



Real flames, fake fire

The flames were real enough, but this blaze was a firefighting exercise for members of the Pampa Fire Department Thursday. The men met in a class setting for one hour before moving to the City Warehouse yard for field operations in fighting liquid petroleum gas fires. The school on combating and controlling such fires was conducted by Ranger Insurance Company in conjunction with the Texas A&M Extension Service.

(Pampa News photo by Michal Thompson)

Balanced '80 budget predicted

By JIM LUTHER
Associated Press Writer
WASHINGTON (AP) — Armed with evidence that their streamlined procedures are saving money, congressional leaders are predicting a balanced budget by 1980.

It could happen, barring another recession, Rep. Brock Adams, D-Wash., chairman of the House Budget Committee, said Thursday.

In the fiscal year that ended on Wednesday, Congress spent \$2.4 billion less than it had planned, according to figures released by Adams and Sens. Edmund S. Muskie, D-Maine, and Henry P. Bellmon, R-Okla., chairman and ranking Republican, respectively, of the Senate Budget Committee.

Muskie called such spending discipline unprecedented. Bellmon hailed it as a significant

milestone. And Adams viewed it as evidence that Congress "has recaptured from the executive its constitutional role in controlling the power of the purse."

The reason for the lawmakers' elation is the new budget-making process, which just ended a one-year test.

The procedures are aimed not only at holding down federal spending but at allowing Congress to use the budget to influence the economy.

The sharp policy differences between the Democratic-controlled Congress and President Ford provided a real test for the budget procedures.

While Ford proposed a \$16-billion tax cut for the year just ended, Congress fought for — and won — a \$23-billion cut on grounds the extra stimulus was needed to lift the economy out

of recession. Congress also rejected most of Ford's energy plan, which was based on sharp increases in oil and gas prices.

As a result, Adams said, the economic policy that has been implemented to fight the recession and unemployment "is distinctly that of the Congress — not the President."

Bellmon, the Republican, said that a key part of economic recovery has been Congress' ability to work with the Federal Reserve Board to ensure that a money policy would not stifle the fight against recession.

Muskie guessed that taxpayers were saved billions of dollars during the just-ended fiscal year because of Con-

gress' new-found restraint in spending.

Although Congress held spending below its \$374.9-billion target, the government still spent \$71.3 billion more than it took in.

The chief goal of congressional budget-makers during the next fiscal year is to cut the deficit by one-third.

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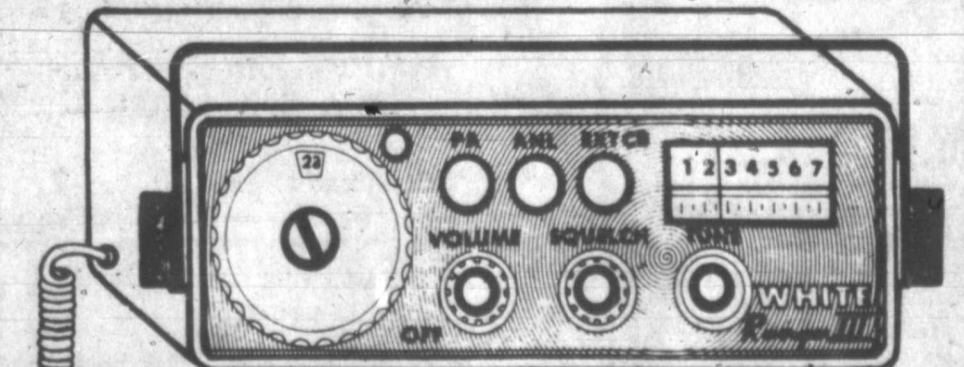
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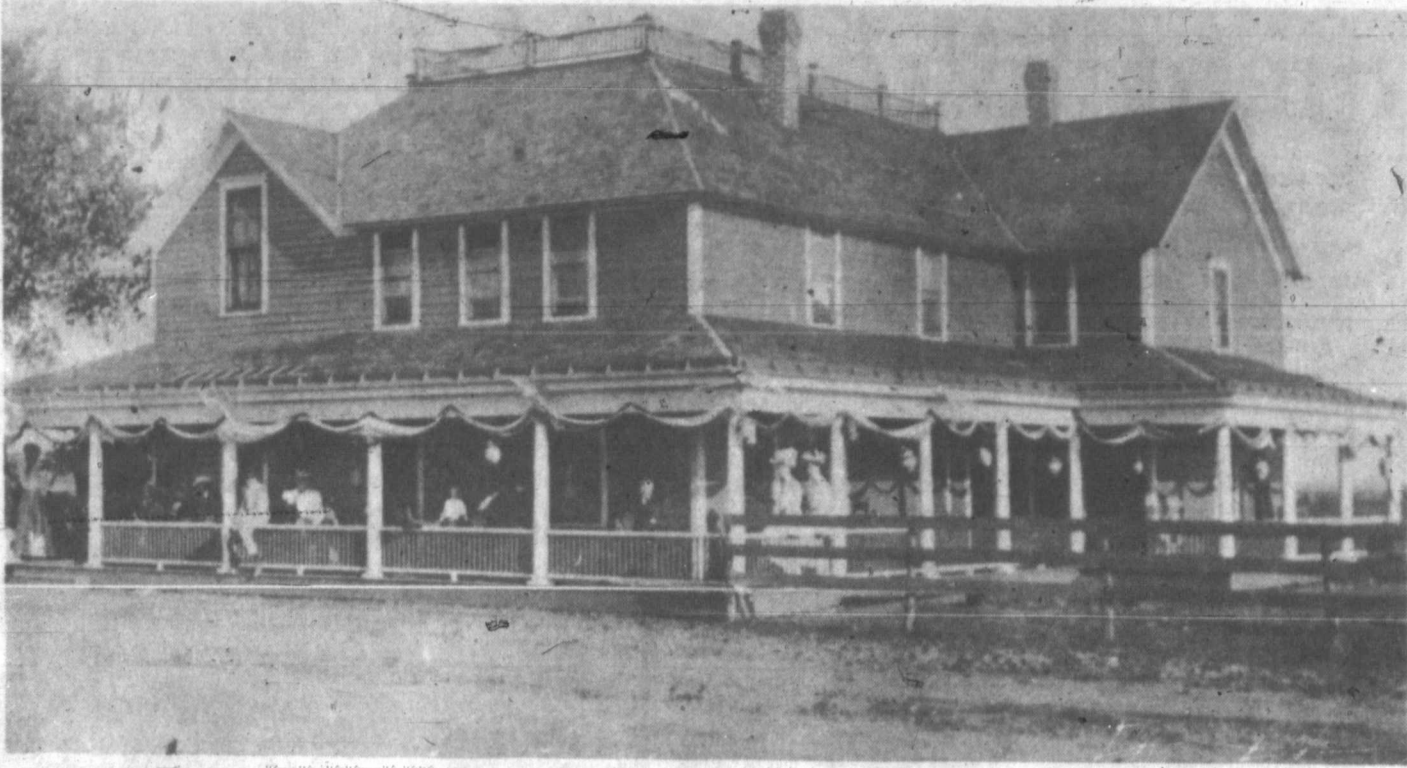
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Fourth of July celebration

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known as the old Schneider Hotel, operated by Alexander and Lena Schneider. The building was the first hotel in the city.

Cash woes plague cities

By The Associated Press
New York may have been first and largest, but it is clearly not the last American city to face serious financial difficulties this year.

The Conference of Mayors' convention that ended in Milwaukee on Thursday was filled with tales of cities large and small facing increasing pressure from inflation and declining revenues.

Fiscal troubles have surfaced in labor difficulties in some cities, the latest of which are Detroit and Philadelphia. Here was their situation today:

DETROIT — Most of Detroit's police officers reported to work today after patrolmen were threatened with loss of their jobs if they continued their "blue flu" protest of department layoffs.

Hundreds of patrol officers called in sick Thursday, but most appeared to be returning to work today. The absentee rate was running about 6 per cent, police officials said.

Police Chief Phillip Tannian issued the threat Thursday, calling the high absenteeism "an illegal work stoppage." He blamed the absences on the Detroit Police Officers' Association.

Tannian said officers would be fired and replaced with laid-off police if they did not report for work. Association president Ron Sexton denied the union was behind sick calls and said it will probably challenge in court any move to fire officers reporting ill.

The layoffs Thursday of 972 of the city's 5,200 police were designed to cope with what Mayor Coleman Young said

would be a \$103-million deficit in the new fiscal year. The city says the layoffs will save \$20 million, Sexton says, however, that the city could have avoided the layoffs by realigning its priorities.

PHILADELPHIA — The union representing 18,500 garbage collectors, street workers and other nonuniformed city employees has called a strike that could foul Bicentennial activities here this weekend.

Union officials called the strike of city workers minutes before the Thursday contract expiration, but Thursday morning many workers reported for jobs, some apparently confused by the strike order. By evening, some trash pickups were cur-

tailed and other garbage crews reportedly were driving routes but making no pickups.

Operations in most city departments staffed by members of District 33 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) appeared unaffected, but union officials said the strike "would be more apparent the longer it's in effect."

Union President Earl Stout walked out of contract talks when they stalled over a demand that District 33 workers, who average \$11,179 yearly, be given the same 4.5 per cent pay hike as police and firemen. The city, which has had financial troubles in the past year, offered no pay increases. No new talks were scheduled.

Stout said workers at courts, hospitals and prisons would stay on the job. Police and firemen were not affected.

One union source said workers would not do overtime jobs, including some work related to Bicentennial events this weekend, but a city official said the city has contingency plans. He refused to give details.

The word saxophone originated from Antoine Joseph Sax (1818-1894), Belgian inventor of the instrument.

Production workers in American manufacturing numbered 4.5 million in 1899. They reached a peak of 15 million during the World War II year of 1943.

Gas rate to increase

By BILL CHOYKE
Pampa News

WASHINGTON — The Federal Power Commission (FPC), the agency which regulates interstate natural gas sales, is expected to announce a rate increase in July, possibly more than doubling the current price of new interstate natural gas.

A number of congressional sources report that would filtering from the FPC indicates that the new price hikes will raise the wellhead price of new natural gas from 52 cents per thousand cubic feet (Mcf) to between \$1 and \$1.50 per Mcf.

Depending on the exact size of the rate hike, some residential users, who consumer about 40 per cent of domestic natural gas supplies, can expect an increase of up to 40 per cent in the retail price of gas over two years, according to one congressional aide working with gas matters.

"I've heard \$1.25 and \$1.48 thrown around," said another source on the reported FPC price increase. "The FPC is really tight-lipped about it."

The rate increase will affect both gas produced from wells in operation on or after Jan. 1, 1973, and most gas prices that are renegotiated after long-term contracts expire. While earlier this year new gas only represented 10 per cent in total

domestic gas supplies, the ratio between old and new gas is constantly narrowing.

A spokeswoman for the FPC, Joyce Morrison, acknowledged that the commission is expected to announce a rate hike soon. However, Morrison declined to say how much the increase would be.

The FPC spokeswoman said the only public comment the FPC has made on the pending increase is a recent statement by Commissioner Don Smith, who said the price hike would put the new price of gas between 60 cents and \$1.80 per Mcf.

The FPC administratively raises the price of new gas every two years. The expected price hike represents FPC action for the 1976-76 biennium.

Generally, most congressmen agree that the price of natural gas, which has changed little in the past two decades, should be increased. However, the question most lawmakers disagree on is how much.

The anticipated FPC action is also expected to diminish any chance that Congress will approve new gas deregulation legislation this year. While the Senate is scheduled to consider a compromise gas bill in early August, the House has no current plans to take up another gas bill this year, a spokesman for the House Commerce Committee said.

The Senate bill would immediately raise the price of on-shore gas shipped across state lines to about \$1.60 per Mcf, with an annual inflation adjustment. After seven years, price controls would expire.

Off-shore gas, which under law much be sold in interstate markets, would be priced initially at about \$1.35 per Mcf. While there would be an annual price adjustment, price controls would continue indefinitely on this type of gas.

The gas industry, predicting that natural gas shortfalls will develop next winter, maintains that current gas prices do not provide adequate incentives for

gas exploration. Industry supporters argue that gas prices must be raised in order to increase supply.

Generally the industry and congressional supporters of higher gas prices contend that the only real answer is total gas deregulation. Their argument is that the additional supply of new gas will be siphoned off into higher priced intrastate markets, which are not under federal regulation. Gas prices there, in states such as Texas, run as high as \$2 per Mcf.

Opponents of deregulation contend that consumer gas prices would skyrocket if all controls were lifted.

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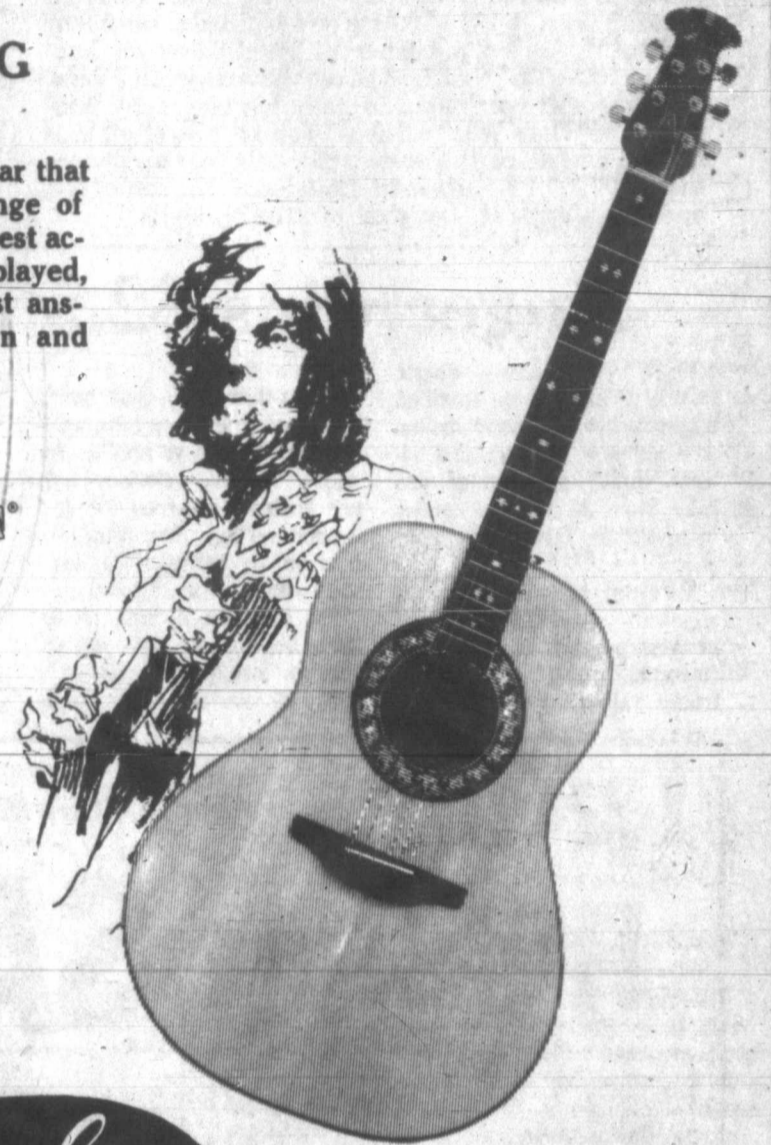
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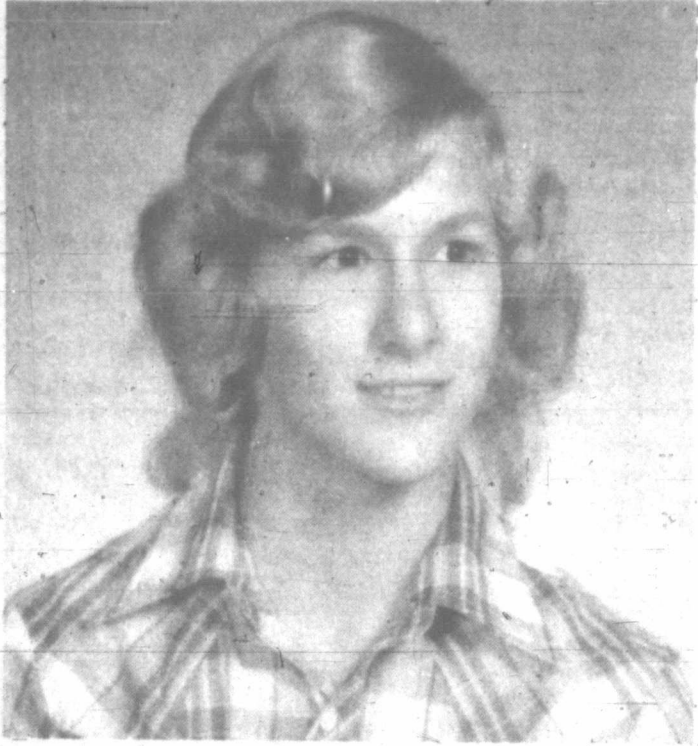
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To be in Who's Who

Robert S. Dougless, a 1976 graduate of Pampa High School, is listed in "Who's Who Among American High School Students, 1975-76." He was notified of the honor by Paul C. Krouse, publisher for Merit Selection Committee who noted that for the second consecutive year, Dougless was nominated to have his biography published in "Who's Who" edition. "You are also eligible to apply for scholarship grants which this year total more than \$35,000," Krouse said. Dougless is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Dougless of 2132 N. Wells.

Unemployment hike blow to Ford

WASHINGTON (AP) — Unemployment jumped to 7.5 per cent of the work force in June, up two-tenths of a per cent and the biggest monthly climb since the depths of last year's recession, the government said today.

The increase could create election-year difficulties for President Ford. He has said the steady drop in the nation's jobless rate until now has shown that his economic policies are working.

The rise also could bring new pressure for additional government action to create jobs.

However, government economists have said that a rise in the jobless rate would not be a cause for concern. "I wouldn't interpret a rise as a sign of any sudden change in the economy," said Maynard Comiez, a top Commerce Department economist.

The Labor Department said the number of unemployed in June increased by 200,000 to a total of 7.1 million, while the number of employed declined by 200,000, a total of 87.5 million.

There were increases in unemployment in nearly all categories in the labor force, the department said.

Its statistics showed:

—Adult men, 6 per cent in June, up from 5.6 per cent in May.

—Adult women, 7.1 per cent, up from 6.8 per cent in May.

—Whites, 6.8 per cent, up from 6.6 per cent.

—Blacks, 13.3 per cent, up from 12.2 per cent.

—Heads of households, 5.1 per cent, up from 4.8 per cent in May.

—Married men, 4.4 per cent, up from 4 per cent.

—Teen-age unemployment held virtually steady at 18.4 per cent, down from 18.5 per cent in May.

They said agency statistics, including seasonal adjustment factors to compensate for teen-

age summer employment, been accurate so far and that the June rise in unemployment was

precisely that: a rise in unemployment.

For the first time in several months, the nation's labor force stopped growing in June, remaining at the May level of about 94.6 million.

The Labor Department also said there was not much change in the number of so-called discouraged workers, who totaled about 900,000 during the second quarter of the year.

Discouraged workers are people who have given up looking for jobs and thereby removed themselves from the nation's labor force.

The department said employment in manufacturing fell slightly in June, as it had in

May, to 18.9 million, down from just under 19 million in May.

