

A Personal Message from Mr. Kurn

To All Employees:

As all of you know, on November 1, 1932, the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company entered receivership. The undersigned was appointed Receiver on that day, and on November 5th Mr. John G. Lonsdale of St. Louis was appointed Co-Receiver. Both appointments were made by Federal Judge Faris of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri.

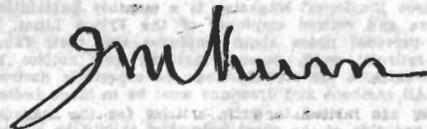
I am sure that all of you regretted as deeply as I did, the fact that our railroad could no longer weather the storms of the worst depression in our country's history, coupled with the unregulated and unjust competition on the highways, water-ways and in the air. I am confident that we fought a good fight and we have the satisfaction of knowing that the odds against us were overwhelming.

As we enter into this new era in the Frisco's history, I want to go on record with each and every one of you as being thoroughly appreciative of the splendid efforts made by every officer and employe of our organization during the past few years. It has been a source of great consolation to me to realize that from the top to the bottom of our organization, we were making every effort.

In fact, we are so well equipped that officers and employes will continue as before, with only the necessary changes, of course, in the titles of our executives coincident with the receivership.

Please impress upon all with whom you come in contact that the Frisco, even though in receivership, is a definitely going organization insofar as its service to the public is concerned. Our freight and passenger service has been improved greatly within the last few weeks, and we will continue to give good, dependable transportation service to all sections of our nine-state territory.

I know I can count upon all of you for the same fine, loyal support as Receiver of this property as I enjoyed during my Presidency, and I have assured Mr. Lonsdale that in his new connection with our company he, too, will have the splendid cooperation of the finest group of employes on any railroad in the nation.



FRISCO IN RECEIVERSHIP NOV. FIRST

FRISCO employes throughout the nine - state territory served by the railroad, read the newspapers on the morning of November 2 with feelings of deep regret. Therein they saw that the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company had entered receivership the day before in the Federal Court at St. Louis, and they realized that the depression and unregulated competition had at last, despite a gallant fight, forced a fine railroad system temporarily to accept receivership.

Hobbs Western Company, a creditor of the Frisco Company, filed suit in the Federal Court, based on unpaid bills for supplies, and the Company came into court, admitted the indebtedness, and consented to the appointment of a Receiver. On November 1, 1932, Mr. Kurn was appointed Receiver, and on November 5, 1932, Mr. John G. Lonsdale, President of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Company of St. Louis, was appointed Co-receiver.

Shortly thereafter Mr. Kurn announced that Federal Judge Faris had appointed our own Vice-President and General Solicitor, Mr. E. T. Miller, to become General Counsel for the Receivers. Mr. Kurn's announcement that present executives would be retained was made at the same time, thus Mr. J. R. Koontz, formerly Vice-President in Charge of Traffic, became Chief Traffic Officer; Mr. H. L. Worman, formerly Vice-President of Operations, became Chief Operating Officer; Mr. B. T. Wood, formerly Vice-President and Chief Purchasing Officer, became Chief Purchasing Officer; Mr. L. O. Williams remains as Treasurer, and Mr. E. H. Bunnell, formerly Comptroller, became Chief Accounting Officer.

"All other officers and employes of the railway company," Mr. Kurn's announcement stated, "will be continued as officers or employes of the heretofore."

J. M. Kurn and John G. Lonsdale Appointed Receivers by Federal Judge Faris

Every employe of this railway knows of the remarkable career of Mr. Kurn, who became President of the Frisco on March 1, 1920. The facts of his career, beginning as a messenger boy for the Michigan Central in 1884, at Mt. Clemens, Mich.,

but Frisco employes may not realize that he, like Mr. Kurn, began at the bottom and came steadily up the ladder of success.

Mr. Lonsdale was born in Memphis, Tenn.,—even then a Frisco town—in 1872. He was left an orphan at the age of six, when

his parents fell prey to the scourge of yellow fever that swept Memphis. His education was secured at Dudley Institute in Frankfort, Ky., high school in Hot Springs, Ark., Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Va., St. Johns Military Academy, Martins, N. Y., and Christian Brothers' College

in St. Louis. When

he was 18, and while Mr. Kurn was breaking into the railroad business on the Michigan Central, Mr. Lonsdale began his business life as a clerk in the real estate office of an uncle in Hot Springs, Ark.

