



The Weather

Fair tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature.

Good Evening

Humility, like darkness, reveals the heavenly lights.—Thoreau.

(VOL. 38 NO. 55) (40 PAGES TODAY) PAMPA, TEXAS, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1940 Full AP Leased Wire (PRICE FIVE CENTS)

Parade, Entrada, Dances To Feature Fiesta

HITLER'S ARMIES STORM AT GATES OF PARIS

15,000 Due To See Huge Stage Show

Pro Actors Praise Pampa Entrada As Best Of All

Pampa was almost ready today to present outstanding and unprecedented entertainment to the Panhandle, Thursday, Friday and Saturday in the form of the Coronado Top O' Texas Fiesta. Highlighting the Fiesta program is the Entrada of Coronado which will be produced three nights at Recreation park before an estimated 15,000 people who are expected to come from as far as Eastern Oklahoma and the southern edge of the Panhandle to see the \$100,000 show.

Fori Worth Band To Play For Dance At Club Friday Night

Arrangements were complete today for the three dances to be given by the Pampa Junior Chamber of Commerce for the Coronado Top O' Texas Fiesta. It was announced today by George Grammas, chairman of the dance committee.

Ford Plant Ready To Turn Out War Planes

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—Edsel Ford said today after a conference with William S. Knudsen, member of the national defense commission that his company was ready to swing into mass production of airplanes as soon as the government granted it contracts.

I Heard . . .

That several young motorists are going to land in jail if they don't slow down on their wild driving. Parents are urged to warn their sons against overloading cars, speeding and reckless driving.

Old-Timers To Begin Registration Friday

Old timers of the Panhandle will have their own celebration during the Top O' Texas Fiesta and Coronado Entrada Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

French Need Help Now, Says Author

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—Andre Maurois, noted French author now serving as French liaison officer with the British army, said here today "if we can hold out until September we will have won this war" but help must come quickly to be useful.

Amarillo Wildcat Fails To Respond To Shot Of Nitro

Amarillo's hope of becoming an oil city received a set-back yesterday afternoon when the Canadian River Gas company's No. 1 City of Amarillo wildcat was shot with nitroglycerine but failed to respond.

Entrada Sidelights

Harold Mueller, associate editor of the Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, Okla., has sent word he will arrive Thursday to witness the Coronado Entrada. "I wouldn't miss the Pampa Entrada for anything," said Mueller who is a staunch friend of the Texas Panhandle.

John McCarty, editor of the Amarillo News-Globe and John Ballard, head of radio station KGNC, Amarillo, will also make special trips to Pampa for the show. "We are coming over to see how our friends in Pampa do things. We will have it in the fall and will get some pointers," said Ballard.

G. C. Dickens, executive officer for the federal commission arrived in Pampa today from Albuquerque, N. M. Dickens was formerly associated with the Alaskan railroad, government operated and has ramrodded the government exhibits at the New York, San Francisco, San Diego, Dallas, and Cleveland fairs.

Under the direction of Mrs. Jess Clay, chairman of the Pampa costume committee the costume show was a beehive today. She was assisted by Mrs. H. M. Cone, Roy Kretzmer, Hub Burrow, V. J. Caska, W. A. Spennore, C. W. Andrews and E. L. Gallemore. The ladies admitted they were busy and some said they liked it better than washing dishes at home.

Herman Cherry, chief prop man was happy today. He tried his hand at putting up his tent that blew down Sunday night and today it was still on its four feet. "I used iron stakes," said Herman.

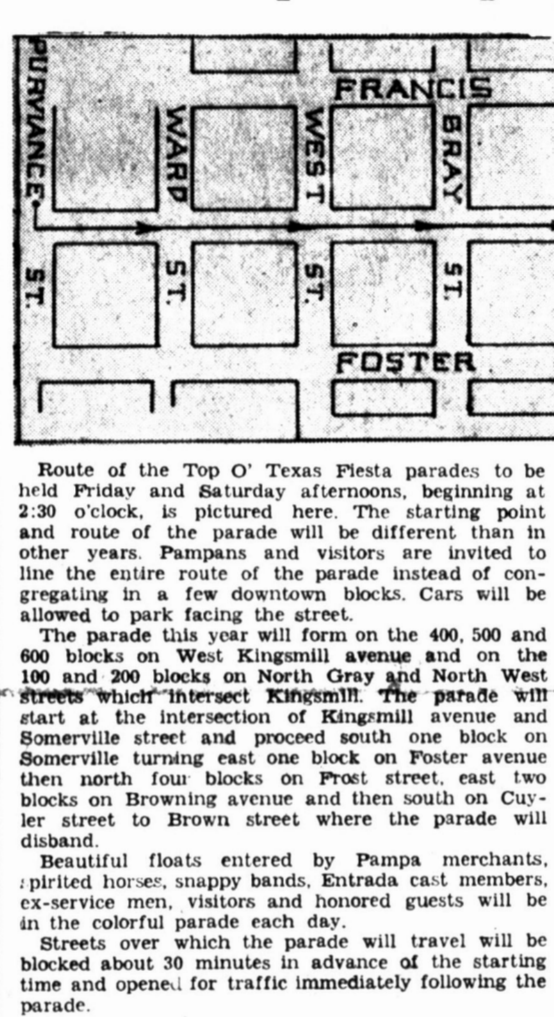
Travis Lively's buffer was whirling merrily today and the armor will show how big a help it was when the show opens Thursday.

Bill Jarratt, parade ramrod, says his parade will start Friday promptly at 2:30 p. m., and he wants every one in it. Says it will form on West Kingsmill street between Hobart and Somerville. Bill promises a parade the like of which has never been seen here before. Everyone should pitch in and help him put it over.

Otis Pumphrey, co-chairman of the Fiesta event sponsoring the Entrada, was busy today and was in about a dozen places at once. Otis says this Coronado business has no equal.

See SIDELIGHTS, Page 8

Route Of Top O' Texas Parade Friday, Saturday



FDR Pledges Speedy Help For Allies

WASHINGTON, June 11—Invoking the neutrality act against Italy, President Roosevelt held out to the embattled Allies today an unqualified pledge of material and moral support from the United States.

Ex-Governor Of Louisiana Given Ten-Year Term

ALEXANDRIA, La., June 11 (AP)—Former Governor Richard W. Leche today was sentenced to serve ten years in federal prison on his recent conviction of using the mails to defraud the state of \$31,000 in a deal involving purchase of state highway patrol trucks.

Federal Judge Ben C. Dawkins sentenced the corpulent Leche, who was the state's chief executive from 1936 until June 26, 1939, when he resigned under fire, to serve two five-year sentences consecutively under two counts of his conviction.

Leche was sentenced also to five years imprisonment on a third count but the sentence was suspended.

Leche was granted appeal and released under \$5,000 bond.

L. B. Abernathy, chairman of the Louisiana Highway commission under Leche, and George Younger, Alexandria truck dealer, who pleaded guilty, were fined.

High School Windows Will Cost \$21,443

Windows for the new high school building were purchased at a meeting of the Pampa school board yesterday afternoon. Successful bidder was the Campbell division of the Truscen Window corporation whose bid of \$21,443 was low for specified and alternate windows. Top window bid received was \$42,700.

Board members took more than two weeks in deciding whether to purchase an aluminum window from the Universal Building company of Dallas, at a cost of \$23,300, or to accept the bid of the Truscen corporation. Both windows were studied from all angles and it was finally decided to purchase the steel, double hinge window.

There will be 555 window units in the new school, or a total of 4,408 square feet of window space. Window company representatives said.

Tours Emergency Capital Of France

TOURS, June 11 (AP)—This white city on the banks of the Loire today became the emergency capital of France.

Tours, whose gravest peacetime concern was placating fussy tourists with good food and wine, thus was turned overnight into the nerve center of the government and diplomacy at an historic hour for France.

Every resource of the ancient city was requisitioned to house ministries, embassies, legations and their staffs.

Old buildings were occupied by various French government departments.

Carpenters repaired rotting floors and erected office partitions.

Along with the seemingly never-ending stream of refugees pouring into the city from the north—from

Paris Empties As Nazis Hit Marne

(By The Associated Press) Hitler's armies stormed at the gates of Paris tonight, Berlin reported, reaching at one point the Marne river—historic battlefield where French Poilus stopped the Kaiser's rush in 1914.

War Flashes

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—The state department announced today that the United States liner Washington with 1,028 passengers enroute from Europe was stopped early this morning by an unidentified submarine which first ordered abandonment of the ship but later allowed it to proceed. The liner was on its way from Lisbon to Galway, Ireland, to pick up additional Americans.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, June 11 (AP)—The 5,827-ton Italian steamer Sistiara has been seized in Table Bay by British South African authorities, Reuters, British news agency, reported today.

ANKARA, Turkey, June 11 (AP)—Soviet Russia holds the key to Turkey's fulfillment of her mutual assistance treaty with Great Britain and France. It was acknowledged in informed quarters today.

MADRID, June 11 (AP)—Residents of towns along Spain's Mediterranean coast reported hearing gunfire at sea today and said they believed a British warship was firing on attacking Italian warplanes.

BERLIN, June 11 (AP)—The German army has reached the Marne river at one point, an authorized source declared tonight.

Exactly where on that historic French defense line the Germans were striking, however, he declined to say.

Authoritative information earlier had the Germans operating in the vicinity of the river, where the French, in September, were fighting Italy in the Mediterranean.

There are now about 100 Italian ships in the early hours of the new side of the war precipitated by Italy was announced in the House of Commons in London today by Deputy Leader Clement R. Attlee substituting for Prime Minister Churchill.

Ten other Italian ships, he said, are in British ports.

"France is now stabbed in the back by the descendants of men whom France has freed," Attlee declared.

Attlee said confidently that President Roosevelt's pledge of material aid from the United States insured an Allied victory in the war against Germany.

See BATTLE, Page 8

Down Hill Is Easy, But Climbing Up . . .

"We will show you how to keep your balance—on a department store ad. Fine, as far as it goes. But what most fellows want to learn is some foolproof way to keep their balance in the bank. Bank balances need no training in sliding down hill. It's born in 'em. However, a good way to teach them better habits is through consistent use of the classified want-ads in The Pampa News. Hundreds use them regularly, you will top them off if you too were a regular user of The Pampa News want-ads. Phone in yours now, the number is 666.

Advance Sale Of Entrada Tickets To End Thursday

Advance sale of tickets to the Coronado Entrada will positively end by Thursday, L. H. Johnson, chairman of the ticket committee, said today. Tickets will be available through Wednesday.

The center third of the grandstand at Recreation park will be the reserved seat section. To have a place in this section, spectators must have both a general admission and a reserved seat ticket.

For the box seats, a box seat ticket alone will suffice.

Tickets should be purchased at once to insure good seats. Places in Pampa where tickets are on sale are at the chamber of commerce, all drug stores, Murfee's, and Jones-Roberts Shoe store.

Entrada performances will be held at 8:30 o'clock on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights.

See our mud recapped tires. Dixie Tire Co.—Adv.

Needs Of War-Ravaged European Populations Mount Hourly—Give Thru The Red Cross

The needs of war-ravaged European populations mount hourly. Give thru the Red Cross. The Red Cross is the only organization that can help. It is the only organization that can give. It is the only organization that can save lives. It is the only organization that can bring hope to the millions of people who are suffering. Give thru the Red Cross today. It is the only way to help.

Women's Council Meets In Groups For Lesson Study

Six groups of Women's Council of First Christian church met for programs on "World Community" and the installation of officers recently.

Members of group one met in the home of Mrs. A. A. Tiemann with Mrs. J. F. Meers as co-hostess. In the business session conducted by Mrs. A. C. Jones, Mrs. Meers was elected assistant leader for the coming year. Following the opening song by the group, Mrs. Meers led the program with parts being given by Mrs. Tom Bunting, Jesse Sowders, S. E. Elkins, and Meers. The group presented a gift to Mrs. Jones for her work as leader during the past year.

Present were Mrs. Tom Bunting, James Miller, Mae Cain, S. E. Elkins, W. B. Frost, J. M. Tate, Robert Louvier, Ivan Marlin, Jesse Sowders, A. C. Jones, J. F. Meers, and A. A. Tiemann.

A meeting of group two was held in the home of Mrs. Hugh Isbell with Mrs. Billie Taylor and Mrs. C. W. Stowell as co-hostesses. Mrs. C. L. Parker presided over the meeting in which Mrs. Shelby Gantz gave the devotional and Marjorie Fay Taylor read a poem. The group gave a pinhead blue shower for Mrs. L. R. Bowen.

Attending were Mrs. Jim Goss, J. M. Garratt, E. L. Reese, Earl Clout, W. L. Parker, T. J. Wright, Ben Garner, C. W. Stowell, Shelby Gantz, Lillian Stewart, B. G. Gordon, Emmett Gee, O. A. Allstom, Bert Jones, Ralph DePee, Bert

Stevens, Hubert Dowell, the three hostesses, and two visitors from Borger, Mrs. Carl Disney, and Mrs. A. T. Woodburn and son, George.

Mrs. M. F. Waggoner and Mrs. Edn Wagner were co-hostesses at the meeting of group three at which a study of Job, Josiah, Amos, and Hosiah was conducted. In the business session officers were elected and installed as following:

Leader, Mrs. Hal Suttle; assistant leader, Mrs. Tom Eckerd; secretary, Mrs. Ramon Wilson; treasurer, Mrs. T. M. Sanders; program chairman, Mrs. W. G. Kinser; and reporter, Mrs. N. A. Purdy.

Present were Mrs. Hal Suttle, W. G. Kinser, DeLea Vicars, T. M. Sanders, C. R. Followell, Ramon Wilson, Roy Moore, Charles Mundy, W. I. Fowler, Tom Eckerd, N. A. Purdy, Ray McBeay, and the hostesses.

This group is sponsoring Bible study for the fourth Wednesday of each month in the Loyal Women's class room. Members of the church are invited to hear Mrs. Vicars teach the study.

Group Four Has Lunch

Members of group four met at the home of Mrs. J. E. Seitz for a covered fish luncheon. Following the devotional by Mrs. C. J. McMullen, a program on "World Community" with Mrs. Emory Noblitt as leader was given by Mrs. C. E. Cary, Leslie Keys, and John Beverly. A duet, "Ivory Palaces," was sung by Mrs. C. F. Bastion and Mrs. B. A. Norris. The installation was conducted by Mrs. Norris with Rev. Norris giving the dedication prayer. The group honored the retiring leader, Mrs. Glen Smith, with a miscellaneous shower.

Those present were Mrs. William Prewitt, H. C. Coffey, Fred Whipple, Pal Howard, Bert Kiser, Mary Horner, M. D. Martin, Paul Hawthorne, Glen Smith, Leslie Keys, C. E. Cary, John Beverly, Emory Noblitt, C. F. Bastion, J. E. Seitz, Roy W. Williams, C. J. McMullen, the Rev. and Mrs. B. A. Norris, and two visitors, Miss Anna Belle Holloway and Mrs. Fredella Potter.

Mrs. O. N. Frazier was hostess to members of group five at a covered dish luncheon. Leader of the program was Mrs. R. B. Allen with Mrs. M. G. Cassil giving the devotional and Mrs. B. C. Fahy, the lesson on stewardship. Officers installed by Rev. Norris were Mrs. C. W. Hayes, leader; Mrs. B. C. Fahy, assistant; Mrs. Charles Darling, secretary-treasurer. A solo, "Nearer the Heart of God," by Mrs. Norris concluded the program.

Present were Mrs. R. B. Allen, C. W. Hayes, M. G. Cassil, Burt Graham, L. M. Batten, Ed S. Mills, Charles Darling, Emory Noblitt, Nellie Berhan, H. O. Donham, Robert Underwood, Messrs. and Mrs. Ronzie and Fred Tinsley. Miss Underwood and Fred Tinsley, Miss Underwood gave a reading.

Attending were Mrs. Ted Halbig,

Ed Johnson, Fred Tinsley, Lafon Mckenzie, Ralph Shannon, U. G. Waters, E. B. Howard, R. Norris, Charles Maderia, Fred Lamb, Ehms Favors, and Miss Frances Underwood.

Mrs. Johnson Complimented At Bridal Shower

Complimenting Mrs. Raymond Johnson, who is the former Miss Ethel Wilder, a bridal shower was given by Miss Annie Johnson and Miss Betty Bell Monday night at the home of Miss Bell.

Arrangements of roses and honeysuckle were used in decorating the room.

Following an informal evening, the gifts were presented to the honoree.

Refreshments of cake, punch, and mints were served to Miss Betty Bell, Mrs. Betty Ann Mundy, Miss Doris Hill, Mrs. Margie Lee Randolph, Mrs. Bert Arney, Miss Annie Johnson, Miss Patsie Cason, Miss Beth Mullinax, Mrs. R. H. Bell, Miss Betty Bell, and the honoree.

Gifts were sent by Mr. and Mrs. Guy McGarratt, Mrs. H. E. Wilder, Mrs. P. L. Stallings, Mrs. Sullivan, Miss Lucille Bell, Miss Roberta Bell, and Miss Mary Jean Hill.

Mary Martha Class Elects Officers For Next Quarter

Special To The NEWS

LEFORS June 11—Mary Martha Sunday school class of the First Baptist church met in the home of Mrs. Tom Florence recently with the hostess in charge of the meeting.

During the business session, new officers were elected for the next quarter. The new president of the class is Mrs. O. H. McDonald; first, second, and third vice-presidents, Mrs. Loren Rhodes, Earl Courtney, and Edgar Frost; secretary, Mrs. Otto Patz; group captain, Mrs. Dick Florence; Jack Newman, Mach Moddrell, and Arle Colley; and reporter, Mrs. Lloyd Callahan.

Refreshments of ice cream and cake were served to Mrs. Tom Florence, Otto Patz, A. E. Kourt, Edgar Frost, A. P. Moore, Virgil Thomas, W. R. Lawrence, Carl Woods, Roy Calvert, Loren Rhodes, F. M. McCracken, Ellis Mathis, Dick Florence, Elmer Griffith, Leroy Williams, Gibson, and Lloyd Callahan.

The next meeting will be a class picnic.

H. D. Council Has County-Wide Picnic-Program

One hundred and twenty-five home demonstration women, 4-H club girls, and visitors attended the county-wide educational program and picnic Saturday in the city park.

The program opened by singing get-acquainted songs with Mrs. C. F. Eastman of Kingsmill club leading. The welcome, introduction of each club represented, and announcements were given by Mrs. J. S. Fuqua, Council chairman.

Each club presented a skit, stunt, or contest with the winners receiving awards as following: Rolling pin, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Prock of Sunflower community; get-acquainted game, Mrs. J. S. Fuqua of Wayside; husband calling, Mrs. F. E. Hornbright of McLean; turtle race, Mrs. Jess Morris of Bell; button hunt, Robert Bruce of Sunflower community; tallest man, A. B. Kiser; Sunflower; tallest woman, Mrs. A. E. Kiser; Sunflower; shortest man and shortest woman, Paul Bruce of Sunflower; and Mrs. Melvin Roberts of Sunshine community; a short skit by Sunflower club.

An old-fashioned basket lunch was spread at noon.

Mrs. Dwight Stubbelfield, a trained nurse of McLean, gave a talk on the cause of food ailments and the remedy.

Picture slides in color on reforestation and shelter belt plantings in the Panhandle were shown by Roy McKay, U. W. forest reserve of Shamrock, and B. E. Ricketts, U. S. forest reserve of McLean.

4-H girls sold soda water and Miss Leona Lewis sold charge of children's games. Mrs. C. W. Moot is educational chairman and Mrs. Billy Taylor, recreation chairman.

While contests were in progress, the Kingsmill Home Demonstration club with Mrs. Julia E. Kelley, home demonstration agent in charge, gave a radio program over station KPON on outdoor meals from the Market Basket. A poem, written by C. T. Nicholson and dedicated to the Kingsmill club, was read and an accordion number was played by Margaret Dyer. The poem is as follows:

If you have a woman
Get a little here over station KPON
That doesn't belong to club
She's just like a wheel
Without any hub.

She'll sit around by herself
And begin to grow old
Get fat and forty
And her love grows cold.

When club day comes
They have a lot of fun
And learn a lot of things
That save hubby lots of fun.

We men do our best
To raise a little wheat
But when winter comes around
The women have us beat.

They look around all summer
Get a little here over station KPON
To help to feed the family
And a little to spare.

Later on one day in winter
When the cold wind began to blow
And the gasolene in the old car
Was just a little low.

THIS WEEK IN PAMPA THEATERS

LaNORA
Last times today: Joan Crawford and Fredric March in "Susan and God."

Wednesday and Thursday: John Garfield and Ann Shirley in "Saturday's Children."

Friday and Saturday: Edward G. Robinson, Ann Sothern, Humphrey Bogart in "Brother Orchid." Pete Smith's latest, "Set 'Em Up."

REX

Last times today: Joan Bennett Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Alan Hale and George Bancroft in "Green Hell." "The Birth of a Champion," showing Dempsey-Willard fight.

Wednesday and Thursday: Dennis Morgan, John Payne, Gloria Dickson in "Tear Gas Squad." Robert Benchley in "Home Movies"; colored cartoon.

Friday and Saturday: The Three Mesquiteers in "Covered Wagon Days"; cartoon and serial.

STATE

Today: Geraldine Fitzgerald in "A Child Is Born."

Wednesday and Thursday: James Stewart and Margaret Sullivan in "The Shop Around the Corner."

Friday and Saturday: John Wayne in "Somewhere in Sonora." State unit show.

CROWN

Last times today: "A Bill of Divorcement." Maureen O'Hara-Adolphe Menjou Fay Bainter - Herbert Marshall and Herbert Marshall. Walt Disney cartoon, "The Riveter." "Information Please." Pathé news.

Wednesday and Thursday: "Within the Law."

Friday and Saturday: "Lost Jungle," with Clyde Beatty.

The Social CALENDAR

WEDNESDAY
Baptist church will meet at 2:30 o'clock in the home of Mrs. B. H. Colburn, 427 Short street.

Four circles of Women's Missionary society of Central Baptist church will meet at 2:30 o'clock. Lottie Moon, Mrs. E. A. Harris, Mary Martin, Mrs. Ray Riley, Lillie Handley, Mrs. A. E. Butler, 217 North Zimmerman street - Lydia, Mrs. E. L. Casada, 511 South Gray street.

Needle Sewing club will meet with Mrs. George Eason with Mrs. R. A. Wooden as co-hostess.

Local Women's class of First Christian church will meet at 2:30 o'clock at the church.

Mrs. T. Burns will be hostess to Sitch and Rip club at 8 o'clock.

A weekly meeting of Harrah chapel Methodist Women's Missionary society will be held at 2 o'clock.

Horn Lenoze will meet at 2 o'clock in the home of the hostess.

Ladies' Bible class of Central Church of Christ will meet at 3 o'clock.

Loyal Women's class of First Christian church will have a regular meeting at the Country club at 10 o'clock and lunch will be served at 12:30 o'clock.

Women's Missionary society of Central Baptist church will meet at 2:30 o'clock in the home of the hostess.

Order of Eastern Star study club will have a social with Frankie Lee-Hughes as hostess.

THURSDAY

Girl Scout troop one will meet at 7:30 o'clock in the home of the hostess.

Troop one Girl Scouts will meet at 4:15 o'clock in the Boy Scout room of First Baptist church.

Robekah lodge will meet at 8 o'clock in the home of the hostess.

Fidelis class of Central Baptist church will meet at 2 o'clock in the church for business and visitation.

A weekly meeting of Coterie will be conducted at 7:30 o'clock.

Central Baptist choir will have rehearsal at 7:30 o'clock.

FRIDAY

Pampa Garden club members will go to Amarillo to visit gardens. They will meet at 10 o'clock at the east door of the city hall and have charge of the study.

Top O' Texas Spelling Bee club will meet at 2:30 o'clock at 509 South Barnes street.

Pampa Garden club will meet at 9:30 o'clock in the home of the hostess.

Vernies club will meet in the home of Mrs. W. S. Brake, 1920 East Browning avenue.

MONDAY

American Legion auxiliary will have a card party and social meeting at 8 o'clock in the American Legion hall.

A meeting of the Phi chapter of Beta Sigma Phi sorority will be held at 7:30 o'clock in the home of the hostess.

Women's Missionary society of First Baptist church will meet in circles at 2:30 o'clock.

The eight circles of the Society of Christian Service of First Methodist church will meet at 2:30 o'clock.

McGillough Memorial Women's Missionary society will meet at 2 o'clock.

A meeting of both circles of Calvary Baptist church will be held.

Mrs. E. L. Martin will be hostess to Thimblets club at 7:30 o'clock.

Amarada Y.W.A. will meet at 7:30 o'clock.

TUESDAY

A regular meeting of Jo Skages Y.W.A. will be held at 7:30 o'clock.

Nazarene Women's Missionary society will meet at 2 o'clock.

Ladies' Bible class of Francis Avenue Church of Christ will meet at 2:30 o'clock.

A weekly meeting of B.G.C. club will be held at 8 o'clock.

Amusa Bridge club will be entertained, Order of Reunion will meet at 7:30 o'clock in the Masonic hall.

Catholic Youth Association will meet at 8 o'clock in the school hall.

London Bridge club members will have a meeting.

Amarada Y.W.A. will meet at 7:30 o'clock in the mission.

Christian Service Society Circles Continue Study

The Methodist church met at circles Monday afternoon to continue the study of the book, "Song of Zion."

Circle one met with Mrs. J. E. Kirchner. Eight members were present with one guest, Mrs. Maude Hall of Chatham, Ill. After the devotional was led by Mrs. R. V. Harrell, Mrs. Kirchner described the tabernacle; Mrs. Dozier, the feast of the tabernacle; and Mrs. Crowson gave the story of several psalms. This circle meets next Monday with Mrs. Malcolm Denson, 605 North Frost.

Circle three and seven met with Mrs. Earl Plank. Seven members were present at the meeting opened by singing "The Old Rugged Cross" and prayer by Mrs. Joe Shelton. The meeting closed with prayer by Mrs. J. M. Turner. The next meeting will meet with Mrs. Beyers, 100 E. Browning.

Circle four met with Mrs. C. T. Hunkapillar. Sixteen members were present and Mrs. C. B. Duke, Mrs. W. F. Ford, Mrs. H. Wright, Mrs. T. C. Simmons, Mrs. J. B. Elliott, Miss L. Mullinax, and Miss F. Webster, visitors. Mrs. Wright sang "Still, Still With Thee" and "The Changing Year," which were taken from the Psalms. The study was under the direction of Mrs. Hunkapillar. They will meet next week with Mrs. Aubrey Steele, 310 West 10th.

Circle five met with Mrs. W. S. Eskley. Thirteen members were present and three visitors, Mrs. Kate Stewart, Mrs. John Hodge, and Mrs. F. L. Thomas. Mrs. Bob McCoy gave the devotional and Mrs. Hugh Anderson had charge of the study. They will meet with Mrs. Carl Wilson, 519 N. Frost, next Monday.

Circle six met with Mrs. Herman Van Sickle with seven members present. Mrs. W. M. Pearce conducted the lesson. The next meeting will be with Mrs. M. O. Pickett at Stanolind camp.

Circle eight will meet with Mrs. Harold Wright next Monday night at 7:30 o'clock.

Couple Honored At Farewell Supper By School Faculty

Special To The NEWS

WHITE DEER, June 11—Honoring Mr. and Mrs. J. Davis Hill, the high school faculty entertained with a "pot luck supper" at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill left Saturday morning to make their home in Marshall, where Mr. Hill has recently accepted a position as principal of the high school.

Presentations of gifts from the group was made by George A. Heath.

Present were Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Hill of Canyon, Messrs. and Mrs. James George Heath, Glenn F. Davis, Harold Drummond, Chester Strickland, and H. M. Howell; Misses Claudia Everly and Vivian Hammack, and Maurice Carlson.

Dale Willingham Honored At Party Given On Birthday

Mrs. C. E. Willingham entertained with a party at home, 456 North Yeager street, Sunday night honoring her son, Dale, on his twentieth birthday.

Games were played by the group and refreshments were served by Mrs. Willingham.

Guests were Bernice Barrett, Jewel Boone, Vincent Marino, Flore Crocker, Bert Simmons, Jack Johnson, John Sharp, Louis Vaughn, Grover Foster, Mary Jean Root, Adeline Hollar, Lois Barrett, Fern Cagle, Gale Ross, Amelia Kock, Elaine Crout, Ray Brown, Dorothy Gibson, Jeanette Nicholson, Dale Willingham, and Mrs. C. E. Willingham.

Hike And Breakfast Entertain Bluebird Members And Guest

Bluebird club members were entertained with a hike and breakfast cooking at the city lake Saturday morning.

Attending the event were Patty Burrow, Patsy Miller, Patsy Pierson, Spill Pierson, Elizabeth Sturgeon, Beverly Gandler, the chairman, Martha Pierson, and a guest, Edna Mae Trainer.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE

Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Again!

The liver should pour out two pints of bile into your bowels daily. If this does not flow freely, your food is not digested. It may just decay in the bowels. Gas builds up your stomach. You get constipated. You feel sour, sick and the wheels look pink.

Take these good, old Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pints of bile flowing freely to make you feel "up and up." Amazing in making bile flow freely. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills by name. 100 and 25¢. Satisfactorily return your money.

4 DAY SPECIALS During Coronado - Fiesta DRESSES

GROUP ONE
We have taken several of higher priced dresses and marked them down special for this big event.
Everyone in the latest style and colors.

- ... Seersucker
- ... Batiste
- ... Linen
- ... Sharkskin

\$5

GROUP TWO
We have taken several of our very best dresses and put them in this group. We did this only special for the Entrada.

- Sheer Silk
- Sharkskin
- Silk Lace
- Crepes

\$7.98

SMART SPORT CLOTHES TO WEAR

Fiesta Days AND VACATIONS

PLAY SUITS 1.98 TO 6.98
2 and 3 piece, in prints, seersuckers, spun rayons, and silk.

SLACK SUITS 1.98 TO 6.98
2 and 3 piece in spun rayon, silk crepes, sharkskins and gaberdines.

Mexican Wood Belts — Mexican Straw Hats — Scarfs
Handmade Leather Novelty Pins — and all the needed accessories for your sports costume.

JUNIOR SHOP

Sizes: Junior 9 To Ladies' 40
106 S. Cuyler Mrs. Kenneth Boehm

GRAMMAS

Ladies' Apparel PAMPA
121 W. FOSTER

Miss Tidie Sessions Becomes Bride Of Richard Lundy In Rites At Lovelady

The marriage of Miss Tidie Sessions, formerly of Pampa, and Richard Lundy was solemnized at high noon Sunday in the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Lundy of Lovelady.

The Rev. A. L. Conner, pastor of the Lovelady Methodist church, officiated at the impressive ring ceremony which was read before an improvised altar banked with large baskets of honeysuckle and pink hydrangeas.

Preceding the ceremony, Miss Grace Conner sang "Oh! Promise Me" with her mother, Mrs. A. L. Conner, playing the accompaniment. As the bride party entered, Miss Conner played "The Bridal Chorus" from Lohengrin and following the service she played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

The bride wore a floor-length gown of white chiffon trimmed with lace and covered buttons and a full skirt over taffeta. Her only jewelry was a long string of pearls. She wore a corsage of white and pink gladioli at the waistline of the gown.

Attending the bride as matron of honor was Mrs. T. L. Lundy, who chose a shell pink chiffon dress over taffeta with a shoulder corsage of pink carnations and white and pink gladioli at the waistline of the gown.

Following the ceremony dinner was served to 19 guests at a table centered with the wedding cake which was topped with a miniature bride and groom. Service at the table was in pink china and crystal. Assisting the hostess in serving and receiving the guests were Misses Doris Porter and Doris Conner, and Mrs. Claud Hadcox.

The bride, who is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Sessions of Clarksdale, Mississippi, and Houston, is a sister of Mrs. Horace McBee of Pampa. Mrs. Lundy received her bachelor of science degree from Sam Houston State Teachers college at Huntsville and has attended George Peabody college at Nashville, Tennessee, and the Southern Methodist university. In the past eight years she has taught in the Woodrow Wilson and Sam Houston schools of Pampa.

Mr. Lundy, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Lundy of Lovelady, is a member of a pioneer family of Houston county. He is associated with the Lundy Brothers in cattle hus-

Picnic Entertains LaRosa Sorority Members, Guests

Guests and members of LaRosa sorority met Monday afternoon to go on a picnic and welper roast which was held at the old picnic grounds at LeFors.

Chaperons were Mrs. H. B. Taylor and Mrs. A. E. Shaw, sponsors. Those attending were Doris Taylor, Gene French, Inez Shaw, Richard Kuehl, Tolene Davis, Richard Saxe, Irene Davis, Nevin Johnston, Charles Beach, Ray Redman, Ida Ruth Taylor, Gene Shaw, and Dora Taylor.

LA NORA Last Day

Joan Crawford — Fredric March
"SUSAN and GOD"
Cartoon — News

Joan Bennett — Doug Fairbanks, Jr.
"GREEN HELL"
—and—
Dempsey - Willard
Fight Film

STATE TODAY ONLY

"A Child Is Born"
Geraldine Fitzgerald — Jeffrey Lynn
Travel - Musical

DANCE TONIGHT SOUTHERN CLUB
TUESDAY, JUNE 11
DANCE TO
Billy Briggs and His Swinging Steel
Admission 40c Couple

FURR'S Mid-Week SPECIALS

NEW SPUDS NO. 1 RED TRIUMPHS 3c

ONIONS NO. 1 CRYSTAL WHITE POUND 5c

FLOUR 24 LB. SACK GREAT WEST 69c

COFFEE SCHILLING POUND 23c

Rinso CANNON DISH CLOTH FREE LARGE BOX 19c

JUICE 4 NO. 2 CANS GRAPE JUICE 25c

SUGAR 10 POUND KRAFT BAG 45c

GRAPE JUICE RED WING QUART 25c

FURR FOOD QUALITY MEATS

PURE LARD 4 Pounds Pure 25c

BUTTER Dutch Maid, Lb. 27c

PORK LIVER 9c Sliced, Pound

HAMBURGER Fresh, All Meat, Lb. 12 1/2c

PORK CHOPS Lean Ends, Pound 15c

FRYERS Nice, Each 39c

FURR FOOD

GOODYEAR SHOE SHOP
Air Conditioned
D. W. Sasser
One Door West of Perkins Drug

CROWN
LAST TIMES TODAY
What secret made her say—"I DARE NOT MARRY ANY MAN!"
A BILL OF DIVORCEMENT
Maureen O'Hara-Adolphe Menjou Fay Bainter - Herbert Marshall
KNOX RADIO Picture
C. Aubrey Smith - Ernest Cassart

Shorts & News
Wednesday and Thursday
Shorts and News
"WITHIN THE LAW"

WE WELCOME YOU TO THE CORONADO ENTRADA
and invite you to pay us a visit in our new location. We can outfit your children, in up-to-the-minute merchandise at the lowest possible prices.

Dress the children comfortable, so they might enjoy the Fiesta. See those adorable sun suits, slack suits, play suits, and shorts, slack pants for the small boys.

SIMMONS CHILDREN'S WEAR
106 S. Cuyler Mrs. Myrtle Simmons

WELCOME TO PAMPA HIGHEST SALES
We are proud of the fact that our Pampa store has had the HIGHEST SALES VALUE in the entire Dallas district which covers two states. We have held this record for five years.

Pay Us A Visit And Save

Mrs. L. G. Runyon Mr. L. G. Runyon
Singer Sewing Machine Agency
214 N. Cuyler Phone 689

Smart SPORT CLOTHES TO WEAR

Fiesta Days AND VACATIONS

PLAY SUITS 1.98 TO 6.98
2 and 3 piece, in prints, seersuckers, spun rayons, and silk.

SLACK SUITS 1.98 TO 6.98
2 and 3 piece in spun rayon, silk crepes, sharkskins and gaberdines.

Mexican Wood Belts — Mexican Straw Hats — Scarfs
Handmade Leather Novelty Pins — and all the needed accessories for your sports costume.

JUNIOR SHOP
Sizes: Junior 9 To Ladies' 40
106 S. Cuyler Mrs. Kenneth Boehm

GRAMMAS
Ladies' Apparel PAMPA
121 W. FOSTER

WARDS THRILLING

GET READY FOR SUMMER WITH WARDS NEWEST *Fun Clothes*



Playsuits, Slacksuits

Large Selection **1.98**

Either for tennis or just loafing over a picnic lunch. You can wear these play clothes from sun-up to sun-down. Rayons & Cottons.

Many Sport Shirts... 78c
Change of Slacks... 88c

HERE'S THE SMARTEST OUTFIT A MAN CAN WEAR FOR A SUMMER OF FUN!



Styled by Brandon SLACK SUITS

\$3.50 Values! **2.98**

Whatever you do for fun this summer, take our tip and do it "the easy way"! Wear these cool, full-cut slacks and top 'em off with a matching "In-and-Outers." Saddle-stitched collar and pockets. Zipper fly front. Some suits with rayon.

CORONADO 1540-1940 ENTRADA



Why Pay \$20 more elsewhere?

Console Electric Sewing Machine

\$3 DOWN, \$4 monthly, Carrying Charge **36.95**

Now... you can enjoy the ease of all-electric sewing at \$20 less than you'd pay elsewhere! Wards new sewing machine has automatic tension release, improved disc tension, numbered stitch regulator! *Guaranteed 20 years!*

ALL ELECTRIC PORTABLE MACHINE
Same sewing head as above! Weighs only 23 pounds! Terms as above! **29.95**

SPECIALS

75 RANGE FEATURES!



Unmatched Gas Range!

Centered Cooktop
New Type Burners
Base-to-Floor

59.95

\$5 Down
\$5 Monthly Carrying Charge

The greatest gas range value we've ever offered! You get a big insulated oven... with Robertshaw heat control... so FAST it reaches 400° in 5½ minutes! Plus glide-out broiler! Ribbon-Flame top burners! 6900 Cu. In. of storage space!

Something new under the sun!



Platform "Dutchies"

with sports rubber soles! **1.49**

Dutch-Boy heel, platform sole, fabric uppers, cotton suedecloth trim. It's NEW from top to bottom, and the gayest idea in years! White with blue, brown or garnet.

Sport Shirts of the Stars!



Styled in Hollywood

In-and-Outers **98c**

Now you can wear the styles the stars wear! You can enjoy the comfort and style that Hollywood headliners demand! In fine fabrics. Saddle stitched.

Finest Quality Wire Made!



Approved R. C. Wire

In 500' Coils 100 ft. No. 14 **75c**

All WARDS wiring materials, exceed Underwriters and code requirements.

