

Eden News

By Mrs. C. M. GILLHAM 511-J4
PERSONAL MENTION

Thursday Mrs. John Jenkins and Mrs. Z. D. Watts and children of Birmingham visited Mrs. Ralph Hayes.

Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Lee, Billie and Archie of Easonville, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Lee and Bobby attended dedication services of Little Charles Russell and Anthony Erwin Hunter at Eden First Methodist Church. Later they were diner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Hunter.

Rev. and Mrs. Carver Griffin of Columbus, Georgia spent the weekend with Mrs. Odean Hick and Mrs. Myrtie Griffin.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Vincent and Miss Peggy Johns of Talladega, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Causey, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Moore were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Kilgroe.

Mr. Dossie Bowman continues ill at his home. We hope he will soon be able to be out again.

Mr. and Mrs. Fate Gossett and family and Tyrone Abrams enjoyed a picnic at Cheaha Park near Talladega Sunday.

Little Larry Dean Stevens, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Stevens, underwent surgery at the Children's Hospital in Birmingham Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Morris, Jr. and children, Wilma Jean, Butch and Evelyn Mamie of Birmingham spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Howard. The group Sunday enjoyed a picnic on the Coosa River. Mrs. Morris and Mrs. Howard are sisters, formerly of the Philippines. By the way, did you see their picture in the Sunday Birmingham News recently talking with Gen. Carlos Romulo, Filipino ambassador to the United States. Gen. Romulo was in Birmingham to address the Alabama Education Association convention.

Mr. Jim Neighbors is seriously ill at Veteran's Hospital in Birmingham. We wish for him a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis Masters and family were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Ayres Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Robertson

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Mrs. J. B. Crump and children of Leeds, former residents of here visited Mrs. John Turner.

Mr. and Mrs. John Barnett Alverson and children have moved here with Mr. C. S. Alverson. They were living in Irondale.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Daniel of Riverview spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. Roger Milner. Friday Mr. and Mrs. George Walker made a trip to Birmingham.

Mrs. J. E. Skinner of Leeds spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. John A. Henninger.

Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Tucker are moving this week into their new home on Wolf Creek Road.

FAMILY GATHERINGS HELD EASTER

W. B. Robertson Family

The W. B. Robertson family enjoyed an egg hunt and family gathering at their home Sunday. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. John A. Watkins and John A., Jr. of Birmingham, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Sweatt and Cynthia, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kimberly and Kay, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Kendricks and Miss Jane Robertson.

THE J. W. HOWARDS

The children and grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Howard were all present for a wonderful time at the Howard home Sunday. The family circle was made complete with the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howard, Mr. and Mrs. John Rooker of Birmingham, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Howard of Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Millard Howard of Oxford, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Rooker and their respective children.

Hall Family

From several states the children of Mrs. Ada Hall came here to be together for Easter Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gary Ledlow. The group included: Mr. and Mrs. Gray L. Lovelace, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Mecks of Florence, Mr. and Mrs. Felton L. Keahey and family of Buford, Georgia, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Hall of Tullahoma, Tennessee, Mr. and Mrs. James Smith and Sammy of New London.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Robertson of Arab visited relatives here over the weekend.

Mr. Roy Evans received a broken jaw in an auto accident here Thursday morning. Mr. Leon West was the driver of the auto.

Mrs. T. R. Akridge spent last week in Nashville, Tennessee with her son, Mr. Box Akridge and family.

Hear little Miss Suzanne looked very pretty in the Easter Parade over at South St. Clair Elementary School Saturday night.

Miss Joyce French, student at Judson College, Marion spent the weekend with Dr. and Mrs. Culver Lee.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Inzer attended the christening services of their granddaughter, little Miss Jane Reeves, in Birmingham Easter Sunday.

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MRS. ALBERTA ROBERTSON ENTERTAINS CENTRAL COLLEGE CHOIR

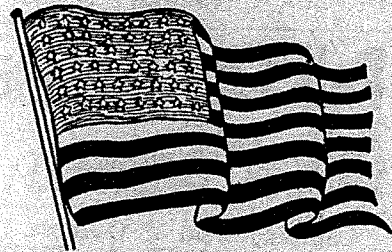
The Central College Choir of Central, South Carolina gave several concerts here last week. On one of their spring tours they sang Thursday night at the Wesleyan

VOTE

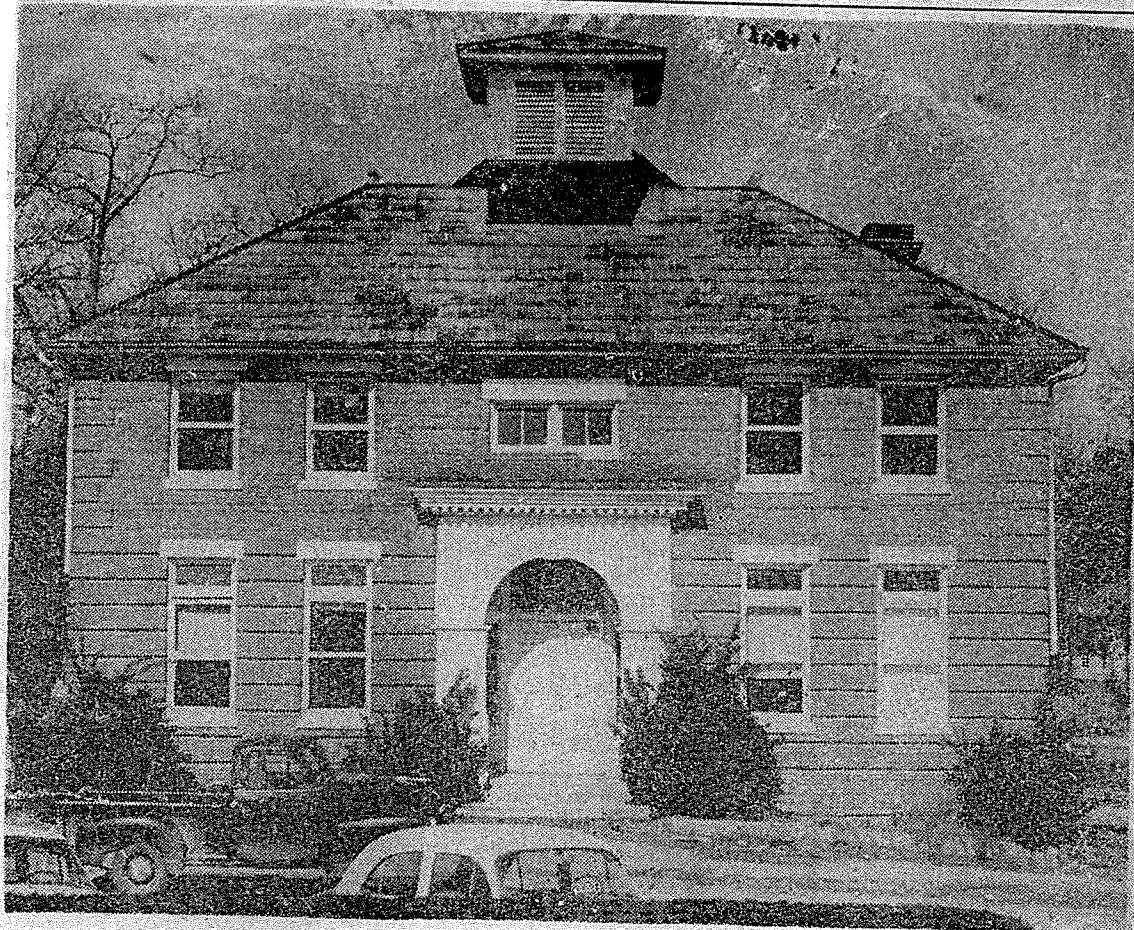
VS—AEGIS

Southern Aegis, Est. 1873

Thursday,
Feb. 21, 1957



\$2.50 A YEAR 5c A COPY



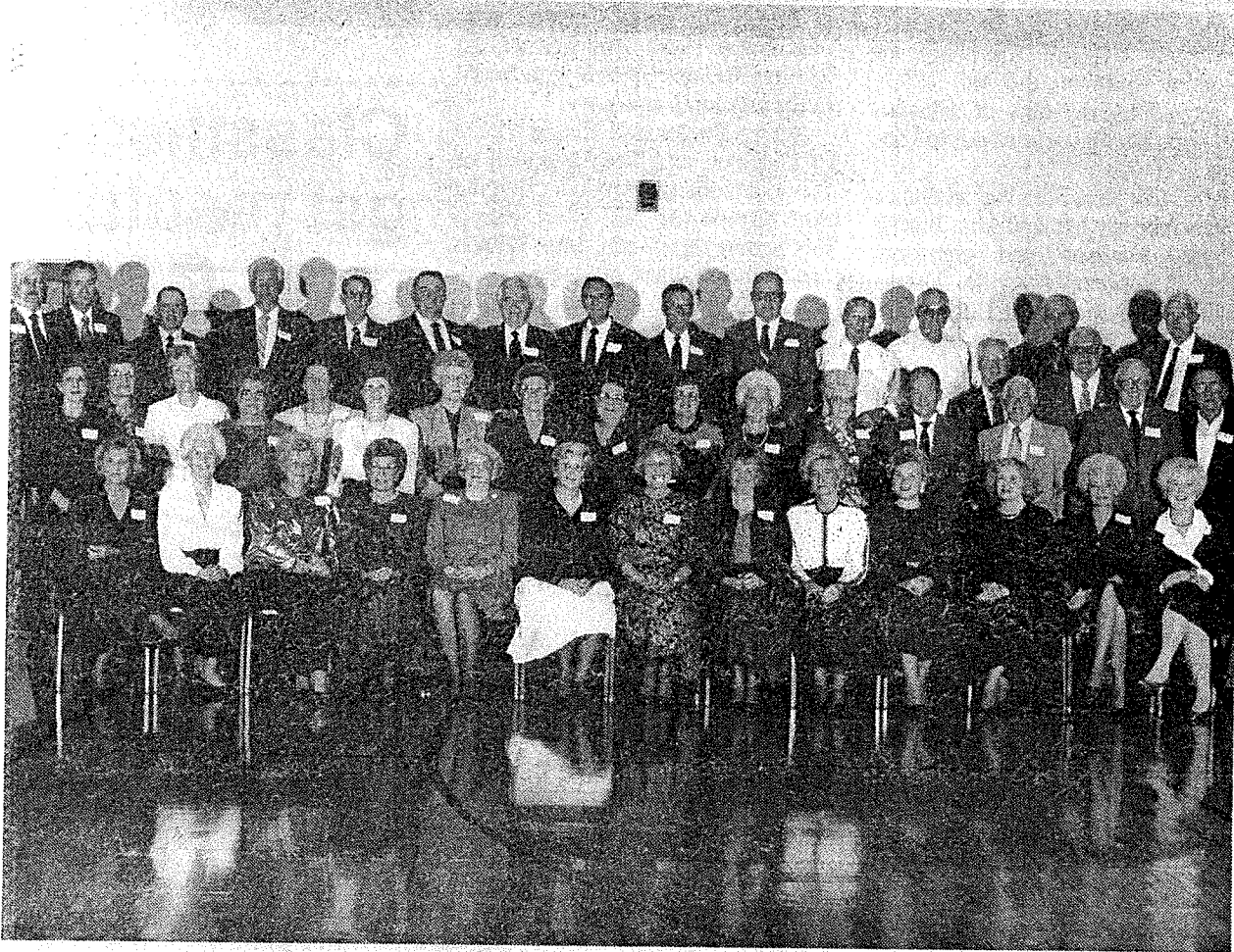
NOW IT'S NO MORE To Make Way For Progress

Take a good long look, (cry if you want to) all you who attended school in ye old red brick schoolhouse pictured above. Unless some of you already have a picture in your possession, this will perhaps be your last chance for a long look. (Why don't you cut the pict-

with the Gertrude Tilton auditorium added a few years later, the building has been torn down to make way for Pell City's new and modern city hall which is to be built on the spot. Built with funds derived from a city-owned dispensary in the early part of the cen-

the high school and the elementary school, later was used as an elementary school only after the new high school was built. R. P. Henderson and Son was low bidder on the project. They expect to complete the new city hall in about 8 months

Pell City High School Class of 1950 reunites after 40 years



The Pell City High School Class of 1950 had their Fortieth Class Reunion Nov. 24, 1990, at the Pell City Civic Center. There were 45 classmates and 25 spouses for a total of 70 people present. One classmate (Gene Turner) and his spouse traveled from Canal Winchester, Ohio, to attend. The class dedicated the reunion to the 12 deceased classmates.

Pictured in the front row are: Elizabeth Jo Harvey Stelzenmullen, Josephine Lee Smith, Peggy Patterson Brasher, Norma Adams

Howell, Mary Delight Singleton Richardson, Sarah Jo Fagan Smith, Amelia Starnes Williamson, Atha Whitten Pilgreen, Geraldine Vaughn Hunt, Julia Love Allred, Helen Butterworth Kieran, Nancy Adams Sanson, and Peggy Young Payne.

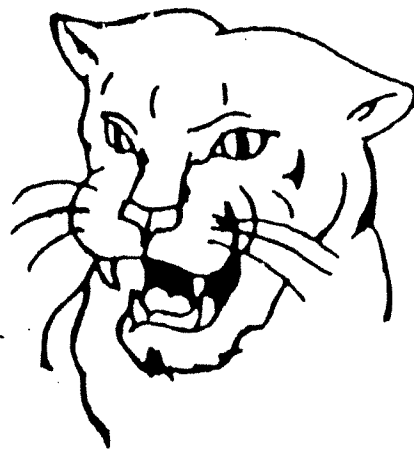
Second row left to right: Helen Stewart Smith, Marie Lee Hall, Patsy Hazelwood Mitchell, Betty Jackson Burke, Jewel Wright McInnish, Annie Ruth Harris Lee, Sara Robertson Kimberly, Jerry

Bright Golden, Sue Hazelwood Love, Opal Glidewell Tew, Delores Cooper Staples, Martha Clements Tomlin, Jimmy Singleton, Raymond Pilgreen, Hugh Williamson, and Robert Payne.

Third row left to right: Glover Stewart, Archie Sanson, Houston Bannister, Preston Walker, Kenneth Bradshaw, Raymond Hardy, Wayne Roe, Owen Lee, Willie Carroll, Gene Turner, Clarence Tomlin, Charles Smith, Donald Thomas, and Johnnie Crance.

Class of '58

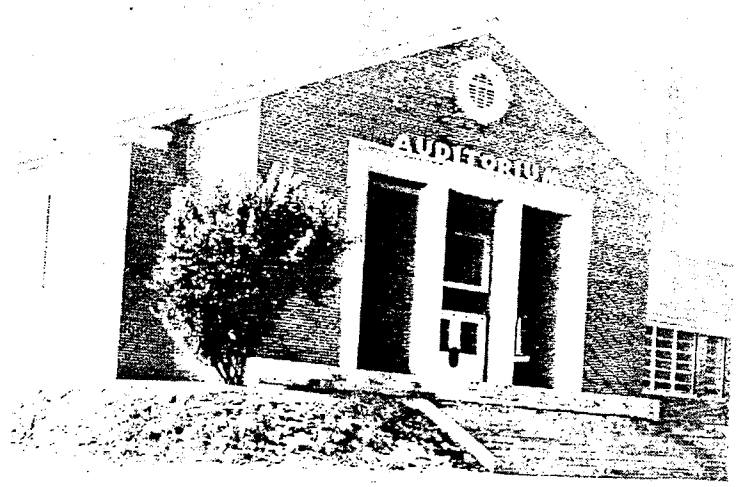
THIRTY YEAR REUNION



**PELL CITY
HIGH SCHOOL**
Pell City, AL

**Alpine Bay
MAY 28, 1988**

John
Jim
Rob
Carl
Mar
All
Jam
Lir
Shi
John
Ste
Pau
Gal
Bob
Jim
Way
Pat
Pat
Bet
Ann
Pau
Joe
Ric
Jol
Jac
Bob
Ann
Lel
Ros
Sha
Ger
Sam
Nan
Mil
Jan
Gra
Reg
Thu
Sar
Nor
Roy
Fay
Jos
Ken
Dal
Rud
John
Rac
Dou
Lee



We, "The Class Of 1958", dedicate this
reunion in MEMORY of our fellow classmates,

Everett Dill

Linda Lawrence

Teddy Patterson

Lamar Walker

Dwight Williams

Donald Willis

John
Jimm
Robe
Cath
Marg
Alic
Jame
Lind
Shir
John
Ster
Paul
Gale
Bobb
Jimm
Waym
Pats
Pat
Bett
Ann
Paul
Joe
Rich
Joll
Jack
Bobb
Anne
Lelw
Rosa
Shau
Gera
Sam
Nanc
Mike
Jane
Gran
Regg
Thun
Sara
Norm
Roy
Faye
Jose
Kenn
Dale
Rudo
John
Rach
Doug
Lee

ALMA MATER

On the city's western borders
Straight against the sky
Proudly stands our Alma Mater
As the years go by.

"Forward, Ever," be our watchword
"Conquer and Prevail."
Hail to thee our Alma Mater
P.C.H., all hail!

MOTTO

"United we stand, Divided we fall"

CLASS COLORS

Lavender and White

CLASS FLOWER

Violets

PROGRAM

Welcome

Report on attendance

- a. Class Mates
- b. Teachers

Classmates Update
(By each one in attendance)

Invocation

Dinner

Special Recognition

Music, Dancing & Fellowship
(8:00 to 12:00)

CLASS HISTORY

It's in the Autumn--September to be exact--in the year of 1946. We Seniors of 1957-58 were a scared groups of boys and girls scattered in many schools, Coal City, Pell City, Eden, Easonville, Cropwell and Avondale, not knowing that soon we would all be joined together for years of the fondest memories of our lives. We assembled for only one purpose--to begin the long hard years of an education. There have been times when it seemed almost impossible to go on. Our ABC'S; long chemistry, physics, and algebra problems; all the homework that had to be in on time, running to and from play-practice while our literature and shorthand was calling. Yet, we had to run by Sam's to keep in the swing of things.

In the year of 1954 our six groups combined here at Pell City High to make up our class of 1958. At that time we had no way of knowing if we would all stick together for our final task-graduation. Some have dropped out and others have married, some have gone to serve our country, and the remainder are ready for graduation. Out of 126 that began in 1954, we are the 84 left. Now, we are proud to say that we have stuck to our task, that we have done our job.

Let's look back to the tenth grade when we became fascinated by a world of new experiences. We selected our own subjects---a choice of home ec. or biology. By the end of that year, we knew every bone in our entire body; we had dissected every frog and earthworm we could find in the whole state. We future housewives were wearing bandages for fingers and with our cooking we gave away a free case of indigestion. And the days on which we dissected earthworms and had Mexican noodles for lunch, our appetites failed us. But our last four years have flown by and now we'll cherish these memories always--pleasant or unpleasant.

The year we have dreamed of for so long is here. Are we glad? I'm not so sure; because when we really think of it, we have had the time of our lives. We have had our last "Homecoming", our last Christmas Ball and our last "Jr. - Sr. Banquet". These are the memories we'll take with us always.

From 1946 to 1958--it has been 12 long hard years of great accomplishments. To the Senior Class, that's us, we propose a toast; for the knowledge we have adured, for the good times we have had and for all the trials and tribulations we have endured for the past 12 years. During this time we have discovered that our class had talent. The loafers have been more ingenious, but the scholars have been more intelligent.

This class will go down in the history of our school as one of the finest. We stuck to our motto "United we stand, divided we fall" and we have united and stood. We have tried to work for the betterment of our school and our class.

GRADUATION DAY

It's a time for joy, a time for tears, a time we'll treasure thru the years,

We'll remember always, Graduation Day.

At the Senior Prom, we danced till three, and then you gave your heart to me,

We'll remember always, Graduation Day.

Tho' we leave in sorrow, all the joys we've known, we can face tomorrow, knowing we'll never walk alone.

We'll remember always, Graduation Day.

When the Pell Hi walls are far behind, no matter where our path may wind,

We'll remember always, Graduation Day.

Tho' we leave in sorrow, all the joys we've known, we can face tomorrow, knowing we'll never walk alone,

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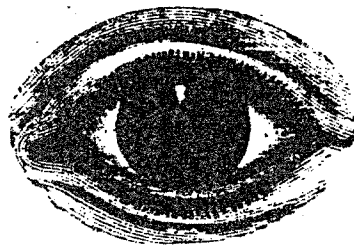
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We'll remember always, Graduation Day.