Comiez and other economists said an increase in the overall unemployment rate was possible, if not probable, because part of the decline in the jobless rate earlier this year may have resulted from an exaggeration in seasonal adjustment factors.

Unemployment was 8.3 per cent in December and dropped to 7.8 per cent in January, the biggest decline of any month in the nation's recovery from recession.

Jobless figures are seasonally adjusted in such a way that the

According to Japanese legend, earthquakes are caused by a giant catfish sleeping beneath the islands. The fish holds its tail in its mouth and whenever it bites down in its sleep it stirs in pain — and Japan quakes.

January statistics reflect the anticipated increase in seasonal employment during the summer, especially for students.

If the seasonal adjustment was too high, it would be corrected during the summer

months when students and other seasonal workers actually took summer jobs.

But if the seasonal adjustment used earlier in the year was correct, then the summer statistics would not change things.

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Singer wins \$2.5 million

NEW YORK (AP) — Singer Connie Francis, who testified that a motel room rape spoiled a comeback attempt and almost ruined her marriage, has won a \$2.5 million verdict against the Howard Johnson chain.

Miss Francis was staying at a Howard Johnson Motor Lodge in Westbury on Long Island in November 1974, when an intruder raped her and left her

tied to a chair.

A six-man jury that heard her sobbing testimony about recurrent nightmares and her inability to have relations with her husband returned the \$2.5 million verdict after about 5½ hours of deliberation Thursday in Brooklyn Federal Court.

The jury also awarded \$150,000 to her husband, Joseph Garzilli, for loss of her services. The 37-year-old singer...from

Essex Fells, N.J., had sued for \$5 million and her husband for \$1 million, charging that Howard Johnson had not provided sufficient security in the motel.

At one point in the trial, Judge Thomas Platt barred the press and public, charging news media were having a "field day" over Miss Francis' testimony about the rape and her marital relations.

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Museum houses lives of Pampa's settlers

By TIM PALMER
Pampa News Staff

M.K. Brown decided to be a roper, not a fighter. Had he not reached that decision back at the turn of the century, the White Deer Land Museum might not be operating at 116 S. Cuyler today.

Brown fought in the Boer War in South Africa and "he was planning to go back to Africa, but his uncle persuaded him he'd make a good Texas cowboy," said Mrs. Mona Blanton, museum assistant.

The rest — the settlement of the county, the prospering of the White Deer Lands Co. — is history. Museum curator Mrs. Clotilde Thompson started work for M.K. Brown in 1940, and when the Land Co. went out of business, she suggested it become a museum. Brown bought the building in 1957, and Saturday the renovated museum opened for the bicentennial celebration.

The quaint, red brick building was built in 1916 and was the company's third office headquarters. Though it was not the first brick building in town, Ms. Blanton said, it was among the first two-story constructions. Displaying a few old pictures of some early citizens standing on the roof, she explained that "that must have been a Sunday afternoon pastime. It must have been a novelty to have a picture of yourself on top of the building when it was a whole two stories high."

The two floors of the museum house the lives and times of men like M.K. Brown who came and settled in the early 1900s. Some of the artifacts they brought in their covered wagons date back almost 300 years.

Two dinner plates apparently were made in 1719. An old note with the plates, dated 1919, says, "200 years old. Keep them." The museum was glad to oblige.

Antique-looking signs mark reproductions of a lawyer's office, a drug store, a sewing room, a chapel, a barber shop and other rooms decorated in the turn-of-the-century style. "Everything we have is authentic of the period," Mrs. Thompson said, "with only a few exceptions which we use to complete the whole picture. But I'd say there are only four things in the whole museum that are not authentic."

Marinequins dressed in period clothes almost bring to life a parlor of the early 1900s. A distinguished man in one corner wears the elegant tuxedo of T.D. Hobart. The outfit is complete to the walking stick and the red feather on the top hat. "He had to dress up when he went to England," Mrs. Blanton said. "They didn't dress that formally here."

The women in the parlor wear long dresses belonging to Mrs. Fannie Lovett and other pioneers. Mrs. Lovett's brown wedding dress is on display; "they didn't all have white wedding dresses," Mrs. Blanton said. "They were more practical than that. This dress she could wear all the time."

A music box from 1885 still plays six songs, including "Hail Columbia" and the "Star-Spangled Banner," and a Thomas Edison phonograph features "Aunt Nancy and Uncle Josh in New York City." The phonograph was purchased in Pampa in 1914 by Mr. and Mrs. J.E. Mongole.

In the center of the parlor is a love seat — for three people. "Everyone forgets that one seat was for the chambermaid," Mrs. Blanton said. "No one who has been in here says they have ever seen one like it before. They've seen one with two seats but not three."

Another novelty of the museum adjoins the parlor. "We were the first museum in any area, in any I'd been in, to have a chapel," Mrs. Thompson said. The room is a collection of pieces from many congregations in the county. The pews are from the First Baptist Church, the collection plates from the Presbyterian Church, and the Gothic windows from Sacred Heart Catholic Church in White Deer.

The painting on the back chapel wall of Calvary and the garden tomb is by one of the early Methodist ministers here, Rev. D.D. McSkimming. "He had been sick and while he was in a coma he saw this in a vision," Mrs. Blanton said. "When he recovered he asked for the supplies and painted this."

The White Deer Land Museum is also a pioneer in classes for the "touching museum." This fall, pre-schoolers can attend class in a typical pioneer school room, sit in authentic

desks, and even handle certain museum pieces.

"The children will get the real feel of an early-day school child," Mrs. Thompson said. "It's better than just reading about it in a book."

The children will grind coffee in an old grinder and eat cookies from an old-fashioned cookie jar. One day, they will ride West (though perhaps for only a few blocks) in a covered wagon.

The touching museum and classes will be on a trial basis this fall, Mrs. Thompson said, and if successful will be conducted again in the spring of 1977.

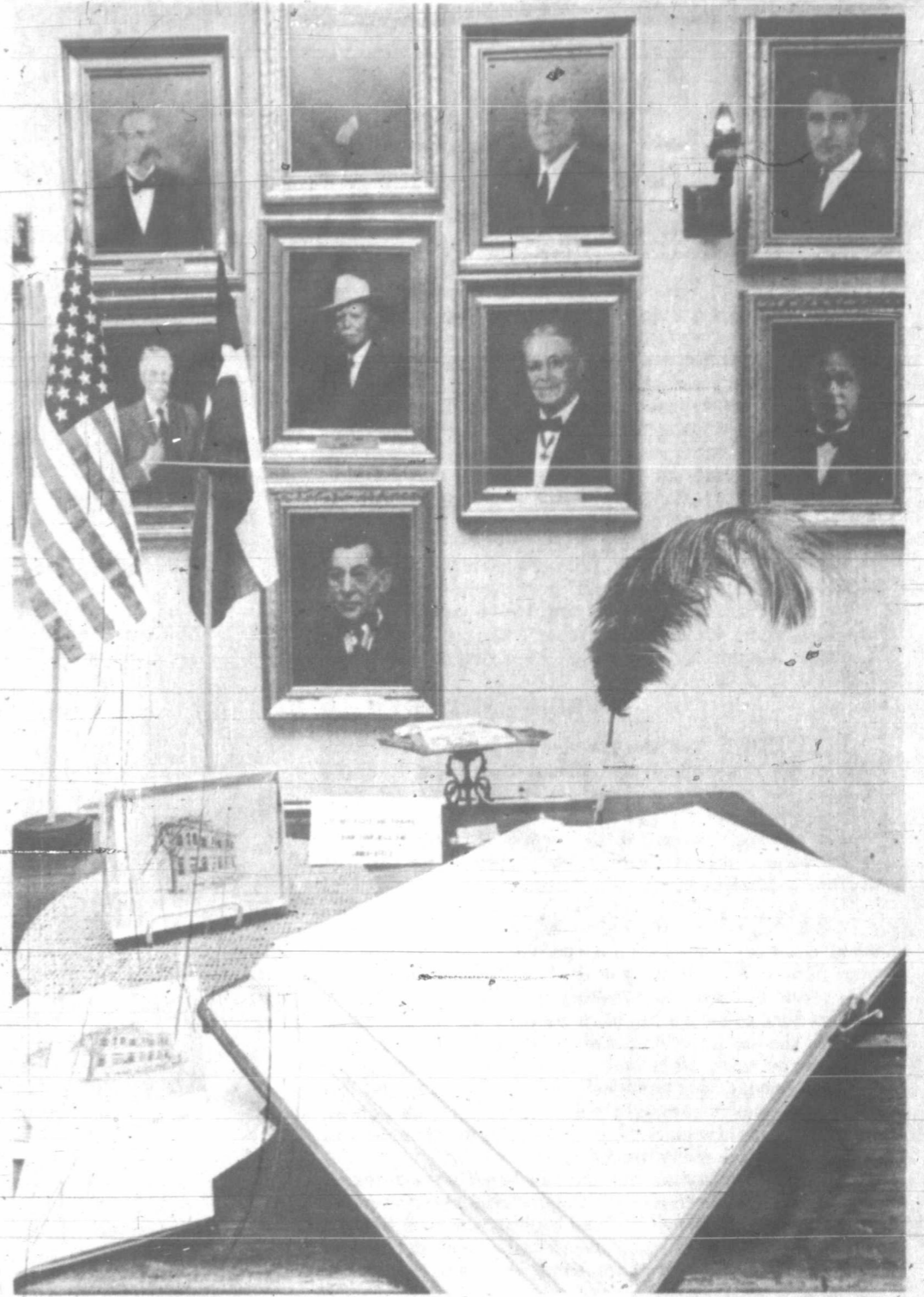
The renovations on the second floor are designed to give any visitor "the real feel" of the early days. Authentic equipment is on display in the dentist's office and Western Union office, and only in the museum is a hot bath still offered for only 25 cents every Saturday night.

The general store's merchandise includes snuff, liver pills, and a bottle of Lydia Pinkham. "That's a collector's item," Mrs. Thompson said. "They don't make Lydia Pinkham any more. It was made to make women young again — it didn't work, but that was the sales pitch."

The old-fashioned kitchen is not so old fashioned as might be expected. The appliances include a waffle iron and one of the first electric toasters (1914). A little basket on the end of a long pole is a popcorn popper. "They just stuck it in the oven and shook it," Mrs. Blanton explained.

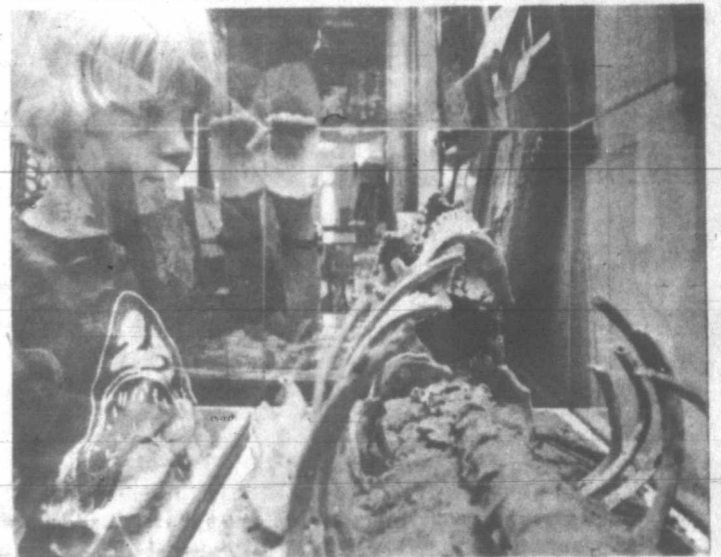
Especially for the 200th birthday celebration is the museum's Bicentennial Wall, with copies of the Mayflower Compact and the Declaration of Independence. A collection of pictures trace the growth of Pampa from 1907 to 1976, and a large calendar counts down the days to the nation's birthday.

The White Deer Land Museum encloses the entire history of Gray County in one building, and that story will be told time and time again with each new visitor. "I really wish Mr. Brown could be here to see it," Mrs. Thompson said. "This is just what he wanted."



Some of the area's founding fathers watch as visitors sign in at the White Deer Land Museum.

Eight-year-old Mark Kotara eyes a former area resident in the room filled with artifacts and arrowheads from a former culture.



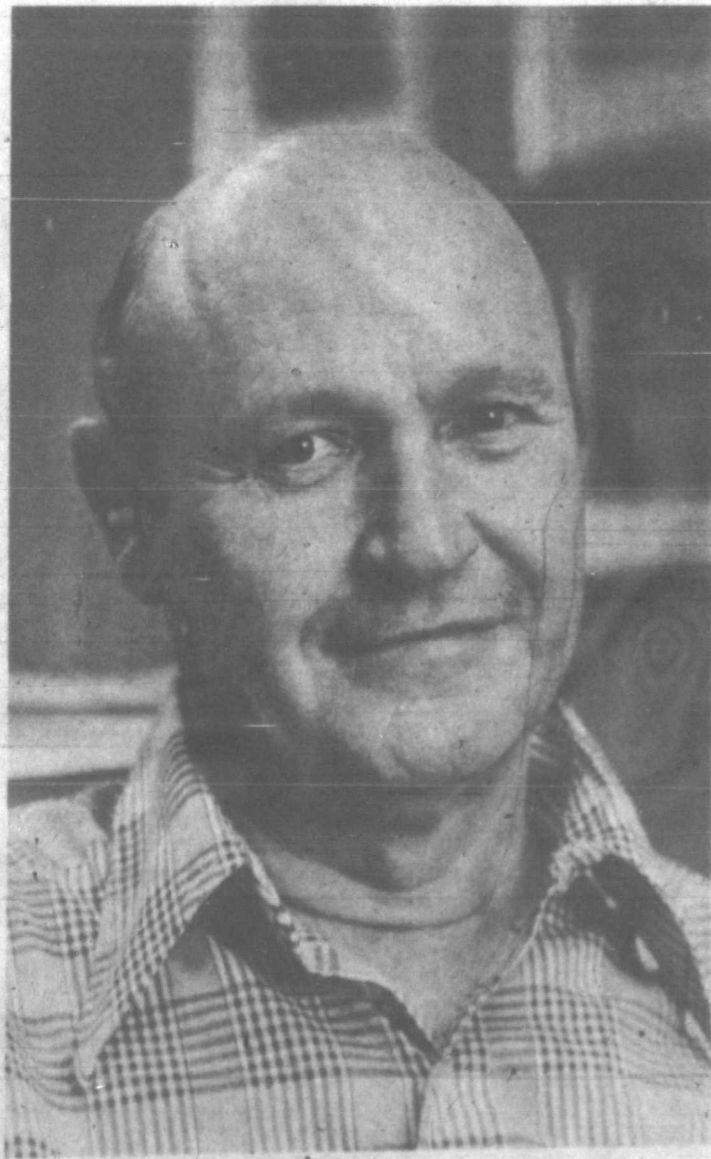
Pampa News photos by Michal Thompson



A pioneer kitchen (left) and a lawyer's office restore the spirit of Gray County at the turn of the century in the White Deer Land Museum. (Pampa News photos by Michal Thompson)



Community Profile — John B. Rogers



By TEX DEWEESE
Pampa News Staff

The man charged with responsibility of keeping an eye on oil and gas production in the vast 26-county Texas Panhandle was born into a petroleum industry family and has spent practically all of his life in what he calls the "oil patch."

Fifty-one-year-old John B. Rogers, director of the Texas Railroad Commission's District 10 with headquarters here in Pampa, grew up in the oil fields. It was a "like father, like son" sort of thing.

Rogers was born in Frankell, Tex. His father, L.F. Rogers, was an oilfield worker and as soon as he was old enough, young Rogers traveled with his dad, a cable tool driller, during summer school vacations.

"We went from field to field and hit many of the boom towns," Rogers said. He spent his grade school days and two years of high school in Breckenridge. The family moved to Desdemona in 1941. There he finished high school and was graduated in 1943. He was president of his class of 12 girls and one boy.

Less than a month after graduation Rogers became involved in World War II. He enlisted in the Armored Tank Force and shortly after spending 12 weeks in boot camp he was transferred to the Army Air Corps and sent to Las Vegas, Nev., where he trained as an aerial gunner. After overseas training at Alexandria, La., Rogers shipped overseas in September of 1944. He was part of the U.S. umbrella for ground troops and flew 35 missions over Germany.

For this service he was awarded the U.S. Air Medal and five Oak Leaf Clusters.

Staff Sgt. Rogers was returning to the states aboard the Queen Elizabeth in mid-ocean in April of 1945 when word of President Roosevelt's death was received.

He stayed in the Air Corps for several months stationed at Salt Lake City, Utah, until his honorable discharge in October of 1945.

The Rogers family had moved to San Francisco where his father joined the war efforts in helping to build troopships. By the time young Rogers was discharged from the service, his father had brought the family back to Texas where he had bought a farm at Santo about 50 miles east of Breckenridge.

Rogers joined the family and worked on the farm until February 1946 when the "oil patch" urge took hold. He entered John Tarleton College at Stephenville and majored in petroleum geology.

During the 1947 summer vacation he got a job as a roughneck in the oilfield and in September of that year enrolled in Texas Tech University to further his studies to become a geologist. He was graduated from Tech in 1950 and immediately went to work for the Hughes Engineering Co. in Fort Worth.

For the next seven years, Rogers says he logged wells all over Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and New Mexico. On Dec. 20, 1957, he accepted a position as Engineer 1 with the Texas Railroad Commission and was assigned to the District 8 office in Midland.

Six years later he was transferred to the headquarters office in Austin as assistant director of field operations under district director Roy D. Payne. Rogers served there until July 1, 1965 when he was transferred to the Texas Panhandle district in Pampa as assistant to Director Jack O. Miller. He was acting director here from Nov. 15, 1968 until Feb. 1, 1970 when Miller retired because of ill health.

The District 10 office has 17 personnel — five women in the clerical department and 12 field men including the director, one engineer, three geologists and seven engineering technicians.

The Pampa district office encompasses the 26 top counties in the Texas Panhandle. It has 12,376 oil wells and 7,144 gas wells.

"It is our job to see that the Railroad Commission's rules and regulation regarding conservation of natural resources including oil, gas and the fresh water below," Rogers said. The office also assists citizens with production records.

According to Rogers, last available figures brought up to date show there were 92 billion cubic feet of gas produced in March and 2,018,220 barrels of oil produced in May of this year in the Texas Panhandle Field.

While Rogers was stationed in the Midland district in 1962 he became involved in what he says was his outstanding experience with the Railroad Commission. That was his participation in the investigation of the notorious "slant-hole" scandal in the field around

Kilgore. He worked on reports in connection with more than 100 of the 400 slanted wells. It was one of the two biggest oil scandals in the nation — both in Texas. The other was the Billy Sol Estes anhydrous ammonia scandal in the same decade.

Rogers' job in the "slant-hole" investigation included making inclination tests which reflected the well bore degree of angle. The wells were shut in and continuous directional tests were made. The lease was closed down until all the slanted wells were plugged and abandoned.

Rogers resides at 1913 Lea St. with his wife, Jackie. The family includes three married daughters, two in Wichita Falls, one in Amarillo and five grandchildren.

