty combined with matchless, automatic conveniences to make easier, faster cooking and tastier, better meals every day in the year. See it now!

Ask for a demonstration of these FRIGIDAIRE Appliances - NOW!

Taylor Electric Co.

212 E. Third

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Phone 2408

Souvenir Of A Century—

For You And Yours To Treasure

In The Years To Come

West Texas Hospitality
At Its Best

Come Help Us Celebrate and
Enjoy The Centennial

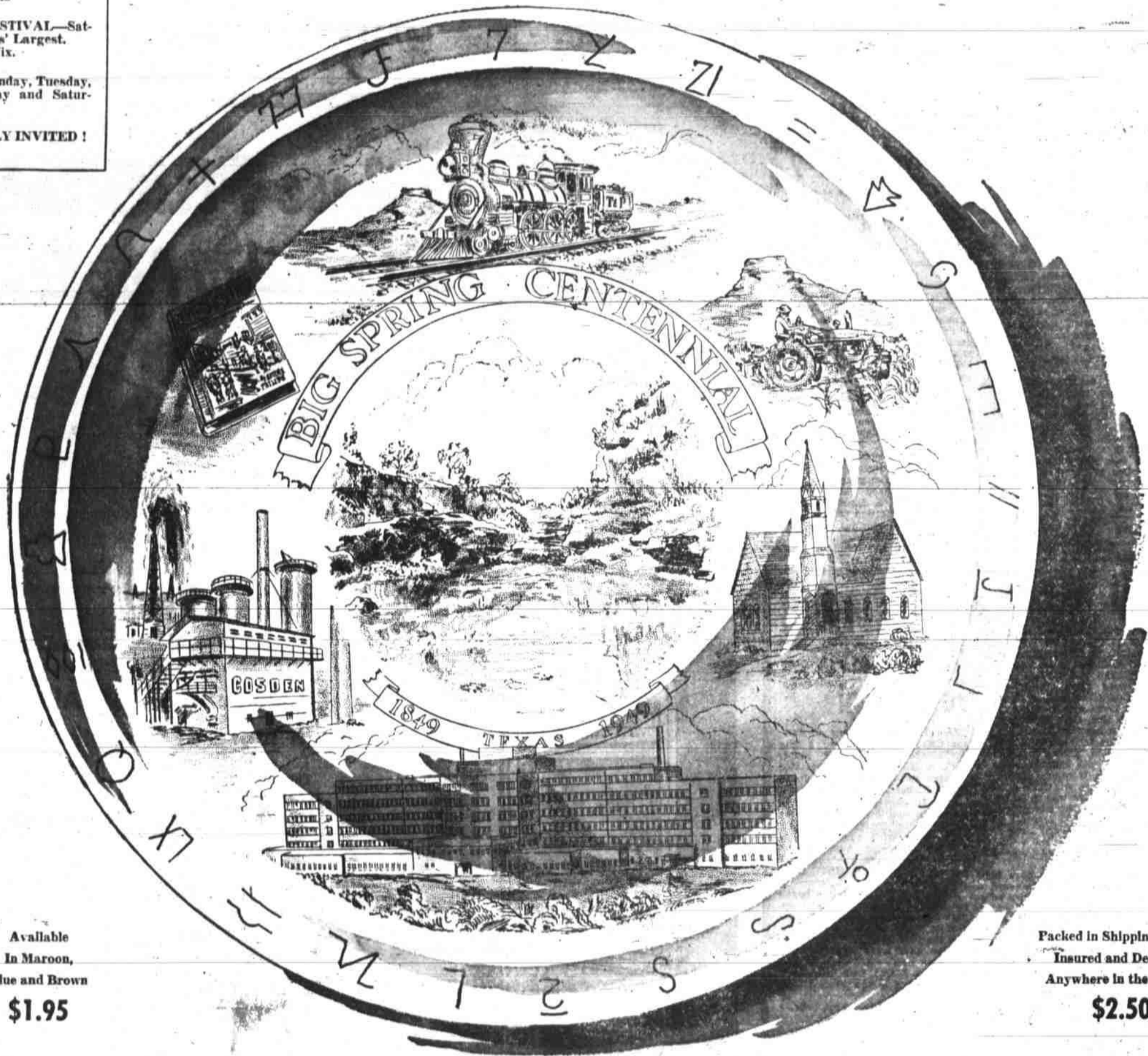
CENTURAMA—City Park Amphitheatre, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 8 P. M.

CENTENNIAL BALL—Monday, Music by Bob Wills

SQUARE DANCE FESTIVAL—Saturday — West Texas' Largest. Music by Hoyle Nix.

5 BIG PARADES—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

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In Maroon,
Blue and Brown
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Packed in Shipping Carton,
Insured and Delivered
Anywhere in the U. S. A.
\$2.50

Big Spring Centennial Souvenir Plate

Truly distinctive, this well-turned, well-designed Souvenir Plate made to our order, especially for the 100th Anniversary Celebration of Big Spring. You'll want this plate for your very own as a memento of our community's greatest civic event. You'll want to send plates to friends, so they, too, will be reminded of an outstanding occasion in the community's history. The supply necessarily is limited, so may we suggest that you call promptly to be sure that your order is filled?

- Items contributing to the community's development are listed on the back side of the plate, as follows:
1. Cattle Industry beginning at the top with brand 7. Mrs. Dora Roberts and reading clockwise are T. J. and J. J. Good, M. M. Edwards, Hezzie Read, O. B. Brown, O. D. Read, Jr., W. P. Edwards, Noble Read, W. J. Garrett, Norman H. Read, L. S. McDowell & Sons, A. L. Wasson, Jess Slaughter, I. B. Cauble, B. Reagan, R. L. Warren, Leora R. Flanagan, O. D. O'Daniel, J. W. and C. W. Lomas, Ida Mae Oldham, Wilson Brothers, G. B. Stockton, R. L. Powell, Sr., C. J. Engle, R. L. Powell, Jr., O. E. Hamlin, Bud Brown and Jess Evans.
 2. The Texas & Pacific Railroad, old No. 7 operated the first passenger train.
 3. The Forsan Oil Field, along with the fine development by Cosden petroleum Refinery.
 4. The first Methodist Church erected in the community representing religion from the Circuit Riders to the present era.
 5. Agriculture with Signal Mountain in the background.
 6. "A Casual Biography of a Prairie Town," by Shine Philips.
 7. The 250 bed Veterans Hospital completed in 1949.

Hemphill-Wellb Co.

"Big Spring's Favorite Department Store"

Just For Old Times' Sake--

SECTION XVI

Big Spring Herald

Sunday, October 2, 1949

1949 The
**BIG SPRING
STORY**



FAMOUS FIRE—One of the famous fires in Big Spring occurred in 1907 when buildings at the corner of E. 2nd and Runnels (above), now occupied by a boot shop, were consumed. They weren't replaced until 20 years later. Equipment then consisted of a two-wheel hose cart and a supply of buckets. The slim line of hose may be seen at right. Residents watched it burn, then resolved that better fire equipment was needed. Two years later Big Spring had the first motorized fire engine in Texas.

GALA CELEBRATION—Just when the picture below was taken or what was the occasion has not been established. Some conjectured that it was celebrating arrival of the railroad. This, however, is likely not the case for there was a band on hand, as witness the horns. The Band came a few years later. At any rate, an arbor had been thrown up, thatched in part with juniper, and the people and kiddies turned out in Sunday best, (below).



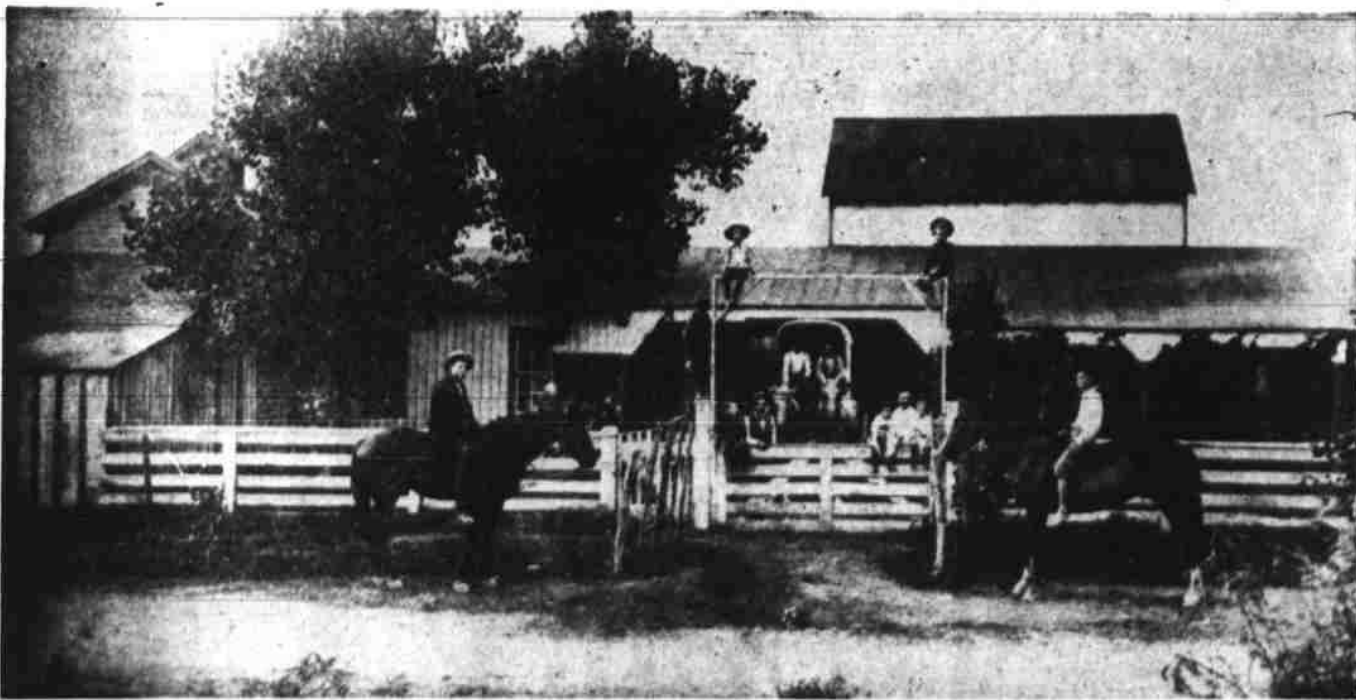
OVER THERE—Spirited martial airs were sounding on Aug. 1, 1917 when a dance was given in the old opera house for men who shortly were to be mustered into "truck company No. 4." It turned out that it was company D, 117th supply train, 42nd division and before the year was out, the men were getting a taste of "sunny France." Perhaps, as they shuffled ammunition and other supplies up front in pitch dark over hog-wallow roads, they thought many times of the gay party and the girls at home. The late James T. Brooks, captain of the company, is 10th from left to right in the back row in above photo.



UNIFORMED FRATERNITY—Big Spring has never been without organizations. One of the early groups was the Knights of Pythias. Picture below was taken about 1888. Posing with the rock courthouse as a background are, front row, left to right, Frank B. Evans, Mr. Wylie, G. W. Hyatt, Otto Elliott, Billie Lee, John Snoddy, Aaron Taylor; back row, Dr. Prince, Bill Birdwell, unidentified, Bert G. Turner, Dr. J. H. Hurt, and Charles Fry.

SUNDAY STROLL—Big Spring may not have offered major scenic attractions in the early days, but Sunday strolls somehow got around to the fancy fountain near the T&P tracks. It gave an elegant touch, befitting to elegant clothes and people. At the left of the group posed above is the late Will Hayden, for many years a co-publisher of the Herald and later founder of the Weekly News.

EARLY OASIS—O. L. Bell and George Dearling saw to it that Big Spring kept cool and whetted its thirst when they installed a combination beer and ice house. Ice was shipped in. The emporium (below) was on the north side of First street between Scurry and Gregg streets, and, as may be seen, had a well beaten path to its door. This picture, taken in 1894 or 1895, achieved artistic balance with horses and principals (below).



HORSELESS CARRIAGE—When the horseless carriage put in its appearance in Big Spring not long after the turn of the century, it caught the community ill prepared. Repairs were improvised in blacksmith shops. Mrs. D. W. Dennis says that this was the first auto repair shop in Big Spring. Litter and tools give evidence that its bread and butter was earned from blacksmithing.



BAPTIZING—Baptistries were unheard of in Big Spring when picture above was snapped. Mrs. J. S. Winslow said it was at Birdwell tank in central Big Spring. Most of those present were members of the First Christian church, and Ike Eddins, one of the

charter members, is in the group. So was John Birdwell, who invited the congregation to use the earthen reservoir back of his place. Earlier baptizings were held at the big spring site south of town.



RECORD KEEPERS—To Lee Porter, left, and George Choate is entrusted the job of keeping vital records. Porter is county clerk, looking after the filing of all types of instruments, issuance of marriage and other licenses, as well as serving as clerk of the county court and commissioners court. Choate has the job of keeping the records of the 70th (soon to be the 118th) district court. He minutes, judgments, petitions, etc. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

SERVICES TO NEEDY

Salvation Army Is Helping Hand

Extending aid to needy persons, both resident and transient, is a full time job for five Salvation Army workers in Big Spring. The local Salvation Army unit gives either food, clothing, or lodging to several hundred persons each month. Capt. James A. Harrison, officer in charge of the local citadel, estimated that clothing is furnished to approximately 50 Big Spring families living in Big Spring.

"Many families receive five articles of clothing for each member every month," Capt. Harrison said. "Hundreds of items are distributed to transients calling at the unit."

However, most of the organization's aid is to transients, he said. Demands for assistance are heavier in winter months and periods of bad weather.

The Salvation Army maintains a dormitory with accommodations for 55 men at the rear of the citadel on W. 4th street. Female transients who remain overnight are lodged in the citadel basement.

A kitchen is operated and meals are served each morning and evening. More than 500 meals are often served each month by the organization. Sleeping quarters are usually filled during the winter, Capt. Harrison said.