P. C. H. S. Class of 58

Johnny Alexander	Betty Hollis Mitchell
Jimmy Ball	Barbara Vines Money
Robert Barber	Pat Reece Morrison
Catherine Carden Barnes	Jerry Morrow
Margaret Garrison Beatie	Billy Ray Moss
Alice Armstrong Blankenship	Frances Lee Mulvehill
James Carl Blankenship	Gladys Jackson Newsome
Linda Jean Stewart Bowman	Billy Newton
Shirley Bannister Brannon	Jimmy Partridge
Johnny Brown	Barbara Smith Patterson
Sterling (Jimmy) Brown	Laura Patterson
Paul Bryant	Patricia Peoples
Gale George Bunt	Ellis Perrin
Bobby Burnham	Marie Goodwin Perry
Jimmy Calhoun	Lonnie Jean Rich Phillips
Wayman Carlisle	Nelda Phillips
Patsy Clements	William Lee Phillips, Jr.
Pat Gravetta Cobb	Leland Putman
Betty Jean Herren Cox	Linda Harris Riddle
Ann Farmer Crouse	Howard Richardson
Paul Davis	Terry Robertson
Joe Dorough	Jimmy Roberts
Richard C. Ely	Brenda Collett Robinson
Jollie Sue Kidd Fazio	W. C. Roe
Jack Finch	Faye Rooker
Bobby Flemings	Betty Williamson Scott
Annette Barber Goggan	Jimmy Simpkins
Lelwin Gore	Frances McConatha Smith
Rosa Ann Wheeler Graham	Jeanette Arnold Smith
Shaughneen Riley Green	Jackie Lane Snow
Gerald Hardwick	Gladys Peavy Spencer
Sam Harmon	Wynell Barber Spraggins
Nancy Regina Goodgame Harveston	Joyce Carden Stancell
Mike Harvey	Jacky Stewart
Jane Robertson Hayes	Dorothy M. Lee Stewart
Grant Hazelwood	Gail Merryman St. John
Reggie Hazelwood	Patricia Ann Hall Stone
Thurman Henninger	Kathleen Isbell Thompson
Sara Lou Hill	Charolette Abercombie Turner
Norma Day Howard	Sandra Johnson Van-Zandt
Roy Lee Jackson	Adeline True Hope Walker
Faye Parker Johnston	Slona Stewart Wallace
Josephine Crump King	Robert Wallis
Kenneth King	Jack Weaver
Dale Lee	Rosemary Edmondson White
Rudolph Lee	Frank Whitten
John Luker	Nancy Blankenship Williams
Rachel Hardwick McClurkin	Norma Jean Graham Williams
Doug McKee	Harold Dean Willingham
Lee Meeks	Betty Williams Youngblood

**KEEP
YOUR**



ON

PELL CITY

ALABAMA

Population—
1903 . 42
1909 2,000



**The Center
of the Iron,
Coal,
Limestone,
Cotton and
Lumber
District of
Alabama**

PRELUDE

This sketch of a charming gentleman, who obeyed the Biblical injunction to build upon a rock, was written for newspaper purposes, and is necessarily brief and sketchy.

Nonetheless, it is to be hoped that this story carries at least a meager glimpse, of the vision turned into reality, by a distinguished citizen, who as the years roll onward rightfully enjoys the contemplation of his handiwork, as he does the chaste love and abiding affection of a pleased peoples.

CLYDE W. ENNIS,

(June, 1936).

Foreign
Foreign, Comm

HON. SUMTER COGSWELL AND HIS SERVICE AS FOUNDER OF PELL CITY, ALABAMA

ON a blustery March day in 1890 a young man about 29 years of age chanced to be en route to Talladega and was to change trains at a place known as Pell City. The name Pell is one of great honor and distinction coming from the widely known and distinguished Pell family of New York City. The young man was a guest at the Cornett House operated at that time by J. C. Cornett, the father of Pat and Hardy. Looking out of his window the next morning the young man was so impressed with the natural beauty of the countryside and it reminded him so much of the "Blue Grass" country of Kentucky, that he was interested. The young man, who is still young after a fashion, was Sumter Cogswell. From that first morning impression was born the idea of building a town which has been nurtured for over 46 years and which has become increasingly interesting and dear to the builder of this city from its swaddling clothes to its present place of importance and value to St. Clair County.

When the youthful traveling man first gazed upon Pell City it was scarcely more than a wide space in the road. For his vision in dreaming a city and for his subsequent devotion to all things designed to advance the welfare of this community let all praise be accorded the founder of the town.

Three railroads met in Pell City during that period. They were the Georgia Pacific, now the Southern Railway System; the E. & W., now the Seaboard Air Line, and a line called the Coosa Valley Railroad, with a line between Pell City and Talladega, Ala. Young Cogswell was standing in the mud waiting for his train which was to carry him to Talladega to call on A. J. Savery. He was unable to dismiss from his mind the place called Pell City so when he reached Talladega he called on Thomas S. Plowman, president of the First National Bank, who seemed to be in knowledge of the facts about the place. Plowman refused the eager youngster an option on the property which he was informed could be bought for \$70,000, and which consisted in the original survey of 400 acres of the choice land. Mr. Plowman was interested in disposing of the property but this matter of an option to anyone was something else again.

Enlists Chattanooga Friends

Dreamily recalling the first days of his interests here Mr. Cogswell leaned back in his favorite chair in the Union State Bank and related that he went to Chattanooga and consulted a famous auctioneer—

T. A. Frierson—who was noted for his uncanny sales ability and promotional genius.

"Frierson told me to get a two weeks' option on the property and 'we can sell it,'" said Mr. Cogswell. "And I again wired Mr. Plowman, who reluctantly gave us two weeks. Within ten days we brought to Pell City a group of prospective buyers among them being Melford W. Howard who afterwards was a member of Congress, General W. H. Wilder, and others, including bankers and leaders from Chattanooga. The place was a forlorn picture I must admit. But in those days we had youth, enthusiasm, courage and faith—all priceless things when it comes to construction. The home of the Probate Judge was located on the present court house site and he was Judge Abner Lacey. The home of Col. M. B. Spears, a distinguished citizen, was a log house. There were no streets, no alleys, in fact little of anything to impress visitors, but eventually we sold to Col. Howard and General Wilder, the Pell City Land Company, owners of the 400 acres of land for \$50,000. And Mr. Plowman seemed to be delighted with his bargain. At that time we also sold many individual lots and tracts proving the ability of my friend Frierson."

North Alabama Booms

As Mr. Cogswell now points out, at the time this first definite step was taken towards building a town all of North Alabama was booming. The active sections were Birmingham, Anniston and Oxanna, the two latter cities now being one. It was a matter of comparative ease to interest investors in Alabama properties and soon the buyers of the first 400 acres organized the Pell City Iron and Land Company. This concern built the first soil pipe plant in the southeast. The plant sprawled all over what is now the principal business area of Pell City. It built houses and started manufacturing but the panic of 1897 came along and it was not a great while until the little community was in the throes of a desperate battle for its very life.

Cogswell in Louisville

"In 1892 I was a special agent for the Insurance Company of North America and Pennsylvania Fire in charge of Kentucky and Tennessee," Mr. Cogswell continued. "And I had no occasion to hear from Pell City. I saw no one from here but I still had a lingering affection and interest in this garden spot. For three years I remained there and was somewhat tired of traveling. When it is recalled that traveling in those days was a real job and without comforts as compared to the present, one will understand that after so many years anyone would tire of that work. So I opened an office in Memphis with five states under my direction. Having then reached into the thirties I thought it was timely to marry so on February 27, 1900 I was happy to be married to Mrs. Lydia Elizabeth DeGaris of Memphis. At that time my earnings were very high but I moved to Atlanta where I be-

came the general agent for Manhattan Fire Insurance Company with jurisdiction over 13 southern states. This was in the spring of 1900. The company was officered by distinguished and honorable men, including William Rockefeller, among others, but the insurance business then was not what it is now so in 1902 the company liquidated."

Pell City Recalled

Following the liquidation of the company Mr. Cogswell decided once and for all that he would give up the insurance game and devote the remainder of his days, perhaps, to building an alert community on the ruins of Pell City. During the interlude nearly all buildings had burned. Many individuals owned the properties including the Hercules Iron Company for which a young lawyer named Louis J. Brandies of Boston was trustee. He is now an Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. The Pell City Land Company had been sold for \$850. Later on Mrs. Cogswell purchased from Justice Brandies 50 acres of the Hercules holdings which has proved a very wise investment.

\$3,000 Buys a City

After negotiating with Mr. Plowman again the Pell City Land Co. holdings were acquired by Mr. Cogswell for \$3,000 which consisted of the principal acreage on which Pell City has been built. With his bride and her two children the budding city builder reached his future home, Pell City, on September 7, 1901, practically ten years to the day from the time he first gazed out the window from the Cornett House on what has become a community of delight to its population. The new owners stayed at the Cornett House No. 2, the first hotel having been burned, which was located near the intersection of the three railroads. That second hotel is now the premises occupied by Lee's Grocery Store and the temporary offices of the county officials. There was one grocery store in Pell City but Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell, taking no chances, brought with them perhaps a greater amount of groceries than the entire stock of the small store. At that time there was no high-ways, the principal artery of travel being the road from Eden to Cropwell to Talladega and Anniston. Subsequently the leg was straightened out and the highway now provides motorists with a straight line from Eden to Pell City to Anniston.

Court House Built

Losing no time Mr. Cogswell started out to put something over. The Constitutional Convention provided for the establishment of a court house on the south side of the mountain in order to accommodate citizens of this section and eliminate the long trip to Ashville. Pell City, through the efforts of its residents and others, won the location by 600 votes. Mr. Cogswell donated to the county Block 26 of the city for the court house and it was built in 1902 remaining as originally constructed until a Federal grant coupled with funds from St. Clair County resulted in the complete rebuilding and moderniza-

tion of that structure. At that time the population of Pell City was precisely 42 persons of whom seven left. Mr. Cogswell and his family made five so the net loss was only two persons making the census figure definitely 40 persons.

Labor Conditions

The man who toils today is far better off, naturally, than his fellow of that era, Mr. Cogswell says:

"A day's work could be had for a gallon of sorghum. And it is true that many were eager to work for this trifle and apparently they got along after a fashion. In those days there seemed to be greater self-reliance and determination to make one's own way without any aid from governmental agencies. Naturally everyone helped his unfortunate neighbor just as we have done lately and will continue to do as the occasion arises.

"As the court house was being built we also started the Pell City Manufacturing Company. George W. Pratt came here and he was in touch with the Draper and Howard Bulloch interests in New England. Pratt was a man of great sales ability and after some months of negotiations he succeeded in getting the Draper auto-loom interests and the Howard Bullochs together. And there was begun the construction of the first saw tooth cotton mill in the South. This was in August, 1902. Mr. Pratt was in charge and I was one of the directors. In the interests of the town I donated a site of 150 acres to the company containing a spring with a flow of over 2,000,000 gallons of fine water per day and that supply is still being used.

Something of the Mill

"The mill brought the first substantial influx of new residents. The company built homes and started off well. The mill was then and continues to be a big asset to Pell City and is truly appreciated as a good citizen and neighbor. The mill was quite successful for in 1917 we paid approximately \$750,000 in excess profit taxes; in 1918 we paid \$1,000,000 in excess profit taxes and in 1919 \$1,125,000 was paid in excess profit taxes which may be considered a very substantial tax donation to Uncle Sam. The plant was capitalized for \$500,000 but its earnings were far far in excess of its capital but in the fall of 1919 the property was sold to the Avondale Mills which are the owners at this time. In 1907, to revert a bit, it was found expedient to secure the services of a man skilled in the manufacturing business for while Mr. Pratt was in many respects a genius his greatest ability was that of a salesman.

"The man selected was Thomas Henry Rennie, who came here in 1907 and remained here until March, 1936, during which term of office he made an outstanding success of the Pell City mill as testified to by the best textile experts in this country and by the earnings cited in the foregoing paragraph. The reputation of denims made here was

soon nation wide and little trouble was subsequently encountered in selling the local products."

Forms Local Bank

Realizing the vital part banking facilities play in a growing town Mr. Cogswell was interested in founding a bank and it came to pass that the Bank of St. Clair County was organized with Mr. Cogswell as president. The bank was the first successful bank founded in St. Clair County and was located where Fowlers Store is at this time. The first directors aside from Mr. Cogswell were: McLane Tilton, E. J. Moutz, Arthur Draper, J. Fall Roberson, J. H. Moore of Coal City. Frank Holland Lathrop of Riverside, and L. Cook. In 1912 Mr. Cogswell was succeeded by McLane Tilton during which year the present building was begun and completed. Tilton was president when the name was changed to the First National and later due to the disinclination of local officials to obey resented instructions from John Skelton Williams, comptroller of currency, the name was changed to the Union State Bank of which Pat Roberson is now president with Mr. Cogswell remaining as chairman. This bank has weathered every financial storm that has developed during its more than 35 years of existence. Not one penny has ever been lost by a depositor. No run has ever been experienced and the bank has always met every obligation and is naturally a source of consuming pride to Mr. Cogswell and his younger associates.

Public Duties

In addition to looking after his own wide interests and promoting in every way the progress of Pell City, rendering aid to all worthy causes, Mr. Cogswell has not denied his services, his courage and conservatism to official places. He was elected a commissioner in 1904 and served for eight years. He devoted his every possible energy to building adequate roads into Pell City. He succeeded in providing the so-called Pell City short line which was in effect straightening out the road which led from Eden to Cropwell and into Talladega and Anniston. Now the highway makes a direct route to Pell City and Anniston. Mr. Cogswell is state director for the Bankhead Highway and is a life member of the United States Good Roads Association and with other officials of that potent organization has served with distinction in promoting the construction to permanent highways into every corner of Alabama and into other states. He is at this time as devoted to that high service as ever and never permits anything to keep him away from the meeting of that organization.

Through his instrumentality and hard work Pell City was selected as one of the principal points on the Bankhead Highway which was built through Pell City and is credited with being one of the finest super-highways in Alabama if not the South. Just now is being con-

structed a new road from Vincent to Pell City and to Odenville which will add to the network materially and is another item encouraged by Mayor Cogswell.

Services as Mayor

Col. N. B. Spears was the first mayor but the chief municipal betterments have taken place under the administration of Mr. Cogswell. He has always been a member of the city council and has served twice as mayor. The first time in 1903 and subsequently he was named mayor in 1926 and has served since that time. During his administration a water system was constructed by the city costing \$56,000. The supply comes from Dunlap Spring and has rated 100 per cent in purity by the state health department every time examined and that is three or four times every year. The water rates to domestic and manufacturing consumers is very low, yet the city has been able to liquidate all of its bonds when due and the water system is held to be in excellent financial shape. The water system was built in 1927.

As a Churchman

During all the years Mr. Cogswell has labored for Pell City he has never lost sight of need for cultural advantages. He is a communicant of the Episcopal Church and has encouraged the organization and development of every church constructed here, having donated a site for all local churches and contributing in every helpful way towards their growth and development. The same is true of schools for under his administration the Pell City grammar school was built and has earned a reputation of being one of the best schools in St. Clair County. Mr. Cogswell also was helpful in locating the high school here and perfecting its highly efficient original construction.

Late Developments

Late developments in which Mr. Cogswell has taken his usual leading part was the construction of a modern sewerage system which was built during the Spring of 1936 and was accepted by the Mayor at a meeting of the city council Monday night, June 1st. This modern system which provides sewerage facilities for the entire city north of the railroad was built with a Federal grant and part financed by the city. It is expected that the debt will be liquidated over a short period of time from funds secured from a small service fee which is apparently agreeable to every citizen of Pell City.

Family History

Mr. Cogswell is No. 2442 of the Cogswell in America. The paternal ancestor of the family came to America in August 301 years ago from Bristol, England. He settled and later died in Ipswich, Mass., in November, 1669. This man—John Cogswell—was the father of eight children. The boys established homes of their own and the immediate ancestors of Sumter Cogswell settled in Charleston, S. C., where the father of Pell City's mayor was an honored and distinguished citizen.

During the War Between the States it was his firm of publishers—Evans & Cogswell, who printed the bonds and the money for the Confederate States. This plant was moved to Columbia, S. C., in fear of Sherman's advance, but it turned out that Columbia was the objective of Sherman so the plant was burned. It was re-established later as Walker, Evans and Cogswell, and Mr. Cogswell's father continued in that work until his death in 1902 or one year after the younger man came to Pell City to begin the construction of what will always be his monument—Pell City. The famous publishing plant continues to render distinguished service.

Pell City Now

Pell City today is continuing its conservative march towards greater achievements lying 37 miles east of Birmingham and 28 miles from Anniston. It is traversed by the main line of the Southern Railway System which operates eight passenger trains daily east and west through the city with connecting service over the Seaboard Air Line. The city is near the main 22 inch transmission line of the Southern Natural Gas Company which carries natural gas from Monroe, La., to Atlanta. This fuel is available for use in Pell City for manufacturing purposes when and if needed. The city has also transmission lines of the Alabama Power Co., which reach out in every direction from Pell City with rural lines with an abundance of cheap electric energy. There is nearby the Roberson landing field for airplanes, while hunting and fishing is close by in abundance. Recreational advantages are numerous and extensive while the city is surrounded with agricultural interests which feed into Pell City an increasingly large volume of farm income.

Over 10,000 bales of cotton are produced annually within ten miles of Pell City, while the county's coal, iron, wood and farm products serve to protect Pell City from any serious effects of depression years which has proved so devastating to other less fortunately situated communities. Situated on a river, which is rare in Alabama for an industrial city, this community possesses that among natural advantages and it is confidently believed with the coming of inevitable river improvements that the proximity of the Coosa River will be of special value to this city.

This Envisioned

It is more than likely that some of these advantages and developments were visioned by this young insurance salesman when he looked over the countryside that epochal morning when he was en route to Talladega. At any rate Sumter Cogswell as he notes with increasing pride and gratification the onward march of Pell City, may feel that all the while it was destined that he was to come here and lend his hand in a task which has proved of bountiful success and which has drawn him and his works close to the hearts of the people of this city

and countryside. Years ago, Mr. Cogswell said "Pell City with invigorating and health giving climate, with her competing railroads, with electric energy, with iron, coal, lumber, cotton, and natural gas, and paved highways, presents the ideal place for the building and operation of almost any industry. Its untapped labor basin present abundant labor at fair prices and of high efficiency."

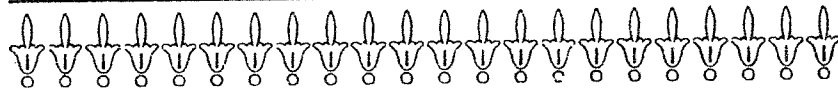
This then is the story of a young insurance salesman and the dream which he made come true. The story of the building from the grass roots of a sizeable and important city. The work of one person who is so inseparably linked with a city as to make his name synonymous with that of the city. A man whose name is always called when one speaks of Pell City—Sumter Cogswell.

McLane Tilton's Tribute

McLane Tilton, who was for so long associated with Mr. Cogswell in the operation of the Union State Bank, recently authored an article about Mr. Cogswell. After paying him high praise and tributes the eloquent, dashing and debonair Tilton said that were he accorded the distinction and privilege to write an epitah for the distinguished founder of Pell City it would be:

*"His Life all good,
No Deed for show; no deed to hide,
He never caused a tear to flow
Save when he died."*

The Potential South



The stupendous truth regarding the South in this:— Nature has given to the States south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers more available coast line, more navigable streams, more water power, more water products, more minerals conveniently placed, more forest resources, more agricultural range, more unused but valuable land and greater general accessibility to coast line than can be found in combination in any other portion of the United States. It, therefore, follows that there is to be, in the near future, unfolded in the Southern States, and especially in Alabama, a commercial drama of marvelous meaning to the entire country.

The South is the coming country. Richer in natural resources—beyond doubt or comparison—than any other region of like area in the known world, yet the very nature and character of the wealth, requiring large capital, in money, scientific knowledge, organization and skilled labor, has forbidden its development until all the other foundations of the United States have been broadly and securely laid. Now the people of the United States are in position to open up the great magazine of the South—and of the world—where nature herself has assembled the interdependent materials, cotton, lumber, coal, iron and other minerals in the finest natural workshop known to man, the mountain country of the South, carrying with it the energetic climate of the North. The day of the South has come.

ALABAMA'S FIVE C's.

(From the Wall Street Summary)

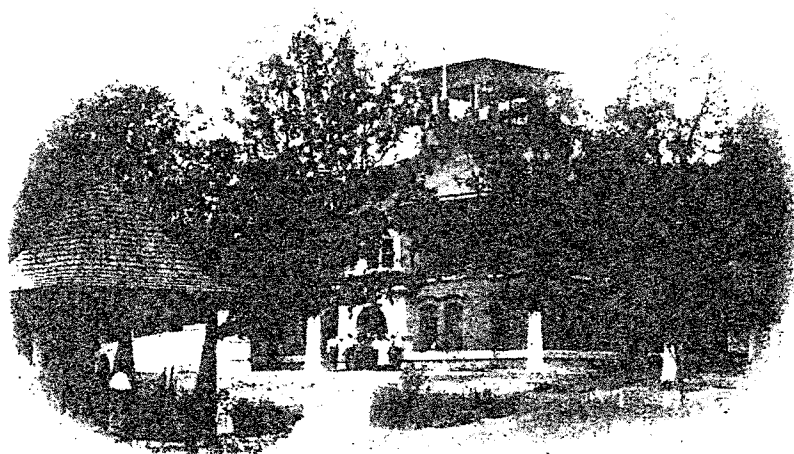
To sustain life man must have food, heat and clothing. Corn, coal and cotton will supply these wants. In

all these products, America leads the world. Coke is another essential. Without it our production of pig iron and steel would be greatly diminished. All four staples the South yields in abundance, and in a single State—Alabama—are all four to be found. A State that produces the four C's must necessarily become a rich State. We think a fifth C is timely, in view of Alabama's glorious future, for surely within her borders is there room for cheerfulness.