Evidence of how close Rogers feels to the oil industry, his front yard out there on Lea street has no grass. Instead it consists of pressed rock laid on plastic and designed to reflect the geology of the Texas Panhandle. The Rogers mailbox sits atop a miniature oil derrick.

The director of the Pampa district office of the Texas Railroad Commission is serving his second term as chairman of the Texas Panhandle Chapter of the American Petroleum Institute. He is a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists.

His friends and associates say there probably is no one more dedicated to the best interests of the oil and gas industry than John Rogers.

As he puts it: "I've spent most of my life in the oil patch — and it's been great!"



Mrs. Robert Neil Ware
former Denise Bounds

Ware-Bounds marriage

Miss Denise Bounds became the bride of Robert Neil Ware at 5 p.m. Saturday in St. Luke's Episcopal Church of Dallas.

Parents of the bride are Mr. and Mrs. Joe W. Bounds of Dallas. The bridegroom's parents are Mr. and Mrs. N.D. Ware Jr. of Wheeler.

The Rev. Harry Lacy officiated at the double-ring ceremony. Dr. Larry Palmer, organist, presented traditional wedding music and accompanied the vocalist.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, was attired in a formal gown of ivory layered chiffon which featured a scooped neckline, wrapped waist and tiered skirt. Her garden hat was of matching layered chiffon.

Mrs. Sheila Phillips of Nacadoches served as matron of honor. Flower girl was Miss Sherri Brooks, cousin of the bridegroom.

Best man was Mike Holt of Fort Worth. Ushers were Kirk Bounds, brother of the bride, and Kent and Gary Ware, brothers of the bridegroom.

Matt Brooks, cousin of the bridegroom, served as ringbearer.

Special guests were Mrs. Joe M. Bounds and Mrs. John M. Overall, grandmothers of the bride.

The reception was held at the Brookhaven Country Club.

Following a wedding trip to Las Vegas, Nev., the couple will live in Wheeler. He will be employed at the Ware Chevrolet Co., Mrs. Ware will work for Sims and Lasley, attorney at law.

Mr. and Mrs. N.D. Ware hosted the rehearsal dinner at the Prestonwood Country Club in Dallas.

The bride was honored with a miscellaneous shower in Wheeler in the home of Mrs. Thurman Rives. Other hostesses were Mesdames Jim Wright, David Britt, Bob Patterson, Paul Topper, Richard Wallace, Dick DeArment, Harrison Hall, Larry Jennings and R.J. Holt Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. R.B. Patterson of Dallas hosted a dinner and poolside shower.

Variety is fashion key

COLLEGE STATION — Variety is the key to fall fabrics and fashions. Rather than one important new look, many different trends and influences are in style. Margaret Ann Vanderpoorten, a clothing specialist, reports.

"Major trends are the layered look, classics, naturals and the ethnic look," she said.

Miss Vanderpoorten is with the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, The Texas A&M University System.

Layered looks will be most evident in active sportswear. Layers will be functional as well as decorative. Terry cloth, corduroy and fleece, muslin, poplin and shirting fabrics will be popular in both natural and bright colors, she reported.

Classics, termed the

'thoroughbred look,' will be seen in neutral colors and new basics such as luggage red and spruce green. Refined tweeds, herringbone patterns and pin stripes will combine with solids to give an elegant tailored look to favorite separates. Blazers, vests and simple skirt or pant styles will be front runners," she said.

Natural looks such as wrap skirts and dresses, easy-fit styles and casual wear will make this look top fashion. Texture will be important with crinkled muslins, slubbed fabrics and denims being among the most popular. Many of the natural look fabrics will be made of synthetics for easy care and permanent crinkles, she added.



Mrs. Sherman Odell Pyle
the former Tonya Gayle Kirk

Pyle-Kirk marriage

Tonya Gayle Kirk of Lewisville and Sherman Odell Pyle of Seagoville were married June 11 in the United Methodist Church of Seagoville with Harvey Cutting of the Mayflower Congregational Church officiating.

The bride, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kirk of Lewisville, was given in marriage by her father. The Kirks are former residents of Lefors and the bride is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bob Hood of Lefors. She was attended by Karen Cutting of Lewisville as maid of honor and bridesmaids were Kim Garrett and Janie Morris, both of Seagoville. Laura Sue Pyle of Seagoville was flower girl and ringbearer was Brent Hood of Englewood, Colo.

The groom, son of Mr. and Mrs. A.O. Pyle of Seagoville, was attended by Andy Wagner of Seagoville as best man. Groomsmen were Tommy Garrett of Seagoville and Valton Kirk of Lewisville. Dale Kirk of Lewisville and Jerry Pyle of Seagoville were ushers. Assisting at the reception were Lynn Lyons and Theresa Chamberlain, both of Seagoville and Kari Hood of Englewood, Colo.

The bride wore a floor length gown with a chapel length train and a veil of three lengths. It was all handmade by the bride. She carried yellow and white daisies.

The bride graduated from Lewisville High School. Pyle, a 1975 Seagoville High School graduate, is employed with Simmons Mattress Company as a machinist.

Following a wedding trip to Dallas, the couple has made their home in Seagoville.

Lydia Myers of Pampa and Billy Joe Jowers of Brownfield were married May 4 in the Lamar Full Gospel Assembly with the Rev. Gene Allen, pastor, officiating.

The bride, daughter of Harold Myers of Lefors, is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Ammons of 920 S. Banks. She was given in marriage by her grandfather. She was attended by Lezlea Kvesish of Amarillo as maid of honor.

The groom, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bob Jowers of Brownfield, was attended by his brother.

The bride wore a white chiffon dress trimmed in red velvet. She wore a wide brimmed white hat trimmed in red velvet ribbon.

Jowers is associated in farming with his father near Brownfield and the couple will make their home south of Brownfield.

Shyness course offered

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Shy students at the Claremont Colleges are invited to overcome their shyness in special workshops by staff psychologist Dorothy Smith.

Aided by a student co-leader, Miss Smith, who has a master's degree in clinical psychology, works with groups of 10 students.



Mr. and Mrs. Billy Joe Jowers

Jowers-Myers marriage

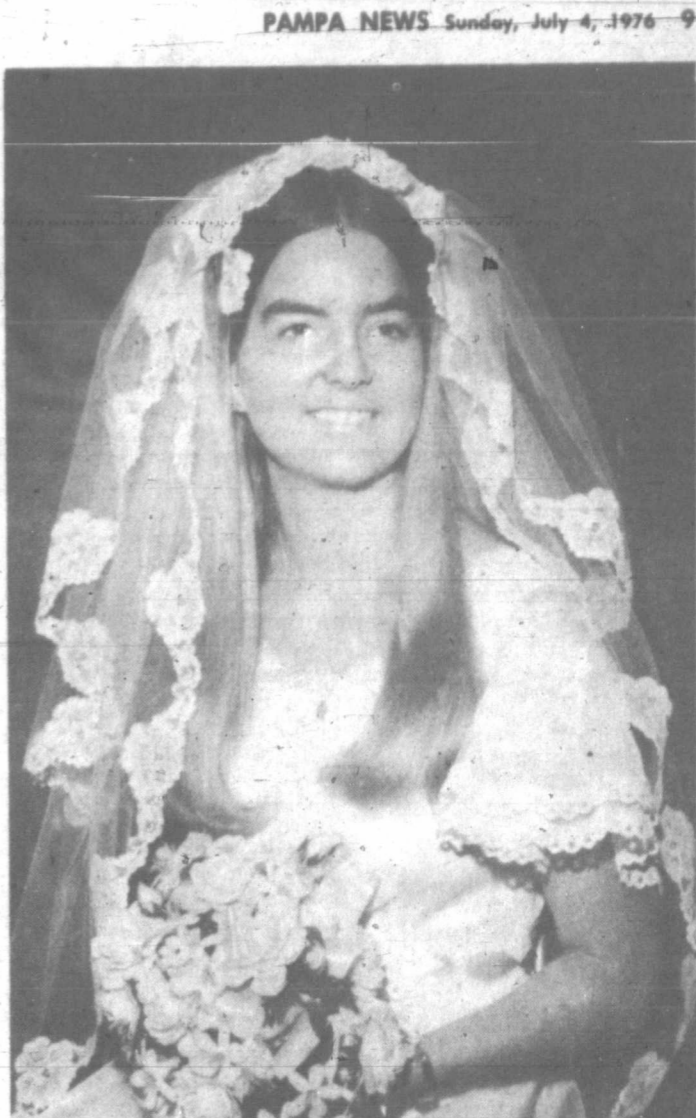
Bobby Jowers of Brownfield, best man, ushers were Keith Olyphant of Pampa and Lane Jowers of Brownfield.

Organist at the wedding was Mrs. Jean Allen and Heidi Allen was vocalist. Assisting at the register was Dianne Studebaker.

The bride wore a white chiffon dress trimmed in red velvet. She wore a wide brimmed white hat trimmed in red velvet ribbon.

Jowers is associated in farming with his father near Brownfield and the couple will make their home south of Brownfield.

Attending the groom, son of Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn Hopper of 1128 Sierra, was Boyd Ray Hutcherson of Pampa as best man. Groomsmen were Jerry Hopper, Rick Flippin and Clayton Stallings, all of



Mrs. Johnny C. Hopper
the former Katrina Totty

Hopper-Totty marriage

Vows were exchanged June 26 by Katrina Totty and Johnny C. Hopper, both of Amarillo. The wedding was in the Central Church of Christ in Amarillo with Dick Marcear, pastor, officiating.

The bride, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gene Hollingsworth of Amarillo, is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Totty of 2101 N. Dwight. She was attended by Susan Kay Hollingsworth as maid of honor. Bridesmaids were Lisa Karen Duncan, Teresa Marie Atkins, Twila Ruth Bryan and Jenny Haensch, all of Amarillo.

Candle lighters were Wendi Patton and Cindy Roark, both of Amarillo. Debra Hamner and LeeAnn Roark, both of Amarillo, were flower girls and ringbearer was Scott Walker of Canadian.

Attending the groom, son of Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn Hopper of 1128 Sierra, was Boyd Ray Hutcherson of Pampa as best man. Groomsmen were Jerry Hopper, Rick Flippin and Clayton Stallings, all of

Amarillo, and John Walker of Canadian.

Music was by the Southwest Church of Christ Singers and the reception was in the church's reception hall. Assisting there were Connie Hutcherson of Pampa, Gaye Phillips of Richardson and Cheri Caldwell, Tawnya Bryan and Janice White, all of Amarillo.

The bride wore a gown of organza over bridal taffeta. Peau d'ange lace and pearl scallops enhanced the scoop neckline and sheer capelet sleeves were traced with lace motifs. The A-line skirt cascaded to a full chapel length train. She wore a matching lace veil with pearls and a fingertip length veil of lace-edged bridal illusion. She carried white carnations and white roses.

The bride graduated from Amarillo High School this spring. Hopper is a draftsman at Hallmark Builders in Amarillo. Following a wedding trip to Dallas, the couple will make their home in Amarillo.

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Steve Canyon studies flag

The text of Milton Caniff's Steve Canyon page that appears in today's comics supplement of The Pampa News reflects the famed cartoonist's long-time interest in the American flag.

The text, titled "YOU are the Flag," was originally written by Caniff to be part of a mural which he created for The National Flag Plaza in Pittsburg, Pa., a unique patriotic and educational facility operated by a Boy Scouts of America council and dedicated to America's flags. The Plaza was funded by Mrs. Chester H. Lehman in memory of her late husband.

Caniff worked two years on the 10 by 11 foot painting; in size, it was the largest work the artist had ever undertaken. He finished it in 1968, and it was hung that year in the Flag Room of the Plaza.

The mural depicts an American boy standing on the crest of a hill gazing into the future. Eight illustrations set against a multi-colored sky representing the options and opportunities the future holds for youth, encircle him. Caniff's blank verse tribute, "YOU are the Flag," is narrated on tape by actor James Stewart during the Foundation's regular presentations of the mural.

In addition to preparing his own special July 4th page, Caniff invited a number of other cartoonists to prepare similar patriotic art for July 4th release.

Reception to honor Penns' anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. O.C. Penn will be honored Saturday with a reception in observance of their 25th wedding anniversary.

The reception is scheduled from 3 to 5 p.m. in the parlor of the First Methodist Church. Renee Penn daughter of the

honorees, will be the hostess. She will be assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Price Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Graham and Mr. and Mrs. B.W. Higdon.

Mr. and Mrs. Penn have requested no gifts.

Pretend to run down pedestrians

Computerized game is 'hit'

By WENDY WALKER Associated Press Writer SEATTLE (AP) — The latest computerized game at the local bar or poolroom is called "Death Race." For 25 cents, you can pretend you're running down pedestrians with a car.

The game puts the player behind a steering wheel and accelerator pedal and lets him chase "gremlins" across an electronic playing board for 99 seconds.

The skeletal figures bear a strong resemblance to people. When hit by a car, they emit a shrieking sound — something like the scream of a child — and turn into gravemarkers.

"If people get a kick out of running down pedestrians, you have to let them do it," said Paul Jacobs, director of marketing for Exidy, the Palo Alto, Calif., company that designed and distributes the game. "This is the sort of challenge that pricks the person's mind a little bit."

Jacobs said "Death Race" has been distributed nationwide but that it's a "trade secret" how many there are. He did say the game "happens to be our most popular game at this time. In fact, the business it attracts far outvalues any of the other games we've ever marketed."

The game scores points for each figure run down, and when it's over the player is rated on a scale ranging from a futile "skeleton chaser" to an accomplished "expert driver."

The name "Death Race" may shock a few people," Jacobs said, "but we find the game humorous."

He said it is an offshoot of an Exidy product called "Destruction Derby," in which players crashed cars into one another.

"We decided to put a twist on that idea, so we added the graveyard effect and the shrieking sound, which makes for a lot more excitement," he said.

Homemaker news

By ELAINE HOUSTON County Extension Agent
Jars and Lids for Canning

Have you had problems of spoilage of home canned foods?

Take a look at the jars and lids you have been using. Do the jars have chips or nicks at the top? If they do this it can cause a poor seal — thus spoilage. Do not use these jars for canning.

Do you tighten the two-piece lid as tight as you can get, it before and after processing? If you do, this can cause the sealing material to be broken — and again spoilage.

What can you do? Run your finger around the tops of jars and inspect them visibly to make sure they are smooth and free from nicks and cracks.

If two-piece, self-seal lids are used, follow the manufacturer's instructions in adjusting the lid and tightening the metal ring. After processing, when the canned product is thoroughly cool, take off the metal ring, if possible without forcing. If the ring sticks, cover it with a hot, damp cloth for a minute or two to loosen. Then wash them to prevent rust and they may be used again. However, the lid may be used only once.

Sugarless Jellies
One of the recipes shown at the preservation workshop last week was for sugarless jelly for persons on reducing diets or who may have diabetes.

These jellies contain slightly less than half the calories in ordinary jellies, and when compared with commercial brands of sugarless jellies, they are higher in flavor and consistency.

The recipe for grape jelly is simple. Simmer ¾ cup frozen grape concentrate and ¾ cup water for 5 minutes. Add ½ box powdered pectin and ¾ cup glycerine, stirring constantly. Bring to a full rolling boil and boil 1 minute. Remove from heat, add 1 ½ teaspoon sweetener. Pour and boil 1 minute. Remove from heat, add 1 ½ teaspoon sweetener. Pour into small jelly glasses. Cool, seal with paraffin and store in the refrigerator.

If you'd like a copy of the recipe which also contains recipes for apple jelly, cranberry jelly, cranberry-orange jelly, cranberry-apple jelly or grape-apple jelly, contact the County Extension Office in the Courthouse Annex or phone 669-7429.

Tech museum to feature 'historic ranch apparel'



Calico fashion

A calico dress of the 1850s could be dressed up with a paisley shawl and a bonnet. A lady traveler might even carry with her a bonnet basket to protect her millinery. This garment is one of about a dozen which will be shown in a special exhibit at the opening of the Ranching Heritage Center July 2-5 at The Museum of Texas Tech University. The exhibit is called "Calico Chronicle: Historic Ranch Apparel."

LUBBOCK — Three exhibitions, "Calico Chronicle: Historic Ranch Apparel," "A Century of American Furniture," and "Sources of Leadership," will be special attractions for visitors at the July 2-5 formal opening of the Ranching Heritage Center at The Museum of Texas Tech University.

Fashions on the frontier will be one of the exhibits in the new David M. DeVitt and Mallet Ranch Building at the center, which is an outdoor exhibit of a score of ranch buildings authentically restored, furnished and landscaped on the 12-acre site to depict the history of ranching in the American West.

The other two exhibits will be within The Museum building. Antiques and home furnishings from 1776 to 1840 will be exhibited under the sponsorship of the Greater Lubbock Antique Dealers Association and the Lubbock antique collector clubs. The exhibit will include country, colonial, Hepplewhite, Sheraton and Victorian furniture, as well as silver, glass, clocks, books, paintings and toys.

"Sources of Leadership" is being shown through the courtesy of the Moody Bicentennial Humanities Exhibitions. It was prepared by the Humanities Research Center of the University of Texas at Austin.

The exhibit presents men and women who worked to make America a leader among nations. It features portraits of great leaders and focuses on the themes of adventure, military, education, religion, industry,

the Constitution, arts and nature. Some of the artists represented are Norman Rockwell, Nathaniel Currier, Howard Chandler Christy, Charles Marion Russell and Buck Schiwetz.

The frontier fashions show will reflect lifestyles from the 1830s to the early 1900s. It was assembled under the direction of Mrs. Betty Mills, curator of historic fashion and textiles at The Museum. Pat Allgood, supervisor of exhibit design, was the designer.

Particularly unusual are examples of everyday clothing. Museum collections usually have the elegant clothing of history because people thought these worth saving. Work and play garments were either worn out or discarded because they were thought to have little value. The Texas Tech emphasis on a collection of everyday wear makes this one-of-a-kind exhibit.

On display are garments made from fabric carded, spun and woven by hand and then hand sewn. As calico became available on the frontier, women wanted "a measure" of it to sew into a garment that could be worn alone or "dressed up" with a shawl and a bonnet.

The sewing machine and dress patterns changed styles on the frontier, and styles were brought up to date even faster when the illustrated periodicals and catalogues came. Some even bought ready-made dresses.

Stages in the development of fashions for children as well as their parents will be featured in this exhibit.

Jacobs said the game offended some distributors who refused to contract for it.

Bill Aubbon, director of the Seattle Center arcade, said the game has been in the arcade for about two weeks, "and so far no one has complained."

When first contacted, Aubbon said he wasn't aware of the game, but "it sounds a little hard to imagine." Checking further, he said he was relieved to find out "those are gremlins that you run down. You're not supposed to think they're people."

Intended or not, "I suppose they do resemble human forms," Jacobs said. "I don't think people really get off on thinking they ran down a pedestrian. I think they just like to see how good a marksman they are."

Dr. Byrde Meeks, a Seattle psychologist who once worked with aggressive inmates at California's San Quentin Prison, disagrees.

"A game like that appeals to the morbidity in a person," she said. "That type of preoccupation with violence was common in the prisoners I dealt with. They would have loved the game."

Fashion Tips

In the swim
For less than \$20, you can suit yourself for the beach in a leotard instead of a swimsuit. A maillot is a maillot, after all.

Tall, clean lines
The tall figure can carry anything in fashion at all except something that looks too fussy or little girlish.