Grocery orders are given both local residents and transients. The average grocery order is for \$3.

Medical aid, including hospitalization and physician's care, is also provided for needy transients. Hospitals and doctors have reduced rates for charity cases.

Friday is clothing day at the Salvation Army. Used wearable articles, contributed to the organization, are distributed to resident needy. Needy transients are given clothing daily.

The Salvation Army needy assistance program is financed entirely by contributions made in the Big Spring area. Grocery, medical, and other bills are paid periodically.

In winter months, the organization often goes deeply in debt because of the large number of requests for assistance.

"We try to gain enough during summer months to clear up all debts made in the winter," Capt. Harrison declared.

In addition to its relief work, the Salvation Army conducts Sunday school and Church services each Sunday. Services are also held practically every night during the week.

A Youth Center is operated by the organization in the west part of town. Playgrounds and a recreation hall contain facilities for playing tennis, baseball, ping pong, and for boxing.

The Center is open from 2 p. m. to 9 p. m. daily with a caretaker always on hand.

Debt Total Low For County's Nine Common School Districts

Common school districts in Howard county, which are furnishing education facilities for almost 600 pupils, embrace property that is valued at \$7,990,496 for tax purposes.

Yet, indebtedness against the nine common districts is a mere \$299,900, over 75 per cent of which is outstanding in one district which recently completed a new building.

Five of the nine common school districts in the county have tax rates of \$1.50 per \$100 valuation, while the other four have rates of \$1. Only eight of the nine districts are active this year, with pupils from Hartwells attending classes in Stanton as the result of a contract for this term.

The Forsan district, which has a valuation of \$3,698,940, has the greatest indebtedness, \$243,000. That district, however, completed a new brick building last year at a cost of \$175,000, and a new gymnasium costing about \$80,000 is now under construction.

Gayhill, Midway, Cauble and Hartwells districts have not indebtedness against them.

The financial structure by districts follows: Gayhill, \$278,000 valuation, \$1.50 tax rate, no indebtedness; Center Point, \$186,160, valuation, \$1.50 tax rate, \$1,400 indebtedness; Midway, \$339,320 valuation, \$1.50 tax rate, no indebtedness; Forsan, \$5,698,490 valuation, \$1.50 tax rate, \$243,000 indebtedness; Elbow, \$954,460 valuation, \$1 tax rate, \$10,500 indebtedness; Cauble, \$192,760 valuation, \$1 tax rate, no indebtedness; Hartwells, \$143,825 valuation, \$1 tax rate, no indebtedness; Lomax, \$338,345 valuation, \$1 tax rate, \$42,000 indebtedness; Vealmoor, approximately \$150,000 valuation, \$1.50 tax rate, \$3,000 indebtedness.

Mail Volume Runs Into The Millions

In 1948, the local post office issued a total of 43,000 money orders while making payments on 21,294.

A total of 3,611,164 pieces of mail were cancelled during the 365 days, when receipts amounted to \$130,196.

Registered pieces of mail handled totaled 6,145 while outgoing COD packages aggregated 1,884. Special delivery pieces of mail passing through the post office came to 10,283.

CAA SAFETY PROGRAM OPERATES UNDER DISTRICT OFFICE HERE

The Big Spring office of the Civil Aeronautics Authority Aviation Safety program is one of 17 district offices located in Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Louisiana.

State Senatorial Districts Have Changed 3 Times

In almost 70 years time, Howard county has been in only three state senatorial districts. At the outset, after the county was the 29th and G. W. Wardell organization in 1882, the district was the senator. He was replaced in 1886 by H. T. Sims.

Howard shifted to the 28th senatorial district in 1892 with J. C. Baldwin as the senator. Two years later R. D. Gage succeeded him, and in 1896, H. A. Tillett was elected senator, according to records. In 1898 W. P. Sebastian was named senator.

The year 1904 brought A. S. Hawkins to the office and in 1912 he was succeeded by H. P. Breisford. C. R. Buchanan succeeded him in 1916 and John A. Russell became senator in 1920.

Joe Burkett was elected at a special election in 1921 only to be succeeded by W. H. Bledsoe in 1922 when Howard county moved into its present district—the 30th. Pink L. Parrish was elected in 1928.

A. P. Duggan was elected to the office in 1932. Upon his death, George H. Nelson, Tahoka, was elected. His successor in 1940 was Marshall Formby, Plainview. In 1944 Sterling J. Parrish, Lubbock son of P. L. Parrish, was elected. The present senator is Kilmer B. Corbin. Lamesa, elected in 1948.

Pilot certification, aircraft certification, and the investigation of accident and CAA regulations violations are the chief functions of the agency. Headed by Supervising Agent Emerson Carpenter, the office is staffed by three trained CAA aviation experts.

Three divisions of the district headquarters cover flight operations, airmen and aircraft. Both new and veteran pilots may obtain certification by passing tests, flight and written examinations, given by the Aviation Safety office. Aircraft, new and old, are certificated upon passage of rigid CAA inspections. Any accident or violation within the district are investigated by the local staff.

Southwestern headquarters for the CAA Aviation Safety program are located in Fort Worth.

Local Market Spurs Cattle Raising

Opening of cattle auction barns here had a direct influence on the number of cattle raised in this area.

Before the sales began, the farmers had no place to market their stock unless they shipped them to the major sales hundreds of miles away. Therefore, they limited the size of their herds to serve their own needs.

Once the local barns began to accept business, however, it opened up a new source of revenue for them and they began to acquire more and more cattle, knowing they could readily dispose of them for a profit.

Commercial feed lots, conducive to the growth of cattle, also began to flourish all over the county as a direct result of the auctions.

County's Free Library Shows Rapid Growth In 6-Year Span

Few organizations in Howard county have grown up more rapidly than the public free library. Located at the corner of Third and Scurry streets, the county library is a stopping place for something like 200 people each day. Yet the library is less than six years old.

On Aug. 16, 1943 the Howard county commissioners court authorized an appropriation totalling \$2,250 to establish a library, representing the first county funds ever earmarked for that purpose.

The late James T. Brooks, who was serving as county judge at that time, was one of the leaders in the campaign to provide a library for the county. Other members of the commissioners court who made the first appropriation were J. E. Brown, H. T. Hale, R. L. Nall and Earl Hull. Three of them are serving on the present commissioners court. Nall and Hull are both commissioners, while Brown is now county judge.

On Jan. 1, 1944, Katherine Varner, librarian at the Big Spring High school, started collecting books and other supplies for the county library. By July of the same

year Sara Lamun was cataloging and issuing books on a fee basis. She continued her work at the library through August, and then Doris Nesbitt became the first full-time librarian. Mrs. Inez Ragdale was succeeded in 1947 by Mrs. Bessie Collins, the present librarian.

The Howard County Free Library was beset with its share of financial problems, especially during its first three years of operation. Citizens came to the rescue, however. The Friends of the Howard County Free Library organized early in 1947 to promote interest and lend modest financial assistance to the struggling institution.

They championed a bill in the state legislature to permit counties to use five cents of their permanent improvement tax levy for library purposes. With the help of Rep. R. E. (Peppy) Blount and State Senator Sterling Parrish, the legislation was adopted that year, and the Howard county library felt the results in its 1948 budget.

Mrs. R. L. LeFever was first president of the Friends of the Howard County Free Library, while Mrs. T. C. Thomas headed the organization in 1948. Lee Milling is president this year.

At present the Howard County Free Library has 10,000 volumes on its shelves, and it subscribes to over 30 periodicals. Over 2,000 borrowers are registered and an average day brings over 100 adult borrowers and from 100 to 150 children to the library. Sometimes the figures run considerably higher.

A special section has been set aside for home demonstration club women in the county. Books listed on the required reading list for the club women are kept in that section. Those books are in constant demand.

Westex Area Pushes Efforts At Irrigation

Pioneering on a new agricultural frontier was in progress midway in the twentieth century. Harassed by occasional drought years, farmers and some ranchers in "water belts" were turning to irrigated fields and pastures.

At the end of 1948, Martin, Midland, and Glasscock (plus one in Howard) counties had a total of 77 irrigation wells, averaging 535 gallons per minute. Aggregate production was 56,586 gallons per minute. Total acreage thus made subject to irrigation stood at 5,685.

During 1949 the total number of wells was certain to pass the 100 mark for the area and the acreage was due to approach the 6,000 level.

The vast majority of the projects were devoted to row crops, principally cotton. However, Glasscock, with two exceptions where haying was being done, was going in for a comparatively new wrinkle—irrigated pastures. This was under the contention that small plots of pastures, kept green and growing the year around, would net far more through beef than hay or row crops.

Central Martin county, which has the longest record of well irrigation (except one well near Midland which was used for truck since 1929), was turning to pasture irrigation to a degree. This arose out of mineralization of soil. What the future holds for irrigation in this area is uncertain. The test has not continued long enough to show effects on water tables. Many think a rush into this field will pull the supply down too rapidly.



VETERANS AFFAIRS—Since World War II, handling of veterans affairs has become an increasingly important business. Here Ray Boren, right, Veterans Administration contact representative, talks over a problem with an ex-serviceman. All manner of assistance is given in filing claims, insurance, securing GI bill of rights benefits, including training and education. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

MEET THE CHAMPION BLOOD LINE



Breeding Fine Herefords For 41 Years

Yes, 41 years ago I. B. (Doc) Cauble started breeding fine Herefords. In 1908 he began one of the pioneer herds of West Texas... establishing a herd and a name that was to become, in later years, known throughout the cattle world of the entire west.

For almost half of this century of progress that we are commemorating, the Cauble Ranch has been endeavoring to raise the standard of fine Hereford breeding in West Texas, thereby improving the cattle industry throughout the years.



CAUBLE HEREFORD FARM

8-Miles Southwest of Big Spring... Where We Have Owned and Operated This Ranch for 48 Years.



RADIO HAM—Professionally, H. A. Culp, above, is a CAA communications worker. As a hobby, however, he is a radio "ham." Culp and other members of the active Big Spring Amateur Radio Operators club regularly work worldwide contacts on the short-wave band. The club meets regularly for technical discussions. It is organized for emergency aid under Red Cross disaster committees. Last January, "hams" gave Big Spring its only communication with the outside world during a record ice storm; aided in dispatching of trains, power pipeline movements, etc. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

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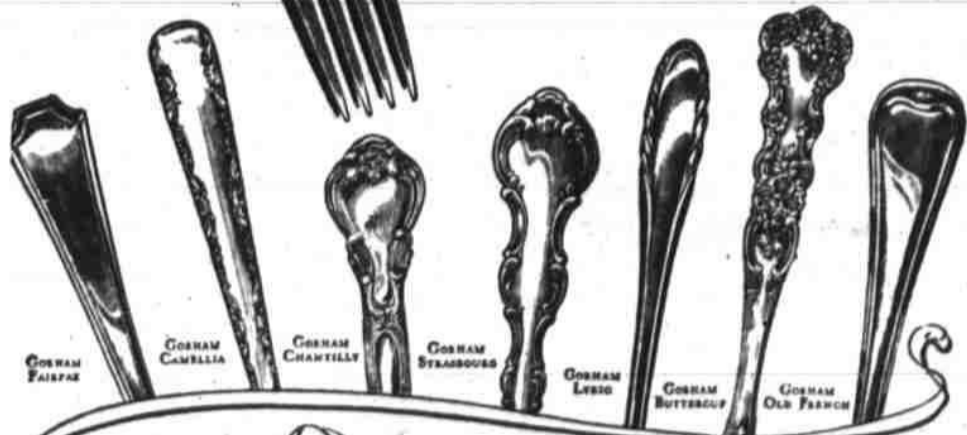
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Place-Setting in Gorham Melrose

Newest Gorham pattern MELROSE
Inspired by the majestic beauty of Melrose plantation in Natchez, Mississippi. This new pattern is one of rich weight and perfection of design... an authentic, unusual American pattern.

HERE'S a lovely new pattern, created by Gorham craftsmen, and inspired by the ever-beautiful Melrose plantation in Natchez, Mississippi. Its perfection of design... its luxurious weight in your hand... capture the romance of old Natchez in fine sterling silver you'll enjoy using every day. Drop in our store today to see Gorham Melrose and other famed Gorham designs in our wide selection of sterling silver patterns.



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Buy your sterling in units of place-settings, costing about \$20.00 (Fed. Tax Incl.), depending on which pattern you choose. Each place-setting consists of six pieces: knife and fork, teaspoon, salad fork, cream soup spoon, and butter spreader.