Pell City, Alabama, is in the center of the five C's.

ALABAMA'S COAL AND IRON.

In an interesting and lengthy article in Moody's Magazine for April, by Mr. Thomas Gibson, we are informed that: "The coal and iron tonnage of the State of Alabama is over six times as great as the tonnage of the entire cotton crop of the United States; that the State ranks as

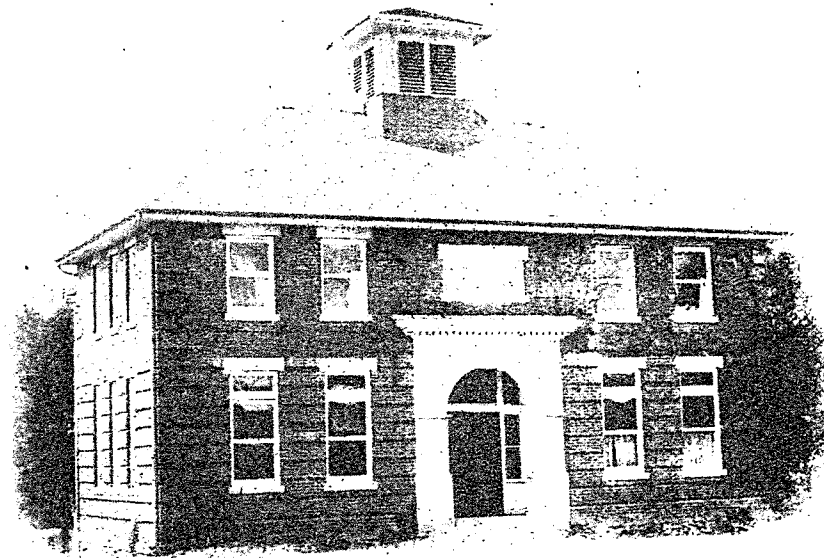


Court House, Pell City

▣ **KEEP YOUR EYE ON PELL CITY** ▣ 3

second in the Union in the production of coke, third in the production of ore, fourth in iron and fifth in coal." When one considers the comparative infancy of these industries and the fact that twenty-five years ago Birmingham was a mere township—the city which now handles 75% of this aggregate tonnage—the possibilities of the future in the Birmingham District of Alabama, and, indeed, throughout the entire South, are rather awe-inspiring.

Pell City, Alabama, is in the center of this iron, coal and cotton district.



Pell City High School

OUR NEW SOUTH.

We very much doubt whether the people of Alabama fully appreciate the potentialities of their own State as much as the outside world is beginning to do. The Ala-

bama iron and steel interests long ago passed the experimental stage and with Birmingham rails selling at one dollar a ton higher, based on quality alone, than the rails of the United States Steel Corporation, this section should be getting ready to fulfill the prediction that "within twenty-five years Alabama will dominate the basic steel industry of the world."

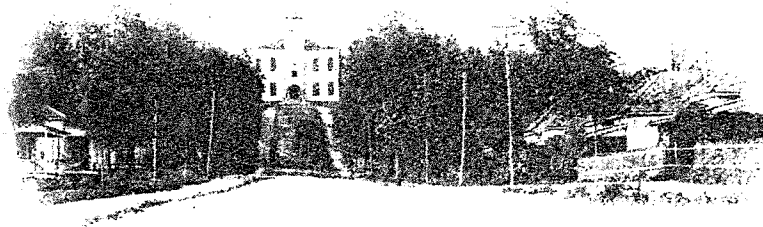
CENTER OF POPULATION.

Dr. Hillis, the famous New York preacher, said in a speech a few days ago, that it is easy to foresee that the center of population will be moved next year. He went on to say that for years the center of population has gone directly west, but that the dry West and the rich South will inevitably be settled in the near future by the tide of people which has been flowing West.



City Hall, Pell City

Alabama has more to offer immigrants than any State in the Union in the way of cheap lands, rich lands, and good climate, good markets, good schools, good churches and good neighbors. Therefore, Dr. Hillis is right in thinking that the center of population will move South as well as West of where it now is. He is also right in thinking that people will come South and buy the lands that are now the cheapest lands in touch with civilization.



Public School, Pell City

THE PANAMA CANAL AND THE SOUTH.

The building of the Panama Canal, to say nothing of its completion, is to make the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea the chief maritime waters of the South, and the Gulf States will face the greatest real estate activity the world has ever known. The gulfport cities and river cities of Alabama will thrive as never before, and this will influence the interior to advance and grow in population

and wealth. Pell City is on the Coosa River, the seventh largest river in the United States, and is at the beginning now of an era of development and upbuilding, and the opportunity for all kinds of manufacturing enterprises will be met by encouraging high-class immigration.

The Panama Canal will open a new market for the great coal, iron and lumber production of Alabama. While the coal production in Alabama in 1901 was 11,163,191 tons, and the pig iron production 1,453,573 tons, it is a conceded fact that this production will be doubled within the next decade, provided labor can be brought into the State to meet the demand.

The meaning of the Panama Canal to the South is discussed by John Barrett, a Director of the International Bureau of American Republics, formerly minister to Siam and Argentina.

"The South," says Mr. Barrett, "has become one of the great factors in the growing strength of the Nation, and the natural resources there have only begun to be appreciated."

Residence of T. H. Rennie



INFLUENCE OF RAILROADS.

The influence of railroads in the upbuilding of the South is discussed by Mr. W. J. Meany, of New York, in which he takes the ground that "To keep up with the march of progress the South should build in the next ten years at least 40,000 miles of new lines and increase her auxiliary trackage until its length is one-third as great as that of her main track."



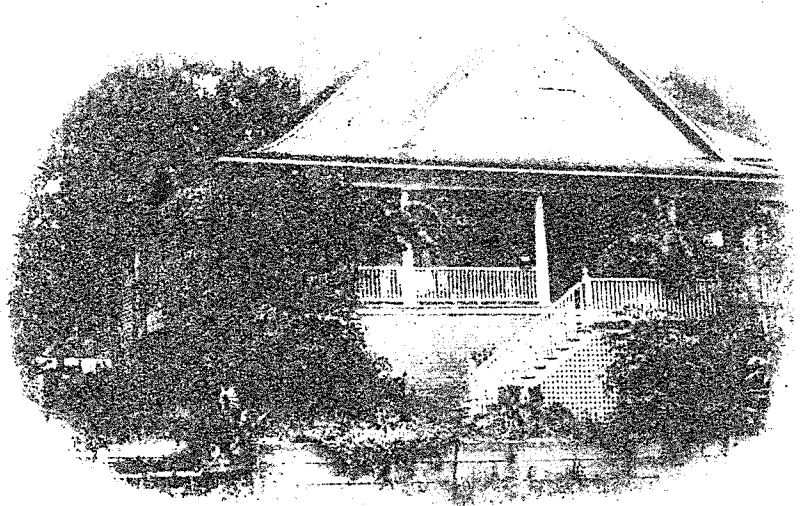
Residence of E. A. Thompson

Including the building of new lines and the betterment of existing trade, he says: "These necessary additions and improvements will cost not less than \$2,500,000,000, which must come from without the South. To secure such an amount of capital upon any terms competition must be entered into with all lines of human industry and endeavor throughout the world."

What the South may accomplish, richly endowed by nature with wealth-producing capabilities, through the

construction of railroads, he illustrates by a comparison with Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa with the Southern States. The four States mentioned have twenty-two miles of railroad for every 100 square miles of territory. Their combined wealth is \$26,500,000,000, equal to \$1,570 per capita. The South, with nearly six times the area and a population of 10,000,000 more than the four States mentioned, has a total wealth of \$15,500,000,000, or \$750 per capita.

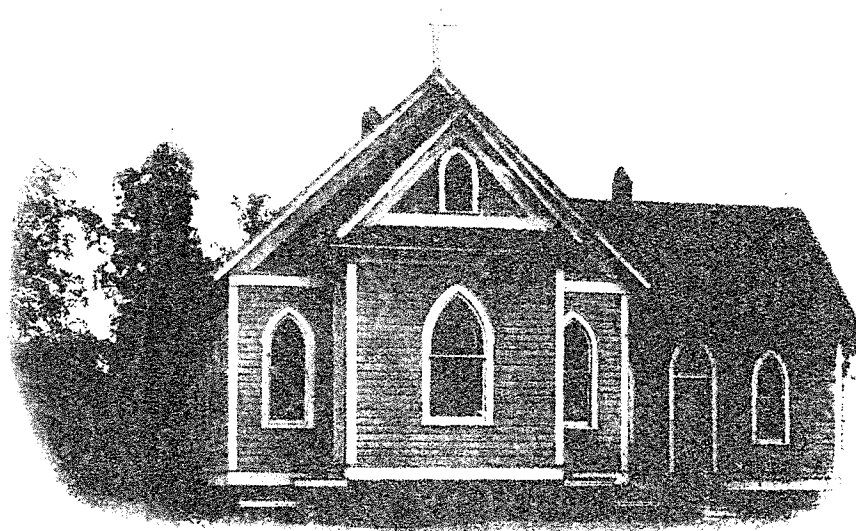
"The same ratio of mileage and population to territory and wealth of population," says Mr. Meany, "as obtains in the States named, the South would have more than 99,000,000, whose wants would be served by 192,000 miles of railroad, and whose combined wealth would amount to \$155,430,000,000. These figures are stupendous, but the construction of railroads has wrought



Residence of C. B. Alverson

greater wonders than would be then realized in a place so favored by nature as the South.

There are thousands of acres of land in Alabama which are now idle, or worked in a most trifling manner. Rented or sold to good immigrants, these lands would be planted in food crops and fruits and from them would come corn and oats and butter and honey and fowls in abundance. The lands in the neighborhood would begin



Episcopal Church, Pell City

to advance in value and there would be no danger to person, nor to property, in those neighborhoods. Alabama needs these as much as she needs great industries.

Alabama has but 35 persons to the square mile. On the other hand, Ohio has 102 and Massachusetts 319.

PELL CITY, ALABAMA.

Pell City, Alabama, is situated among the mountains of Northern Alabama, at an elevation of about 700 feet, and there is no more healthy spot anywhere—"Where nature has assembled the interdependent materials, corn, cotton, coal, iron, and other minerals, in the finest natural workshop known to man, the mountain country of the South, carrying with it the energetic climate of the North."

Pell City is located 35 miles east of Birmingham on the Coosa River. The Southern Railroad System gives through Pullman accommodations to Atlanta, Washington, New York and the East; going West, Pullman accommodations to Birmingham, Memphis, Kansas City, etc. The Seaboard Air Line Railroad gives excellent service to Birmingham, Gadsden, Atlanta and Eastern and Northern points, both freight and passenger. The Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad furnishes trains via Talladega to Montgomery and the South. The Coosa Valley Railway Company railroad extends from Pell City to within seven miles of Vincent, on the Central of Georgia Railway. It should not be long before this link is completed and Pell City have another railroad system. The Chattanooga, Alabama and Gulf, recently chartered, will pass through Pell City. These four railroads assure both quick and excellent shipment for both passenger and freight in any direction. Pell City is on the line of the proposed Lock 3, Coosa River Water Power Company's power line. Pell City is in easy reach of the iron and steel supply of Alabama. Pell City has several miles of cherted streets and pavements; its streets are lighted by electricity.

Pell City has the reputation of being a model city. Pell City has everything that is required to make her citizens prosperous, happy and contented. Pell City of-

fers great opportunities for investors. Every reasonable concession will be granted to persons locating industries at Pell City.

There cannot be found in the whole country a more orderly, law-abiding and moral citizenship than Pell City possesses. Pell City is a delightful place of residence all the year round. Pell City is a wide-awake and rapidly-growing city. Its population in 1902 was 12. It is now about 2,000.

Climate—The climate is simply faultless. The temperature in midwinter seldom falls as low as 30 degrees,



Coal Mines near Pell City

and in the summer time rarely goes above 92 degrees. Cases of prostration from heat are unknown. Owing to the heavily wooded mountains being near Pell City, there are always refreshing breezes during the summer months, and the nights are generally cool enough to re-

quire covering while sleeping. Pell City is blessed with pure mountain air and is a delightful place of residence the year round. The weather is no warmer during the summer than that in New York State.

Water—Pell City's water supply comes from springs and wells and the Coosa River.

Sewerage—Pell City has excellent natural drainage, and is a remarkably healthy city.



Scene from Public Road

Taxes—The city tax rate is one-half of one per cent., and State and County taxes amount to \$1.35.

Telegraphs and Telephones—The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Southern Bell Telephone Company have an office and exchange here. The St. Clair County Telephone Company gives local and long distance connections to all points.

Pell City is the County Seat for Southern Judicial Division of St. Clair County.

Banks—Pell City has one bank, The First National Bank of Pell City, with deposits exceeding \$100,000.00.

Court House and City Hall.

Newspaper—The Pell City Progress.

Amusements—Pell City has several halls and a park, which furnish amusement and recreation.

Hotels—The Cornett House and Cameron House.

Schools—The Pell City High School (costing \$10,000) and Pell City Village School speak volumes for her prosperity and the character of her citizens.

Churches—The Episcopalians, Methodists and Baptists have modern houses of worship.

Industries—The Pell City Manufacturing Company employs about 700 people, manufacturing denims exclusively; Pell City Cotton Gin; Alverson Saw Mill; Pell City Canning Company; Pell City Ice Factory; Nelmes Grist and Planing Mill; wood and iron working; Farmers' Union Warehouse and Co-operative Store, and Alabama Chemical Company.

Residences—Few cities of double the population can show up as many pretty residences as may be seen in Pell City.

Resources—The chief resources upon which Pell City relies for its future growth are coal, iron, wood and cotton. Pell City is located in the center of the brown hematite iron ore district of Alabama, and this iron has become celebrated through its adaptability for the manufacture of car wheels and axles, and these have stood a higher test than those made in any other part of the United States. Alabama now ranks first in the manufacture of iron.

Shale, limestone, kaolin, potter's clay, manganese, barytis and pyrites may be found in the neighborhood of

Pell City. Lumber can be bought for less than half the cost in the North and West. The South holds the reserve forest lands of the United States. Pell City is a good cotton market, and there is no better place in the world for cotton mills. Building material is cheap, and buildings can be constructed for one-third less than the same would cost in New England.

Pell City is situated in the center of the industrial development of Alabama, with Birmingham 35 miles west,



Fishing Scene, Broken Arrow Creek

Gadsden 40 miles north, Anniston 30 miles east and Talladega 21 miles south. Pell City is about the center of these thriving and growing cities and Pell City has every natural advantage of all of them, with the additional great natural advantage of the Coosa River. None of the cities named above, except Gadsden, is situated on a river, and with the opening of the Panama Canal and the completion of the locks on Coosa River, four of

which are already built, Pell City will grow by leaps and bounds and assume her natural place among the thriving cities of industrial Alabama.

The topography of the site of Pell City is perfectly adapted to proper drainage and sewerage. The land is high and dry, and drains towards Coosa River.

Water suitable for manufacturing and municipal purposes is abundant and of excellent quality, being pronounced by chemists, after a careful analysis, to be absolutely pure.

The magnificent climatic conditions of this section of Alabama, the fertility of the surrounding lands, its close proximity to the coal, iron and cotton fields, is all that could be desired for the maintenance of a large and prosperous community.

Ten thousand bales of cotton are raised annually within a radius of ten miles of Pell City, producing a by-product of 5,000 tons of cotton seed. The cheapest and best steaming coal in Alabama (in fact in the South) is mined at Coal City, only five miles distant. This coal is equal, as is shown by analysis and results, to the famous Coal Creek coal of Tennessee and Pocahontas coal of West Virginia. The coal mines are on the Seaboard Air Line Railway, which has its terminus at Pell City.

St. Clair County, in which Pell City is located, has a population of over 20,000, 80% of which are white; therefore, the very best native labor can be had in abundance and at very reasonable wages. These people are now engaged in farming, and would welcome the building up of Pell City and the establishment of cotton factories, oil mills and iron and woodworking industries. There being a large surplus of white labor on the farms, this surplus would naturally seek employment in the industries started in Pell City, and, as results have shown by past

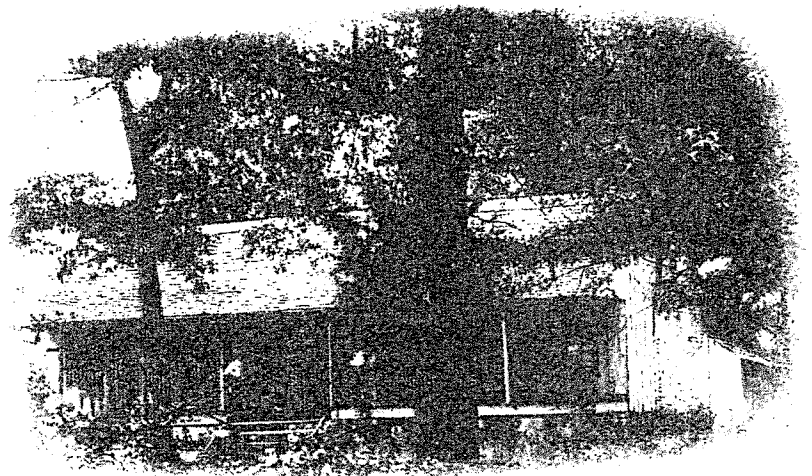
experience of Southern mills, this class of labor is without equal in the United States.

Pell City, with her invigorating and health-giving climate, with her competing lines of railroad, iron, coal, lumber and cotton, presents the ideal place and opportunity for the building of a city of cotton, iron, clay and lumber industries—making a complete chain of industries from the raw material to the finished product.

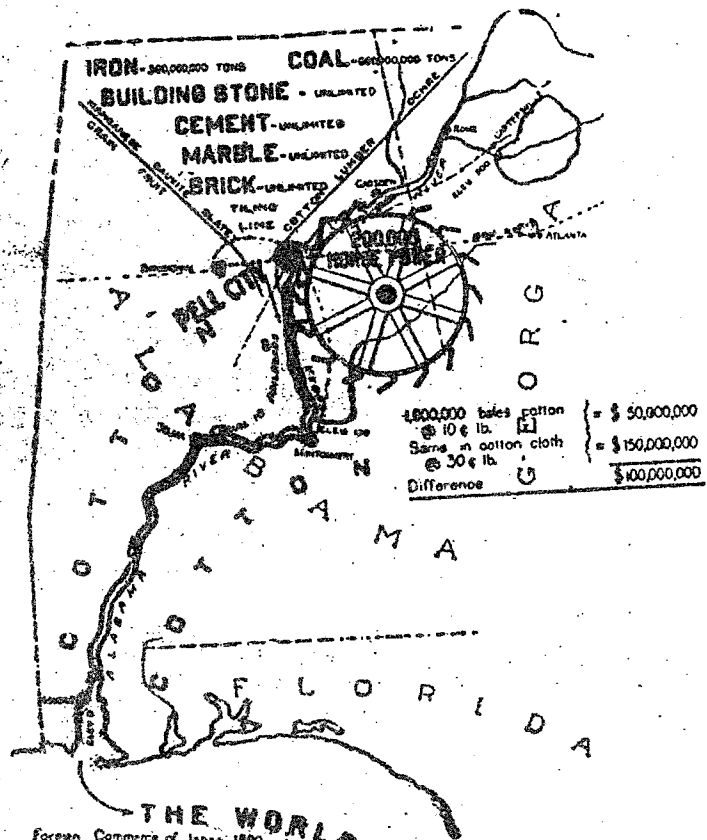
All reasonable concessions, including free sites, will be given to meritorious enterprises wishing to locate at Pell City, Alabama.

Address—

PELL CITY REALTY COMPANY,
Sumter Cogswell, President.



Bungalow, Broken Arrow Hunting and Fishing Club



THE WORLD
 Foreign Commerce of Japan 1880 - \$ 50,000,000
 1903 - \$200,000,000
 Foreign Commerce of China 1903 - \$ 355,000,000
 1917 - \$500,000,000



MARY TEXAS HURT
SECRETARY OF STATE

STATE OF ALABAMA
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE
MONTGOMERY 4, ALABAMA

November 2, 1956

Mr. Joe W. Kilgroe
Mayor - Town of Pell City
Pell City, Alabama

Dear Mr. Kilgroe:

Acknowledgment is made of your request for a copy of the original charter of the Town of Pell City.