Jeans reign
The skinnier the jean, the better this summer. If you can move in them and look well, wear them!

Coverup
Waterproof make-up may be all you need to cover blemishes when you're at the beach. It may even serve to mask scars and birthmarks.

State may punish newspapers

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) — A Louisiana Senate committee approved Thursday a bill that would subject newspapers which lose libel suits to punishment in the form of punitive damages.

State law now limits damage recovery in libel and slander suits to the actual cost of loss which the plaintiff can prove.

Gov. Edwin Edwards, a prime mover behind the bill, acknowledged it is directed primarily at one reporter, Bill Lynch of the New Orleans States-Item.

Edwards didn't mention Lynch's name but said he had only one reporter in mind and then described a particular story by Lynch as the "kind of irresponsible reporting that has to be stopped."

As he has said on several occasions, Edwards referred to Lynch as having a "sick mind" and getting stories from a "fertile imagination."

An earlier bill introduced by five of Edwards' floor leaders which would have brought more drastic changes in current defamation law was scuttled in favor of the substitute measure.

The committee approved it 5-1.

The substitute bill would keep existing provisions in the law regarding such matters as the definition of malice and what is required to win a libel suit.

The only change in existing law the Edwards-backed bill would bring is that judges and juries could exact from losing defendants awards of punitive damages and lawyers' fees — all to punish the defendant.

Edwards said such punitive damages are allowed in 44 states.

This could mean, for instance, that a plaintiff might prove only \$100 in actual loss caused by the libel but he could still win a much larger sum — the punitive award — in addition to the \$100.

"I do think this is going to stimulate lawsuits," the governor said. "There should be. The public has a right to believe what it reads in the press."

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'Old Sparky' no threat to Death Row

HUNTSVILLE, Tex. (AP) — None of the 42 men now on Death Row at the state prison will be climbing aboard and riding "Old Sparky" in the immediate future.

"Old Sparky" is the name given the high backed oak electric chair, which has seen 368 men strapped in it from the

time it was built in 1923. The last one was Joseph Johnson Jr., put to death in 1964 for the slaying of a Houston grocer during a holdup.

Its future use became a reality once again Friday when the U.S. Supreme Court, which had declared the death penalty unconstitutional in 1971, ruled 7-2

that the new death penalty laws in Texas, Florida and Georgia were constitutional.

"We are not going to see wholesale executions in Texas," Atty. Gen. John Hill said from his Austin office after the decision was announced. "We are not going to see executions carried out any time soon."

Ron Taylor, a spokesman for the Texas Department of Corrections, said prison officials will read the text of the Supreme Court decision before making any plans about executions.

Taylor pointed out that many of the men on Death Row still have some avenues of appeal left open.

While the Death Row inmates heard the news on television and radio, one man, Edward

William Cortez, heard a Corpus Christi jury sentence him to death about the time the ruling was handed down.

He then became No. 43.

The Texas case before the high court was that of Jerry Jurek, 27. He was sentenced to death for strangling Wendy Adams, 10-year-old daughter of a sheriff's deputy and throwing her body into the Guadalupe River at Cuero on Aug. 16, 1973.

His lawyer, E.T. Summers of

Cuero, said he would appeal to Gov. Dolph Briscoe for executive clemency.

"I plan to notify Jurek formally and tell him what steps can be taken," Summers said. "For the most part, I have thought all along he did not comprehend his situation."

It is not known if Summers will find sympathy at the governor's office.

Briscoe said he was "very pleased" with the court's find-

ing and said he thinks it will "serve as a strong deterrent to those wanton, premeditated violent crimes in the future."

"I strongly support the reinstatement of capital punishment as set forth in the Texas Penal Code," he said in a statement.

Selma Wells, one of the three members of the Board of Pardons and Paroles, said she had hoped she would never have to make decisions in death cases.

But at the time of her appointment, she said she "came to terms with my own conscience and will perform my obligation to the State of Texas in this matter."

Paul Cromwell, another board member, said he is morally an intellectually opposed to the death penalty but that "I must and will perform the job I am sworn to do."

Hill, who argued the Jurek

case before the Supreme Court, said that without the death penalty, there was little incentive for kidnapers, convenience store robbers and prison escapees to spare the lives of their victims or hostages.

Don Reid, editor of the Huntsville Item who has witnessed over 180 executions, said the ruling was no surprise to him.

"The mood of the people of the country, and the people of Texas, has changed in the past year or two," he said. "This decision...reflects the mood of the country."

State Sen. Bill Meier said Friday a Senate interim committee which he chairs may begin hearings soon on expanding the state's capital punishment statute.

Meier wrote the Senate version of the death penalty bill which eventually became law.

Heart patient critical

HOUSTON (AP) — The Houston Post said a 44-year-old woman was alive but in critical condition Saturday three days after having a heart pumping device implanted at the Texas Heart Institute.

St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital in the Texas Medical Center refused to identify the patient or give any details of the experimental procedure.

However, the Post said it had learned the woman is at least the fifth human to receive the left ventricular assist device (LVAD) from the Texas Heart Institute team headed by Dr. John Norman. She is believed to have lived longer than anyone else known to get the device.

Dr. Grady Hallman, an associate of Dr. Denton A. Cooley,

internationally-known cardiovascular surgeon and chief of cardiovascular surgery at the institute, directed the operation Wednesday, the Post said.

The patient was described by the Post's source as "doing fairly well" for the first hours after the surgery but developed kidney complications Friday. Her blood circulation was reported as stable.

Three of the other four patients who had the heart pumping devices implanted at the institute since last November were said to be virtually dead at the time the technique was employed as a last ditch measure, the newspaper said. It said the fourth person lived for a few hours.

The LVAD used by the Norman team is implanted in the abdominal cavity and connects the heart's left ventricular chamber to the descending aorta, the body's largest artery.

The device is a stainless steel cylinder about four inches long with a polyurethane bladder inside. It has been used at the

Texas Heart Institute in a number of calf experiments, with several animals reportedly living for several months.

The LVAD is powered and controlled by tubing hooked to a bedside console. It is designed for use only a few days, giving the human heart time to heal after surgery.

Federal funds from the National Heart and Lung Institute (NHLI) are supporting the human trials in Houston and Boston in an effort to design a totally implantable artificial heart, the Post said.

When the NHLI announced the clinical trials in October it said the device would be used only as a last ditch effort when patients undergoing open-heart surgery could not be weaned from the heart-lung machines.

The Texas Heart Institute is one of two centers in the country approved Oct. 16 to participate in the first human experiments using a mechanical device to help the main pumping chamber.

Wiretaps needed to 'break the back' of state crime

AUSTIN, Tex. (AP) — Gov. Dolph Briscoe told Texas lawyers Saturday that a wiretap law is needed to "break the back" of organized crime and drug trafficking in the state.

"We are not winning the battle against organized crime and against drug pushers," Briscoe said in an address to a general session of the State Bar of Texas convention.

"We need to give our officers additional tools with which to fight."

The governor stressed that a bill to authorize electronic surveillance should be "judicially authorized and judicially supervised."

He said the wiretap bill was being prepared for the 1977 Legislature along with a number of other anti-crime measures he would support.

This package will be the basis of a new bill of rights for Texas," he said.

"I think the time has come for Texans to remind state and national judicial officials that the constitutions of Texas and the United States extend rights to all people equally. The time has come for Texans to demand that the rights of the accused be no greater, extend no longer, be no more carefully defined than the rights of the victims of crime and of society as a whole."

Briscoe repeated his legislative demands which include a guarantee of long prison terms for anyone committing a serious crime with a firearm, mandatory supervision of all released from prison, allowing

juries to be informed about parole records, denying probation to those convicted of "more heinous crimes and acts of violence," allow restitution to victims of crime for personal and property losses, stronger bail bond laws, recognition of voluntary oral confessions, stronger penalties for welfare fraud, a new law to allow trial on charges of engaging in organized crime, and new laws to get the drunk driver off the highways and streets.

The Andes Mountains are the "backbone" of South America, running the whole length of the continent. In places they are only 100 miles wide, but increase at times to as much as 400 miles across.

Prayer vigil organized

AUSTIN, Tex. (AP) — A local group opposing the death penalty said Saturday there would be a silent prayer vigil Sunday night at the Travis County Court House in behalf of the 42 prisoners on death row in Huntsville.

"We agree with the two Supreme Court justices who said the death penalty does constitute cruel and unusual punishment," said Rick Ream.

Austin, who said he was chaplain of a private psychiatric facility.

Ream said he and several others would hold a one-hour prayer vigil on the court house steps and sing songs afterwards.

Ream said the group would meet again July 9 in hopes of organizing statewide to oppose the death penalty.

Pampa Masons plan open installation

Members and guests of Pampa Masonic Lodge 966 have been invited to an open installation of officers for 1976-77. The installation at 7:30 p.m. Saturday will be followed by refreshments and fellowship.

New officers will be LaWayne Hogan, worshipful master; R.C. Grider, senior warden; Edwin Hogan, junior warden; Mark Buzzard, treasurer; B.B. Bearden, secretary; Glen Pruet, chaplain; Darrel Lain, senior deacon; Manny Holden, junior deacon; Howard Bronner, senior steward; William Douglas, junior steward; and Elmer Byars, tiler.

County court fines four

Harold Matthew Edwards, 18, of Pampa was convicted Friday on charges of possession of dangerous drugs — amphetamine.

Edwards pleaded innocent to the charge, but Gray County Judge Don Cain found him guilty. His attorney, Harold Comer, said an appeal is being considered.

Judge Cain said the sentence would be a \$200 fine, 30 days in

jail and six months probation. The jail term would not be required unless term of probation are broken.

In other county court action David Joseph Darce, 22, of Pampa pleaded no contest to charges of possession of marijuana under two ounces. His sentence was \$150 plus court costs.

In another charge of possession of marijuana, over two ounces and under four ounces, Darce was fined \$200

plus court costs.

The judge handed down two sentences for driving while intoxicated. Both defendants entered no contest pleas.

Thomas Jefferson Hassler, 31, of Pampa was fined \$200 and sentenced to 30 days in jail, but granted six months probation.

Robert Dale Lowrie, 46, of Pampa received a \$100 fine and three days in jail plus six months probation.

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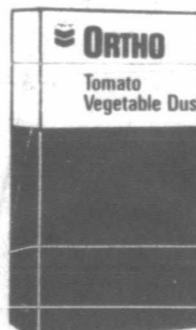
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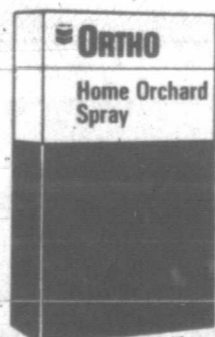
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- Formulated to promote sturdy tomatoes.
- Can be used on many vegetables in the garden.

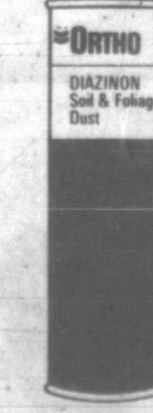
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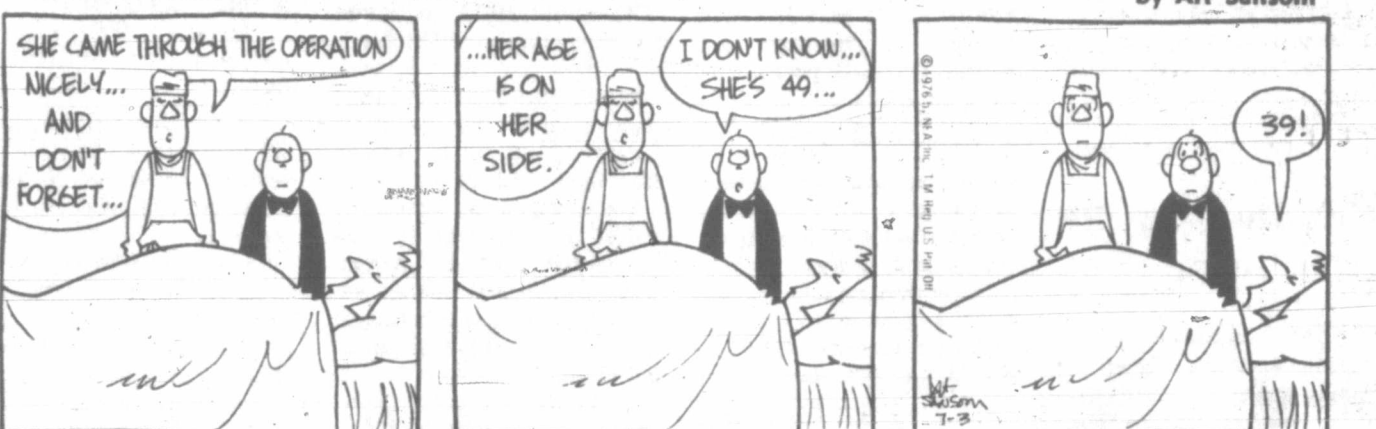
STEVE CANYON by Milton Caniff



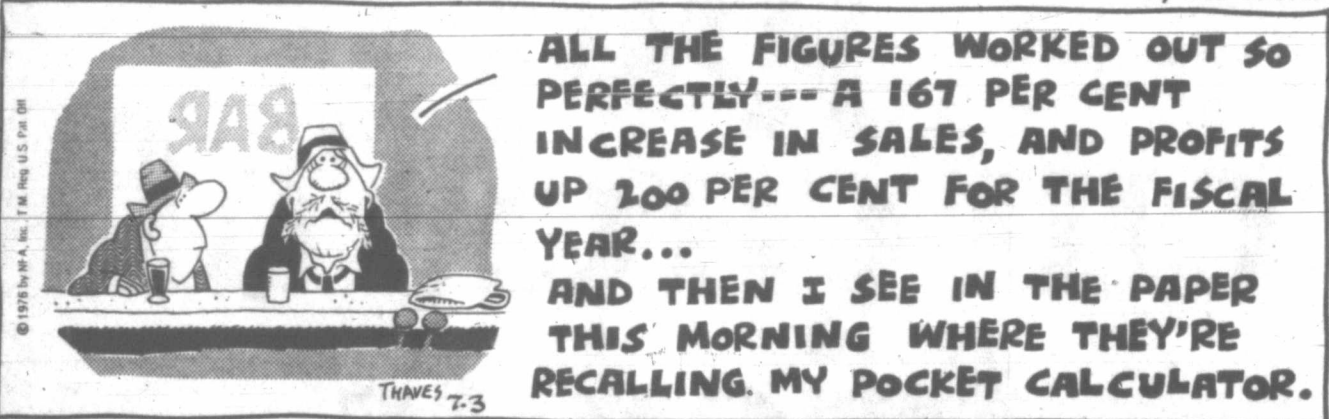
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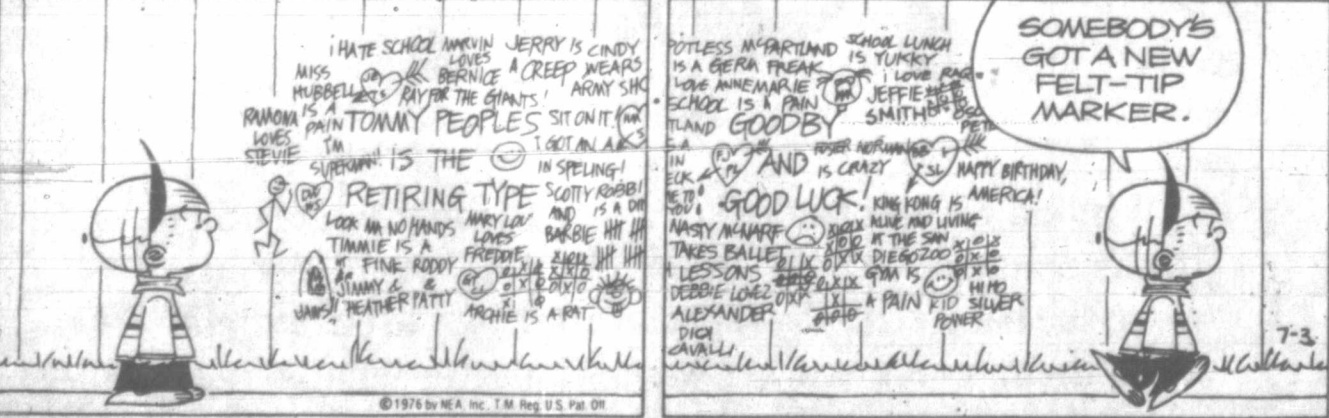
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Smooth sailing reported for floating of ag loans

Agricultural producers in need of financing have a fairly good chance of getting a loan.

"There is plenty of money for agricultural loans, and a majority of lenders are actively seeking new farm and ranch loans. Furthermore, interest rates are down," said Dr. Wayne Hayenga after he conducted an agricultural credit survey recently in Texas.

Hayenga, an economist for the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, said that more than 60 per cent of the 161 agricultural lenders responding to the survey said they are serving the same number of customers and have the same number of loan applicants as they did a year ago. Twenty per cent said they had more customers.

"Most of the people borrowing money are paying it back at about the same rate as last year," Hayenga said. "Twenty-three per cent of the lenders even reported a higher rate of loan repayment."

However, more bankers are requiring good financial records from borrowers before they loan money. Lenders reported that more than 60 per cent of all borrowers furnished cash flow budgets, operating budgets and past income statements when applying for a loan. Last year, only 50 per cent of the borrowers supplied these records.

Most of the banks in Texas have the same collateral requirements as they did a year ago, according to the survey.

"One advantage for people who borrowed money during the past year was the lower interest rates," said the Texas A&M University System specialist. "Interest rates for feeder cattle loans, real estate loans, and farm and ranch operating loans were all down slightly from 1975."

According to the survey, most lenders said they thought interest rates would stay the same but had more chance of going up than down.

According to the survey, most lenders said they thought interest rates would stay the same but had more chance of going up than down.

About 60 per cent of the lenders surveyed said they thought agricultural spending

would increase in the future, and a majority said they believed ranchers' incomes would go up but farmers' incomes would stay the same.

Some 40 per cent of the lenders felt the demand for short-term loans would increase in the future, and 27 per cent believed the demand for long term loans would also increase.

Hayenga said lenders reported that almost 30 per cent of their borrowers contracted part of their crops, with 58 per cent contracting on a quantity basis and 42 per cent on an acreage basis.

Over half of the lenders said they thought the optimum amount to contract was one-half, said the economist.



Early pioneer campout

This 1902 camping scene unites six early pioneers of Pampa and Gray County. Standing in the background is Charlie Tignor, early pioneer for whom Tignor Street is named. Seated, left to right, are Tom Crawford, first county sheriff; Mrs. Jeff Wynne, wife of the early settler

and businessman: Will Wilks, another early settler; Andrew Kingsmill, London banker with the White Deer Land Company; and George Tyng, first head of the White Deer Land Company, who named the city.

Agri-News

PAMPA NEWS Sunday, July 4, 1976 13

No land no snag when garden hangs

If you love plants but don't have the time or the space for an outdoor garden, a hanging garden might be just the thing for your landscape.

Joe VanZandt, county agent for the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, says all that's needed for a hanging garden is a few potted plants, hangers and some type of overhead support.

He offers a few guidelines to follow for an attractive, successful hanging garden.