No. 8 Weatherproof 100' 2.15
Armored Cable 14-2 100' 3.25
Non-Metallic Cable 100' 2.90

This Week Only!



Equipped Hawthorne

25.95

with plain fork

Best buy in town! Has Delta light, streamlined frame and tank, chain guard, rear carrier, Riverside cord tires!

With Spring Fork as shown 25.95
Riverside Mate Balloon Tires 4.95

Wear the Shirt in or out!



New! Girls' Slacksuits

1.98

Is she hard on clothes? This soft, but sturdy, spun rayon and cotton will take lots of wear and tubbing and look well doing it! Cuffed trousers. Well cut! 8-14.

For Now and All Summer!



Men's Sport Socks

25c

Don't wear drab, dark winter socks with light summer sport clothes. Get these gay colored ones of cool mercerized cotton. Slack or short types.

For Your Lawn or Garden



Guaranteed 2-Year Hose

Black Rubber **1.15**

Single layer—braided cord construction, plus two layers of rubber. Tested to 350 lbs. pressure. 25 ft.

6 Year Guarantee
Red hose, 50-ft. coil. **4.85**

Fishing Tackle Sale!



FLY LINE 23 yds. size G **69c**

This price this week only! Oil-processed Japan silk. Best buy in town. Save!

FLY REEL Automatic, noiseless, free-stripping. **2.69**

FLY ROD Wards "Thorobred"—extra tip. Value! **3.59**

TRout BASKET Leather-bound, stained willow! **1.89**

FLY BOX Aluminum—for leaders, eyed flies, etc. **25c**

TROUT NET 10 1/2-in. collapsible ring. Rubber grip. **65c**

Sale Priced for Savings!



Colorful Anklets

Now only **10c**

For play clothes—for around the house—they're so many uses—so buy lots now and save. Gay cottons with stay-up tops—solids & blazers. Buy several pair at this price!

New Sun-Drenched Shades!



Ringless Chiffons

2 and 3 Thread **49c Pr.**

Fresh from the dyer's vat! Extravagant looking thrifty sheers with silk covered rayon feet. Come early for yours.

Compare With Any \$7



4-Blade Mower

14-inch cut **4.75**

Easy running, ball bearing construction, 9-inch closed wheels. You save at Wards!

Siphon washdown



Closet Outfit

with closet seat **17.55**

Reduced Price! Complete! Made of finest vitreous china! Seamless white Closet seat!

SALE! Greatly Reduced!



Boys "101" Band Pants

Save Extra Money Now! **59c**

Different from Dad's only in size! Here's the same dependable denim—heavier, huskier, 99% shrinkproof. Twelve copper rivets. Full, comfortably cut sizes.

Brand New "In-and-Outers"



Boys' Fine Sport Shirts

Priced to Save You MORE! **49c**

Button-front coat style—just as smart as Dad's! In crispy-cool cotton crash, new slub weaves. He can wear the "California" collar closed for dress-up days!

1-Year Guaranteed



Electric Motor

Single Shaft **5.95** 1/4-H.P.

Use it for washing machines, workshop tools, or any other easy-starting machine.

1/2-H.P. DOUBLE SHAFT MOTOR, Thermotron protected. Ball bearing. Guar. 2 years... 9.95

Crisp, cool fiber!



Seat Covers

solid-back coupe **1.49**

PRICE CUT! Genuine fiber, can be sponged clean without removing from car. Tough cloth. Designed to FIT!

Split-back coupe \$1.69
Sedans, coaches \$3.29

Rubber Drain Board Mat **25c**

Set of 6 Ice Tea Tumblers for **48c**

9 1/2-oz. "safe edge" glasses in "Caliente" decoration! Stock up and save at this low price!

Step-on Pail White with Red Trim **59c**

Bowl Cover Set **25c**

5 oiled-silk covers and oilcloth holder. Fit bowls from 4 to 10-inch diam. Washable!

Price Cut! Side-Shield Sun Glasses **17c**

Price Cut! Tube Repair Kit **23c**

72 square inches of patching material... two tubes of rubber cement... buffer! Sale

Battery Sale! Guaranteed 12 Months! each **2.97**

Spark Plug Prices Cut! Get a Set! **18c**

Spark plugs with all the features of others at far higher prices! Pop up your car today!

MONTGOMERY WARD

It's Wards in Pampa... A Store of Progress... A City of Progress



WELCOME TO

AND THE
8th ANN

TOP O' TEXAS

WITH THE PREMIERE TEXAS

THE CORONADO

THE MOST THRILLING PAGES IN AMERICAN

Never before . . . possibly never again in a lifetime! Will you have a chance to view such a magnificent panorama of history and adventure. Four centuries pass in review before your very eyes! On the world's largest stage you will see conquistadores on the march . . . breath taking Indian battles . . . intrepid priests and friars building missions, preaching and ministering to the Indians . . . the discovery of new lands . . . romantic scenes of Spanish chivalry.



THIS ADVERTISEMENT SPONSORED BY THE FOLLOWING PAMPA BUSINESS

Barnes and Hastings Grocery

A Complete Stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries
100 N. Cuyler Phone 730

W. G. Irving Grocery and Market

Specializing in the Finest Quality Groceries and Meats
for Less Money
612 S. Cuyler Phone 1328

Kennedy Jewelry

Authorized Dealers for Hamilton and Elgin Watches
115 W. Kingsmill Phone 1404

Schneider Hotel Garage

120 S. Frost Phone 1838

Hughes-Potter Agency

"We're Never Thru Serving You"
119 W. Kingsmill Phone 200

Wilson's P. K. One Stop Station

403 W. Foster Phone 1938

Alamo Service Station

Koolmotor Gasoline and Oils — Lots of Free Parking Space
401 S. Cuyler Phone 541

Mack and Paul Barber Shop

AIR-CONDITIONED
"Whisker Boys . . . We're Ready"
Three Doors North First National Bank

J. C. Richey

Agent
Phillips "66" Products

Graham Service Station

301 W. Foster "Texaco Products" Phone 34

Pampa Ice Co.

417 W. Foster Phone 184

Standard Pipe and Metal Co.

Used Oil Well and Water Well Casing
703 S. Cuyler Dave Finkelstein, Mgr. Phone 719

Joe Godon

County Agency

Sherman White

County Judge

SOUTHWESTERN

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY

Davis Electric Shop

119 W. Foster

Miniature Golf Playg

18 Hole Course—Plenty of Hazards—The Only
Just South of the Underpass on LeF

TO PAMPA

THE ANNUAL TEXAS FIESTA

TEXAS PRESENTATION OF

ADO ENTRADA



CAN HISTORY UNFOLD BEFORE YOUR EYES

The key is out to the many thousands of visitors who will visit in Pampa on June 13-14 and 15th. Annually Pampa recognizes the years gone by that has added to the advancement of this territory in its inevitable progress. Never before has Pampa had everything in such tip-top shape for a visit from its neighbors over the great southwest and entire United States. As Pampa takes the position as host to the thousands it is with pride to know that the annual Top O' Texas Fiesta has found such prominence in the lives of so many people throughout this vast territory. Again "Welcome To Pampa."



PAMPA BOOSTERS -- THEY INVITE YOU TO VISIT THEM WHILE IN PAMPA!

Joe Godon

County Agency

erman White

County Edge

UTHWESTERN

LIC SERVICE

COMPANY

s Electric Shop

Phone 512

e Golf Playground

City of Hazard—The Only One in Pampa
The Underpass on LeFors Road

Six's Pig Stand

Six's Special Steak Sandwiches—Malts
818 S. Cuyler

Rock Glycerin Co.

A Complete and Efficient Oil Well Shooting Service
Phone 1279

Howard Manning Service Station

Fill-up With Phillips 66
301 W. Kingsmill Phone 68

Furr Food Store

Grocery — Market
Malcom Densen, Mgr.

Hawkins Radio Laboratories

Pampa Berger
817 S. Barnes 408 S. Main

Pampa Lubricating Co.

802 W. Brown 114 E. Francis
Pho. 9539 Pho. 272

Dr. C. H. Schulkey

Osborn Machinery Co.

Allis-Chalmers Dealers
800 W. Brown Pho. 494

Clifford's Service Station

"We Serve to Serve Again"
Across From the Court House

Al Lawson

Neon Mfg. Co. Pampa, Texas
Pho. 1423



British Smash Store Fronts Of Italians

(By The Associated Press)

LONDON, June 11—A series of violent demonstrations in which Britons expressed their sentiment at Italy's entrance into the European conflict set the stage today for a statement by Prime Minister Churchill on the general war situation.

Mingled with evidences of anger at Italy were expressions of approval for President Roosevelt's speech last night in which he pledged the material resources of the United States to the aid of the Allies.

Official sources applauded his words as encouraging the Allies to "fight with greater confidence."

"The material resources of the United States, added to those of the

Allies," said one spokesman, "will prove to be a vital factor in the struggle now going on between the democracies of the west and the anti-Christian forces of barbarism."

In London, Liverpool, Edinburgh and other population centers angry crowds participated last night in wild riots, hurling bricks and bottles through Italian store fronts before they could be checked by police.

About 100 arrests were made in Edinburgh.

The riots broke out as Scotland Yard began a roundup of Italian residents regarded as potential fifth columnists. Raids on Italian Fascist clubs in London were executed during the night, and hundreds of suspects were whisked away for internment.

The nation responded to the Italian challenge by renewing its war efforts on land, sea and in the air.

Official announcements disclosed that "important contingents" of new troops had been disembarked in France, that the British fleet had launched a bombardment of the German west flank along the channel and that reinforced units of the royal air force entered the thick of the fight.

There were no demonstrations near the Italian embassy, which was well guarded by police. Arrangements were being completed for departure of Ambassador Giuseppe Bastianini and his staff.

Several persons were injured in the rioting last night in Edinburgh; in London a policeman was severely cut by flying glass.

The News Chronicle expressed belief that one reason that Mussolini had intervened was that "Hitler is having difficulties in France and needs Italian planes and tanks."

Ford Ready To Get Under Way On 1,000 Planes A Day Job

By DAVID J. WILKIE
(Associated Press Automotive Editor)

DETROIT, June 11—Mass production of high-speed pursuit planes for the United States army—at least 1,000 a day within six months—not only will be a simple task, Henry Ford said today, but they can be rolled off his assembly lines without interruption to normal output of automobiles.

The 75-year-old Ford made this assertion in an interview after he and his engineers had thoroughly inspected yesterday the type of plane the United States war department believes would be "most needed in an emergency." It was a Curtiss P-40, single-engine machine with a top speed of 367 miles an hour.

"But remember," said Ford, who has had a life-long hatred of war, "they are to be for defense only; that's the bargain all the way through."

Ford, disclosing that he had been working on a new airplane motor for some time, indicated he was ready to get under way as soon as a go-ahead order is received from the war department. Today Edsel Ford, his son, along with two other members of the Ford staff, were in Washington for further conference with representatives of the war department.

Mainly About People

Phone items for this column to The News Editorial Rooms at 602

Tom Cox, injured in an automobile accident Saturday night, was dismissed from Pampa-Jarratt hospital today.

City police officers arrested two men on charges of disturbing the peace last night.

The new high speed motorcycle purchased for the city police department arrived yesterday. It is a Harley-Davidson, two cylinder, geared down to 100 miles an hour.

Fled in 31st district court yesterday was an order dismissing three gray county men; Nelson W. Koscheki, LeFors, and Frederick W. Johnson, McLean, both for the engineer corps, Camp Ord, Calif.; Marvin A. Carlisle, Pampa, quartermaster corps, Fort Bliss.

Regular meeting of the city commission has been postponed from today until tomorrow afternoon, due to the city manager attending the funeral in Borger today of H. W. Price.

Make final arrangements for attendance at the meeting in Amarillo Sunday, at which Dr. Francis E. Townsend will speak, members of Pampa Townsend clubs 1 and 2 will meet at 8 o'clock tonight in the district court room.

Miss Johnnie Hodge, who underwent an operation for appendicitis at a local hospital, was taken to her home Monday morning.

Howard Jensen, a student at Texas A. and M. college at College Station, has returned home for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Reynolds and A. R. Bohn returned Sunday from Galveston where they attended a convention of the American National Life Insurance company. Mr. Reynolds is assistant superintendent of the company and Mr. Bohn is an agent for the organization.

Turkey Takes Up At Side Of Allies

ISTANBUL, June 11. (AP)—Dep. Turkey's position in the war on the side of Germany.

Writing in the newspaper Yeni Saba, Yalchin, who is an important political figure, said that Premier Mussolini had picked the wrong horse and would lose.

As the cabinet met in day-long session to weigh the consequences of Italy's decision, the official newspaper, Ulus, asserted the Turks are "not seeking war but will not hesitate to go to war with all our might if we must face war."

All Turkish attention turned toward the cabinet at Ankara but it was believed there would be no immediate consideration of actual entry into the war.

Yalchin expressed relief that "the theatrical which Italy has put on for the past nine months" have come to an end.

"Italy," he declared, "enters the war as the enemy of Britain and France, which saved her from the German heel after Caporetto."

(Caporetto was the scene of a disastrous Italian defeat in the World War.)

Mexico Investigates Fatal Political Clash

MEXICO CITY, June 11 (AP)—Federal authorities today began an investigation into the killing of five men at a political clash Sunday at San Cristobal, state of Mexico.

Three of the men killed were followers of General Manuel Avila Camacho, official presidential candidate. The other two were followers of General Juan Andreu Almazan, independent presidential candidate.

Several others were reported wounded in the clash.

Moody Decides Not To Run For Office

AUSTIN, June 11 (AP)—Texas voters can take their choice of candidates for 13 state offices from 54 aspirants when they mark blank-like ballots in the Democratic primary election July 27.

The names—minus that of former Governor Dan Moody—will be sent to county executive committees to supplement in many instances long listings of district and local candidates.

Moody's name was dropped from the gubernatorial bracket at his own request when he appeared before the state Democratic executive committee which yesterday certified the list of candidates and picked Mineral Wells for the party convention Sept. 10.

Moody's withdrawal left eight candidates for governor, including W. Lee O'Daniel asking a second term.

Gerald C. Mann, serving his first term as attorney general and land commissioner Bascom Giles of Austin, also in his first term, have no opposition for re-election.

There were 19 entries for the seat of Railroad Commissioner Lon A. Smith who did not announce for re-election.

Juliana And Two Daughters Arrive In Nova Scotia

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands and her two young daughters arrived today at Halifax, Nova Scotia, as refugees from war-torn Europe.

They will stay at Rideau Hall, in Ottawa, the official residence of Canada's governor general.

They fled to London when Germany invaded their homeland a month ago and left for America last week in a Dutch warship.

Badoglio Named Head Of Italian Army Staff

ROME, June 11. (AP)—Premier Mussolini, as commander of the Italian army, today appointed Marshal Pietro Badoglio chief of the general staff in an order of the day calling on the armed forces to conquer.

Badoglio, 62, was appointed in place of Marshal Luigi Badoglio, who had been named to the post in a reshuffle of the staff in May.

Badoglio was born in 1878 in the town of Biadene in the province of Bergamo in northern Italy. He served in the Italian army during the World War and was captured by the Germans in 1941. He was released in 1945 and served in the Italian government.

JEFF SAYS:

Will your widow be a home-less widow or will she be a widow with a home?

There were no demonstrations near the Italian embassy, which was well guarded by police. Arrangements were being completed for departure of Ambassador Giuseppe Bastianini and his staff.

Several persons were injured in the rioting last night in Edinburgh; in London a policeman was severely cut by flying glass.

The News Chronicle expressed belief that one reason that Mussolini had intervened was that "Hitler is having difficulties in France and needs Italian planes and tanks."

B&G FOOD STORE

AND "BUD" AMERY'S MARKET

412 S. CUYLER WE DELIVER FREE

MID-WEEK SPECIALS

Prices Good Tuesday Thru Thursday

SUGAR 10 Lb. Kraft Bag	45c
BUTTER Swifts Creamery Pound	23 1/2c
FLOUR Heart O' Gold Made By General Mills, 24 Pounds	59c
BLISS Coffee Drip or Reg. Pound	17 1/2c
PRESERVES Brimfull Assorted, Qt.	29c
MILK Carnation, 3 Tall or 6 Small Cans	21c
LIQUID BLEACH Durox, Quart	10c
Marshmallows Brown's Sweet Vanilla, Lb.	13 1/2c
DRESSING Or Spread Sunshine, Qt.	17c
TISSUE Linen Soft 3 Rolls	14c

"Bud" Amery's Market

Bacon Squares Sugar Cured, Lb.	11 1/2c
Pure Lard Bring Your Pail, 4 Lbs.	28c
Short Ribs Fancy Beef Lb.	14 1/2c
CHEESE Krafts or Sheffards 1/2 Lb. Pkg. or Swanky Swig Glass	15c
SALT MEAT No. 1 Sides, For Frying or Seasoning, Lb.	10 1/2c

BLACKBERRIES 3 No. 2 Cans	25c
SALMON Pithards Tall Cans	10c
MACARONI or Spaghetti 3 Pkgs.	10c
FLY SPRAY Kill-Ko, 1/2 Pt. 15c, Pints 25c, Qt.	45c

Fruits - Vegetables

SQUASH White or Yellow POUND	4c
CABBAGE Firm & Green POUND	3c
CELERY California Pascal, Stalk	13c
LEMONS 360 Sunkist Dozen	19c
PINEAPPLES Large Fresh, Each	18c
CORN Large Ears	4 For 15c

British Capture 3 Ships From Italians

ALGECIRAS, Spain, June 11 (AP)—Three Italian merchantmen have been captured by the British at Gibraltar and in Spanish territorial waters.

The Libano, 200 tons, was seized in Gibraltar waters and 17 Italians made prisoner while seven other jumped overboard and swam to the Spanish shore.

The Pagro, 3,600 tons, also was captured at Gibraltar, but her crew of 25 was able to reach Spain.

The Oltera, 2,900 tons, was anchored near Gibraltar. Her crew tried to fire the ship, but it was seized by two British trawlers and taken to Gibraltar.

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Pampan Has Role In Radio Play Of KGNC

Lawrence McBee, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace McBee of Pampa, was in the cast of a play presented by the Amarillo Junior Chamber of Commerce over KGNC Sunday afternoon.

The play, eleventh in a series of 13, was a part of the Jaycees Americanism program. The series is a salute to the states. Oregon was the subject of the play presented Sunday.

McBee graduated last year from West Texas State college. He was a member of the Panhandle Players and was active in directing plays while a student at WTSC.

Jury Selection In Theft Case Started

An additional 20 jurors were reported in 31st district court this afternoon, for the selection of a jury in the case of State of Texas vs. C. W. Cash, charged with fraudulently taking \$60 from Fred Keen on March 2, in an indictment returned Wednesday.

The damage suit of Bert M. Densmore vs. Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway company went to the jury room after court opened this morning, but no verdict had been reached two hours later.

Action in an automobile-train collision in Pampa on April 20, 1939. Plaintiff is asking \$51,700 damages.

THREE CHEERS FOR ROYAL CROWN THE TASTE-TEST CHAMP

NOT ONE BUT TWO FULL GLASSES 5c

Plenty to cheer about, too! Royal Crown has won 9 out of 10 certified taste-tests against leading colas from coast to coast! Try the taste-test on your gang. It works! **BEST BY TASTE-TEST!**

A Product of Healy Corp.

P.S. Look Kids, under 12 yrs. of age, SAVE Royal Crown, Nehi and Upper-Ten CROWNS. Bring 40 to our plant between 4 p. m. and 6 p. m. any day except Sunday, for FREE pass to Rex Theater.

NEHI-ROYAL CROWN BOTTLING CO., Rear, 315 E. Atchison, Ph. 446

Writers' Club Has All-Day Meeting In Canadian Home

Miami, June 11—The highlight of the year's work was the all-day meeting held by the Writers' club in the home of May Stevens Isaacs in Canadian, Saturday.

The club met at 11 o'clock and spent two hours in the study of the book on writing by Walter de Marias being taught by Lorene O. Locke. During luncheon hour to which the hostess had invited some guests, an informal program of poems, jokes, and amusing experiences enlivened the meal.

After lunch, the presentation of original compositions by the members was made during the afternoon. With Mrs. Lorene Locke, president of the club presiding, the following originals were presented: Examples of short-stories by Mesdames Puckett, Corse, and Locke were read and criticized; poems by Mr. Corse and Mrs. Flewelling were read; Mrs. Snyder read a letter written in 1895, in which the wedding of her brother, E. T. Alexander, was vividly described; Mrs. Flewelling sang three of her own songs accompanied by Mrs. Corse.

Those present were Mesdames John Puckett, E. H. Snyder, G. W. Ayres, Ed Little, Pat Williams, R. N. Matthews, Stella I. Flewelling, and May Stevens Isaacs of Canadian, and Mesdames J. K. McKenzie, Lillian Corse, Frank Walker, and Lorene O. Locke, of Miami.

County To Maintain Lake McClellan Road

Gray county commissioners held a routine meeting yesterday, with approval of the regular monthly bills and five other minor orders the only business transacted.

The commission voted to have the county maintain a road through Lake McClellan park, approved transfer of \$1,000 from road and bridge fund 2 to general road and bridge, and recessed as the county board of equalization until July 8.

Revival At Church Of God Continues

The revival which has been in progress for the past two weeks at the Church of God is continuing with much success, according to those in charge.

The attendance and interest are increasing with each service, beginning at 8:15 o'clock every night of the week.

The revival is being conducted by the pastor, the Rev. B. A. Hatfield.

Prize Cans And Bottles

Abyssinian natives prize empty soup cans and catnip bottles. They will give as much as a dozen eggs and a chicken for each empty can or bottle.

BY GEORGE, THIS MAXWELL HOUSE IS BETTER THAN EVER!

OF COURSE! THEY'VE FOUND NEW WAYS TO IMPROVE THIS FINE COFFEE!

2 DEFINITE REASONS why Maxwell House is now even richer, more delicious!

1. New Enriched Blend. Yes! The famous Maxwell House blend has actually been improved... made richer, smoother, more delicious and full-flavored than ever!
2. Improved Roasting Method! And this magnificent new blend is now roasted by a new method called Radiant Roast. A method that roasts each bean evenly... brings out more fully the extra-rich flavor of these choice coffees. No weak coffee from under-roasting. No bitter coffee from parching. Always full-flavored, delicious!

FOR ADDED ECONOMY AND CONVENIENCE NOW ALSO IN 2-LB. CANS

THIS IS BUICK'S BIGGEST YEAR

Imagine You—in our all-time best-seller!

Yes—prices begin at \$895 for the business coupe—price of the 4-door sedan illustrated is \$996 delivered at Flint, Mich.*

YES sir, what you're looking at is the biggest-selling Buick of all time—which, in times like these, is certain proof that here's the best-built Buick of all time.

But why just look at it? Why not try it?

Why not go find out what this car's got that has made more people buy Buick this year than even back in the easy-money days of the twenties?

See what there is about that big, hundred-plus horsepower Dynaflex straight-eight that gets people—what it's like to have plenty-room all around and style that has the highway eyeing you.

You ought to know about the BuicOil Spring-ride—it's not only gentle and easy, but these soft steel coils eliminate a lot of fuss and care about lubrication.

And you ought to have the straight

dope about prices—prices that make this Buick the yardstick of up-to-the-minute car values.

This much will give you an idea: Current prices† begin at \$895 for the business coupe, delivered at Flint, Mich. *Transportation based on rail rates, state and local taxes (if any), optional equipment and accessories are to be added.

What the total amounts to is a surprisingly low figure—one your local Buick dealer will be tickled to show you.

†Prices subject to change without notice.

"Best buy's Buick!"

EXEMPLAR OF GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

TEX EVANS BUICK COMPANY, INC.

204 N. BALLARD PHONE 124

SEE THE GENERAL MOTORS EXHIBITS AT THE NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO FAIRS

Smoke Pall Hangs Over Gloomy Paris

(By The Associated Press)

PARIS, June 11.—The French high command reported calm on the French-Italian Alpine frontier today more than 10 hours after Italy's formal midnight entry into the European war on Germany's side.

Shortly before 10:30 a. m. (3:30 a. m. C. S. T.) the high command in its regular morning communique said that French troops on the Alpine front were "in position" but that they had not yet been attacked.

The French army, staging a desperate battle against a powerful German right wing attempting to strike a southward blow at Paris from the west, checked Nazi attempts to advance beyond the Seine river, the high command said.

Last night it reported the Germans had crossed the Seine at several points, but today's announcement indicated the invaders had been unable to push farther in this bold attempt to swing around the capital and take it from the rear.

As the day dawned Paris was covered by a strange acid smog, which obscured the sun and hung over the city like a pall. It first began to appear early last night. Some reports said it was from fires in the outskirts.

Tanks at Gates

German tanks, operating alone, were reported to have reached the environs of Paris already although the main front was no nearer than 35 to 40 miles.

Paris was but a shell as the government established headquarters at Tours and other vital agencies packed up and left. As most ministers went to the south, Premier Paul Reynaud left to join the French army, the ministry of information said.

Civilians moved southward in streams.

The hour was one of gloom for Paris and for France, with Italy adding her strength to Germany's against the Allies. The nation turned for comfort to the words of Reynaud last night in an address made after Premier Mussolini announced Italy would go to war.

"The Allies are strong," he said. "France has been through even greater difficulties and it has always been at that moment that she has astonished the entire world!"

The tanks reported in the Paris region were said to have penetrated the French lines in isolated raids.

While to the northeast the Germans pushed across World War battlefields and approached the Marne and Chateau-Thierry, on the west they pushed beyond the 1914 line.

German Cross Seine

The French high command's communique of last night, issued from "somewhere in Paris," acknowledged the Germans had crossed the Seine at certain lower points.

"From the sea to the Oise," said the communique, "the enemy has increased his pressure between the route from Amiens to Rouen and

from Amiens to Vernon, as far as the lower Seine at certain points where some elements have crossed the river.

"The enemy is held everywhere by vigorous counter-attacks."

Rouen is 70 miles west of Paris

on the Seine and Vernon is 40 miles from the capital. Some German units were reported to be in this vicinity, only 35 miles from Paris.

The line north of Paris ran through the central sector of the Oise valley. After taking heavy

losses here, the Germans were holding back their infantry and sending dive bombers out to blast away the French resistance, French reports said.

Much of Paris' population, nor-

mally 3,000,000, had left.

The capital's broad boulevards were almost empty of automobiles. The usual crowds had changed to occasional passersby. Armed policemen and little groups of dirty, weary

families fleeing from the northern war area were about all to be seen in the streets.

These refugees were so tired they sat on their bundles along the sides of the streets.

ORIGIN OF THE SANDWICH

In order that he might not lose time, the Earl of Sandwich, a great gambler of the 18th century, had food brought to the gambling tables. To do away with eating utensils, he had meat placed be-

tween slices of bread. This originated the sandwich.

Postal cards first were introduced into America on June 8, 1872, but penny postcards were not issued until approximately one year later.

FOR THIS OUTSTANDING 3 DAY EVENT WE HAVE DRASTICALLY CUT OUR

PRICES

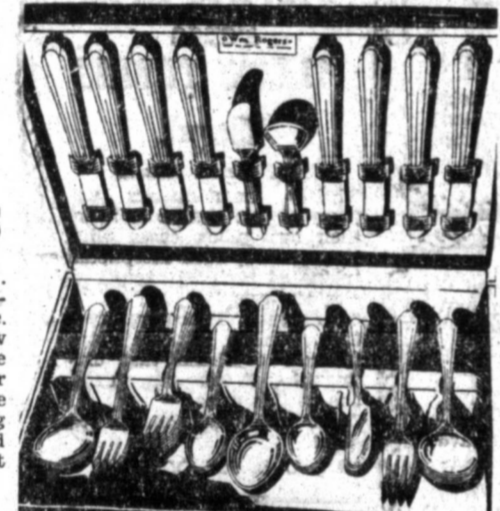
SAVE UP TO 50%

CHARGE IT!

12 MONTHS TO PAY

Get Your Gift For The June Bride

61 PIECES
Service For 8
3 LOVELY PATTERNS



This offer is outstanding... 61 pieces of life-time replacement guaranteed silverware. All knives have hollow handles and you may have your choice of the long or short blades. Complete service for eight including ice tea spoons and salad forks. See this great value.

LIFETIME GUARANTEE
\$1 Down \$29.75
\$1 Week



SALE PRICES GOOD IN BORGER AND PAMPA

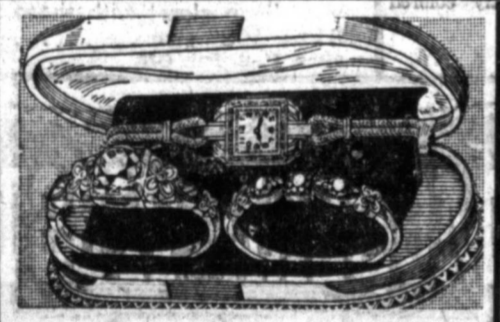
KPDN Radio Program

- NOONHOUR VIGIL**
- 4:00—Monitor Views the News—Studio
 - 4:15—Tommy Tucker Orch.
 - 4:30—News—WKY
 - 4:45—Siesta—WBS
 - 5:00—Kop Bennett—Studio
 - 5:15—Lead to Coast Correspondent—Studio
 - 5:30—Twin Keyboards—Studio
 - 5:45—Rhythm & Romance—WBS
 - 6:00—Cornshuckers—Studio
 - 6:15—News—Studio
 - 6:30—What's the Name of that Song?—Studio
 - 6:45—Songs of Bary Wood
 - 7:00—Hit and Encore
 - 7:15—Temple of Dreams—Studio
 - 7:30—Dance Parade
 - 8:00—GOODNIGHT!
- WEDNESDAY**
- 7:00—Cadle Tabernacle
 - 7:15—News—WKY
 - 7:30—Rise & Shine—WBS
 - 7:45—Cornshuckers—Studio
 - 8:00—Rise and Shine—WBS
 - 8:15—Cornshuckers Salute
 - 8:30—Musical Quiz
 - 9:00—Sam's Club of the Air—Studio
 - 9:15—Your Lexicon of the Air—Studio
 - 9:30—Vocal Varieties—Studio
 - 9:45—Let's Sing—WBS
 - 10:00—Kop Bennett—Studio
 - 10:15—Dance Orchestra
 - 10:30—News—Studio
 - 10:45—Let's Dance
 - 11:00—News—WKY
 - 11:15—Mood in Melody
 - 11:30—It's Dancetime—WBS
 - 11:45—Linger-A-While
 - 12:00—Cubstone—Studio
 - 12:15—Chicago Green Quotations
 - 12:30—The Used Car Speaks
 - 12:45—Dance Orch.
 - 1:00—News Headlines—Studio
 - 1:15—Billy Gilbert—Studio
 - 1:30—Patterns in Music
 - 1:45—Dance Aft.
 - 2:00—Dance Aft.
 - 2:15—Accordiana
 - 2:30—Bill Haley—Studio
 - 2:45—Concert Platform
 - 3:00—World Bookman
 - 3:15—School of Stage & Screen—WBS
 - 3:30—Monitor Views the News—Studio
 - 3:45—Frankie Dumbekar
 - 4:00—News—WKY
 - 4:15—Rendezvous with Romance—WBS
 - 4:30—Kop Bennett
 - 4:45—Fox Commentary—Studio
 - 5:00—Gaiety Harmonies—WBS
 - 5:15—Rhythm & Romance—WBS
 - 5:30—Cornshuckers—Studio
 - 5:45—News—Studio
 - 6:00—What's the Name of that Song?—Studio
 - 6:15—Hawaiian Serenaders
 - 6:30—Hit & Encore
 - 6:45—Temple of Dreams—Studio
 - 7:00—Dance Parade
 - 7:30—GOODNIGHT!

GUARANTEED REPAIR SERVICE

On all TYPEWRITERS, ADDING MACHINES, CASH REGISTERS and all other office machines — Factory trained service men in charge — Call us for free estimates.

Pampa Office Supply
117 W. Kingmill



Sweetheart Set
Creators of Sweetheart sets we have really out-done ourselves in this great sensational offer. See the lovely bridal pair, perfectly matched in the color of Natural Gold and the guaranteed watch makes a perfect combination, three gifts in one.

REGULAR \$47.50
VALUE \$29.75



The World's Finest LUGGAGE

REGULAR \$47.50
VALUE \$29.75



LAMPS
In Our Gift Department...
REGULAR \$47.50
VALUE \$29.75

Unusual Bridal Set Beautiful To Look at
Here is an unusual bridal set that we have the exclusive sale for in this part of the country. Now during this great sale we are offering same at a greatly reduced price. Easy terms.

Regular \$125.00
value \$89.50

Outstanding Creation Unusual Diamond Duo
Featuring sets like this is the one reason why the Diamond Shop will always be the leader in the diamond field. Priced at a great savings we heartily recommend this value during our sale.

Regular \$47.50
value \$29.75

Men's Travel Set For Father's Day
Values To \$395
To \$8.50

Solid Gold Rings Ladies' or Gents'
Values To \$6.50
To \$12.75

Pen-Pencil Sets By Sheaffer
Choice Many Styles \$395

Tie Sets For Father's Day
Values To \$1.00
To \$2.50

The DIAMOND SHOP

PAMPA The Panhandle's Greatest Jewelers BORGER

Sam Personally INVITES YOU To The **GRAND OPENING** Of The Southwest's Most Beautiful **JEWELRY STORE**

THE DIAMOND SHOP
IN AMARILLO

LISTEN TO "Sam's Club Of The Air"

FOR OPENING DATE

KFDA 9:00 a. m. KPDN 9:00 a. m.

BATTLE

(Continued From Page 1)

med a tempestuous Nazi "scythe" attack aimed at seizing the French capital from the rear, while Italy still masked her plans of attack as a full military partner of Germany.

"On the Alps front, our troops are in position and have not been attacked," said the French communiqué.

Berlin has estimated that 1,500,000 French Poilus are entrenched on France's southern front—along the low-lying maritime Alps—awaiting Italy's expected onslaught into the French Riviera.

At dawn, the beleaguered French capital presented a weird, Dantesque appearance as acrid smoke rose from fires set by German incendiary bombs darkened the city like a pall.

Much of the population of 3,000,000, including all but a shell of a government, had fled. Civilians moved southward in streams. The capital's broad boulevards were almost deserted.

German tanks in bold, isolated raids were reported to have sliced through the French lines to the environs of Paris.

The Nazi high command reported that several strong bodies of Allied troops have been cut off and surrounded at several points and are facing destruction.

"Because of severe, bloody losses, the great number of prisoners and the capture of all kinds of material, the enemy's power of resistance is visibly waning," the official Nazi communiqué said.

With the great battle for Paris beginning its seventh critical day, the German high command asserted that the right wing and center of the German armies "are relentlessly pursuing the defeated French armies."

A German military spokesman declared that the French capital was being "immediately threatened."

"No uniform French defense line any longer exists on the northern battlefield," the Nazi spokesman declared, but he gave no supporting details of fresh German gains.

In Rome, authoritative sources said Mussolini's Fascists "undoubtedly were engaging the Allies" since the zero hour had been set for dawn.

London took renewed hope from President Roosevelt's pledge of full "material help" from the United States and applauded Roosevelt's dramatic description of Italy's war declaration as a dagger plunge "in the back of its neighbor."

WAR FLASHES

(Continued From Page 1)

1914, turned back a German army swiftly approaching Paris.

MELBOURNE, June 11 (AP)—Seizure of the 9,780-ton Italian motorship Remo at Fremantle was officially announced today by Australian authorities.

MALTA, June 11 (AP)—Air raiders made repeated attacks today on Malta, British eastern Mediterranean naval stronghold, and inflicted slight damage. The first attack brought active anti-aircraft fire and it was reported that two air raiders were shot down. Air raid alarms shrieked seven times between dawn and noon.

PARIS, June 11 (AP)—The military governor of Paris today asked all young, unmobilized Frenchmen from the age of 17 and up to leave Paris.

Presumably the French were fearful its youth might fall into German hands and set to work in labor battalions. Again, it was another signal of the perilous position of the French capital.

Deskins Wells To Open His Campaign At Rally On Friday

Following a month of intensive person-to-person solicitation, Deskins Wells will open his speaking campaign in Wellington, Friday, June 14. The rally will be held at the Wellington football field beginning at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Wells' only personal comment follows: "I want this campaign to be one of natural support. In these critical times my sole interest is in preserving our democratic form of government and perpetuating our chosen way of life. I believe that I stand for something of vital concern to the people of the Panhandle, and I am more interested in seeing this section and this nation pursue a proper course than I am in being elected."

"Friends and supporters tell me that I am the leading candidate in their opinion. This is of no great concern to me. My real concern is to see this section have a fair chance and to see this nation maintain its present place as the greatest, strongest, and most civilized country on the face of the globe. If I am elected, I will devote my entire energies to this task."

ROOSEVELT

(Continued From Page 1)

vent the building of that prison and the placing of ourselves in the midst of it.

"Overwhelmingly we, as a nation, and this applies to all the other American nations, we are convinced that military and naval victory for the Gods of force and hate would endanger the institutions of Democracy in the western world—and that equally, therefore, the whole of our sympathies lie with those nations which are giving their lifeblood in combat against those forces, x x x

"In our American unity, we will pursue two obvious and simultaneous courses:

"We will extend to the opponents of force the material resources of this nation and, at the same time, we will harness and speed up the use of those resources in order that we ourselves in the Americas may have equipment and training equal to the task of any emergency and every defense."

The reaction of official Washington was that President Roosevelt had, in effect, served notice on the world that the United States was shifting its role of neutrality to one of non-belligerence.

Members of Congress were either enthusiastic in their approval or apprehensive that the speech increased the danger of the nation being drawn into the war. Most of those who offered comments endorsed the stand Mr. Roosevelt took, but there were some who, like Rep. Rogers (R-Mass.), said "the speech sounded like a prelude to a declaration of war."

Two aspirants for the republican presidential nomination were critical. Frank Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., publisher, called the address "an inflammatory utterance x x x likely to promote our getting into the war."

Thomas E. Dewey, New York prosecutor, said that "the words may be the words of a neutral but the voice is the voice of a belligerent."

Mr. Roosevelt felt plain he intended to drive forward with all energy toward the twin objectives of full material aid to the Allies and a formidably armed America.

"All roads leading to the accomplishment of these objectives must be kept clear of obstructions," he asserted.

"We will not slow down or detour—signs and signals call for speed—full speed ahead, x x x."

"I call for effort, courage, sacrifice, devotion. Granting the love of freedom, all these are possible."