I have examined the accessible records of this office and do not find this charter. I am advised by Mr. Peter A. Brannon, Director, Department of Archives and History, that the charters of cities and towns of the State should be on file in the offices of the Probate Judges, particularly those incorporated under Acts of the Legislature.

There are some records of the office in storage which I have not been able to reach at this time. Inasmuch as I have several other requests besides yours I shall examine those records and if I find the charter of your town I will have a copy made for you.

I am very sorry that I am unable to furnish the material at the present time.

Yours very sincerely,

Mary Texas Hurt

Mary Texas Hurt
Secretary of State

St. Clair County (Pell City) Town

pages 117-121 Acts of Alabama, 1903

no. 91 An Act (H. 356)

To establish, maintain and regulate a dispensary in the town of Pell City, in St. Clair County, Alabama, for the sale of spiritous or vinous liquors, malt liquors, wine, cider or other intoxicating liquors and to establish a Board of Directors for the purpose of better contolling and managing the sale of spiritous or vinous liquors, malt liquors, wines, ciders and other intoxicating liquors and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Establishes dispensary for Pell City in St. Clair County; names Board of Directors; provides for their successors to be appointed by the Mayor and Council of the town of Pell City in St. Clair County; said Directos shall elect a Chairman; a Secretary-treasurer, and to require a good and sufficient bond from said Secretary-treasurer to faithfully keep an account for all funds which may come into his hands; said bond shall be held and approved by the Chairman of the Board of Directors of said dispensary.

Secs. 2 to 16, both inclusive. Provide that Directors shall elect a manager; define his duties; manager to receive a salary of not more than one thousand dollars per year; Board of Directors to make all necessary purchases; regulate the operation of said dispensary by making rules for sales according to provisions of this Act; all sales to be in packages; surplus funds to be divided $\frac{1}{2}$ to St. Clair County and $\frac{1}{2}$ to Pell City. No local tax to be paid to Pell City; Mayor and Council of Pell City shall have right to pass ordinances necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Approved February 28, 1903

St. Clair County (Pell City)

pages 302-209 Acts of Alabama, 1907

no. 181 An Act (H. 50)

To authorize the town of Pell City, in St. Clair County, to establish and operate a dispensary for the purpose of buying and selling spiritous, vinous and malt liquors, and to provide for the distribution of certain profit accruing therefrom, and for the purpose of better contolling and regulating the sale of such liquors, upon the casting of a majority of votes in favor of such dispensary, at an election to be held by the qualified voters of precincts-----in St. Clair County, on the 2nd Monday in April 1907; and upon the casting of a majority of votes against such dispensary at election herein provided to repeal the Act approved February 28th, 1903, establishing a dispensary at Pell City, the repeal to take effect December 31, 1907.

Be it enacted by the legislature of Alabama, as follows to-wit:

Sec. 1 to 23 provides for such election to vote qualified electors, the question whether or not a dispensary shall be continued by town of Pell City, and if electors vote to discontinue dispensary Act referred to in title is repealed; if voters are for dispensary, Act provided for continuing operation of dispensary, virtually same as under old Act.

Approved March 2, 1907

CAREER DAY
PELL CITY HIGH SCHOOL
MARCH 16, 1954

Schedule for College and Career Day
Pell City High School
March 16, 1954

8:10-8:30 Home Room

8:30-9:00 Class

9:00-10:00 Assembly

Welcome: Judy Weaver, President Student Council

Devotional: Rev. T. A. Edgar

Chorus: Glee Club

Speaker: Dr. Houston Cole

Recognition of Visitors: Mr. E. H. Childs

Alma Mater

10:00-10:30 Break

1

10:30-11:15 Conferences

11:15-12:00 Conferences

12:00-1:00 Lunch and Class periods

1:00-1:45 Conferences

1:45-2:25 Conferences

2:25- Home Room Check

CAREER DAY PLANNING COMMITTEES

Official hosts and hostesses -

Beta Club - Mrs. Starnes
Student Council - Mr. Slovensky

Publicity - (Newspaper, etc.)

Mr. Lee, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Starnes

Conference Introductions - Speech Class

Miss Tuck

Schedule Making -

Miss Alexander, Miss Rushing, Mr. Slovensky,
Mrs. Jackson, Miss Tuck.

Typing of schedule sheets, etc. - Advanced Typing

Mrs. Turner

Assembly Program -

Miss Tuck, Miss Alexander

Ground Clean Up -

Mr. Bryant, Mr. Childs

Auditorium and Hall (cleaning and flowers) -

Miss Lee, Mrs. Mays,
Mr. Glover, Mr. Slovensky

Ladies Lounge and Men's Lounge -

Miss Rushing, Mrs. Jackson,
Mr. Glover, Mr. Bryant

Letters to parents and other guests -

Judy Weaver, Mrs. Little

Refreshments - Home Economics Class

Mrs. Locke

Luncheon hostess -

Mrs. Mays

Name _____

Please check the three vocational fields which you would like to hear discussed at the forthcoming career conference. Number them 1, 2, and 3 in order of preference.

- _____ Advertising
- _____ Architecture
- _____ Art (Commercial Art, Advertising Art, Fine Art)
- _____ Athletics (Professional Sports, Coaching)
- _____ Banking
- _____ Business Administration (Business Management, Credit Management)
- _____ Clerical Work (Stenography, Typing, Filing, Bookkeeping)
- _____ Engineering (Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Industrial)
- _____ Entertainment (Theater, Motion Picture, Music, Dancing)
- _____ Government & Diplomatic Service
- _____ Home Economics (Home management, Dietetics, Appliance demonstration)
- _____ Insurance
- _____ Journalism
- _____ Law (Criminal, Corporation)
- _____ Manufacturing & Industry
- _____ Medicine (Physicians and Surgeons, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Public Health)
- _____ Music
- _____ Nursing Arts (Nursing, Laboratory and X-Ray Technique, Physio-therapy)
- _____ Photography (Commercial, Portrait)
- _____ Radio & Television
- _____ Real Estate & Insurance
- _____ Retail Sales
- _____ Social Service and Religious Education (Case Work, Recreation, Social Security, Ministry, Religious Education, Missions)
- _____ Tax
- _____ Teaching

If the fields in which you are most interested are not listed above, please list them here:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Coosa River Newsprint-----	Mr. Maurice L. Hunt Childersburg
Retail Sales-----	Mr. Blair Jones Pell City
Farming-----	Mr. H. L. Eubanks Pell City
Law-----	Mr. Rainadge Fambrough
Journalism-----	Miss Jane Aldridge Birmingham Post-Herald
Railroad and Forestry-----	Mr. R. N. Hoskins Seaboard Railway
Beautician-----	
Textile Designing-----	Miss Ruth Wade Avondale Mills
Industrial Relations-----	Mrs. Daisy Donovan Miss Mary Clyde Garner
Armed Services-----	Chief Miller and Others Anniston
Commercial-----	Miss Ethel Harpet Snead College, Boaz

ASSEMBLY SPEAKERS

Dr. Houston Cole-----	Jacksonville
Rev. T. A. Edgar-----	Pell City
Mr. Roy Gibson-----	Ashville

CAREER DAY CONSULTANTS

March 16, 1954

COLLEGE REPRESENTATIVES

Howard College-----	Mr. Albert T. Scroggins
	Mr. Walmsley
Alabama Polytechnic Institute-----	Mr. James D. Wade
University of Alabama-----	Mrs. Washington Moody
	Mr. Warren Musgrove
Judson-----	Miss Eugenia Griffin
Alabama College-----	
Jacksonville-----	Dr. Houston Cole
	Dr. Theron Montgomery
Birmingham Southern-----	Mr. Alfred O. Canon
Huntingdon-----	Mr. Virginia McCain
Southern Union-----	Mr. A. R. Van Cleave
Snead Junior College-----	Miss Ethel Harpet
Marion Military Institute-----	Capt. Leigh Pegus
Gadsden Trade School-----	Mr. L. O. Penrod
Massey Business College-----	Mr. A. M. Bruce

VOCATIONS AND PROFESSIONS

Teaching-----	Miss Nellie Hitt
	Supervisor, St. Clair County
Nursing-----	Mrs. Eleanor W. Tunlin
	Anniston Memorial Hospital
	Miss Norma K. Mobley
	Jefferson-Hillman Hospital
Homemaking-----	Mrs. J. L. Hilt
	Sylacauga High School
Family Relations-----	Dr. Theron Montgomery, Jacksonville
Medicine-----	Dr. A. B. Adams
	Fell City Infirmary
Commercial Art-----	Mr. Angelio Pumillo
	Loveman's
Fine Arts-----	Mr. Walmsley
Athletics-----	Mr. Fred Sington
	Birmingham
F. B. I.-----	Mr. Andrew M. Smith
	Birmingham
Civil Service and Employment-----	Miss Sally Inzer
	Alabama Employment Service
Religious Services-----	Rev. Warren Nutt
	Fell City
Textile-----	Mr. Joe Worthy
	Fell City

PELL CITY HIGH SCHOOL
PELL CITY, ALABAMA

OFFICE OF PRINCIPAL

March 5, 1953

Mrs. M. F. Tibbatts
Burroughs
2231 Fourth Avenue, North
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Tibbatts:

We should like to invite you to represent Burroughs in our Career Day activities, which will be held on March 17, 1953. The day will begin at 9:20 a. m. with an assembly program.

If it is possible, we should like for you to demonstrate Burroughs machines. The commercial departments will provide asuitable place for their demonstration. If it is possible for you to participate in our program, we should like to list your name on the program of the day.

Very truly yours,

Dottie Sue Rushing

DSR/ink

OUTLINE FOR CAREER DAY SPEAKER

- I. General Description of Vocation
 - A. Importance to society
 - B. Size of the body of workers and of those in training
 - C. Nature of work
- II. Working Conditions
 - A. Surroundings: Physical, social
 - B. Hours, days of work
 - C. Health and safety hazards
 - D. Organizations of workers (professional societies, unions)
- III. Employment Conditions
 - A. Demand for workers (long-time and present)
 - B. Income for beginning and experienced workers
 - C. Opportunities for entering occupations
 - D. Opportunities for advancement.
 - E. Stability of Employment
- IV. Personal Qualifications of Workers
 - A. Mental
 - BB. Physical
 - C. Personality requirements
 - D. Special aptitudes
 - E. Sex or age limitations
- V. Preparation for Occupations
 - A. General education
 - B. Special training
 1. How acquired (college, trade school, etc.)
 2. Availability of training
 3. Length of time
 - C. Cost of training
- VI. Advantages and Disadvantages of Occupations
 - A. Length of working life
 - B. Personal satisfaction (outdoor life, service to mankind, self-expression, etc.)
- VII. Questions from Students - (Please allow approximately 20 minutes)

Pell City, Alabama
March 9, 1954

Dear Parents:

Because we know that you are interested in your child's future, we have planned another Career Day.

There will be conferences directed for your child and you by representatives from twelve colleges, from hospitals, business colleges, various jobs, businesses, and professions. Your child and you may ask questions to gain desired information.

The day's program will begin at 9:00 A. M. with an assembly of students, teachers, parents, visitors and representatives. Rev. T. A. Edgar will bring a devotional and the high school Glee Club will furnish the music. At this time, Dr. Houston Cole, President of Jacksonville State College, will be the speaker. Following this, the conferences will be held throughout the day.

We cordially invite you to come and visit with us on this day, Tuesday, March 16, 1954.

Sincerely yours,

Judy Weaver
President of Student Council

E. H. Childs, Principal
Pell City High School

Early Life Of Pell City As Told By A Pioneer

By BAYS D. CATHER, SR.

Editor's Explanation . . . The following is a fine description and historical sketch of the early life of Pell City. It was written by Bays D. Cather, Sr., a real pioneer of our town. Mr. Cather is at present publisher of The Dania Press, Dania, Florida. He married here during the early part of the century, his entire family was born here and most of them lived out their early lives here. He was for many years publisher of The Pell City News, was postmaster for two terms, was in the mercantile business and at one time owned and operated the local theatre.

The editors of this paper are indeed grateful to Mr. Cather for this very interesting sketch and we feel sure that hundreds of people, both old and young, will read it with a great deal of interest.

We invite such historical sketches from any of our readers. The story follows:

Editor The Pell City News:

Some months ago I became quite interested in an item of history of Pell City written by our mutual friend, Tom Coleman, and published in your splendid paper.

I have been a very busy man, what with asthmatic and bronchial ailments and a print shop and weekly newspaper to reckon with and for that reason have delayed writing you a little more history.

Anything that has to do with Pell City interests me very much even if I have no further financial interests in the fine community. Mrs. Cather and I moved to Pell City about the same time—January 1902, and in January Pell City was the remains of the old boom of the early 1890's.

The land boom was started in the early nineties. A pipe foundry was established near the big spring south of the railroad. It was called the Hercules Foundry Company.

During the late 1880's the Georgia Birmingham was built. Mrs. Cather was quite a young girl at Seddon and remembers seeing the first locomotive engine when the railroad track laying reached Seddon, at the time was a thriving community. This railroad later became a

division of the Richmond & Danville and later again was taken over by the Southern Railroad.

Then the old East & West was built from Cartersville, Georgia to Pell City and the short line B & A from Talladega to Pell City. The first newspaper in Pell City was the Pell City Echo, started by W. S. Griffith. I think the old Pell City Land Company must have had some interest in the Echo because it ran a few page advertisements in which it referred to Pell City as the "Hub of the South." The three railroads were here then and they must have gotten that idea of the "Hub" from that fact.

Then came the crash known as the reaction from the great country-wide railroad boom of the early 1880's. Pell City with many other promoted towns and cities bit the dust, so to speak. Among those that went down in that crash were Tracy City, Tennessee; South Pittsburg, Tennessee; Fort Payne, Alabama. Some of these, like Pell City, came back in the beginning of the present 20th Century.

It was during this period that Sumter Cogswell, his wife, Lydia Cogswell and Capt. T. S. Plowman organized the Pell City Realty Com-

pany, with Cogswell as president.

1902 was a dry year . . . Farmers were very much worried. Some of them sold out and moved to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma. The Pell City Court House and the Cotton Mill were built during that year.

Spending nearly a million dollars for labor and material such a dry time as 1902 seemed like manna falling from heaven to many people. The main stockholders in the mill originally built were C. E. Riley & Co., of Boston and the Drapers of Boston and Pawtucket. Draper looms were installed in the weave room. C. E. Riley & Company were Boston brokers and shippers of cotton goods to most all parts of the world.

But in the late summer of 1902 the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, having purchased the East & West Railroad, tied it into Atlanta and Coal City and Ragland it was extended into Birmingham. It pierced the Black Creek Coal fields near Margaret and Acmar, and somewhere between Coal City and Odenville a tunnel was being drilled through the mountain that made two court houses necessary in St. Clair County in those days.

There were many contractors in charge of different sections of the new railroad, but the John Blair Macafee Company, of Philadelphia, had the contract for the tunnel. They shipped much of their material to Cook Springs and had it hauled in wagons across the Bald Rock Mountain and other hills to the site of the tunnel. I remember watching them move several "dinky" engines across those mountains. There were also some drag lines. All these were too heavy for the roads of that day, so the dinkies and other heavy rolling machinery were tracked over. That is, small sections of track with steel rails were laid and when the machinery reached the end of the laid track men were taking up the back end of the track and relaying it in front of the moving machines. Thus this slow method was being used on several engines and shovels.

Some of the high explosives used in blasting were shipped to Pell City Southern depot and transferred in wagons to the new railroad right-of-way. Those were busy days. Building a cotton mill, a new court house and a new railroad all the same year.

One day in November the depot had a large shipment of dynamite and several kegs of powder for the contractors on the railroad.

Flying burning timbers were falling all over the town and several houses caught fire on their roofs. These were quickly extinguished however.

One of the railroad engines backed up to Seddon depot and the crew tried to get Dr. Crump to come down and treat the wounded. Dr. Crump was out on a case and could not be reached. However, Dr. J. Brown of Riverside, Dr. Turner Cropwell, Dr. Laney of Eden and few others whose names I can't now recall, were soon on the grounds and later the railroad doctors came up from Birmingham help out the wounded.

It was Doctor Crump's daughter Mrs. Lena Morris, now of Birmingham, who gave me the information about the railroad engine backing up to Seddon to get her father. The Crump girls were schoolmates and great friends of my wife when they were growing up at Seddon in the early days of the century and when the Empire Lumber Company was running a big mill on the Coosa River at Seddon. Later the Lathrop Hatton Lumber Co., built at Riverside back in the nineties and was running when this explosion occurred.

Captain Frank H. Lathrop, one of the Lathrop-Hatton Lumber Company, was held in very high regard and was considered one of the South's Captains of Industry during his active life.

The Comer interests bought out the Riley interests in the cotton mill and it is now one of the Avondale Mills units and I feel proud to see Pell City making so much headway in various lines of endeavor.

Dr. R. A. Martin came to Pell City in 1902 or 1903. He was a family doctor for each of my five children. Hello, Doc!

With regards and good wishes for you, The Pell City News, to all the people of St. Clair County, to all the people of St. Clair County, I am

Yours sincerely,
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Jack Hall, who owned a "hop-ack" stand in town didn't hear the warning. He was trying to move a new sewing machine out when the explosion followed. He was instantly killed.

Tom Whitfield, a brick mason who was working on the walls of the new mill, was near the fire and was instantly killed. He was a resident of Cedartown, Georgia.

A railroad engine was on the track and had just moved some freight cars from near the fire. One of the crew was struck by a piece of timber end-wise and it went nearly through his chest. I do not remember if he lived. The Railroad Company took him to their hospital in Birmingham.

Col. N. B. Spears was struck by a piece of crockery and spent several weeks in a hospital.

Doc Crowley who was running a drug store at the time, was injured in the chest and came nearly dying. But he partly recovered but never regained full strength.

The Cornett Hotel was partly wrecked.

Most of the glass windows in the old Maxwell brick building were blown out. All the glass fell on the outside of the buildings showing that was the air rushing into the vacuum created by the explosion that pulled the glass outside.

The Old Maxwell Building referred to was one of the relics of the first boom in the early nineties. There were several of these old buildings left and some of the others may still be standing. The two-story building across from the Dycus home is the old Green Evans home. It is said that part of town was once a part of a farm that Evans lived on. He was the father of Mrs. Ella Miller now living in her own home, which was another left over building from the nineties. It has, of course, been remodelled and taken good care of. The Dycus home was also left over from the old boom of the nineties but has been kept painted and repaired. A few others were carried over from the nineties but my memory of these is not so good at this time.

There was a hole big enough to slide the court house in, on the depot site after this explosion.

Municipal Corporation; Dissolution; Irregularities in Organization.---

Where the people of a locality had organized themselves into a municipal organization, under color of law at least, and had continuously for fifteen years exercised all the functions of a duly organized municipal corporation, and where the legislature of the state had during that time by several acts recognized it as an existing municipal corporation, a proceeding by the state on the relation of one of its citizens to dissolve it for an irregularity in its organization, in that the petition for incorporation alleged the petitioners to be residents of legal age, instead of adult male inhabitants, will not be entertained because of laches and of the discretion of the court to refuse judgment of ouster, where, in its opinion, the interest of the public do not require such judgment to be entered.

REPORT

of

CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED

in the

SUPREME COURT OF ALABAMA

During the

NOVEMBER TERM, 1908-1909

by

LAWRENCE H. LEE

Supreme Court Reporter

Vol. 157

Montgomery, Alabama

The Brown Printing Co., Printers and Binders. 1909

[State, ex rel. Roberson v. The Town of Pell City.]

Ed. p. 1902. While in the present case it is not shown that the compromise was made by the client in opposition to the advice of his attorney, yet there was evidence tending to show that the attorney distinctly reserved his right to full compensation if the client did compromise the case. It is admitted that the services rendered by the attorney were worth the amount claimed, and, giving to the judgment of the court the force and effect of a verdict of a jury, we cannot say that this finding was contrary to the evidence.

The Judgment of the court is affirmed.

THE COURT. *Roberson v. The Town of Pell City*, J.J., concur.

State, *ex rel.* Roberson v. The Town of Pell City.

Quo Warranto.

(Decided June 30, 1908. 47 South, 246.)

Municipal Corporations; Dissolution; Irregularities in Organization.—Where the people of a locality had organized themselves into a municipal organization, under color of law at least, and had continuously for fifteen years exercised all the functions of a duly organized municipal corporation, and where the legislature of the state had during that time by express act incorporated it as an existing municipal corporation, a petition by the people of the locality for its dissolution on the ground of an irregularity in its organization in that the petition for incorporation alleged the petitioners to be residents of legal age, instead of adult male inhabitants, will not be entertained because of laches and of the discretion of the court to refuse judgment of ouster, where, in its opinion, the interest of the public do not require such judgment to be entered.