As a youth, in the lusty, growing days of railroads, he became more and more impressed with the need of a rail line between Hot Springs and Little Rock. Several similar adventures had met defeat in trying to obtain a right - of - way, but

Mr. Lonsdale, then only 20 years of age

surveyed the route on pony, and on foot, and to the amazement of many observers obtained a sixty-five mile roadway, secured financial support, and the railroad was built. Two years later, when he was 22, the road went into receivership and Mr. Lonsdale was appointed Receiver under the late Federal Judge Trieber. The road was then known as the Little Rock, Hot Springs and Texas Railroad, and was reorganized as the Little Rock, Hot Springs, Western Railroad, which later became a part of the Missouri Pacific Lines.

Mr. Lonsdale's next venture, before the age of 30, was to enter the brokerage business, and in 1904 he consolidated with the firm of Logan & Bryan and became their New York partner. Within the next 10 years he won both fame and success as a

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J. M. KURN



JOHN G. LONSDALE

and continuing on up through his railroad life, have been the subject of many articles in the press and periodicals. His thorough grounding and education as a railroad operating man includes work as employe and officer on the Michigan Central, Santa Fe, and the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton, prior to his connection with the Frisco, and among the positions he has held are telegraph operator, agent, train dispatcher, trainmaster, superintendent, and later general superintendent of the Santa Fe. From 1913 to 1918 he was President of the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton, and on March 1, 1918, came to the Frisco as First Vice-President.

The career of the Frisco's Co-receiver, Mr. John G. Lonsdale, is widely known throughout the country,

CARTHAGE WITHSTANDS DEPRESSION

CARTHAGE, MO., is the county seat of Jasper County. It has a population of 10,000 people. All of them, of course, know that the country is going through one of the worst depressions in its history. They realize that commodity prices are low, manufactured products have fallen off in price, employment has been at its lowest peak in history and that conditions are far from what could be desired.

Carthage, however, has not given up the fight. As evidence that the business people of Carthage are putting up a winning battle, let us look at the following statements given out by the Chamber of Commerce. Employment in Carthage has actually increased since 1929. In December of that year employed persons in Carthage numbered 1,566. In December, 1930, they had increased to 1,784, and in October, 1931, that total had grown to 2,061, and in September of 1932 a total of 2,203 persons were employed in gainful industry in Carthage.

Not one industry has been forced to close during the depression and there have been no bank failures and in only a few rare instances has there been a reduction in either force or salary in the Carthage business institutions.

Liberal estimates by Carthage business men place the necessary amount of money to care for Carthage's needy during the winter at \$6,000, a remarkably low figure, and a drive is now under way to raise that amount. The drive, Carthage people say, will be successful.

A contributing factor to this remarkable record is the fact that Jasper county is one of the leaders in agriculture throughout Missouri and is especially noted for the wide diversity of products successfully grown there. More than 200,000 acres of ground are under cultivation in Jasper county and 300,000 laying hens produce more than 1,788,000 dozen eggs; there are 14,800 swine, 16,800 milch cows, producing 66,783,000 pounds of milk, 7,300 other cattle, 6,150 horses, 3,000 mules and 3,150 sheep.

All kinds of crops are grown here, and an average of more than 1,300,000 bushels of corn, 550,000 bushels of wheat, 400,000 bushels of oats and 17,000 tons of tame hay are harvested yearly. The importance of the corn and wheat production is reflected in the large milling interests in Carthage.

All fruit crops grow and yield abund-

Persons Employed Increase and Industries Continue Normal Business

ant returns, and in dairying, Jasper county has held the distinction of having more breeders of purebred Jerseys than any other county in the United States. Other herds of Guernseys, Holsteins, etc., are found, but



W. E. Loehr, energetic Frisco agent at Carthage, Mo.

Jerseys predominate. The raising of beef cattle has long been an important feature of farm activity in this district and poultry production is one of the most important sources of wealth to farmers in the Carthage district.

The business district of Carthage is humming with activity. It is indeed a city of beautiful homes and a city of beautiful churches, there being fourteen denominations represented in the latter.