"First, select containers with the fully developed plants in mind. Make sure the container will be the right size for the mature plant. Containers can be of wood, ceramic, wire, asbestos and plastic and should have adequate drainage.

"Next, select a place to hang plants. It should be somewhat sheltered, away from direct sunlight and strong winds and from blowing air from heaters or air conditioners. Of course, the plant should receive sufficient light. Hanging plants must have a good background and be placed at the proper eye level for desired effect.

"Almost any type of trailing or hanging plant works well in a hanging container. Especially good types include asparagus fern, ajuga, English ivy, Swedish ivy, vining philodendron, baby's tears and airplane plants.

"Some flowering plants that are attractive in hanging baskets include begonias, geraniums, petunias, violets, impatiens, periwinkles, fuchsias and bougainvillea.

"Hanging baskets should be watered often," VanZandt said.

Several weather factors combine to cause this phenomenon. Day length is one factor. Most sweet corn varieties are not acutely sensitive to day length, though some hybrids seem to be quite sensitive when planted early.

In the sensitive hybrids the period from plant emergence to flowering (tassel and silk formation) is shortened by short days and lengthened by long days. Practically speaking, this means that when these hybrids are planted in March and April, the plant flowers when the day length reaches 12 or 13 hours even if the plants are still small.

Temperature exerts a marked effect on corn growth. Active growth occurs in sweet corn only when the air temperature rises above 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

County 4-H'ers tie in 10 district classes

Eight Gray County 4-H horse owners placed in 10 classes at the District 1 4-H Horse Show Wednesday and Thursday in Amarillo.

Sue Smith of Pampa showed her horse to a second place in registered senior geldings and ninth in western pleasure.

McLean 4-H'er Kelly Moore took ninth place in registered senior mares with her horse and tied sixth in western horsemanship.

A registered junior gelding shown by Ruth Reynolds of Pampa placed sixth and Billy Minyard took seventh in grade geldings while Thad Greene

placed ninth in the same class. Both boys are from Pampa. Lena Stewart raced the clock to a ninth place finish in the barrel racing competition and Lesa Stewart took sixth in breakaway roping.

Competing in the tie-down roping was Crickett Lowrey of Pampa who finished the event in seventh place.

The eight were among 15 Gray County 4-H'ers who qualified for the district show during the county show June 6.

No entries from Gray County qualified for the State 4-H Horse Show which will be judged later this month in Amarillo.

Sweet corn ears Popping out lower

By JOE VANZANDT, County Extension Agent. Some West Texas sweet corn growers and home gardeners may get a backbone picking their early crop of sweet corn this year.

The problem seems to be that varieties which normally bear their ears at waist height are pushing the ears out of the plant at point lower than knee high on plants three to four feet tall.

All of these limiting factors work together to produce a corn plant of relatively short stature. Later plantings of sweet corn will have taller plants if water and nutrients are applied properly. As long as the earlier plantings are fertilized and water adequately, the ear will attain nearly normal size.

Later plantings of midseason and late hybrids should be sidedressed with nitrogen fertilizer at the time of tassel exertion. Ammonium nitrate sidedressed at the rate of 100 to 125 pounds per acre (about one pound per 100 linear feet of row for home gardeners) will provide an adequate supply of nitrogen to the plant during the critical period of ear formation.

In addition, irrigations must be scheduled only several days apart to prevent drought stress during ear development if rainfall is inadequate.

There were many cold nights and cool days in April and May, and sweet corn made little or no growth.

Sweet corn is very sensitive to soil moisture. We have been short of rainfall during the period of maximum growth for early sweet corn. Drought stress restricts plant height.

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Plan care before trip

Summer vacations will take many West Texas folks away from home and their gardens for a few days to a few weeks. Serious gardeners will not neglect their gardens and landscape plants at this time.

Most gardeners are harvesting leafy greens, radishes, summer squash, potatoes and onions by now. Everyone with tomato plants is eagerly watching the green fruit

enlarge, and some "early birds" have started to pick a few ripe fruit. The weather has been hot, dry and windy. Frequent irrigation of vegetables, flowers and lawns is needed under these conditions.

The fruiting vegetables — tomatoes, squash, cucumbers, and peppers — are in a critical stage of growth now in which their water requirements are very high.

The Scientists Tell Me...

New crops add strength to Texas agriculture

By Robert L. Haney, TAES Science Writer

"In view of exploding world population, increasing food shortages, the energy crisis, and dwindling supplies of raw materials, we must look to our remarkable, renewable plant life to supply us with more and more of the things we need," says Dr. Eli Whiteley, Texas A&M University.

Because they're storehouses of energy, oil, fiber, and food, a systematic study of possible new crops for the state is being made by the scientists with the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. Whiteley is in charge of the New Crops Project.

Even a well-known crop such as soybeans, which has been widely planted in Texas in recent years, requires considerable research. Soybeans have day-length sensitivity, so for top yields, existing varieties must be tested and new ones developed, if necessary.

Producers want research information on what's the best variety to plant, at what rate and on what date, on inoculating culture use, on fertilization rates, weed control pointers, irrigation tips, harvesting guidelines, and on economic aspects of marketing development.

All this research takes time — what the scientists call "lead-time." They must anticipate problems in so far as possible, and develop answers in advance of their being needed. New crops must convince scientists they will grow here, that they will have a market, and that they will be profitable to growers.

Sunflowers, grown on 300,000 acres in 1975, are a relatively new crop here and research on production and improved hybrids is available. The most limiting factor in sunflower production is the lack of stability in the market price of seed.

Sweet sorghum for sugar production has had three new varieties released and many of its production and processing problems solved. Sweet sorghum due to its wide adaptability could extend sugar mill operations for several months in both the sugarcane and sugar beet areas.

Other oilseeds, besides soybeans and sunflowers, include sesame which produces a high quality oil used in food preparation and a high-protein meal. One problem is a seed pod that shatters during combining. Another oilseed is safflower, which is in great demand in the food industry because of its unsaturated oil. Scientists seek to develop it as a winter crop which would boost producer income and allow full use of land and equipment.

Two other oilseeds scientists are developing for industrial use, are rape and crambe. The oil of these crops contains erucic acid needed by the plastics industry. This would ease the pressure on petroleum, its present supplier.

For fiber, kenaf and crotalaria are two possibilities. Kenaf is a high-yielding crop with potential as a substitute for part of the wood used in making paper and fiber board. Research shows this annual crop can yield more fiber than do trees. And crotalaria, though not such a high yielder of fiber, is resistant to the root knot nematodes which attack kenaf.

Pearl millet is being studied because of some apparent advantages it has over grain sorghum. It is more heat and drought tolerant, produces more grain, and has a higher protein and oil content.

"The term 'New Crops' seems to have a magic appeal to the uninitiated," Whiteley says, "as an immediate solution to the need for alternative sources of income and supplies for our economy. But a new crop is neither a magic development nor a magic solution."

"It generally represents years of search, study, evaluation, adaptation and culture, deliberate development and planned promotion. Without these, it will probably fail but with these, new crops offer one more way agriculture in this country can retain the lead it presently possesses," Whiteley concluded.

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32 oz. Bottle

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The Bicentennial Edition July 4, 1976

Gray County named 100 years ago



White Deer Lands for sale

This little building stocked with produce from the White Deer lands was a good advertisement for the Land Company in the early quarter of the century. Located between the Santa Fe railroad tracks, prospective settlers couldn't miss the building or the sign that offered farming lands from \$10 to \$15 an acre. The

White Deer Land Company owned lands in Gray, Carson, Hutchinson and Roberts Counties, broke it into sections and sold it to settlers with low rates and with long terms to pay. T.D. Hobart, who ran the business from 1903 to 1924, was manager of the company at the time of this photograph.

Pampa area residents have two reasons to celebrate this year: their county is 200 years old and their county is 100.

Gray County first was marked on the official map in 1876. It had been part of the Bexar District before August of that year when the legislature passed a law that divided into 54 counties the northern part of the state.

It was, by far, the most counties ever created at one time by the legislature. Residents of the newly-created counties are not recorded as expressing either approval or disapproval with the law. That, possibly, is because some of the counties had no residents and none of them had the required minimum of 150 voters necessary to organize a self-governing county.

It was necessary for the new counties to be attached to the most conveniently located organized counties "for judicial, surveying, and all other purposes," according to R.C.

Crane's history of the Act of 1876.

The name for Gray County came from Peter W. Gray, a native Virginian who had moved to Houston in 1837 where he was reared and educated. A member of the first Texas legislature, he later was a district judge in South Texas.

Gray served as a member of the Confederate Congress throughout the Civil War and he practiced law in Houston following the war. He was appointed as a judge in the supreme court but served only a few months before his death on Oct. 3, 1874, in Houston.

Gray County, along with nine other nearby counties, first was attached to Gray County. Later, when Wheeler County was organized, Gray was attached to Wheeler. Then, following Roberts County organization, Gray was re-attached again.

Finally, on June 9, 1902, Gray County was organized at a special meeting of the commissioners court in Roberts

County. A petition bearing the signatures of 152 qualified voters had been filed on April 14.

The first officers of the new county included G.H. Saunders, county judge; J.T. Crawford, sheriff; L.O. Boney, assessor; J.T. Pollard, surveyor; Henry Thut, treasurer; Siler Faulkner, county and district clerk; J.B. Lovett, commissioner; J.A. Hopkins, J.C. Short, and Perry LeFors, all were justices of the peace for their individual precincts. J.H. Henry served as presiding officer for the election.

On June 30, 1902, the first commissioner court of the newly organized county met in LeFors, the county seat. The first act of the court was to approve Crawford's bond as tax collector, with D.C. Davis, T.J. Roby and L.H. Webb as sureties.

Henry Thut was instructed to get the county money which had been deposited in the treasury in Austin while the county was unorganized. There was \$7,307.98.

Faulkner went to Miami for the county records and said later that he carried them all under his arm — there were only six or seven small deed records.

The first purchases made by Gray County in 1902 included "five gallons of coal oil, an oil can, two lamps, two brooms and a vault."

County officials also purchased four stoves that year, in November after cold weather hit, and they paid a citizen \$1.25 to haul them from Miami to LeFors.

In the spring the county contracted Henry Weckesser of Miami to build a Gray County Courthouse for \$2,208.50.

On Jan. 12, 1903, the first district court of Gray County was held, with Judge B.M. Baker serving as the first district judge. I.D. Miller was district attorney and Siler Faulkner, district clerk. The first grand jury impaneled had as its foreman Perry LeFors.

Commanche Indians ruled area in 1776

By TIM PALMER
Pampa News Staff

In the 13 colonies in 1776, the Minutemen were fighting for independence. In the Texas Panhandle in 1776, the Comanches had theirs.

A war had broken out between Comanche and Apache tribes about 1775, however, according to Dr. Jim Hanson, director of the Panhandle Plains Historical Museum in Canyon. The friction was a result of a great movement among the Plains Indians in the middle to late eighteenth century.

What was going on was a mass migration of Indians to the south. Hanson said: "The Apaches were pushed south to the Big Bend region upon the arrival from Montana of the Kiowas, who made a truce and lived peacefully in this area with the Comanches, who had arrived from southwest Wyoming."

Indian wars were fought for three main reasons, Hanson explained. "The first was economic reasons, such as the need for good hunting grounds. They fought for revenge if a member of their tribe had been killed; and they fought for loot, especially horses."

The acquisition of horses from the Spanish explorers was perhaps the only advancement of the ancient Plains Indian culture, according to museum workers Miss Carol Cline and Mrs. Jane Wheeler. The women are now working on a new museum wing, the Hall of Indians.

With horses, the Indians discovered they could live, not just hunt, on the Great Plains. The tribes became nomadic, following the great buffalo herds.

And great they were. In the Gray County area there once roamed 60 million buffalo. The Indians said they could stand and watch for days and days

before the entire herd had rumbled past.

It was a period of transition in 1776 for the future Gray County (then a part of New Spain) as well as for the newly-born United States. The Apaches had gone and the Kiowas and Comanches had moved in. A few Pueblos in their adobe brick homes may have remained, farming peacefully along the Canadian River.

But just as the colonists finally came to power in their area, the Comanches eventually ruled here. Five major Comanche tribes lived on the plains of Texas and Oklahoma. Present-day Pampa was in the area of the Kwahadis.

In Gray County area of 1776 were Kwahadi villages of conically shaped, buffalo-hide teepees. An Indian village was quiet. Noise was a hazard. According to Mrs. Wheeler, "the Comanches were very indulgent with their children. They let them do anything they wanted except make noise. That attracted an enemy. A good child was a quiet one. They gained their parent's attention by being very quiet."

Comanche children imitated their elders, and the tribe's culture was preserved. Boys played with miniature bows and arrows, girls played with dolls. Children's games helped them develop socially within the tribe.

But the Comanche society was not sexually restricted, Mrs. Wheeler added. "Often there were women who became good warriors, and they accompanied men in battle. And there were men who did not choose to fight. They remained at home and did women's work. Some even wore women's clothing, and they were accepted. They (the Comanches) just said, 'He's different from me' and accepted it."

With respect to women, the Comanches were 200 years

ahead of their colonial neighbors to the east. "The woman was a free individual," Mrs. Wheeler said. "She rode horses and loved to gamble along with the men. She was the owner of her teepee. The tribe was dependent on her work and respected her because of it."

A woman's status in the tribe was increased by her beauty and her clothes. She wore beaded dresses and styled her hair with a porcupine brush. One of her greatest assets was shoes.

"The woman wore high boots," Mrs. Wheeler explained. "They were kind of a turn-on for Comanche men. They were considered sexy."

The sexier the woman was, the more horses her bridegroom would give her for a marriage gift. Her "gift" in return was often other women.

Most of the Indians were polygamists, Hanson said. "Often sisters married the same man. There was no jealousy. They welcomed sharing the work."

The polygamy system was necessary in the Comanche society because of the high male mortality rate. If a warrior was killed, it was not unusual for his wife and family to move in with his brother.

That goodwill of the Comanche man increased his tribal status. But the man more commonly gained the respect of his peers through his abilities as a hunter and fighter, and through his wealth in horses.

Despite their dependence on the horse and the buffalo, the Comanches did not revere the creatures as other Indians did. According to Hanson, "the Comanches were the agnostics of the Plains. They didn't take part in anything like the sun dance ritual."

That the Comanches never performed prayers for rain does not detract from the color of their culture, Mrs. Wheeler

added. With some of the finest examples of Indian beadwork, the chiefs, the traders, and the young women all wore colorful robes to attend tribal council, to impress each other, or to impress the white man.

The Spanish traders, explorers and soldiers occasionally ventured out of Santa Fe to make contact with the tribes. Merchants traded horses and beads for Comanche handwork, the explorers made maps and the soldiers went out in scouting parties.

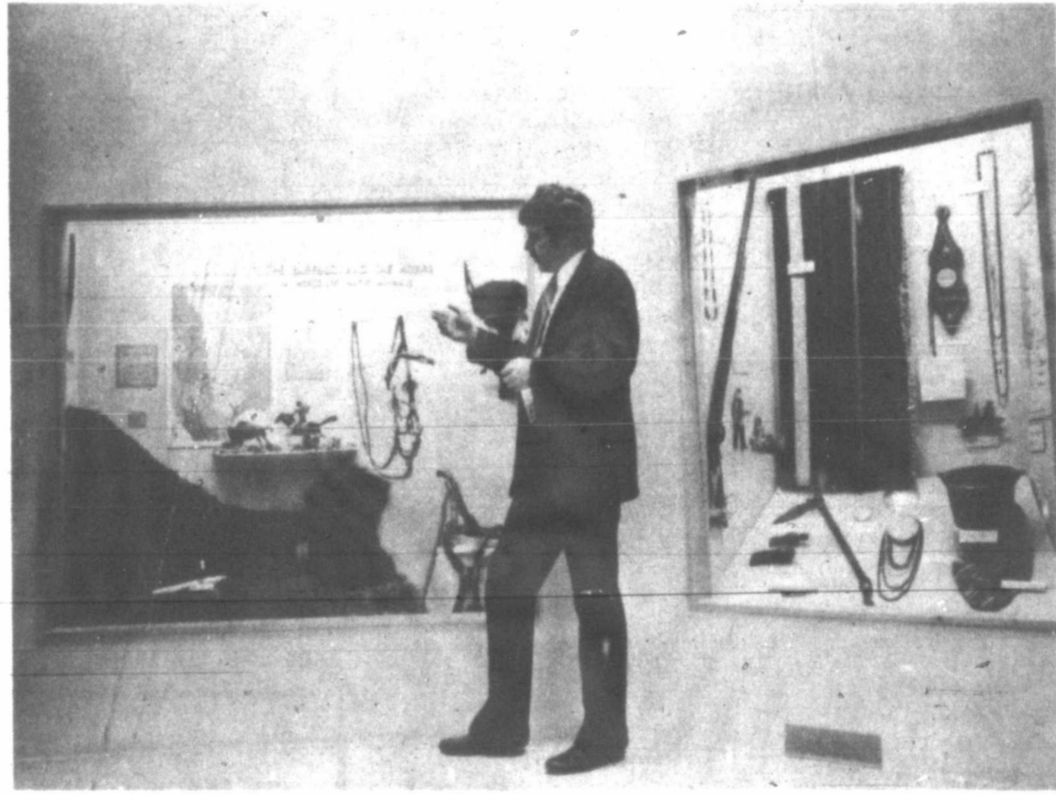
Coronado's search for gold was 200 years past in 1776, but "I don't think the Spanish ever gave up that idea," Miss Cline said.

Comanche raids to steal more horses often meant the seizure of white women and children. Since the captives had no hope of escape when carried hundreds of miles from their homes, they soon adopted Comanche customs and were accepted into the tribe.

But contact with these Europeans was not healthy for

the Indians, Hanson said. Measles, chicken pox and tuberculosis wiped out entire tribes, because the Indians had no natural immunity to "white man's diseases."

If 1776 was a healthy, peaceful year in the Texas Panhandle, the Comanche population still did not exceed that of modern-day Pampa. Hanson said the Comanches in the area never numbered more than 20,000 and the entire Plains Indian population never climbed over 100,000.