LAY AWAY NOW FOR CHRISTMAS

WAITS

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Big Spring's Trusted Jeweler Since 1930



Ensemble featuring a center stone plus two diamonds in wedding band. A real miracle. \$57.00

Imaginal & glittering diamonds in this set of rare beauty... miraculously priced. \$67.00

Matched bridal ensemble of rare beauty... sparkling beauty. \$87.00

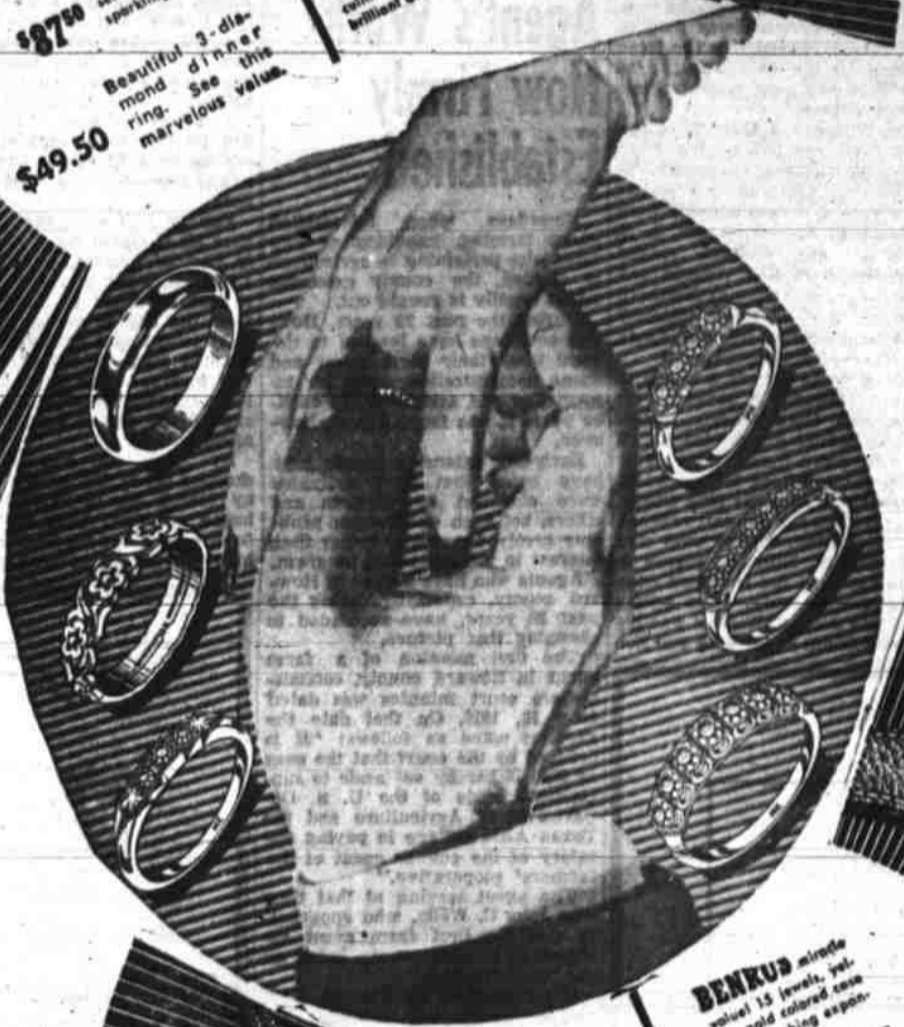
Beautiful 3-diamond ring. See this marvelous value. \$49.50

Delicately designed ring and center diamond... a tiny price. \$49.00

Gorgeous design with 10 diamonds... a miracle value at a mere \$89.00

Bride and bridegroom... this exquisite diamond set... \$67.00

A gentleman's minute... \$79.00



HAMILTON This famous handsome watch in 14 k natural gold filled case. \$60.50

ELGIN 13 jewel watch with the Durac Power winding... \$29.00

HAMILTON 14k gold filled case... \$66

BENKUS minute... \$29.75

BULOVA... \$49.00

Dependable Hamilton Watch for Him... \$71.50

For twenty years, Waits have been a part of the "Big Spring Story." During this period, Waits have always offered the people of Big Spring and West Texas quality jewelry reasonably priced.

Waits have progressed along with this great community offering always the finest selection of quality diamonds, watches, silver, luggage to be found anywhere. Whenever it's jewelry, remember Waits... Big Spring's Trusted Jeweler Since 1930.

Salt and Pepper Shakers

Salt and Pepper shakers in 1847 Rogers Rembrandt pattern. \$10



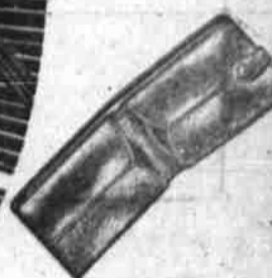
Parker "21" Set

Many exclusive features make this truly the "World's Most Wanted Pen." \$8.50



MEERKE Billfolds

Smart styling, expert craftsmanship, latest features. \$2.50



SKYWAY LUGGAGE

We proudly offer Skyway luggage as regular open stock. If it's luggage for the one on your list, you'll find Skyway the answer.

- Hangar Case ... \$9.50
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(Prices include Tax)

1949

Fabulous Slaughter Ranch Was Largest Of Early-Day Spreads

Vastness characterized ranches in this area from the first moment that white men dared to push their hands this far west.

By present day standards, all of them were big spreads. By comparison in 1850-51, there was only one "big" ranch in this immediate vicinity. It was the fabulous Long S empire of Col. C. C. Slaughter of Dallas.

It was so tremendous that stories sometimes conflict. H. W. Caylor, a noted Big Spring artist, wrote in the Texas Stock & Farm Journal in Aug. 16, 1899 that it was possible to go 200 miles north of Big Spring and still be on Long S land.

Actually, Col. Slaughter never owned such an expanse of land. He did have under lease a vast spread that went far beyond Lubbock. Before that, his cattle simply roamed the open range from the Concho to almost the Panhandle and from the Colorado to the Pecos.

Headquarters for this domain were located at German Springs, about 20 miles north of Big Spring.

roughly on what is now the Gail road. In the late '80s Gus O'Keefe ran the great ranch from that point. There was a residence, a bunkhouse and two or three big corrals.

J. W. Carpenter, one of the men who was a Slaughter cowboy in 1887, said that Slaughter at one time ran 55,000 head of cattle. To patrol this great mass of beef, Slaughter kept a remuda of 3,000 Spanish cowboys for his scores of cowboys.

The operation was so bulky that it was split into a series of ranches toward the turn of the century. The demand for supplies was so great that two eight-yoke oxen teams were kept constantly busy freighting. Later they were combined to pull one giant wagon capable of holding an entire box car of supplies.

Giving an account of two weeks spent on a limited tour of the Slaughter ranch as guest of the Colonel, Caylor told of visiting the Rattlesnake pasture in Martin county, the Buffalo and Indian Canyon

ranges in Dawson county, Tshoka Lake pasture in Lynn, Briton-Walbridge in Hockley and Cochran counties, the Hazel Dell, Protection, Seven League and Huling pastures scattered at intervals over the rolling expanse.

Curiously, many ranges were named for Slaughter bulls, which were monarchs within their particular pastures. This was true of Hazel Dell, described by Caylor as being the "greatest proportioned" he was "so valuable that his pasture was eight miles removed from the others."

Superlatives were heaped on Sir Bredwell. Caylor flatly stated that he was "undoubtedly the most perfect example of a sire." Slaughter paid Caylor a handsome commission to paint the great bull.

Typical of the operations around 1900 was one pasture of 4,200 short-horn, served by 220 bulls.

Despite the vastness of the operation, Caylor said it was run with great efficiency. "It would be impossible for one bull to get into another's pasture without immediate discovery," he wrote. This meticulous care extended to an almost daily inventory of cows in so-called pastures.

Of course, was a score of years after Col. Slaughter sensed the opportunity of pushing into the virgin range. At first he had rangy, raw-boned Longhorns. These frequently were driven by the thousands to rail point or to the far reaches of Wyoming and the Dakota badlands.

In 1879 William Travis (Bud) Roberts set up a ranch in Howard county near Moss Springs. He was the first permanent settler. By comparison his operation was modest. Dave Rhottan moved into the latent territory to the east about the same time and soon migrated into Howard county.

Tom Wilson and then Tom Mabry carved out the Lucien Wells spread in northern Glasscock. W. P. Edwards acquired this spread and operated it continuously until his death in August of 1949. L. S. McDowell, and Ohioan, ranged northward from San Angelo and spotted a fertile valley in Northern Glasscock that he knew instantly would be his home. His son, Lorin S. McDowell, still operates it.

John Roberts set up a ranch in southern Howard, a spread his widow, Mrs. Dora Roberts, watched as spawning ground for an oil field two score years later. This was the famous Rock House ranch.

In the same area the Otis Chalk, the Parramore and Douthitt ranches came into being. To the west was W. R. Settles, Hilburn, Pierce & Co. operated in the southern edge of Glasscock county, later selling to the late John F. Wolcott and his father, William F. Cushing and Bob

Sanderson staked big spreads on the upper reaches of the Concho. Bud Brown started his ranch. William B. Currie bought out the Mark Moody spread. Other members of the Currie family cut into the prairie wilderness, as did Sims & Lewis.

C. D. Read launched a spread in eastern Howard county. Ira and A. L. Wasson and Webb Christian settled in northern Howard and southern Borden. The Clayton & Johnson domain had its beginning. In the same area was the Oldham ranch.

Spotted around were such spreads as the Guitler, the Quinn, Conrad, Oxshier, Sam Greer, I. B. Caudle, Bob Powell, Louie Hutto, Clayton Stewart, Tom Good and Hardy Morgan ranches. Many of these names, like the latter two, represented Slaughter cowboys going it on their own.

Then came the fence. First it was a drift fence to deter cattle bound for the Pecos or too far south. Then it enclosed pastures. By 1890 the first squatters were arriving. The tempo increased after the turn of the century. By the mid-20s the dissolution of the great Slaughter and other gargantuan empires were complete.

Carpenter worked again in 1916 for Slaughter. In some respects it was heart-breaking. Instead of the more than 50,000 head, the herd had dwindled to 16,000. Gone was the branding of as many as 22,000 calves in a season. There were only a few thousand calves and dry cows to be driven over short trails to railhead.



ROAD WORK—Nearly half of the expenditures by Howard county are for road maintenance, some construction and allied work. The county has more than 700 miles of dirt laterals. There are constant demands for opening new roads and relocating sections of old ones. Here a maintainer establishes road bed in a hilly section. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

P. O. Volume Greater In Month Than It Once Was In A Year

Local postal receipts for a 30-day period often exceed a year's aggregate nearly six decades ago, when the post office first opened.

Income in 1882, first year of operation, amounted to \$11,820. It managed to show a gain nearly every year since, however.

Receipts reached an all-time high here in 1945, at the time the Army Air Force bombardier school was located here. They amounted to \$158,262.59. Of that figure, \$14,894.17 was accounted for in October alone, an all-time high for a 30-day period.

The bombardier school, closed toward the end of '45 and the receipts slumped to \$120,447.12, then skidded to \$114,798.61 in 1947 but they started an upward climb in '48. That trend is continuing, present records show.

The figure jumped over the \$100,000 mark for the first time in 1943 after almost attaining that figure a year earlier, and has run into six figures ever since.

Here's a list of the yearly receipts, where available, as released by Postmaster Nat Shick:

1882	\$11,820
1920	\$16,341
1926	\$24,955.77
1927	\$30,821.80
1928	\$46,562.71
1929	\$58,854.96
1930	\$58,411.46
1931	\$46,553.85
1932	\$42,618.75
1933	\$42,818.45
1934	\$47,572.10
1935	\$55,663.01
1936	\$60,268.78
1937	\$69,436.93
1938	\$75,610.06
1939	\$72,908.25
1940	\$76,680.74
1941	\$82,650.47
1942	\$96,023.40
1943	\$120,063.01
1944	\$144,789.91
1945	\$158,262.59
1946	\$120,447.12
1947	\$114,798.61
1948	\$130,196.59

SOURCE OF POWER? Giant Air Pockets Released By Wells

Air-compressed in the bowels of the earth for ages past—might some day be accounted a profitable resource for Big Spring.

Only one use has been suggested for the air, which frequently has plagued oil wildcaters. It is power.

That considerable power could be generated by the volume is open to little doubt. The big item is being able to control it when encountered.

It was in 1920 that the General Oil No. 1 Sandhills well hit the air formation around 1,400 feet. It roared out in such a volume that the derrick was destroyed. There was talk of the issue being helium gas. S. E. J. Cox, General Oil head, was certain that this was a harbinger of a tremendous field.

To a lesser degree, the air cropped up in widely separated tests for the next 15 years. Frequently, it was tapped in the East Howard pool.

Feb. 17, 1937 when the Dick Graham No. 1 Great West, immediately east of Cosden, hit the air at 1,460 feet. Flow was so heavy that it literally could be seen shooting from the 10-inch casing. Gas company technicians gauged it and estimated flow at 280,000,000 cubic feet a day. Again it was thought helium might be present, but tests showed the gas to be almost pure nitrogen.

By Feb. 24 the flow had dropped off to 100 million per day; by March 10, to 89,353,000. Sand began spewing. Then salt water, from behind the muddied-in casing, billowed. Casing opening narrowed



A Century of Progress

ONE HUNDRED YEARS HAS BEEN WRITTEN IN 1849 **The BIG SPRING STORY** 1949

May The Next Century Be Filled With As Many Victories As The One We Now Celebrate!

WEST TEXAS STATIONERS

111 Main Phone 109

Agent's Work Now Firmly Established

Nowadays when information about farming, ranching or any thing else pertaining to agriculture is needed by the county extension agent usually is sought out.

During the past 20 years, Howard county has learned to depend upon their farm agent and home demonstration agent for information and assistance. In earlier years it was far different, however.

Early-day extension agents may have noted that their activities were observed by farmers and others, but such observation probably involved curiosity rather than interest in the extension program.

Agents who have served in Howard county, especially during the past 20 years, have succeeded in changing that picture.

The first mention of a farm agent in Howard county, commissioners court minutes was dated May 10, 1919. On that date the minutes noted as follows: "It is ordered by the court that the sum of \$800 is hereby set aside to supplement funds of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Texas A&M college in paying the salary of the county agent of the farmers' cooperative."

The agent serving at that time was John C. Wells, who apparently was the first farm agent assigned to Howard county, based on the court records.

Wells resigned on Nov. 10, 1919, and no other appointment was authorized until Aug. 1, 1928. The latter appointment went to J. V. Husb, who served approximately four years.

At the same time the commissioners court authorized appointment of a home demonstration agent, and Lucille Allgood (Roberts) was subsequently named to that post.

By the end of 1931 the county found itself in the throes of the depression. The minutes reflected the times by noting as follows: "It appearing to the court that sufficient funds will not be available x x x the office of county agent and home demonstration agent will be discontinued on Jan. 31, 1932."

The suspension of extension work was short lived, however. On Aug. 23, 1933, the minutes told of "sentiment among farmers and farm people" which strongly favored appointment of farm and home demonstration agents. Appointments were authorized to begin on Oct. 1, 1933. O. P. Griffin, who served until his retirement from extension work in 1944, was named farm agent.

Durward W. Lewter, the present farm agent, began his work here on Sept. 1, 1944, immediately after Griffin's retirement.