"And the love of freedom is still

FIESTA

(Continued from Page 1)

of his three costumes. He will ride a horse in the parade.

Professional actors and show people traveling with the Entrada said last night that Mark Hamilton's version of the Entrada would top the two previous ones staged at Albuquerque and at Clovis, N. Mex. They declared that Pampa's show appears to be farther advanced than the two already held.

W. Y. "Bill" Jarratt, chairman of the parade committee of the Top O' Texas Fiesta, received word today that the Santa Fe Railway company would send its miniature freight train to Pampa Saturday to participate in the parade.

The parade Friday and Saturday afternoon will start from the intersection of Kingsmill avenue and Somerville street at 2:30 o'clock.

Pampans having bedrooms they would rent during the Top O' Texas Fiesta and Coronado Entrada Thursday, Friday and Saturday, are asked to call the chamber of commerce, telephone 383, leaving their address, the number of sleeping accommodations available, and the price per night.

"There will be many visitors coming who will want to spend more than one day in the celebration and with hotel accommodations limited it is necessary that the guests be accommodated," Garnet Reeves, manager of the Board of City Development, said today.

"That is why we are making an appeal to Pampans with extra sleeping accommodations to call us."

There will be 25 or 30 floats in the Coronado Top O' Texas Fiesta parades Friday and Saturday, Jimmy Myers, float committee chairman, said today. Parades will start at 2:30 p. m.

All floats will be local with the exception of one possible entry from Canadian.

James R. Posey, Magnolia Petroleum company superintendent, has offered the use of the garage at the company's plant in east Pampa for the building of the floats and several lumber yards will provide a place to store the floats overnight.

CHICAGO, June 11 (AP)—Butter 1-22, 191; unchanged.

Eggs, 52.75; unchanged.

Porky live, 1.07; car, truck; small hogs easier, balance steady; hogs 5 lbs and over, 10.00; 2 1/2 lbs and down, 10.00.

CHICAGO, June 11 (AP)—Cattle 1-22, 191; unchanged.

Cattle salable 2,000; calves salable 400; slaughter steers 8.50-9.00; best held above 10.00; bull, 10.00; sheep 7.75.

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Market Briefs

(Continued from Page 1)

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—Stocks swung into an orderly rally today as resumption of spending began countered the effect of a few new market quotations in most cases were near the best at the close.

Transfers approximated 800,000 shares. Steels were well in front throughout, followed closely by Aircrafts, Motors, Oil, and Copper and Specialties.

Am. Can. 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2
Anaconda 130 22 20 21 1/2
A. T. & S. 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2
At. Refining 14 20 19 20 1/2
Aviat Corp. 48 5 5 5 1/2
Bendis Aviat 14 27 27 27 1/2
Chrysler 92 58 58 57 1/2
Com. 27 8 8 8 1/2
Consol Oil 4 35 35 35 1/2
Cont. Can. 28 3 3 3 1/2
Curtiss Wright 153 8 7 7 1/2
Dow Chem. 34 15 15 14 1/2
El. Auto. 10 2 2 2 1/2
Gen. Elec. 68 3 3 3 1/2
Gen. Mot. 101 4 4 4 1/2
H. K. 10 1 1 1 1/2
Goodyear 10 1 1 1 1/2
Houston Ind. 15 4 4 4 1/2
Hudson Mot. 2 1 1 1 1/2
Int. Harv. 25 42 39 42
Int. T. & T. 7 2 2 2 1/2
Keweenaw 11 1 1 1 1/2
Mid. Cont. Pet. 11 1 1 1 1/2
Mon. Ward 34 3 3 3 1/2
Nash Kely 7 1 1 1 1/2
Nat. Pow. & Lt. 2 5 5 5 1/2
Ohio Oil 28 3 3 3 1/2
Packard Mot. 44 3 3 3 1/2
Penny 10 7 7 7 1/2
Phillips Pet. 10 7 7 7 1/2
Plymouth Oil 13 1 1 1 1/2
Pub. Serv. 6 3 3 3 1/2
Rem. Rand. 8 7 7 7 1/2
S. Steel 28 3 3 3 1/2
S. Ry. 12 8 8 8 1/2
Simmons 11 1 1 1 1/2
Stan. Ind. 19 1 1 1 1/2
Stan. Oil Cal. 19 1 1 1 1/2
Stan. Oil Ind. 19 1 1 1 1/2
Stan. Oil N.J. 19 1 1 1 1/2
Studebaker Corp. 26 6 6 6 1/2
Tex. Corp. 23 3 3 3 1/2
Tex. Prod. 23 3 3 3 1/2
Tide Wat. 23 3 3 3 1/2
Union Carbide 34 6 6 6 1/2
Union Oil 23 3 3 3 1/2
Unit Air 44 4 4 4 1/2
Unit Corp. 21 1 1 1 1/2
Unit Gas Imp. 31 10 10 10 1/2
U. S. Rubber 23 3 3 3 1/2
U. S. Steel 24 4 4 4 1/2
W. I. Tel. 19 1 1 1 1/2
Woolworth 28 3 3 3 1/2

CHICAGO, June 11 (AP)—Cattle 1-22, 191; unchanged.

Eggs, 52.75; unchanged.

Porky live, 1.07; car, truck; small hogs easier, balance steady; hogs 5 lbs and over, 10.00; 2 1/2 lbs and down, 10.00.

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SIDELIGHTS

(Continued From Page 1)

many angles that he can hardly keep up with them all.

The practice went along like clockwork last night and some said it was even better than the first night of the Albuquerque Entrada. That's a compliment from one who saw them both.

Bill Johnson, chief of the Coronado Entrada ticket committee, says he has a few tickets left, but if anyone wants one for themselves, grandpappy, mother-in-law or girl friend they better hurry as they are going fast.

Chief Sound Man Mel Marshall was happy today as his sound booth

was about completed. Enough that it will be used tonight at rehearsal. The local cast will be some plain and fancy sound tricks tonight beyond a doubt.

This morning the stage crew were hanging the 4,800 pounds of canvas scenery. It might be interesting the paint on the scenery weighs 2,500 pounds. That's a lot of paint in any man's language.

It can almost be said that the costumes are all new for Pampa. They have been to the laundry and came back in fine shape. The Coronado costume department were sure pleased with the work.

The practice last night lasted till 11:30 p. m. but everyone was happy about the way things moved. Smooth

was no word for it and the director beamed about the whole business just before he retired. That man sure has done a great job here.

Garnett Reeves was busy today with an avalanche of mail about the Entrada. Garnett seems to have an efficient mind for handling a million details.

It was rather cold at the park last night during practice but the weather man says it will be warmer tonight. The buses will pick everyone up at the high school gym at 7:30 p. m. so no one need walk. Private cars are asked to come by and help take the cast out to the rehearsal.

Hub Burrow says Major Broughton's possible Polo Team can't scare his

rang any. In fact today he challenged the major to bring out his polo ponies and play. The major says he will come back in the fall and scrap it out—but he can't do it till the Entrada schedule is over in October.

The armor received a new coat of Valpar today so the Pampa warriors will gleam in the bright lights that will be turned on them the three nights of the show. It's worth the price of admission just to see the Pampa boys dolled up like warriors of 400 years ago.

The Lions club today assured themselves of a nice program Thursday noon by asking Mr. and Mrs. John Rusk to sing Coronado songs to them. The Klwans get them Friday at their regular luncheon.



PENNEY'S - SECOND BIG WEEK

WOW

THE BIGGEST SHEET VALUE IN AMERICA!

Nation - Wide SHEETS

81 x 99

Famous for Coast to Coast! Sturdily made of fine selected cotton, firmly woven for durability, expertly finished for smooth, soft texture!

Nation-Wide is stronger than U. S. Government standards for this grade.

Laboratory tested, laundry tested and "wear" tested in thousands of homes — Nation-Wide has proved its serviceability!

Wise homemakers will invest in a good supply while prices are low!

Sizes are clearly marked on woven label to enable you to put your hand on the correct sized sheet in a jiffy!

81" x 108" size 79c

Low Priced! Opportunity!

PILLOW TUBING

15c yd.

Good, dependable quality—economically priced. It's easy to make your own serviceable pillow-cases. Just cut to desired length, close one end and hem the other!

Buy a good supply now while prices are low!

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Famous for Wear From Coast to Coast!

Nation-Wide PILLOW TUBING

19c yd.

If you want pillow cases that will stand lots and lots of hard wear and years of laundering and still keep their firmness and durability and retain their soft finish—buy Nation-Wide tubing! Firmly woven of selected cotton—it will give you exceptional service. Bargain priced now—Don't wait!

It Pays To Buy The Best

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1940

(VOL. 38 NO. 55)

PAMPA GRATEFUL TO ANDERSON



Clinton Anderson Active In International Affairs

By ARCHER FULLINGIM
Pampa is grateful to Clinton P. Anderson, 45-year-old managing director for his assistance in helping bring the Coronado Entrada to the Top O' Texas Fiesta. Without Mr. Anderson's influence and sympathy the Entrada would not be a feature of the Fiesta.

From the very first when Pampa started negotiating for the \$100,000 show, Mr. Anderson has dealt fairly and sympathetically with Pampa. When it became evident that the Entrada would have its premiere in Pampa, instead of some larger city, and when representatives of larger cities in the Panhandle began to put on the pressure, Mr. Anderson stuck to his guns.

For a time it looked as if Pampa would lose the Entrada, but with Mr. Anderson on Pampa's side, the deal finally went through. It would be impossible to mention the scores of favors, both large and small that Mr. Anderson did to help make the Pampa Entrada as top success.

Pampaans give Mr. Anderson credit for sending Director Mark Hamilton to Pampa to direct the show here. Local observers believe that Mr. Hamilton is the top director in the Jerome Cargill company, and Mr. Hamilton has pleased Pampaans in every detail.

Mr. Anderson came to New Mexico in 1917 from Mitchell, S. D., his birthplace. He was educated at Dakota Wesleyan university and the University of Michigan. Mr. Anderson has directed the activities of the U. S. Coronado Exposition commission since November, 1939. Fond of collecting rare books, steeped in the history of the Southwest, able as an organizer, executive and after-dinner speaker, his background fits him unusually well for his present position.

Shortly after his arrival in the state, Mr. Anderson became an officer of the New Mexico Loan and Mortgage company. He has headed his own general insurance agency since 1925 and has found time to be active in the affairs of the Albuquerque Little Theater, Country club, and Chamber of Commerce.

As a Rotarian his record earned him the presidency of the international organization for the period of 1932-33.

In official capacities he has served as treasurer of the state of New Mexico, 1933-34; state administrator, New Mexico relief administration, in 1935; field representative of the Works Progress Administration for several Southwestern states from July of 1935 to April, 1936; director of the New Mexico unemployment compensation commission from December of 1936 to August of 1938.

Before assuming his post as managing director of the U. S. Coronado Exposition commission, Mr. Anderson served as a director of the Coronado Cuarto Centennial commission of New Mexico from January, 1939, to November of the same year, and had presented to the federal congress the bill which created a federal commission and provided funds for its operation.

SOME SEALS CAN'T 'WALK'
Sea lions progress on land in a waddling walk, with the hind flippers serving as legs. The hair seals, which have no external ears, are unable to move in this manner. Their hind flippers are grown solidly to the tail and are directed permanently backwards.

News Want-Ads Get Results!

Nazi Secret Weapon Believed To Be Perfected Flame-Thrower

By THOMAS M. JOHNSON
NEA Service Military Writer

"The Visiting Fireman," they called him, roaring with Prussian laughter. What for a joke! This chief of the Munich fire brigade, this reserve officer who had been mobilized for the summer maneuvers to show the regulars something! They had surrounded his battalion. He had refused to surrender. He had counter-attacked, and—Pfui Teufel!—he had squirted the veteran grenadiers with a fire hose! The water, he asserted, was "a flaming hot liquid." Theoretical, of course—but these were only maneuvers, make believe. What for a joke! What a clown, that Visiting Fireman.

His clowning, more than a quar-

ter century ago, probably gave today's war its most sensational turn—the German secret weapon that reduced a Belgian fort in no time, set northern France aflame, may do the same for Great Britain; may even "melt" the Maginot line. That weapon is the flame-thrower, Nazi model 1940.

Natural for Nazis

At those peacetime maneuvers before the World War, the "Visiting Fireman's" idea struck a spark in the mind of one umpire. On that spark German researchers blew until July, 1915, it first flamed against the British, in Flanders. Upon them nozzles like fire hoses squirted jets of black oily smoke and flame, with a horrid hissing, roaring sound. The shock of this new weapon

following quickly the first German gas attacks was tremendous.

But presently the Allies found that the "flammenwerfer" could reach only 80 to 125 feet, which brought the two-man crew—one to squirt, one to pump—within easy rifle shot.

Still, the Allies, too, made flame-throwers, using water-gas tar mixed with benzene while the Germans stuck to petroleum, wood-tar and coal-tar with methanol, acetone or ether. These were pumped from a portable tank at 40 to 70 pounds pressure. They were used mostly to "clean out" men lurking in captured dugouts.

To the Nazis the idea was a natural. They worked up bigger and better flame-throwers. Word reaches here that they can throw longer flames a longer time, in two directions. More important, they have successfully imitated the Italians in mounting them in tanks, where the crew is protected. Such ar-gons are now devouring French towns and

villages, spraying houses as they go along—every third house—which is enough.

Flame-Throwing Planes Next?

The flame-thrower is believed to be the "secret weapon"—or one of them—that enabled the Nazis to capture the strong new Belgian fort of Eben Emael almost without a fight. The well-trained Belgian garrison "could not use their weapons," said the Germans. The world wondered why.

The answer reaching American military circles is that the flames, generating heat far more intense than the old machines, entered the fort's gunports, and melted the muzzles of the guns.

It is believed that the flame-throwers soon will be tried against the redoubtable casemates of the Maginot line; against gunports and air-vents, to disrupt the defense underground.

For close approach the Germans may count on the dive-bombing "Stukas" to help by shell-shocking

the casemate crews. They may count on dropping parachute troops equipped with flame-throwers right at the cupolas topping the casemates.

Even the Stukas themselves may spurt flame. For it is said the new flame-throwers can be attached to planes. Which may mean London, Paris, all France and Britain in flames.

The "Visiting Fireman's" name is not recorded. Perhaps it was Pumpernickel or Schickelgruber, or Mephistopheles.

MILKY WAY SHIFTS

The Milky Way runs from northwest to southeast in the early evenings of late winter. It arches across the sky from northeast to southwest in late summer, and at times lies along the horizon.

BIBLE MENTIONS BRONZE

The first known copper alloy, bronze, is mentioned in Genesis, of the Bible, where reference is made

43 Planes Await

Delivery To Allies

ALBANY, N. Y., June 11 (AP)—Forty-three navy planes awaited favorable weather today to take off for Houlton, Me., for delivery to the Allies as federal authorities inquired into the cause of the crash of another which killed a pilot.

Fourteen of the ships are in Albany and 29 in Buffalo.

While federal investigators declined comment on the crash of the bomber yesterday near Mariaville, 15 miles northwest of Houlton, which killed Jilot Allan B. Lullman, 26, St. Louis, Burdette S. Wright, vice-president and general manager of the Curtiss-Wright corporation said "reports are that the cause was laid to unexpected weather conditions."

to Tubal Cain, "cunning artificer in bronze and iron."

7,000 PHILLIPS 66 EMPLOYEES AND THEIR FAMILIES IN THE PANHANDLE RECOMMEND



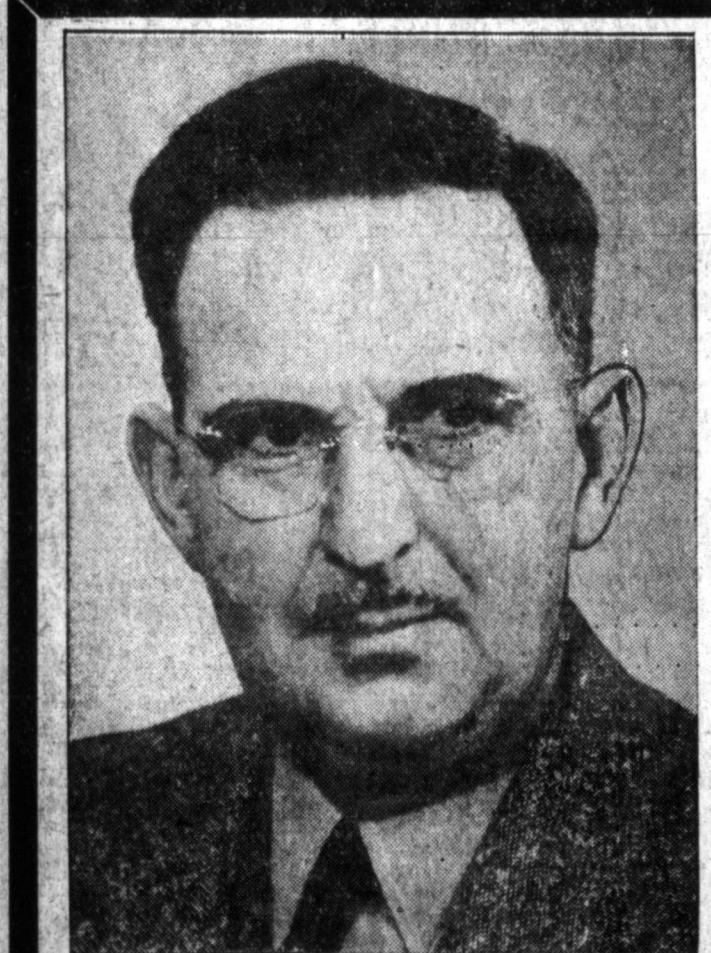
HIGHER TEST HIGH ANTI-KNOCK GASOLINE

Because it is not only higher test, it's also primed with EXTRA energy units by the patented polymerization process. What's more, Phillips 66 is custom tailored to your weather . . . matched to it more accurately month by month, all year 'round, than any other gasoline. And finally the anti-knock rating of this great gasoline has been raised so high that it gives practically the same anti-knock performance for which it formerly was necessary to pay 2 cents extra per gallon. In spite of all these extra values, this up-to-the-minute gasoline costs no more than most ordinary low test motor fuels.

Sales of Phillips 66 gasoline have skyrocketed throughout the 21 states in which it is sold because motorists can feel the difference. And as Phillips 66 sales increase, Phillips activities in the Panhandle also increase which means greater success and prosperity for this area.

Because it is mutually profitable to patronize a home institution and also because we feel sure that the regular use of Phillips 66 gasoline will increase your motoring pleasure, we ask you to try a tankful of Phillips 66 Poly Gas and FEEL THE DIFFERENCE.

J. C. RICHEY, Agent



LEE McCONNELL
32 Years in Gray County
FOR CONGRESS
18th Congressional District

Indians Killed Fray Padilla In Northeast Panhandle Area

One of the leading characters in the Coronado Entrada is Fray Juan Padilla, played by Dr. C. H. Schulkey, who was killed by the Quivira Indians 400 years ago in the northeast Panhandle of Texas.

Dr. Schulkey as Padilla is the central figure in some of the most absorbing scenes of the Entrada. Dr. Schulkey's voice in the sound booth is Bert Roughton.

The following is a detailed account of Padilla's experiences with the Indians in the Texas Panhandle. The Padilla incidents depicted in the Entrada are described minutely in this account which is based on researches compiled by Dr. Carlos E. Casteneda, Spanish-American library at the University of Texas.

Coronado and his men were disappointed, worn out, and ready to leave for New Spain, after their fruitless trek to Quivira, but not so the undaunted sons of St. Francis to whom toils, privations and hardships were nothing, where the salvation of souls was concerned. The courageous and determined Fray Juan de Padilla, together with Brothers Luis de Escalona and Juan de la Cruz, told the commander they wanted to stay in the land. The good Padre explained that it was his intention to return to Quivira, where he was sure that his efforts would bear copious fruit in the conversion of the natives. Brother Luis de Escalona, an old and saintly man, wished to remain in Cicuye. He declared that with a chisel and an adze he would erect crosses and baptize the children on their deathbeds in order to send them to heaven. The three Franciscans pointed out that they had the consent of

their provincial to stay and labor among the natives.

There were others who desired to keep the friars company. The faithful Indians of Michoacan, Lucas, and Sebastian, the donados who had been brought up by Fray Juan de Padilla, also chose to stay, together with two negroes named Sebastian and Melchor Perez, the latter with his wife and children. A young negro slave of Jaramillo named Cristobal, a Tarascan Indian called Andres, a Portuguese soldier named Andres de Campo, a mestizo, and several Indians from the monastery of Capotlan, (Zapotlan?) in New Spain where Father Padilla had been guardian, likewise volunteered to remain in the new land.

Fray Juan de Padilla

It is appropriate here that we should give a short sketch of the life of Fray Juan de Padilla, destined to become the first martyr of Texas. He came originally from Andaluca, where it seems he had been a soldier before taking the religious vows and joining the Franciscans. It was as a friar that he came to Mexico. Here, he served as the first guardian of the monastery at Tulancingo and later of Zapotlan in Jalisco, laboring constantly among the natives and winning their everlasting attachment, as shown by the two donados, Lucas and Sebastian, who followed him to Cibola and chose to stay with him, when the Spaniards prepared to leave for New Mexico. He was a man of singular energy and courage, and the habit or robe of the Franciscans had not quite extinguished in him the fires of his early training, which still showed themselves in an impul-

sive disposition, not unmixcd, perhaps, with some elements of hastiness in judgment. Thus when he went to the Moqui villages with Pedro de Tovar, impatient with the hesitating attitude of the captain, the good friar remarked: "Really, I do not know why we came here!" With this criticism Tovar's indecision disappeared and he charged the natives.

He had not only walked all the way from Mexico, but he had followed Tovar to Moqui, Alvarado to the Pecos and Taos, and Coronado to Quivira on foot. It is he who planted the cross in that remote region now definitely identified as the area along the Canadian river in northwest Texas in Hutchinson and Roberts counties. So impressed was he by the traits of the natives at Quivira, that he was determined how to return to them with or without the rest of the expedition. Such was the heroic character and temperament of the man, who was to sacrifice life for the Indians of Quivira, and whose last words to his companions were to the effect: "Run! Run!"

Fray Juan de la Cruz

Before following him to Quivira, let us take up the careers of his companions. Fray Juan de la Cruz was an aged missionary when the expedition set out for Cibola. He had labored for many years among the Indians of Jalisco. But his strength and ebullient vigor did not deter him from undertaking this, his last missionary venture. "He was so highly regarded for his life by Coronado himself, that the latter gave orders to his soldiers that each should touch his hat or helmet when the name of this holy man was mentioned."

Fray Escalona

Fray Luis de Escalona was a worthy companion of the zealous Father Padilla. When Coronado arrived before Cibola for the first time, he sent Fray Luis and Fray Daniel with a special delegation to ask the Indians of Hawiku to surrender. But the natives received them coldly and replied by firing a volley of arrows. "They pierced the gown of Fray Luis with an arrow," declares Coronado, "which, blessed by God, did him no harm." This was but a prelude to his life among the natives. Undismayed by this ominous reception, he pleaded for the right to stay, when, two years later, the expedition decided to abandon the pueblos of Cibola. It was he who requested Jaramillo to let him have a very young slave called Cristobal, "who would learn the language quickly and would help him (convert the others)." So great was his reputation as a saintly man that many of the Indians from Mexico, who had accompanied the expedition, volunteered to stay with him.

Fate of the Padres

Fray Juan de Padilla, the youngest of these Padres, was anxious to start for Quivira, Coronado, who, whatever his faults, was always considerate and respectful to the missionaries, furnished an escort to take him as far as Cicuye. Before setting out he was furnished with everything necessary for the

BOYS WHO CAN LIGHT FAG WHILE FANNING BREEZE



A scene familiar to those of this Western country is the one above. Not that cowboys have many idle moments, for they don't. Their days are long and hard, beginning before daybreak and not ending until sundown. But for these riders of the range there are quiet, peaceful moments after the day's work is done. Then is when they talk over the merits of their respective horses, discuss humorous incidents of the day,

and leisurely roll the "makin's" into a smoke. New Mexico has many ranches, and each ranch has its cowboys . . . those creatures who, although they have but few belongings which they can call their own, are as happy as can be, just so long as they have a horse, saddle, rope and a smoke. The cowboy has found a new job with the advent of the "dude" ranch in this country. Because of the fascination the West-

holds for them, many Easterners visit New Mexico and other Western states each year, staying at "dude" ranches where they get their fill of Western life. Cowboys are regular employees of the ranches, as they are needed to conduct the guests on horseback rides and "pack" trips, which last from one to several weeks and which take the visitors into mountainous regions on their horses.

TO ARRIVE HERE TOMORROW



George C. Dickens, above, executive officer of the U. S. Coronado commission, is the man who represents the U. S. government at the Entrada. He must approve all expenditure of the funds appropriated by the Congress, and will check collections for the govern-

ment. Mr. Dickens will arrive in Pampa tomorrow with Clinton P. Anderson and both will remain for the duration of the show. A complete account of Mr. Dickens' connection with the government and of his past activities will be found on page six of the third section.

ENJOY THE
TOP O' TEXAS FIESTA
AND THE
CORONADO ENTRADA

We Specialize In
AIR CONDITIONING

We invite you to make us a personal visit during the Coronado Entrada celebration. We are equipped and have the experience to do any kind of "tin work."

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CORONADO Had To Eat!

Coronado and his men undoubtedly had some difficulty finding an ample supply of good meat. They had no means of caring for it, so they must have had to kill their meat when and where they found it.

The People of the Panhandle DON'T WORRY!

When we of this present generation desire good meat we go to our nearest grocer and get Panhandle Packing Co.'s meats. They are the best obtainable . . . that is why we say—

FOR BETTER MEATS DEMAND PANHANDLE Packing Co. Products

1700 ALCOCK PHONE 698

service of the Mass and with a supply of gifts calculated to win the friendship of the natives. In his train went the two donados, Lucas and Sebastian, clad as friars, two Indians who had served as sacristans in the army, a mestizo, and the Portuguese soldier Andres de Campo, who had been gardener to Francisco de Solis, one of the companions of Cortes. Only the soldier was provided with a horse. A number of sheep, mules, and chickens were also taken along. With the little band went Fray Luis de Escalona to his chosen field of endeavor at Cicuye. When they arrived there, "he, too, was abandoned, to work unobtrusively the will of his master and win his martyr's crown."

Fray Luis was gladly welcomed by the people of Cicuye, present Pecos. Shortly after his arrival and before the army left Tiguex, some men, who went to take a number of sheep that were left for him, met the friar as he was on his way to enter the pueblo. He was very hopeful that his teachings would bear fruit. He said the natives liked him, but that the old men were falling away from him and that he was afraid they would finally kill him. He established his cell in a hut outside the pueblo and there the Indians brought him much. His end is not known, but it is presumed that he was finally killed by the wizards of sorcerers, who feared the power and influence he was gaining with their people.

Padilla Suffers Martyrdom

Fray Juan de Padilla now set out across the great plains on his way to Quivira with his small group of friends from Cicuye who joined him. Two natives from the remote kingdom, who had guided Coronado back, went along to show him the way. After a long journey, "he reached Quivira," says Mota Padilla, "and prostrated himself at the foot of the cross, which he found in the same place where he had set it up; all around it (the plot) was clean, as he had charged them to keep it, which rejoiced him. He then began his duties as a teacher and apostle of the people. Fighting them docile and well disposed, his heart burned within him and it seemed to him that the number of souls of the village was but a small offering to God. He sought to enlarge the bosom of our Holy Mother, the Church, that she might receive all those who were to die could be found (living) beyond. He left Quivira, attended by his small company, against the will of the village Indians, who loved him as their father. As (a little) more than a day's journey, the Indians (of the country beyond) on the warpath met him,

and knowing the evil intent of these savage people, he asked the Portuguese (soldier), that as he was on horseback he should flee and take under his protection the donados and the young Indian boys (in his company) who could thus run away and escape."

The faithful soldier hesitated to leave the good friar, while Lucas and Sebastian, whom he had brought up, could not bear to abandon their teacher and protector. For a few moments they stood together, as the will-horde approached amidst the maddening din of yells. Fray Juan pleaded with his friends to escape. They were young and fleet of pace. His life was nearly spent. His sacrifice would delay the pursuers and enable them to escape. "Run, my children," he entreated and urged them. Then "the blessed father, kneeling down, offered up his life, which he gladly sacrificed for the winning of souls to God, attaining the ascent longings of his soul, the joy of being killed by the arrows of those barbarous Indians, who threw him into a pit, covering his body with innumerable stones."

Thus did this ardent and zealous missionary earn the crown of martyrdom in Quivira, whose pueblos were on the Canadian river and its tributaries, on the edge of the great plains of Texas. It is said that his companions witnessed his death from a distance and that the loyal Indians of Mexico, who had accompanied him and loved him as a father, were allowed to give him a Christian burial. He labored for two years before he was killed, probably on November 30, 1544.

Return of de Campo

The Portuguese soldier, Andres de Campo, escaped with Lucas and Sebastian. Across the plains they made their way by a shorter route and finally reached Panhuco. The two Indian lads made a cross, it is said, which they carried on their backs in turn, until they ultimately reached Culiean. Soon after his return Sebastian fell seriously ill and died. Lucas became a missionary among the Indians of Mexico on the west coast from which place he went to Zacatecas, where he died during the conquest of Chichimecas.

Dog Electrocuted

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., June 11 (AP)—Lightning struck the Carl Baird home.

It did little damage, but the Bairds' terrier, Bobby, was electrocuted. The lightning traveled down a neck chain fastened to a clothes line.

REMINDING YOU OF DOG TROPHIES



This picture of a beautiful cocker spaniel should remind you of dogs and dogs should remind you of the Panhandle Kennel club show which was held in Pampa last spring. And that should remind you that all the trophies have not yet arrived but will soon, according to the local concern which ordered them. The News undertook a difficult task of promising trophies of winning breeds to all blue ribbon winners. Usually only ribbons are given in dog shows, but the promise was

made to give figures of dogs and it was necessary to scour the country for the trophies. It has been impossible to obtain figures of some dogs, notably Fomeranians and Pekingeses, but the dealer is still trying to locate some. The ribbons and most of the trophies have been ready for weeks, but it was believed best not to deliver any until all had arrived. When they do come, the fact will be announced through the News and they will be put on display in a downtown show window.

WELCOME TO PAMPA AND THE CORONADO ENTRADA

HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEW **BALDWIN ACROSONIC PIANOS**

VISIT OUR STORE TODAY

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FOUNTAIN SERVICE AT THE CURB **Drugs & Toiletries** **FOUNTAIN SERVICE AT THE CURB**

PRESCRIPTION SERVICE A SPECIALTY BY REGISTERED PHARMACISTS

We Hope You Will Enjoy The **CORONADO ENTRADA DURING THE TOP O' TEXAS FIESTA JUNE 13-14-15**

Wednesday - Thursday - Friday - Saturday

Fountain Specials

Ham Sandwich	10c	LARGE ICE CREAM SANDWICH	5c
Pimento Cheese	10c	Super-Jumbo Soda	10c
Beef Sandwich	10c		

50 Foot 8 mm. regular film \$1.89
50 Ft. 8 mm. Kodochrome film 3.29
50 Foot 8 mm. Super-X film 2.13
116 All Weather film 33c
616 All Weather film 33c
620 All Weather film 27c
120 All Weather film 27c
All 6 and 8 exposure films developed for 25c 5 x 7 enlargement FREE

MAKE FULL-COLOR MOVIES WITH A BELL & HOWELL FILMO 8

Now anyone can make movies in full color—as easily as taking a snapshot. Hold a palm-size Filmo 8 to your eye, touch a button, and what you see, you get. Made by Bell & Howell, maker of Hollywood's finest professional cameras. Filmo 8's take superb full-color or black-and-white movies at snapshot cost. Come in and see this capable little camera today.

\$10 DOWN delivers it on our easy time payment plan \$49.50

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300 S. CUYLER TWO STORES TO SERVE YOU COMBS-WORLEY BLDG. PHONE 1280

Error In Eleventh Gives Amarillo 5 To 4 Game

Battle With Sox Goes To 11 Innings

Amarillo's league-leading Gold Sox salvaged one game out of a four-game series with the Pampa Oilers when they took, or rather were handed on a nice big platter, a 5 to 4 battle in 11 innings last night in Amarillo.

For eight innings big Ben Parrish had the Sox eating out of his hand, but in the eighth three runs crossed the plate to tie the score. Dikebeck relieved Parrish in the ninth and appeared to have the game won in the 10th when, with a man on third and top out, Clutter dropped a pop fly and again the score was tied.

Dorman relieved Hill for Amarillo in the 11th and the Oilers went out in order. With two away and a man on third, the Oilers again seemed to have a chance but Clutter had the misfortune to juggle a ground ball and the winning run crossed the plate.

Seitz and Knobles Hit

The Oilers and Gold Sox have played seven games this season and the Oilers have won five of them, three in Amarillo and two in Pampa. Only Grover Seitz and his boys have been able to win a series from the ranspunging Gold Sox and they have won two series, one here and one in Amarillo.

The Oilers lost first baseman Dutch Prather late in last night's game when he turned an ankle. The injury was not believed serious at the time, however.

Seitz and Bob Knobles, back in the lineup after an illness which put him on the bench for a week, led the Oilers' attack with a double and two singles. Prather bagged a double and single.

Bill Daniel, playing left field in place of Knobles, led yesterday for his home in California. He may return to the Oilers lineup later in the season.

The Oilers left Amarillo this morning for Midland where they meet Sam Hale's Cowboys tonight and tomorrow night. On the next three nights the Oilers will be in Big Spring. Then they move over to Clovis for two games, returning home on June 18, with Midland.

Last night's loss put the Oilers 2 1/2 games behind Amarillo. They maintained their four-game lead over Lamesa, however.

PAMPA Ab r h po a
Knobles lf 4 1 3 4 0
Malvin cf 4 0 0 2 4
Seitz 1b 5 2 3 3 0
Yarnall 2b 5 2 3 3 0
Summers 3b 0 0 0 0 0
Fraser 4b 4 0 1 7 1
Jordan 5b 0 0 0 1 0
Foster cf 5 1 1 3 0
Clutter 2b 2 0 0 3 0
Parrish 1b 0 0 1 0 0
Dikebeck p 0 0 0 0 1

Totals 37 4 10 32 13

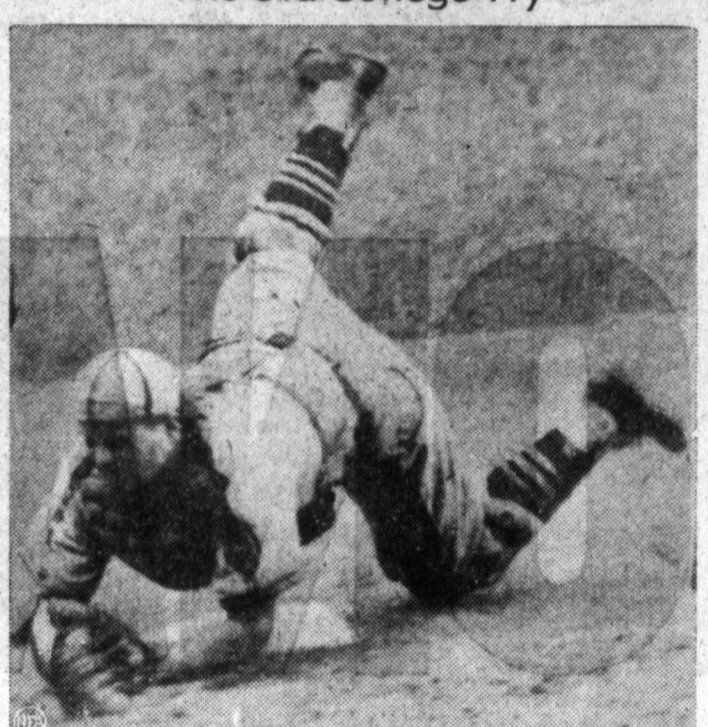
AMARILLO Ab r h po a
Knobles lf 4 1 3 4 0
Denise lf 5 1 2 5 0
Falenwidler cf 6 1 1 0 0
E. Alenburgh cf 2 1 1 0 0
Sanders 1b 6 1 2 13 0
E. Alenburgh 2b 5 0 1 3 0
Hattler 3b 5 0 3 6 4
D'Antonio 2b 5 1 1 4 4
Hill p 0 0 0 0 0
Klynn 0 0 0 0 0
McBrooker 1 0 0 0 0
Dorman p 1 0 0 0 0

Totals 46 5 13 33 20

3 Runs out when 4th run scored.

PAMPA 200 001 000 10-4 10 3
AMARILLO 000 000 030 11-5 13 0
Parrish, Dikebeck and Summers; Hill, Dorman and Ratliff, Brooker.

The Old College Try



George Susce was placed in this embarrassing position when a throw from Lyn Lary came too late to catch Bill Dickey at the plate. P. S. Yankees swept the four-game series with the Browns.

Jameson And Berg Set For Dog Fight

ST. LOUIS, June 11 (AP)—Two of the nation's greatest women golfers—staging a brilliant "comeback" at the ripe old age of 21—faced anything but easy sledding today as they moved into match play in the women's Trans-Mississippi tournament.

Evidence that the two stars, National Champion Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Tex., and Patty Berg of Minneapolis, Minn., seeking her third straight T-M title, are set for a dog-fight came early from their close qualifying scores which broke and tied, respectively, the previous first day record.

Betty fired a scorching four-under-par 73 over the Glen Echo course yesterday for a new all-time low. The best previous medal card was 74, equaled last year and turned in again here by Miss Berg.

Betty has been bounced out of tournament after tournament since winning the national crown but she has gone back to her old style of deliberate play which she hopes will regain the T-M title she held in 1937.

Patty was the national champion in 1933 but was unable to defend her title last year because of an operation and has been having a hectic time getting back that old "touch."

Sports Roundup

By EDDIE BRIETZ

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—Broadway books have started Joe Louis out at 1-6 over Godoy. . . And only two weeks ago Lawson Little was telling Boston pals he was as rusty as a tin dipper. . . Consensus in the pubs around here is that the U. S. G. A. brass hats gave Ed Oliver a raw deal, particularly since Walter Hagen violated the same rule and got away with it.

Take-A-Bow Dept.

So far as we know, Ralph Trost of the Brooklyn Eagles is the only expert who picked Lawson to win the open. . . And our old pal, Pete Norton of the Tampa Tribune picked Sarazen and just missed cashing in.

Tony Galento's announcement that he'll train in secret for Max Baer is only Tony's quaint way of saying little or no training will be done.