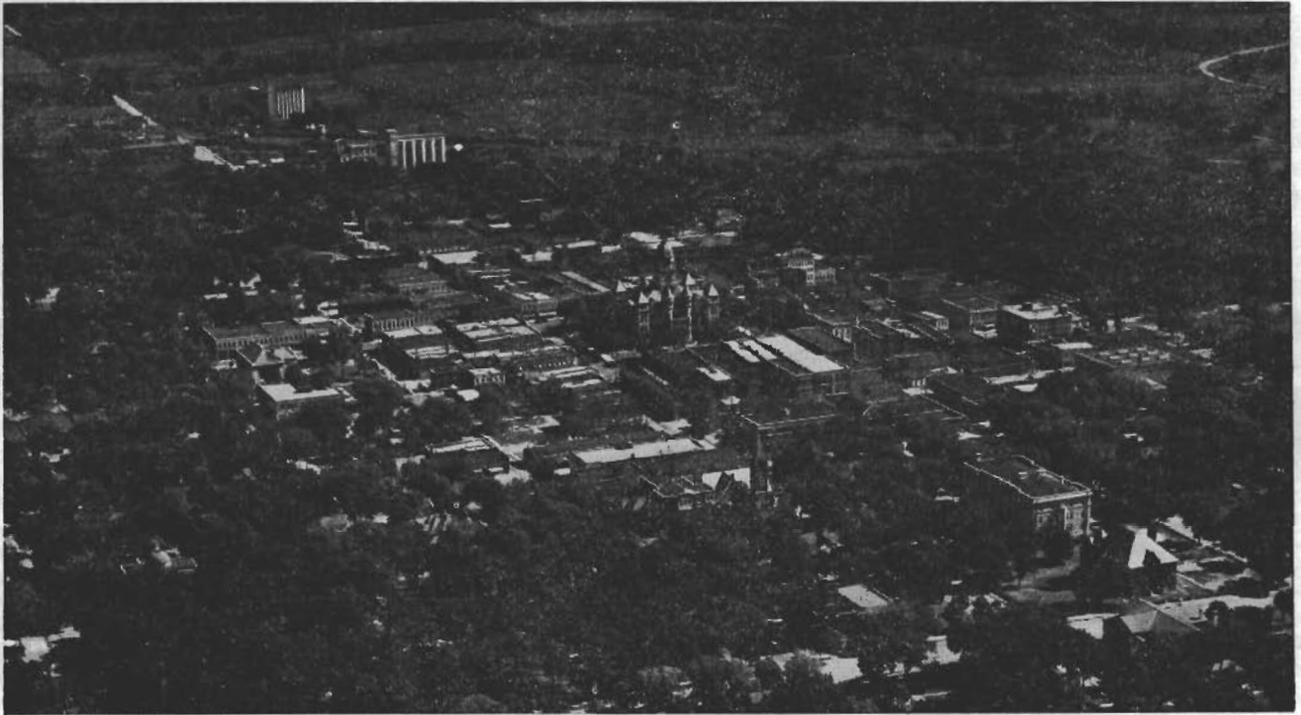
Carthage has many municipal-owned properties and the valuation of these projects represent \$9,341,245.00. The latest and most beautiful of these is the new water and electric plant. The new plant was built from the earnings and plant profits of the old plant, and it is an outstanding project in any community.

There are a great variety of industries located at Carthage, one of the

leading ones being Smith Brothers, manufacturers of work clothing and heavy sport apparel. They moved to Carthage from Sedalia in 1916 and the first year did a \$90,000 business in overalls.

They now manufacture from 175 to 200 different articles of work clothing and have branches in Neosho, Webb City and St. Joseph. The Carthage plant is considered the parent plant. The unit production at this plant has increased every year through the depression, and this year the increase will amount to from 20 to 30 per cent. Here are some figures on the plant which takes in the business from November 1, 1931, to November 1, 1932: Overalls, 102,012 dozen pair (Carthage plant); pants, 47,104 dozen pair (Neosho plant); shirts, 57,740 dozen (Webb City plant); play suits, 8,929 dozen (Carthage plant); one-piece suits, 485 dozen (Carthage plant). The manufactured goods from each of these plants are assembled at Carthage and shipped to all parts of the globe from this station. The garments listed above total 216,270 dozen in 1932, as compared with 177,000 dozen in 1931, and 151,000 dozen in 1930. This company sells direct to retail trade and has a big force of salesmen throughout the country. It is indeed one of the most productive concerns in Carthage. Clayton Smith is president; Ed Smith is secretary-treasurer, and O. E. Vawter is office and sales manager. This company employs approximately 1,000 men and women and there has been but a small cut in force and a slight wage cut in keeping with the times.