APPEAL from St. Clair Circuit Court.

Heard before Hon. JOHN W. FISZEL.

Petition by the state on the relation of Sam Roberson against the town of Pell City, and its board of mayor and aldermen, in the nature of a quo warranto for ouster.

[State, ex rel. Roberson v. The Town of Pell City]

ter, and to ~~annul~~ the incorporation. From a judgment denying the petition, relator appeals. Affirmed.

VICTOR H. SMITH, and CHARLES P. PRATT, for appellant. Quo warranto is the proper remedy.—*West End v. The State, ex rel.*, 138 Ala. 295; Sec. 3420, Code 1896. The petition did not show that it was signed by twenty or more adult male inhabitants.—Sec. 1486, Code 1886.

It must affirmatively appear that all jurisdictional facts are present, and in the record where the Court has limited statutory jurisdiction—Tally v. Bryder, 66 Ala. 119; Savage v. Wood, 69 Ala. 363; Miller v. Jones, 80 Ala. 98.

M. M. SMITH, and McLANE TILTON, JR., for appellee. The duties of a probate judge in incorporating municipalities are purely ministerial and directory.—*West End v. The State, ex rel.*, 138 Ala. 295.

By prescription. And by implication, as well as by charter. Pell City is properly incorporated. Abbott on Munic. Corp. Vol. 1, pp. 301; Dillingham v. Snow, 5 Mass. 547; State v. Leatherman, 38 Ark. 81; Pilgin v. McCarthy, 82 Ind. 321.

DENSON, J.—This is an action in the nature of quo warranto, commenced under subdivision 3 of section 3420 of the Code of 1896 (section 5453, Code of 1907), to dissolve the municipal corporation of Pell City, in St. Clair county. The action is in the name of the ~~State~~ *on the information of Sam* Roberson, and is against the corporate entity and the attendant and councilmen. The town was organized on the 6th day of May, 1891, under title 14, c. 1, of the Code of 1886, and so far as the petition in this case shows the proceedings in respect to the organization or creation of the corporation were regular with the exception that in the petition filed with the

[State ex rel. Roberson v. The Town of Pell City.]

judge of probate, seeking to incorporate said town, the petitioners were alleged to be "residents of Pell City, Ala. of legal age," whereas the statute provided that such petitions should be "signed by twenty or more of the adult male inhabitants." Upon the irregularity pointed out is based the alleged legal right to have the corporation dissolved and the intendant and councilmen excluded from office.

In the view we take of the case it is not necessary to discuss the validity vel non of the proceedings had before the probate judge; for upon well-settled principles of law, which we shall advert to, it might even be conceded that the alleged irregularity occurred, and for that reason that the corporation was not legally organized, and that the state on timely application, could have had the proceedings annulled, and yet the judgment here appealed from should be affirmed. The record discloses that the order of incorporation was made on May 6, 1891, and that the corporation has been in the continued and uninterrupted exercise of the rights and franchises, and in the discharge of all municipal obligations and duties, under the laws of the state, since that date. It is further shown by the record that the state has more than once, by legislative enactment, recognized Pell City as a *municipal* corporation. We refer to two of these enactments specifically. The first was "An act to constitute the town of Pell City a separate school district," etc., approved February 21, 1893, and therein—after in the first and second sections creating the district and providing that it shall receive each year its proportionate share of the school fund going to St. Clair county—it is provided that there shall be a board of education for said district, to be composed of the mayor or intendant of said town and four other persons, bona fide residents of said town; and the second is an act entitled "An act

[State, ex rel. Roberson v. The Town of Pell City.]

to establish, maintain and regulate a dispensary in the town of Pell City," etc., approved February 28, 1903. By the eleventh section of the latter act it is made the duty of the "mayor and city council of Pell City, in St. Clair county," to pass ordinances to carry out the provisions of the act and to provide suitable penalties for the violation of any of the provisions of the act.

Thus, as by these facts disclosed, it is made to appear without any dispute that at the time this information was filed Pell City had been recognized by the public and by the legislative department of the state from time to time, as a municipal corporation, and as a governmental agency or instrumentality of the state it had been exercising, continuously, all the functions possessed by municipal corporations regularly organized under the Code, for a period of more than 16 years. In 2 Spelling, Extraordinary Relief, p. 1468, § 1803, the principle of acquiescence by the state and consequent loss of right to dissolve a municipal corporation is asserted in this language: "Aside from the rule of public policy which prevails in this country against the forfeiture of the charter of a municipal corporation, it is held that the state may, by long acquiescence in the existence and acting as such by a municipality, become barred from proceeding against it through its officers to forfeit its franchises, although its original organization may have been irregular and not in accordance with the general laws of the state." The author, in support of the text, cites the case of *State v. Leatherman*, 38 Ark. 81, which, we find upon investigation, is a well-considered case and a leading one on the subject in hand. The case was a proceeding by the Attorney General, by quo warranto, to annul the charter of a defacto corporation of eight years standing, and in it the Supreme Court of Arkansas held "that the state may by long acquiescence and continued recognition of a municipal corporation, through her officers, be precluded from any information

[State v. Jameson v. The Town of Pell City.]

to deprive it of franchises long exercised in accordance with the general law." We shall not quote from the case further, but remark in passing that the reasons for applying the doctrine of acquiescence against the state are in the opinion of the court forcefully and lucidly set forth.

In the case of *Jameson v. People*, 16 Ill. 257, 63 Am. Dec. 304, which was a proceeding by quo warranto to inquire into the organization of a municipal corporation, instituted four years after the town was incorporated, the Legislature had enacted laws concerning the town and the public had recognized it as a municipal corporation. The court held that because of laches on the part of the state it was deprived of the right of inquiring into the validity of the corporation. The court, in part, said: "Municipal corporations are created for the public good, are demanded by the wants of the community, and the law, after long-continued use of corporate powers and the public acquiescence, will indulge in presumptions in favor of their legal existence. The law will incline to sustain, rather than to defeat, them. It would seem incompatible with good faith and against public policy, although irregularities may have intervened in the organization of the town, now to hold that it is not a body corporate." The case of *State v. Town of Westport*, 115 Mo. 582, 22 S. W. 888, was one by quo warranto to annul the charter of a city on account of irregularities that had intervened in the organization of proceedings had under the general laws of Illinois. In it the court discussed and followed the cases of *State v. Leatherman*, *supra*, and *Jameson v. People*, *supra*. In the opinion is found this reasoning: "If there is to be no limit to such proceedings, and if at any period of time, however remote from the time of the organization of a municipality, a proceeding by quo warranto can be resorted to, and such municipality and its officers ousted of their franchises because of irregularity in its organi-

[State, ex rel. Roberson v. The Town of Pell City.]

zation, it would effectually destroy the credit of municipalities generally to such an extent as to render it impossible to grade and improve their streets, or to construct any kind of improvements promotive of the health, welfare, and convenience of their inhabitants, and issue bonds or tax bills in payment thereof. People would be unwilling to labor for such cities, and capitalists to invest in their bonds, for fear of their disorganization." Notwithstanding only 12 years had elapsed from the irregular organization until the filing of the information the court held that the state was deprived of the right to dissolve the corporation on the grounds of laches.

On the foregoing authorities, as well as in view of our own cases, which fully recognize the doctrine that the courts are vested with a discretion and may refuse a judgment of ouster if, in their opinion, the interests of the public do not require such judgment, the court is of the opinion that, as the people of Pell City organized themselves under color of law, at least, into a municipal corporation more than 16 years before the filing of this information, and have gone on, year after year, during that time, exercising the usual franchise, and as the corporation has been distinctly and unequivocally recognized by the legislative department of the state, no inquiry should be now permitted, looking to the undoing of their corporate existence.—*Capital City Water Co. v. Macdonald*, 105 Ala. 425, 426, 18 South. 62, 29 L. R. A. 743; *State v. United States, etc., Co.*, 140 Ala. 610, 37 South. 442, 103 Am. St. Rep. 60.

Let the judgment of the circuit court, denying relief to the petitioners, be affirmed.

Affirmed.

TYSON, C. J., and HARALSON and SIMPSON, JJ., concur.

Alabama

The News Magazine
of the



Pell City Seeks Its Industrial Destiny



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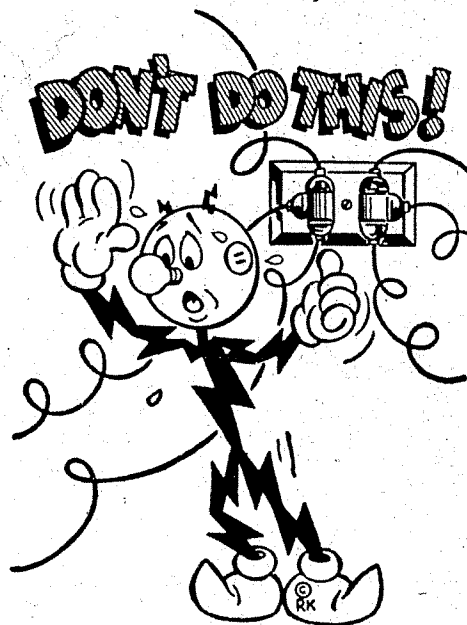
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The Actual Aim

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S office, with its elected chief in absentia under a cloud of criminal prosecution and mental irresponsibility, announces that Alabama will file no brief, make no argument before the U.S. Supreme Court in connection with "implementation" of the court's high-handed decree against race segregation in the public schools.

While we have been puzzled and concerned over Governor Persons' failure to call the Legislature to take action which is so widely deemed necessary to meet the mounting school-segregation crisis, this is one form of official inaction which we can heartily approve. In fact, we applaud the decision of Acting Attorney General Sykes.

To give this unrealistic and potentially disastrous Washington edict the recognition of a formal legal pleading in cases to which Alabama is not a party is beneath the dignity of the injured people of the state. Moreover, this avenue of opposition to a political decision by a tribunal now fallen subservient to radical social reformers is patently useless. Legally speaking, the ax has fallen. Who can argue successfully with his head already lopped into the guillotine basket?

The present personnel of a once august and unreachable bulwark against alien ideas and influences which would undermine America's strength and if possible effect its downfall have now succumbed to the appeasement propaganda of communistic troublemakers and home front bleeding hearts who say the U.S. must save its face before other races and nations by abolishing traditional safeguards against unwelcome integration. Sadly true are the words of Charles Wallace Collins at Harmony Hall in Oxon Hill, Maryland: "The court has invited the white attorneys general of the Southern states, in effect, to participate in the South's own funeral."

Mr. Collins, author of "Whither Solid South," speaks out plainly and declares that "fantastic as it may appear, the social aim [behind desegregation] is a Negroid South." His penetrating analysis of issues underlying the race integration campaign has been brought to our attention by the American States Rights Association — a good recommendation in itself for careful reading and thoughtful consideration. He writes:

"The school segregation cases were twice argued before the court but the real issue was not discussed by the lawyers on either side nor by the court during argument or in its opinion. All of the official talk was about segregation. But during the last few years the Negro leaders have set their sights much higher. Their aim is not integrated education of the races but racial integration as an end in itself."

He explains: "To integrate is to combine the parts into a whole. To integrate races of people is to produce one race where two or more previously existed. . . . The question here involved is not concerned with educational policy or with educational practices in the public schools. These Negro

leaders know that, under the present system in the South, a Negro, under the 'separate but equal' rule, can obtain a satisfactory education. The question in these cases is how to employ the coercive power of the federal government to produce racial integration in the South.

"The public school system was seized upon as the one instrumentality under which the whole population from the age of six to twenty-two could be held in coercive physical contact from early childhood to maturity. . . . [In the Supreme Court] they finally found 'the new climate of opinion' for which they had been seeking."

Concerning the school crisis itself Mr. Collins endorses the method already being employed by some of Alabama's sister states and proposed for this state by leading legal and legislative students of the problem, a proposal which Governor Persons has thus far resisted for reasons best known to himself. But Mr. Collins is too practical to suggest any effort by argument or legal pleading, however persuasive this might be, to swing back the court from its long-planned and deftly-delivered decision. It is obvious that the decision already has inflamed many misguided minds to press recklessly for full surrender of Southern mores even before the court has a chance to complete its kill.

Aware as he is that much more far-reaching goals are at stake, Mr. Collins suggests (and we report it for your information) that nothing less than immediate Southwide organization — secret if necessary (but not a revival of the Ku Klux Klan) — can stem the tide which is moving relentlessly toward amalgamation of races resident in this county or war on victorious terms at the battlefield being set up in the midst of the Anglo-Saxon South.

Author Collins is no ranting alarmist. His calmly-expressed position has plenty of company in the published views of other thoughtful Southerners like Alabama's John Temple Graves, who sees the Negro's only hope in amicable segregation from white people; Louisville's Mark Etheridge, first chairman of FEPC, who calls the incitement to end segregation "a cruel disillusionment, bearing the germs of strife and perhaps tragedy"; and Mississippi author William Alexander Percy (*Lanterns on the Levee*), who states:

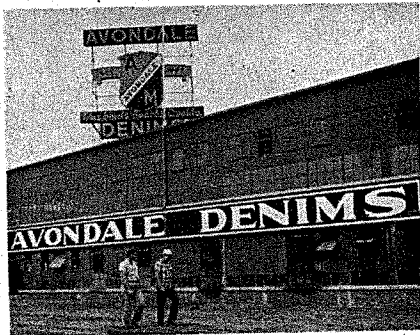
"In the South the one sacred taboo, assumed to be Southern but actually and universally Anglo-Saxon, is the untouchability of white women by Negro men. . . . Even to question it means the shattering of race relations into hideous and bloody ruin."

Even "liberal" editor Hodding Carter, another Mississippian and a Pulitzer Prize winner for his "tolerance" on the race question, agrees with Mr. Collins on the underlying aim of the desegregation drive: "The ultimate issue is essentially sexual in nature and cannot be ridiculed away or legislated out of existence. . . . I share this insistence on sexual separateness, for I can see no good coming out of blood fusion for the white and Negro people of the United States."

This journal finds itself at home in this line of thinking and recommends it to everybody's earnest consideration.

Your Plant Will Prosper in PELL CITY . . .

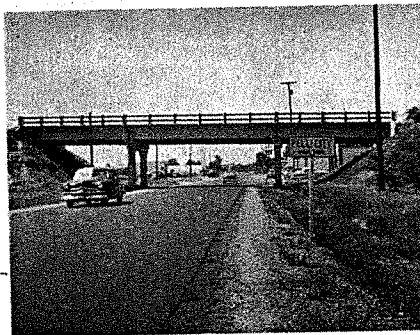
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Members of the Council— J. H. Stokes, Mayor pro-tem, Edmund Blair, J. B. Embry, J. L. Garrett, E. L. Love Jr.

Folsom & Cabinet Agree On School Segregation Policy

Aim Will Be To Give Local Boards Decisive Power

THE FOLSOM administration's approach to the school segregation problem will be at the grassroot level, with local school boards exercising broad powers in the classification and assignment of students.

Towering Democratic gubernatorial nominee James E. Folsom and the men who will hold key posts in his second administration agreed on this policy at a recent planning conference in Cullman, Alabama learned this week.

Governor-to-be Folsom took a leading part in the huddle and emphasized his belief that the most effective way to deal with the oncoming segregation crisis is to "make local school boards the bosses."

Some new legislation to strengthen the hands of local school authorities will be necessary, the conferees agreed.

It is the belief of nominee Folsom and his lieutenants that segregated classrooms can be continued in Alabama without abolishing the public school system and switching to a network of private school systems.

Standby Procedure

BUT THIS does not mean that leaders of the incoming administration are thumbs down on the recommendation of special committees of the present Legislature and State Bar Association that a provision making mandatory the operation of a state public school system be removed from the Constitution by vote of the people. It means only that Folsom Administration No. 2 plans and hopes to continue public schools without integrated classes.

If the mandatory public school provision is removed, the next Legislature would be free to try other measures if subsequent Supreme Court decisions struck down the program the next state administration proposes to try out in the belief it will work.

Much of the program recommended by the legislative and bar committees contemplates an effort to operate segregated public schools as at present, by conferring increased powers on local educational authorities. The proposed constitutional change removing the mandatory public school clause would be held in abeyance, after ratification, as a standby expedient if it should develop that a switch to private schools in some sectors was the only way segregation could be maintained.

This week many legislators joined in the movement for an early special legislative session to act on the recommendations of the bar and legislative groups, but outgoing

Governor Gordon Persons continued to stand pat. In informed capitol circles, odds were being offered that the governor would not reconvene the lawmakers during his remaining four months in office.

Outlook now, therefore, is that the entire segregation problem, including the carefully-considered proposals of the investigating groups, will be passed on to the next administration, which takes over in January. The developments at the recent policy-making meeting in Cullman have demonstrated that the new regime will have a program ready when it assumes the reins.



MEADOWS . . . seeks a big bond issue.

Whence \$150 Million?

ALABAMA'S incoming superintendent of education Austin Meadows has laid before Jim Folsom his plan for a whopping \$150 million school building bond issue, but the next governor has withheld his approval.

Lieutenants disclosed this week that Folsom and his policy-making group felt a bond issue of such magnitude should be carefully pondered from numerous angles—including the angle of where the additional taxes to finance it would come from.

During discussion of the Meadows-Alabama Education Association program it was pointed out that the Highway Department will be in financial straits at the start of the new administration, that federal funds will be awaiting state matching, and that road bonds with an amortizing gas tax may have to be proposed as the only way out.

The view was expressed that a simultaneous campaign for new taxes to finance a

\$150,000,000 school bond issue might send the tax burden soaring to a point that would hamper the incoming regime's carefully-laid plans to bring many new industries to Alabama and increase payrolls across the state to the highest point in history.

The studied approach of Folsom and the men around him to financial problems was another indication that the next administration will go slow about backing proposals that might retard its program for full-scale industrial development.

Appeal

TURNED down by Jefferson County's Circuit Court was Attorney General Si Garrett's attempt to have 1) his vote fraud indictment thrown out and 2) the sanity hearing ordered by Jefferson County Solicitor Emmett Perry quashed. His attorneys plan an appeal to the State Supreme Court.

Battler

IT WASN'T yet official, but inside sources said this week that next Governor Folsom's legal adviser will be Cullman's 32-year-old Attorney Murray Battles, an ex-Marine who was wounded in the Pacific. He is a graduate of the University of Alabama Law School, has practiced since 1949. His first fling at politics was his active part in Folsom's 1954 campaign.

Secret

BIG JIM has picked his ABC Board chairman, but will not announce the appointment until later in the year. His choice will raise many an eyebrow, win widespread public approval.

Salvo

WITH Folsom nearly ready to start a swing around the state, GOP gubernatorial candidate Tom Abernethy continued his hard-hitting speaking campaign this week with pledges he would "maintain home rule" and wage war on "dominant Democrats of this state who have failed to resist South-haters."

Mobile's *Press* said his blast at non-resisters was "evidently aimed at Senators Lister Hill and John Sparkman and State Democratic chairman Ben Ray."

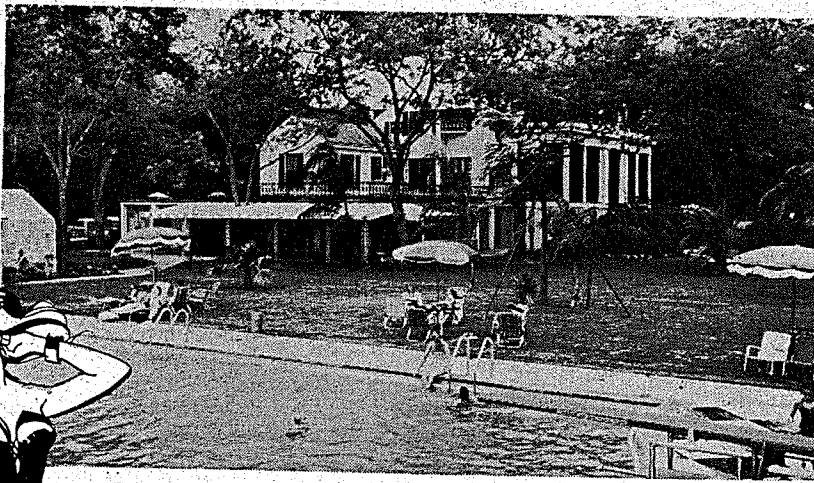
The two-fisted Talladega editor charged in every speech that the National Democratic Party is now pledged to the "destruction of states' rights."

Talladega's Ed Hyde resigned as a member of his County Democratic Committee to join the Abernethy forces as an active campaigner.

Remedy

TALLADEGA countians who had fully expected some fireworks when the election-probing grand jury made its report were stunned by the sweeping remedial recommendation when it was made last week.

Nothing less than complete reregistration of all the voters could set straight the ma-



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chinery fouled by ignoring the registration laws over a long period of time, the jury stated — meanwhile returning three indictments for alleged election fraud in the May 4 primary.