Up to yesterday Dolph Camillo had his six homers, each in a different park. He hadn't played in Pittsburgh and failed in Boston. . . Babe Ruth hasn't seen the Yanks since opening day.

Today's Guest Star

Bus Han, Oklahoma City Oklahoman: "Time marches on, only Walter Hagen hasn't learned about it yet. . . There's only one Hag, for which the starters are grateful, but he's ever a welcome guest."

WD Cemetery Fund Increased By \$56

Special To THE NEWS

WHITE DEER, June 11—A dinner held Saturday at a downtown building for the benefit of the cemetery fund netted \$56.53.

Members elected to the cemetery board were F. E. Evans, V. D. Crum-packer, W. H. Brady, Byron Hodges, and Buel Gray. Retiring members are J. W. Evely and A. J. Dauer.

Hoover Hogs Win Over Phillips 6 To 5 In 12th Inning

R. Hogan hit a home run in the last half of the 12th inning Sunday afternoon to give the Hoover Hogs a 6 to 5 win over the Phillips nine.

E. Hogan pitched the entire game for the Hogs, allowing only three hits. He walked five, however. Barnes and R. Hogan divided the catching duties. Miller went the distance for Phillips, allowing eight hits and walking two. Mullens was behind the plate.

The Hoover attack was paced by Frank Daugherty with two clean killings. Barnes, Forman and Seitz killed a Phillips rally with a snappy double play.

Mullens got two of the Phillips hits.

BITS ABOUT BOWLING

Ellis Cafe won three straight games from Standard Food Markets in the LeFors Duck Pin Bowling league last night.

Standard Food Market

Bennett 124 140 125-389
Cox 139 152 220-521
Sparkman 133 133 133-339
Bisangim 120 116 403-339
Glick 150 150 150-450

Totals 668 701 731-3098

Ellis Cafe

Barfield 164 143 133-440
Jaggars 155 116 168-439
Campbell 155 126 139-420
Williams 138 138 138-414

Totals 778 715 738-2211

NO. 1 PANHANDLE FLOWER IN BLOOM NOW



This is the time of the year when the yucca is in bloom all over the Panhandle. It is the No. 1 native flower of the Panhandle, and year in and year out, regardless of snow, freeze or late springs, it blooms in June, having become acclimated to the eccentricities of the weather. It is not only the most picturesque flower of the Panhandle but the most beautiful.

Baseball Standings

WEST TEXAS-NEW MEXICO LEAGUE

Results Yesterday

PAMPA 200 001 000 10-4 10 3
AMARILLO 000 000 030 11-5 13 0
Parrish, Dikebeck and Summers; Hill, Dorman and Ratliff, Brooker.

BORGER 000 000 000-0 2 9
CLOVIS 001 100 100-2 10 1
Hessman and Potcar; Shirley and Schmidt.

LUBBOCK 030 204 011-11 9 0
BIG SPRING 000 000 000-0 5 2
Clovie and Cline; Mohrlock, Farmertor and Muratore.

LAMESA 000 010 030-0 6 1
MIDLAND 101 270 030-14 13 2
Rylington and Berndt; H. Brown and Wilson.

Standings Today

W. L. Pct.

Amarillo 34 18 .654
Pampa 30 19 .612
New York 26 23 .531
Midland 24 26 .480
Borger 22 27 .449
Big Spring 21 28 .429
Lubbock 19 29 .398

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Results Yesterday

Brooklyn 5, Pittsburgh 7.
New York at Chicago, pop. rain.
Boston 12, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis at Washington 4.
(Only games scheduled.)

Standings Today

W. L. Pct.

Brooklyn 29 13 .690
Cincinnati 31 14 .688
Boston 25 18 .583
Chicago 26 22 .542
Pittsburgh 25 25 .500
Philadelphia 15 25 .375
St. Louis 15 29 .341
Washington 13 27 .325

Schedule Today

Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Results Yesterday

Detroit at New York, pop. rain.
Cleveland at Boston, pop. rain.
St. Louis at Washington 4.
(Only games scheduled.)

Standings Today

W. L. Pct.

Boston 25 16 .610
Cleveland 28 18 .609
Detroit 25 18 .583
New York 24 21 .529
Pittsburgh 22 25 .468
St. Louis 20 27 .426
Washington 20 29 .408
Philadelphia 18 27 .400

Schedule Today

Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Washington.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

TEXAS LEAGUE

Results Yesterday

San Antonio 1.
Shreveport 2, Houston 1.
Dallas at Oklahoma City, wet grounds.
Fort Worth at Tulsa, late night game.

Standings Today

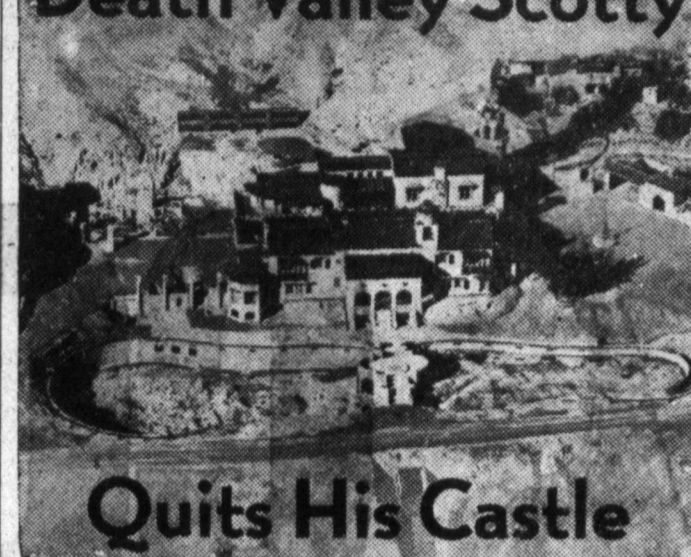
W. L. Pct.

Houston 43 18 .705
Dallas 35 24 .593
Shreveport 30 30 .500
Beaumont 31 34 .477
Oklahoma City 28 31 .475
Dallas 26 33 .439
Oklahoma City 25 36 .410

Schedule Today

Dallas at Tulsa.
Fort Worth at Oklahoma City.
San Antonio at Shreveport.
Houston at Beaumont (day).

Death Valley Scotty



By PAUL HARRISON
NEA Service Staff Correspondent

DEATH VALLEY, Calif., June 11—

The income tax fellers have been pestering Death Valley Scotty again, and they have gone away as bewildered and empty-handed as usual.

Every year, agents of the Internal Revenue service trek into the desert to remind Walter Scott that he hasn't filled out Form 1040 and to ask how come.

"They have heard the persistent legends of a fabulously rich mine. They have seen Scotty tossing \$1,000 bills on the bars of the night oases of Hollywood. They have visited Death Valley ranch and its \$2,000,000 mansion, called Scotty's Castle, which are supposed to be jointly owned by him and the Chicago millionaire, A. M. Johnson.

"The mystery man of the blazing wastes patiently explains to the 'federal' that he hasn't been making much lately—not enough to pay a tax on, anyway. He declares he lives simply and just borrows enough from his partner to get along on.

"Like the income tax fellers, I visited Scotty too—but not at the castle."

SCOTTY'S CAREFUL ABOUT HIS PUBLICITY

We drove about 50 miles up the valley to the north and whisked past a side road and sign pointing to Scotty's Castle.

"Hey!" I said, indicating the canyon. "That way!"

"Nah," said the man at the wheel. "That old sidewinder don't live at the castle. Hates the place ever since Johnson started charging tourists \$1.10 to go through it. Scotty thinks that's picaresque and bad for his personal publicity. Nossir—Scotty's got a place of his own, real private."

Presently we turned off the good road onto a bad one. It got worse. Then we stopped at a gate while one of the men picked the padlock with a piece of wire.

"The old boy's probably got his telescopes and a rifle on us right this minute," he chuckled.

Pitcher Pollet Of Houston Loses Year's First Game

(By The Associated Press)

The pressure is off—at least for a while—for youthful Howard Pollet in his try for a marathon pitching mark in the Texas league.

Pollet had won twelve straight for Houston without a defeat until the Buffs went up against the spurting Shreveport Sports last night.

The Sports, who haven't lost a series in weeks, beat him 2-1 behind the seven-hit pitching of Hugo Klammer.

Shreveport is the current sensation with 15 victories in 21 games while climbing out of the cellar into third place.

Only one other game was played in the league last night. Beaumont trimmed San Antonio 3-1. The Dallas-Oklahoma City and Fort Worth-Tulsa engagements were postponed by rain.

Represent: ates
The colonnade of Doric columns which surround the large enclosed hall of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington are 48 in number and represent the states of the Union.

WOLFF'S BEEN ROLLING 'EM FAST AND TRIM FOR 20 YEARS!

HE SAYS: "THERE'S NO OTHER TOBACCO LIKE PRINCE ALBERT!"

In recent laboratory "smoking bowl" tests, Prince Albert burned

LOOK AT HOW THAT PRINCE ALBERT SETS IN THE PAPER! THERE'S NO SIFTING OUT...NO BUNCHING OR THIN SPOTS.

THAT P.A. CRIMP CUT SURE CUTS DOWN ROLLING TIME...AND PRINCE ALBERT'S GOT THE RICH, FULL-BOODIED TASTE, TOO!

86 DEGREES COOLER

than the average of the 30 other of the largest-selling brands tested...coolest of all!

70 fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every hand of Prince Albert

PRINCE ALBERT THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

Copyright, 1939, E. J. Bernbach Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Major League Games Back Where They Were May 27

By JUDSON BAILEY
Associated Press Sports Writer

The National League Scores

DODGERS AHEAD

PITTSBURGH, June 11 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers took over first place in the National League again yesterday by a single percentage point with an 8 to 7 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates in a 2 1/2-hour struggle that brought 19 pitchers into action.

Brooklyn Ab h o Pittsburgh Ab h o
Walker cf 4 3 3 0 Elliott cf-rr 5 0 2
Wassell rf 4 0 3 0 Elliott cf-rr 5 0 2
Kop cf 1 1 1 0 P. Warner cf 4 2 2
Voisik lf 5 2 3 0 L. Warner cf 1 0 1
Phelan c 4 2 3 0 Vaughan ss 4 1 2
Egbert 0 0 0 0 Fletcher rf 2 1 0
Manescu c 0 0 1 0 V. Robays lf 2 2 0
L'Acosta 2b 4 0 0 0 Young rf 1 1 0
Camilli 1b 4 1 7 0 Davis c 3 1 0
Coccarart 2b 4 2 2 3 Fernandes c 1 0 2
Dunlap ss 0 1 2 Sewell p 0 0 0
Hamilton p 1 0 0 0 Hutzl'mm p 0 0 0
Kilham 1b 4 1 0 P. Warner cf 1 1 0
Kilguscher 0 0 0 Butcher p 1 1 0
Casey p 0 0 0 Lananhan p 1 0 1
Pressnell p 1 0 0 Young rf 1 1 0
Fitz'mms p 1 1 1 0 M'Payden p 0 0 0

Totals 41 13 27 8 Totals 38 12 27 10
x Batted for Kimball in 5th.
2x Batted for Phelps in 8th.
3x Batted for Heinzelman in 2nd.

BROOKLYN 300 022 010-8
PITTSBURGH 030 000 400-7
Egbert-Yan Robays, Glines, Walker 2
Runs batted in—Voisik, Phelps 2, Camilli,
Fletcher 3, Garmy 2, Gallagher, Walker,
Coccarart 2, Vaughan, Van 2, Robays 2.
Base hits—Coccarart, Davis, P. Warner,
Voisik, Young, Fletcher, Three-base hits—
Camilli, Phelps, Home run—Fletcher, Win-
ning pitcher—Fitzsimmons, Losing pitcher—
Lananhan.

BEES STING CARDINALS

ST. LOUIS, June 11 (AP)—The Boston Red Sox yesterday, 12 to 2, making 21 hits, Johnny Ray of the Cards hit his seventh home run of the season.

Boston Ab h o St. Louis Ab h o
Hossett lf 4 1 0 0 Morrow cf 1 1 0
Risti 3b 5 0 0 4 Hopp cf 1 1 0
E. Moore rf 6 0 1 0 S. Martin 2b 5 0 0
West cf 5 1 1 2 Martin rf 1 1 0
Rose lf 6 4 3 0 Slaughter rf 1 0 2
Bost 2b 5 0 0 0 S. Martin rf 1 1 0
Warstler 2b 3 0 1 1 Mize lf 4 1 0
Lopez c 5 3 2 0 Padgett 1b 0 0 0
Miller ss 4 1 1 0 Cronzo 2b 2 1 1
Sullivan p 4 2 0 0 Marion ss 4 3 2
Dwen c 4 0 0 1
Shaura p 0 0 0 0
Duffy p 0 0 0 0
White p 1 0 0 1
Zastutridge 1 0 0 0

Totals 47 21 37 14 Totals 32 7 27 8
x Batted for Shinn in 5th.
x Batted for White in 9th.

ST. LOUIS 018 043 101-12
BOSTON 019 001 000-2
Error—S. Martin. Runs batted in—Miller, West, Sullivan, Sisti 2, Rose, Hossett 2, Sullivan, Sisti 2, Mize. Two-base hits—Sisti 2, Lopez, Marion. Three-base hit—Rose. Home run—Mize. Losing pitcher—Davis.

GRUBS IN OLD HOMES

Sometimes, in old houses, one may hear a faint ticking sound which seems to come from the woodwork. This noise is produced by the grubs of small beetles, which have been in the timber since the house was built.

Movable Though Broken

You can move your fingers if your arm is broken, since a break need not affect the muscles. Broken arms sometimes are neglected with disastrous results because the victim still could move his fingers and thus convinced himself there was no fracture.

MOST MISPELLED

According to a test conducted among students in secretarial and business classes, the most frequently misspelled words are: procedure, lose, accommodate, benefited, adviser, affect, supersede, occurrence, and principal.

SOME EGG!

The New Zealand kiwi lays an egg that is one-sixth as heavy as the bird itself. If an ostrich would lay an egg proportionately as large, it would weigh about 50 pounds.

Meet the "Gentleman from Kentucky" OLD LEWIS HUNTER KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BRAND BOURBON WHISKEY

A FAMOUS 4 YEAR OLD

When buying for Old Lewis name.

90 Proof
This whiskey is 4 years old
Wm. Jameson & Co., Inc., N. Y.

STOP! LOOK! READ!
White gas . . . 12c; Bronze Lead- ed . . . 16c; Ethyl . . . 18c— 100% Paraffin base oil, 25c gal. Bring your can.

LONG'S STATION
701 W. Foster

McLean CC Drops Free Barbecue Plan

McLEAN, June 11—A free public barbecue will not be given this year at the annual McLean July 4 celebration. It has been decided by the McLean Chamber of Commerce.

A barbecue will be given for all rodeo contestants. There will be two rodeo performances, one in the afternoon and one at night. Only amateurs will compete.

The chamber of commerce is undecided whether to charge admission to the rodeo.

Eyes Are Divided

Some aquatic whirligig beetles have one pair of eyes, so divided that half of the eye turns upward to keep a lookout for danger, while the other half scans the water in search of prey.

BIKE REPAIRING

Complete Bike Repair
DEWEY'S BICYCLE SHOP
321 W. Foster
Across Street From Rex Theatre

HERALDING THE GREATEST

CORONADO

400 Years in



PINONS KEPT CORONADO'S ARMY FROM STARVING IN NEW MEXICO

Pinons and the rich paste which was made from the Indian nuts or pine nuts, as they were called, was one of the foods that kept Coronado's hungry army from starving 400 years ago in New Mexico.

The Indian bill of fare offered to the starving conquistadors from the village food supplies which were requisitioned also included maize, calabashes, beans and peppers.

But probably the most amazing of these foods were the sweet, rich nuts which Pedro de Castaneda recorded were found in quantities.

Plan Now to Attend The

JUNE 13

MAKE PAMPA YOUR SHOP
MAKE STANDARD YOUR HEAD

STANDARD FOOD

★ ONE STOP DOES IT --- GROCERIES

No. 1—Somerville & Kingsmill. Phone 686, 687 and 688



#10

N. 3—Le

LARGEST EVENT IN PAMPA'S HISTORY

THE 400th ENTRADA

in the Making



STANDARD FOOD MARKETS SUPPLY FOOD FOR HUNGRY TOP O' TEXAS

400 years ago Coronado's greatest problem was to supply food for his army. What a difference today --- everything about food is fun, and dining is our great national indoor sport. What can compare to the lark of planning a meal, inviting your friends, scheming to surprise them. What's greater fun than going shopping for your food --- and where you can have more fun and at the same time save money on quality groceries, meats and produce than at your Standard Food Markets.

and This Outstanding Event

13-14-15

SHOPPING HEADQUARTERS OR HEADQUARTERS IN PAMPA

FOOD MARKETS

GROCERIES, MEATS & PRODUCE ★

No. 3—LeFors. Phone No. 1

No. 5—220-22 North Cuyler. Phone 127



WANT ADS ARE "PENNIES FROM HEAVEN" -- CALL 666

Classified Adv. Rates-Information

All want ads are strictly cash and are accepted only on phone...

LOCAL CLASSIFIED RATES

18 Words 3 Times 8 Times 15 Times 22 Times 30 Times 37 Times 44 Times 51 Times 58 Times 65 Times 72 Times 79 Times 86 Times 93 Times 100 Times

Phone Your Want Ad To 666

Our courteous ad-taker will receive your Want-Ad, helping you word it...

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE

1-A Wash-Grease-Gas-Oil 2-HOUR service on washing, lubrication, A trained mechanic on duty at all hours...

ANNOUNCEMENTS

2-Announcements FREE Ticket to the Entrada with wash and grease and 5 gallons of gas...

ROOM AND BOARD

42-Sleeping Rooms FOR RENT-Very comfortable bed room, outside entrance, close in...

FOR RENT REAL ESTATE

46-Houses for Rent FOR RENT-Two room furnished house, hot and cold water, newly decorated...

BUSINESS SERVICE

15-General Service HORSESHOEING a specialty, general blacksmithing and welding...

21-Upholstering-Refinishing

HAVE broken pieces of furniture repaired. We can make any broken piece to pattern...

23-Cleaning and Pressing

DRY Cleaning specialists-Suits c. p. 49c; trousers 25c; dresses 50c and up...

26-Beauty Parlor Service

SPECIAL on oil permanent \$1.00 and up. Hot oil shampoo, set and manicure \$1.00...

BUSINESS SERVICE

26-Beauty Parlor Service OPENING Special! \$3.50 oil permanent for \$1.50...

MERCHANDISE

28-Miscellaneous FOR SALE-Cafe fixtures, sacrifice all or part...

30-Household Goods

ONE Electric washer rebuilt \$19.50. One Electric washer rebuilt \$22.50...

MERCHANDISE

30-Household Goods WILL sacrifice one brand new 1939 model Frigidaire as a \$100 discount...

34-Musical Instruments

FOR SALE-Spanish guitar and case, A-1 condition, bargain price...

35-Plants and Seeds

GOOD prices on fresh fruits, vegetables, Fresh cut roses, etc.

36-Wanted to Buy

CASH PAID for used furniture, Men's clothing, trunks, etc.

LIVESTOCK

39-Livestock-Feed FOR SALE-Nice six year old bay pony, saddlehorse, gentle...

40-Baby Chicks

COMPLETE line Dr. Sausbury's poultry medicine, Keep the flock in healthy condition...

41-Farm Equipment

FOR SALE-One No. 2 Runley combine, 20-foot, ready to go...

ROOM AND BOARD

42-Sleeping Rooms FOR RENT-Very comfortable bed room, outside entrance, close in...

FOR RENT REAL ESTATE

46-Houses for Rent FOR RENT-Two room furnished house, hot and cold water, newly decorated...

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ONE Electric washer rebuilt \$19.50. One Electric washer rebuilt \$22.50...

FINANCIAL

61-Money to Loan LET US FINANCE YOUR VACATION We will advance you ready cash on your signature...

SALARY LOANS

\$5 TO \$50 To Employed People No Endorsers - No Security All Dealings Confidential

SAVE MONEY

1936 PLYMOUTH 2-door trg. A good clean car and worth more than this price

H. W. WATERS

INSURANCE AGENCY 199 W. Foster Smith Building Phone 339

LOANS

CAN YOU BORROW? Yes, you can arrange a loan here on your car. No endorsers, no red tape...

TEX EVANS

BUICK CO., INC. Used Car Lot Opposite Post Office Phone 1817

MAYS LOAN AGENCY

Room 4, Duncan Bldg. Phone 1824

AUTOMOBILES

62-Automobiles for Sale FOR SALE-1936 Ford truck, large grain body, dual tires, new used Dodge and Plymouth...

GOOD USED CARS

39 PLYMOUTH 4-door Sedan 37 FORD Coach 36 PLYMOUTH two-tone

PAMPA BRAKE

Authorized Chrysler and Plymouth 315 W. Foster Phone 346

REAL USED CAR BARGAINS

1937 Chev. Tudor, A-1 condition. 1936 V-8 Tudor. 1936 V-8 Fordor. 1936 DeLuxe V-8. Radio, heater.

JOHNSON MOTOR CO.

Lee Johnson, Mgr. 514 S. Barnes

THIS IS THE PLACE

if you are looking for a QUALITY CAR and a FAIR DEAL

CHRISTOPHER MOTOR COMPANY

OLDMOBILE 114 S. Frost Phone 1939 Used Car Lot 411 S. Cuyler

ON OUR LOT NOW!

'34 Chevrolet Coupe \$90 '37 Dodge Sedan \$350 '35 Chevrolet Coach \$125 '39 Ford Tudor \$525

Tom Rose-Ford

PHO. 141 "IN PAMPA SINCE 1921" PHO. 141

AUTOMOBILES

62-Automobiles for Sale FOR SALE-1938 Ford coupe, motor, tires, paint excellent condition...

SEE YOUR

BUICK DEALER FIRST! 1939 40-s Buick coupe 1938 40-s Buick coupe

WE DON'T SELL ALL THE USED CARS

But We Do Have The Values! SEE THIS ONE!

Culberson-Smalling

Chevrolet Co. Ph. 366

63-Trucks

15-30 I-H-C Tractor on rubber, in good condition, priced right...

65-Repairing-Service

WE rebuild or repair any type car or truck, work guaranteed...

66-Tires-Vulcanizing

PHONE 9539 if you need service, we will give you quick service...

ANSWER TO CRANIUM CRACKER

Questions on Editorial Page 1. A Life-Lesson, by James W. Riley...

THIS IS TO NOTIFY THE GENERAL PUBLIC

that I will not be, from this date, responsible for any accounts or other charges made against me...

By GALBRAITH

By W. C. ARCHER (June 11-12-13-14, 1940)

MIGRANTS IN EAST SALINAS OWN MODEST HOMES



The old "Oklahoma Flats" settlement - has grown into this modern town.

The permanent homes of East Salinas, Calif., have been built by the Okies, now full blown Californians, like the girl superimposed on the "before and after" photographs.

Many Okies Have Made Good In Huge California Colony

By NEA Service SALINAS, Calif., June 11-This is a story of the Okies who made good.

Not all of the dispossessed Okies and Arkies and Joads who have made the trek to California have slumped into hopeless despair and near-starvation.

There are three men for every job in the county, however, and thus the former migrants have filled every possible labor opening in the community.

This condition is general. J. C. Henderson, FSA's regional migrant supervisor, believes there are at this moment 4,500 workers above the 250,000 California will need at peak harvest season.

Migrants first settled in East Salinas in 1929 when the Dust Bowl first began to spew forth its children.

The community was unincorporated, governed by county authorities and such local councils as were set up to meet needs.

Some of the migrants have been able to start their own businesses in the community. J. H. McPherson and Rex Powell set up a contracting firm and have built 150 houses through FHA loans.

Notice is hereby given that original letters testamentary upon the estate of J. H. Hill, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 10th day of June, 1940, in the County Court of Gray County, Texas.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate are hereby requested to present the same to me, within the time prescribed by law, at my Post Office address, Jericho, Texas.

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PADDLED BALL FOR DUFFERS

The best kind of golf ball for use of the duffer is one of very light weight, of standard dimensions, and covered with a crocheted jacket.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO CANDIDATES

Art. 3113, of the Texas Election Laws, prescribes the following qualifications for all candidates who wish to have their names placed on the official ballot...

TOO FEW JOBS AVAILABLE

There are three men for every job in the county, however, and thus the former migrants have filled every possible labor opening in the community.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF J. H. HILL, DECEASED

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HAPPY WORKERS EFFICIENT

Efficiency experts say that happy staffs do more and better work than those working under bullying or nagging supervisors.

Political Calendar

The Pampa News has been authorized to present the names of the following citizens as Candidates for office...

For State Senator, 31st District: CURTIS DOUGLASS MAX BOYER

For State Representative, 122nd District: ENNIS FAVORS JOHN PURYEAR LUTHER GRIBBLE

For District Attorney: CLIFORD BEALY BUD MARTIN

For County Judge: SHERMAN WHITE

For County Attorney: JOE GORDON

For Sheriff: G. H. KYLE CAL ROSE CLARENCE LOVELESS B. W. KELLEY

For District Clerk: MIRIAM WILSON R. E. GILIN "BOB" WATSON E. D. "EARL" ISLEY

For Tax Assessor-Collector: F. E. LEBCH

For County Clerk: J. V. NEW CHARLIE THUT

For County Treasurer: W. E. JAMES

For County Commissioners: Precinct 1: C. W. BOWERS ARLIE CARPENTER

Precinct 2: H. C. COFFEY ROBERT S. MCCONNELL R. A. SMITH CLYDE E. JONES R. L. YOUNG, SR.

Precinct 3: THOMAS O. KIRBY P. B. FARLEY

For Justice Of Peace: Precinct 1: L. O. POWERS H. M. GUTHRIE E. A. VANCE

Precinct 2: Place 1: D. R. HENRY CHAS. I. HUGHES

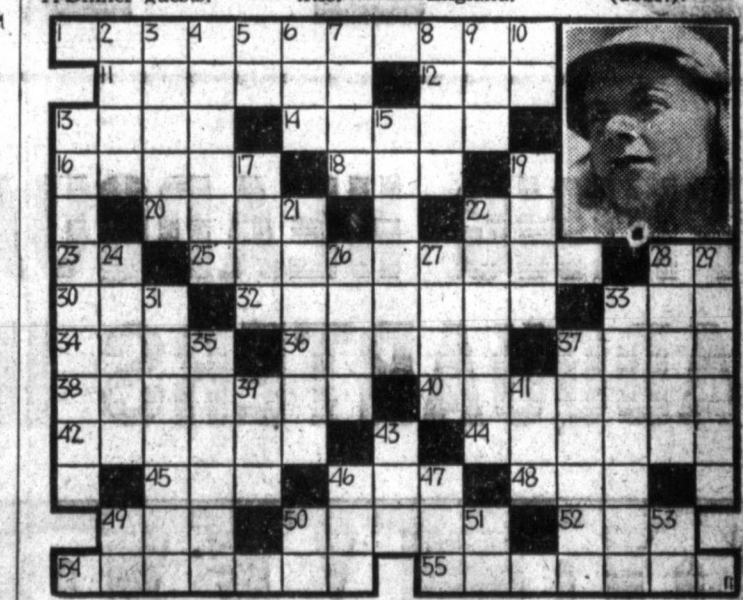
Precinct 3: M. M. (Mack) SARGENT E. F. YOUNG

For Constable: EARL LEWIS O. R. WASSON J. C. (Jim) KING JESS HATCHER

TENNIS STAR

HORIZONTAL Answer to Previous Puzzle 11 Beautiful youth. 12 Snake-like fish. 13 Bird. 14 Partioned. 15 Striped cloth. 16 To direct in action. 17 To tolerate. 18 British. 19 Playwright. 20 Mountain (abbr.). 21 Cover. 22 Merchants. 23 At any time. 24 Tendency. 25 Morsel. 26 Ten year periods. 27 Expunges. 28 Public. 29 Dinner guests.

VERTICAL 2 Fat. 3 Perfect pattern. 4 Perused. 5 Half an em. 6 Amidst. 7 Toward sea. 8 Jasmine. 9 To rent. 10 Eil. 11 She also won the tennis title. 12 England.



SPECIAL ROUND TRIP RATES TO PAMPA FOR THE CORONADO ENTRADA from Texas points served by Panhandle Trailways and Cap Rock Lines. CALL YOUR LOCAL AGENT OR WRITE PAMPA BUS TERMINAL 115 S. RUSSELL PHONE 671

SERIAL STORY AN EYE FOR A GAL BY HARRY HARRISON KROLL

YESTERDAY, Hannah argues with Rossy, trying to convince him that Steve is right...

anger go even farther. The other voice was lower, a man's. It took Rossy some while to conclude it was Steve Hogg's, moving closer, he paused and listened.

CHAPTER VIII OLD Jesse Leverage blinked at Rossy McAfee. The ancient man rose and switched on the light. There was a TVA power line in Hell-n-Damnation now, fighting the world.

ROSSY went out and stood in the night. He hadn't known there was sweat on his face until the cold wind touched his brow.

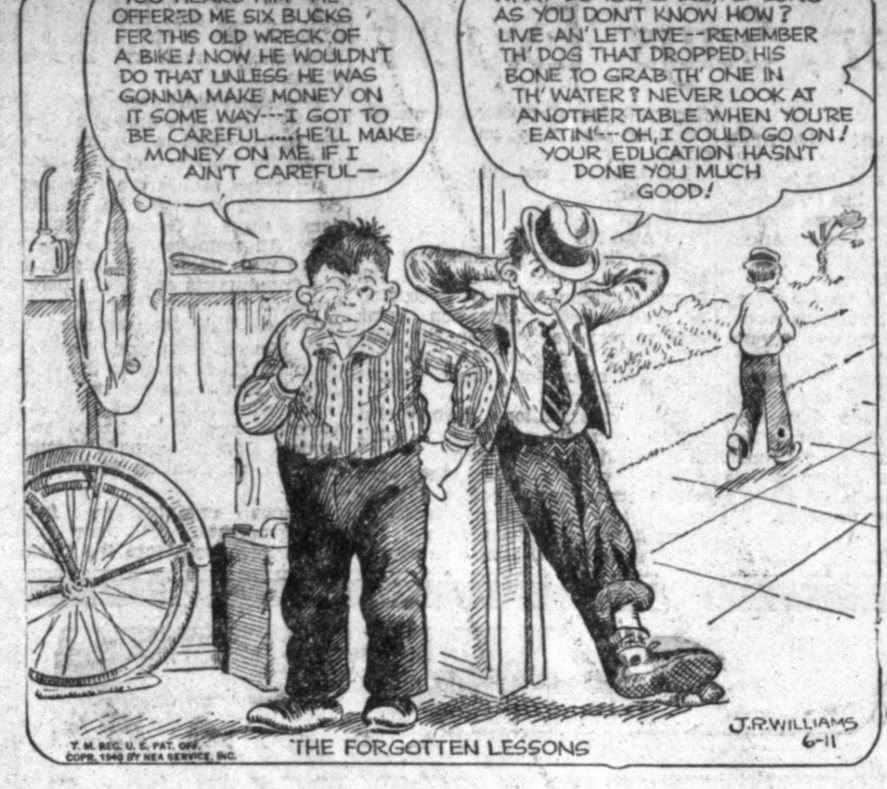
That's the conveyance," Leverage said, and spreading it on the table, he read it. "Um-mmm. I said then it was in good law, and I say again it's still in good law.

But no one could foresee the events of the Fourth of July, and after that, all Steve would have to do was make his claim and possess the property.

"That's right. Them Tollivers was to see me about the law in that case June 10th of that there same year. I told 'em, I recollect, if they could prove that damages, they could collect. I didn't want no trouble. No more feudin'.

ROSSY had not gone far before he was stopped by the sound of voices somewhere down the path from him. He knew Hannah's very well. It was one of those penetrating voices that carry a long way, and when pitched in

OUT OUR WAY By J. R. WILLIAMS



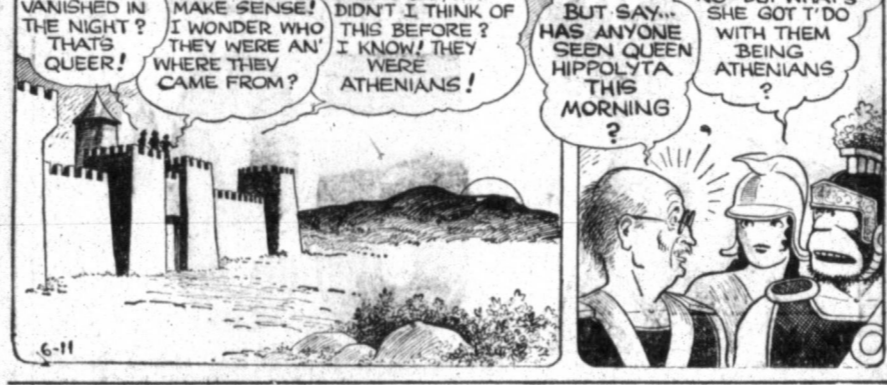
RED RYDER By FRED HARMAN



OUR BOARDING HOUSE with MAJOR HOOPLE



ALLEY OOP History Was Right By V. T. HAMLIN



Dear Little Brother By MERRILL BLOSSE



Wire Anchors Big Bulges In Human Arteries

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE Associated Press Science Editor NEW YORK, June 11--Scores or hundreds of feet of fine wire pushed into human arteries and left there are saving lives in a new way.

FLAPPER FANNY By Sylvia



FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS



She Hain't What She Used to Be!! By AL CAPP



Daily Production Of Crude Increases

TULSA, Okla., June 11 (AP)--Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 159,752 to 3,808,932 barrels for the week ended June 8.

HOLD EVERYTHING By GALBRAITH



L'L ABNER She Hain't What She Used to Be!! By AL CAPP



WASH TUBBS Not on the Program By ROY CRANE



Italian Scouts Foiled

OTTAWA, June 11 (AP)--A Canadian minesweeper was captured today with the seizure of the 3,921-ton Italian steamer Capo Noli after the vessel's crew had attempted to scuttle it last night in the St. Lawrence river to evade capture.

BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES Sure, Tell 'Em Handy By EDGAR MARTIN



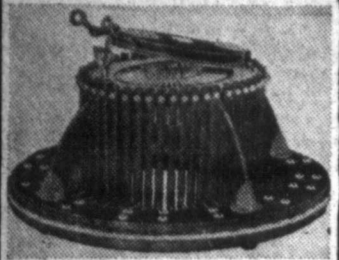
E-YIP-ADDY-I-AY-I-AY! By AL CAPP



Flash! One of Millions of American Homes



NEGRO FOWL
Although the feathers of silkies may be either white or black, their skin always is black. They are the Negroes among fowl.



"NOW WE CAN GIVE YOU A FIT" IN HATS
Our new FREE conformation service guarantees you just that. Ask about it.
ROBERTS
(The Hat Man)

5th Columnists By Thousands Poison Our Nation, Says Expert

By **THOMAS M. JOHNSON**
NEA Service Military Writer
WASHINGTON, June 11—Is there a fifth column in America?
To that question government intelligence agencies answer "Yes."
They know the undiluted poison of dissension, against which the President warned, is being injected into the nation's veins right now by thousands of foreign agents and propagandists.
These fifth columnists are filling our free air with every sort of discordant cry—anti-British, anti-Jewish, anti-democratic, anti-defense. It all meshes in with the official totalitarian propaganda that comes in increasing volume from Germany and Russia.
The poison threatens the health of our body politic not only by causing dissension, but by arousing hysterical reactions.

No one wants a nationwide witch hunt. J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI has warned against this, but he seriously acknowledges that "Recently there have been many examples of growing disrespect for the American flag and cynicism toward the freedom for which it stands."
There is good authority for saying that the President, before his recent speech, had been warned several times that the totalitarians have worked out a program of propaganda and sabotage in the United States. In the last few days government agencies have intensified precautions. The number of G-men assigned to counter-espionage has been increased above the 150 on duty before the defense program was voted.
Congress is considering laws for

fingerprinting all aliens and excluding them from work on defense orders. But that will not fully neutralize the poison.
NOT ALL ARE ALIENS
Many fifth column members are not aliens. . . nor members of the Bund or Communist party. According to government information, some workers may be found in the estimated 500 organizations that are fellow-travelers of Nazis, Communists, or both.
These organizations have varied names, patriotic or religious, such as the Christian Mobilizers.
Under various guises they get money from many sources, including all too many plain Americans, to work for totalitarian ends.
One such organization has agents

in several large cities picking fights with Jewish storekeepers, dragging them onto the sidewalk and delivering orations to curious crowds about how the Jews want to get us into war. Another pays men two dollars a day to stir up race hatred by inflammatory remarks in public places.
The Black Shirt organization, long quietly active here among our 2,000,000 Italian-born, is now openly agitating for Italy's entry into the war.
All these people are prepared to claim civil liberties that would be denied them in Germany, Russia or Italy. An ominous mountain of evidence piles up in Washington that the Communists and Nazis here are prepared to point their propaganda efforts against American democracy.
In Mexico, Reds and Browns are planning disorders after the election July 7, hoping to set up a totalitarian state or at least distract our attention and draw troops to the borders. Contact is made through a German organization in New York City.
Various organizations frankly anti-democratic get their propaganda introduced into the Congress

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The navy has taken special precautions to prevent another such outbreak of sabotage as damaged several cruisers before Stalin became a friend of democracy. His pact with Hitler has hampered Reds and Nazis here, but also it has helped, for with the fellow-travelers gone, the remainder are a tough crew, well trained for the next phase, and well placed.
SABOTAGE MAY COME SOON
Many Communists and Bundists are skilled workers in important industries. Forty were found in a single aircraft plant on the Pacific coast where 5,000 are estimated to be employed. The first wreckings

will take place on the west coast and in New England.
There will be slow-ups, strikes, various disorders.
This activity has been held back because the Communists considered Allied war orders here not sufficiently important to risk angering Americans by blowing up plants. But now Allied orders are increasing and so is American sentiment for aiding the Allies, and our whole defense program is for protection from totalitarianism.
Any time now the fifth column may get word to sabotage that program.
If sabotage and propaganda fail to weaken our will and ability to defend ourselves, and if a totalitarian attack on us comes, then we shall experience total outbreaks, attempts to sabotage not alone fac-

stories, but railroad terminals, reservoirs, communications, that would pave the way for any attack the totalitarians might make.
As J. Edgar Hoover says: "These newly-allied destructionists stand for complete overthrow of all American institutions."



LEVIN'S PRICES TALK June Values!