Home demonstration agents who have served in Howard county since that post was restored include Mamie Lou Parr (now Mamie Lou Beatty), Lora Farnsworth, Fontilla Johnson, and Margaret Christie, recently resigned.

STAMPS FROM WASHINGTON

The local post office obtains all its stamps on special order directly from the federal headquarters in Washington, D. C.

It ordinarily orders its three-cent stamps in lots of 250,000. In most other demonstrations, about 10,000 are requested at one time.

Post cards arrive here in 2,000,000 lots while envelopes are obtained in bunches ranging from 10,000 to 20,000.

The Big Spring Story

Tha-Port Supply

Industrial Chemicals and Equipment

1218 West 3rd Phone 2458



Flowers . . .

For centuries have been the token of love and friendship. When Big Spring was only a water hole and the missions were thriving in California, flowers were expressing thoughtfulness. Today our petal-perfect blooms are still grown in the shade of old California. Flowers arrive in our stores only a few hours after cutting. For modern flowers in a modern city our two stores are ready to serve you.

Estah's Flowers

Two Locations

1701 Scurry Settles Hotel

\$46,000 BUILT COURTHOUSE

Funds for the present court house and county jail were made possible on June 29, 1907, when a \$46,000 bond issue was accepted by the people.

Of the 237 persons who cast ballots, 185 were favorable.

Before the two-story structure was completed, all county offices were housed in a one-story white, wooden building which sat on the corner of what is now the court house block.

The Texas and Pacific railway sold the lot to the county for construction of a court house back in 1882. Price was \$1.

1849

A Century Of Progress In Big Spring And Transportation

1899

1949

Truman Jones Motor Co.

Lincoln - Mercury Dealer

403 Runnels Big Spring

Growing With Big Spring and Howard County for 18 Years

Your Oldsmobile And
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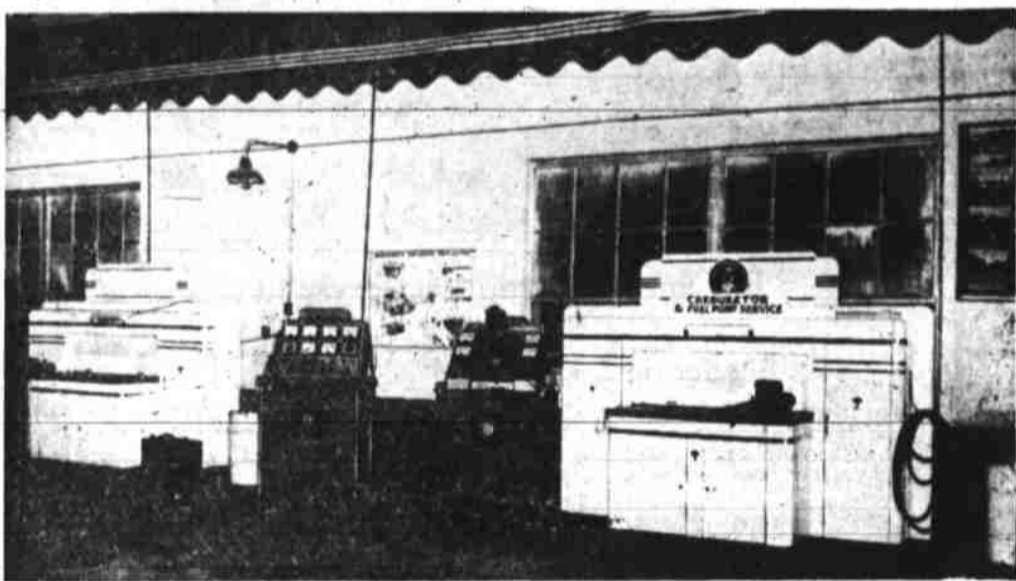
Oldsmobile means "More Car For Your Money"—Futuramic Design, Hydra-Matic Drive and High-Compression "Rocket" Engine!



SHROYER MOTOR COMPANY has served the automotive public in Big Spring and Howard County for 18 years—almost two decades. Operating on a policy of courteous treatment, expert workmanship and efficient service the business has grown through the years, and is one of the largest automotive establishments in West Texas. Shroyer Motor Company will welcome the opportunity to serve every motor vehicle owner in Howard County and assure them they will receive a hearty welcome and prompt attention to their needs.



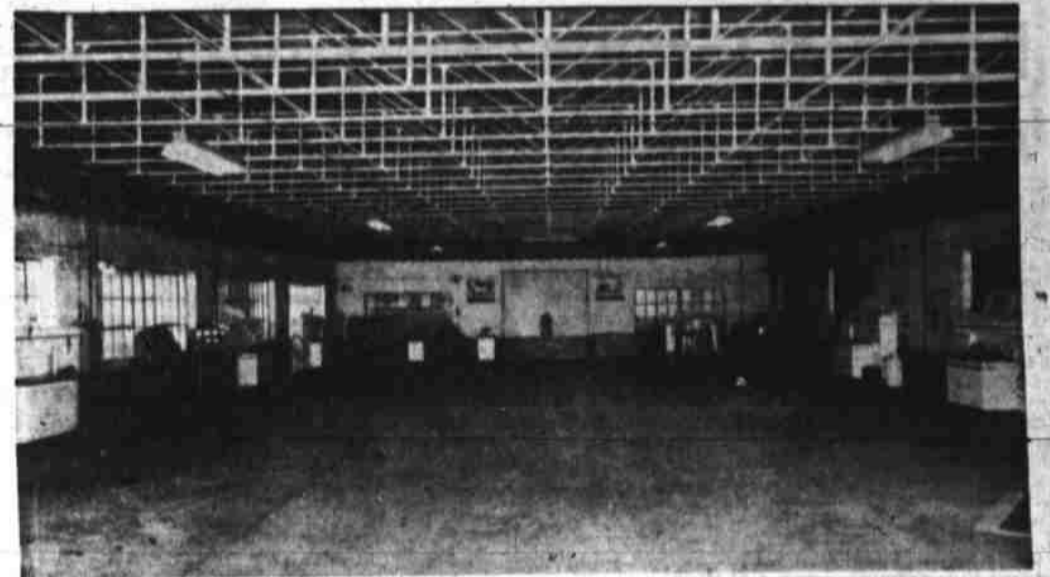
Shown above is the Shroyer Motor Company. Located in the business district, it is within a short distance of the center of town. You'll find plenty of hospitality and friendship at this building.



Above shows our spacious service department, with trained, experienced mechanics to put your car in prime condition. Every make and model automobile is welcomed here... every repair job is satisfactory. Pre-war service is our aim.

GULF GASOLINE
and
MOTOR OILS

Satisfaction, cool motors, smooth operation of your car or truck may be expected when you stop at the sign of the Gulf Orange Disc.



Another view of our gigantic work shop where modern, up-to-date equipment is used, in the hands of trained, experienced mechanics. Oldsmobile and GMC Truck repairs are a specialty with us, for we offer a wide selection of parts necessary for satisfactory repairs.



Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Shroyer, Owners

Pioneered by Oldsmobile Ten Years Ago,
HYDRA-MATIC HITS A NEW HIGH!
In Today's "Rocket" Engine Oldsmobile!



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*Hydra-Matic Drive standard equipment on Series "50" and "52" models, optional on Series "54" and "56".



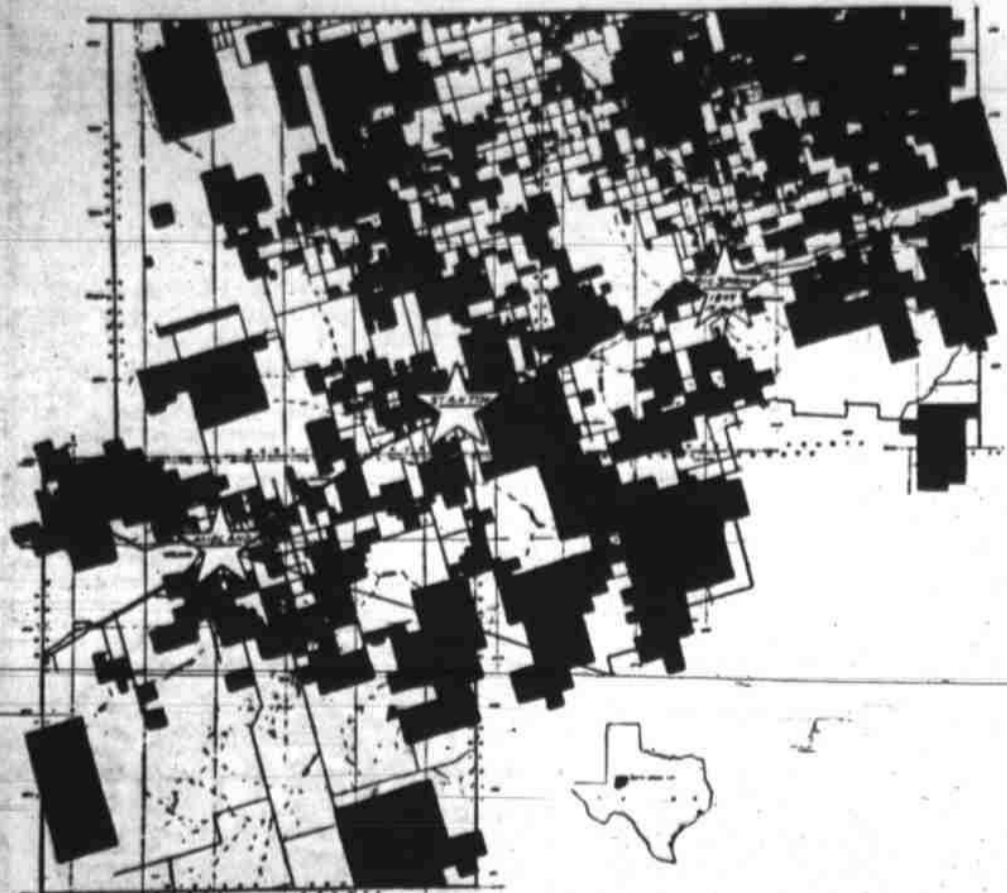
Justin Holmes
Manager

Shroyer Motor Company

424 East Third

Big Spring, Texas

Phone 37



CONSERVATION PROGRESS — Extent to which co-operation in conservation measures has proceeded in the district was created in 1932; activated the following year. Originally, Howard, Martin and the grassed in the Martin-Howard Soil Conservation district is shown graphically by the black areas. The northeastern corner of Glasscock counties were included. A year later Midland county was added.

FARM SUBSIDIES LARGEST

Federal Grants To County Approach 4-Million Total

No accurate tabulations have been maintained on federal grants and payments in Howard county, but the total is likely between \$3,500,000 and \$4,000,000. Because it was in the spotlight, WPA (Works Projects Administration) got credit in the popular mind for most of this—actually farm subsidies have far outdistanced all others. Figures on farm payments are somewhere above \$2,000,000 since first payments were made in 1933. Peak year was in 1938 when subsidies amounted to \$450,000. Some of the other major farm years were 1934 with \$390,000 and 1935 with \$475,000. Not all of the payments have gone to farmers, for ranchers cut in deeply in the 1934 bounty, getting \$130,000 for killing off diseased and undesirable animals. It is difficult to assess the WPA figure, but it is safe to say that it probably was well in excess of half a million. Some of the leading WPA projects were \$119,000 for an

airport program in 1937; \$66,000 for the city park (there had been one other more modest project before this 1939 outlay); \$59,000 for city paving; \$23,000 for a high school athletic plant; and estimated \$50,000 for roads; around \$100,000 for miscellaneous projects. PWA (Public Works Administration) grants in the amount of \$305,000 were made: \$90,000 for the gymnasium and College Heights school and \$225,000 for the city's two lake projects in 1938. The county put in \$135,000 for a courthouse but never did follow through. The Civil Aeronautics Board contributed approximately \$250,000 to airport programs. The Civil Works Administration, the first relief work agency, supported local projects to the tune of \$115,000. The FWA (Federal Works Agency), successor to PWA, stepped in with approximately \$300,000 aid to

Big Spring in a water system expansion during the war years. Beyond these figures, which represent a preponderance of federal investment, there were others. For instance, in 1934 the cattle program called for an operation of a cannery (where the Herald is now located), feeding and shipping stock etc. to the tune of \$125,000. The Civilian Conservation Corps put in well over \$100,000 on the Scenic Mountain project. In two projects, the National Youth Administration put in something like \$25,000 toward the lake headquarters and concessions house and the airport terminal. In addition, it operated a district school here for part of 1941. From the latter part of 1936 to May 1937 the WPA maintained a district office here, disbursing something like \$1 million in the territory. A federal transient bureau program accounted for \$47,900 in rentals, food, etc.

Old Opera House For Years Was The Center Of Festivity

For 20 years the old Opera House stood as the seat of Big Spring's cultural and entertainment activity. Into that span, before it declined and was converted into a garage, scores of gala events, home town talent plays, road shows, graduation exercises and other affairs were jammed. From the beginning of the settlement in 1881 until the gay nineties dawned, there was little civic consciousness. Everyone was too busy establishing roots in the wilderness. But the rising generation clamored for a civic center. The school, churches and courthouse were no longer adequate.

Liquor Laws Enforced By State Board

Howard county is, and has, for some years, been a 'wet' county but six persons are assigned here by the Texas Liquor Control Board to see that liquor statutes are respected. Big Spring serves as headquarters for a 24-county TLCB district. Other counties within the district are Mitchell, Scurry, Borden, Ector, Dawson, Midland, Winkler, Upton, Loving, Crane, Ward, Terrell, Pecos, Reeves, Culbertson, Jeff Davis, Presidio and Brewster. Deputy supervisor for the district is J. T. Morgan. He is assisted by L. W. Smith, Raymond L. Fessler, and Lloyd C. Owens, all of whom serve as inspectors, and Martha Cozaree Shields, office secretary. The local district is one of 18 within the state. Bohm Hilliard serves as the state's chief supervisor for the board.