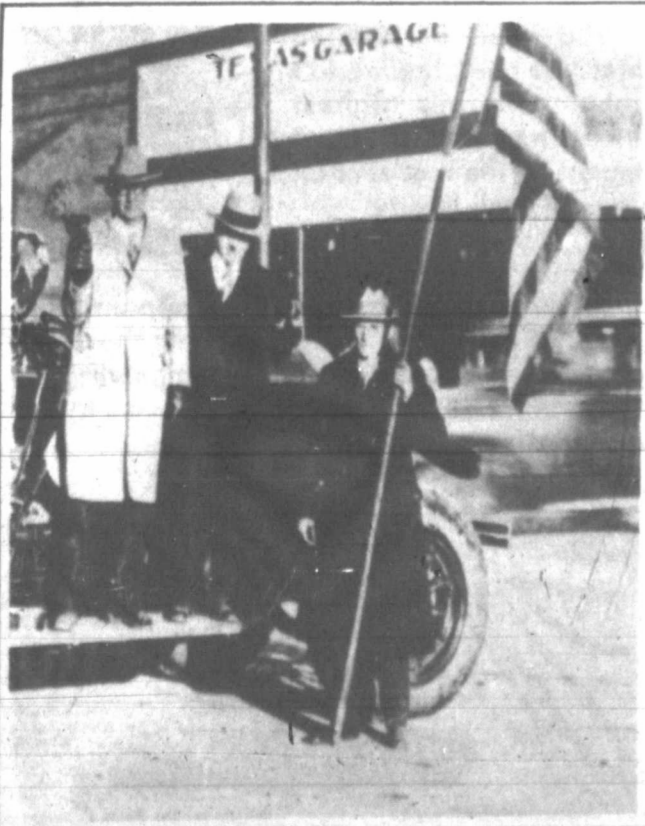
Comanches here in 1776

In the new Hall of Indians at the Panhandle Plains Historical Museum in Canyon, director Jim Hanson displays some of the new exhibits. The cases show artifacts from the area's earliest settlers, the Plains Indians. During the Revolutionary Era of the late eighteenth century, the Kwahadi Comanches lived in what is now the Gray County area and fought and traded with the Spanish soldiers in Santa Fe. (Pampa News photo by Thom Marshall)



Spaniards in the Panhandle

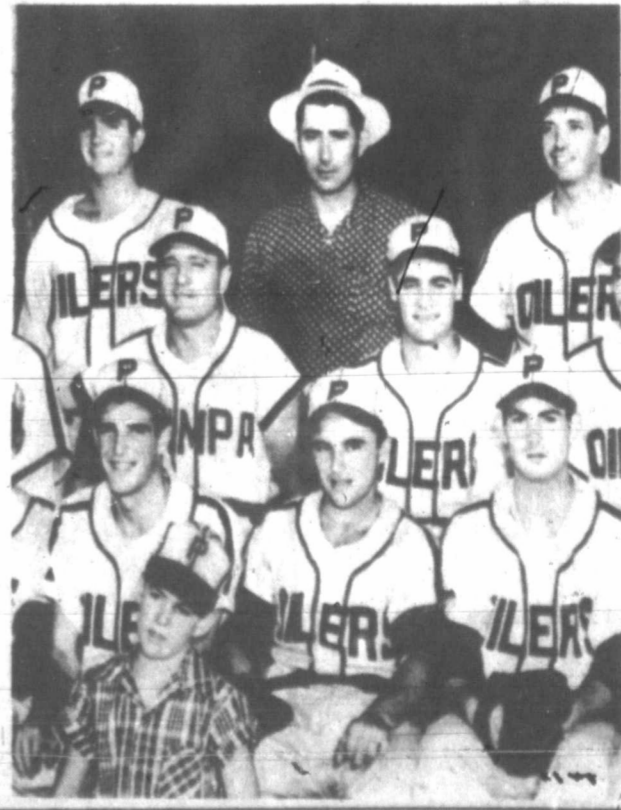
A typical Spanish soldier at Santa Fe in 1776 is immortalized in the Panhandle Plains Historical Museum in Canyon. The Spanish soldiers occasionally ventured out into present-day Gray County and the surrounding Texas Panhandle to make maps, to trade with the Comanches and other Plains Indians, and possibly to search for a little gold or silver. Gray County was part of the vast territory known in 1776 as New Spain. (Pampa News photo by Thom Marshall)



Moving the county records from LeFors to Pampa was the easy part. The tough chore was getting the move approved by county voters. McLean wanted to be county seat as badly as Pampa did, but finally, after several attempts, the necessary majority of the county voters turned out to support the Pampa bid. See page 10.



Alex Schneider, owner of the Schneider Hotel, put together Pampa's first musical group. The band played for any important occasion that came along — and some maybe not so important. The roster of performers in the band included M.K. Brown, who played the snare drum. See page 11.



Pampa had a professional baseball team for many years and folks turned out in big numbers to see them play — especially if the opponent was Borger or Amarillo. It was an exciting and entertaining brand of baseball and crowds often got more than they expected — like the wedding conducted at home plate. See page 9.

Adobe Walls kicked off area settlement

One of the nation's greatest natural resources — and a replenishable one at that — was the American bison. For centuries the buffalo had provided Indians with most of their necessities and comforts. But in 1871 a demand was created for buffalo skins when a method was found for tanning them into quality leather. The great American slaughter got underway. Hide hunters with their big calibre rifles made quick work of the northern concentration of bison and by 1874, they were looking for other herds.

The Medicine Lodge Treaty of 1867 prevented — on paper — the crossing of the Arkansas River. But the scent of hide money, which already had overpowered the stench of millions of decaying carcasses, was coming strong from the Texas Panhandle where General Nelson A. Miles calculated there must have been more than 6,000,000 buffalo living off the tall, nutritious plains grasses.

Hunters hitched their teams and headed south to the Texas Panhandle and America's last great buffalo herd. One of the caravan leaders was Billy Dixon, a fellow of only two dozen years, but as knowledgeable a buffalo hunter as there was in the business. He already had visited the Panhandle area and knew from what he saw that spring or early summer (1874) would bring a bumper crop of harvestable hides.

Following his business trip, Dixon told his friends of his

findings and on the strength of his story, other adventurers made preparations. A.C. Myers was a former hunter turned storekeeper. He planned a supply center and a marketplace where he could sell necessities and buy hides. James Hanrahan was going on the hunt, but he figured out how to make a profit from the hot Texas weather as well. He was going to open a saloon next to Myers store.

When the departure time arrived there were half a hundred men and 30 wagon loads of supplies — a big enough party to make the Medicine Lodge Treaty look like a pretty insignificant, unimportant piece of paper.

When they got into the Panhandle Country, Dixon picked a spot for camp which was about 20 miles northeast of where Borger is today. The location of the camp today is in Hutchinson County on the Turkey Track Ranch. East Adobe Walls Creek was a few hundred yards east of the camp. And about a mile and a half south was the old abandoned Bent Brothers trading post, Adobe Walls. It had been established in 1843 and in November of 1864 a small group of men led by Col. Kit Carson, came near being killed in a tough fight with Indians.

Ironically and prophetically, the new camp also was called Adobe Walls. It didn't take long for the settlement to take shape. Logs were hauled, sod was cut, a well was dug. Myers' store, Hanrahan's saloon, and a mess

hall went up. Shortly thereafter another store, which contained dining facilities, and a blacksmith shop were constructed. The little community was set up and ready for the hunt to get underway before the buffalo arrived.

The vast herds of bison changed grazing grounds twice each year — the time of the move dependant upon the weather. It was May and they still had not migrated into the Panhandle. The hunters grew restless and finally several groups went searching for their prey. Dixon's outfit was first to spot the huge herd, but the others soon followed suit and the loud reports of rifle fire became commonplace on the plains as they set to work.

The Indians didn't like it. They didn't like any of it. The treaty had been broken; the buffalo were being slaughtered. One of the leaders was the son of Chief Noconia and white captive Cynthia Parker — Quannah Parker. It was Parker who

came up with Adobe Walls as a likely target for discharging the hateful feelings building up in the Indians.

Word of the plans leaked out to some of the Adobe Walls residents and they left. But the only ones who knew of the Indians' intentions were the merchants and they didn't want to leave their stores unprotected, so they didn't share their information with the hunters. Consequently, on the evening of June 26, 1874, when about 700 Comanches, Kiowas and Cheyennes gathered near Adobe Walls, there were only 28 men and one woman to defend the settlement and each other.

The fireworks commenced the following morning. The Indians proceeded with considerable confidence because of their medicine man who had assured them that his special brand of war paint would protect them. He also told them that they would find the hunters completely unprepared. He was wrong on both counts. His paint was not effective in

shielding its wearers from the buffalo hunters' big guns. In fact, one of the early casualties was Quannah Parker. When he was about 400 yards or so from the buildings, he had his horse shot from under him and as he picked up his rifle and dashed for cover, a bullet hit him in the side and made it impossible for him to fire a gun and continue taking part in the ruction.

History didn't record who fired the shot that wounded Quannah Parker, but movie script writers doubtless would credit Bat Masterson with the feat. He was there — 20 years old at the time.

The Indians called it a day at about 4 p.m. They had killed three of the Adobe Walls party — Billy Tyler and Ike and Shorty Shadler. The survivors counted

13 Indian bodies and figured other dead and wounded had been carried off. They also counted 56 dead horses, of which 10 had belonged to hunters, and the Shadler Brothers' 28 oxen were killed.

They wrapped the bodies of Tyler and the Shadler Brothers in blankets and buried them. The next morning the stench from the Indian corpses and the dead animals prompted the hunters to bury or drag them away from the vicinity of the settlement.

A black handkerchief was hung from a pole on top of one of the buildings as a distress signal. Help came late that afternoon when two wagons belonging to George Bellfield arrived, followed by Jim and Bob Cator who rode in from their camp southwest of Adobe

Walls, and other hunters. By the end of the day there were more than 100 at the settlement.

On June 29 about 15 Indians showed up on the bluff about a mile east of Adobe Walls. It was at this point that Dixon secured his spot in Panhandle history and fired the shot heard — if not 'round the world, at least across the nation.

At a distance later measured to be 1,538 yards, Dixon took aim with his buffalo gun and pulled the trigger. It took a while for the heavy projectile to cover the

distance but when it did, it was on target and one of the Indians fell from his horse. The others scattered. That shot of Dixon's convinced the Indians that Adobe Walls was bad medicine and no doubt indicated to them what they might expect. The Adobe Walls incident triggered the Red River War which resulted in the Indians being driven onto reservations and cleared the Panhandle region for settling by the white man.

Dixon gave up buffalo hunting and took a job as a scout for the Army.

Explorer predicted no roads for area

Early Spanish explorers probably visited the part of the Panhandle later to become Gray County, but the first recorded visit by a United States explorer took place in 1852 when Capt. Randolph B. Marcy of the Fifth Infantry of the United States Army toured and studied this part of the Great Plains, or the Llano Estacado.

Accompanied by George B. McClellan, brevet captain of the United States Engineers, Marcy led an expedition of soldiers into the area seeking the source of the Red River.

In the account of his travels, Marcy said that the Canadian and North Fork of the Red River often were confused, possibly because the Indians apparently had called both of them "Red River" because of the reddish cast to the water.

He said also that Plains Indians had attempted to discourage travelers from entering the area by telling them that the water was bad, and that they would die of thirst if they tried to cross the long stretches of dry land.

In his report, which was filed with the War Department on Nov. 8, 1853, Marcy said that when coming over the trail from Ft. Smith, Ark. in May, he crossed a stream which he named Sweetwater Creek (in what is now Wheeler County) for the obvious reason — the water tasted good.

On June 16, 1852, the expedition neared the site which later was to become Pampa when they reached the head of the North Fork of Red River. To

check on his findings, Capt. Marcy took 10 men and went across country 25 miles to the Canadian River and thus becoming the first white man on record to distinguish between the two rivers.

Judging from Marcy's description of the evening's campsite, they must have been located on the exact spot where Lefors is today.

That night he buried a bottle containing a message that described the expedition and its results. The bottle was buried among the roots of one of the largest trees on the south bank of the river.

The bottle and its historic contents never have been reported as found and presumably remain buried somewhere in the vicinity of Lefors.

While on that expedition, Marcy named McClellan Creek for Capt. McClellan, "Whom," Marcy said, "I believe to be the first white man ever to set eyes upon it."

The country was looking into the possibility of building a railroad through the plains to connect the Pacific coast with the Atlantic seaboard. Capt. Marcy was opposed.

"Throughout its entire surface, this country presents, in my judgement, an impassable barrier to a wagon road, and I am fully impressed with the belief that a route crossing this desert anywhere between the 33rd parallel of latitude and its northern limits will never be selected for a Pacific railway, or, indeed, a road of any description."

Buffalo bones brought cash

Early settlers in the Pampa region occasionally were helped over rough financial spots by harvesting a macabre crop — bleached buffalo bones.

The grim reminders of the

slaughter of millions of American bison brought \$8 per ton delivered to the nearest railroad where they were shipped off to be ground into fertilizer.

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On the pioneer trail to Gray County in 1923 are C.C. Kuykendall and his two brothers and their families. The Indians had gone by the late 19th century, and in the early 20th century the settlers began moving in. The Pampa population was almost 1,000 in the early 20's, but with the coming of the oil industry later in that decade, it soared to over 10,000.

Early deed records show gift

By ANNA BURCHELL
Pampa News Staff

A gift of 640 acres by the governor of Texas to F.M. Goodin is the first instrument reported in the deed records in the Gray County clerk's office.

The order was signed in Austin on Feb. 20 "in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy - seven," according to the handwritten record.

The governor was R.B. Hubbard.

The first will probated within the county, according to early day - records was that of S.B. Owens. The handwritten document was filed July 19, 1907 as an application for probate with total clerk fees of \$66.65.

The four - page document was filed Dec. 22, 1906 with an addition in early 1907.

The will, written by another person, was signed by Owens himself and he left each of minor children \$1,000 a year, to be paid to his wife.

And in the event of the death of one child, the money would later be passed on to that child's children.

In those early years, records showed the filing fees for probate papers was 5 cents a page.

"When we count the pages today, the cost is \$1 per page," Wanda Carter, County clerk, explained.

In other early records in Mrs. Carter's office, the county court minutes of May 4, 1903 show that an order was entered for location of the Gray County boundary lines.

Y.W. Brown was employed to locate the lines.

"Stone monuments properly marked are to be placed at initial corners of said county and galvanized iron pipe properly marked driven in the ground at the end of every mile on the boundary line."

Boosting the population

Early McLean grew slowly

By JEANNE GRIMES
Pampa News Staff

A 640-acre townsite deeded over by an English rancher who borrowed the name of a Texas Railroad Commission secretary made a slow start in the early 1900s.

McLean, Gray County's second city, was plotted on a section of land which had been part of the vast Rowe Ranch since 1884. In that year the state deeded extensive acreage to Alfred Rowe and the Rowe Brothers.

Their holdings bordered near McClellan Creek on the north and extended to Memphis and Clarendon in the south.

During the late 19th Century, most cattle were taken to market on trains and shipping points on the Rock Island Railroad were Memphis, Clarendon and Childress—all 70 to 80 miles from the ranch headquarters which was about six miles southwest of McLean.

The Rows donated an 80-acre tract of land to the Rock Island in 1901 or 1902 for construction of a spur, loading pens and cattle chutes.

The brothers visualized a community that would grow around their railroad stop which they named McLean after the secretary of the Texas Railroad Commission. The town they hoped for near the siding never materialized and in November, 1902 Alfred Rowe deeded one section of land for a town.

But the hoped-for growth still eluded the tiny settlement and by August 1906, there still were 226 acres that remained unsold.

That land changed hands in 1905 when Adam Davidson and some associates paid Rowe \$4,300.

The town, mortgaged to residents of Birmingham, England, was situated on the Rowe Ranch — separated from the rolling pastures by a barbed wire fence.

Residents utilized all the vacant lands inside the fence as public pasture, a practice that continued until the town was incorporated in 1909.

Much of the town's early history was left to the memories of early settlers and the stories they handed down over the years.

There has been some debate, for example, on the town's first public building. But whether it was the Methodist Church or the school, both are indicative of the priorities of those first townspeople.

The town's first newspaper rolled off the presses in 1904, but there were no newspaper files maintained for the first two or three years.

Mail service reached the residents as early as 1902 and C.C. Cooke was appointed first postmaster. He operated one of three general mercantile stores which boasted stocks of everything for the farmer and rancher.

McLean became known as a shipping and supply center able to meet the shopping needs of the surrounding country.

A 1952 population estimate based on meter installations placed more than 2,000 persons in and around the town, though census figures for that period recorded only 1,495 residents.

McLean's population was 663 in 1910 and it was the largest town in the county. Although the population climbed over the next 10 years, in 1920 Pampa was largest with 978. McLean had grown to 741 persons.

The area around McLean also was noted for growing farming interests which began to edge out much of the cattle ranching in the period before the 1920s.

Old timers tell of the watermelon crops during those years and of 300 to 400 railroad cars of melons leaving the town each season. The railroad also hauled away corn and grain sorghums each year.

Farmers would haul the corn and maize heads to a pre-specified spot where they would be dumped until harvest was complete. Then machinery was brought to the site to process all the crops for shipment.

Swine production in the area filled several hundred railroad cars each year as farmers sent the animals to market.

The railroad hired four telegraph operators for McLean to handle the volume of messages connected with this

railroad boom.

As the face of the Texas Panhandle began to change with the oil discoveries of the 1920s; so too did McLean. The town, once a residential center for ranching and farming people, expanded to take in the oil people.

A spokesperson in the City Secretary's office said the current population is "about 1,100" and added that the town supports "about 20 to 25" retail business establishments. In the early 1950s there were 50 to 60 businesses situated in McLean. There are now five churches in McLean, down from seven in the early 1950s.

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LeFors was friend to all

Pierre LeFors was a philosopher, a poet, and a student of law and medicine. When he came to the Texas Panhandle in 1877, he became a pioneer, a cowboy and one of the early leaders of the area.

Later called "Perry" by his fellow West Texas settlers, LeFors was range boss for the White Deer Land Company, and during his first year here was taking a herd of cattle to Dodge when a band of Indians attacked and killed a member of his group.

The incident didn't scare LeFors away; instead, he became a mediator between Indians and settlers and a friend to all beginning pioneers. Gray County was organized in 1902, and the first county seat is named after him.

LeFors is the geographical center of the county and lies

near the site where Perry LeFors first settled on the north fork of the Red River. Until the townsite received a post office, LeFors delivered mail to his neighbors from Mobeetie. With the coming of the post office, the federal government made a slight change in the spelling of the town name, dropping the capital F in the middle of the word.

Among the first settlers in the area were Henry Thut, his wife, Anna, and her sister, Emma. All were from Switzerland; none spoke English.

With the help of Perry LeFors, however, the Thuts adapted to West Texas life, and their home, the only lodging place between Mobeetie and Tascosa, became a haven for cowboys on the cattle trail. Mrs. Thut was the cook and often a nurse to the riders.

Families gradually had been moving into the area, and several of the residents started the first Chamber of Commerce. Among the new citizens were J.C. Short, the first mail carrier; Silas Faulkner, the first county clerk; and E.E. Gething with his British wife, Nannie.

Mrs. Gething shocked LeFors society with the introduction of the bathing suit. The suit would

not cause too much of a sensation today, with its high neckline, long sleeves and ankle-length pants.

The Thut home was the only building in the townsite until the construction of the court house in 1902, which cost \$2,350. Later, the first school was built. The one - room building was used for church meetings, dances and all other community activities.

Many students attended, but many others had private governesses because of the problems in getting to the school, particularly during severe winters.

LeFors was the county seat but five years when efforts to relocate county government began. Voters rejected the move to McLean in 1907, to Pampa in 1919 and in 1924 but in 1928 Pampa was finally chosen the new county seat. The new court house here cost \$350,000.

The change did not cripple the city of LeFors. Houses had replaced half - dugouts by 1911, and the first gas well was drilled on George Saunder's place in 1925. LeFors had a population of 50 in 1920, but with the extension of the Fort Worth and Denver railroad eastward from Pampa in 1932, the city became a shipping point, and the population swelled to over 800.

1927 AP story reports Lefors 'distinctions'

An Associated Press feature story in March of 1927 concentrated on the unique Gray County seat.