Another large concern is the Carmo Shoe Manufacturing Company which has been in Carthage for two years. This company employs approximately 500 employees and has continued to increase this number since the plant was started. They turn out 2,500 pair of shoes a day and are manufacturers of women's novelty shoes. Shoes they manufacture are shipped over the entire country and many of their shipments are by LCL. It is also interesting to know that there is manufactured at this plant, from 185 to 200 styles of women's shoes. The first week's payroll amounted to \$143 (which was two years ago). The payroll for the first year was \$197,086 and now it is at the rate of more than \$257,000 a year. The accomplishments of this plant in the two short years leads one to believe that within a short time it will enable Carthage to



An airplane view of Carthage, Mo., "where nature smiles a thousand miles"—a city of beautiful homes and churches and active industrial life.

take its place as one of the most active shoe manufacturing cities in the state. John C. Jacobs is president of the company, Abe Tober, vice-president, and Sam Wolff, secretary-treasurer.

Being in the center of a wheat producing territory, Carthage has its share of milling companies, among the leading the McDaniel Milling Company, Cowgill Flour Mills, Inc., and Morrow Milling Company.

The McDaniel Milling Company was established in '64. It was started up the river near Carthage on a small scale, in fact as a little water power mill, by W. J. McDaniel who drove to that point from North Carolina behind a team of oxen. Mr. McDaniel was also instrumental in hauling pine to erect one of the first big buildings in Carthage. Today this mill is one of the largest, with a capacity of 500 barrels a day, and storage capacity of 250,000 bushels. They also have in conjunction with the mill, a public storage warehouse. They employ a force of about 35 people and have not decreased either force or wages and for the last ten weeks have been operating twenty-four hours a day. This firm has elevators in southeast Kansas and southwest Missouri, and officers of the company include: H. B. McDaniel, president; W. J. McDaniel, vice-president, and George B. McDaniel, treasurer.

The Cowgill Flour Mills, Incorporated,

was originally called the Cowgill & Hill Milling Company, and was organized as a firm in 1875. It was later incorporated and the milling company added. In 1927 the name was changed to The Cowgill Flour Mills, Inc. This firm has a capacity of 600 barrels a day, and a storage capacity of 250,000 bushel. Its employes total about 25 and there has been but slight reduction in wages. Officers of this company feel that its stability is established when it is known that it has been in existence for fifty-seven years. It has one of the most up-to-date plants in the country and all wheat is tested and classified; the plant has modern elevators and up-to-date percentage mixers which makes possible operating on pre-determined mixes and there is no guess work about the mixtures. Samples are tested every day. They put out the Paradise cake flour and pastry flour and also make a hard wheat flour and have their own complete laboratories. Their business at this time consists mostly of carloads of mixed products, such as cotton seed meal, oyster shells, shorts, corn and wheat. H. S. Cowgill is president, A. M. Cowgill, vice-president, and H. S. Cowgill, Jr., secretary-treasurer.

The Morrow Milling Company has two mills east of the city on Spring River, within the switching limits of Carthage. Their milling capacity is 250 barrels a day with a storage ca-

capacity of 100,000 bushels. Their daily production totals 420 bags of meal, 100 tons of mixed feed and 100 tons of cracked corn. Their elevators and mills are most modern. S. O. Morrow is president, S. R. Morrow, vice-president, and K. D. Steadley, secretary-treasurer.

There are two spring bed companies in Carthage, one the Carthage Spring Bed Company, and the second, the Leggett & Platt Spring Bed and Manufacturing Co.

The first was established in 1907 and manufactures coil springs and inner springs for mattresses. Their production is about 200 springs a day and they employ a force of from 35 to 40 people. Their products go from coast to coast, and as far south as the Mexican border. K. D. Steadley is president of the concern, and R. P. Steadley is vice-president.

The second company, the Leggett and Platt Spring Bed Company, has approximately the same daily output and about the same force. Their territory also extends both east and west, north and south, and their products are well known throughout the country. J. P. Leggett is president of the company.

Carthage also boasts of one of the finest of lumber yards, the Putnam-Jones Lumber Company, which does a wholesale lumber brokerage business and covers southeast Kansas, southern Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma. There are branches of this concern at

Tulsa and Oklahoma City and it is considered one of the largest firms of its kind in the middlewest. H. W. Putnam, president of the concern, is interested in a line of lumber yards in southwest Missouri and northeast Oklahoma. F. N. Jones is vice-president of the company.