Farmers' Home Administration Functions Here

Two persons serve in the employ of the Farmers Home Administration here, which maintains offices in the basement of the post office building. They are Jewel D. Daughtrey, county supervisor for six counties, including Howard, Andrews, Ector, Glasscock, Martin and Midland are also serviced by Daughtrey. Frances L. Tucker serves as office clerk of the function. Daughtrey's immediate superior is Charles M. Richter of Lubbock whose official title is state field representative.

Thanksgiving Ball. Proceeds financed a carpet for the Masonic hall (it became base only last year for new carpet). The St. Mary's Episcopal church was practically rebuilt following windstorms from Opera House benefits. Many other churches, institutions and organizations raised funds by productions at the center. In 1916 the city had voted \$40,000 for a new high school building and it included a then spacioustheater. This was a crippling blow to the Opera House. Tent shows began to replace the homeless stock companies. The Elks hall provided for many social requirements. The Opera House was sold to W. D. McDonald for use as a garage. Six years later it was ramshackle fire-trap, suitable only for battery storage. On Dec. 6, 1929, the Herald noted that the Opera House at 315-17 Main was to be demolished to make way for the new J. & W. Fisher (now J. C. Penny Co.) store. Many memories rose from the dust as its timbers clattered down.

Immediately it became the center for school graduations, church numbers, church carnivals, church talent and road shows, and innumerable dances. District court was held in the Opera house in 1907-08 while the present courthouse was being built. One of the first dances precipitated a major community crisis. The D.O.P.E. club (the D stood for Dudes) sponsored an invitational affair. Heretofore, no one swilled a bid to go to a dance. When word got around that some were turned away at the door, rival townpeople actually boycotted each other temporarily. In short order the incident blew over. Big Spring was growing up. The Taylor Stock company played frequently. A few of the fading matinee idols of the day unreel their repertoires in two and three-day stands. But these hardly generated the interest of home talent productions. Typical was "Dross, or the Root of Evil," directed by Mrs. J. B. Young, assisted by Mrs. Irvin Park, as an Episcopal benefit. Members of the cast included Verd Van Gieson, David E. Bryant, A. Hill, Fred Coe, W. W. Rix, Henry Hayden, Nettie Anderson (A sister of Mrs. B. Reagan), Miss Ralph Atwood, a Miss Hawkins, Miss Gertrude McIntyre, Lillian Birdwell, Mary Pottin (Hayden), Olive Gentry (Biles). "Dross" was such a terrific hit that it was repeated and netted enough to buy a hearse for the cemetery. The plays were invariably coupled with a lavish dinner for the cast, such as the party given by Miss Jessie Miller (Mrs. Verd Van Gieson) for those playing in "Dross." Perhaps the greatest of the carnival events was an Eastern Star bazaar which lasted two and a half days, culminating in a gala

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FURNITURE

Always Going Your Way

T. N. M. & O. Coaches



Big Spring Centennial—October 2-8

Through Buses Big Spring To Amarillo — Leave Big Spring 8:40 a. m., 4:00 p. m., 11:30 p. m.

Texas, New Mexico And Oklahoma Coaches now offer you a thru service from Big Spring to Amarillo making direct connections to Denver, and all points north. Direct connections are made at Lubbock with thru bus to Oklahoma City via Wichita Falls. Direct connections are made at Lubbock for Clovis, Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Gallup, Flagstaff, and Los Angeles.

Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma Coaches

1849

A Pioneer Industry Salutes Big Spring

While Herefords are a relatively new breed of cattle, this breed sprang from the old Texas Longhorn that once roamed the prairies in and around Big Spring. The Hereford is especially bred to be a fast-flething, quick maturing animal and to offer the utmost in beef cattle.

Hereford breeders work constantly to improve their herds and to make more than a slogan of "Herefords, the beef breed supreme."

1949

Howard County Hereford Breeders ASSOCIATION MEMBERS

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| LOY ACUFF | DONALD LAY | ALEX WALKER |
| SAM BUCHANAN | HARRY LESTER | CHARLIE WOLF |
| REX CAUBLE | R. E. MARTIN | WILSON BROS. |
| MORGAN COATES | O. H. McALISTER | MEMBERS SOUTH PLAINS |
| H. D. COWDEN | ED SIMPSON | HEREFORD ASSOCIATION |
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1849 The BIG SPRING STORY 1949

We are happy to have been a part of the "Big Spring Story" for the past six years. Proud of the many friends and customers we have made during this short span of years.

We are very appreciative of the splendid patronage given us since the opening of the Frozen Food Locker in 1943.

To all of you we want to thank you for helping us write a chapter in the "Big Spring Story".

Big Spring Frozen Food Locker

JIM KINSEY

100 Goliad

MARVIN SEWELL

Soil Ain't What She Used To Be; Conservation Practices Result

A transformation within 19 to 20 years has contributed to conservation consciousness in this area. Old timers, recalling when they broke the sod and began farming, say that little trouble from blowing and eroding occurred. They planted and went fishing. When they got back, cotton was ready to cultivate. But the realization that it has become increasingly difficult in many areas to get a stand pointed that something was wrong.

More water runs off the fields now than in early days, farmers report. It used to take a big rain to cause water to run off fields and result in damage from washing, when the soil was high in organic matter. Rain soaked in the ground better. All that is changed. Now perhaps an inch or so of rain will cause fields to wash. Observations made on depleted range land reveal that less than half of the rain that falls gets in the ground.

These conditions all point to the need of something in the soil. Continuous cropping to cotton and feed has taken a lot of the land. Soil analyses made throughout the district support the observations of far seeing farmers.

Results of some 60 tests made show the soils to be deficient in organic matter, nitrogen and phosphorus. Some lack iron. Tests

made on the Big Spring Experiment Station farm showed only half as much nitrogen and organic matter as on similar soils in native pasture. And tests made on depleted pasture indicate a deficiency of these elements even there.

Cover crops are planted on sandy fields to build up fertility and protect the soil from blowing. Soil building legumes are used in a conservation crop rotation to add organic matter and nitrogen. Fertilized with superphosphate, these legumes such as vetch, clover, and winter peas will make a lot more growth and correct the phosphorus deficiency.

Crop stubble left on the land is used to add organic matter to the soil and afford protection to the land. Chisel plowing and sub-surface tillage are accepted as better methods of land preparation.

Terracing and contour farming are used as supporting measures to good soil management needed to improve the nature of the soil. Range management measures followed by ranchers are getting a good cover of grass on the range to protect the soil from blowing and washing and get more water in the soil.

In the wake of such practices, applied in proper sequence and with consideration to land needs, yields have been climbing in many instances. A chain of drought years

after 1942 indicates that this is more than the product of mere coincidence.

Improvement Shown In Cotton Yields

Cotton takes first place as the money crop of Howard county. The annual cotton crop averages 30,000 bales. 60,000 acres is the normal acreage planted in cotton in this county and the normal yield is 134 pounds of net lint per acre. Cotton acreage and yield are

on the increase in the county. In 1949 Howard county planted its largest cotton crop in history with 125,000 acres. The increase in yield is credited to the use of better farm practices. Contour rows, which hold the rain on the fields, have caused most of the increase, along with rotation crops, better preparation of the soil and cleaner cultivation.

Price Support Job Belongs To AAA

One of the most important functions of the local Agricultural Adjustment agency is administering the support price program of the county. Many farmers regard the support price set-up as the very heart of the present farm program.

Under such a function, the farmers are guaranteed 90 percent of parity for major crops. This guarantee keeps farmers protected from depressed prices like those of the early '30's. Only recently, a support price was set up on cotton seed, a major West Texas product, which will assure farmers \$20 per ton more for seed than they otherwise would have received.

AAA Performed Wartime Services

During the last war, the Agricultural Adjustment Agency served as a clearing house in each county of the nation for a number of programs requiring direct contact with the public, such as farm gasoline rationing, making subsidy payments on beef, dairy products and sheep.

MOST FOR SALARIES

County's Budget Set At \$342,000

Howard county's approved budget for 1950 will call for expenditures of \$342,000.

Almost half of the outlay will be for salary and wages. Total appropriation—which may or may not be utilized when salaries are set in January 1950—is \$180,863.

Breakdown by departments shows \$13,600 set for the jury fund; \$149,000 for road and bridge; \$47,400 for general; \$73,091 for officers' salary; \$11,500 for permanent improvement; \$8,326 for library; and \$17,000 for interest and sinking funds.

Biggest end of the county budget is for road and bridge purposes. The total is \$149,000. Of this \$68,000 is ticketed for wages. The commissioners court, engineer and clerk call for \$17,500. Materials and supplies are down for \$22,000, gasoline for \$12,000, and tires for equip-

ment \$5,500. Total maintenance is \$107,500. New construction provisions is \$24,000.

Next biggest item, of course, is the officers' salary fund, from whence the departmental heads, deputies and assistants draw their pay. This figure is \$73,091.

Outstanding bonded indebtedness is \$120,000. Actually, the figure is substantially less than this. The state is committed to assume the major portion of all but the 1945 road bond series, which next year will be down to \$90,000. For practical purposes, the county's obligations are less than \$100,000.

Most revenues come from ad valorem taxes, or \$173,250. Automobile taxes constitute the second best source with the total estimated at \$90,000 and likely to exceed that figure. Fees of officers and fines amount to \$58,000.

VARIETY OF SOURCES SUPPLIED IDEAS FOR NAMES OF STREETS

A variety of sources seem to have been consulted in naming Big Spring streets.

Names of nine streets in the section extending from Bell on the west to Austin on the east originally concluded with names of Texas counties. Lancaster was improperly named Jack. But was changed in honor of J. L. Lancaster, president of the Texas and Pacific railway from 1916-45.

Streets named after counties are Bell, Gregg, Scurry, Runnels, Johnson, Nolan, Goliad and Austin. Main was called Clinton at one time.

States and cities furnished names for several Big Spring streets. Among them are Dallas, Galveston, Ohio, Pennsylvania, San Antonio, Presidio, and Wyoming.

Names and episodes from early Texas history are called to mind by such street names as Goliad, San Jacinto and San Antonio. Early American history may have been the source for Jefferson, Lexington, George, Martha, Mt. Vernon, Princeton, Washington, Valley, Virginia and Cherry.

The connotation of Bluebonnet is Texan, while Jones may have been

handed down from Anson Jones, a figure in the Texas revolution. Dixie suggests the South and the names of Canyon Drive, Cedar Road, Hillside Drive, Mt. View and Ridgeroad Drive, may indicate something of the terrain they traverse.

Settles was named for W. J. Settles, early Big Springer, and Aylford honors the colorful Earl of Aylford who resided in and around Big Spring in its younger days.

First street used to be called Front street. Lindburg is reminiscent of the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic.

In the Boydston addition to the eastern part of Big Spring, the initial letters of the seven streets in the present city limits spell out the first seven letters in the name of the man who developed the section. They are Benton, Owens, Young, Dunley, State, Temperance and Union.

Stadium avenue starts near Steer stadium. Names of most of the streets running east and west on both north and south sides of town have numerical names.

Nearly Every Kind Of Crop Has Been Tried

"Give us water and we can grow anything"

Such is the proud boast of West Texas, and Howard county as a part of it. Barring materialization of latter day dreams of canals diverting the flow of the mighty Mississippi over the Great Plains and a generous Providence, an unlimited water is not in prospect for West Texas.

Even so, a fair job has and is being done of growing unusual crops. Agronomists have contended that this area ought to be grazing land. By adaptation, cotton and grain sorghums have been shown to be economically profitable.

This year, one farmer, Doris Blissard, experimented on a cousin to cotton—okra. Blissard has put 30 acres to okra, not for truck purposes, but for the oil content. He had the encouragement of a mill to see what okra would do in producing vegetable oil. The idea was not new. An Oklahoma experiment station has been toying with the idea of a lintless cotton.

Broom corn can be grown relatively successfully in Howard county. For 33 years the U. S. Experiment Farm has been growing it with an average yield of 273 pounds per acre. In one year it made as much as 554 pounds

per acre. Only once did it fail to return some yield.

Peanuts have been grown at the farm consistently, although they have not been recommended because of the hazard of exposing land to blowing. Average yield per acre over the period has been 573 pounds per acre. Cowpea hay has averaged 1,475 pounds; millet hay 1,484.

For truck purposes, peas stand out. Beans are erratic, and the use of soybeans for oil purposes has proven impractical.

One unusual crop with which the Experiment Farm tinkered during war years was that of certain thistles. These had high vegetable oil value.

Experimenters have grown tobacco in the county, albeit with irrigation. There is almost no limit to what has been grown with use of water. This is particularly so from rhubarb to strawberries in the field of vegetables. Garden hobbyists have run the gamut. The same has been true with flowers.

One trend to adapting plants to trees. Several products, pecans are distributed over the area. Improved walnuts have done well. So far grafting of nut stock to native walnuts has not yet produced appreciable success. Melons and cantaloupes have done fairly well.

Peaches, plums, figs and pears have done best among the fruits, although there are some apples, nectarines, apricots, etc. Grapes have been sure-fire and berries fair.

What experimenters dream of is a field crop with the ruggedness of tumble weeds and a fruit tree top with mesquite roots.



This week marks the 100th anniversary of the discovery of the "big spring," the discovery that led to the founding of the city of Big Spring and was responsible for opening a completely new territory. Into this vast, fertile new frontier came men from every walk of life, the industrialists who foresaw the possibilities of mechanization; transportation and oil men, and, of course, farmers, ranchers, dairy herd owners to supply the muscle that turned the wheels. How well that job has been, and is being, done is graphically displayed by the continued growth and prosperity of this section. As members of the Howard County Dairy association, supplying not only enough milk for the consumers of Big Spring but actively engaged in shipping large quantities to other markets, we take pride in the role we have played in the Big Spring Story.

Compared to the 100 years being celebrated this week, the dairy association is a comparative infant in Big Spring. However, the co-operative effort behind the organization is the oldest story known: the desire to give many the most benefits at the lowest possible price to return a fair and just profit on an investment.