"LeFors, quaint town in Gray County, near Pampa, has many distinctions. LeFors is the smallest county seat in Texas, and boasts that it is the only county seat without a jail. The jail has been moved to Pampa."

"Though on an otherwise treeless plain, the town is hard by a forest of giant cottonwoods. The water wells are only nine feet deep. When a man wants to dig a well, he procures a post - hold digger, bores down about nine feet and obtains clear, sparkling water."

"But perhaps the most interesting facts are these: The cottonwood trees bear grapes and virtually all of the residents drink grape juice the year round; and although 50 years old this town's cemetery contains only four graves."

"The towering cottonwoods do not actually bear grapes, but they do support the wild grape vines that entwine them and hang down like veils — For a generation Lefors has gone on drinking its grape juice and sawing its wood, and now oil is beginning to touch it with the magic of life — The town with its dream valley is perking up. The cottonwoods are being transformed into new homes."

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Gray County farming began in gardens

The Pampa area has developed into one of the major grain-growing regions in the world and it began because of some high-yielding grocery gardens kept by area ranchers and because of promotion efforts of White Deer Land Company.

Early ranchers in the area grew sizeable cabbages, Irish potatoes, lettuce, beans, mustard and turnips

for their tables. There were orchards of peaches, cherries, apples and apricots. Wild plum thickets and berry patches provided the prime ingredients for pies and preserves.

Ambitious gardeners had luck with grapes, melons and pumpkins. To feed some livestock — such as the family milk cow — ranchers sowed a few oats, some Indian corn, kaffir

corn, sorghum and milo.

But there was little commercial farming before 1904 when the success of a few of the region's first farmers aroused some interest in wheat as a money crop.

Some of the first fellows to bring in a wheat crop included Thomas S. Rugbee, John A. Newman, John Henry, A.B. McAfee, W.B. Jackson, J.M. Bell and D.C.

Davis, according to an article in the Transition Edition of The Pampa News (1961).

The success of those farmers drew other settlers to the area. The White Deer Land Company bottled samples of wheat and showed it off to prospective homesteaders. They mailed out brochures testimonials and success stories from area farmers.

Unexpected assistance in settling the Pampa portion of the Panhandle came from Eastern speculators who bought land further down state and paid expenses for prospective farm purchasers to ride the train down for a look-see. If they liked what they saw, they paid \$25 an acre.

But trains stopped in Pampa for water. So White Deer Land Company built an exhibit house right on the railroad right of way. Passengers were given promotional pamphlets and offered land from \$10 to \$15 an acre.

Most of the early area farmers preferred horses to pull their plows. A few used oxen.

Early harvesting equipment, header barges, required a crew of half dozen men, plus a driver. The barges were followed by threshing machines with a crew of about 20 men to complete the harvesting process.

When the wheat was tall and threshed from bundles, it took the full crew of 20, but in years when it grew shorter, fewer folks could get the work done.

The first custom harvesting crews included a bookkeeper and cook, who prepared meals in an improvised cook shack.

Harvest time made Pampa boom during many of those early years, with extra hands coming to town and farmers picking crews off freight trains.

Header barges gave way to combines that cut down on crew requirements and the cook shacks were replaced by meals prepared by the farmers' wives.

The transition to combine harvesting was completed by the early 1920s. Preceding self-propelled models were varieties pulled by tractors.

The first tractors and the first combines both reportedly were introduced to the area by Charlie and Sam Thomas. Their first tractor was a one-cylinder International Harvester Mogul.

The advantages of tractors over horses and oxen quickly became evident and in 1919, Nels Walberg, a local dealer, claimed to have sold more tractors that year than anybody west of Kansas.

Pampa area farmers had to be willing to accept some hard knocks. There have been years when it didn't rain enough and drought killed the crops. There have been years of plenty of rain but before they could turn harvest shades amber, the waves of grain were beaten down by a few minutes of hail.

There have been years on the other side of the coin. Bumper crop years that stand out in local history include 1912 and 1947.

And there is quite a story about the wheat crop in 1924: Following a crop failure in

the spring of '23, the weather wouldn't cooperate and farmers didn't get any new wheat planted. However, the story goes, fall brought a lot of rain and the following spring, volunteer wheat came up — a lot of volunteer wheat. Some farmers reportedly harvested as much as 30 bushels per acre.

The Knights of Medusa, named for the mythical woman whose glance turned people to stone, is France's oldest wine-tasting society National Geographic says. It was founded in 1690 in Marseille.

The average number of coal mine workers in the United States hit a high of nearly 863,000 in 1923 while the low was 133,000 in 1969, according to the Census Bureau's "Historical Statistics of the United States." Man-hours worked went from 1.5 billion in 1913 to 224 million in 1968.



Pampa Harvesters

Among the first Pampa Harvesters were these local farmers who gathered together at harvest time around 1910. Wheat had to be loaded by a hand shovel into box cars and set to market in Kansas, where it sold for about 60 cents a bushel. Horse-drawn plows were used in the early days to cultivate, plant and work the land.

Churches took priority

By JEANNE GRIMES
Pampa News Staff

High on the list of pioneering priorities set by the people who settled Gray County were religion and the establishment of churches.

And it wasn't a "Sunday-go-to-meeting" religion that the early settlers participated in. Traveling ministers would visit an area and entire families would pack up and move to the revival grounds for week-long services which included sermons, singing and socializing.

As communities became more aware of other responsibilities and began to construct school houses in the county, the nature of pioneer religion began to change also.

Extended camp meetings were on the way out as congregations began to meet in the schools or homes or any place with room enough for Sunday School classes and worship services.

In the early days of denominational religion throughout the county, Baptist and Methodists were the majority. Today, while Baptists still outnumber others of 50 churches listed for Pampa, 14 are Baptist, Methodist growth has not matched that.

Church listings in a recent issue of The Pampa News

included four Methodist churches for Pampa. Pampa's second largest denomination today (based on the number of churches) is the Church of Christ which supports six churches in Pampa.

The first Methodist revival in Pampa was in 1906 in a small vacant store building. Establishment of Methodist churches in the decades to follow included the Hahrah Methodist Church and the McCullough Methodist Church, both organized in 1934.

The McCullough Methodist Church was renamed St. Paul's Methodist Church in the early 1950s. St. Mark CME (Christian Methodist Episcopal) Church was established in 1932 and it met in Carver School.

The Rev. J.W. Whately organized the First Baptist Church in 1906 and members gathered in schools until a building could be constructed in 1914. By the early 1950s, the Baptists had built other churches including Central Baptist, Calvary Baptist, Hobart Street Mission, Progressive Baptist Gospel Mission, and the Bible Baptist Tabernacle.

Episcopalians first met in the C.P. Buckler home in Pampa for communion and confirmation services. From 1928 to 1932 members met in the local

mortuary and other places until a church at 707 W. Browning could be constructed. M.K. Brown was the mission's first warden in 1928, and during the mid-1940s one minister was responsible for missions in Borger, Dumas, Dalhart, Shamrock, Clarendon, Quanah, Childress and Pampa.

The First Christian Church, organized in 1909, met in a school house until a white frame church was constructed in 1911 at Kingsmill and Ballard. In 1925, the growth of Pampa necessitated the building of a brick church larger at Starkweather and Kingsmill.

In 1926, 75 charter members formed the Presbyterian Church with help from an Amarillo missionary. Before 1926, Presbyterians had worshipped in a community church with other denominations. Over the years, the congregation met in the junior high school, the American Legion Hall and the Rex Theatre before a church was constructed at Frost and Browning. The church was later moved to Gray and Montagu.

Mass was first celebrated in Pampa in 1926 by Dr. A.R. Sawyer and later the congregation received permission from the American Legion Hall to conduct services there once a month. They also met in the Grand Theatre until that building burned. Services were moved from there to the White Deer Land Company. The Holy Souls Church finally was dedicated in late 1928.

Two Church of Christ congregations were started in Pampa during the 1920s and 1930s. The Mary Ellen and Harvester Church of Christ first was organized as the Francis

Avenue Church of Christ with members meeting in private homes until a building was constructed in 1927. Expansion of the church continued into the 1940s, but construction of the present church was postponed because of World War II and it was 1951 before the project was complete. Sixty members organized the Central Church of Christ in 1934.

Church of the Brethren originated near Laketon in 1895 and in 1927 a building was moved to Pampa to serve the congregation.

A Sabbath School, started sometime around 1926, evolved to the Seventh Day Adventist denomination in 1934 with a membership of 19 families.

Mrs. Emma LeFor, a charter member of the Christian Science Church, offered her home for the first meetings of that denomination. In 1928, the group rented a room in the First National Bank and a building was constructed after the group was accepted into the mother church in Boston in 1933.

In 1928 the Pentecostal Holiness was founded by five members. Ensign Edgar King established The Salvation Army in 1929 and in 1930 the Nazarene Church and Jehovah's Witnesses were organized.

Religious growth has continued through the years with the organization of the United Pentecostal Church in 1944, the Zion Lutheran Church in 1941, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in 1948, Bethel Assembly of God in 1950, the Lighthouse Mission in 1945, Calvary Chapel in 1950 and the Wells Street Church of Christ.



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IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another...

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness...

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance...

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise...

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws of Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither...

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature. He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their acts of pretended legislation: For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our Consent: For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury: For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments. For suspending our own Legislature, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abridged Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

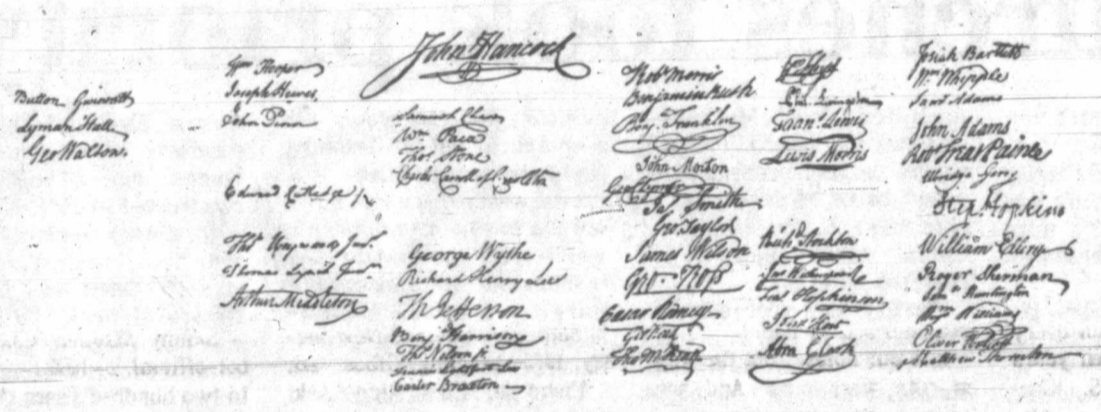
He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Nor have We been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence.

They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do.



The Declaration: Comments About It, and How the Colonies Received It

Thomas Jefferson, in an early-morning note in his journal: "6 a.m., July 4, 1776, 68 degrees, wind southeast."

King George III - July 4, 1776, entry in his diary: "Nothing of importance happened today."

John Hancock, president of the Continental Congress, upon putting his large signature on the Declaration: "There, I guess King George will be able to read that."

Caesar Rodney, a member of the Continental Congress from Delaware, in a letter dated July 4: "I arrived in Congress (though detained by thunder and rain) [in] time enough to give my voice in the matter of independence. It is determined by the thirteen United Colonies, without even one dissenting Colony. We have now got through with the whole of the Declaration, and ordered it to be printed, so that you will soon have the pleasure of seeing it. Handbills of it will be printed, and sent to the armies, cities, county towns, etc., to be published or rather proclaimed in form."

John Adams of Massachusetts, commenting on the first public reading of the Declaration (July 8) by Colonel John Nixon of the Philadelphia Associators - a militia unit founded by Benjamin Franklin and others in the 1740s: "Three cheers rendered the welkin. The battalions paraded on the Common and gave us a few-de-joie, notwithstanding the scarcity of powder. The bells rang all day and almost all night. Even the chimers chimed away."

George Washington, following the first reading of the Declaration - July 8 - to his troops on Manhattan Island (New York): "The General hopes that this important event will serve as a fresh incentive to every officer and soldier to act with fidelity and courage, as knowing that now the peace and safety of his country depends (under God) solely on the success of our arms."

Ezra Stiles, a leading citizen of Connecticut, writing in his diary July 13: "[A friend] returned from Newport [Rhode Island] and brought the Congress's Declaration of Independence. ... This I read at noon, and for the first time realized independence. Thus the Congress have tied a Gordian knot, which the Parliament will find they can neither cut nor untie. The thirteen united colonies now rise into an independent republic among kingdoms, states, and empires on earth. May the Supreme and Omnipotent Lord of the Monarchical Republic of the immense Universe shower down his blessings upon it, and ever keep it under his holy protection! ... [England's] violent, oppressive, and haughty measures have weaned and alienated the affections of 3 million people, and dismembered them from a once-beloved parent state. Cursed be that arbitrary policy! Let it never poison the United States of America!"

Abigail Adams (wife of John Adams of Massachusetts), following the first public reading of the Declaration, by Thomas Crafts, July 19, in Boston: "The bells rang, the privateers fired the forts and batteries, the cannon were discharged. ... and every face appeared joyful. ... After dinner, the King's arms were taken down from the State House and every vestige of him from every place ... and burnt. ... Thus ends royal authority in this state [of Massachusetts], and all the people shall say Amen."

Letter written anonymously July 22 from Rhode Island to the "Pennsylvania Evening Post": "Day before yesterday, the honorable the General Assembly of Rhode Island, being then sitting at the State House in Newport, at twelve o'clock, the brigade stationed there, under the command of Colonels William Richmond and Christopher Lippitt, marched from headquarters, and drew up in two columns, on each side the parade, before the State House door. His honor the Governor and the members of the Assembly then marched through and received the compliments of the brigade; after which the secretary, at the head of the company, read a resolve of the assembly, concurring with the Congress in the Declaration of Independence. The Declaration was then read; next 13 cannon were discharged at Fort Liberty, and then the brigade drew up and fired in 13 divisions, from east to west, agreeable to the number and situation of the United States."

Benjamin Franklin at the August 2 signing of the Declaration in Philadelphia, responding to John Hancock's remark that "We must be unanimous, there must be no pulling different ways. We must all hang together": "Yes, we must, indeed, all hang together, or most assuredly we shall all hang separately."

An account in the August 10 'Virginia Gazette' - published in Williamsburg: "On Monday last, being court day, the Declaration of Independence was publicly proclaimed in the town of Richmond, before a large concourse of respectable free-holders of Henrico county, and upwards of 200 of the militia, who assembled on that grand occasion. It was received with universal shouts of joy, and re-echoed by three volleys of small arms. The same evening the town was illuminated, and the members of the committee held a club, when many patriotic toasts were drunk. Although there were near 1,000 people present, the whole was conducted with the utmost decorum, and the satisfaction visible in every countenance sufficiently evinces their determination to support it with their lives and fortunes."

Letter written anonymously August 10 from Savannah to the 'Connecticut Gazette and Universal Intelligencer': "At Savannah, in Georgia, a declaration being received from the honorable John Hancock, Esq., [the townsfolk proceeded to] the liberty-pole [where] they were met by the Georgia battalion, who, after the reading of the Declaration, discharged their field-pieces, and fired in platoons. Upon this they proceeded to the battery, at the trustee's gardens, where the Declaration was read for the last time, and the cannon of the battery discharged. His Excellency and council, Colonel Lachlan McIntosh, and other gentlemen, with the militia, dined under the cedar

trees, and cheerfully drank to the united, free, and independent States of America. In the evening the town was illuminated, and there was exhibited a very solemn funeral procession, attended by the grenadier and light infantry companies, and other militia, with their drums muffled, and lites, and a greater number of people than ever appeared on any occasion before, in that province, when [an effigy of] George III was interred before the courthouse. ..."

Thomas Jefferson, in a letter dated May 8, 1825: "... With respect to our rights, and the acts of the British government contravening those rights, there was but one opinion on this side of the water. All American whigs thought alike on these subjects. When forced, therefore, to resort to arms for redress, an appeal to the tribunal of the world was deemed proper for our justification. This was the object of the Declaration of Independence. ... It was intended to be an expression of the American mind. ..."

Thomas Jefferson, in a letter dated June 24, 1826: "... Our fellow citizens, after half a century of experience and prosperity, continue to approve the choice we made. May it be to the world, what I believe it will be (to some parts sooner, to others later, but finally to all), the signal of arousing men to burst the chains, under which monkish ignorance and superstition had persuaded them to bind themselves, and to assume the blessings and security of self-government. The form which we have substituted restores the free right and freedom of opinion. All eyes are opened or opening to the rights of man. The general spread of the light of science has already laid open to every view the palpable truth, that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few, bootied and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately, by the grace of God: These are grounds of hope for others; for ourselves, let the annual return of this day forever refresh our recollections of these rights, and an undiminished devotion to them."



By Ross Mackenzie & Jeff MacNelly/©1976, United Feature Syndicate.