The jury estimated that more than one-third of the county's voters and "practically every one of the five or six thousand persons who registered since January 1, 1954," are improperly registered—and urged the registrars to restudy regulations to avoid repeating their serious (though not wilful) errors. Their lax procedure, said the jury, permitted hundreds to vote without taking the required oath.

Two indictments (on voter-intimidation charges) were returned against Sylacauga's Frank A. Williams and one against his wife. Eight other complaints investigated "did not justify" true bills.

Estimating that reregistration of the voters would cost Talladega County \$10,000, Probate Judge D. Hardy Riddle favored exploring every other possibility first for correcting the situation. Praising the thorough probing he said:

"I am glad the grand jury after this exhaustive investigation has concluded that no election has been bought or sold in Talladega County."

ENTERTAINMENT— Showman

ALABAMIANS will have their first chance to hear the master pianist-showman Liberace in person October 25 (at 8:30 p.m.) in Montgomery's big Coliseum. Southern Enterprises, Incorporated, a group of prominent Capital businessmen, will bring the amazing virtuoso (he can play 6,000 notes in two minutes) for his only Alabama appearance.



The coast-to-coast television star will perform from a stage in the center of the vast arena—with some "big names" among 45 other musicians there with him—and a sellout of the 14,000 seats appears certain. Price range: \$5.50, \$4.85, \$3.50 and \$2 (general admission). All ticket sales are being handled by Central Ticket Agency, Montgomery.

WEATHER

➤ ALABAMA's urban areas were also feeling the water-shortage pinch which has brought disaster to Alabama agriculture this Summer. With five cities restricting water usage and a dozen others about to take the same extreme measures as wells and streams went dry, the state was declared a "major disaster area" and the more serious affected parts made eligible for appropriate aid.

Full interpretation of the benefits to farmers of this designation was awaited. The five cities restricting water usage last week were Albertville, Auburn, Clanton, Sylacauga and Tuscaloosa.

INDUSTRY

Marion Gas

IN THE rapid spread of natural gas through Alabama since passage of a 1951 Legislative act authorizing municipal gas districts (non-profit public corporations composed of member towns), no group has started with the advantages of the Northwest Alabama Gas District formed in 1952 by the towns of Bear Creek, Boston, Guin, Hackleburg, Haleyville, Hamilton, Sulligent and Winfield.

What makes this district unique is a local supply of natural gas from three wells in Marion County which can be used to supplement the main source of supply during peak periods. Bulk of the gas will come from tying into Southern Natural Gas Company's main line through Tuscaloosa County, and—in addition to customers in incorporated towns—gas will be available for rural residents who live along the lines.

Bonds (handled by Birmingham's Hendrix and Mayes) in the amount of \$3.6 million have been sold to Chicago's Nuveen and Company. A contract has been let to Birmingham's P. A. Buchanan Contracting Company with Polk, Powell and Hendon as engineers. Work should be underway within the next 30 days.

Officers of the Northwest Gas District are Haleyville's V. H. Albright, president; Hamilton's Rankin Fite, secretary and attorney; Winfield's Bob Moore Jr., attorney.

► **PREMATURE** announcement that Guin is to get a 75,000-square-foot, \$350,000 plant of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company was made by Birmingham's *News*. Sources in Marion County say they have been negotiating with the St. Paul (Minnesota) firm, but any official announcement will have to come from the company.

► **ABOUT** to embark on an expenditure of \$100 million on the Coosa River and \$30 million on Warrior and Sipsey Fork, Alabama Power Company directors met at Montgomery with a number of businessmen, heard Chairman Thomas W. Martin plead for an atmosphere in this state that will encourage outside investment capital. Making the meeting especially significant were the presence of Senator Lister Hill and Congressman George Grant and a letter from Governor-nominee James E. Folsom, who pledged cooperation.

► **PARENT** company of Birmingham's Connors Steel Division, H. K. Porter Company, has acquired a substantial majority of the common stock of St. Louis' Laclede-Christy Company, which is listed on the American Exchange. The Porter group, headed by President T. M. Evans, includes in addition to Connors and the new refractories firm, nine other manufacturing units in the U.S.

► **MERGER** of Birmingham's First National Bank and the First National Bank of Bessemer was announced after a meeting of the boards of the two banks. This represents total resources of \$307,021,943 of the Birmingham bank and \$14,600,000 (as of last June) of the Bessemer bank.

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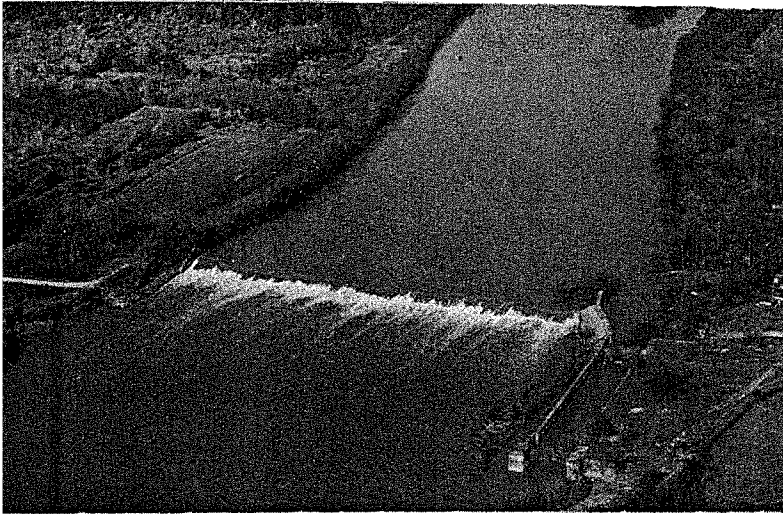
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COOSA RIVER near Pell City will have Alabama Power Company dams providing ample power and navigation for industry, recreation for the people.

LONG BEFORE hydro-electric and deep-channel navigation development of the upper Coosa River approached its present private-capital activation, Pell City seers were in the vanguard of dreamers of what this could mean—industrially and in other advantageous ways—to the southern sector of St. Clair County.

Now, while preliminary surveys for location of five dams between Wetumpka and Rome, Georgia, are being rushed (one of them projected for Pell's own area), the pulse of public pride and promotion has assumed a definitely faster beat.

The progressive City Council is stretching to set a commanding pace in conformity



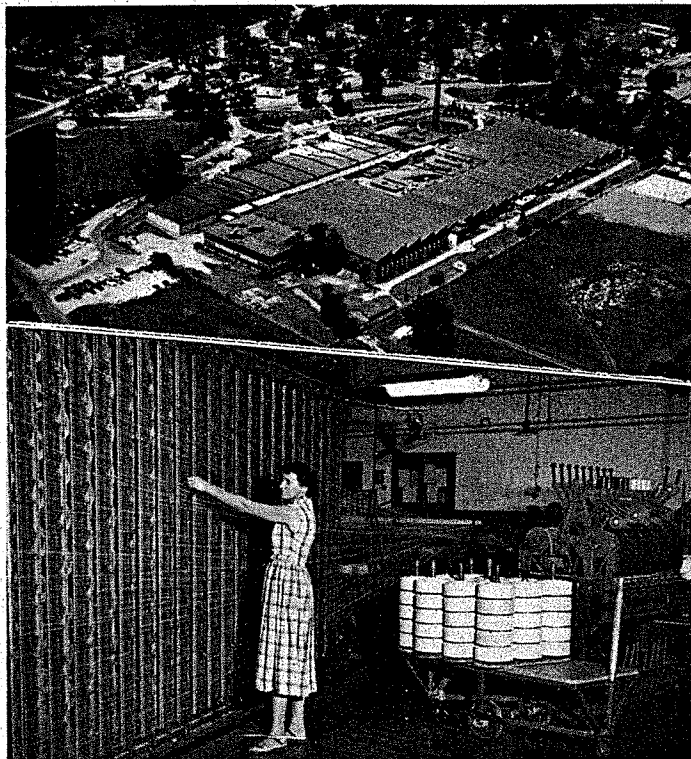
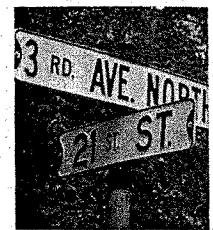
Coosa Plans Push Pell's I



SOUTHERN Railway and two federal highways (78, 231) run by the 30-acre industry site purchased last week by Pell's foresighted Chamber of Commerce.

with last year's more than doubling of the corporate area (thereby increasing the population 50 per cent—to over 3,000). And the far-seeing Greater Pell City Chamber of Commerce (which embraces neighboring Eden, Oak Ridge and Riverside), last week took a daring industrial step while experiencing the pleasure of actually landing one small but strategic new industry. Meanwhile these forward moves had their county-government counterpart as bids were received on a modernistic \$500,000 Pell City courthouse.

Though crumbling from long disuse since development of faster overland transportation, the upper Coosa's series of shallow-draft locks (see top cut) do attest to the waterway's transport potential for an already established and still expanding Dixie industrial region. It would provide cheaper and more convenient movement for certain heavy-equipment products than can highway or rail, as vital and handy as these are.



AIRVIEW of Avondale Mills' Pell City unit (top) and one of the 700 mill employees tending a warping machine.

Men For Jobs

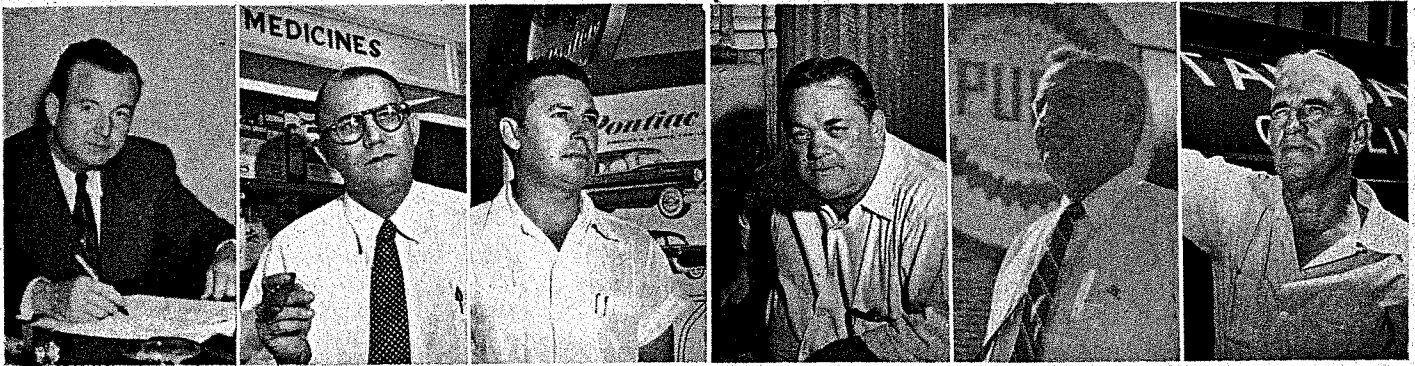
BUT, ALONG WITH THE river's electric power possibilities long ago envisioned by U.S. Army Engineers, these hopes have thus far seen only delay and frustration while growing places like Pell send much of their quality manpower to distant jobs at Anniston Ordnance Depot, Childersburg's powder (now newsprint) plant and Birmingham industries.

This time it took more than fence-mending oratory by Alabama congressmen to rouse the people afresh to great expectations—but this time there was, in fact, much more behind it. With the senators and representatives playing their part (only TVA-loyal Bob Jones stood aloof), an American-Way measure was passed to permit Alabama Power Company (as Federal Power Commission licensee) to carry through the \$100,000,000 five-dam development. This act of the Eisenhower era to swing back the socialistic public-ownership pendulum was widely hailed and had very few detractors.

Investment

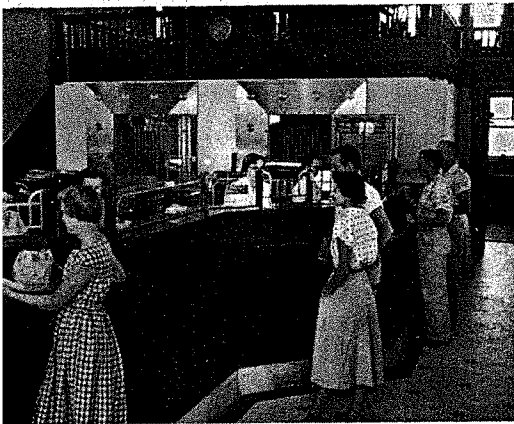
THROWING THE INAUGURAL SWITCH on the first upper-Coosa dam may be some years away, but Pell's getting set. Last week in a back room at vigorous elder citizen Pat Roberson's Union State Bank key C. of C. officers drank Coca-Cola and totaled up big-and-little checks while the owner of a desired 30-acre industrial tract awaited the verdict. Banker Roberson stood ready to assure the investment purchase although his own farm breeding still shrinks from the flooding of any rich Coosa lowland.

The whole group from optometrist President Roy Coshatt down was cheered that same night by the report of hardwareman J. Roger Moore, Chamber secretary, that Southern Tool & Machine Company will move its high-skill operation from Atlanta to Eden as soon as a building can be erected. Owner J. T. Cooper, who for six years had run Anniston's Cabometer, Incorporated, before starting his own firm in Georgia, had been dickering for a location with plenty of



MAYOR Kilgroe, councilmen J. H. Stokes (druggist), E. L. Love (autos), Edmund Blair (publisher), J. B. Embry and J. L. Garrett (oil).

Industrialization



UNION STATE BANK (top) is Pell's solid commercial center headed by civic leader Pat Roberson. CENTER: 50-bed modern hospital built by the late Dr. R. A. Martin. BOTTOM: Newest church — First Baptist.

space for future expansion and a labor supply not so easily enticed elsewhere after getting his intensive training.

Meanwhile other Chamber projects were pushing progress and public appreciation in

many directions. For instance, in recognition of the life-blood role long played by Avondale Mills whose 700 workers are now exclusively manufacturing denims, a "Denim Day" some Saturday soon will find Pell City full of overalled amblers, denimed dames and blue-jeaned belles. Now humming three shifts in productive employer-employee cooperation, the 1902-founded operation entered Avondale's ten-mill system in 1919 and has enjoyed the many benefits fostered by founder Braxton Bragg Comer (Alabama's governor 1907-11), sons Donald, Bragg and Hugh and grandson J. Craig Smith, the present president. Example of an Avondale "extra" for its employes was purchase of picturesque Waites Lake below Pell for their recreation.

Not forgetting agriculture's importance to St. Clair economy, especially in the level lower section, the Chamber boosts farm advancement and rural-youth recognition through an aggressive committee headed by assistant county agent W. D. Jackson. Sponsoring businessmen tours of standout cattle, dairy and hog operations; fostering youth rallies and achievement competition; promoting reforestation, conservation and marketing activities are among the organization's projects.

More Meat

AN EVENT of this month in cooperation with the state Agriculture Department was the annual 4-H Club Dairy Show (poultry and food preparation competed, too) wherein Holsteins from showplace "War Eagle Ranch" (owned of course by an ex-Auburnite, James Cagle) contended along with fine Jerseys and Guernseys for \$200 in prizes.

Vying with cattle as a St. Clair meat crop is high-quality poultry, with the result that Pell City boasts one of Alabama's outstanding hatcheries owned by J. W. Jordan and E. O. Littlejohn. This livestock trend, as elsewhere in the state, has vastly revamped St. Clair's agricultural output—since cropland is largely confined to the river borders and along tributary streams cutting back into its predominance of mountains. Cotton acreage has dropped below 10,000 from its onetime 30,000—an indication of the progressive swing which, qualitywise, is bringing farmers' concern with pure-breeding into the forefront of agricultural thinking.

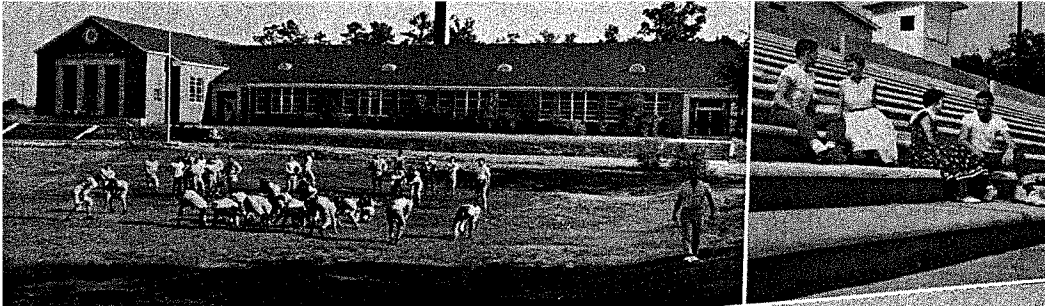
The Cagles (who inherited her father's five movie theaters) run 500 head of Angus, Herefords and dairy cattle on their 750-acre

ranch. After being practically "raised in a ticket booth" Mrs. Mildred Higginbotham Cagle took to animal husbandry wholeheartedly with her farm-loving husband, a former St. Clair extension service employe, and is especially proud of bidding in two top "Carnation-breed" heifers and a bull at August's first Alabama Holstein Show in Birmingham.

Pell's industrial potential as new power and transport factors come into view resides to an extent in native raw products like timber, coal, limestone, bauxite, and brick clay which have produced substantial income for the area, but more in its abundant supply of intelligent and industrious labor, skilled and semi-skilled or susceptible to



HOME of Mrs. J. B. Lawley typifies Pell City's best. CENTER: homes in new Oak Ridge subdivision show growth. BOTTOM: A hobby-turned-profitable is antique dealing by Mrs. Joe Kilgroe and Pell's mortician-Mayor Kilgroe.

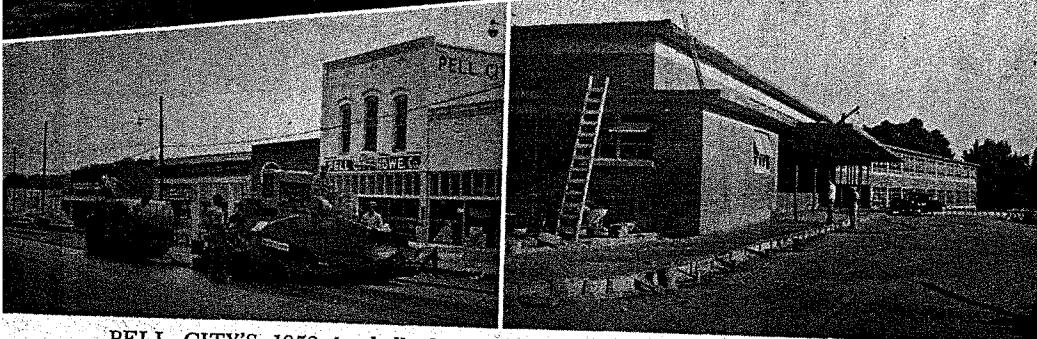


specialized training. The labor supply so far exceeds the local demand that, at present, the big Army ordnance depot near Anniston (20 miles away) is, for employment purposes, Pell City's second largest industry.

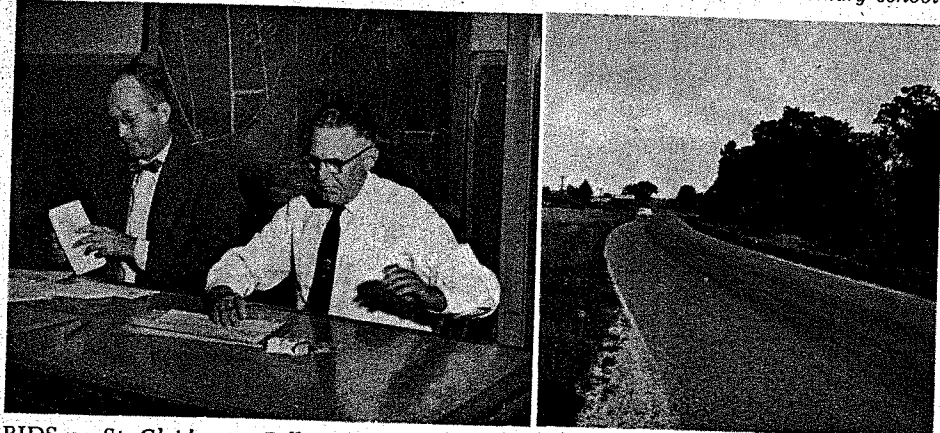
The city, which originally outgrew older neighbors like Eden, Riverside and unincorporated Cropwell because it was the crossing of east-west and north-south railroads, still is served by one mainline railway (Southern)* and is still a busy crossroads—with an overpass serving traffic of U.S. 78 (east-west) and U.S. 231 (north-south), both heavily traveled by tourists and commercial cargo. And unsurpassed for a farm-based county is St. Clair's own road network spider-webbing from Pell.