The dairymen of this region pioneered in selective breeding to produce more milk and milk products from fewer cows, practiced soil conservation, crop rotation and other methods to derive the utmost from the land. Artificial insemination programs have been started in parts of the state and the local group was among the first to experiment with this newest development in dairying. It is to the end of "more and better" for the people of this area we are pledged.

Howard County Dairy Association

THIS AD SPONSORED BY THE FOLLOWING PROGRESSIVE DAIRY ASSOCIATION MEMBERS:

W. C. Carroll
Joe Hamby
Wayne Johnson
Earl Lehman Sr.
Earl Lehman Jr.
Babe Lehman

Hank McDaniel
F. V. Murphy
J. D. Nicholson
Hollis Puckett
J. H. Routh

G. W. Webb
F. W. White
B. R. White
C. W. White
Dalton White
Wilford White

Municipal History Is 42-Year Story In Development Of Public Facilities

Records show that Big Spring was incorporated as early as 1885, but after a brief taste of "city life" voters rescinded their action. Consequently, when the permanent corporation was voted in 1907, the first officials found themselves confronted with the multiple problems associated with starting a municipal government for an overgrown settlement of 3,000 persons.

On June 16, 1885 a proposal to incorporate the village was approved at a special election by a margin of 85 to 45. By October of the same year, the citizens of Big Spring figured they had given city life a fair trial and the corporation was dissolved by a vote of 128 to 58. Twenty-two years later another such proposal was entertained, and with far better success. Voters went to the polls on Jan. 15, 1907 and approved an incorporation proposal by 132 votes to 85.

George D. Lee was elected first mayor, while aldermen who served with him were R. P. Jackson, J. I. McDowell, J. A. Davis and R. T. Piner. According to the minutes, they held their meetings in "the office of the mayor," there being no city hall.

A city hall, as well as health matters and the city fire department, claimed considerable attention in that day, however.

The summer of 1909 probably was the first really busy season city officials here ever experienced. They established a health department, named Dr. D. W. McIntyre as first health officer, advertised and accepted bids on a city hall and purchased a new fire engine within a space of four months.

J. M. Morgan was low bidder on the city hall project. The contract for \$8,240, for a "skeleton" city hall, was authorized on July

17, 1909. After he finished the work laid out, Morgan was retained to finish the old brown stone city hall building on the northwest corner of the courthouse square. For the finishing work, however, he was required to accept city script for payment, which indicated that the municipality was short on funds at that time.

Dr. McIntyre's appointment as health officer was made on June 1, 1909. The new Thomas Flyer, a wagon and chemical engine—self propelled—was delivered on Sept. 22 of the same year. It is believed that the Thomas Flyer was the first motor-driven firefighting apparatus ever used in Texas.

The city did not own a water system until 1912 when it purchased the Big Spring Water Co. Prior to that date the water company had been operated by a franchise holder, C. E. Alderman.

By 1917 the citizens were ready for more city conveniences and a contract was let for the first sewer system. The low bidder was Winalett-Eldridge Co. who submitted a figure of \$14,197.

Big Spring really began to "bloom" as a city when oil was discovered in the county, and just as the boom was beginning to get underway the city changed its form of government. A new charter establishing the commission-manager system was adopted on Jan. 11, 1927.

Subsequent developments followed trends that might be expected in any rapidly growing city. Expansions and improvements began to shape up more swiftly, but problems seemed to mount at a corresponding rate. Then the depression came, but it merely slowed development temporarily.



KACM, BIG SPRING—Calls to police patrol cars, the sheriff and highway patrolmen are flashed from the city police radio station, KACM, active here since 1935. Information of wrecks, disturbances or violence may be taken over the telephone and broadcast to patrol cars almost instantly. This has resulted in expediting service and in many quick catches (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

Strong Campaigns Waged For Hospitals

Vigorous campaigns have been crowned by success of Big Spring's two quests for public hospitals.

The first was the Big Spring State Hospital, landed in 1937 and representing about a million dollar outlay. The second was the Veterans Administration hospital, landed in 1945 and representing about six million dollars.

With such stakes, "practically all of West Texas became a competitor for both. There were times when Big Spring had each within its grasp only to see them almost slip away, then come through with designation.

First inkling of a state hospital for mentally ill to be located in West Texas came here when W. T. Strange, Jr., then chamber of commerce manager, had a talk with then Gov. James V. Alfred. The Governor told of need for a hospital in the area and was purported to have said that "it ought to go here." His pencil fell on Big Spring.

But it wasn't that easy. First of all sentiment had to develop for such an institution. The West Texas chamber of commerce went on record to this effect. Then the campaign was carried to the legislature. Provision was made for the expansion, and the bars for designation were down. About that time, J. H. Greene succeeded Strange and directed the drive. Fourteen communities were in the campaign tooth and nail. Gradually the fight narrowed to Big Spring and two other towns—then to Big Spring and one.

Big Spring was attacked on what opposition considered to be a weak point—its water supply. But the city commissioners rallied by offering to dedicate wells to the hospital.

The late Claude Teer, chairman of the board of control, was reportedly inclined to Big Spring, but not committed. Informed sources say that the opposition rose to the bait of attempting to influence the integrity of the chairman.

Big Spring was announced on Aug. 6, 1937 as the site. The effect was like a revival meeting on community morale.

No less spirited, and perhaps on a larger scale, was the VA hospital drive. First reference is on Oct. 9, 1944 when J. H. Greene, manager of the chamber of commerce, called possibility of such a project to attention of his directorate, who voted to ask for designation. Marvin Miller, vice-president of Cosden Petroleum Corp., on business in Washington, D. C., made the first contact with Gen. Frank T. Hines, VA administrator. Shortly a steering committee was formed. In February of 1945, L. A. Warren made a site inspection for the VA. Big Spring was attacked for two direction rail schedules, but this was answered with facts to show it was of no consequence. It was able also to show other and superior facilities. On May 3, 1945, with Rep. George Mahon making a personal plea to President Truman, the bill authorizing the project, was signed. At that time several cities within Mahon's district were still being considered and he took no part except on a district basis. But when the final decision narrowed to Big Spring and one city outside of the district, the congressman went to bat.

Announcement was expected daily. But something had happened. Big Spring was in the midst of its worst drought since 1918 and someone opposing the city's application had taken pictures of the practically dry Moss Creek lake bed. The attack again was on water. Commissioners once more offered to set aside wells, and in the meantime a new water field was brought in. On June 9, 1945, the approval of Big Spring was announced.

In the case of the state hospital, the city floated bonds for purchase the site. The city and county joined hands in providing land for the VA project.

City Progresses In Installing Additional Sanitary Facilities

Big Spring will be one of the leading cities in Texas within a year as far as sanitation and sewage facilities are concerned. Homer Ward, city plumbing inspector, has predicted.

Ward pointed out that there are fewer than 1,000 cesspools and open toilets in the city at present, declaring that more than half of those would be eliminated by Sept. 1, 1950.

"Sewage extensions now under construction will permit shores of homeowners to abandon the old fashioned cesspools and open pits," he declared. "Others, with sewer lines already available, are changing over daily."

Approximately 5,000 sewer connections have been made in Big Spring since 1930 when the city first started keeping records of sewage tie-ins.

A city ordinance requires that property owners use the service if lines are within 250 feet of their property. Building permits now require that new structures utilize sewer facilities if they are available.

C. W. Mason, sanitarian for the city-county health unit, agreed with Ward, declaring that the city is already far ahead of many Texas municipalities in that field. He pointed out that the new uniform covered garbage can ordinance which went into effect Sept. 1 was another step toward a cleaner and more healthful city.

Big Spring residents are also served with a modern water system employing the latest purification facilities. A few private wells still exist within the city limits, but are used primarily for irrigation purposes. The old system in which each citizen used to catch his individual water supply has disappeared.

Sewage from the city lines is treated at the disposal plant east of town. The waste material is turned into commercial fertilizer and water for the stills at the Cosden Refinery. Capacity of the plant for treating sewage greatly exceeds present demands made on the system, Ward said.



MUSICAL INSTITUTION—One of the famous institutions of Big Spring after the turn of the century was the Big Spring Brass Band. Practically all of them became key figures in the community's development. They played many concerts and were favorites at the old opera house. Pictured left to right are: Oakley Bailey, Wallace W. Rix, Henry Hayden, Claude Sutton, Harvey L. Rix, Joe Curlee, Frank Croigan, George Sparsberg, (seated on platform), Jack Parker, Billy Lees, W. R. Dawes seated in front), Willie Potten, George Tamsitt, Cliff Talbot, Arnold Peters, Chris Peters, H. W. Leeper.

Parochial Schools Functioned At Two Different Times Here

The Big Spring Catholic parish has conducted programs of elementary education for the children of Catholic families on two occasions.

The first parish school, held in the basement of St. Thomas church was established in 1917, and continued until 1922 when the railway strike caused most of the church's members to move from Big Spring. It was taught by the Sisters of

Mercy from Stanton.

Approximately 60 students were enrolled regularly in the first parochial school in the city. Instruction was comparable to that offered elementary students in public schools. Father Theo Francis, church pastor, said.

The St. Rita school was the second effort on the part of local Catholics to maintain an educational program for their children.

Started in 1920, the school was closed in 1933.

Four teachers furnished by a group known as the Mercy Workers made up the faculty for the second Catholic school. Classes were held in a building where the St. Joseph hall is now located on the grounds of the Sacred Heart church.

Normal enrollment in the St. Rita school was 120 students. Instruction in religion was added to the standard public school curriculum for the two Catholic schools. Religious instruction for Catholic children is now held after regular school hours in the Sacred Heart church. Both Catholic and Protestant receive grade school training in the public schools.

It was 100 years ago this week that Captain Marcy and his regiment of army men discovered the "big spring." It was his discovery of this bountiful supply of water that led to the founding of the city of Big Spring. The growth of our city has been, in a large measure, made possible by the farsighted citizens who settled in this part of Texas and began the tremendous job of building a raw prairie wilderness into the modern cities of today. Also, a large measure of the success of the area has been made possible through the untiring efforts of businessmen who first came here to open the doors of commerce to a fledgling empire.

In this our Centennial week, it is well to pay tribute to the businessmen of this section for their efforts in creating a better city, county and state. We are proud to be businessmen in a progressive city such as Big Spring and to open the door to better living by creating jobs and payrolls, by supplying an active market for livestock and thus returning money here which, in turn, will work for all to make a better living for all, that we might continue to grow and prosper. We feel that we are truly a service organization, with equal facilities for buyer and seller, consumer and manufacturer; and invite the public to draw upon these facilities at any time.

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Seven Newspapers Have Told Big Spring Story Since '83

The "Big Spring Story" has been told during various periods of the past 66 years by seven newspapers, including five weeklies and two dailies.

Like other institutions of the community, there is little similarity between the publications of today and those of 50 or 60 years ago.

For example, the publishers of the Daily Venture, the first daily newspaper in Big Spring, would have declared it an impossibility if they had been called upon to publish a special edition such as today's Herald.

Similarly, the editor of the Pantagraph, Big Spring's first weekly, most likely would have thought he was reading a metropolitan publication if he had come in contact with a newspaper of the size published regularly now by The Herald and by the Weekly News.

The Pantagraph brought out its first issue on Feb. 19, 1883. The founders were T. G. Andrews and R. M. Hudson. It continued regular publication almost until the turn of the century. Needless to say, equipment was crude compared to standards of today. The early-day papers in Big Spring made progress for their times, however.

The first George Washington hand press ever used in this section of West Texas was installed by the Pantagraph. R. W. Walker owned the Big Spring paper at that time.

The Big Spring Weekly Enterprise told its part of the "Big Spring Story" from 1898 to 1911. Publisher of the Enterprise was W. V. Irvin.

Big Spring's first daily newspaper was founded in 1899. A copy of the Daily Venture, dated Aug. 25, 1899, which is now kept among souvenirs of Mrs. R. D. Matthews shows that F. W. Pool was manager of the paper at that time. Mrs. Mary Ezzell has a copy of the Daily Venture dated Jan. 1, 1900, which lists Wade Long and Pool as publishers. Julia Barrett also was associated with the city's first daily newspaper during its short tenure of service to the community.

The Daily Venture consisted of

four pages, measuring about eight inches wide and 12 inches deep. The news columns were devoted chiefly to personal notes, records of social gatherings and bits of business news.

The Big Spring News (not the Weekly News of today) was founded in 1903 but was discontinued within a few months. The publishers were Rev. C. W. Irvin, R. B. Davis and Clyde Henry.

The Herald has been in continuous publication longer than any other newspaper ever published in Big Spring. The Weekly Herald was founded in Oct., 1904, by T. E. Jordan and W. G. Hayden. They continued the partnership until 1923 when Jordan acquired the Hayden interest.

The first issue of the Daily Herald came off the press on June 21, 1928. Jordan sold the Herald to the present publishers in March, 1929, and both the daily and weekly editions still are published regularly.

The Big Spring Weekly News dates back to Oct. 1, 1929 and has been in continuous publication since that date. The Weekly News was established by W. G. Hayden and A. C. Hayden, Joseph Hayden, nephew of the founders, is now business manager of the Weekly News, while his father, Henry Hayden, and A. C. Hayden, are associated with the paper. The Weekly News office is located at 118 West First Street.

The Herald was founded at 217 W. First street, but moved to 112 East Third street in 1934. The present building at 800 Main street was occupied by the Herald in Jan., 1941.

Big Spring newspapers have backed projects of community development for over three-quarters of a century. Back in 1899 the editor of the Daily Venture observed that it was time the city was acquiring fitting school facilities.



MACHINE WORK—Among the industrial services in Big Spring is that of precision and heavy machine work. Above, a piece is milled to exact specifications within one-tenth of an inch on a massive lathe. Below, an acetylene cutting torch is rigged to cut a straight line along heavy gauge metal as a step in processing machinery. In addition to replacing and repairing, machine shops here also manufacture considerable machinery according to designs. (Jack M. Haynes Photo)

The founders of the Herald were constant boosters of their home town, and they threw the weight of their editorial pens behind dozens of worthwhile community projects. Their idea of community service by a newspaper was typified by a special "Booster" edition in 1924, which foretold a period of

MISSIONARIES, MINISTERS

Many Have Gone Out From City As Religious Workers

Through the years, Big Spring churches have contributed their share of full time religious workers to the mission fields of the world and to churches of the nation. Church officials report that some 41 Big Springers have left the "home town" to serve in the religious field or are now in training for such work.