Mackenzie's success formula: destroy the Indians' horses

By TIM PALMER
Pampa News Staff

It didn't take Col. Ronald S. Mackenzie long to figure out that Indians without horses were not a great threat to the United States Cavalry. Annihilating horses was a major tactic of the colonel's in subduing the Plains Indians in the Texas Panhandle and securing safety for prospective pioneers. Mackenzie led his Fourth Cavalry unit across the Staked Plains from 1871 until 1876. In those five years Indian bands were confined to the reservations in Oklahoma and a new frontier was opened to western settlers. Before Mackenzie's raids on the Indians, the Texas Panhandle was dismissed as a dry wasteland, impossible to live on. It was thought that Pioneer families might die of thirst and hunger before they discovered

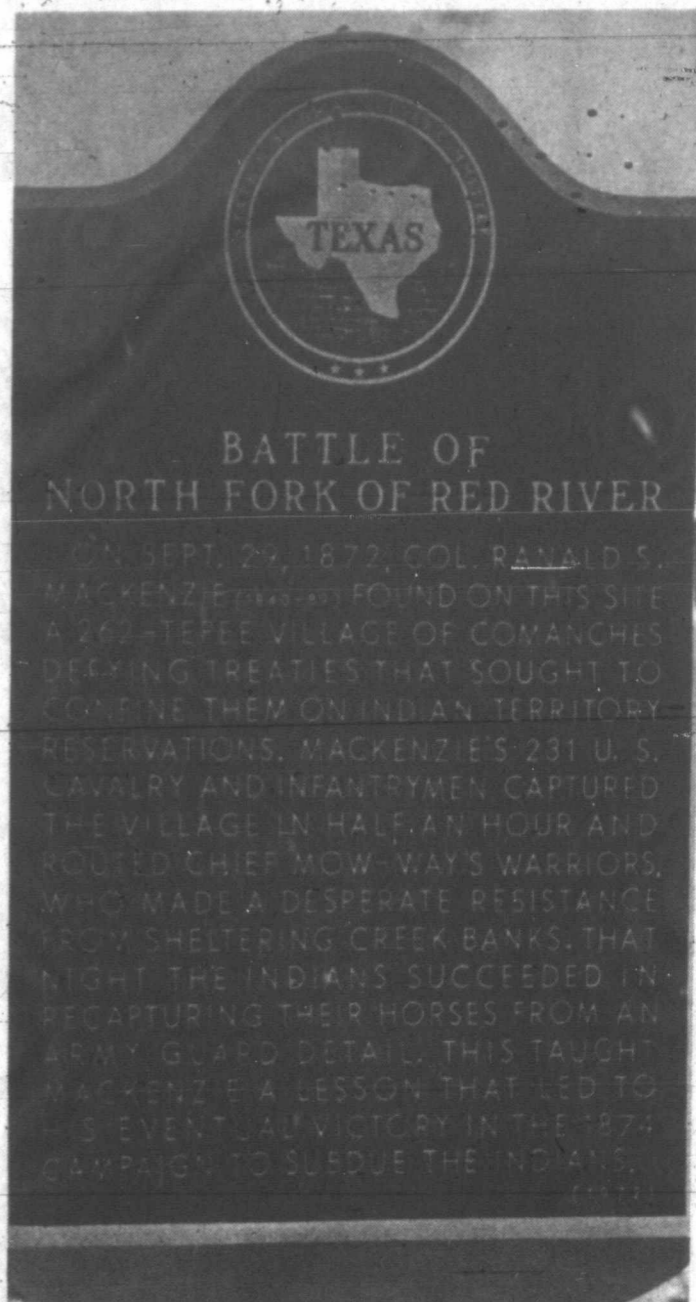
the Indians' secret food and water supplies. Mackenzie penetrated the remotest regions, to which the marauding Indians had been escaping in complete safety. With Mackenzie hot on their trail, the Indians found they had no place to go, while white frontiersmen found that they did. Mackenzie proved white men could survive long periods of time anywhere on the Staked Plains. It was a difficult discovery for Mackenzie to make. Captain R.G. Carter, field adjutant and adviser to Mackenzie during the five years on the Texas Panhandle, recorded the five years on the Texas Panhandle, recorded the adventures of the expeditions and revealed his colonel's secret in finally subduing the Indian menace. On Sept. 28, 1872, the troops discovered a Comanche camp under Chief Mow-way near

present-day Lefors on the north fork of the Red River. Finding the Indian trail was doubly fortunate. The soldiers had not eaten for two days when they came upon a vineyard of wild grapes, an Indian favorite. The Comanches had obviously picked as many grapes as they could carry—some even more. A few had spilled out long the ground; the trail of grapes led directly to Mow-way's camp. The village of 262 teepees was one mile away. The cavalry surprised the Indians with the attack. The Comanches rushed their horses into camp as the warriors mounted. After a half-hour afternoon fight the army had captured 127 squaws and 3,000 horses and had set the camp on fire. According to Sergeant Charlton's journal for the day, the red men were "evidently feeling for their squaws" that

night; they attacked the army camp, but with little success. They then turned to Lieutenant Boehm, who was keeping the captive horses one mile from the camp in a sink in the prairie. He was not as safe in that area as he had presumed—the Indians finally succeeded in capturing all of their own horses and some of their enemy's. "The next morning," Charlton says, "he (Boehm) came in with the saddles piled on burrows when we gave them the grand laugh. Regaining the horses revitalized the Indian strength. Mackenzie recognized that. Later, almost two years to the day, Indians attacked the Fourth Cavalry at night in another attempt to steal horses. They surrounded the camp, fired and yelled trying to bolt the horses. The animals were safely secured, however, and the

Indians soon gave up the fight. But the cavalry didn't. Mackenzie and his troops followed the warriors, and at 4 a.m. one day, they came upon a village of teepees in Palo Duro Canyon. The only problem was that the sides of the Canyon walls were too steep to descend quickly. One by one, the soldier and his steed zig-zagged down the slopes. By the time the entire cavalry reached the floor of the canyon, the Indians had spotted them and fled their camp. After another pursuit, the soldiers cornered them behind a group of boulders at the far side of the canyon. The Indian horses were easily captured, and the abandoned village along with all the tribe's possessions left behind were burned in a giant bonfire. After two or three hours of fighting, 75 Indians had been killed.

On Sept. 29, 1874, Carter's book reports that "immediately after breakfast a detail was made to shoot the captured ponies, which, owing to the great number, it was found impossible to take along and properly guard them, or to take them into the nearest military post—the nearest being 200 miles away. The Indians would follow us and be upon us every night in an effort to stampede and recapture them. Experience had been our lesson... Numbers of them were young and handsome, and it seemed a pity to be compelled to kill them, but there was no alternative. It was the surest method of crippling the Indians and compelling them to go into and stay upon their reservations which they had fled from... It was a heavy blow. They were such valuable property that they were held in higher esteem than their squaws." The killing of the horses was a successful move for Mackenzie. By 1875, most of the Indians, including Mow-way, had surrendered, and in 1876-77 the first settlers moved in. Carter says that none of the Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes and Arapahoes who had banded together that afternoon in Palo Duro Canyon "recovered from the blow which Mackenzie and the Fourth Cavalry struck them... Indians without their horses were comparatively helpless." Carter dedicated his book, "On the Border with Mackenzie" to the Fourth Cavalry and their leader, Mackenzie—a veteran of the Civil War and was in 1871 the youngest colonel in the United States Army. Never of strong body, he had suffered five war wounds and was frequently in pain. Carter says Mackenzie was "impatient, impulsive, but always the brave, gallant and just soldier." Mackenzie did not secure the life, liberty, and independence of the Texans," Carter concludes. "Mackenzie with his gallant regiment of rough riding troopers did secure them their safety from constant harassing Indian incursions, their economic resources, their material prosperity, and their almost inexhaustible supply of mineral wealth, when he finally drove into their reservations for good their implacable enemies, the Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes and Cheyennes.



Captives rescued near Pampa

When Pampa area residents celebrated Gray County's 50th Anniversary in 1952, M.K. Brown arranged to have a special guest flown in from her home in California. Mrs. Julia German Brooks first came through the Pampa area long before there was a Pampa and long before there was an organized Gray County. But it was an exciting piece of geography nonetheless—a little more exciting than the young Miss Julia German would have chosen. She was rescued from Cheyenne Indians, along with a sister, Adelaide, by the U.S. Army at a spot about 12 miles south of Pampa on the north branch of McClellan Creek. The two girls had been held captive for almost three months by Chief Grey Beard and his war party when they finally were rescued by two companies led by Lt. Frank D. Baldwin. The story began in Georgia in April of 1870. A depression period following the Civil War brought difficult times to John German and his large family. A friend in Colorado wrote in glowing terms of the opportunities offered by the West and German was convinced to try it. The family loaded possessions

in a prairie schooner and left the Blue Ridge Mountain home on April 10, 1870. There were nine of them—Mother and Father German; son Stephen, 14; and daughters Rebecca Jane, Catherine, Joanna, Sophia, Julia, and Adelaide, ranging in age from 1 to 16 years. Going was slow for the Germans because they had no money. They stopped for two and a half years in Arkansas and stopped again in Missouri to fight poverty and disease. It was late in August of 1874 before they pushed into Kansas. Ellis, Kans., was then near the eastern limit of the danger zone of hostile Indians. Railroads were building westward, millions of buffalo were being slaughtered... and treaties with the Indians were collapsing. When they layed over for a few day's rest in Ellis, the Germans probably heard some warnings about moving unescorted along the state coach trails, but the only Indians they'd seen had been friendly, so they continued their journey—a single wagon followed by a few head of cattle. On the morning of Sept. 10, 1874, they had made it to within a day's journey of Fort Wallace, Kans. They sighted a small herd of antelope and Stephen left the

wagon to try to bag one of them. He hadn't gone far when Indians attacked. There were 17 warriors led by Kicking Horse. Stephen ran for the protection of a small hill, but was overtaken, shot and killed. At the wagon, John German was shot and as his wife rushed to his side, she was killed. Rebecca Jane, the oldest girl, tried to hit one of the attackers with an axe, but was killed. The Indians surrounded the five surviving girls, Joanna, who had long hair, was killed and scalped and the trophy was divided among the Indians. One of the attackers started to kill Adelaide, but an Indian squaw who accompanied Kicking Horse convinced him otherwise. The Cheyenne warriors feasted on the Germans' cattle, then divided into two groups with one bunch taking Sophia and Catherine and the others taking Julia and Adelaide, the youngest of the German girls. A short time later the Indians abandoned the two young girls on the open prairie. They managed to stay alive by eating berries for six weeks, then they were recaptured. Col. Nelson A. Miles of the 5th U.S. Infantry, then camped on the north bank of the Red River, heard that the Indians had white girl captives. He made up a detachment of 23 mule teams, filled wagons with infantry, attached some cavalrymen, added a mountain howitzer, and put Lt. Frank D.

Baldwin, his chief of scouts, in command. Orders were to proceed north and eastward toward the supply camp on the Washita River in what is now Hemphill County, look for Indian signs en route and if the Indians were found, either attack or send for reinforcements. The detachment left the main camp on Nov. 4, 1874. On the morning of Nov. 8, the wagons reached a point in the rough, sandy hills about 11 miles south of where Pampa is today. William E. Schmalze, a scout, galloped into camp and reported to Lt. Baldwin that he had sighted a large number of ponies less than a mile away. The ponies meant Indians—many Indians. Lt. Baldwin sent Schmalze a-running again to inform Col. Miles of the development. Miles sent a company of cavalry to support Baldwin. It only took them four hours to get to the site, but it wasn't quick enough to get in on the fighting. Baldwin was anxious about rescuing the girls before they could be slain by the Indians. He drew up the wagon train into a double column with the howitzer at the head in the center and with lead teams flanked by cavalrymen. The plan was a bit reckless and depended upon surprise. A bugle sounded the charge. Whips cracked over the heads of the mules. Wagons loaded with infantry men surged forth and yelling troopers, teamsters and

infantry stampeded into the Indian camp with guns blazing. It worked. Surprised Cheyenne warriors, squaws and children ran from their teepees. The warriors made a stand and a short battle followed. Baldwin re-formed the wagons and repeated the attack. After a short rest, the pursuit continued for several miles. The howitzer was used to advantage when the Indians grew stubborn. When the Indians all had been driven out of sight, the soldiers began rounding up Indian ponies and burning the camp. What of the little German girls, the reason for the attack? During the heat of battle, one warrior made an attempt to reach a pile of blankets. He fired at them with a rifle before he could be killed by the soldiers. From the pile of blankets crawled Julia German. She was in rags and emaciated, but she was alive and the rifle shot had missed her. Adelaide was found in a nearby lodge. The girls were placed in the care of officers' wives at Camp Supply. The other German girls, Catherine and Sophia, were surrendered March 1 to government troops following long negotiations with friendly Chief Stone Calf who persuaded Gray Beard's band to give them up. For his action in rescuing the girls, Lt. Baldwin was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor and two of his officers were breveted for bravery.

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Oh, say can you see?

(Cont. from page 7B) we haven't had one these two hundred years. "With malice toward none; with charity for all..." — Abraham Lincoln, 1865. Toward none, never? For all, always? A tall order, even for Lincoln, perhaps the best of us. America has always been long on heroic phrases, chiselled high above the ground, way beyond normal reach. It's hard to keep your eyes on the stars when you're lugging yesterday while tripping over today on your way to tomorrow. It's the human condition. The Founders, who weren't in all that much of a rush to vote independence themselves, surely could recognize a world where idols hawk groceries for money, where not all wars make the world safe for democracy, where the rich sometimes get richer and the blacks sometimes blacker. We probably love the Liberty Bell the more for its crack. The essence of our two-hundred-year trek has been the effort, the quality of it. The persistence. An obvious one: we saw the moon. And walked on it. We saw disease. And we attacked. We saw despoilation. Then we took pause. We fed Berlin, sent Bundles to Britain, even wheat to Russia. Rended by race, we submitted the agony to our fundament. the laws. And hoped. As do the lawgivers. Eli Whitney and a gin. John Deere and a plow. Thomas Edison and a filament. Henry Ford and a tool. Enrico Fermi and an atom. Made the world we inhabit while our ancestors sleep. It was 76 degrees when Thomas Jefferson took the temperature with his constant thermometer shortly before 4 p.m. in Philadelphia in July. 1776. A temperate climate for revolutionaries. They voted. Unanimously. No one knew what lay ahead, maybe not even Franklin, the "Father of all the Yankees." Nor do we. But they, and we, started from the same point.

and the skin still unravels from what happened Two hundred years ago.

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DOUG BOYD

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Founding fathers

Several of the men responsible for promoting Pampa in its earliest days were with the White Deer Land Company. T.D. Hobart is the one with the transit on the left; then C.P. Buckler and his cousin, Maurice Buckler; M.K. Brown is seated and had a sore leg as a result of a buggy accident caused by a run-away horse; next to Brown is Will Wilks. The picture was taken in front of the first White Deer Land Office.

WTSU plans Indian Hall

WTSU — Cowboys and Indians have always been the standard Western fare for tourists, and the Panhandle - Plains Historical Museum in Canyon will soon be catering to that hunger.

"The Hall of Indians" is now under construction in the center hall of the museum with an estimated time of completion of September 1976.

The hall will feature the five Southern Plains tribes, including Comanche, Kiowas, Irapahos, Cheyenne and Apache. Artifacts and maps will trace the movement of the tribes across the Plains and the tribes' individual development.

Enclosed in glass cases, many of the artifacts are outstanding, according to Miss Carol Kline, the museum's exhibits designer.

One of the most impressive articles in the museum's collection is Kwahadi Comanche Chief Quanhah Parker's trailbonnet. The bonnet has previously been pictured in the Time-Life books.

"Most of the artifacts are in good condition or in the process of being repaired or restored," Miss Kline said. "The beadwork in many of the articles is first class."

A tepee, similar to a Comanche lodge, is arranged so that tourists may step up to a window and glimpse the inside of the tepee, the utensils and clothing used by the Indian and his mode of living.

Artifacts in the displays include fancy beadwork moccasins, paposes, and full dress clothing. A piece of clothing interesting to the viewer will be a Kiowas "Ghost Dance Dress," according to Miss Kline. The dress is a dark color with the moon, stars and sun in beadwork on the bodice.

Included in the Hall of Indians is a pueblo display. A simulated dwelling of adobe has been erected in the hall and will be furnished with authentic Indian artifacts.

The Hall of Indians will provide a factual account of the movement and development of the Southern Plains Indian.

Swiss sisters wed Important early trio

By TIM PALMER
Pampa News Staff

Three Swiss sisters played roles in the early development of the Texas Panhandle.

The women were the wives of early settlers Henry Thut, Alexander Schneider and Perry LeFors.

The first of the Lang sisters to come to the United States in the late 18th century was Anna. She lived in a Swiss colony in Frankfort, Ky. and met and married Henry Thut.

Lena Lang had traveled about much of Europe and at the age of 15 was living in Paris. She, too, left for the United States, and though her ship struck an iceberg in the Atlantic, she was safely transported in the leaky vessel and eventually joined her sister in Kentucky. There, Lena married a Swiss man, Alexander Schneider, in 1800.

The third sister, Emma, came to the Swiss colony in 1802.

Emma moved with the Thuts to the Texas Panhandle in 1804. After a long train ride from Frankfort to Dodge City, Kans., they rode a hack, a vehicle somewhat less comfortable than a stagecoach, to Texas. In crossing the then treacherous Canadian River, water flowed up onto the floor of the hack. The trio survived the trip to the Panhandle, however, and settled on a ranch near Mobeetie.

For several years, the Thut home was the only building in the area and the only lodging between Tascosa and Mobeetie. The Thuts welcomed cowboys out on the cattle trail and Fort Elliott soldiers out hunting runaway reservation Indians, into their house for food, shelter and occasionally, medical care.

They soon persuaded the Schneiders to join them, and the two families together became the first farmers in the Panhandle.

The corn crop, at first successful, was stricken by drought. Under this hardship, the Schneiders took employment as managers at the Diamond F Ranch.

For years, Emma Lang was the only single woman in the area. Perry LeFors changed that. A foreman at the Diamond F, LeFors had visited Emma

frequently at the Thut home and taught her more and more English words. They married in 1807.

The LeFors made their first home in Mobeetie, then moved to Sweetwater Creek and later went back to the Mobeetie area near Cantonment Creek. They employed governesses to educate their seven children, and the family became socially active. In 1900, however, the typhoid fever plague killed Perry LeFors and four of his daughters. Emma went to Kentucky where Lena and Alexander Schneider had returned to manage a brewery.

A year later, the Schneiders and Mrs. LeFors resettled in McLean. Emma organized the Christian Science Church in Pampa in 1918.

The Thuts had begun, in 1908, running the Thut Hotel, in LeFors. The Schneiders, also experienced in hotel management after operating the Schneider Hotel in Frankfort, bought the old Holland Hotel. Later, they built a new Schneider Hotel in Pampa.

They introduced the food and music of their native Switzerland to the Panhandle, and Schneider organized the first brass band. His musicians were seven soldiers from Fort Elliott and several men from Mobeetie.

Known to their fellow Panhandle citizens as Tanta Anna, Tanta Lena and Tanta Emma (the German word "tanta" means "aunt"), the three Lang sisters became longtime residents of the area.

Bar dries up

Jim Roby may have owned the first saloon in Alanreed but that didn't necessarily mean he approved of tipping. He didn't.

He established his saloon in 1902 because he knew someone was going to have one and he figured it might as well be him.

But a few years later, when the question of "wet or dry" was put to a vote in Alanreed, Roby was one of the principal dry vote supporters.

When the votes were counted, the dries had it and Roby had helped put his own bar out of business.

200 years
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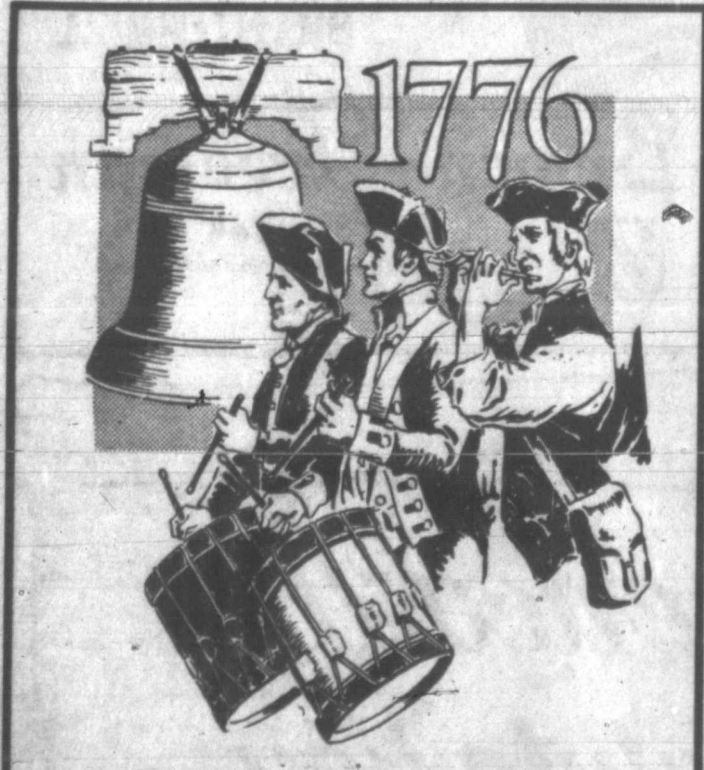
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