4 BIG CORONADO TOP O' TEXAS FIESTA DAYS
WEDNESDAY thru SATURDAY - JUNE 12' 13' 14' 15th

CHILDREN'S, MISSES' AND WOMEN'S NEW ANKLETS 6¢ Pr.
Values to 25c pr.
Rayons and lises . . . solids and fancy's with fancy tops. Sizes 6 to 10½.

Wash Dresses NEW SHIPMENT \$1.00 VALUES **59¢**
Solid shagreen, flowered and striped batiste and flock dotted voiles. Included are button down fronts and flared skirt styles. Sizes 12 to 46.

LEVINE'S GIFT SAVINGS
JUNE 16TH *Father's Day*
SHIRTS AND SHORTS 2 For 25¢
MEN'S FANCY SOCKS

Slacks and Slackeralls 44¢
Gold military trim, gold buttons. Slackeralls in neat pin checks, for play, or home or picnic wear.
GIRLS' SPORT BLOUSES 39¢
Snap down fronts in blue, green and primrose. Sizes 8 to 14.

NEW SHIPMENT FOR FATHER'S DAY GIFTS
SHIRTS \$1
New summer sheers, broadcloths, fine weaves and woven fabrics. Including many dark tones. Many in this group of shirts are valued to \$1.50. Sizes 14 to 17.

Continuing Our **PIECE GOODS SAVINGS**
ECONOMY FABRICS
• 80 SQ. PRINTS
• DOTTED VOILES
• DIMITIES
• FLAXONS
• DOTTED BROADCLOTH
Values To 19c
12¢ Yd.
• BAND BOX MUSLIN
• MERINA MUSLIN
• CROSS BAR SHEERS
• DOTTED SWISS
• LATTICE LACE
• GILBRAE TISSUE
Values To 39c
19¢ Yd.

YOU GIVE DAD A NEW SUIT and we will give Him His New Straw Hat to go with it.
This Special Good for Father's Day Gifts Only
ONE OR 2 PANT SUITS Values To \$22.50 **\$16.88**
No Charge for Alterations
SUMMER AND YEAR AROUND SUITS

CONTINUING OUR LINGERIE SAVINGS
SLIPS AND GOWNS 77¢
SLIPS . . . Beautiful Satin and Crepe. 4 gore cut in tailored and comesole top.
GOWNS . . . Are of printed crepes and satins in fancy trim and tailored styles. Also Batiste.
Reg. \$1.00 Clousner **HOSE**
For a limited time only. **2 and 3 Thread** 79¢

MEN'S WHITE WORK SOX 5¢ Pr.
Good and serviceable for these hot sweaty days. Sizes 10 to 12.

"PRICES TALK" LEVINE'S
SHOP IN AIR-CONDITIONED COMFORT

Juicy Red Ripe Tomatoes 9¢ LB.
CORN Fresh Roasting Ears 5 FOR 15c
NEW SPUDS Red Triumphs 10 LBS. 29c
PEACHES LARGE DELICIOUS CLINGS, DOZEN 19c
GREEN BEANS FRESH SNAP TEXAS Lb. 3 1/2¢
PINEAPPLES LARGE JUMBO SUGAR LOAF Each 17 1/2¢
SQUASH Small Tender Lb. 3 1/2¢
OKRA Small Tender Vienetta, Lb. 15¢
CARROTS Fresh Bulk Lb. 2 1/2¢
LEMONS Fancy Calif. Doz. 19¢
GRAPEFRUIT Texas Seedless 3 For 14¢
LIMES Large Balls of Juice, Doz. 15¢

Ice Cream Fresh Home Made All Flavors—Pts. 10c **Quart 19¢**
FLOUR Betty Ann Guaranteed 48 Lbs. \$1.25 24 Lbs. . . **69¢**

FINE QUALITY Meats
FRYERS Milk Fed Lb. 25¢
SALT PORK Jls. lb. 8 1/2c No. 1 side, lb. 12 1/2¢
CHEESE American or Brick 2 Lb. Loaf 45¢
COTT. CHEESE Fresh Crmy. lb. 11¢
SPARE RIBS FANCY SMALL LEAN Lb. 11 1/2¢
Pork Steak CHOICE FRESH CUTS Lb. 15 1/2¢
SLICED BACON PINKNEY'S SPECIAL Lb. 16 1/2¢
BOLOGNA SLICED OR IN PIECE Lb. 12 1/2¢

BREAD WHITE OR WHEAT Made With Milk 3 LARGE 16 OZ. LOAVES 10¢
SPREAD OR SALAD DRESSING BLUE BONNETT Quart 25¢

SCHILLINGS COFFEE
LB. CAN 25c 2 Lb. Can **49¢**

BAKE RITE Pure Veg. Comp. 3 Lb. Can 49¢
FLY SWATTERS Long Handles 3 For 10¢
CRACKER JAX 3 Boxes 10¢
COOKIES Assorted Variety, Lb. 19¢
RAISINS Thompson Seedless, 4 Lbs. 29¢
NAPKINS Assorted Colors 3 Pkgs. 15¢
HOMINY No. 2 Can 3 For 21¢
CANDY Fancy Chocolates 12 oz. Box 10¢
SUGAR Powdered or Brown, 2 Lbs. 15¢
TEA Susto Blend 1/4 Lb. Pkg. 10¢

Harris Food Stores

NEGRO FOWL
Although the feathers of silkies may be either white or black, their skin always is black. They are the Negroes among fowl.



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<p>CHILDREN'S, MISSES' AND WOMEN'S NEW ANKLETS 6^c Pr.</p> <p>Values to 25c pr. Rayons and lises... solids and fancy's with fancy tops. Sizes 6 to 10 1/2.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Wash Dresses</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NEW SHIPMENT \$1.00 VALUES</p> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 3em; font-weight: bold;">59^c</div> <p style="font-size: 0.8em;">Solid shapleens, flowered and striped batiste and flock dotted voiles. Included are button down fronts and flared skirt styles. Sizes 12 to 46.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">LEVINE'S GIFT SAVINGS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">JUNE 16TH <i>Father's Day</i></p> <p>SHIRTS AND SHORTS 2^{Pr.} For 25^c</p> <p>MEN'S FANCY SOCKS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Slacks and Slackeralls</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em;">44^c</p> <p style="font-size: 0.8em;">Gold military trim, gold buttons. Slackeralls in neat pin checks, for play, or home or picnic wear.</p>		
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"PRICES TALK" LEVINE'S

Reg. \$1.00 Clousner HOSE

79^c

For a limited time only.
2 and 3 Thread

SHOP IN AIR-CONDITIONED COMFORT

"A HARRIS HEADLINER"

Tomatoes

GOOD SLICERS 9^c

LB.

<p>CORN Fresh Roasting Ears 5 FOR 15^c</p>	<p>NEW SPUDS Red Triumphs 10 LBS. 29^c</p>
<p>PEACHES LARGE DELICIOUS CLINGS, DOZEN 19^c</p>	<p>GREEN BEANS FRESH SNAP TEXAS 3^{1/2}</p> <p>Lb. 3^{1/2}</p>
<p>SQUASH Small Tender Lb. 3^{1/2}</p>	<p>LEMONS Fancy Calif. Doz. 19^c</p>
<p>OKRA Small Tender Vienetta, Lb. 15^c</p>	<p>GRAPEFRUIT Texas Seedless 3 For 14^c</p>
<p>CARROTS Fresh Bulk Lb. 2^{1/2}</p>	<p>LIMES Large Balls of Juice, Doz. 15^c</p>

Ice Cream Fresh Home Made All Flavors—Pts. 10c Quart 19^c

FLOUR Betty Ann Guaranteed 48 Lbs. \$1.25 24 Lbs. 69^c

FINE QUALITY

Meats

<p>FRYERS Milk Fed Lb. 25^c</p>	<p>SPARE RIBS FANCY SMALL LEAN LB. 11^{1/2}</p>
<p>SALT PORK No. 1 side, lb. 12^{1/2}</p>	<p>Pork Steak CHOICE FRESH CUTS Lb. 15^{1/2}</p>
<p>CHEESE American or Brick 2 Lb. Loaf 45^c</p>	<p>SLICED BACON LB. 16^{1/2}</p>
<p>COTT. CHEESE Fresh Crmly. lb. 11^c</p>	<p>BOLOGNA SLICED OR IN PIECE LB. 12^{1/2}</p>

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<p>CRACKER JAX 3 Boxes 10^c</p>	<p>CANDY Fancy Chocolates 12 oz. Box 10^c</p>
<p>COOKIES Assorted Variety, Lb. 19^c</p>	<p>SUGAR Powdered or Brown, 2 Lbs. 15^c</p>
<p>RAISINS Thompson Seedless, 4 Lbs. 29^c</p>	<p>TEA Susto Blend 1/4 Lb. Pkg. 10^c</p>

Harris Food Stores

Coronado's Quivira Located On Wolf Creek

1540 Wild Goose Chase Ended In Lipscomb County

Quivira, the goal of the Coronado expedition, was located on the banks of Wolfe creek in Lipscomb county, and not in Oklahoma or Kansas.

This startling theory is advanced by Dr. Carlos E. Casteneda, Spanish American librarian at the University of Texas, and one of the foremost authorities on the Coronado expedition.

The Pampa News is inclined to accept Dr. Casteneda's theory above all others for reasons outlined in his book, "Our Catholic Heritage in Texas." The News is inclined to believe

that the climax of the Coronado expedition took place in the Top O' Texas area of the Northeast Panhandle. The News also wishes to point out the obvious fact that Pampa and the Northeast Panhandle have possibly a greater claim on the Coronado story than any other section of the Southwest, and that it is entirely fitting that the Entrada of Coronado should have its Texas premiere in Pampa.

Dr. Casteneda makes this statement in his book regarding the location of Quivira, the end of his trek north: "An impartial examination of the facts will force us to admit that the Kingdom of Quivira was on the banks of Wolf Creek, the Canadian river and its tributaries, where Coronado counted as many as 25 settlements during his visit."

Dr. Casteneda gives the following

account of Coronado's wanderings in Texas:

Coronado's March To Quivira

As soon as the ice on the Rio Grande melted, on April 23, 1541, the expedition was set in motion, going first to Cicuye, where Bigotes, who had been held a prisoner, was released. Coronado took as guides to the far-away Quivira, the Turk and two natives from that country named Xabe and Yaspete, who were given to him by the Pecos Indians. Four days after the expedition left Cicuye, following along the western flank of the Pecos which flows to the southeast for a distance, they decided to cross in the vicinity of present Santa Rosa, where several days were spent in building a bridge. It should be noted that an arm of the great Llano Estacado of Texas extends to this area. A day or two after crossing, Coronado and his men found themselves in the great plains of Texas, "without sight of the mountain range, nor a hill which was three times as high as a man . . . all so flat that, on seeing a herd of buffalo in the distance, the sky was visible between their legs. Around the rare lagoons grew high grasses, which elsewhere were exceedingly short. Trees were found only on the little water courses at the bottom of the ravines; and the latter were discovered only on reaching their very edge . . . One sees absolutely nothing about one but the sky and the plains."

Like Being on Sea

It was like being on the sea, affirm the various accountants, all agreeing on the character of the flat country traversed. Casteneda gives a vivid picture of the difficulty encountered in finding their way and at the same time reveals the size of the expedition that penetrated the great plains of Texas in search of Quivira. "Who would believe," he declares, "that 1,000 horses and 500 of our cows, and more than 5,000 rams and ewes, and more than 1,500 friendly Indians and servants, in traveling over these plains, would leave no more trace where they had passed than if nothing had been there—nothing—so that it was necessary to make piles of bones and cow dung now and then, so that the rear guard could follow the army. The grass never failed to become erect after it had been trodden down and although it was short, it was as fresh and straight as before. . . The country is like a bowl, so that when a man sits down, the horizon sur-

rounds him all around at the distance of a musket shot."

That 40th Degree

Over these dreary plains they tried to pick their way. How far Coronado traveled before he reached Quivira, what was the general direction of his march, in what longitude and latitude was the farthest spot visited, these have been questions that have engaged the attention and interest of students of history for more than half a century.

Slowly but surely the light of careful and painstaking investigation has revealed that the early routes assigned to this expedition were too ambitious even for such hardy men as the Spanish conquerors. The chief reason for taking Coronado far beyond the actual point reached has been his unfortunate and equally baseless statement that Quivira was in the fortieth degree of latitude. The last portion of his wearisome journey over the endless plains "so vast," as he himself admits to the king, "that I did not find their limit anywhere I went, although I traveled over them more than three hundred leagues," was undertaken with only thirty men.

What instruments they had to determine with any accuracy the latitude at the end of their fruitless journey, or who among them had experience in this work is not revealed. None of the accounts available today even record that an observation was taken. Coronado alone is the only one who gives the latitude. It is customary in the diaries and accounts of other expeditions to note where observations are taken in giving the findings. Coronado, however, must have had some basis for his statement, but how vague or unreliable will never be known. There is therefore, no valid reason for maintaining that the location of Quivira was in forty degrees of latitude, when incontrovertible evidence seems to point to an error in Coronado's latitudinal conjectures.

Before following his route in order to determine as far as possible the goal reached, it is necessary to disabuse our minds of the long sus-

tained theory that he reached 40 degrees of north latitude in his march. Instead, let us follow him carefully and note all the evidence, meager and confusing in many instances as to the Indians met, the distances traveled, and the directions followed, but uniformly consistent as to the physical characteristics of the country over which the men marched.

Keep in mind also that there were a thousand horses, five hundred European cows, five hundred rams and ewes, fifteen hundred friendly Indians, and some hundred and fifty Spaniards in the expedition in its early stages. Add to this that it was in the full heat of summer—May, June, July and August—that they wandered over the plains. After a brief reflection on these facts, it will be evident that the expedition could have made but slow progress at the best. Regardless of the distances given by the accounts and the directions, Bancroft wisely pointed out years ago, more wisely than many have been willing to admit, that "it is to the east and southeast of Santa Fe, to the Indian Territory and Texas of modern maps, that we must look to for the scene of Spanish exploration in this country, and there is no need of placing Quivira in the far northeast or beyond the Missouri as many writers are fond of doing."

More dogmatically, Pichardo affirms that "Quivira, which Francisco Coronado visited, is on the plains of Chibola, and is actually in the province of Texas." But let us not anticipate events. Let us return to the expedition and follow its slow and toilsome journey closely day by day.

After the expedition crossed the Pecos, it seems to have turned more to the east.

Seventeen days later, according to Coronado, and ten according to Casteneda, they came upon a rancheria of Indians which they called Querechos, who were camped on the plains and lived in lodges made of tanned buffalo hides. When the Spaniards met them they ran out

to gaze upon the strangers without fear. "They go about with the buffalo," declares Coronado, "and eat the meat raw and drink the blood of the cows they kill. They tan the skins with which all these people clothe themselves." Some have said these were Apaches of the plains, or Tonkawas, although others believe they were Comanches. Coronado questioned them about Quivira and the country ahead and they confirmed, in a general way, the news given by the Turk.

Through signs, in which they were

able to converse intelligently without the need of an interpreter, they said there was a very large river "over toward where the sun came from, and that one could go along this river through an inhabited region for ninety days without a break from settlement. No settlement was called "Haxa." Perhaps they meant Harale or Harapey, a corrupted form of the name given to the Wichita Indian settlements on

(See CORONADO, Page 3)

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CORONADO

(CONTINUED)

Red River and the upper Brazos. They added that the river was more than a league wide and that there were many canoes on it. Due allowance should be made for Indian exaggeration as to the size of the river, but it is important to remember that they clearly indicated that it was to the east and not north or northeast.

Moved With Buffalo
The Querechos impressed Coronado as intelligent, strong and brave. They lived and moved with the buffalo on which they depended for all their wants. Shelter and clothes were furnished by the hides of their beasts, their meat was their food, and from their horns they made spoons and other implements.

The following day the Indians struck camp, folding their hide tents and packing them and their tent poles with all their belongings on pack saddles strapped to the backs of their dogs.

Moving on, very likely in an easterly direction as indicated by the Querechos, Coronado and his men continued along the trackless plains and came upon another roving band of these same Indians two days later. Again the Spaniards questioned them and were told there were many settlements "all toward the east from where we were," declares Castaneda. On they went over the plains "without a sign, as if we were engulfed in the sea," says Coronado. "There being not a stone, nor a hill, nor a tree, nor a bush, not a thing resembling it."

Buffaloes Impeded Progress
The buffaloes were so numerous

that the herds impeded their progress and frightened the horses. Under such conditions they could travel but slowly. The long caravan with a thousand horses, five thousand sheep and 1,500 Indian allies must have stretched out indefinitely over the boundless prairie. One day a party of hunters secured a herd of buffaloes, which stampeded down a ravine, into which they fell in such numbers that they filled it up and the rest thundered over the bodies of the fallen beasts.

Coronado in Palo Duro
The expedition was now approaching Palo Duro canyon. A scouting party under Don Rodrigo Maldonado was sent ahead to reconnoiter. He traveled four days and came to "a large ravine, like those of Colima, in the bottom of which he found a large settlement of people." Here they met an old, blind Indian with beard, who told them through signs that he had made the acquaintance of four other white men like them a long time ago, in a place nearer to New Spain. "We concluded," says Jaramillo, "that they must have been Lorantes, Cabeza de Vaca, and the others who went with them." That these Indians knew Cabeza de Vaca and his companions is borne out by the incident related by Castaneda of their behavior. "They present," he tells us, "Rodrigo with a pile of tanned skins and other things, and a tent as big as a house. . . . When the general came up with the army and saw the great quantity of skins, he thought he would divide them among the men." The Indians, particularly the women, were very much disappointed, and actually wept, when the Spaniards took the gifts "because they thought that the strangers were not going to take anything, but would bless them as Cabeza de Vaca and Dorantes had done."

Describes Palo Duro
Significant, indeed, is the phrase of describing this ravine by comparing it to those of Colima. "Palo Duro canyon," says Donoghue, "is about seventy miles in length, has a maximum depth of about a thousand feet, and varies from a half mile to fifteen miles (in width). Its sides are precipitous, and its appearance in the regard caused Castaneda to say it was like the barrancas of Colima. One is at its brink before the chasm is noticed." There can be little doubt that the ravine, where the blind Indian was found, was the Palo Duro canyon in present Swisher county in West Texas. The distance, the time consumed in marching, and the general direction, which was almost due east after crossing at Santa Rosa, place them in the canyon described.

At New Mesa
While traveling for a stretch along Palo Duro canyon, they came in contact with groups of Indians who called themselves Tejas, evidently Tejas, who had their regular habit in East Texas, when La Salle and De Leon encountered them. "While lost in the plains," Coronado explains, "certain horsemen, who went out to hunt, met some Indians who were also out hunting, who are enemies of those I met in the previous rancheria. They are another nation called Tejas, all their bodies and faces tattooed. They also eat raw meat like the Querechos and lived in the same manner." Castaneda adds: "These people are very intelligent; the women are well made and modest. They cover their whole body. They wear shoes and buskins made of tanned skin. The women wear cloaks over their small under-pellicots, with sleeves gathered up at the shoulders, all of skin." This record giving probably the first description of the Indians, after whom the state was later named, deserves to be noted.

It was now June. For 37 days the army had been on the march from Tiguex to Olcive, hence southeast along the Pecos to present Santa Rosa, and thence east out of the plains. They had halted repeatedly to hunt buffalo and interrogate the Indians. Their progress had been rather slowed up by these herds of buffalo and the lack of water and grass for the horses. An idea of the difficulties and hardships is suggested by Coronado himself who says, "I found myself in those plains without end, where I experienced great lack of water. Many times I drank such bad water that it was more mud than water." For several days they explored along the ravine, present Palo Duro canyon, which was a league wide at the point it was entered, "with a little bit of a river at the bottom." Provisions were almost exhausted, there was no place from which they could be replenished, and Quivira had not been reached. Coronado decided to hold a consultation.

Ysopete Had Turk Right
For some time, the truthfulness of the Turk had been suspected.

Ysopete, one of the other guides, had repeatedly declared that he was leading them in the wrong direction. The Indians of the plains also had said Quivira was more to the north. The Tejas, particularly, declared they were forty days from the land they were seeking, which was more to the north. These Indians explained, furthermore, that the land of Quivira was not like the Turk had described it, because its houses were of straw and buffalo hides and not of stone and mortar; that there was little or no corn; and that it was far away. The guides, however, maintained they had led only as to the nature of the houses, affirming many people lived there. "Because of this contradiction," declares Coronado, "and also because many of the men who were with me had subsisted only on meat for several days, having exhausted the corn we carried from this province (Tiguex), and because from the where I met the Tejas to the land to which the guides were leading me was more than forty days' journey. . . . and there was a lack of water and corn, I decided to go on with only thirty horsemen until I saw the land in order to give a true account (of everything) to Your Majesty."

Ysopete was closely questioned and asked to tell the truth. He assured them that the Turk had exaggerated many things and that he was not leading them in the right direction, because the kingdom they sought was more to the north. He offered to guide them, asking as a reward that he be allowed to remain in Quivira, which was his country. He requested, furthermore, that the Turk should not be allowed to go with him, because he had beaten and abused him. All these conditions made by Ysopete, were promised and later carefully fulfilled.

Army Sent Back to Tiguex
Coronado was determined to proceed at all costs. It was decided that the main body should return to Tiguex under the command of Arreliano, where he, thirty horsemen, and six footmen pushed toward Quivira. "When the decision became known," says Lowery, "the soldiers, feeling that sense of desolation which, like the trackless waste of ocean, the plains with their limitless expanse are said to produce, besought him not to abandon them, and declared their willingness to die with him. But his mind was made up. He was willing to risk his life and that of a few chosen companions, but not the entire expedition."

Location of Quivira
Taking the best horses, he followed an almost due north direction from Palo Duro Canyon, where the consultation was held, while Arreliano and his men made their way back to the Pecos and Tiguex under the guidance of Tejas Indians along a more direct route to the west. For 30 days the little band under the command of Coronado made its way northward "traveling (every day)," says Jaramillo, "but making no long marches." Coronado in his letter to the king agrees with Jaramillo and says the total time employed in the journey was 67 days from Tiguex; first, 37 days to Palo Duro canyon, and then 30 to the province of Quivira. Throughout the expedition they had met buffaloes in varying quantities "so that we arrived

at a river below Quivira on the day of St. Peter and St. Paul," says Jaramillo. That they were in the great plains all this time is evident. "We spent many days without water and cooked our meals with buffalo chips," declares Coronado, "because there is no kind of wood at all in these plains, except in the creek and river beds which are few indeed. The Lord willed that after traveling over these desolate regions. . . . I arrived in the province of Quivira."

Contrary to the prevailing opinion, it is clear that in spite of having traveled 30 days, Coronado covered a relatively short distance in his trip to Quivira from Palo Duro canyon. Jaramillo, the most reliable of the sources, plainly states that the marches were not long and Coronado himself explains the difficulties encountered from lack of water.

At the end of the march they came to a river which the Indian guide identified as being below Quivira. What stream was this, the first of any size encountered after the little party left Palo Duro canyon? It is only necessary to see a map and follow a due north course to come to the inevitable conclusion that it was none other than the present Canadian river in Hutchinson county.

Neither Coronado in his letter, nor Jaramillo, nor Castaneda mention having crossed another stream of any size or having seen, during the 30 days, any hills or mountains. There is, therefore, but one conclusion possible. They were still on the great plains. They followed a due north course from Palo Duro canyon in Armstrong county to the Canadian river in Hutchinson county, which was the place where Coronado

and his men, among whom was Fray de Padilla, came upon "the river below Quivira."

Crossed Canadian
"We crossed there," says Jaramillo, "and following along the north bank we went down stream, changing our course to the northeast. After three days' journey we met some Indians who were out hunting, killing buffalo to take meat to their pueblo, which was three or four days' march farther down." The Indians were a little surprised when they first saw the Spaniards and seemed on the point of fleeing, but Ysopete, the guide, called them in their language. Then they came up to the Spaniards without fear.

They were now in Quivira at last. Instead of the stone houses and the gold and wealth Coronado had been led to expect, he found nothing but unattractive straw and buffalo hide huts. Let him describe the land and the people of Quivira in his own words. "The people are as uncivilized as all those I have seen and passed on the way to this place. They only have the hides from the buffalo they kill, which they tan. Their settlements are along a good sized river. They eat the meat raw like the Querechos and the Tejas and are enemies of each other, although they are all of the same sort. Those of Quivira surpass the others in the (kind) of houses they have and in that they plant corn.

Of metals he found only a piece of copper which one of the chiefs wore proudly around the neck. This he sent to the viceroy. Each pueblo spoke a different tongue or dialect. The land, he declared, was the best suited to cultivate all the products of Spain he had ever seen. It was both rich and black and well watered by numerous small streams. Jara-

millo agrees with Coronado, but again remarks the country is level with no hills or mountains, watered by beautiful rivulets.

"To argue or maintain that Coronado reached Nebraska, Missouri, or

Kansas in the face of the consistent and careful description of the country over which he traveled, is to ignore the facts of the original accounts. He could not have traveled much beyond present Hemphill

County without encountering rivers and mountains that could not have escaped his notice, and which the various members of the expedition (See CORONADO, Page 6)

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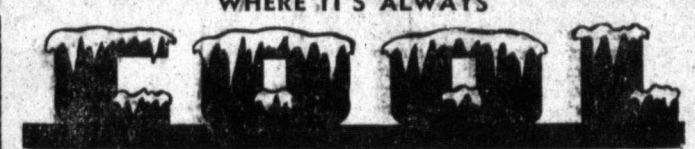
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'This Is Damnedest Country You Ever Saw,' Says Erna Fergusson

"This is the damnedest country you ever saw. You dig for wood, climb for water, spell rickory with

"j," and call a pretty girl a bone-eater."

This is Erna Fergusson's thumbnail sketch of the American Southwest, given in her new book "Our Southwest," published today by Alfred A. Knopf of New York. You simply can't describe so vast and contradictory a territory, she says; and then she goes ahead and does just that.

She began work on this book just over a year ago, in March of 1939, although years of living and travel in the Southwest had made her familiar with much of her material beforehand. As a member of the Coronado Cuarto Centennial committee, she had to visit many corners of the Southwest; and to gather the facts for her book she extended her travels still further, to take in all the important points, to see for herself what the land and the people were like, to get all the necessary information from local folk who would know it.

Covers Texas, Too Her book, following roughly the line of her travels, covers a thousand miles of country, from Port Worth on the east to the Colorado river on the west; and from the Mexican border 400 miles north into the Mesa Verde region of Colorado. For of this vast land she has first to tell where its limits are, Arizona belongs to the Southwest; and so

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT COOPERATES



Here is the group of Coronado Cuarto Centennial Commissioners from New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, who recently visited Mexico and secured the cooperation of the Mexican government in the 1940 celebrations honoring the Coronado expedition that opened the Southwest to the world.

homa City, chairman Oklahoma commission; Charles M. Morgan, Phoenix member Arizona commission; Roy Bailey, Salina, vice-chairman Kansas commission; Carl Hinton, Amarillo, chairman Texas commission; secretary Armendariz of the Mexican State Department and Gilberto Espinosa, secretary-treasurer, New Mexico commission. Front row, seated, Mrs. Foster Rockwell, Phoenix, vice-chairman Arizona commission; Joseph Daniels, American ambassador to Mexico; Eduardo Hay, Mexican Foreign minister and Ginton P. Anderson, managing director of the United States Coronado Exposition commission; John F. Martin, Okla-

does New Mexico. A little of California belongs, a little of Nevada; the southern part of Colorado; and a lot of Texas, as far east as Port Worth and San Antonio. It is the land of high mountains and semi-arid plain or even desert; the land where Indian culture was strongest, and has survived best, where many of the native-born citizens speak Spanish as their mother tongue, where the old-stock Americans are taller than back east, and have wider hats.

Port Worth, says Miss Fergusson, is where the cattle begin; and that's where the Southwest begins, too. San Antonio is the city of Spanish background; and Austin, lying between them, does its best to reconcile many divergent points of view. El Paso, settled in 1659 by the Spanish, is still the crossroads of the Southwest, the meeting place of two nations and two civilizations. Farther west, in Tucson, again two ways of life meet—that of the Southwestern and that of the Eastern visitor, for this is the great resort city of the Arizona desert.

Here Miss Fergusson turns her eyes north, and talks of the wonders of the Casa Grande, its recorded history and its possible pre-history; and she tells the story of Southwestern archaeology and the great discoveries it has made, not only here but in other Indian monuments. She tells too the story of government work among the Indians, and of the national parks and reclamation projects which Uncle Sam has established. Among these is the first—and most successful—large-scale effort to remodel a landscape: the Salt River valley project, which has brought water and irrigation, population and a green prosperity, to the area which has Phoenix as its center.

Still farther north lies Prescott, center of sheep raising, and site of Miss Sharon Hall's museum. This is near the Grand Canyon; and this is the country marked, too, by the work of Fred Harvey, of whose genius and organization Miss Fergusson gives a full account.

Turning eastward again, she next describes the life of the Navajo reservation, and the Intertribal Indian ceremonial which takes place annually at Gallup. Then Albuquerque, her own city, which with its plaza or boom has grown steadily in size and prosperity since 1881, when the Santa Fe came in. Up and down the valleys of New Mexico lie the Spanish villages, tiny towns named after their patron saints—San Juan, San Pedro, Santiago, San Antonio—where life is still lived very much as it was by the ancestors of these people three centuries ago. Largest of them all is Santa Fe, a sleepy village no longer, but the capital of a great state as it was formerly capital of all the Spanish Southwest. About it lie towns far older than even Santa Fe—the pueblos, around whose knees the Indian revolves with the quiet gravity it has known since long before Coronado's Spaniards first pushed their way up the valley of the Rio Grande. Among them is Taos, pueblo still, and art center, too, a town beautiful and beloved by Americans who have known it since Kit Carson made it his headquarters a century ago. To the eastward, over the mountains, lie the high plains, where Southwest merges gradually into Middle West, and where once pastured the thousands of cattle following the trail up from Fort Worth.

All over this vast country, with its duties and prospectors and mountaineers, its Indians and its oil-wells, people remember their father's day; and celebrate in a hundred fairs and fiestas the memory of a colorful past, so recent that it is not altogether gone. Of it, many men have written for many decades; some of these and their work, Miss Fergusson describes, while her own book on her own country brings the list up to date.

Writes With Authority It is a country of which she writes with unusual authority, for she was born in Albuquerque, where her maternal grandfather arrived in 1851 after crossing the plains afoot with a wagon train. (His best father was a tenderfoot; he came in the '80s, after the railroad.) She grew up in her native town, and attended the University of New Mexico. Afterwards she taught for a while, but when the war came she shifted to Red Cross work, which took her all over her native state, into every county and almost every village. And she found she liked it. Then she established the Koshare Tours, the first business in New Mexico devoted exclusively to showing dudes around, and the first with women

guides. When Fred Harvey took over the business she continued with him for several years. But she found herself more and more interested in the Indians, in their dances and ceremonies; and she began to wonder why no one wrote a book about them describing them as they really are. But no one did; and so she wrote it herself. It was published in 1930; and it was called "Dancing Gods."

That started Miss Fergusson on a career as a writer—she had previously worked on an Albuquerque newspaper, but now she turned to the production of books. There followed in order three volumes on different Latin American nations which she had visited and studied: "Fiesta in Mexico," "Guatemala," and "Venezuela." All of these were issued by Alfred A. Knopf, who is now publishing "Our Southwest" in a remarkably handsome format.

'Spin-Windies' At XIT Coronado Association Show

They are going to "spin-windies" at Dalhart, Tex. August 5 and 6, all in honor of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado.

This was revealed when Coronado Cuarto Centennial officials received word from R. L. Duke of Dalhart that besides having the magnificent Coronado Entrada presentation on the two days, they were also going to stage a folk festival at the same time.

The people at Dalhart call telling tales by their own pipe name, and that is "spinning-windies." The tales or "windies," you can use your own choice as to what to call them, are stories handed down from generation to generation about the country and about how the people lived or did years back years ago.

The Coronado Entrada and the Folk Festival that will be presented at Dalhart August 5 and 6 is being sponsored by the famous XIT association and will draw thousands from all over the country to the joint events.

About every cowhand in the Texas Panhandle belongs to the XIT association, and this past week they received letters telling them about

with a dust-jacket designed by Miguel Covarrubias, three maps of the country described, and 23 photographs of typical Southwestern scenes taken by Ruth Frank and others.

the events planned for their "big doings." Many have advised they were digging out their old guitars, fiddles, French harps, and would be on hand August 5 and 6 to take part

In the annual meeting of the association. The XIT annual reunion has for years been one of the outstanding events in the West, and this year be-

cause of the Coronado Entrada, it will be even better than ever. In Japan "after dinner" speeches are made before meals.

Feed Your Horse While At The FIESTA On Good Clean Oats and Prairie Hay DELIVERY TO PARK FREE Harvester Feed Co. Phone 1130

McCARTLEY'S FINE JEWELRY AND FRIENDLY SERVICE FOR OVER 2 GENERATIONS

McCARTLEY'S appreciates and values the confidence it has enjoyed during its twelve years in Pampa . . . years in which they have seen Pampa and the whole Top O' Texas become one of the most important sections of the country. We, of McCarty's are proud to have had a part in this magnificent growth and development.

In looking backward, we can see that keeping faith with our pledge of building confidence and dependability thru two generations has been an important factor in our success and growth to one of the largest and most beautiful jewelry stores in the Panhandle. Our hundreds of customers are folks who have played important parts in the building of this great territory.

OUR INVITATION At any time when you come to Pampa or you are in need of any thing in the Jewelry, Diamond, Watch or Silverware Line we invite you to come into our store and see our stock of nationally advertised merchandise. Sold on our easy credit terms without additional cost.

McCARTLEY'S maintain a completely equipped repair department for watches, clocks, and jewelry. Our prices are reasonable . . . our work guaranteed.

USE YOUR CREDIT Due to the increased growth of our credit business it has been necessary for us to open a special department in our store just to handle credit accounts which are kept in strictest confidence. To open an account with McCarty's is very simple . . . there is no red tape . . . no embarrassing questions asked. And it costs no more to use this easy pay plan.

McCARTLEY'S Official Watch Inspector for Santa Fe, Fort Worth & Denver 106 N. Cuyler Phone 750

Welcome Friends Arvil Johnson of the Modern Shoe and Boot Shop Hopes you enjoy the Fiesta-Coronado Entrada For the best in shoe repair and hand made boots, see Arvil Johnson, he can please you.

ONE OF HUNDREDS OF STORES FROM COAST TO COAST Western Auto Associate Store HOME OWNED A. G. GUMM HOME OWNED 211 N. CUYLER PAMPA

Completely Air Conditioned Cretney's Pampa's Greatest Drug Store Invites You To The Coronado Entrada - Top O' Texas Fiesta Completely Air Conditioned Fountain Luncheonette Cool off at our fountain . . . dine at our popular luncheonette you will find that everything served is of the highest quality prepared in the most delicious and tasty manner. Special breakfasts . . . noon lunches . . . complete dinner menu . . . meet your friends at Cretney's. Don't Say Drug Store, Say 'CRETNEY'S' Follow The Crowd To Cretney's Cretney's Camera Dept. At Cretney's you'll find a complete stock of fresh film for all size cameras. If you are in need of a camera for the Fiesta drop in at CRETNEY'S and look over their supply. Cretney's Toiletries Dept. Complete stock of NATIONALLY ADVERTISED LINES, such as: Elmo, Vita Ray, Leon Laraine, Harriet Hubbard, Lady Esther, Ponds, Woodbury, Boyer, Max Factor, Boujois. Just some of our low everyday prices— Ipana tooth paste, 50c size 29c Pepsodent antiseptic, 75c size 59c Syrup Pepsin, \$1.20 size 98c Dr. Miles Nervine, \$1.00 size 89c Sal Hepatica, .60c size 48c Meads Dextrinulose, 85c size 67c Pablum baby food, 50c size 39c Drene shampoo, \$1.00 size 79c Lysol disinfectant \$1.20 size 89c Vitalis hair tonic, \$1.00 size 89c Squibb's Mineral Oil 20 oz. size 59c Chamberlains lotion, 50c size 37c Above is part of the crowd in our store during the Top O' Texas Fiesta last year. Come in and identify yourself and get a FREE COKE.

THE PAMPA NEWS

Published every evening, except Saturday, and Sunday morning by the Pampa News, 522 West Foster Avenue, Pampa, Texas. Phone 666—All Departments

A. C. HOYLES Publisher TEX DEWEESSE Editor

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An Independent Democratic newspaper, publishing the news fairly and impartially at all times and supporting in its editorial columns the principles which it believes to be right and opposing those questions which it believes to be wrong, regardless of party politics.

Pampa Ready For Premiere Of Big Coronado Entrada

This is a big week in Pampa. Thousands of visitors here Thursday, Friday and Saturday will find it even bigger than they had expected.

On the three-day week-end these visitors will have the opportunity to enjoy a combined celebration of the usual big Top O' Texas Fiesta plus the spectacular Coronado Entrada, a dramatization of the Coronado expedition through these parts 400 years ago.

This \$100,000 attraction alone, being shown for the first time in Texas, is something that will be breath-taking in its enormity. In addition to this, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, sponsors of the Fiesta week program, will offer all the side attractions including a carnival, old-timers' reunion, dances, Coronado Parades, etc.

The big Coronado Entrada show will have its first Texas showing here on Thursday night with repeat performances on Friday and Saturday nights at Recreation Park where the huge stage has been erected in front of the grandstand.

On the success of the performances in Pampa hinges to some extent the success of the show as it moves on throughout the Southwest. The show already has stunned audiences and has been received with astonishing acclaim in Albuquerque and Clovis, N. M. only two cities to show it ahead of Pampa. The Coronado show does not reach Amarillo until next August.

Pampa and this Top O' Texas area should get behind the presentation. Pampa should have a sell-out at all performances, and an auspicious opening Thursday night.

It is an attraction we all have been boosting, and a spectacle that can be recommended. It certainly is a spectacle such as Pampa never has seen before, and one the like of which probably will not be seen again locally for a long time.

The Entrada will be presented from a stage as long as a football field and with lighting and sound effects that never before have been utilized here. There are hundreds of actors in the cast. Its presentation would not be possible except through the United States Coronado commission and the money budgeted it from the fund voted by Congress for the celebration.

The only thing Pampa and Top O' Texas citizens are asked to do, according to those who are giving their services in the performance, is to support the show by their attendance. You can bank on it that those attending will get their money's worth for the popular prices charged.