Better known in the group are two missionaries, Christine Coffee Chambers, and the late Lucille Rea-

gan. Mrs. Chambers is claimed by two churches. It is reported that she was originally a member of the First Methodist church. However, she later entered the Baptist church and served as a Baptist missionary to China. She is now living in the United States. Lucille Reagan is also claimed by two churches, but only one denomination. She was a member of the First Baptist church and also a charter member of the East Fourth

Baptist church. She is buried in Africa, where she served. Dr. A. Leland Forrest, son of Mrs. J. A. Forrest, answered a call to a Dallas pastorate while a member of the local Main Street Church of God. He has held positions with the church's executive board at Anderson, Ind. and represented the Church of God at the United Council of Churches meeting held in Kansas City. He is now dean of Taylor University, Upland, Ind.

The Rev. A. T. Maciel, a Latin member of the Main Street Church of God, is now serving his own people in Mexico. He is in charge of Mexican missions for the Church of God Board of Church Extension at Anderson, Ind.

Another former member of the church, Lloyd Taylor, is pastor of a Dallas Church of God congregation. Harvey Childress, who is a former member of the Church of Christ here, is now minister of a church serving the "twin cities," Minneapolis and St. Paul. When Childress went to the charge, there were only two members of the Church of Christ faith. There are now three congregations. Childress is the son of Mrs. L. A. Childress, now living in California.

Another Church of Christ minister is Derrell Flynn, who is serving at Tuscola and is a former member of the local congregation.

Former members of the First Methodist Church include: Wayne Cook, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cook and pastor of the Quannah Methodist church; T. B. Reeves, son of Jim Reeves and pastor of the Franklin Park III Methodist church; Davis Edens, son of Mrs. Albert Edens, a student at McMurry college, Abilene, and serving as pastor of the Anson circuit; Elra Phillips, a student at McMurry college, Abilene, and pastor of Sylvester and Andrew Bruce, now a pastor in the Central Texas Conference and serving an appointment near Brownwood and are former members of the local Wesley Methodist church.

Former members of the First Baptist church include: Preston Denton, an ordained student pastor, who is attending Southwestern Seminary, Fort Worth; and Charles Creighton, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Creighton Sr., a licensed preacher, now attending Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene.

East Fourth Baptist church reports Latin Simpson missionaries to South America and H. W. Bartlett, an ordained minister, now attending Southwestern Seminary, Ft. Worth, as former members.

Five workers have gone out from the local Nazarene church. They are: Rev. Buford Burgess, Perryton pastor; Spurgeon Lynn, pastor of the First Nazarene church of San Angelo; Mrs. David Beedon, who is in missionary training at Kansas City; the Rev. and Mrs. Marshall Stewart, who are in training for mission work at a school in Bethany, Okla.; and Claude Stewart, a minister now located in Florida.

Quillen Shortes, a former member of the local Assembly of God, is preparing to sail for mission work in Central America. Bernice Smith is now serving the Assembly of God in Coahoma, Clinton Harrison and A. G. Shortes have their licenses to preach.

FROM CHAUTAUQUA DAYS Regular Efforts Made Toward Better-Grade Entertainment

Big Spring has a long history of underwriting better grade entertainment.

Earliest efforts date back to the gay '80s when lyceum courses were booked. This activity, however, reached its peak in the decade from 1900 with construction of the opera house. These "courses" were supplemented by an occasional road show or "opera" company. Usually they played to a packed house.

As the lyceum began to taper, the chautauquus blossomed. Big Spring was a fixture on the Redpath-Herner circuit from about 1915 to around 1928. Some titled characters, including William Jennings Bryan, appeared on the platform as lecturers. Billed versions of the Army and Navy bands were included on the menu. There were Swiss bell-ringers, ventriloquist magicians, humor economists, and best of all, usually a couple of dramatic troupes for each stand.

Shows were held under a big tent with seats fashioned out of timber borrowed from the lumber yard. Season tickets were sold and whole families dutifully had the ducats punched for each and every performance. With tent shows in their ascendancy and talkies just around the corner, the chautauquus fell on hard financial times. Finally merchants grew weary of taking a financial beating through underwriting and the institution perished.

There was a lag during the peak of the boom period in the late 20's

and worst of the depression. In the early 1930's, however, the Civic Music Association moved in and put over a campaign. It didn't come out for the second round, however.

The Lions club sponsored another similar organization which went through two seasons. Such notables as Percy Grainger, Burten K. Holmes, Jan Kubalek, and Iva Keichel were included.

In 1948 the Federated Club Women took over and made possible the Southern Town Hall series, which is now in its second season. First on the series last year was Ruth Bryan Owen, a sister to the great commander who had featured the chautauquus circuit. There also was the Knickerbocker quartet (vocalists) and a music critic.

Interpersed with these efforts, particularly during the past 20 years, have been single-shot cultural attempts. Most notable was the initial appearance of Dave Rubinoff and his violin. The sponsoring Kiwanis club packed the auditorium, but lost money since Rubinoff

was not long removed from the peak of his popularity on the Eddie Center program. Rubinoff has been back and did fairly well.

Most of the others, however, played to lots of empty seats. Included were such famous troupes as the Don Conack choir and the Vienna Choir Boys, marvelous choral groups.

The celebrated "Green Pastures" the greatest show ever to come to Big Spring, achieved history here. Time magazine credited "De Lawd" and company with playing to the smallest crowd in its incredible history.

Among other artists of note performing here, with fair response are Benno Rubinoff and his wife. Big Spring gradually is giving more support in a higher type of entertainment. But it has not arrived to the state where crowds match the full houses of Harley Sadler road shows, the celebrated occasions when Ernest Tubbs and Roy Acuff had to put on two shows to accommodate the patrons at the city auditorium.

Reserve Corp Functions Here

Activated this year, the 471st post camp and training station has become a vigorous Organized Reserve Corps unit.

Purposes of the station is to keep reservists constantly alert to developments as well as refreshed as to military procedure. Two pay sessions, at which all members are met formally in uniforms, are held monthly. Two other informal and non-pay sessions are held monthly to round-out training.

Heading the complement for this station is Lt. Col. Ralph W. Baker, post commander. Maj. H. W. Whitney is executive officer.

Others listed on the table of organization are: Lt. Col. J. W. Godfrey, intelligence; Maj. William A. French, Jr., plans and training; Capt. John M. McKee, phone and training; Capt. D. E. Speeg, ordnance; Capt. A. J. Prager, post quartermaster; 1st Lt. Joseph C. Jagers, chemical officer; 1st Lt. Roy M. Bruce, signal officer; 2nd Lt. Roy N. Rhodes, post signal property.

Maj. Frank E. Wilson, post engineer; Maj. Thomas L. Hutto, adjutant; 1st Lt. Harmon C. Hamilton, finance officer; 1st Lt. Joseph L. Jones, special service officer; Capt. James S. Parks, post chaplain; Lt. Col. George F. Peacock, hospital commander; Maj. Henry M. Jarratt, dental officer; Capt. Dick R. Lane, dental officer.

Airport Program Handled Through B'Spring Office

Federal aid for construction and maintenance of all airports in the western half of Texas is secured through the District Airport Engineers office located at the Big Spring air field.

J. D. Church, chief engineer for the big district, a staff of six airport engineers, and two secretaries supervise the distribution of Federal funds in the area. Approximately half of the \$2,500,000 annually appropriated for Texas airports goes to fields in the West Texas district.

The Federal Airport Act of 1946 provides that the Federal government will match cities dollar for dollar, with funds to make needed air field improvements. The local office, an agency of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, studies all West Texas towns considering airport construction or improvement.

The District Engineer estimates for Congress the anticipated need for each year. All aid that has been requested through the Big Spring office has been granted.

Big Springers On State Commissions

Big Spring personalities have figured in some key positions. Perhaps the highest post attained is that of state highway commissioner. Reuben Williams, listed as a Big Spring appointment, attained that honor and served for six years until 1947.

L. V. Spence, another Big Spring and former city manager here, served as member and chairman of the state board of water engineers. Now he is Texas Interstate Water compact commissioner.

Big Spring can boast also of other state board members. J. Gordon (Ohio) Bristow is a member of the liquor control board; Dr. O. E. Wolfe has served for years on the board of examiners for veterinary surgeons; Shine Phillips has been a member of the state board of pharmacy for a number of years.

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TRENDS IN MODERN BUILDING

Basic Structural Items Unchanged, But Refinements, Additions Noted

From a structural standpoint, there has been little change in the construction industry since such items as lumber, nails, concrete, steel and bricks came into use, but methods and prices present a different picture.

The construction people have not found a replacement for brick, concrete and steel in commercial building, and there appears to be little reason to search for one. These three structural materials serve their purpose just as well in modern buildings as they did when they were first introduced. Buildings that have stood for a number of years appear as sound structures as they were when they were erected.

Consequently, most of the new development in commercial building procedure during the past few years has involved design and the various accoutrements that accompany the general construction. For example, some of the older buildings in use today that are as sound as the proverbial dollar, are saddled with inadequate electrical systems, heating facilities, etc. When they were constructed, electricity was used primarily to furnish light, and wiring was installed for that purpose only. Today, however, electricity is used for many purposes, even in a general office building. Thus, heavier wiring is a characteristic of modern commercial construction.

Designing, in some cases, has gone modern, but it has become functional as well. A limited amount of ornamental work still is considered proper for large buildings, but the massive, intricate works that were wrought on many structures of earlier days has been abandoned.

Plastics, chromium, aluminum and other metals have invaded the building industry, in both commercial and residential fields, and their use has been reflected in recent designs.

New uses for glass have been introduced and window sizes and types have been changed.

A scarcity of lumber, especially in the days immediately following the war, has resulted in some changes for general residential construction materials. Sheetrock has virtually replaced pine shiplap on inside walls of frame houses, composition roofing is widely used, and asphalt tile floor coverings are coming into residential use.

Prefabrication has affected construction methods, both for residential and for commercial building. It is not uncommon in Big Spring to see dwellings erected from prefabricated sections, and prefabrication of structural steel used in commercial building is a common practice.

Some other new methods and new materials appear to be rapidly advancing beyond the experimental stage. The first Lustron house in Big Spring arrived in mid-summer, bringing an entirely new development of residential construction here.

As for construction prices, a

new peak had been reached by the time "big spring" centennial year began. Construction statistical agencies gave the picture in figures for several key points in the county. Comparing building costs with those of 1939, an average of their statistics at mid-year, 1949, disclosed the following: Frame res-

idence, up 108.7 per cent; brick residence, up 114.75 per cent; hotels, apartments and office buildings (brick and concrete), up 85.25 percent; brick and concrete commercial and factory buildings, up 82 percent; brick and steel commercial and factory buildings, up 85.65 percent.

CITY WORKING WITH ODESSA

Colorado River Project Is Biggest Water Attempt Yet

Latest and most pretentious effort toward solving water supplies for a long time has brought Big Spring into a bi-city move with Odessa.

This development has become known as the Colorado River Municipal Water district. It had its roots in a meeting here on June 20, 1946 when representatives from five cities assembled here to hear the startling proposal of a joint project to dam the Colorado river a few miles north of Colorado City.

Shortly afterwards, Colorado City filed as trustee for Big Spring, Snyder, Midland and Odessa for water rights. Appropriations were made by the state board of water engineers on Oct. 14, 1946. Not long afterwards, Snyder dropped out of the study.

The next year engineers, hired by the cooperating cities and assisted by Texas Electric Service company, reported the potential was 62 million gallons a day, but had been more than halved for safety. But, they said, the water was of marginal quality under U. S. Public Health standards. This led to another year of study and moving of the proposed damsite above an area of salination in southwestern Scurry county. Tests showed water here to be of excellent quality (only 40 ppm chlorides). The quantity was pegged at 30 million a day.

Meanwhile TESCO impounded a lake just southwest of Colorado City and that municipality withdrew. After final preliminary engineering studies were presented Jan. 13, 1949, Midland's city council said it was not interested "at this time."

Big Spring and Odessa went it alone. They had legislation introduced, which finally was passed and signed on June 1, 1949 creating the Colorado River Municipal Water District. Voters for the two cities confirmed it on July 12, 1949.

Four directors from each city met here on Aug. 15, 1949 for organization and consideration of

problems. R. T. Piner, Big Spring, was named president; Charles Perry, Odessa, vice-president. Other board members were J. L. Rhoades, P. C. Harbour, and W. E. Bruce, Odessa, and R. L. Cook, George White and W. G. Mims, Big Spring, Joe Pickle, not a board member, was named secretary.

On Aug. 24, directors interested in securing all the facts, asked the

Bureau of Reclamation to have a look and the project. Harry P. Butleigh, Austin, state planning engineer for the bureau, accepted the invitation Sept. 2. According to his time table, preliminary reports on quality, quantity, and costs will be submitted, possibly sometime in February 1950. Meanwhile, the district is doing some further exploration of its own.

VARIED ACTIVITIES

YMCA A Leader In Recreation

Organized for the purpose of filling a void in the community recreational program left when the USO was closed, the local YMCA has more than fulfilled its aims and objectives in the three years it has been functioning here.

The local Y, which like all other affiliates of the organization, is responsible for its own finances and has no obligations to the national group other than to pattern its program along similar lines, now is in the midst of a building program which aims at permanent quarters in the Fifth and Scurry street structure which has housed the First Christian church.

YMCA secretary here is Lee Milling, energetic Mississippian, long experienced in Y work. Milling became associated with the Y Sept. 1, 1929, in Bessemer, Alabama, after having completed preparatory work at a Vanderbilt university.

He went from Bessemer to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he spread his work over several communities. Lee departed Cincinnati for a new assignment in Houston in 1938.