The Carthage Crushed Limestone Company is another splendid concern and was established in 1906. Their capacity is 18,000 tons a year and the limestone is used as fertilizer, as agricultural limestone, fillers, etc., and for feeding cattle. It is a developer of bone and muscle and is used extensively by cattlemen, and is also used in mash for chickens. Records show that eggs in cold storage are found in better condition where the limestone has been fed. It is ground much finer than flour. Sales of this company are confined to the immediate territory of Missouri and Arkansas and there is an active sales organization. This company owns its own quarry and L. E. Koken is president and general manager of the company.

There is also an Independent Gravel Company which has two rock crushers at Carthage and whose offices are at Joplin. Ben D. Reynolds is president and Fred J. Langerhaus is vice-president.

Two prominent marble companies are the Arnosti Marble Company and the Carthage Marble Corporation.

The first mentioned was established in July, 1922, and employs a force of about thirty people. They have not cut wages but have had to cut the force slightly. This firm deals in domestic and foreign marble, and some of their stone work will be found in the Exchange National Bank of Tulsa; part of the Pennsylvania Station at Philadelphia; United States Court House at Portland, Ore.; Massachusetts General Hospital at Boston; Wilshire Profers Building and United States Post Office at Albuquerque, N.

M., and Post Office at Key West, Fla. A. Locarni is president of the company, K. D. Steadley, vice-president, and L. E. Koken, secretary-treasurer.

The Carthage Marble Company quarries Carthage marble. This marble was not used extensively until 1910 when it was placed on the market as a polished marble for interior purposes. This corporation is a vital factor in the economic status of the Carthage district, the annual business of the company is in the neighborhood of a million dollars or more a year and the average cubic output of Carthage stone is approximately 250,000 feet a year. This company has an average payroll in the neighborhood of \$6,000 weekly and employes between 400 and 500 men. This marble is very desirable for exterior purposes because the absorption is one-half of one per cent and according to the Bureau of Standards at Washington, does not show the slightest sign of disintegration at 1,200 freezing. It is the firm belief of many that Carthage Marble will eventually take its place with the leading building stones of the country. It has also won its place in the interior marble field, and may be found in many of the important buildings throughout the country. A. J. Mayer is president, Roy E. Mayes, secretary-treasurer and H. F. Mills, vice-president.

Carthage boasts of a most enterprising and active creamery, the Carthage Creamery Company of which H. W. Jensen is president, W. E. Jensen, manager, and Dr. Louis Hough, vice-president. This creamery came to Carthage from Mountain Grove and the output is six million pounds of butter a year, shipped to the east and southeast. The Mountain Grove plant

was merged with the Carthage plant. There are more men and women employed at this plant than any time excepting during this last summer, and milk is received from a radius of 50 miles. Cream is shipped to this plant from five states, and the plant is considered one of the largest in the state. They ship butter and cream to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Tampa, points in Alabama and Florida, and have a wholesale, but no retail trade.

The Carthage Ice & Cold Storage Company is another one of the active industries of Carthage. This company stores cream, meat and butter, and has been in existence for forty years, and its plant capacity for making ice totals 100 tons a day. This company also does a big coal business and has a big storage plant where it stores ice for summer consumption. Its president is H. A. Spradling and its vice-president C. K. Nolan, and it is the only ice and cold storage plant in Carthage, and is interested in like plants at Lamar and Greenfield, Mo.

The Carthage Foundry & Machine Company manufactures mining machinery, which is shipped to all parts of the country. This plant also does repair work, specializing in the distribution of stone working machinery. F. B. Moore is president and R. C. Jansen is secretary-treasurer.

The Edward Aaron Poultry Packing Plant is located at the east edge of the city. The headquarters of the plant are in Kansas City. This company ships out dressed poultry and eggs, specializing in a "Gold Bond" egg, of their own naming. This plant has branches at Lamar, Butler and Ft. Scott, and practically all their output of dressed poultry, eggs, etc., goes to New York, Boston and Philadelphia and other eastern markets. Ed. Aaron is president of this concern.

The H. E. Williams Products Company has had a most sensational rise

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The new water and electric plant at Carthage, Mo., which is one of the most modern and up-to-date to be found in any community, was erected at a cost of \$1,500,000.