This, of course, is an out and out plug for attendance and the purchase of tickets in advance. We do not want it to be said that Pampa fails to appreciate the fact that it was given the Texas premiere performance of a spectacle that is going to rank second to none with outdoor events of its kind.

So, come to the Top O' Texas Fiesta Thursday, Friday and Saturday and, above all, don't fail to attend the big Coronado Entrada show at Recreation Park on one of the three nights.

Behind The News

WASHINGTON, June 11—Under the surface of the drive for a stronger air force, there is developing a sentiment for getting the service flyers out from under the direction of non-flying generals and admirals.

So far there is not much talk about setting up the air force as a completely separate arm on the British style, with its own department headed by its own cabinet member. But the possibility of giving both the army and navy flying corps virtual independence within the existing departments is being explored.

Two congressmen who are starting to work in that direction are Vincent Harrington of Iowa and Melvin Maas of Minnesota. Harrington is interested in the army, Maas in the navy; general idea is to make the air arm of each service an independent corps, like the marine corps, under the orders of the head of the department but carrying its own general staff and top command.

Men close to the military picture here are still inclined to shy away from the idea of a wholly separate air force. This includes some of the most outspoken critics of the inability of present army and navy high commands to realize the full value of the airplane as a military weapon.

Chief reason for this is a feeling that flying a fighting plane for the army is an entirely different thing than flying one for the navy, and that each branch of the service should have an air corps whose personnel is especially trained for its own problems. The alleged recent experience of the British in Norway is cited as a case in point.

According to a story which is accepted as true by men qualified to judge, there was lamentable lack of co-ordination between Britain's sea fleet and her air arm in the Norwegian fighting. Flyers are said to have gone to the Norwegian coast to drive off German surface ships without adequate information about the numbers or types of British vessels operating in the same waters. Being landmen, they could not readily distinguish British vessels from German. Result, it is said, is that British flyers bombed British warships, with disastrous consequences.

Hence the Maas-Harrington approach. If the President should decide hemisphere defense made it necessary to speed construction of the proposed highway at Alaska, the way is just about open for immediate action.

Alaska's air defense system is being built up rapidly; but experts say it won't really be complete until there is some overlaid connection between the territory and the homeland.

Common Ground

This column contends, there can be no satisfactory progress until we measure the shares of each man by the common yardstick of the God-given equal right to create and enjoy anything anyone else has a right to create and enjoy.

FOUR NEW DEALERS TO THREE PRACTICAL MEMBERS DEFENSE BOARD

It is hard to conceive how the present defense board, recently appointed by the President, can be of much assistance in actually giving guidance to efficient defense. As columnist Frank Kent points out, Mr. Stettinius, Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Budd are outstanding industrialists and they will stand for efficiency and attempt, undoubtedly, to France that made it impossible for France to properly prepare for defense.

As contrasted with these three on this important board, Mr. Roosevelt appointed Mr. Hillman, a radical labor leader who evidently believes that he is smart enough to know how high wages should be and that we can repeal the law of supply and demand; Mr. Chester Davis, the farmer leader and jobholder and Mr. Leon Henderson, the S. E. C. member and Miss Harriett Elliott, the university dean and so-called social service expert.

Thus, we have four New Dealers and three men who know that work creates all wealth; that it cannot be created by law, or by fiat and that taking from one and giving to another does not increase the total wealth.

These three men will undoubtedly recommend the repeal of such laws as the Welch-Healy bill that penalizes any man who employs a man more than 40 hours in producing armament and penalizes each employer for employing labor; and take away from each employer his right to select his associates by the collective bargaining Wagner route.

It will be remembered that this board can only recommend and since they are outnumbered to start with by New Dealers and have to act through New Dealers, it is simply foolhardy to have confidence that this board will be able to function and produce mechanized defense equipment rapidly and economically.

ARE APPRENTICES TAUGHT FREE?

A correspondent writes that I do not seem to know the apprentices are taught free today in the public schools.

Certainly, I did not know that the apprentice was taught free. I do know that the pay for teaching apprentices comes out of the sweat of labor and that it is not free at all, although the individual apprentice does not directly pay for what he gets.

Would anyone with practical experience contend that it is possible for elected officers to train apprentices in a couple of thousand different kinds of jobs? How can any public educational institution be wise enough to select instructors in so diversified a line? Then, again, when apprentices are taught in private institutions, it costs the public nothing and they are paid something while they are being taught; while in the public institutions, they are not paid anything and labor is obliged to pay for their smattering of training.

So, in the long run, the workers pay for not permitting apprentices to be paid a little while they are learning. It would be much more economical for every consumer in the world to permit all the talent in the world to be used in training apprentices than to try to center it through a bottle neck group. The whole is always greater than the part.

The correspondent also inquires as to why I am not joined with the "wise" boys. I am not with the New Dealers, because they are visionary, because they act without principle—unless they regard taking from one and giving to another a principle. But there is little principle about that. It is simply a legalized form of war or confiscation. Again, I am not with these "wise" boys, because I am sure it eventually means more misery, poverty and suffering. When any people disregard the principle of protecting a man who labors in the right to use the fruits of his labor, sooner or later, that country gets so poverty-stricken that it cannot maintain a high standard of living and even cannot defend itself against those who more nearly protect man in the rights to use the fruits of his labor.

The Nation's Press

THE FIFTH COLUMN FIGHTS THE WALTER BILL

The New Dealers have descended to playing politics with defense in their desperate effort to kill the Walter bill, which grants citizens protection by the courts against Nazi administration of the law.

The Walter bill has already passed the House by a 3 to 2 majority. Senator Barkley, President Roosevelt's floor leader, led the fight on Thursday to block Senate consideration of the measure.

"Certainly," Senator Barkley asserted, "the American people are not so much concerned with the legalistic, technical situation in the departments of our government as they are now with our domestic and international situation growing out of the World War."

Senator Barkley was following the Roosevelt party line. That line is to beat the war drums so loudly that the country will be induced to forget that our defenses are in such deplorable state because of the extravagance and incompetence of the Roosevelt administration.

To make up the deficiencies for which President Roosevelt is to blame the country needs above all healthy, active industry. Industry is crippled. It is crippled in large measure by the very tyrannies that the Walter bill seeks to end—the license granted the fifth columnists in the New Deal bureaus and administrative agencies to enforce their personal prejudices as the law of the land.

The vote on the bill in the House reflected the temper of the country. The New Dealers do not dare bring the measure to a vote in the Senate. Therefore, to avoid that vote, Senator Barkley made his shameful plea. He was effectively answered by Senator Ashurst.

"The senator says we are going to prepare," said Senator Ashurst. "I am with him on that—prepare to take care of the liberty of the American people. But of what purpose is it on the one hand to expend billions in taking care of the liberty of the American people and then, by silent attrition, by secrecy, by processes of which the citizen has no knowledge, take away the very liberties we are going to try to save?"

THE BEST PLACE TO SPEND THIS SUMMER



Around Hollywood

By PAUL HARRISON NEA Service Staff Correspondent

HOLLYWOOD, June 10—Even in these times, when movie-makers are holding their heads and uttering pitiful little cries, there still are lots of people who would like to become producers. One of these is Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., a young man who already has plenty of financial security and who could go right on being unworried and famous as a screen actor.

Maybe he likes the taste of aspirin—I forgot to ask him that. Otherwise, all I could learn about his motive is that he thinks it would be fun to boss picture production. Also, he won't have to worry much about his male star, who will be Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. He recently formed an alliance with Ben Hecht, and they'll do at least one film for Columbia. He also is committed to co-produce and star in a movie about the life of O. Henry. Nothing is certain after that except that if the world hasn't come to an end he intends to keep on making pictures somewhere.

BRITISH NEARLY ENDED FAIRBANKS' AMBITION

In England a few years ago Fairbanks was very nearly cured of any executive ambition. "I was instrumental in forming a company over there," he said. "But by the time it was ready to operate, I found myself holding the short end. I was so deeply involved then that I went ahead and made three pictures, but it was more than I could stand—especially with the public constantly calling it my company."

"So I told 'em that, contract or no contract, I wasn't going to take the rap for such bad product. I walked out, and that's the last I've heard of it."

Remembering the previous flicker flops of Hecht and Charles MacArthur (their first effort, "Once in a Blue Moon," did fair business in a few spots when billed as "The Worst Picture Ever Made") I wondered aloud about Fairbanks' confidence in his new associate. He said that, although he had been a closer friend of MacArthur, he believed that Hecht is the more conscientious workman; also that Hecht doesn't want to go especially arty with the new picture.

"He wrote the story and will be co-producer and director," Fairbanks said. "Actually, I know a lot less about it than I should. We get together once in a while, begin a conference, drift into the war, and agree that it's silly for us to try to think about fiction. . . . Generally, though, the thing's about the Manhattan Bagdad—a little sordid, full of twisted people, and with me as a smiling, tough, East Side Rupert of Hensau."

WANTS ADVENTUROUS ROLES, BUT NOT TOO ADVENTUROUS

I asked about biographies as box office material, and Fairbanks said he believes they're no good as title attractions. His second picture, instead of being tagged "The Life of O. Henry," will be called "American Vagabond."

These roles are illustrative of what Fairbanks thinks he ought to play—romantic, adventurous stuff, but not the swashbuckling, chandler-swinging business that his father did. Lots of the studios want him to remake some of the elder Doug's epics. "But I can't," he said. "I'd be so self-conscious I'd just look silly."

Growing Pains

New York City's population has multiplied 150 times since 1790, the population of the United States, as a whole, has multiplied only 32 times in the same period.

People You Know

By Archer Fullingim

Even the bass bite on Sunday in Studer lake which lies on the way to Lake Marvin, according to Hol Wagner, Howard Hamilton and Hoot Autry who angled successfully at the lake Sunday after getting amiable J. C. Studer out of bed before six o'clock. Two minutes after Hamilton dipped his hook into the water the first time he landed a two-pound bass. It was like that all day, they claim.

Pete Bonds was a dark horse in the whiskers contest as far as the advance newspaper publicity was concerned. Pete's beard was bright red which contrasted strikingly with his cross-colored hair. His beard tied with Mickey Ledrick's for being the most unique. Pete is not in the Entrada only because he has to work at night. All other winners in the beard contests except one are members of the Entrada cast.

George Grammas as Gardenas will have the most striking costume in the Entrada. It is made of black velvet and black suede and he wears a black helmet and rides a black horse. . . . It might be pertinent here to announce that the two gowns which will be worn by Martha Price as Beatriz cost a total of \$800. Miss Price was queen of Texas Tech.

Yesteryear In The News

Ten Years Ago Today Monthly reports of Miss Myrtle Miller, county home demonstration agent, and County Agent Ralph Thomas showed work of a broad scope.

Rainfall which lasted most of the first half of the night, falling in torrents at times, amounted to 1.74 inches. It was the heaviest down-pour in several months.

Five Years Ago Today The newly organized Pampa Credit association took over the Retail Merchants association and Pampa Business Men's association previously operated by Carson Loftus.

Members of the Pre-Centennial pageant cast were urged to leave their costumes at either the office of Dr. Carl Schuikler or Dick Hughes.

Cranium Crackers

Famous First Lines From what famous poems are these first lines taken? You should know the authors also. Name all five.

- 1. "There, little girl, don't cry! They have broken your doll. I know."
2. "Ay, tear her tattered ensign down! Long has it waved on high. . . ."
3. "Sunset, and evening star, And one clear call for me!"
4. "Break, break, break, On thy cold, gray stones, O Sea!"
5. "Sweet and low, sweet and low, Wind of the western sea. . . ."

Answers on Classified Page Longest English Word The longest of all regular English words is "antidisestablishmentarianism," which means "a doctrine of opposition to disestablishment."

JOBS for JUNE GRADUATES

CIVIL SERVICE CHIEF TELLS HOW TO WORK FOR UNCLE SAMUEL By HARRY B. MITCHELL President, U. S. Civil Service Commission

Uncle Sam is America's largest employer. On his payroll are nearly a million American citizens.

About one-third of these are in the Postal Service. Nearly 80,000 work in the Department of Agriculture. Contrary to public belief, seven of every eight federal employees work outside of Washington, D. C.

Every year more than half a million persons file applications for civil service positions. Less than half of these pass the examinations. Many who fail to pass do so because of inadequate preparation.

In addition to clerical and trades examinations, the Civil Service commission holds many examinations for professional and scientific positions. These positions require the same kind of training and experience which thoughtful citizens demand of professional workers in private employment.

When you go to a private physician you want one who is competent to do a good job. That is what Uncle Sam expects of his employees. About 40,000 persons receive federal appointments each year. The examination requirements are practical. They are also sufficiently high to obtain employees fully competent to render satisfactory service to the American people.

When a person is appointed to a federal position, there are a number of ways to get ahead. These are not particularly different from the requirements met by successful individuals in private life.

1. Do your present job well. Competent individuals in the federal service hold high administrative positions who not many years ago were pounding a typewriter or adding columns of figures. They did good work. Promotions followed. Today they reap the reward of doing their first job better than their competitors.

2. Prepare for the job ahead. Some day, perhaps soon, the job ahead will be vacant. Then the boss will look around for someone to fill it. This position may require special knowledge; get this knowledge. It may require training in a business school or university; get it. Find out what you need to fill the job ahead, and prepare accordingly. Be ready when the opportunity comes.

3. Always be dependable. When Elbert Hubbard wrote "A Message to Garcia" he emphasized a daily need in every American office and work shop—dependability. When you give your word, keep it. When you are assigned to a task, finish it in a satisfactory way. Get a reputation for being dependable and it will bring cash returns and satisfaction returns.

4. Safeguard your health. An employee who is constantly reporting sick is not much of a business asset. Modern competition requires the services of energetic employees capable of regularly doing a full day's work. This is possible only if an employe guards one of his most precious possessions—his health.

5. Get along with people. This is a social world. Most workers must mingle with other workers. There is a knack in dealing with others in a businesslike but friendly manner. The employe who can at all times get along with his associates and it will bring cash returns and satisfaction returns.

NEXT: Planning for a Position.



TEX'S TOPIX BY TEX DEWEESSE THE Pampa News today presents its annual Top O' Texas Fiesta edition. . . . This year's supplements are built around the celebration of the Coronado Cuarto Centennial celebration which will have its Texas premiere in Pampa Thursday night and will remain as the Fiesta's feature spectacle through Saturday night. . . . The Top O' Texas Fiesta in Pampa this year becomes a double event. . . . They tell us that the Fiesta-Coronado parade to be held on two days—Friday and Saturday—is going to be SOMETHING! . . . A well-rounded three-day program has been arranged by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, sponsors, and it will be a show that everybody should see.

It is a big thing to Pampa that our city is the first in Texas to get the big Entrada show. . . . This fact alone should draw thousands of regional visitors who have been wondering just what this \$100,000 show, backed by Uncle Sam, really is. . . . Many Pampa firms have contributed much and many individuals have worked hard to make this year's Fiesta the biggest and best of them all. . . . Advance information indicates that they have done their job well. . . . The Coronado Entrada spectacle will be jammed with spectators on each of the three nights. . . . It's a good idea to get your tickets in advance. . . . All box seats for the first night are sold out, and many have been taken for Friday and Saturday nights. . . . Seats will be reserved, so buying your tickets in advance is one way to be sure of getting a choice location in the grandstand.

WE have it on authority of the weatherman that the June rains will subside for the remainder of Fiesta week, and that fair and dandy weather will be Pampa's for the period of the Fiesta's annual June celebration. . . . A peep into the crystal ball lends still further assurance in that direction. . . . We'd like to hear from persons who made the 1938 Fiesta a good will trip. . . . He says. . . . Send your names and addresses to this column or drop in at our office and we'll turn them over to him.

On Sept. 15, 1940, Adolph Hitler, der Fuehrer, will be taken seriously ill and will lie at death's door for days before recovering. . . . This prediction, fantastic as it sounds, is not based on least real. . . . Hitler has been gained by peering into our crystal ball (the crystal ball says Hitler will be dead by late fall). . . . The proof is in the headlines. . . . Belgium in Ruins, "Commander of French Army Removes 24 Generals," "Italy Soon to Act," "Terrible Slaughter in Belgian Battle," "Bloodiest Fight of War Captured," "Germans Report Capture of Whole Division," "Three More British Destroyers Sunk," "Rumor French to Surrender Paris," etc., etc.

SOUNDS familiar, doesn't it? . . . Sounds like what you've been reading in The Pampa News for the past two years. . . . But these are actual headlines taken from the newspapers of 25 years ago. . . . Almost identical with the news of today are these news reports from the first World War. . . . The whole world trembled at it as it does now with the remarkable and rapid advance of the Germans and the seemingly complete rout of the Allies. . . . In both instances it took exactly 18 days to conquer Belgium. . . . Both times the German advance was almost unbelievable during the early stages. . . . On both occasions the Allied armies escaped after being completely surrounded.

So, if history does repeat, it will be on Sept. 15, 1940, that Adolph Hitler will be taken ill. . . . For it was just four months and five days after the German army invasion of Belgium that Kaiser Wilhelm was stricken. . . . On Sept. 15 is exactly four months and five days from May 10—the day Hitler launched his blitzkrieg against the lowland countries. . . . If history repeats, the next few months will feature headlines like these: . . . "Germans Retreat with Heavy Losses," "Allies Steadily Advancing," "Allies Say German Forces in Complete Rout."

AND, closer to home will come these reports: "Congress Will Give President Full Powers," "German Plotted Under Arrest," "Bill Aims at Spy System," "Senate Military Committee Approves Army Draft Bill," "Congress Prepares to Act in Crisis," "War News as U. S. Ships are Sunk," "U. S. Seeks Offers of Mediation," "U. S. Declares War." . . . Those will be the headlines if history continues to repeat, as it has been during the early stages of World War No. 2. . . . Last, but not least, what about this: 1940—Ford Says Can Build 1,000 Planes a Day. 1917—Ford Says Can Build 1,000 One-Man Submarines a Day.

Crow Is Bad 'Un A farm publication made a survey on the disputed question of whether or not the crow is beneficial to the farmer. About 81 per cent of the votes were cast to convict the bird. Damage done by the crow was listed as "destroying of grain and fruit crops, killing of smaller birds, and pecking the eyes of small farm animals."

First Skipper Rewarded The mayor of the city of Montreal presents either a silk hat or a silver-mounted walking stick to the skipper of the first ship to reach the port of Montreal when the St. Lawrence river thaws each year.

Williams Taught First School In Gray County

Ben F. (Uncle Ben) Williams, pioneer Mason who has lived at his ranch home eight miles south of Dalhart for 37 years, recalls many events in the history of Texas Masonry.

Born May 8, 1850, eight miles north of Clarksville, Ark., Mr. Williams became a Mason there in May, 1871, and has been active in lodge work there since with the exception of four or five years. The John F. Hill lodge, of which he was a member, surrendered its charter 20 years ago, according to J. T. Montgomery, worshipful master of Franklin Lodge No. 9. As far as is known, Uncle Ben is the only living member of the Hill lodge, named for a colonel in the Confederate army.

Uncle Ben vividly recalls helping found the Miami, Tex. lodge in 1868, with Judge E. M. Mobeite, Bill Isaacs of Canadian, Cleve and Woods Coffee of Miami. Four counties were represented when enough Masons were finally found to form a lodge. Williams was senior warden while at Miami. He also conferred a third degree upon the man who later founded the Dalhart lodge, he said.

The pioneer taught school for 25 years before coming to Dalhart in 1892 to take up ranching. He first taught at Clarksville, then in 1876 went to Louisville. After the school closed there, he organized a subscription school, and was so successful in his work that his patrons honored him with a barbecue at the end of the term.

Williams went to Gainesville in 1878, and later lived in Mobeite, where he knew Temple Houston, outstanding lawyer-ordinator and son of the famed "Old Man" Houston.

Uncle Ben went to Oklahoma long enough to participate in the land rush of 1889, and filed on a quarter section of what is now one of the richest portions of Oklahoma City. However, Williams says his wife's choice of settling the Oklahoma claim of coming to the Panhandle, and she took the latter. The land rush jumped the population of Oklahoma City an astounding amount.

Uncle Ben Williams' wife before the rush, 13 persons was there. By the next day 10,000 had moved in.

The pioneer taught the first school in Gray county in 1889, and continued it for four years. He also organized the first Sunday school in the county, he said.

While in Gainesville, Uncle Ben taught a bright youngster named Lewis Rogers for four years. Two years ago the pupil visited his former teacher who resides in this area. Rogers is now attorney for the Federal Land Bank of Houston.

So They Say

I cannot say that freedom will survive anywhere in the world, but I can say that the major anchorage and greatest hope lies in this great nation whose destiny you will fashion by your behavior. —OWEN D. YOUNG to Syracuse university graduates.

The wisdom of training children in patriotic impulses by those compulsions which necessarily pervade so much of our educational process is not for our independent judgment. —Supreme Court majority in flag salute case.

I think that we are going to see the labor movement of the United States free of all tricks, free of all crooks, free of all Communists, and free of all fifth columnists. —Secretary of Labor FRANCES PERKINS.

In New Jersey, a lawyer who does not believe in God does not practice law and a man who does not believe in God should not be permitted to hold office or run for office. —Justice THOMAS BROWN, Hudson county circuit court, New Jersey.

If the war goes on very long, we shall have some shocking internal political disturbances in the various European countries. —Vice-President JAMES D. MOONEY of General Motors.

STAMP NEWS

The special 3-cent U. S. commemorative stamp, above, honoring the 50th anniversary of Wyoming's admission to statehood will be placed on first day sale at Cheyenne, Wyo., July 10.

The design reproduces the Wyoming state seal, the status, "Victory of Louvre," is the central figure, holding a banner "Equal Rights," symbolic of political equality of women in Wyoming, first state to grant women suffrage.

The principal industries of Wyoming are represented by the figure of a cowboy, right, and a miner, left, and by inscriptions on either side of the statue, "Livestock," "Grain," "Mines," and "Wool."



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The mayor of the city of Montreal presents either a silk hat or a silver-mounted walking stick to the skipper of the first ship to reach the port of Montreal when the St. Lawrence river thaws each year.

Andy Jackson Kept Hand In Texas Affairs

(By The Associated Press)
 Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States, was a major factor in determining the

history of Texas. Without his policies Sam Houston's past might have been vastly different and Davy Crockett never would have come to the Lone Star state.
 Jackson died June 8, 1845, but by that time he had ascertained the fate of his favorite Southwestern territory. His hand had been blocked during his term as President by congress which even patronage could not always win over, so he resorted to various means to achieve his end. Jackson admittedly wanted Texas in the union, but slavery, interna-

tional law and other problems were in the way. Congress was divided on slavery, but nations stood together fairly well on laws which forbade any power from recognizing freedom of a revolting territory until independence had been established.
 Jackson is credited with having sent Anthony Butler to Mexico City to deal with rulers for the purchase of the Texas province, but in order to make sure he got what he wanted he also had a mysterious hand in Sam Houston's entry into Texas affairs. Houston came admittedly to help Texas win its freedom, but his reasons for wanting this freedom still are debated.

John Quincy Adams wrote in his diary: "Jackson was so sharp set for Texas that from the first year of his administration he set his double engines to work, of negotiating to buy Texas on the one hand and instigating the people of Texas to revolt against Mexico with the other. Houston was his agent for rebellion and Anthony Butler, a Mississippi land-jobber in Texas, for the purchasing. Butler kept Jackson for five years on the tenter-hooks of expectation, negotiating, wheedling, promising and finally boasting that he had secured a bargain by bribing a priest with half a million dollars."
 William Cullbert Bryant, historian, points out that the priest was father confessor to Santa Anna's sister-in-law.

Bryant declares: "The inevitable quarrel with Mexico was undertaken by General Sam Houston, a Tennesseean and friend and fellow soldier of the President's, who went to Texas ostensibly as an immigrant, actually as a revolutionist. All this was an open secret, hardly disguised, never seriously denied."
 Jackson's system actually wasn't covered up too well, for a letter in his own handwriting admits knowledge of Houston's plans. Dated April, 1830, it reads "General Sam Houston: It has been communicated to me that you had the illegal enterprise in view of conquering Texas; that you had declared that you would, in less than two years, be emperor of that country by force and conquest. I must really have thought you deranged to have believed you had so wild a scheme in contemplation; and particularly when it was communicated that the physical force to be employed was that of the Cherokee In-

dians with whom you now reside in exile. Indeed, my dear sir, I cannot believe that you have any such chimerical, visionary scheme in view. Your pledge of honor to the contrary is sufficient to guarantee that you will never engage in any enterprise injurious to your country, or that would tarnish your fame. . . . Andrew Jackson."

Was Jackson piqued because his soldier-friend was casting an "illegal" eye toward Texas, or because this conquest would not aid the United States? Six months later Houston had been at Washington, talked to the President and was making plans to come to Texas.
 He arrived in 1832 and instantly engaged in revolutionary meetings. He stayed to head the armies of the revolution, to become the first and third president of the republic and to see Texas annexed to the United States. He kept his creed of loyalty for the union by refusing to lead Texas into secession in 1861 even though he favored the issue personally.

Jackson's hand was just as potent in the affairs of David Crockett, too, though in a counterwise man-

ner. Purges of congressmen were not unheard of in Jackson's day and Crockett was a bitter foe of Jackson's patronage system. Jackson's friends in Tennessee unseated Crockett and in December, 1835, Crockett made a typical speech: "Having been taken from my occupation I am going to give Texas a helping hand on the high road to freedom. My constituents can go to hell, I'm going to Texas. I have always been fond of having my spoon in a mess of that kind, for if there is anything in this world particularly worth living for it is freedom; anything that would render death to a brave man particularly pleasant, it is freedom."
 Crockett arrived at Nacogdoches Jan. 5, 1836, and died in the Alamo March 6, 1836. He gave history the motto: "Be sure you are right, then go ahead!"
 So for opposite reasons, Andrew Jackson sent two freedom loving heroes to Texas, and by these acts and others committed in official circles even after his two terms in office saw to it that Texas became a member of the United States . . . in a legal manner.

Dr. James F. Zimmerman, President of the University of New Mexico is President of the New Mexico Cuarto Centennial Commission.

Coronado Cuarto Centennial officials estimate that over 20,000 people will take part in the special shows that will be presented over the Southwest in 1940.

Teya Indians shot arrows so hard they passed clear through a buffalo. Coronado and his warriors encountered the Teya tribe on their 1540 expedition.

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FOR THIS MIGHTY SPECTACLE



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A Man For The People

A Personal Message To Gray County VOTERS

It is my plan and sincere desire to greet personally each and every voter of Gray County, but due to vacations and other things which may prevent my doing so, I take this means of asking you to

VOTE FOR
G. H. KYLE
 FOR
SHERIFF
GRAY COUNTY

Subject To Democratic Primaries July 27th

(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT)

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MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OVER \$300,000

Red-Tape Cut By Washington Exhibit Man

The man who personalizes Uncle Sam with dolls, dioramas, cycloramas, and panoramas, cleared the way of Uncle Sam's red tape for the Southwest's celebration this year of the 400th anniversary of Coronado's arrival.

He's George C. Dickens, executive officer of the United States Coronado Expedition commission, on leave from Washington and his job as director of the office of exhibits of the interior department.

Before going to Washington, Dickens farmed, operated and sold steam and gas engines, and farming machinery, worked in lumber camps, on newspapers, and for the national park service, prospected for gold in Alaska, became a railroad clerk and rose in five years to traffic manager of the Alaska Railroad.

The Chicago Century of Progress started him to creating dolls, toy trains, and boats and obtained for him the job of personalizing Uncle

Sam's biggest agency—the department of interior.

For the Chicago exposition, Dickens built realistic action scenery of Alaska. In a brand new way, he told the story of Alaska with tiny landscapes on which miniature people really moved, trains ran and boats swung at anchor on a realistic sea.

Those scenes are dioramas, Washington fell for him in a big way and Dickens wound up in the capital as the head of an agency to build them for showing in Paris, San Diego, Cleveland, Fort Worth, Dallas, San Francisco, and New York.

One part of the Coronado program is the creation of several dioramas on Southwestern subjects for permanent display in the Southwest. A diorama on horse wrangling at historic T-Archer ranch of the Panhandle has been completed, and a schedule of 10 or more will include Indians hunting buffalo, cowboys hunting lobos, and possibly Coronado's army sighting the first butte.

While creating the exhibits that tell the government's story better than pictures, Dickens found out, too, about government red tape, and with the same painstaking accuracy that marks the tiny cow ponies that switch rope tails wrangling at imaginary flies. So he was assigned to the Coronado Cuarto Centennial as executive officer of the U. S. Coronado Exposition commission. His signature cuts the red tape otherwise necessary, and shortens to minutes what otherwise might require weeks.

Appointed by Clinton P. Anderson, the commission's managing director, Dickens shares much of the direct responsibility, and verifies certain activities to be sure they coincide with Washington formula.

Dickens started life in a small Wisconsin town—the home of Ringling Brothers Circus—and he is no stranger to the show and exposition business. He numbers among his friends a great many persons who helped to make the Ringling show famous. He was educated in the public schools of Wisconsin, and studied law. While in Alaska he married and his wife is to join him here about May 1. They have no children.

THEY PULLED 10,000 POUNDS OF LUMBER UP HILL



Friena Oxen Pull 10,000 Pounds Steel

By Mrs. H. L. SETTLE

FRIENA—Tom Jasper, Friena drayman, spurns modern transportation methods in conducting his business, preferring his sturdy oxen, "Buck" and "Ball," to horses or motorized equipment.

Almost identical Jasper has had the two black oxen, who look almost identical with their white faces for seven years, having raised them from calves. He owned one calf and bought the other from a farmer living near Friena, "because it was so much like the one I owned."

How Do They Work?

How did he get them where they would work as a team? He had owned the animals about three years when one of the steers became "onery" and began jumping fences. In an attempt to break the animal from the habit, he chained the oxen together, thus making the discovery that they teamed together perfectly. After having a yoke carved for the two, Jasper yoked them together and hitched them to a wagon and drove them through the business district one day. Men and children climbed on the wagon and Friena witnessed a novel scene.

Draw Wide Attention

It had always been Jasper's wish to drive the oxen in this manner and since then they have been his main standby, pulling heavy loads of merchandise to all parts of town daily.

Since the first informal parade in Friena, Jasper has entered the oxen in many parades at celebrations in West Texas and New Mexico. They pulled a covered-wagon float in the Mothers-in-Law parade in Amarillo when Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, was a special guest in that city.

Parade in Clovis

The oxen have also paraded in the Hereford Pioneer celebration. During one of these days they were portrayed pulling a covered-wagon in which three cowboys played "fiddles" and a guitar.

Before they were broken to a yoke, Jasper was advised by a local cattle to sell them and not to attempt "breaking" them.

Work Four Years

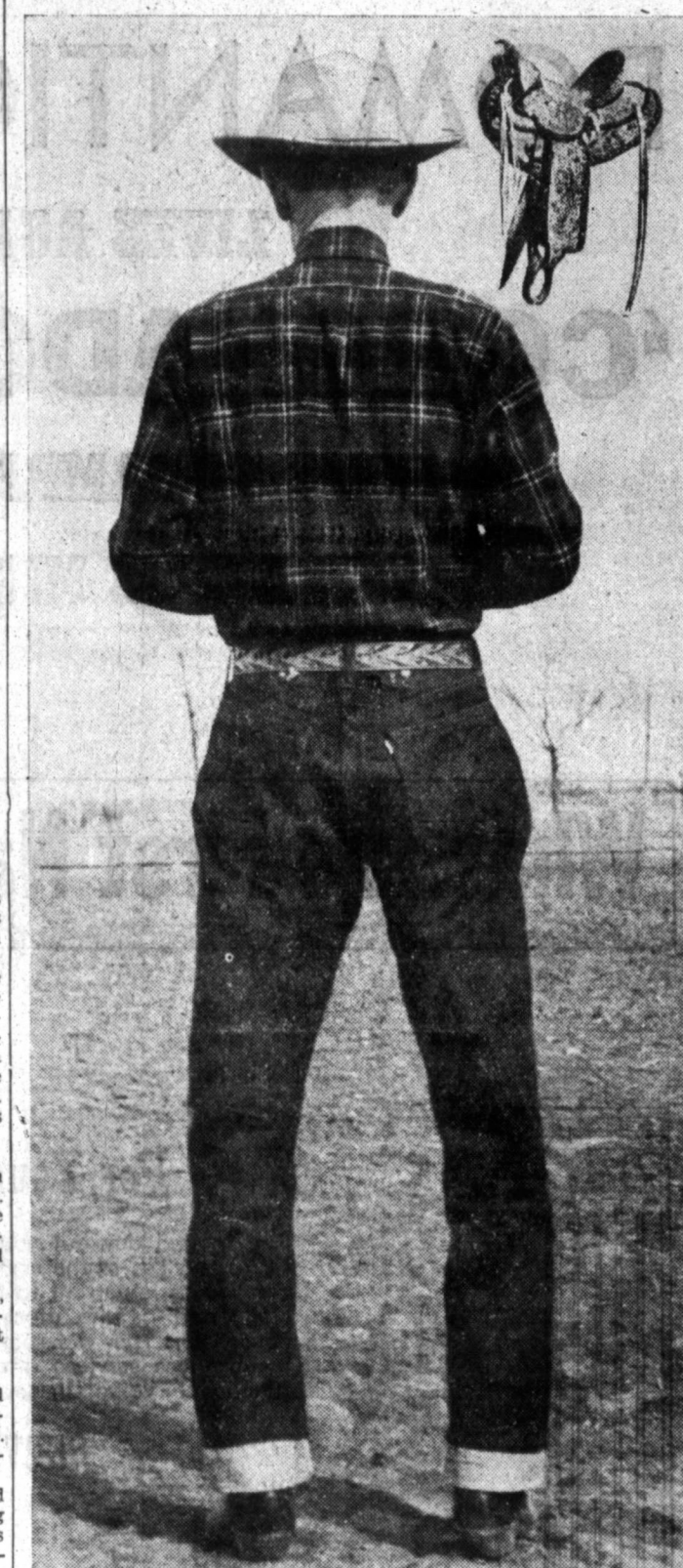
"I don't owe a cent on them and I don't intend to sell," he was quoted as answering the cattle buyer. He has never regretted his decision.

Buck and Ball, as they are called by their owner, have been serving Jasper for four years. He makes his livelihood delivering freight and doing jobs of hauling. Buck, a 1,560-pound oxen, and Ball, who weighs 1,765, are connected by a bright red yoke when they are hitched to the wagon. Their horns are decorated by brass tips.

Tough Assignment

One of the toughest assignments Buck and Ball have undertaken was in delivering 10,000 pounds of steel in construction of a bridge south of Friena. The heavy load caused the axles of the wagon to drag the ground. They have often pulled over

THE SADDLE MOLDS A MAN



Only old-time cowboys look like this nowadays—in this age of automobile cowboys. Long hours in the saddle molds a man for his job and none can deny Hoyt Lewis, House, N. M., bears the marks of a man of the Old West.

10,000 pounds of lumber up a steep hill.

Charles Preston, grandchild of Jasper, often drives the famous oxen which are considered unusually gentle.

Jasper, however, says the animals are "mean" at times. "When the grass gets green, we sometimes have to get grouchy with Buck and Ball," he declared. "Once in a while they want to graze when we are on a job. Otherwise they're okay and we seldom have to use a whip."

CORONADO

(CONTINUED)

would have undoubtedly mentioned in their different accounts. An impartial examination of the facts will force us to admit that the Kingdom of Quivira was on the banks of Wolf Creek, the Canadian River and its tributaries, where Coronado counted as many as twenty-five settlements during his visit.

For four or five days Coronado and his men continued along the Canadian, visiting the various pueblos on the neighboring tributaries until they came to the end of Quivira. Here, on the main stream of a fairly large river, probably the Canadian, they again inquired what was ahead of them, to which the Indians replied there was another country called Harahey, a corrupted form of the name given the Wichita Indians, and this region they had just seen. "I remained in Quivira," declares Coronado, "for twenty-four days in order to look over and explore the land as well as to see if I might find a way in which to serve Your Majesty. The guides I had, told me of other provinces beyond. But all I could find out was that there was no gold nor any other precious metal in all the land. The other (provinces) of which they told me consisted only of small pueblos, in many of which they neither sowed nor did they build houses other than tents made of hides.

Coronado, after inquiring about the governor of Harahey and Quivira, for he thought they were both ruled by the same chief, sent for him. He came with about two hundred men, all armed with bows and arrows, but wearing little or no clothes and with peculiar headresses. The chief was a large and powerful man, well built and intelligent. The general questioned him about the country and its people, but on learning that the former was very much like what he had already seen, and the latter not much better than the Indians he had met, he turned and asked his officers what they thought it was best to do. "Keeping in mind how we had left the army," says Jaramillo, "and the condition in which we were, and since it was almost the beginning of winter, for if I remember correctly, it was more than past the middle of August, and since we were few in number to winter there with such supplies as we had, it seemed to all of us that it would be best for his lordship to return (to Tiguex), before the winter snows made the roads impassable, and the floods of the rivers obstructed the way, in order to find out how the army had fared." It is well to note before leaving Quivira, that the houses of these Indians were made of straw and were conical in shape, very much as those characteristic of the Wichita or Taovaya Indians, who lived on the upper Red River.

Death Of The Turk

Before starting on their homeward journey to Tiguex, a plot to murder all the Spaniards was discovered. The instigator proved to be no other than the Turk. When tortured and on the point of death, he confessed that he had purposely misled the Spaniards from the time they left Cicuye, and that he had lied about the riches of Quivira. He declared that the natives of Cicuye had instructed him to do this in the hope that all the Spaniards would be lost in the great plains, where their horses would starve or die of thirst and the men would be so weakened that such as returned could be easily put to death.

Coronado Returns To Tiguex

The return march was started immediately afterward. It was now almost the end of August. In one of the pueblos of Quivira a large wooden cross was raised, on the foot of which an inscription was carved

OFFICIAL CORONADO COIFFURE



Winner of the recent Coronado coiffure contest, held among the beauty operators of New Mexico and worn by Mrs. John E. Miles, wife of New Mexico's governor, at the opening of the Coronado Entrada in the Coronado coiffure is pictured above. It was designed by Miss Rose Cortese, Albuquerque, N. M. Miss Wanda Franchine also of Albuquerque models the coiffure in this picture.

or forty days later in October. Winter dragged on. Before it was over, the brilliant commander, while riding in a festival, suffered a fall from his horse, receiving a severe injury that brought him almost to death. An old prophecy that he would be lord and all powerful in a foreign land, but would have a fall which would cause his death now preyed on his mind. The memory of his beautiful wife appears to have made him homesick, and in his weakened condition he longed to return to his family and friends. The plans to visit Quivira again in the spring were abandoned, and in spite of opposition from several of his officers, he issued orders for the departure for Mexico. All Indian slaves were liberated and the date for the exit was set for April.