Milling has devoted his efforts toward enlarging the Y program here and the past summer was perhaps the busiest and most eventful in the organization's history.

Among the recreational, and educational programs the YMCA plans and stages here are summer swimming classes, softball and baseball leagues, men's volleyball leagues, club work for grade school and high school students, hat clubs, model airplane groups, leathercraft work and square dances.

Recently resumed were the Junior socials, for students in the seventh grade and lower. The group ordinarily meets on Friday night at the Y for games and socials. An average attendance of 75 has been turning out.

The Y headquarters are at present located in the Currie building over Wacker's store on Main street. The operating hours are usually from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The department has made such games as pingpong (there are three tables), billiards and a nickelodeon available to the youngsters in its quarters.

If the Y succeeds in obtaining the church building, Milling hopes some day to sink a swimming pool on the lot. The lot being considered for purchase is 100 x 150 feet, only part of which the building occupies.

The structure is ample now for a volley ball court but not large enough for regulation basketball. However, goals would be erected for practice shots.

The Y program has come a long way since the organization was founded in London, England, June 4, 1844. Its founders determined that it would serve as a place where youths could meet for prayer and meditation. A library was also added to the original Y.

At the present time, there are an estimated 4,000 Y secretaries and 1,500 Y buildings in America and the number is still growing.

President of the local Y board is Walter Reed, high school principal. Joe Pickle is vice-president. Bob Piner serves as treasurer, while Rev. Gage Lloyd is the board secretary.

The YMCA here is supported from community chest funds, a drive for which is made once a year.

Nine Implement Firms In City

The decline of the mule and the plow horse on West Texas farms signaled the rise of a new type of business that has made rapid strides during the past two decades.

The sale and distribution of farm tractors and implements is an important vocation in all cities and towns of the Southwest today, and Big Spring alone has nine establishments which make that type of service the center of their business.

The farm implement business has followed the usual American pattern of development, with one thing leading to another. If some of the first tractors and implements to reach the market were exhibited today they probably would appear as crude as the mule itself.

Today implements are available for virtually all chores in the field, and many other gadgets have been developed which can be operated by the tractor.

In short the tractor has developed into one of the most versatile pieces of machinery ever manufactured for farm use.

The nine distribution agencies in Big Spring offer for sale as many different makes of tractors and implements.



Our Compliments
To Big Spring,
On Her
100th Anniversary

Papa Didn't Build that
on BLUE JOHN, Son!



© THE BORDEN CO. 1948



To be sure that everybody in your family gets good, rich, whole milk... with all the health building vitamins and minerals that abound in the cream... serve Borden's Homo. The cream is evenly distributed throughout every drop of this delicious milk.

Elmer: Takes plenty of milk... good whole milk like Borden's Homo to build a muscle like that, my boy.

Beauregard: Goo-o-o-o (meaning—Yes, Daddy).

Elmer: We never had any "top of the bottle robbers" in my family... You can see that!

Beauregard: Ya-a-a (meaning—You tell 'em, Pop).

We Are Proud To Be
A Part Of

The BIG SPRING STORY

1849

1949

WE HAVE BEEN A PART OF
THIS STORY FOR 13 YEARS

We salute a progressive Big Spring on its 100th anniversary and welcome visitors to our Centennial celebration. We are proud to be among those who have contributed to the progress and growth of our city and we pledge our future efforts to building a better Big Spring.

Authorized Distributor	Authorized Distributor
Harrison Radiators, Cores, Heaters, Defrosters, and Thermostats	Daniels Gold Seal Safety Radiator Cores

Radiator Sales & Service

Rendering A Complete Service In The Radiator Field

Peurifoy Radiator Co.

901 East Third

Phone 1210

Borden's

HOMOGENIZED
VITAMIN-D MILK

IF IT'S BORDEN'S IT'S GOT TO BE GOOD!

FROM 1933 LOW OF \$18,575

Record Year In Prospect On Construction Permits

Building permits issued in Big Spring for 1949 may exceed those for any year in the past except 1948 when the \$5,642,650 Veterans Administration hospital was located here.



FIRST POSTOFFICE BUILDING—When Big Spring came into being, the postoffice was housed in temporary quarters and for a time did business in the Dr. McIntyre drug store. Need for a separate building was satisfied with this frame structure, standing in the 100 block on Main where Hartley Cleaners is now located.

permits were issued for building amounting to only \$18,575. The yearly figure climbed from that time until 1938 when it reached \$497,898. After a gradual decline, it began to climb again in 1944 and reached one million for the first time in 1946.

Year	Building Permits	Totals
1927		\$131,845.00
1928		273,595.00
1929		661,877.50
1930		760,350.62
1931		245,442.79
1932		25,341.00
1933		18,575.00
1934		50,856.00
1935		68,031.26
1936		227,152.29
1937		236,010.00
1938		497,898.00
1939		306,303.00
1940		313,596.00
1941		180,722.50
1942		113,030.90
1943		108,808.00
1944		269,082.00
1945		778,223.00
1946		1,220,676.00
1947		1,176,765.00
1948		6,416,125.00**
1949		917,405.00***
TOTAL		\$15,101,718.86

** Includes \$5,642,650.00 for VA hospital.
*** First six months.

FIRST 'CENTER' IN 1920

Local Tourist Courts House 12,000 People In A Month

The 16 modern tourist courts that line highways leading into Big Spring today accommodating thousands of travellers each month, have grown from a modest beginning almost 30 years ago. Only a few guests could be rudely sheltered by the community tourist center of 1920. In January, 1949, 12,494 tourists remained overnight in Big Spring—many of them in tourist cabins along the highways. Among them were citizens of practically every state and four foreign countries, according to a survey made by the chamber of commerce.

hiles, provided refuge from cold weather and offered facilities for heating and cooking. Divided into two rooms, a kitchen and a large lounge, the building was equipped with running water and wood burning stoves. Tourists were permitted to remain one night in the building and had free use of heating and cooking stoves as long as they furnished the fuel. The project was financed by local businessmen through the chamber of commerce. It was operated solely as a service to tourists stopping in Big Spring. Big Spring's first commercial tourist court grew out of a grove of trees on highway 80. Motorists, unable to find overnight accommodations in town, often stopped frame buildings, surrounded by an overhanging shelter for automo-

mission to camp under the group of trees nearby. Coleman soon had his hands full cleaning up after the departed "guests", so in 1925 he decided to capitalize on the demand for accommodations. He built 10 cabins, increasing the number to 20 when he was unable to house the tourists that stopped nightly. Coleman's first enterprise has been complemented by other establishments through the years. At present, 16 courts, located on two transcontinental highways that intersect in Big Spring, have a total of 340 overnight units. Four trailer camps have cabins and trailer space for an additional 121 families. Modern facilities with all utilities are standard equipment.

Surfaced Roads In County Date Back To 1922

"Getting the farmers out of the mud" has become a stock phrase among politicians, and most early-day farmers in the Big Spring territory were in a position to grasp the significance of those words. Up to 1922 roads in Howard county were mostly two types: mud or sand. Maybe the early day pioneers thought little of it, since mere trails marked most of the Southwest and the inhabitants were accustomed to the slow transportation of supplies via ox wagons and buckboards. They simply travelled from windmill to windmill or from water hole to water hole.

Road development may have been gradual after 1922 when Gov. Jim Ferguson's "hogback" highway program reached Howard county, but accomplishments in road building have multiplied several times since that date. Before the days of designated roads, Big Spring was a supply center for ranches over a wide area. Development of roads as they are known today, however, has paralleled growth of the county's agricultural industry. Ranchers could drive their cattle to railroad and freight supplies by wagon once or twice a year, but the farmer needed to get into town more often, and he couldn't drive cotton to the gin and grain to the market.

Howard county took some positive action toward building better roads in 1912 when its first road bond issue was approved. The bonds financed improvements for roads extending approximately five miles north and south from Big Spring. In 1922 Ferguson's "hogback" topping came into the county when State Highway No. 1 (forerunner of the present US-80) came into the county. At the same time the county topped the north and south roads that had been gravelled in 1912.

By that time the automobile was no longer a novelty, and trucks were soon coming into use for transporting agricultural products to market. The new trend all but revolutionized the marketing procedure. At present Howard county boasts almost 150 miles of paved roads and highways, including thoroughfares of federal, state and county designation, and more is in prospect for the immediate future.

Federal Agency Has Financed Many Homes

Hundreds of comparatively low cost homes have been built in Big Spring through Federal Housing Administration loans. FHA loans, made by insurance companies, banks and other private financing concerns, are underwritten by the Federal government in order to stimulate home owning through long term payments and low interest charges. They run for periods up to 25 years and carry pre-payment privileges. Loans are made on both existing and new homes. Houses must pass minimum FHA requirements covering location and construction. New buildings must pass three inspections, the first on completion of foundation, second when structure is ready for roofing, and final when house is completed. A district FHA inspector with offices in Lubbock inspects homes for which FHA aid is sought in the Big Spring area. Loans are made for amounts up to 90 per cent of the FHA valuation on new structures, and up to 80 per cent on existing buildings. The individual securing the loan must be able to meet monthly payments with 25 per cent of his income. Most popular FHA loans are for homes valued at approximately \$6,000.

Croquet Grounds Popular Place

The popularity of two sports, roque and croquet, is probably more widespread among Big Springers than is generally known. Regular visitors to the City Park will almost always find players on the four courts maintained there by the city government. The courts are provided for public use and may be used free of charge. All four courts are lighted for night playing. Participants must furnish their own mallets and balls. Difference in the two games lies in the rail around the roque court. Bank shots are allowed in roque, while croquet shots must be directed at the hoops. The game is said to have originated in Britain. Currently, it is out of a flashback to one of the earliest sports in Big Spring. Perhaps this is inaccurate in that it never did disappear although it withered sadly from the time when the best horses had a well groomed croquet court for afternoon and Sunday recreation.



HISTORICAL TREASURES—Storehouse for many priceless curios of the pioneer days of this section is the West Texas Historical Museum, located at the City Park. Created at the inspiration of the late Mrs. Mary Bumpass, for many years a high school teacher, the museum now operates under the auspices of the Business and Professional Women's club. Among the valuable collections are a number of famous H. W. Caylor paintings such as one of his favorites, "Trail Herd," valued at \$1,000 when it was purchased. (Jack M. Haynes Photo.)

'PEST HOUSE' ONCE WAS HERE, RELIC OF UNENLIGHTENED ERA

Within the sight of one of the city's four private hospitals today was once located the "pest" house, a relic of an unenlightened era. This was a wooden shack with a frame partition which provided a room each for male and female inmates. Located in a flat north of the VFW home (the Birdwell homestead), the shack was for the purpose of receiving patients with such highly infectious diseases as smallpox, scarlet fever, etc. It had only one point in its favor, however. That was isolation. Children shunned it in their play, and to the credit of Big Spring, most residents shunned it for its purpose. In 1920 the Birdwell property was acquired for hospital purposes. The towering sandstone building, once a show place among residences, was converted into an infirmary. For several years Catholic sisters served as its nurses. It served its purpose well until the

population jumped rapidly after 1920 and the city's first modern hospital was erected in 1927. Soils vary extensively in this area of West Texas. For instance, W. T. Carter, soils inspector for Texas, found 25 soil series and 34 soil types in the Martin-Howard conservation district in 1940. Sandy loams predominated in central and north-central Howard county. Shallow soils best suited for range purposes were logged along the northern edge of the county and in the southeastern quarter. In a broad sense, there are two divisions: Those of the Great Plains area and the Edwards Plateau area. Big Spring is about the dividing line.

Welcome Centennial Visitors

To Our Greatest Celebration
October 2-8

You Can Depend

On F. W. Woolworth Company to serve this prosperous, expanding community with a complete department store service comparable to similar stores in the larger cities of the Southwest.

Learn to look to F. W. Woolworth Company for complete stocks, prompt friendly service and stability of prices; just as we look to the Progress and Prosperity of Big Spring.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.

HERALD WANT-ADS GET RESULTS

The BIG SPRING STORY 1949

We Have Been A Part Of The Big Spring Story For 21 Years.

We're Proud of the Progress This City Has Made, and Glad That We Have Had a Part in Its Growth

WELCOME CENTENNIAL VISITORS—
TRY OUR BARBECUE WHILE YOU ARE IN TOWN —

Ross Barbecue

904 E. Third Phone 1225

Century of Progress

We have been keeping up with the Progress Of Big Spring For 24 Years And Pledge Ourselves To Continued Progress In The Years To Come.

K. & T. ELECTRIC CO.

400 E. Third Mr. & Mrs. Henry Thames Phone 658

1849

The Big Spring Story

We salute Big Spring on its Centennial Celebration. We are proud of the growth and prosperity that has marked its history.

WELCOME CENTENNIAL VISITORS

1949

PLANTERS' GIN

Pete Buchanan, Mgr.

FOR 40 YEARS

Your Pleasure Has Been Our Pleasure



1909

Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Robb opened Big Spring's first "flicker" house — the Lyric, at Third and Main. In its day, it offered what then was the best in entertainment.

Yes, it's our birthday, too!

While we join in observing the Centennial of the "spring," we invite you to do a little celebrating with us . . . for it was just 40 years ago this month that the first movie house was opened here by Mr. I. J. Robb, with his wife as faithful helper.

Big Spring has come a long way since then, and R&R is proud that it has kept pace with that growth. For



Mrs. I. J. Robb



I. J. Robb

from the first Lyric at Third and Main, there have come forth new theatres, until today it is our pleasure to give you pleasure through four fine show houses.

We are proud of the distinction of being a pioneer Big Spring enterprise, and of maintaining one business so long under the same family direction.

With that pride is appreciation for the valued patronage of the movie-going public; and also a birthday pledge to continue making your pleasure our pleasure.



1949

Today — four modern, well equipped R&R Theatres, catering to every taste with the finest film productions Hollywood has to offer. Here are your entertainment centers.

R&R THEATRES

RITZ

STATE

LYRIC

RIO