The county government's faith in Pell is proved by its plans to put a magnificent courthouse there in place of the unattractive 1902 structure which makes the city Asheville's alternate county seat (since the early days when crossing the rugged ridges was tedious and, at times, impossible). Designed by the top-flight Birmingham architectural firm of Martin J. Lide, the two-story building (plus basement) will be of granite and stone construction, air-conditioned throughout, have its own intercom system and am-

* The Seaboard runs through Coal City six miles away.

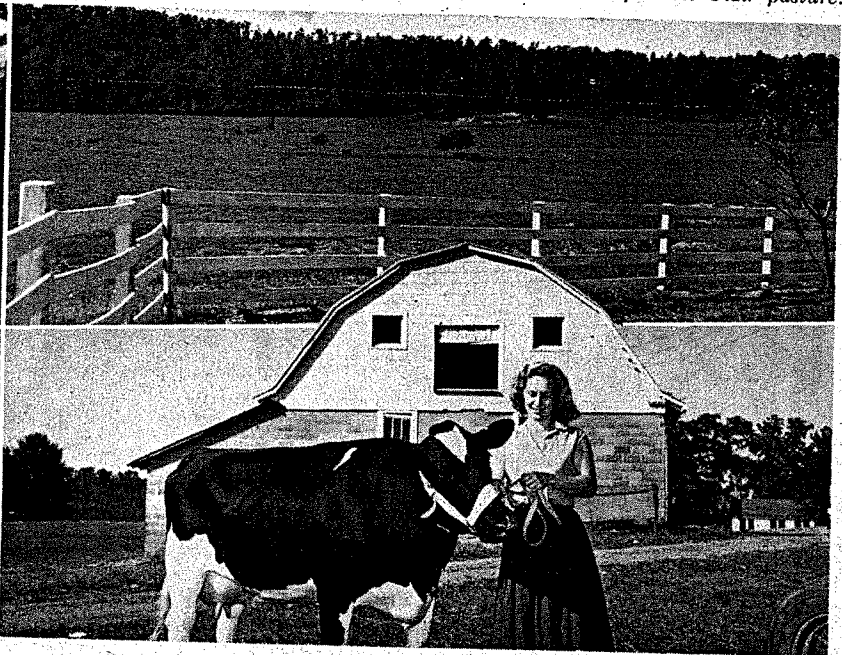


PELL CITY'S 1953 football champion Panthers are shown scrimmaging in front of the modern high school (top left), which also has a fine stadium in back. BOTTOM views show paving of Cogswell Avenue, nearly completed construction of new elementary school.



BIDS on St. Clair's new Pell City courthouse were recently opened by architect Martin J. Lide (left) and able Probate Judge M. W. Forman, Springville banker, who has had national recognition for the network of county roads (right) built during his three-term administration.

ST. CLAIR Dairy Show this month, sponsored by the C. of C. and state Agriculture Department, brought a fine group of entries and awarded \$200 in prizes. Photos below show (top left) County Farm Agent H. L. Eubanks with the grand champ (Guernsey) shown by Katherine Morton, champion Jersey by Beth Coleman and Holstein by Jimmy Cagle (Miss Morton was crowned Dairy Maid) (lower) Home Demonstration agent Margaret McKay with Poultry Show winners Jimmy McCorkle and Gay Nell Carroll, assistant HD agent Jimmie Ann Guyton. RIGHT: Mrs. James Cagle of "War Eagle Ranch" with her newly-purchased purebred Holstein cow and some of "War Eagle's" big Angus herd in a fine St. Clair pasture.



St. Clair County

"Center of Progress"

WELCOMES YOU

- The friendly, industrious citizens of St. Clair invite you to consider the many advantages for locating a plant or factory in this county.
- St. Clair County is making progress in industry, agriculture, education, health and highways and will begin construction soon on a new, modern courthouse reflecting the progressive spirit of St. Clair people.
- There exists a fine balance between manufacturing and farming, making for progress and prosperity within our environs. Visit us often — better still . . . investigate St. Clair with an eye to locating here PERMANENTLY.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY

M. WARD FORMAN, *Judge of Probate*

PETE GREEN
W. D. WILKINS

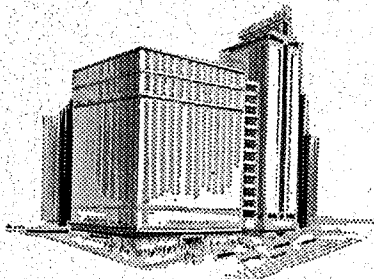


Commissioners



E. N. PEACE
WILLIAM HESS

Everything's New at DINKLER HOTELS



THE DINKLER PLAZA
Atlanta

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Birmingham

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PELL CITY

ALABAMA

Scotty's RESTAURANT
Air-Conditioned

DELICIOUS FOOD and

BEVERAGES 'MIDST

PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS

U.S. Hiway 78 • Pell City, Ala.

ple facilities for all county departments.

Scheduled for completion next year, the project has just passed the stage of opening bids, which are now under study. Probate Judge M. W. Forman, president of the bank in his hometown Springville, said bonds already purchased will retire St. Clair's indebtedness and that a 2½-mill building fund allocation will provide funds to erect the courthouse.

In step with advances like these the City Council headed by Mayor Joe W. Kilgroe, St. Clair's only mortician and widely known as one of the best (he's past president of Alabama Funeral Directors), has racked up impressive public improvements. They are:

➤ Extension of six-inch water mains into all the newly-annexed territory, ample for both normal usage and fire protection.

➤ Repaving of "Main Street" (Cogswell Avenue) in cooperation with the state Highway Department.

➤ Placing of street-markers at every intersection, while Pell Jaycees (headed by Heflin Smith Jr.) sponsor city-wide house numbering preparatory to getting regular mail delivery.

➤ Construction of a \$44,000 athletic stadium in cooperation with the county, which contributed \$20,000 worth of grading.

➤ Extension of the main-artery whiteway through the six principal business blocks.

➤ Obtaining a cost-free safety survey by Anniston Ordnance Depot's safety office, headed by E. H. (Jack) Haynes, as a guide for placement of signs and markers. (Pell has not had a traffic fatality in 10 years.)

➤ Installation and subsequent expansion of a modern bookkeeping system, recommended by Alabama's League of Municipalities, which shows the city's financial status at a glance and yields a \$45 monthly saving. Pell already has bonds covering all of its indebtedness.

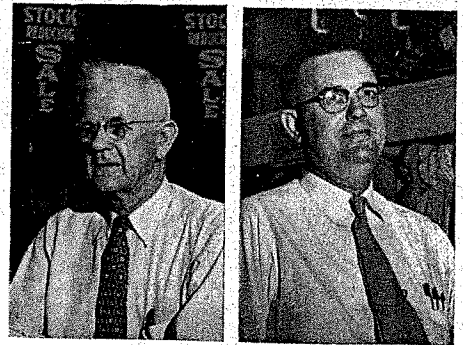
➤ Contributing land for a \$100,000 armory, now under construction.

➤ Building a modern municipal swimming pool.

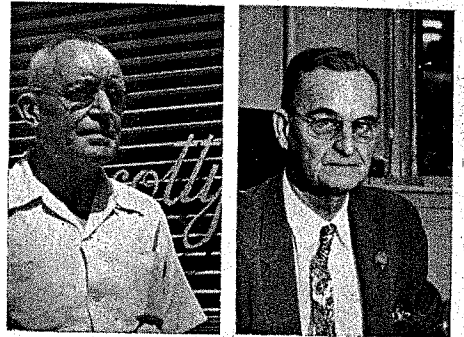
Back when Circuit Judge Frank Embry was mayor Pell became Alabama's first municipality to provide distribution of natural gas (from a main pipeline passing nearby) and today owns a \$150,000 system built in WPA days for \$25,000. Water and sewer systems are also city-owned. Despite its excellent financial condition the town's tax rate is low—only 50 cents per \$100 valuation. Special utility rates have been offered to prospective new industries.

Pell had long lacked adequate facilities for housing travelers—until Lee Motel was built. Since Alabama Highway 25 through Pell became U.S. 231, two more modern motels have been constructed.

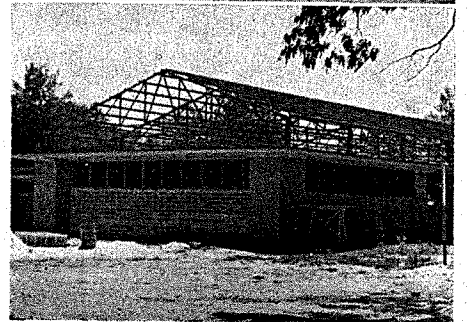
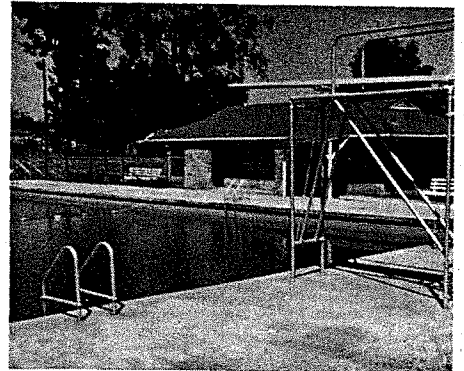
Civically active on a county-wide basis is the St. Clair Development Committee sparked by Avondale's executive committee chairman Donald Comer, who called its range of promotional plans "spectacular." They embrace farm-betterment, religious, social, educational and other activities calculated to enhance daily living of the county's people. Moody's C. C. Garrison is chair-



PIONEER merchant is Pell's Blair Jones (of Mays and Jones Department Store), a prominent civic leader. T. L. Lovell (right) heads the C. & H Store, one of a chain of 10 owned by Talladega's Hardy Connors and Leonard Feld.



PELL'S private enterprise and public officialdom are represented by such personalities as (respectively) T. D. Scott, owner of "Scotty's" modern, air-conditioned restaurant, and Circuit Judge Frank Embry, veteran lawyer and State Democratic committee member (right).



NEW municipal swimming pool (top) and nearby National Guard armory are latest additions in the social, recreational and organizational field at Pell City.

ALABAMA

man and County Agent H. L. Eubanks secretary.

An upcoming event of top interest is the November (13 and 14) annual gathering at Pell of Alabama's State Gospel Singing Convention, promising some 5,000 guests. While this influx will tax the town's lodging capacity, that weekend will give Pell the actual feel^o of its expected growth to far greater proportions.

More than 100 years ago when other St. Clair communities were flourishing Pell was a dusty crossroads. Two early railroads gave it a start when an Eastern industrialist chose that spot to locate a pipe plant. This industry later moved to Anniston but the town continued to grow, in time outstripping all the others. Today, spurred anew as more of its native endowments draw closer toward their undoubted industrial destiny, the city seems sure to assume a fully satisfying stature.

ON THE COVER: Airviews show the business heart of Pell City (top left), with railroad and new homes in the lower corner, and ridge-clipping gradework of the new superhighway (U.S. 78) between Pell and Birmingham (right). Lower views are architect's drawing of the new courthouse and Chamber of Commerce officers: (seated) optometrist Roy Coshatt (president), auto-dealer E. L. Love Jr., furniture merchant A. G. Keller, assistant county agent W. D. Jackson, Avondale Mills superintendent French Whitten; (standing) dry cleaner Otis Perry, hardwareman J. Roger Moore, petroleum distributor M. G. Warren, banker Pat Roberson and Anniston Ordnance Depot signal officer Foster F. Oliver (immediate past Chamber president).

LABOR

Surprise

EVERYTHING seemed quiet at South Alabama's Clarke-Washington Electric Membership Cooperative. For more than a year there had been no complaints by workers. In all that time no employe had asked for a change in working conditions or rates of pay.

It was, therefore, a surprise to the management when a worker accompanied by an AFL organizer said a union had been formed and must be recognized. Told that no action could be taken until after a board meeting, a small percentage of the workers threw a picket line around the office. Service interruptions became increasingly frequent.

Trustees meeting at Jackson said service was disrupted by pulling switches, firing rifles into transformers and insulators, felling trees across lines, pushing down poles and throwing wire over lines, making threats.

The board, when it met, said the union "is not desirable and should not be recognized." President Emory McNider gave the co-op manager no instructions on rehiring but expressed the desire that no one involved in threats and sabotage be reinstated.

➤ STRIKERS at Childersburg's Beaunit Mills formed a picket line that kept trucks and other carriers from entering the plant and (said officials) did \$150,000 damage. When Circuit Judge Harry Teel issued a temporary injunction forbidding picketing, Governor

Persons rushed 15 Highway Patrolmen to the mill to prevent violence.

SPORTS

Potential

REVENGE-HUNGRY Crimson Tide footballers withdrew from Montgomery's packed Cramton Bowl still unsatisfied as a surprisingly tough Mississippi-Southern team humbled them for a second year in a row, this time by a score of 7 to 2. Biggest consolation to Tide backers was memory of last year when the University's team lost to the Hattiesburg team, went on to win the conference championship and a New Years' bowl spot.

Observers at the capital were agreed on two things. This year's Crimson Tide, despite the defeat, has the potential for greatness and Mississippi-Southern has a sound, well-coached football team. Scouts from SEC teams watching Alabama left convinced that the Southerners were a talented group of players, capable of holding their own in any of the powerhouse conferences.

As for the Tide, some weaknesses showed up in spots but the overall impression was that this team could develop into a consistent winner and another bowl bid was not too fantastic a prediction. Next week the Tide goes into its first conference tilt against LSU at Baton Rouge, and should show a lot of improvement. Meanwhile, Auburn will give its X and Y outfit its first test against Chattanooga.

Investigate the "Center of Progress" in Progressive St. Clair County . . . PELL CITY, ALABAMA

The Pell City Chamber of Commerce invites you to consider this thriving community as a location for your Plant, Factory or Home. Agriculture and Industry have worked together to make this area a flourishing trade center and an ideal place to live. Friendly citizens, good government, fine schools and churches contribute what it takes to make a community "GOOD" for your business.

Check the Advantages—and Welcome To

PELL CITY . . . "Center of Progress"

GREATER PELL CITY CHAMBER of COMMERCE

PELL CITY INVITES NEW INDUSTRY

You Will Enjoy These Advantages:
Unexcelled Transportation—Main line Southern RR; U.S. Hiway 78; U.S. Hiway 231.
Favorable Government—City and County Governments cooperate with business people. Reasonable tax structure. Good Schools and Churches—Modern schools and general educational progress is the aim of public officials and taxpayers alike. Water—Industrial water supply more than ample for both new and existing industry. Productive Labor—Skilled and semi-skilled labor resources with proven records of production. Natural Gas—For home heating and industrial processing. System municipally-owned. Low rates.

Major Squirm



WELL, blow me down! Almost any time now it looks lak we may be witnessin a contest ter seleck the best smellin newspaper in Alabammer!

The *Floral News* jumped out the other day and claimed the title. It proudly enounced it had dun bin scented with "soothing soap fragrance"—and ter tell the trufe it did smell sweet enuff that week ter be hugged and kissed.

I reckon the bars are down now fer sum red-hot competishun erlong this line. But I still will be able, without runnin afoul uv the libel law, ter describe a handful uv our Alabammer papurs as purty smelly, no matter how much they try ter perfume up.

★ ★ ★

I read with sum amazemint the press deespach frum Portland, Oregon, erbout the accountant who filled out 35 phoney incum tax return statemints and sent em ter nearly half uv the Internal Revenue Deestricks

with claims fer refunds—and raked in nearly \$10,000.

I jest couldnt help thinkin that this bird mite be invited ter Alabammer the nex time any uv our politishuns set out ter steal an eleckshun. It seems lak he could show em a few new tricks.

★ ★ ★

A publicity seekin psychiatrist in New Yawk has blasted Sinitur McCarthy as an outstandin exampel uv demagogy and recommended that Joe submit ter a psychological examinashun. Now, if we are goin into the bizness uv exposin perlitickel demagogs we really are gonna git out in water up ter our necks.

Rite here in Alabammer a list uv prospecks fer examinashun as long as a baseball bat could quickly be compiled without a struggle.

★ ★ ★

The nashinul congresshinul campane is git-ting real ruff. Adlee Stevenson advised leadin Demykrats at Indianapolis agin too much partisanship and then lashed away at Ike & Company in the bitterest tirade I have heard in a long time. The GOPers cum rite back and charged that Adlee has dun gone ter throwin the same kind uv swill that discredited the Truman administrashun.

By Novembur the boys will really be pourin it on—and I hope the cuntry will be able ter stand up under it. As a matter uv fact, all the nasty charges and counter

charges aint gonna change many votes. I dont look fer any mo than the normal off-year change in congresshinul seats. Whut the Demykrats had better be worryin erbout is 1956, fer Ike still rates as the most popular man in the cuntry.

★ ★ ★

Demykrat chairman Mitchell has dun found out that smear attacks on Ike dont cause anything but a backfire. Now Guvner Shivers uv Texas and other leaders are out after Mitchell's scalp and, jest a short time befo he cums ter Alabammer fer a speech it is enounced that Mitchell will quit after the fall eleckshuns. That is good news, fer most uv us have dun had quite enuff uv Mitchellism.

★ ★ ★

A Mississippie editur, Purser Hewitt uv the *Clarion Ledger*, has cum up with sum perposed theme tunes fer advertisers which are well worth passin on, and now I quote:

"Diaper Service: There'll be some changes made.

"Finance company: You belong to me.

"Income Tax Bureau: O promise me.

"Weather Bureau: They didn't believe me.

"Deodorant: You'll walk alone.

"Aspirin: You go to my head.

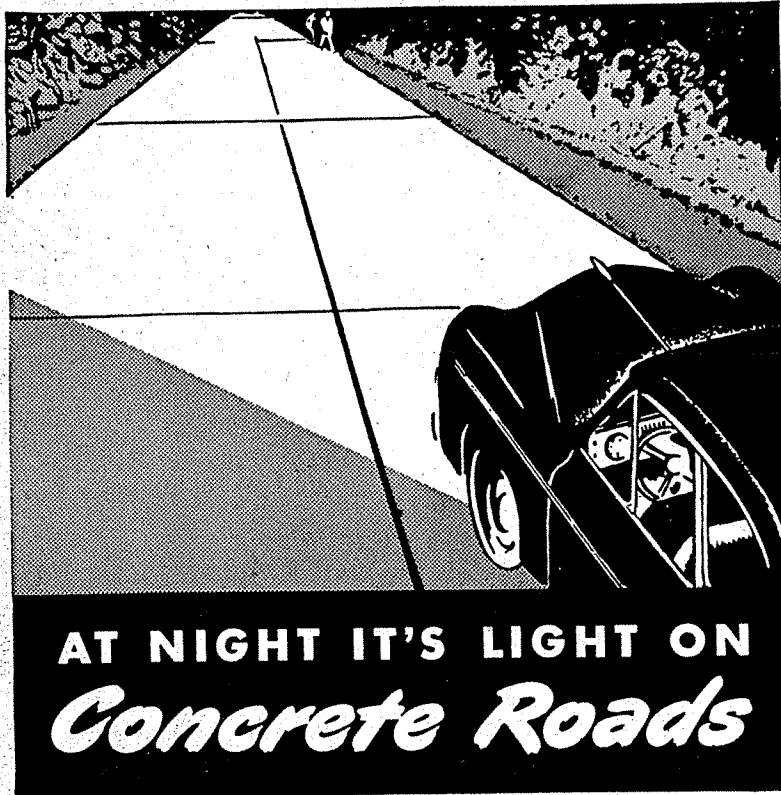
"Pawn shop: Everything I have is yours.

"Undertaker: After you're gone.

"Manicurist: The touch of your hand.

"Bootlegger: In the still of the night."

MAJOR SQUIRM.



AT NIGHT IT'S LIGHT ON
Concrete Roads

At night you can see farther and better on concrete. Its light-colored surface *spreads illumination*. Pavement edges, obstructions and pedestrians are clearly defined.

Night or day, wet or dry, concrete has uniformly high skid-resistance because of its permanently gritty texture. You can stop quickly, safely.

Concrete saves money, too. It is moderate in first cost yet can be designed accurately for any axle load — and concrete *keeps* its load-carrying capacity throughout its long service life.

Concrete pavements cost less to maintain, last much longer. All this adds up to *low-annual-cost* service.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

620 No. 22nd St., Birmingham 3, Alabama

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete through scientific research and engineering field work

There's this
about
Coke . . .

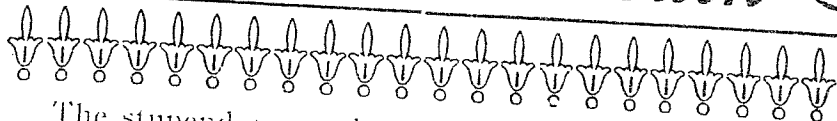
**You know
it's wholesome**



You choose Coca-Cola with confidence,
knowing it is wholesome . . . pure as
sunlight . . . with quality you trust.
Youthful eyes twinkle when you say,
"Let's have a Coke" . . . for each new
generation finds its flavorful goodness
a treat without equal.