Are You Worried

OVER WHAT to give him Father's Day, June 16? Select your remembrance at the store where father shops for himself.

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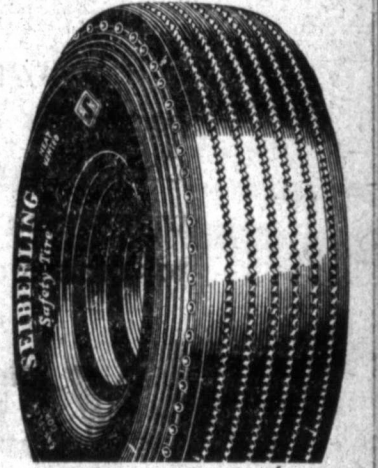
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Lives Meant Nothing In The Lincoln County Cattle War

When John Chisum's cattle business began to conflict with a new power north of Roswell, a man whose business interests were the same as his, although his way of doing business seemed to be entirely different, the seeds of the Lincoln County Cattle War were sown.

This man was Maj. L. G. Murphy, mustered out of the army at Fort Stanton. He opened a store in Lincoln, later a hotel, and a saloon, and became a political power in the county which at that time took in several counties to the south.

A young lawyer, Alexander McSween, and his bride, came to Lincoln and opened law offices. McSween was retained by Murphy and Lincoln welcomed the couple in their hospitable way. Mrs. McSween had a piano, which was an unheard of luxury, and the town of Lincoln was as proud of that piano as if it were the property of every citizen. In the bloody days that followed,

Mrs. McSween seems to have been one of the most heroic figures known to modern life.

McSween was a visionary, educated at first for the ministry and turning later to the law. He was a little lawless when fate selected him to play the head of one of the factions in the vendetta. This happened when McSween refused to defend some of Murphy's men who had been arrested on a charge of stealing cattle from John Chisum. That was the end of McSween's service as Murphy's lawyer.

Chisum hires McSween. Chisum retained him at once, McSween presented the thieves' lot a conviction and the men were sent to prison. Murphy was implicated in the stolen cattle business, and set out to get McSween.

McSween and an Englishman named John Tunstall opened a store and made inroads on Murphy's business. Chisum backed them in a bank, which made further inroads on Murphy's financial set-up.

Tunstall seems to have been one of those Englishmen who came to the Southwest in the early days, were captivated with it, bought ranches, and stayed. Not all of them were as unfortunate as Tunstall.

Excuse trumped up. An excuse was trumped up, and Murphy sent Sheriff Brady, his henchman, and some of his cowboys to attack Tunstall's ranch. Tunstall was on the road with Dick Brewer, his foreman, and Billy the Kid. The latter two were up a canyon looking for wild turkey when the posse rode up to Tunstall and, without warning, shot him down in cold blood. Brewer and Billy arrived too late to do anything, but Billy vowed to get the killers. Brewer, too, was anxious to avenge his employer. They offered their services to McSween. Tunstall's death was the first blood shed in the Lincoln County War.

Men vied in to align themselves with either faction. Brewer headed the McSween forces, with Billy his chief lieutenant. Brewer was sent out to bring in the murderers of Tunstall. Two of them were captured. One of the posse, McCloskey, swore they would be safe. They spent the night at Chisum's ranch, and the two captives wrote last farewell letters. They and McCoskey were taken into a canyon, shot down, left lying there until someone discovered them later.

Battle of Blazer's Mill. Next battle in the war took place in the Mesquero Apache reservation when a little crippled ex-army sergeant named Bill Roberts stood off 13 McSween men and himself shot through the abdomen, fought the posse and killed its leader, Dick Brewer, before he died in great agony. This was the Battle of Blazer's Mill.

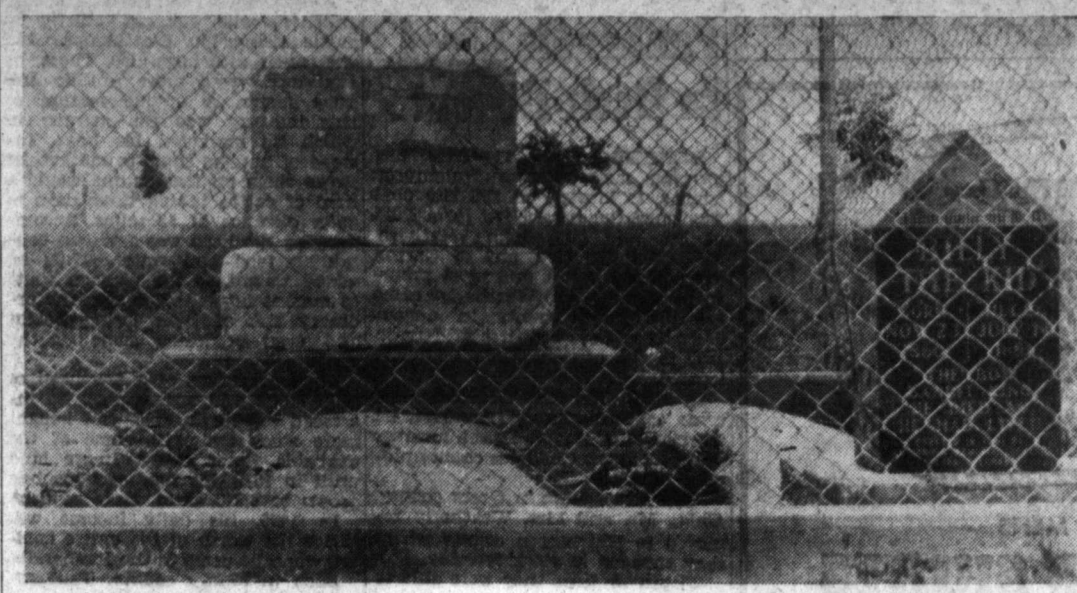
The next battle was in Lincoln itself, when Billy the Kid and several of his men shot down Sheriff Brady and another man. Two others escaped.

This was without McSween's knowledge, and he reprimanded the Kid severely.

When Sheriff Brady was killed the McSween men named John Coleman as sheriff.

Governor Mixes In. At this point the territorial government stepped into the picture. Gov. Samuel B. Axtell intervened.

THE GRAVE OF BILLY THE KID



The Panhandle of Texas has just as great a claim on Billy the Kid whose grave near Fort Sumner, N. Mex., is pictured above, as the neighboring state of New Mexico. Billy the Kid was a familiar figure at Tascosa in the old days. His life and

deeds will be recounted in a Coronado pageant at Fort Sumner June 20. Director Mark Hamilton of the Coronado Entrada wrote the script for the historical drama last Sunday, detailing it to a Pampa High school student, Donna Day, who took it down in shorthand and then

typed it. Mr. Hamilton will go to Fort Sumner as soon as the show is over here to direct the Billy the Kid saga. Mr. Hamilton is a native of Texas and has created a favorable impression among Pampa people, who have formed a lasting admiration and respect for him and his ability.

Polo-Playing Artist Cast As Billy The Kid At Lincoln

LINCOLN, N. M., June 11—Peter Hurd, polo-playing artist of nearby San Patricio, will try his hand at a new field of endeavor. On June 22 he will play Billy the Kid in Old Lincoln's special Coronado year observance.

The drama, "Sure Fire," is to be presented as the climax of an all-day celebration, booked as "A Day in Old Lincoln," one of five special events scheduled by the Coronado commission.

Hurd, 35, spent his boyhood in Roswell, attended New Mexico Military Institute and West Point before turning to art. Last year at a New York showing, one of his vividly colored New Mexico landscapes sold for \$400.

Six-foot, sandy-haired, Hurd looks more cowboy than artist as he grasps and wallows a polo ball on his San Patricio ranch. Critics here think the Billy the Kid part will be a natural for his impulsive, action-loving nature.

The casting, too, fits in with the heroic portrait that time has lent to the outlaw, who at 21 shuffled out with 21 notches in his 41 caliber six-shooter, a sort of a Southwestern Robin Hood who killed first to help a friend, then for gold, and finally to avenge the slaying of J. H. Tunstall, a wealthy Briton and friend of the Kid, in the Bloody Lincoln county cattle war.

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Garage Replaces Corral In Southwest Cattle Country

The mechanical age has affected ranching throughout western United States as much as it has speeded up production and revolutionized other industries over the same period of time.

Most noticeable and disheartening is the effect noticed by eastern visitors to this section of the country when cowboys and ranch scenes fail to impress them as they have long been painted in the movies. Cowboys have been swapped for automobiles, pick-ups, trucks—all capable of speeding up the process of pinching cows.

Now Garages. Bunkhouses that used to house crews of cowboys who tended the ranches' large herds of cattle have been converted into garages or storehouses for gas and oil to operate the mechanized steeds. Saddles have been streamlined; gates which caused cowboys trouble in opening and closing have been traded in on cattle industries to permit the automobiles more speed in crossing from one range to another.

Despite streamlining of equipment western hospitality remains the same. Despite the changes wreaked by nature which seem to battle against the ranchers, they still greet you with "howdy, pardner! and get out, and come in." Ranchers have acceded to popular demands for education—are accepting proven facts which have been worked out by specialists in the field of animal husbandry. The ranchers want their children who expect to follow the ranching business to be educated in colleges that offer specialized ranching courses. The West has changed, but only to keep pace with the rest of civilized humanity.

Trucks Essential. Rapid changing, rising and falling market prices induced the ranchers that speed had to be attained to prevent loss of huge sums of money in marketing his herds. Today, by reading and keeping abreast with market quotations, the cattle rancher can load his marketable cattle into trucks and transport them to markets or rail centers in a small per cent of the time required when horses were the sole means of pushing the herd to market.

Still Use Horses. The horse hasn't lost his place with ranchers and cowboys. He is just relieved of the great responsibility he used to carry. Now, the horse can lead an easier life. None of the long trails for him anymore, he helps with roundups, pleasure jaunts, is transported on trips via a trailer hitched to his owner's car, and is chief pride of his owner for display where good "hossflesh" is recognized.

Bunkhouses and the typical crew cooks have been replaced by small houses, either near the ranch owners' headquarters or located at advantageous spots on the ranch. Their owners are apt to be possessors of a car and good trailer—for trans-

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Fire McSween Home

In the meantime, several of the Murphy men set fire to McSween's home.

When the soldiers withdrew to the end of town where the cowboys were stationed, Col. Dudley ordered them to leave. This reduced the McSween men to 10 in the house, against several times that number in the Murphy-held barricades.

While Billy the Kid and his men fought the fire in McSween's house, and kept the enemy at bay, Mrs. McSween sought Col. Dudley and endeavored to enlist his aid. He refused. When she returned to the house, the men ordered her to go to safety.

Then at night, they attempted to escape. Three men tried it, were shot dead.

McSween walked out the door with his Bible in his hand, was shot down.

The Kid was the last to go—and escaped.

This ended the historic Lincoln County War. McSween was killed, his widow left penniless. Murphy died soon afterward, himself practically penniless. Mrs. McSween was set up in cattle business at Three Rivers by John Chisum, in payment for what he owed McSween in legal services.

She became the cattle queen.

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LONG'S SUPER SERVICE STATION

Amarillo Highway at Wilks—Independently Owned

Safety steel sets will be used in the construction of the stage that will serve the Coronado Cuarto Centennial celebrations in New Mexico in 1940.

Father Juan de Padilla was the noblest and most energetic Franciscan friar taken along by Coronado in 1540 when he made his famous expedition.

Four friars left Compostela, Mexico, with the Coronado expedition in 1540. One broke his leg after three days of travel and returned home.

Weatherlys Of Panhandle Lived In Rock Dugout

BORGER, June 11—This fast growing metropolis of Hutchinson county, is located on the site that was once the productive farm land of Mr. and Mrs. John Weatherly of Panhandle. Now only Carson county's wealthiest and most prominent families, the Weatherlys came to Hutchinson county in dugout days. They were the first settlers, in 1888 in the section where Borger is located.

In 1895, after Mr. Weatherly had come to Texas from Tennessee, he married Miss Maggie Deahl, member of a prominent Childress county pioneer family.

After three years in Greer county, Okla., Mr. and Mrs. Weatherly removed to Hutchinson county where they engaged in stock farming.

Within 18 years they were able to retire.

Dugout Made of Rock Their dugout was made of rock which was carried from the nearby hills. In one week Mr. Weatherly dug out and leveled the foundation and laid the rock for the house.

Casings for the doors he hewed from the native cottonwood trees. For the roof, he used willow brush, carefully cut in even lengths and so compactly laid that it provided ample shelter. One room was used for a kitchen and storeroom and the other for living and sleeping quarters.

The second of Mr. and Mrs. Weatherly's three children, Mrs. Opal Purvines of Borger, was born there.

The closest postoffice was Panhandle, 28 miles from the Weatherly ranch. Neighbors took turns in carrying the mail first, and this arrangement enabled the residents of Hutchinson county to receive their mail from one to three times weekly.

Later a postoffice was established and called Grenada. For three months Mr. Weatherly carried the mail to Panhandle and back. Finally, through government aid, the settlement was able to hire a carrier for the sum of \$22 a month.

In 1907 Mr. Weatherly had prospered to the extent that he was able to build a house, in the basement of which was located the postoffice and general store. The name of the postoffice was changed to Borger, which is now the southern part of Borger.

By this time the old town of Plemons, which was first the county seat of Hutchinson county, had been established. There was quite a bit of traffic by the Weatherly place, and the transients were fed and sheltered at the ranch. For many years this hospitality was tendered gratis to acquaintances and strangers. Naturally, as the country became more thickly settled this custom became quite expensive, so they had to charge for meals. This developed a lucrative business.

In a period of less than 20 years and 10 years before oil was struck in the Borger field, Maggie and John Weatherly had amassed a small fortune, enough to enable them to retire in 1916, and move to the town of Panhandle to educate their two

youngest children, and spend their winters in California. Unlike most of the early day ranchers who engaged chiefly in cattle raising, Mr. Weatherly stocked the ranch with hogs also. These, he explained, were more prolific and grew faster. A unique feature of this industry was the manner in which he marketed his hogs. Instead of hauling them to market, he drove them on foot as one would a herd of cattle, taking three days to go a distance of 52 miles. Accompanying the herd was a wagon containing feed and water. Thus he added weight to the pigs en route to market instead of taking the ordinary risk of their losing weight and even of losing some of the stock.

From a nucleus of a few head of milk stock and a few pigs, he increased his herds, sold and bought more stock and with some of the available funds bought more land until in 1916, his four sections had grown to 6,210 acres, clear of debt.

In 1925, he daily in fine stock thrice the worth of his entire capital, when he came to the Panhandle. Born in Maury county, Tennessee, during the trying period of the Civil War, Mr. Weatherly had few schooling advantages. As a boy, he worked as a farm hand for \$10 per month. Even so, he saved enough of his earnings to come to Texas where land could be acquired by paying \$19 down and living out a claim.

Mrs. Weatherly was born in West Virginia and came to Texas with her parents when she was two. At the time of his death, her father, the late George W. Deahl, was a wealthy stock farmer and president of the First State bank at Dotsonville. Ed, Henry, and Tobe Deahl, all outstanding pioneers in this region and noted chiefly for their interest in the breeding of fine stock and particularly for their promotion and development of horse racing in this part of Texas, are brothers of Mrs. Weatherly.

Mrs. Weatherly is one of the most charitable and unselfish residents of Carson county. A devout member of the Christian church, she has donated large sums of money not only to the local church, but to many others.

Vitality interested in outdoor life and recreations for the younger generation, Mr. Weatherly has spent much of his time in recent years developing pleasure resorts of the Panhandle Plains.

Tobacco Samplers Tobacco smokers are teetotalers and are careful of their diets to safeguard their sense of taste. They use only slay pipes for sampling the tobacco.

Official Costumer For Coronado Show Authority On Subject

The biggest wardrobe of the period of the Coronado conquest has been created by Miss Lucy Barton, nationally recognized authority on stage costume, in carrying out her commission, as official costumer for the Coronado Cuarto Centennial.

The period is one of "Romeo and Juliet," film hit, but even Hollywood did not require so large a wardrobe as "The Entrada of Coronado," \$100,000 super special put on by the United States Coronado Exposition Commission for this year's Cuarto Centennial.

In preparing the costuming of

Miss Barton has created so far 750 costumes; 175 for women, 530 for men and 20 for children and about 20 which must be made to measure for each of the principal characters.

Miss Barton's experience in costuming goes back to 1912, when at Carnegie Institute of Technology she enrolled in the drama department and immediately took over the responsibility for the costumes of the student players.

Her first major job was in 1919. She was commissioned to write and eighteen casts of 500 to 800 each,

direct a pageant for the Westchester County Y. W. C. A. in New York state. Her success inspired her to organize and direct dramatic clubs for underprivileged girls in many parts of the country.

Miss Barton joined the faculty of the Knave School for Girls at Cooperstown, New York, and chose drama as her field. Not satisfied with the plays available for her students, she wrote her own and designed the costumes.

Once again started on the subject, she began to gather material and some time later completed a book, "Historic Costume for the Stage." It was followed by another, "Costuming the Biblical Play."

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MENS **POLO SHIRTS** Tan, blue, green, and white. Button fronts, new Huggers models. Made by B. V. D. **\$1.00 up**

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Friendly Men's Wear

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Winter-worn gear lubricants are drained and flushed from transmission and differential. They are then refilled with special Summer Tagolene Lubricants.
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TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1940

(VOL. 38 No. 55)

These Entrada Scenes To Take Place In Pampa Soon



Scenes like these will be duplicated next week at the Coronado Entrada which will have its Texas premiere in Pampa June 13, 14 and 15 at Recreation park. Here are a few of the dramatic scenes from the New Mexico premiere of the Entrada at Albuquerque. The same brilliant and expensive

costumes will be brought to Pampa for the Entrada here. Top left: Fray Francisco de Victoria (Pedro Holguin) administers the oath to Captain General Francisco Vasquez de Coronado (O. A. Larrasolo Jr.) before he starts on his expedition to Cibola. Tom Braly plays the role of Victoria and

Harold Shadwick that of Coronado in the Pampa show. Top right, Pedro de Castenada (Herman Baca) whose memories of the Coronado expedition form the basis of the Entrada story. Center left: Antonio de Mendoza (James W. Johnston) viceroy of New Spain, dismisses the objections to the Coronado expedition. Jimmy Dodge will play the Mendoza role here. With Johnston is Fray Marcos de Niza (Frank

Maderos). Niza is played by Bob Miller here. Center right: With armor glistening and flags flying, Coronado and his army sets out from Compostela, Mexico, to hunt the fabled gold of Cibola. Below: around a campfire at the city of Cibola, disappointed at finding no gold or treasure, the Conquistadores

learn all the Indians have fled the pueblo. Captain Garcia Lopez de Cardenas (Pedro de Verno Garcia), played by George Grammas here, reports that foreboding fact to Coronado as Fray Luis de Ubeda (John Neville) played by Roy Kretzmeier here, and Fray Marcos look on.

Jim Williams Was Cowboy For Big Panhandle Ranches In '80s

Note by Aaron Meek:
The sources of information in this paper are genuine, part of it having been written by Mr. Williams, himself, and the rest having been told to me as I wrote it down. It gives his own experiences while working for the different cattle companies, and of his own business.

Jess Wynn of Pampa, Texas made this statement: "Aaron, anything that 'Jim' Williams tells you is the truth." J. R. Henry said: "Boy, you can depend on his story of the Panhandle as being true."

On pages 149-150 of the History of Texas, by Clarence R. Wharton, published in 1930, we find a few of the same statements about the life of Mr. Williams. Then, in New Encyclopedia of Texas, page 3615, by Ellis A. Davis and Edwin H. Grobe, we find a short story of Mr. Williams' life.

It has been my pleasure to know and be personally acquainted with Mr. Williams for nine years, and I know of the interest he takes in community affairs, and what a noble character and citizen he is, as well as his wife and children. May you, too, have the privilege of knowing them.

By Aaron Meek, Principal of Baker School
J. E. Williams of Pampa, was born October 19, 1865, in Benton county, Missouri. Benton county is in the Ozark Mountains, and he did not live close to any towns. There were only "cross-road" stores at that time. He came with his parents, brothers and sisters to Denton county, Texas, in 1876, and when he was 18 years old he came to the Panhandle section of Texas. That was in March, 1883. He went to work for the Franklin Land and Cattle company, which started out with one hundred sections of land. The Franklin people used the Diamond-F brand on the horses, and the Bar-X brand on their cattle.

"The Franklin outfit sold out their cattle after several years and leased the grass to the various companies, including the N-Bar-N, the Maderos, the Clarendon Agency and Investment company, and the Hart Interests. Later, they sold a great part of their holdings to the White Deer Land company, of which company M. K. Brown of San Antonio, and the late T. D. Hobart of Pampa and C. P. Buckler of Pampa were partners or had an interest at that time."

Filed On Land
Mr. Williams also worked on the ranch, and for the Clarendon Agency and Investment company. However, it was not long that he worked there before he got tired of working for the other fellow, so he married and filed on four sections of land just a few miles south of LeFors. He acquired more land later on, but sold it. He now has a six-section ranch at LeFors. His Pampa residence is at 721 East Francis St. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have three children, a son, James Ewing Wil-

liams, Jr., who is in the oil business in Pampa; a second son, John Williams, who is a farmer west of Pampa; and a daughter, Flora, who is married to Mr. Jack Vincent and lives in Amarillo.

These next few pages were written by Mr. Williams himself, and I quote it verbatim because of the phraseology and terminology which I feel will be of great interest to students of history who have not probably had the privilege of talking with some of these dear old settlers, and of hearing their unusual expressions and interesting ways of telling incidents which happened.

Wichita First Stop
"I left my boyhood home in Denton county, Texas, fifty-two years ago and started out to seek my fortune in the West. My first stop was in Wichita county, ten miles above the present city of Wichita Falls. The town then was a typical cow-town, of not more than three or four hundred people, and was then the terminus of the Port Worth and Denver Railroad and the C. R. R."

"I remained in that county and what was known as Greer county for almost two years. And a little more than fifty years ago, I pulled up the stakes and drifted up into the high plains country. It was one of the best countries I have been able to find thus far. I found the country inhabited by the large cattle interests and with whom I labored for something like 12 years. So more than 50 years ago I commenced to work for the cattle outfit who owned land on which our little city of Pampa now stands."

"Then they owned approximately 700,000 acres of land and it was almost in one solid body. Their cattle interests consisted in 80,000 head of cattle and they claimed to have branded more than 20,000 calves the year before I began work with them. There is one other man living in Pampa yet who worked for the same outfit; he is Mr. J. R. Henry. Now you can imagine how well we two old cowmen know each other, as we have been here and shared each others' trails and disappointments, and have seen the development as it progressed throughout these long years."

Only One Windmill
Yes, we were the men who can look back over the past and can fully realize what it is to be a pioneer. On these plains at that time there was only one windmill, and it stood about two miles north of where the little neighborhood city of Groom is now situated.

"No farming, very few houses, fences, and our roads were just cow-trails on those ranches. Wages were \$25 per month, and we did not know when the day's work was done; we did not need a time-keeper, as we worked from sun-up to sun-down; neither did we know when Sunday came. At that time there were few settlers, who confined themselves to the creeks and river-bottoms, and there was no one on the high plains. The cattle companies that I have

just mentioned, were known as the Franklin Land company, or the Franklin Land and Cattle company, and its successor as the White Deer Land company, which is still with us here in Pampa.

Hauled Freight
"They hauled or freighted everything in the way of supplies from either Dodge City, Kansas, or Wichita Falls, Texas. They had their ox-teams which consisted of 12 yoke of steers with three wagons to the team. And it would take them from six weeks to two months to make a trip to either Wichita Falls or Dodge City. It was astonishing to see the freight they would haul at one load."

"We boys who worked for them furnished our own bedding, saddle and blanket, and all the equipment that goes with the cow-boy life, and we were always ready to pull off a real rodeo. We cannot put on the real thing now in the limited space these drug-store boys have to work in, for we had the wide open range to pull our stunts. Cattle were just as wild as any other wild animal was, in almost every color and shape. I imagine they resembled the cattle that Jacob 'gyped' his father-in-law out of, ring streaked, and striped."

Railroad Arrived
"But alas, this peaceful, quiet life was soon to be ended, and in 1887 and 1888, the railroad finished building into our country, and we saw civilization creeping into our country. We knew very little about railroads, though we were satisfied to go on to Honeywell, Caldwell, Dodge City, and later on, to Kiawa with our beef herds every fall. As that was the only time we had a chance to get away and see things."

"As to the law and order, and the jurisdiction of the courts, I am almost ashamed to mention that, for I am afraid people will not believe me. In that early day, we had four places which we looked to for law and order: Greer county belonged to Texas, at that time, and Mangum was the seat of government in that part of the country; Mobeetie, in Wheeler county, and Tascosa, in Oldham county which is northwest of Amarillo; also, old Clarendon, in Donley county, which is situated about seven miles north of the present town of Clarendon."

Willis Was Judge
"Judge Willis was judge of the entire district, when I came here. He was father of our townman and leading attorney, honorable N. P. district attorney. I will mention some of the important men in this part of the country in enforcing law and order at that time: Honorable Temple Houston, son of our statesman Sam Houston, and J. N. Browning who was afterwards lieutenant governor of Texas, and honorable W. B. Plemons, who had much to do with shaping the affairs of our Panhandle country."

"There was game in abundance, (See WILLIAMS, Page 4.)

PROGRESS

From the days of Coronado

has been far beyond any expectations Coronado might have had. He knew this country, the Plains here on which we live, had many worthwhile resources that could be developed, but nothing to compare to the advance that we have made to date. This Plains country has been developed to huge proportions, whose capital amounts to millions of dollars yearly. This area has grown into one of the leading territories of these United States.



Through the combined facilities of our great natural resources, eternal life has been given to Pampa and the Top O' Texas . . . and our progress has convinced us of the unbounded possibilities of the Panhandle. We have always endeavored to give the best service and merchandise. We will continue to operate along the same principles that have been established by the progressive minded people of this great Panhandle area.

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Panhandle Discovered By Coronado

On February 23, 1540, an expedition left Compostela, Mexico, on what was to be one of the major accomplishments in the history of the Western Hemisphere—discovery and capture of Cibola and consequently the discovery of the Panhandle of Texas.

Coronado and his men marched 80 leagues along the "much used roads" which followed the coast up to Culiacan. The time of the trip is believed to have taken 80 days.

Hardships of the early days of the Panhandle when herds of cattle were taken by trail to Dodge City, Kan., were encountered. At one place the cattle had to be transported one at a time across a river, Coronado related.

Later Coronado's food supply started to diminish so a stop was made at the village established years earlier by Nuno de Guzman. It had been abandoned because of a pestilence.

Coronado sent Samaniego with (See PANHANDLE, Page 4.)

achievement

Thirty-four years ago the first building of the Panhandle Lumber Co. was erected in Pampa. For 34 years we have endeavored to help the people of Pampa and the Panhandle by bringing to them the best building equipment for their building needs. Since 1906 we have kept but one aim before us . . . to offer the best materials and service to our patrons. Today, in our modern, well equipped yard our service is better than ever, and our patronage shows the people of Pampa and vicinity appreciate our efforts.

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PAMPA, TEXAS



Goodnight Saw Buffalo Herd 125 Miles Long And 25 Miles Wide

The immense herds of buffalo that roamed the Plains of the Panhandle of Texas in the 60's and 70's were a lure to the type of man who sees in an animal only its potentialities for revenue. Every hide, in those days, brought \$3.50 on the market. The Plains were covered with hides, moving slowly north or south as the season suggested, hides that in the aggregate represented fortune.

The animals had no value except as hide producers since there was no market for the meat and the hunters could not consume all they killed. But what did buffalo hunters care for waste? They came to this section in herds.

Three wagons trailed together, with one team drawing them, formed a unit. Two of these units made a buffalo train. The wagons came empty or else filled with supplies for the settlers, and returned laden with hides. Between the coming and the going there had been much slaughter. On the front wagon were 5,000 hides, in the second 3,000, and the third bore 2,000. Multiplied by ten the sum of these numbers will indicate how many animals had been forced by this train alone to face the West for the last time as the Indians claim they do when mortally wounded or dying.

The killing was so rapid, so well organized, that from 1874 to 1878 the major part of the herds were destroyed, only a straggling portion being found here in the 80's.

After the buffalo hunters came another army, the bone-hunters. Bones that lay bleaching in every direction over the prairies were gathered at different points and sent off by freighters' wagons before railroads built in and expedited the transportation. Today one may ride all day and not see a single bone.

In 1845 when Charles Goodnight first came to Texas, he found buffaloes in small herds down on the Trinity where Dallas now stands. From there to the Brazos and even on the Colorado, small herds could be found. Perhaps they had been assembled in large numbers in the more open parts of the country, but when they drifted into the cross-timbers, the belt of the scrubby oaks crossing Texas diagonally they had divided into smaller groups. While there was no organized movement to destroy these buffaloes for commercial purposes, the people depended on them for robes and for meat; therefore, in a few years all had been killed. This was before there were many cattle in the nation. Six hundred head of cattle down in Limestone county where Mexia now stands was considered a marvelous herd in those days.

It was not until 1854 or 1855 that Goodnight heard of buffalo again. At that time few people knew anything of the country beyond the cross-timbers. Fifty miles out on the prairie beyond this protecting timber belt was territory unknown to

CORONADO DRESS FOR \$3.50



The goal of an authentic Coronado costume within reach of all was achieved by the Coronado costumer with the gown shown above. Suitable for teas, parties, and other Coronado year wear, the costume material can be

bought for \$3.50. Generously styled, it includes a 9-yard petticoat of heavy muslin, a 9-yard skirt of cotton sating, a cotton crepe blouse, velvet black laced bodice and scarf of china silk or georgette crepe.

white people. An occasional buffalo was reported along the fringe of this timber though the Kiowas and Comanches contended that the animals had been there always in fair-sized herds.

Acquaintance with this territory came by reason of the depredations of the Indians, who began about 1858 to harass those living on the frontier. Avenging parties would

follow the savages to their homes in the Wichita Mountains in Oklahoma or to the Staked Plains of the Panhandle. From 1860 to 1865 an increase in the herds was noted. Those years found them massed, not scattered, the nearest group being about 50 miles north and west of Fort Belknap. At rare intervals a herd was detached from the main division.

Goodnight had occasion to study the habits of this principal herd for he passed through it about six times a year in his capacity as guide for the Rangers who pursued Indians. The mass was perhaps 120 to 125 miles long and 25 miles wide. The animals moved as closely together as they could conveniently graze and left not a blade of grass behind them. When the soldiers, either Rangers or Confederates, for whom he served as guide, came along in the wake of the herd, Goodnight himself climbed cottonwood trees and cut out the tender leaves from the tops as feed for his horses. The stragglers of the herd, too feeble to keep pace with the rest, made food for the Confederate detachments when more enticing game failed them.

The herd kept a course ranging from the northwest to the southeast and west as far as the Colorado. On the Concho there was neither carcass nor track, yet 25 miles north of here buffalo were thick. For some mysterious reason, journey's end for the buffalo herd was always the caprock of the Colorado. In winter they drifted south and when grass began to "rise" in the spring, they turned northward and westward again. If seasons delayed the springing of the grass, the herd delayed their drifting to the northwest.

One year Mr. Goodnight came down the Goodnight Trail from New Mexico striking the Colorado in June. Grass had been so late in coming that year that the buffalo had died in great quantities from starvation. Flies had hatched in the carcasses and made it impossible to eat a meal in daylight. Over plines and cups these filthy pests swarmed and crawled. Fasting was preferable.

"We would breakfast before daylight," said Goodnight, "and ride without food until after dark. All the while that we were passing through this belt of rotting carcasses, we ate sparingly. Our appetites were gone."

Buffaloes lack some element of self-preservation. They use no reason in going into rivers, as the old-timers tell. Just as soon as they reach a bluff they will go into the stream, sometimes down a precipitous bank that offers no possibility of return, then swimming toward a bank they can not possibly scale. They reach the opposite shore, struggle to ascend the bluff, trample each other down and drown in herds. Often there is nearby a low bank, easily mounted. This is not noted in Texas rivers, since there the streams are shallow with low banks; but in the Arkansas and Missouri rivers the northern herds suffered great losses.

The Arkansas especially was the scene of many fatal crossings. Buffaloes muzzling along the stream, which was then a belt of ice on both sides with a strong current uncovered in the middle, would decide to cross. Down through the ice the herd would plunge, led by some strange inward call to southern pastures. Through the broken ice they swam into the free-flowing stream

Archbishop Gerken Of Santa Fe Orders Eucharistic Triduum

Francisco Vasquez de Coronado's introduction of Christianity into the Panhandle will be commemorated by Catholic churches, it was announced by the Coronado Cuarto Centennial commission, following a message to all churches from Archbishop Gerken.

Emphasizing the fact that it was Fray Juan Padilla, Coronado's chaplain, who first brought the faith into the New World which now makes up the Southwest, Archbishop Gerken's message said in part:

"We have so many things to be grateful for that we must endeavor to prove our gratitude to God by extraordinary effort.

with bold, vigorous motion, but when they reached the ice beyond they could not raise upon it and went down in great numbers. This statement, made by a student of buffalo ways, could probably be verified by the army officers who lived on the Arkansas at that time.

Buffalo hunters began operations in the North after the Kansas-Pacific railroad was finished. From herds of such dimensions that the passing across a track would delay a train, these hunters reduced the numbers to the point of practical extermination.

People in the East used to question the statement that the herds stopped trains, but Goodnight says this happens many a time. Nothing could hold back the herd when it was bent on moving forward so the engineer would bring the train to a standstill and wait, often for half an hour until the straggling end of the herd was reached, and the more scattered animals would lose in part the mass spirit and would consent for the train to proceed.

In his travels, O. H. Nelson, cattle importer and ranchman of the Panhandle in the early days, crossed and re-crossed the Plains section frequently. Several times he saw a train delayed for an hour in order that a buffalo herd might cross the track, and in 1873, on his way from Kansas to Denver, his train was held up three times, one day lasting for three and a half hours. At this stop the prairies were black in every direction, it being estimated that 100,000 buffaloes passed in front of the halted engine.

From 1870 to 1878 the slaughter of the southern herd was in progress but no records were kept, so an accurate estimate of the number of hunters ranging this section cannot be made. At the trading posts and places where they bought ammunition, it was approximated that they numbered 3,000. They went in parties, certain men killing and others skinning and caring for the hides. Some of the marksmen claimed that with a sharp-shooter they had sometimes killed 100 per day. On his first trip to the Panhandle, Goodnight was never out of sound of guns, not from sunup to sundown. The herd was moving southward with the hunters in the rear and extended to the east for a distance reported to be more than one hundred miles.

"This year, we are celebrating the 400th anniversary of Coronado's expedition through the Southwest. Though history does not tell us a great many details of this journey of Coronado, we do know that he was accompanied by a chaplain, Father Padilla, whose duty it was to say mass at least on all Sundays and holy days of obligation for the general and his soldiers.

"It is only proper that we should observe in a spiritual way the commemoration of the fourth centenary of Coronado's visit, as it is observed in a worldly and commercial way by the state. It had been our plan to have a eucharistic congress, but since this had to be given up, we have taken counsel with many priests of the diocese and have decided upon having instead of the eucharistic congress a eucharistic triduum which is to be held in every church and chapel of the diocese during the course of this year of the Centennial.

"We hereby grant permission that during this eucharistic triduum the masses may be celebrated with the blessed sacrament exposed and a holy hour is recommended to be held either in the afternoon or at night before the blessed sacrament exposed with an appropriate sermon and special prayers each day and that benediction with the blessed sacrament may be given after the last mass each morning and again after the holy hour in the evening. It is especially recommended that we offer up this eucharistic triduum in gratitude to God for the faith that has come to our fair state some 400 years ago and which was preserved so well up to the present time. It is also requested that these eucharistic triduiums be offered up with special intention to pray for peace, and thus to join our prayers with those of our holy father, who so earnestly prays God to return the world to peace. It is to be understood that these eucharistic triduiums are not to interfere in any way with the forty hours' devotions.

"It is hoped that all the faithful of the diocese will enter into the spirit of this eucharistic triduum and that special solemnity will be prepared for the triduum wherever possible.

"It is naturally hoped that all the faithful will receive holy communion during the triduum and attend holy mass in the morning and the holy hour in the evening. It is hoped that all churches will hold the triduum before next fall."

Coronado and his men found so much to instruct and entertain them at Quivira, Kansas, they stayed 25 days in the province in the year 1541.

Esa Maxwell, noted party-giver, received an official invitation from Governor Miles of New Mexico to attend the Coronado Centennial celebrations in 1940.

The Indians of the Southwest found the horses of Coronado's expedition a never ending source of wonder in the year 1540.

The opening Entrada of the Coronado year in New Mexico and the Southwest will be at Albuquerque, New Mexico the night of May 29.

The stage used in the Coronado Entrada celebrations will be as long as a regulation football playing field and will be thirty-five feet high.

Magazines of national circulation are running stories about the Coronado Cuarto Centennial celebrations that will be in New Mexico, Texas and Arizona this summer.

WE take this means to extend a handshake with our fellow citizens and friends of the Top O' Texas and say, congratulations, on securing the spectacular drama, "The Coronado Entrada" for Pampa and the Top O' Texas. Also in being the first Texas city to present this eventful pageant. Our part in developing and building this section of the great Southwest is being done with a keen sense of delight, because we know that Pampa and this section will continue to grow and prosper. We're glad to be here.



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May We Welcome You Again to Pampa, and Invite you to Spend As Much Time As You Can With Us!

AND when wheat was piled in ricks for a mile along the railroad right-of-way waiting for grain cars...

AND when we sold header forks by the dozens and received cars of binder twine by express, portioning it out at \$35.00 per hundred...

AND harvest hands in the summer made every Panhandle town look like boom days in a mining camp...

AND when farmers would furnish the ammunition if the town boys would come out and shoot the wild geese so numerous they pulled shocks down in the mud and water...

AND when sleighs were used for days, to come to town...

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Bow-Tie Boys Of Faro Days Were Master Gamblers Of The Old West

Tricks of the professional gambler are many and those many pay off well, if . . . and right there you run into the qualifications which mark a man as a good gambler or a bad one.

While gambling has been cheapened in recent years, especially since World War No. 1, there are yet some manipulators of cards who would rank with the famous bow-tie boys of the faro days on the frontier.