The Potential South



The stupendous truth regarding the South in this:— Nature has given to the States south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers more available coast line, more navigable streams, more water power, more water products, more minerals conveniently placed, more forest resources, more agricultural range, more unused but valuable land and greater general accessibility to coast line than can be found in combination in any other portion of the United States. It, therefore, follows that there is to be, in the near future, unfolded in the Southern States, and especially in Alabama, a commercial drama of marvelous meaning to the entire country.

The South is the coming country. Richer in natural resources—beyond doubt or comparison—than any other region of like area in the known world, yet the very nature and character of the wealth, requiring large capital, in money, scientific knowledge, organization and skilled labor, has forbidden its development until all the other foundations of the United States have been broadly and securely laid. Now the people of the United States are in position to open up the great magazine of the South—and of the world—where nature herself has assembled the interdependent materials, cotton, lumber, coal, iron and other minerals in the finest natural workshop known to man, the mountain country of the South, carrying with it the energetic climate of the North. The day of the South has come.

ALABAMA'S FIVE C's.

(From the Wall Street Summary)

To sustain life man must have food, heat and clothing. Corn, coal and cotton will supply these wants. In

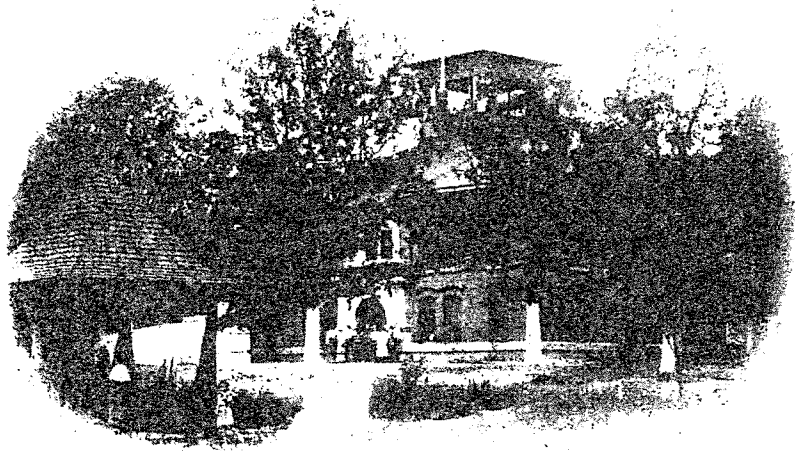
all these products, America leads the world. Coke is another essential. Without it our production of pig iron and steel would be greatly diminished. All four staples the South yields in abundance, and in a single State—Alabama—are all four to be found. A State that produces the four C's must necessarily become a rich State. We think a fifth C is timely, in view of Alabama's glorious future, for surely within her borders is there room for cheerfulness.

Pell City, Alabama, is in the center of the five C's.

ALABAMA'S COAL AND IRON.

In an interesting and lengthy article in Moody's Magazine for April, by Mr. Thomas Gibson, we are informed that: "The coal and iron tonnage of the State of Alabama is over six times as great as the tonnage of the entire cotton crop of the United States; that the State ranks as

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second in the Union in the production of coke, third in the production of ore, fourth in iron and fifth in coal." When one considers the comparative infancy of these industries and the fact that twenty-five years ago Birmingham was a mere township—the city which now handles 75% of this aggregate tonnage—the possibilities of the future in the Birmingham District of Alabama, and, indeed, throughout the entire South, are rather awe-inspiring.

Pell City, Alabama, is in the center of this iron, coal and cotton district.



Pell City High School

OUR NEW SOUTH.

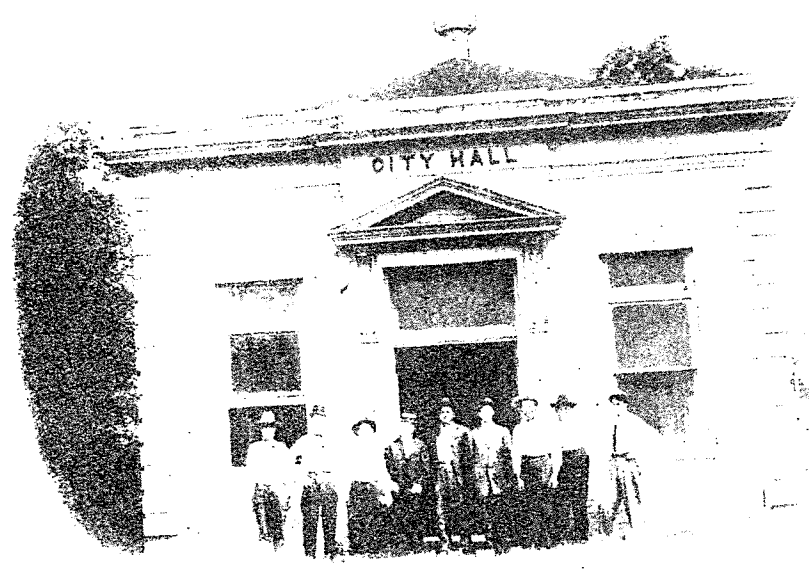
We very much doubt whether the people of Alabama fully appreciate the potentialities of their own State as much as the outside world is beginning to do. The Ala-

4 **KEEP YOUR EYE ON PELL CITY** □

Alabama iron and steel interests long ago passed the experimental stage and with Birmingham rails selling at one dollar a ton higher, based on quality alone, than the rails of the United States Steel Corporation, this section should be getting ready to fulfill the prediction that "within twenty-five years Alabama will dominate the basic steel industry of the world."

CENTER OF POPULATION.

Dr. Hillis, the famous New York preacher, said in a speech a few days ago, that it is easy to foresee that the center of population will be moved next year. He went on to say that for years the center of population has gone directly west, but that the dry West and the rich South will inevitably be settled in the near future by the tide of people which has been flowing West.



City Hall, Pell City

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Alabama has more to offer immigrants than any State in the Union in the way of cheap lands, rich lands, and good climate, good markets, good schools, good churches and good neighbors. Therefore, Dr. Hillis is right in thinking that the center of population will move South as well as West of where it now is. He is also right in thinking that people will come South and buy the lands that are now the cheapest lands in touch with civilization.



Public School, Pell City

THE PANAMA CANAL AND THE SOUTH.

The building of the Panama Canal, to say nothing of its completion, is to make the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea the chief maritime waters of the South, and the Gulf States will face the greatest real estate activity the world has ever known. The gulfport cities and river cities of Alabama will thrive as never before, and this will influence the interior to advance and grow in population

and wealth. Pell City is on the Coosa River, the seventh largest river in the United States, and is at the beginning now of an era of development and upbuilding, and the opportunity for all kinds of manufacturing enterprises will be met by encouraging high-class immigration.

The Panama Canal will open a new market for the great coal, iron and lumber production of Alabama. While the coal production in Alabama in 1901 was 11,163,191 tons, and the pig iron production 1,453,573 tons, it is a conceded fact that this production will be doubled within the next decade, provided labor can be brought into the State to meet the demand.

The meaning of the Panama Canal to the South is discussed by John Barrett, a Director of the International Bureau of American Republics, formerly minister to Siam and Argentina.

"The South," says Mr. Barrett, "has become one of the great factors in the growing strength of the Nation, and the natural resources there have only begun to be appreciated."

Residence of T. H. Rennie



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INFLUENCE OF RAILROADS.

The influence of railroads in the upbuilding of the South is discussed by Mr. W. J. Meany, of New York, in which he takes the ground that "To keep up with the march of progress the South should build in the next ten years at least 40,000 miles of new lines and increase her auxiliary trackage until its length is one-third as great as that of her main track."



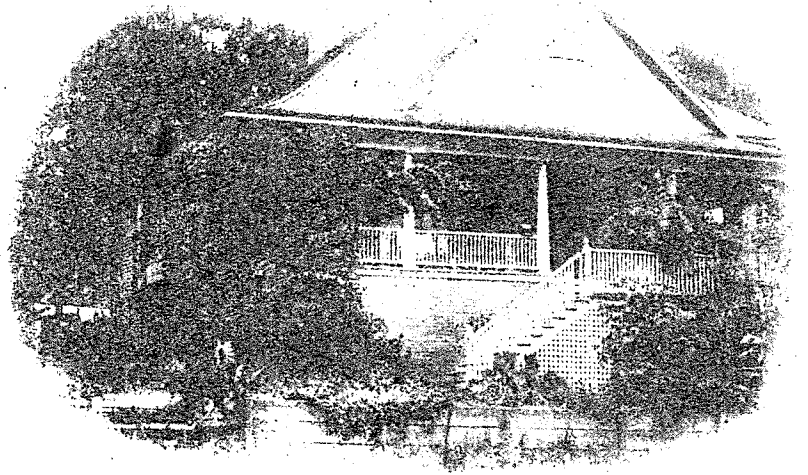
Residence of E. A. Thompson

Including the building of new lines and the betterment of existing trade, he says: "These necessary additions and improvements will cost not less than \$2,500,000,000, which must come from without the South. To secure such an amount of capital upon any terms competition must be entered into with all lines of human industry and endeavor throughout the world."

What the South may accomplish, richly endowed by nature with wealth-producing capabilities, through the

construction of railroads, he illustrates by a comparison with Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa with the Southern States. The four States mentioned have twenty-two miles of railroad for every 100 square miles of territory. Their combined wealth is \$26,500,000,000, equal to \$1,570 per capita. The South, with nearly six times the area and a population of 10,000,000 more than the four States mentioned, has a total wealth of \$15,500,000,000, or \$750 per capita.

"The same ratio of mileage and population to territory and wealth of population," says Mr. Meany, "as obtains in the States named, the South would have more than 99,000,000, whose wants would be served by 192,000 miles of railroad, and whose combined wealth would amount to \$155,430,000,000. These figures are stupendous, but the construction of railroads has wrought



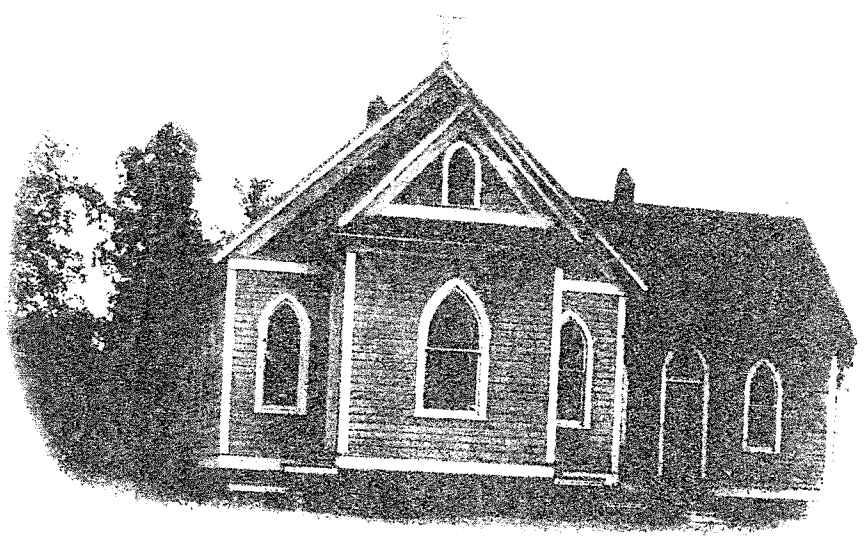
Residence of C. B. Alverson

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greater wonders than would be then realized in a place so favored by nature as the South.

There are thousands of acres of land in Alabama which are now idle, or worked in a most trifling manner. Rented or sold to good immigrants, these lands would be planted in food crops and fruits and from them would come corn and oats and butter and honey and fowls in abundance. The lands in the neighborhood would begin



Episcopal Church, Pell City

to advance in value and there would be no danger to person, nor to property, in those neighborhoods. Alabama needs these as much as she needs great industries.

Alabama has but 35 persons to the square mile. On the other hand, Ohio has 102 and Massachusetts 319.

PELL CITY, ALABAMA.

Pell City, Alabama, is situated among the mountains of Northern Alabama, at an elevation of about 700 feet, and there is no more healthy spot anywhere—"Where nature has assembled the interdependent materials, corn, cotton, coal, iron, and other minerals, in the finest natural workshop known to man, the mountain country of the South, carrying with it the energetic climate of the North."

Pell City is located 35 miles east of Birmingham on the Coosa River. The Southern Railroad System gives through Pullman accommodations to Atlanta, Washington, New York and the East; going West, Pullman accommodations to Birmingham, Memphis, Kansas City, etc. The Seaboard Air Line Railroad gives excellent service to Birmingham, Gadsden, Atlanta and Eastern and Northern points, both freight and passenger. The Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad furnishes trains via Talladega to Montgomery and the South. The Coosa Valley Railway Company railroad extends from Pell City to within seven miles of Vincent, on the Central of Georgia Railway. It should not be long before this link is completed and Pell City have another railroad system. The Chattanooga, Alabama and Gulf, recently chartered, will pass through Pell City. These four railroads assure both quick and excellent shipment for both passenger and freight in any direction. Pell City is on the line of the proposed Lock 3, Coosa River Water Power Company's power line. Pell City is in easy reach of the iron and steel supply of Alabama. Pell City has several miles of cherted streets and pavements; its streets are lighted by electricity.

Pell City has the reputation of being a model city. Pell City has everything that is required to make her citizens prosperous, happy and contented. Pell City of-

fers great opportunities for investors. Every reasonable concession will be granted to persons locating industries at Pell City.

There cannot be found in the whole country a more orderly, law-abiding and moral citizenship than Pell City possesses. Pell City is a delightful place of residence all the year round. Pell City is a wide-awake and rapidly-growing city. Its population in 1902 was 12. It is now about 2,000.

Climate—The climate is simply faultless. The temperature in midwinter seldom falls as low as 30 degrees,



Coal Mines near Pell City

and in the summer time rarely goes above 92 degrees. Cases of prostration from heat are unknown. Owing to the heavily wooded mountains being near Pell City, there are always refreshing breezes during the summer months, and the nights are generally cool enough to re-

quire covering while sleeping. Pell City is blessed with pure mountain air and is a delightful place of residence the year round. The weather is no warmer during the summer than that in New York State.

Water—Pell City's water supply comes from springs and wells and the Coosa River.

Sewerage—Pell City has excellent natural drainage, and is a remarkably healthy city.



Scene from Public Road

Taxes—The city tax rate is one-half of one per cent., and State and County taxes amount to \$1.35.

Telegraphs and Telephones—The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Southern Bell Telephone Company have an office and exchange here. The St. Clair County Telephone Company gives local and long distance connections to all points.

Pell City is the County Seat for Southern Judicial Division of St. Clair County.

Banks—Pell City has one bank, The First National Bank of Pell City, with deposits exceeding \$100,000.00.

Court House and City Hall.

Newspaper—The Pell City Progress.

Amusements—Pell City has several halls and a park, which furnish amusement and recreation.

Hotels—The Cornett House and Cameron House.

Schools—The Pell City High School (costing \$10,000) and Pell City Village School speak volumes for her prosperity and the character of her citizens.

Churches—The Episcopalians, Methodists and Baptists have modern houses of worship.

Industries—The Pell City Manufacturing Company employs about 700 people, manufacturing denims exclusively; Pell City Cotton Gin; Alverson Saw Mill; Pell City Canning Company; Pell City Ice Factory; Nelmes Grist and Planing Mill; wood and iron working; Farmers' Union Warehouse and Co-operative Store, and Alabama Chemical Company.

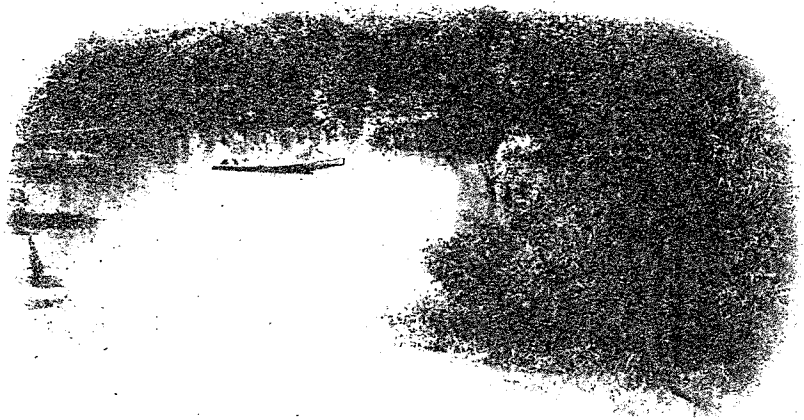
Residences—Few cities of double the population can show up as many pretty residences as may be seen in Pell City.

Resources—The chief resources upon which Pell City relies for its future growth are coal, iron, wood and cotton. Pell City is located in the center of the brown hematite iron ore district of Alabama, and this iron has become celebrated through its adaptability for the manufacture of car wheels and axles, and these have stood a higher test than those made in any other part of the United States. Alabama now ranks first in the manufacture of iron.

Shale, limestone, kaolin, potter's clay, manganese, barytis and pyrites may be found in the neighborhood of

Pell City. Lumber can be bought for less than half the cost in the North and West. The South holds the reserve forest lands of the United States. Pell City is a good cotton market, and there is no better place in the world for cotton mills. Building material is cheap, and buildings can be constructed for one-third less than the same would cost in New England.

Pell City is situated in the center of the industrial development of Alabama, with Birmingham 35 miles west.



Fishing Scene, Broken Arrow Creek

Gadsden 40 miles north, Anniston 30 miles east and Talladega 21 miles south. Pell City is about the center of these thriving and growing cities and Pell City has every natural advantage of all of them, with the additional great natural advantage of the Coosa River. None of the cities named above, except Gadsden, is situated on a river, and with the opening of the Panama Canal and the completion of the locks on Coosa River, four of

which are already built, Pell City will grow by leaps and bounds and assume her natural place among the thriving cities of industrial Alabama.

The topography of the site of Pell City is perfectly adapted to proper drainage and sewerage. The land is high and dry, and drains towards Coosa River.

Water suitable for manufacturing and municipal purposes is abundant and of excellent quality, being pronounced by chemists, after a careful analysis, to be absolutely pure.

The magnificent climatic conditions of this section of Alabama, the fertility of the surrounding lands, its close proximity to the coal, iron and cotton fields, is all that could be desired for the maintenance of a large and prosperous community.

Ten thousand bales of cotton are raised annually within a radius of ten miles of Pell City, producing a by-product of 5,000 tons of cotton seed. The cheapest and best steaming coal in Alabama (in fact in the South) is mined at Coal City, only five miles distant. This coal is equal, as is shown by analysis and results, to the famous Coal Creek coal of Tennessee and Pocahontas coal of West Virginia. The coal mines are on the Seaboard Air Line Railway, which has its terminus at Pell City.

St. Clair County, in which Pell City is located, has a population of over 20,000, 80% of which are white; therefore, the very best native labor can be had in abundance and at very reasonable wages. These people are now engaged in farming, and would welcome the building up of Pell City and the establishment of cotton factories, oil mills and iron and woodworking industries. There being a large surplus of white labor on the farms, this surplus would naturally seek employment in the industries started in Pell City, and, as results have shown by past

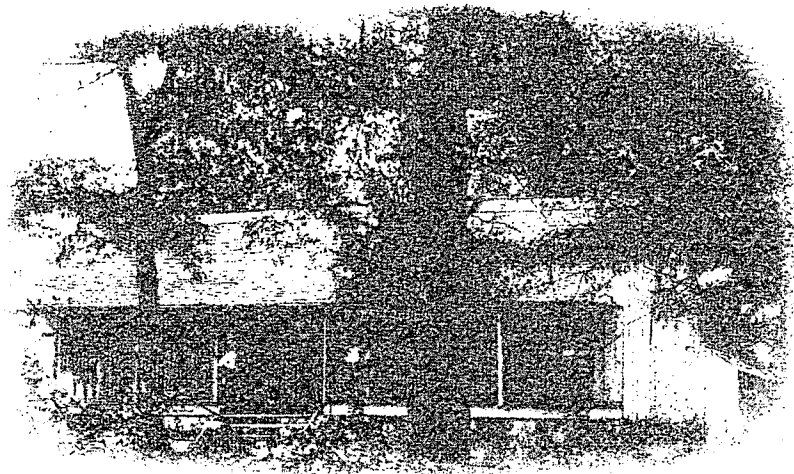
experience of Southern mills, this class of labor is without equal in the United States.

Pell City, with her invigorating and health-giving climate, with her competing lines of railroad, iron, coal, lumber and cotton, presents the ideal place and opportunity for the building of a city of cotton, iron, clay and lumber industries—making a complete chain of industries from the raw material to the finished product.

All reasonable concessions, including free sites, will be given to meritorious enterprises wishing to locate at Pell City, Alabama.

Address—

PELL CITY REALTY COMPANY,
Sumter Cogswell, President.



Bungalow, Broken Arrow Hunting and Fishing Club