Tricks (literally, methods of cheating) have been common to professional cards since the games were invented. The cow country of the old west brought forth some of the

most adept of these tricksters and many a one has died by way of a quick trigger because he was "caught in the act."

Quick and adept handling of cards comes only after long practice. The real gambler knows most of the tricks and recognizes them when he sees certain movements of his opponents hands.

He's familiar with the second dealer and the basement dealer and the rump man and the check stealing man. These are tricks known to the "tinhorn" gambler—not the legitimate gambler.

Use "Sleeve Holdouts" This same kind of gambler uses

what is known as sleeve holdouts and gem holds, which is a method of producing a whole deck of cards with a small device carrying a bag to it, where deck of cards is changed in the course of dealing. The bag connected to this is for the purpose of carrying away the legitimate cards. This is a device that costs a great deal of money—around \$150—and it means that a man who employs such a device must spend a great many hours in actual practice.

It is not a device for the amateur.

The professional uses psychology. For instance, if the professional gambler wants his opponent to bet more, he (the gambler) puts his chips not in the pot, but right close to him—on the other side of the pot from the opponent. But if the gambler wants to run a bluff or to stop the betting, he sets his chips down right in front of his opponent. Either that or he tosses the chips across the table, making a big fuss.

They Like New Cards If the professional kindly puts his chips down, the opponent thinks (the pro) hasn't such a good hand. But if the professional puts his chips down in front of his opponent, then the opponent is looking right down at the large pile of chips. He is sure that the gambler has a good hand.

When two professional gamblers are playing in the game, you'll often see both leave the table and go some place where he may conceals. He tries to figure out what the other fellow is doing—how he is fooling him.

A gambler likes to work with a new deck of cards. They aren't so likely to get stuck and thereby get him into trouble.

Immediately, you can tell if a fresh deck of cards has been tampered with. Feel them between your forefinger and thumb. Do they give? Is there air between them? If so, then the gambler got to them before you did. In the factory a hydraulic press trims the cards, so that no air is between the cards.

Cards Back of Necktie Another trick frequently used by professionals is to keep a "holdout" card back of the necktie. It'll be held by a paper clip. This is one of the most natural movements—for a gambler to take a card from behind his necktie.

Gamblers punish their forefingers. They rub them almost to the quick. This gives them a sure grip on the individual card.

Another trick is to pepper the high cards. And at once, when the peppered card touches the punished forefinger, the gambler can tell it.

Do the gamblers still use marked cards? Yes. But not nearly so much as in the old days. It's usually only the tinhorn gambler who uses the marked card nowadays.

Sucker Not So Dumb Up in Oregon, four of five winters ago, a card game was in progress. The stranger wanted to change cards. The others (all gamblers) said, "No. What is the matter with these cards?" Said the sucker, "These cards have spots on them." Said the professional gambler, "Why those are only salmon eggs."

Well, they are darn intelligent salmon to lay their eggs on the aces and kings," drawled the sucker.

And so it goes. You can usually tell if the cards are marked. Do you remember the old thumb movie cards, where if you flipped the pages fast, the characters acted. Well, the same thing usually applies to the marked deck. Thumb them real fast. You'll probably see figures dance before your eyes. Then you'll know they're marked.

Shaded Cards Are Used There are shaded cards, too. They are shaded ever so lightly. You are unable to tell a card is shaded unless you flip it on the table and take one hurried glance at it. Look away. Nine times out of ten you can tell the shaded card in this manner. Don't stare at the card or you will never see the marking.

Often gamblers use rouge in marking a deck.

The gambler puts just a spot of rouge at the side of his nose. Then it is a simple matter to put the thumb or finger to the side of the nose, get some of the rouge and smudge a high card. It'll be visible only to the person who knows the card is marked. Rouge is used for red-backed cards; stove black for blue-backed deck.

Nicking Is Common Nicking a card with the thumb nail also is a common trick. It's easily done and arouses no suspicion. Yet, whatever that card is on the table or in the deck, if the gambler is dealing, he can feel it.

Crimping a card also is one of the tricks used by professionals. One of the newer ideas in crimping is to crimp the off corner of the card, meaning not the index corner when he looks at his hole card, the cheater takes advantage of this by simply placing a crimp in the off corner to designate what card it is.

The card will appear warped. And the professional will be able to spot it across the table.

Do cheaters get caught? Surely. But not often. And what if he does? Well, he says, "Gentlemen, I'm a gambler and if I can't do that, then I'll have to quit." That is about all he can do—except move on to another sucker, which he does easily enough, if he has not been murdered in the meantime.

\$32 Device Used There is a device known as the "sleeve holdout." It works off the knee and throws a high card into the sleeve. It costs only \$32 and will net the clever user that amount every night in the week.

A "west holdout" also is used quite often. It costs \$168, but it delivers a whole new deck.

In gambler lingo, a "basement man" is one who deals cards off the bottom of the deck. A "second man" uses marked cards and keeps up a running conversation. Then there is the "rump man." He is forever fooling with the discards trying to get a run in a suit.

The "glimpse man" sees the cards before he deals them by holding them up from the back of the deck with his thumb. "Glimpse men" also have little mirrors, about the size of the end of a lead pencil. These little aids are sometimes glued to the end of the second finger of the

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CAL ROSE FOR SHERIFF CLUB

(Paid Political Adv.)

The Turk 'Guided' Coronado's Army Across Panhandle Plains

For guides, Coronado took Es Turco, and two natives from Quivira, Xabe and Yospete, who were given to him by the Pecos Indians. Four days after the expedition left, Ciucye, they decided to cross in the vicinity of the present Santa Rosa, where several days were spent in building a bridge.

When Coronado's men were selecting a guide for their march across the plains, they picked one whom they nicknamed "The Turk." The soldiers had not seen many Indians and this one looked like a Turk to them. He was a Plains Indian probably a Pawnee, and was held as a slave by the Indians at Ciucye.

From the Turk Coronado learned about Quivira.

When the Spaniards were about to kill the Indian, he told them that his masters, the people of Ciucye, had induced him to lead the strangers away to pathless plains where water was scarce and corn was unknown, to perish there, or, if ever they should succeed in finding their way back to the village settlement, tired and weak, to fall an easy prey to their enemies. The plan was shrewdly conceived and it nearly succeeded.

The Turk may have accompanied Alvarado on the first visit to the great plains and he doubtless told the white men about his distant home and the roving life of the prairies.

It was later, when the Spaniards began to question him about nations and rulers, gold and treasures, that he received, perhaps from the Spaniards themselves, the hints which led him to tell them what they rejoiced to hear.

Find Deserted Town
Coronado wrote to the king from Tiguex on April 20, 1541. The April letter, written just before the start for Quivira, must have contained an official account of all that had been learned in regard to the country toward the east.

When the reply was sent, the messenger, probably Juan Gallego, who had perhaps brought the emperor's letter from Mexico, was accompanied by Pedro de Tovar who was going back to Hearts valley for reinforcements. They arrived there to find the town half deserted.

Meets Returning Men
Leaving Don Pedro here, Gallego hastened to Mexico, raised a small body of recruits, and was leading these men whose numbers were increased by stragglers and deserters from the original force whom he picked up at Cullacan, toward Cibola and Quivira, when he met the expedition returning to New Spain.

On April 23, 1541, three days after he had written the letter to the king, Coronado left the Tiguex country and marched toward the northeast, to the plains where lay the rich land of Quivira.

WILLIAMS

(Continued from Page 1)

wild turkey on the creeks were plentiful, where there was the underbrush which afforded protection. Quail was found in abundance which stayed on the creeks where they had protection. The most numerous was the prairie chicken, which was confined to the up-lands and were very plentiful. The other wild life consisted in Deer and Antelope. The deer ranged in the lower lands, or as we called it, "the breaks country." They were not as plentiful as the antelope which stayed exclusively on the high plains country. Some few black bear and many predator animals such as bob-cats, two or three species of wolves, though the lobo was the most destructive to livestock, and for which the county and the stockmen held a bounty on them at all seasons of the year from five to fifty dollars for their scalps.

Mustangs Plentiful
"The little mustangs at times could

PORTALES QUEEN



Blanche Nunn, Queen of the Coronado Rodeo held May 4 at New Mexico college, Portales, New Mexico. Not only was the only college rodeo held then, but a magnificent Coronado Folk Festival was also given.

be sighted on these plains in great numbers. They were one of the most disturbing little creatures we had to contend with; the saddle-ponies would get with them and it was out of the question to get them until the ponies would leave them. There were very few buffalo in the Panhandle at that time; just a few straggling bunches and they were on the North Plains, north of the Canadian river. The ranch here where I worked had caught fourteen which were yearlings, and the first year I was here, they had two calves caught. And I had the pleasure and the excitement of going and helping to drive them to Dodge City; that was in May, 1886.

"Going back to the railroad encroachment, the Atkinson and Santa Fe, or the Southern Kansas, as it was called then, stopped its building program at the little town of Panhandle in 1888, and the Fort Worth and Denver ran a 'tap-line' over to Panhandle. From then on we had fairly good railroad service. Though we did not see any great agricultural development until about 1900, when the Rock Island came in by way of Oklahoma; then all three railroads began to run excursion rates and trains. It was then that we realized that we had to accept civilization and abide by it.

"I cannot have too much to say in regard to schools and churches, and the social affairs in the early days of the country, as there were very few schools. The four judicial centers which I spoke of above were about

PANHANDLE

(Continued from Page 1)

Aztecs Wear Masks In Coronado Entrada

In the Coronado Cuarto Centennial "Entrada" premier here on June 13, grotesque animals fight like demons, but on their hind legs and not on all fours, but do not be alarmed and do not credit to the Disney influence. Those animals will be Aztec warriors.

The Aztecs had something equivalent to a way of orders of knight-hood to reward and distinguish fighting men. Among others there were eagle, tiger and lion knights. The order of the lion was the highest and the warriors wore head-pieces and body coverings imitating the symbol of the order.

Some of the Eagle Knights were colorful sights, indeed, as reproductions from ancient codices show.

PANHANDLE

(Continued from Page 1)

soldiers to hunt for food but they were attacked by wild Indians and Samanago was killed. The expedition remained at that point until several of the Indians had been captured, killed and left hanging on trees in order to counteract the bad augury which followed from the loss of the first life on the expedition.

But Coronado still had many obstacles to overcome. At Chiameta, a Spanish settlement, Melchior Diaz and Juan de Zaldivar met Coronado. They reported that they had been on an expedition around Cibola

They wore an eagle's head over their own and covered their body with a suit of feathers skillfully arranged to look eagle-like.

The Lions and the Tigers do not, of course, resemble the African or Asiatic specimens. The lion of the Aztecs is the puma or American lion; the tiger is the "ocelot," which in reality looks more like a jaguar and is classified as such.

but that they found no rich lands as Friar Marcos had reported. They did, however, substantiate some of his story regarding the wealth of the seven cities. Coronado persuaded them to return with him, which they did, after sending a lieutenant to Meidoza with a report of their findings.

Coronado failed to inform his soldiers of the report given by the two trippers but rumor was ripe and Friar Marcos, chaplain of the expedition, preached an inspiring sermon and the soldiers decided to carry on.

Soon after Coronado left Compostela, Governor Mendoza decided to send a fleet up the coast with additional baggage for Coronado but the army and the fleet failed to make contact.

Hernando de Alarcon was in charge of the fleet and he discovered much new land but arrived at Culiacan after the army of Coronado had departed.

The original idea to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the Coronado expedition of 1540 was suggested in 1930 at Roswell, New Mexico.

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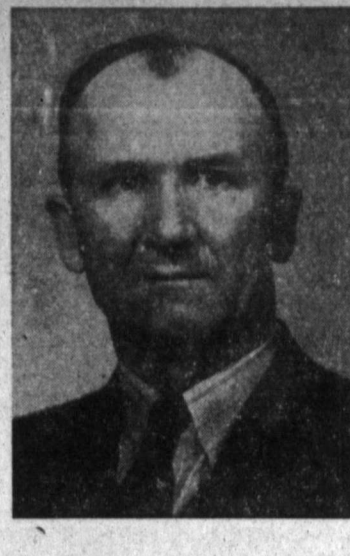
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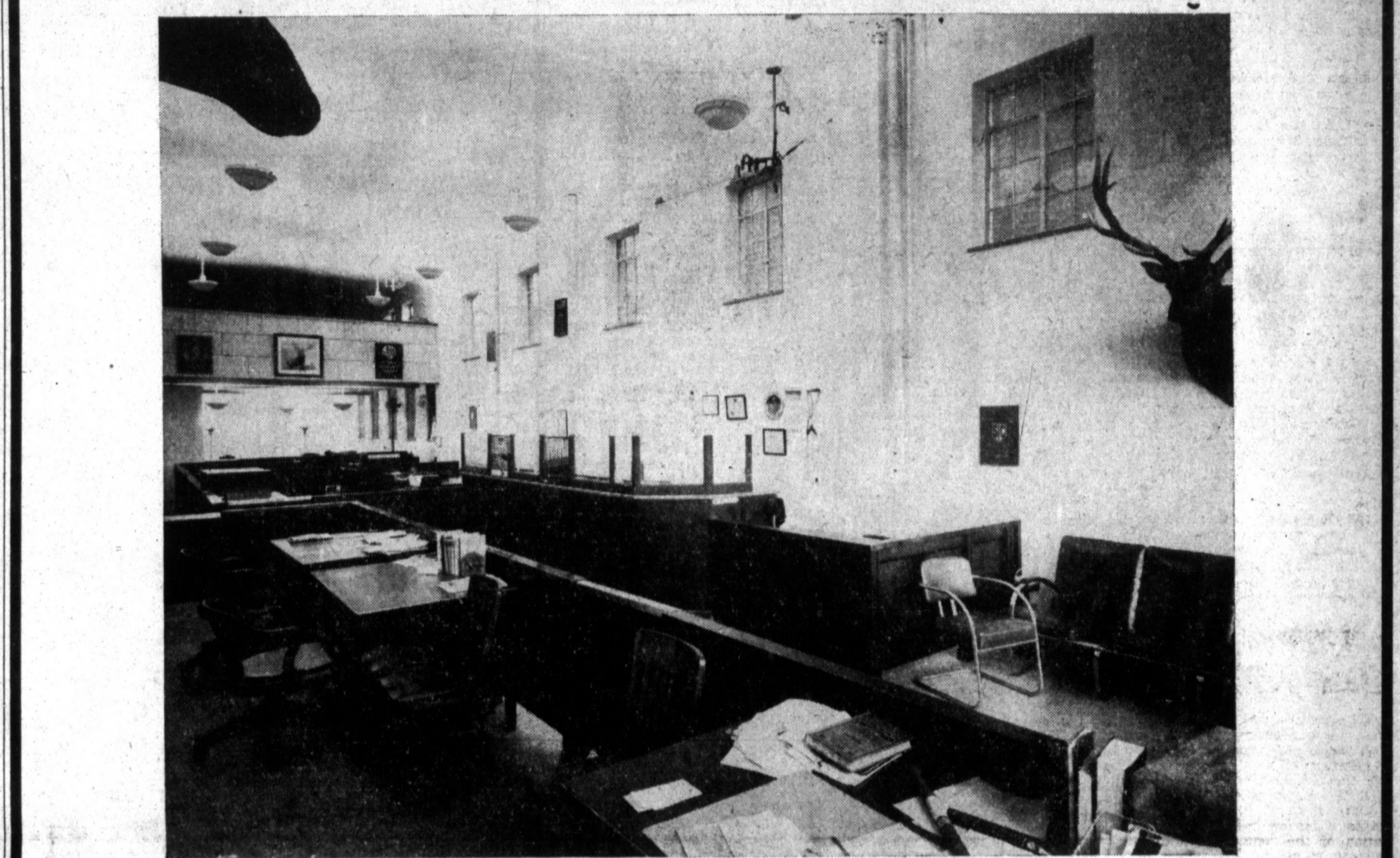
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WELCOME TO PAMPA

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Come and enjoy the big shows and special attractions that have been planned for your entertainment.

While in Pampa shop the Smart Shoppe and see the many glorious and smartly styled creations that are sure to please "Milady."

"Smart Women Shop the Smart Shoppe"

Smart Shoppe

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Itinerary Of The Coronado Expedition 400 Years Ago

1540
 February—The members of the Cibola expedition assemble at Compostela, where the Viceroy finds them on his arrival.
 February 22—Review of the army on Sunday.
 February 23—The army, under the command of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, starts for Cibola.
 March—The army is delayed by the cattle in crossing the rivers. The death of the army master, Samaniego, at Chilmelia. Return of Melchor Diaz and Juan de Zaldivar from Chichilticalli.
 March 28—Reception to the army at Culiacan on Easter day.
 April—The army is entertained by the citizens of Culiacan. Mendoza receives the report of Melchor Diaz' exploration perhaps at Jacana.
 April 22—Coronado departs from Culiacan with about seventy-five horsemen and a few footmen.
 April, May—Coronado passes through Petatlan, Cinaloa, Los Cedros, Yaquemil, and other places mentioned by Jaramillo.
 May 26, June—Coronado leaves the valley Corazones. He proceeds to Chichilticalli, passing Senora or Sonora and Ipa, and thence crosses the Arizona wilderness, fording many rivers. The army builds the town of San Hieronimo in Corazones Valley.
 July 7—Coronado reaches Cibola and captures the first city, the pueblo of Hawikik, which he calls Granada.
 July 15—Pedro de Tovar goes to Tusayan or Mohi, returning within thirty days.
 August 3—Coronado writes to Mendoza. He sends Juan Gallego to Mexico, and Melchor Diaz to Corazones with orders for the army. Friar Marcos accompanies them.
 August 25 (?)—Lopez de Cardenas starts to find the canyons of Colorado River, and is about eighty days.
 August 29—Hernando de Alvarado goes eastward to Tigux, on the Rio Grande, and to the buffalo plains.
 Pedro de Alvarado arrives in New Spain.
 September 7—Hernando de Alvarado reaches Tigux. Diaz and Gallego reach Corazones about the middle of September, and the army starts for Cibola.
 September to January—The army reaches Cibola, and goes thence to Tigux for its winter quarters. The natives in the Rio Grande pueblos revolt and are subjugated. The Turk tells the Spaniards about Quivira.
 1541
 January 8—Diaz dies on the return from the mouth of the Colorado, and his companions return to Corazones valley.
 April 20—Beginning of the Mixton war in New Galicia. Coronado writes a letter to the King from Tigux. Tovar and perhaps Gallego return to Mexico.
 April 23—Coronado starts with all his force from Tigux to cross the buffalo plains to Quivira.
 May—The army is divided somewhere on the great plains, perhaps on the Canadian river. The main body returns to Tigux, arriving there by the middle or last of June.
 June—Coronado with thirty horsemen, rides north to Quivira, where he arrives forty-two (?) days later.
 August—Coronado spends about twenty-five days in the country of Quivira, leaving "the middle or last of August."
 October 2—Coronado returns from Quivira to Tigux and writes a letter to the King.
 December—Coronado falls from his horse and is seriously injured.
 1542
 April (?)—Coronado and his soldiers determine to return to New Spain. They start in the spring, and reach Mexico probably late in the autumn. The general makes his report to the Viceroy who receives him coldly. Coronado not long after resigns his position as governor of New Galicia and retires to his estates.

Coronado, Alvarado, And Cardenas Wear Brilliant Armor In Entrada

When Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, captain-general of the expedition which 400 years ago came to the Southwest, goes into action during the Coronado Cuarto Centennial, he will wear a golden armor, red and white plumed step from the pages of history during the presentation of the "entrada," dramatic pageant based on his saga. Coronado will be played by Harold Shadwick.
 Two of Coronado's captains will be conspicuous for their armor as the story unfolds. They are don Garcia Lopez de Cardenas, played by George Grammas, who discovered the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, and Hernando de Alvarado, played by Noble Glenn, who was sent ahead of Tigux, near Bernadillo.
 The armor set worn by Captain Lopez de Cardenas will be in black enamel, with silver leaf ornamentation. Captain Alvarado will wear a silvered armor; the rest of the men in the expeditionary force have different types of protectors and some will be seen in steel armor.
 There are 16 pieces to each armor set, and it is not full armor. The gold is not gold; and the silver is shen; and the steel is not steel. In fact, all the pieces are simply paper. They are made at the properties shop of the Coronado Centennial commission for use in the "entrada."
 The first step in the manufacture of a piece is a drawing. A model is made from the drawing and a clay replica from that. Two plastered casts are next and then the tedious task of building up the shape with strips of paper and paste begins.
 A built-up piece is finished off, trimmed, painted or covered with gold or silver leaf. A coat of graphite makes a silvered armor look real. The final product is hard, durable, and comfortable. And it looks exactly like the real thing.
 Clovis, N. M., will be the scene of the Coronado Entrada on June 4 and 5. This will be the second city in the state to have this magnificent pageant.
 The Kaw Indians killed Father Juan de Padilla who was a member of the famous Coronado expedition that discovered the Southwest in the year 1540.

Coronado Has Three Changes Of Costumes

1. In making the costumes for a cast of 80 in the Entrada of Coronado, 5,825 yards of material were used—1,456 yards of artificial silk fabrics, 1,456 yards of muslin and washable materials, 2,912 yards of cotton, velvets and other heavy materials. Cloth in the costumes weighs about six tons. Elaborate costumes weigh from 10 to 25 pounds.
2. From the materials used in the Coronado costumes, five big handkerchiefs in five different colors could be made for every man in a town of 50,000 people.

3. A half million feet of thread was used in making the Coronado costumes.
4. Twenty-four thousand square feet of velveteen was needed. That is enough to make 8,000 shirts.
5. Twelve hundred yards of elastic, without a stretch, were used in the Coronado costumes.
6. Fourteen hours would be required to fasten all the hooks, eyes, snaps and loops in the Coronado costumes. There is not a single zipper in the entire collection.
7. One hundred thousand square feet of muslin was used which is enough to drape a seven-ring circus.
8. The suede cloth used would cover 3,000 square feet of space.
9. Enough tape to go around a football field three times was used in the Coronado costumes.
10. Total number of costumes: 750. For women, 175; for men, 530; for children, 20.

Indians Burned As Warning By Conquistadores

New Mexico winters are cold. Had Coronado's men not been quartered in the best houses of the country and had an ample supply of food from the owners, their first winter

in the pueblos of New Mexico would have been a hard one. This food supply was supplemented by the livestock brought from New Spain.
 All this peace was suddenly disrupted, however, when the Indians assumed a hostile attitude toward their visitors.
 The Spanish story is that the Indians suddenly surprised them by driving off the army's horses and mules, killing some of the animals, after which the natives gathered their fighting forces into two of their strongest villages from which they defied the Spaniards until thirst compelled them to abandon their fortresses.
 They attempted to escape, but were discovered. Many were killed by the soldiers in the flight that followed, others perished in the icy

waters of the Rio Grande. In the fight at the second village, The Spanish captain had not been informed of the promise to the Indians and was only carrying out his orders that no prisoners be taken, as a warning to neighboring tribes. The Spanish captain had not been informed of the promise to the Indians and was only carrying out his orders that no prisoners be taken.

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The Texas Furniture Co. has made it possible for you to rid your home of old obsolete furniture . . . that which has already served its purpose. Just check over the furniture and furnishings in your home, make a list and then come in and see us. You can trade in whatever pieces have served their usefulness and purchase new on our EASY BUDGET PLAN. You know "Your Credit Is Good" at Texas Furniture.

**THE SUCCESS OF THIS
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REPUTATION

We are not boastful, but we do feel justly proud of the reputation we have built during our years in Pampa. . . . We are happy that many of our first customers are still with us, yet we are not at all surprised because we know that our customers are capable and far sighted enough to see that they get more for their money at Texas Furniture.

QUALITY

Our policy has always been to deliver quality merchandise at a fair price. We invite you to come into our store at any time and see for yourself. There is no obligation. . . . Come in and compare. Nowhere can you find the quality and make of furniture that we sell at the low prices we offer.

FRIENDSHIP

Through all our years . . . we have devoted our every effort to make and hold friends through fair dealing and honest advertising, and we are proud to say we have successfully obtained our goal.

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See
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CORONADO
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ENTRADA

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Too you will long remember the hospitality, you will enjoy while in Pampa, we join with other Pampa merchants, citizens and the sponsors, the Junior Chamber of Commerce in saying welcome!

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Early Days In Wheeler County Described By Shamrock Woman

By MRS. LILLIE FROSTLE, SHAMROCK

My earliest recollection of things in this Panhandle country goes back to the spring of 1888. We had just come to this country from Missouri. Arrived in March. I remember my daddy breaking sod for that first crop. The place he had chosen for our home was about two miles southeast of where the town of Wheeler is located. I remember mother helping him by dropping corn with a hand planter. I can remember how level the country seemed to me and how lovely the saw brier blossoms and wild hollyhocks were on that special ridge of ground.

Grandmother Cameron, who had come to this country too, with her three children, lived five miles southwest of us on what was later known as the Lauderdale place.

Where we lived there was a little settlement of six families. Judge Dubbs, the two Buntin brothers, John and Andy; Mr. Hankins, and another Jones family besides our own known as "Big Johnnie" Jones. Farther north on Sweetwater creek lived Zack Miller, Mack Hughes, two more Joneses, little Johnnie and Tom, both bachelors.

I can remember on our first trip to Mobeetie soldiers from old Fort Elliott were on the streets but I think not long after that they were moved and the fort was abandoned.

Old Timers Mentioned

I remember seeing Mr. Rath of the Rath and Hamburg freighting partners; John, Jim and Willie Dickerson. John owned and operated a general merchandise store and Mr. Matt Locke clerked for him. Mr. Philbrick was in the bank. Mr. Thurman owned a small ranch known as the Little Casina. I can remember hearing them talk of Cap Arrington. He was connected with old Fort Elliott days. Uncle George Mathus was another old timer. Two brothers, Seeb and Ben Merry lived on the flat where Twitty is now, in a dugout. Wallace Parrot's house, horses and dogs were a landmark. Old Man Diggs, as everyone knew him, had been living in a dugout on Sweetwater for, no one knew how long.

Johannie Long ran a general store too. Stores of that sort carried everything from baled hay to darning needles. Things were very high priced in those days because of high freight rates. They told the joke on a merchant that a man once buying a darning needle protested at the price—twenty-five cents I believe—and the merchant attributed it to the freight. I remember my dad getting three boards for our dugout door which he said cost \$5. Everything was brought in by ox teams from Dodge City, Kansas, or Wichita Falls. Mr. Masterson had several ox teams which he used to freight feed for his cattle.

Mr. McGregor owned a livery stable and Mark Huselby a hotel.

Saloons and dance halls were more plentiful than anything else.

After about three years had passed we moved from out lovely prairie home south to North Fork river just north of where Shamrock is now and spent about two years there. These were hard years for my mother, revealed to us children more fully in later years by a diary she had kept. We then moved to Mobeetie so that us older children might go to school. During those school days I was associated with the Harrah children, the Rogers, the Andersons, Ed Stump, George Thut-Milo O'Loughlin, Theresa Brown of Gageby, her friend, Kitty Carol who came to visit her and whom I thought the most lovely girl I had ever met except Miss Lucy Exum. Long legged Hugh Exum and I used to walk down the same road to school sometimes.

The Philbrick, Thurman and McGregor children and many others I do not think of just now, were students. I played in the yard with Harry Long. I always admired Mr. Newt Locke and Mr. Long very much for their own children chummed with them.

Names Best Friend

My very dearest friends were Dana, Louie and Georgie Cole, children of Ide Cole whom we had known as neighbors on North Fork. They too, along with Frank and Ralph Cole had moved to Mobeetie. Another early day friend who meant much to our family was Herbert Aldous who came from England when just a boy in short trousers. He made his home with the Cole family while they lived on North Fork until he bought his own home on Elm creek. Later Albert Manby came from England and joined him. Mrs. Frank Cole was my Sunday School teacher and Miss Lucy Exum was our church organist.

The largest homes of Mobeetie belonged to the Philbricks, Thurmans, Dickersons, Mastersons, and the Halls. (Mrs. Hall was a sister of Mrs. Ben Baird). Professor and Mrs. Maddox home stands out in my memory as a small but very lovely one as the porches were completely covered with vines and the yard filled with flowers. It seems that it was the Exum home before Mr. Exum became county judge. Mrs. Maddox was my first school teacher except my mother who always taught us children at home. Miss Clara McKimmey and Mr. Hodges were later teachers.

Mrs. Boles, a very old lady, lived in a tall house in the south part of town. I guess it was The Wickersons and the Hickmans lived near us. A young Dr. Brice was one of the early doctors. His father was the Baptist pastor I think. One of the early Methodist preachers of the town was Reverend Kendal whose grandson, Rex, is now a young

preacher in the Methodist conference.

Mobeetie was not laid out in a very orderly way. The houses were straggling and the streets were just sandy roads. The first postmaster of the town that I remember was young Jack Montgomery, then Frank Exum became postmaster. A young man, Rodman by name, carried the mail from Miami for a time. He was very absent minded and one time went all the way to Miami without the mail sacks.

Buffalo Bones Numerous
When we first moved to the North Fork there were lots of buffalo skulls and bones for it had not been long since they roamed the country and the short creeks afforded water for them and attracted them there but the country had become large ranches. Cattle of different brands drifted in. Us children used to watch for the different ones. We had on our list the Rocking Chair, the M-Bar, the J Buckle, Quarter Circle Heart, the Long S and later the JS was brought into being when J. M. Shelton came as a young man and established headquarters in a dugout southwest of where Wheeler is now. J. M. Porter, my brother-in-law, came about the same time and they worked together for a number of years. The land known as the JS range reached from the Hart range whose east line was the old Hart fence part of which is still standing—east to the Long S ranch whose west line was where Texola is now. This Hart fence extended from the Rocking Chair range in Collingsworth county (later sold to the Mill Iron) on the south to within about five miles of Mobeetie to what was known as the Bowers place. When we later bought our home on North Fork which had been an old stage stand, the distance to Mobeetie was twenty two and one half miles and the Bowers place was the first home of any kind on our way.

Lots of cowboys came into Mobeetie for there is where every one for miles around received their mail. When I was about seven years old there was a post office established in the home of an uncle, George Nickols but was short lived, so we still got our mail at Mobeetie.

The road by our home was the deep rutted many traileed old Wichita Falls freight road. Many times my dad has helped travelers cross the boggy quicks and spots of North Fork.

Bought Herd of Sheep

One of the earliest experiences of my life sticks in my memory and is still very real. During our stay at Mobeetie my dad bought a herd of sheep and had me help him herd them for a few weeks almost on the very grounds where Shamrock is now. He made a corral of board panels composed of 1 x 4's nailed about six inches apart, to put the horse feed in. He also put my bed inside and suggested that I close the gate for snakes might get in if I didn't. I would lie awake at night listening to the snail wild animals rustling through the weeds around my bed made down on the ground beside the sacks of feed. I know now they were as afraid of me as I was of them.

Very near that same spot I now have a trailer camp. I have named it "The Corrals" in memory of that and all the other corrals that have been crowded off the range by the inevitable. Sort of a link between the past and future. As the dude ranch and the "rhe-day-o" keeps the idea of the cowboy alive so—Savvy? A reminder of something that is forever gone for Wheeler county but serving in much the same capacity for the future, but don't get that over too plainly to the horses that go up and down the highway or they might not stop with me.

I was nearly grown when the government school land opened up for filing and the country settled up. Really it seemed that those pioneers were able to catch a vision of the possibilities which lay ahead and they sort of ran out to meet life, (didn't have so many wire fences in our path or carbon smoke lids over us I suppose) but the new comer has wrought well and hereans have come true. Possibilities are no longer dormant things but have been used to develop a prosperous country, still retaining the broadness and highness it had in early days.

When things like the "Top O' Texas Fiesta" come up it brings more forcibly to us the great changes that have taken place in the Panhandle in the last 50 years. It's a fine plea in which to live in spite of its sandstorms. They have always been. We need them for "vitamin K."

City Of Sky As Isolated As In 1540

Almost as isolated today as when Coronado's men saw it in 1540 is the pueblo of Acoma, known as the "sky city."

Acoma looks quite inaccessible in spite of great talus slopes at its base. The rock island rises abruptly from an austere plain.

The only approach to Acoma is by means of steep, rocky trails at the top of a long, sandy slope.

There are several of these trails, all bearing significant names, such as the Split, Deadman's, Staircase, Burro and Ladder.

The Split trail has been practically abandoned because of the hazard in climbing it while the Deadman's or Runner's trail has not been used for a century.

Tradition tells of a tragedy which occurred on this trail during a race. When seen from below the houses appear to be a part of the mesa itself.

Buck and Jerry, they had other names in Spanish. They both were acquired in Juarez for \$90 hauled to Albuquerque for \$30, and fitted with nose rings for 40 cents apiece.

self but on closer approach they are like weird fortresses.

There are three parallel lines of dwellings made of adobe and stone—a thousand feet long and 40 feet high—running east and west, separated from one another by streets.

Each of these structures consists of three-storied dwellings built in lifting terraces. The approach is by ladders.

Miracle Working Painting
Near the southern rim of the plateau, quite isolated from the dwellings, is the great church built by the tireless efforts of the brave Fray Juan Ramirez in the early seventeenth century.

There are spacious cloisters and conventual rooms adjacent to the church and a charming loggia, but time has wrought havoc to these.

There are no seats in the church and the decorations are simple. To the left of the altar is the miracle-working painting of San Jose, sent to the mission by Charles II.

Water Supply Meager
Within two miles of the mesa are springs in the valley but the water supply of Acoma is strictly local and very meager.

Several natural hollows in the top of the cliff have been dammed at the outlet so as to make reservoirs. These are fed by small springs.

It is picturesque to see, at sunrise and sunset, long lines of mounds and matrons trudging back from the pool over the broken surface of

the mesa; walking stately with hands at sides and poised on shawled head a brimming "tinaja" (jar) filled with water.

The people of Acoma belong to the Keresan group, or stock, and have dignity and thoughtfulness in keeping with their life.

They are industrious farmers and their fields and little orchards are down in the valley of San Jose, several miles distant, as the mesa is practically devoid of soil. They have little summer pueblos near their farms. After the harvest they return to Acoma for the winter.

Read The Classified Ads



R. E. GATLIN

FOR

DISTRICT CLERK

OF GRAY COUNTY
(Political Advertisement)



Welcome Neighbor!

The Top O' Texas Fiesta is your celebration.

Pampa looks forward to seeing you enjoy yourself here June 13-14-15.

Fun for the whole family.

Pampa Board of City Development AND Chamber of Commerce

6 Horses, 2 Oxen, Mule, 6 Burros To Come With Entrada

There will be six horses with the show. Four are active workers, two are relief quadrupeds. Also on four go two oxen, one mule and six burros all Irrational.

Patches is the star of the equine group. He is five years old, a black and white pinto already in high school. He matches, dances, rears up. Also plays dead, on request.

Frosty is an eight year old gray. He lacks Patches' glamour.

Midnight is black, five years old.

Pal is a five year old palomino (golden bay) trained to stand on the ramp.

Lonesome is a doleful picklepuss of indeterminate age like maiden aunts. Silver is another palomino, six years old.

The burros are an anonymous sextette, but the mule is Dead Eye Dick. He represents \$40.50 worth of mule. The six burros were thrown in.

The oxen are cafe-au-lait, mournful as a paid mourner. Now named

Definitely A Part In Building The Southwest International

A name that has grown up with the country . . . made famous because of the accomplishments in progress of the Southwest.

Today, over the same trails traveled by Coronado over 400 years ago, travels the International, today carrying in one load as much as Coronado's entire group.

We are glad as a business institution to recognize this eventful spectacular presentation of "Coronado Entrada" as the feature attraction of the Top O' Texas Fiesta, which is a symbol of the strides forward by this section of the country. We're always ready to do our part in helping to grow and prosper as a community, section, state and nation.

Combines - Binder Twine Oil Field Power Units

Service On All Implements

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A Vision, Proven by Time

Even on Coronado's return with a broken company of men and the report that the seven cities did not exist . . . and no great riches in gold, silver or jewels, his belief, and visions were not altered.

Coronado's vision of a great empire, unimagined riches buried under the soil were not just a dream . . . time has proven the reality to the visions had by this man over 400 years ago.

Here in the story of Coronado began the earliest history of this vast prosperous Southwest that today gains recognition by the nation.

As the caravans of dust-covered immigrant wagons on their westward trek dwindled in number and the frontier spaces changed from desolate regions to populated areas the march of an empire did not cease or slacken o'er Texas' broad domain.

The push of the pioneers into the land of the southwest sun provided only the tinder for the raging flame of progressive energy that was to mark the upward trend of the TOP O' TEXAS.

Up through these years the march of an empire has moved incessantly. Generation after generation fell into the never ending line to carry on the building that started with the first dugout on the plains.

The vast lone stretches become flecked with cattle. Farms were started and small settlements came into being and grew until they became prosperous, thriving cities. More people came, more farms were tilled, more products were produced and then in the twenties . . . time again proved the unimagined treasures buried under the soil . . . "Black Gold" . . . Oil . . . and natural gas.

1940 --- The march of a great empire moves ever forward, to greater heights. Symbolizing this progressive spirit . . . is the fact that Pampa is the first Texas city to show the "Coronado Entrada" . . . an event four centuries in the making . . . a historic, spectacular drama.



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Surprising Things Happened In White Deer Some 30 Years Ago

By MRS. W. W. POTEET
White Deer

In 1907 our millinery and dress-making business was closed out by fire. We sold our good house, east the first floor for Lee Cruise of Ardmore for governor, and loaded out at Wynnewood for Alarreed, Gray county, Texas.

The car with our household goods and a fine registered Jersey cow was sidetracked just before day at Alarreed. As soon as it was light, the husband took a good view of the country. What a contrast to the Washita country! "Well, I know this is not my country," said Mr. Poteet. His mind was fixed. We were again stranded in a strange country, still in its pioneer days.

The Santa Fe railway said, "Just so long to vacate. But where? There were no houses to rent. There was not even a tree large enough to lend its friendly shade. In the time of our desperation, Mr. Roby of the Roby ranch kindly permitted us to store our things in a ranch house one and one-half miles northwest of Alarreed.

After a pleasant visit with relatives at the Agee ranch, we found the crowded conditions at this small ranch house very inconvenient, and, adding to our discomfort, one of those deep snows had fallen. After discussing the conditions, our decision was if the Roby family could live in this ranch house, we could. So the large span of mules was hitched to a strong farm wagon, and we loaded in. The son mounted his faithful cow-pony and blazed the way through the snow.

House Covered Up
We found the pasture gate, entered, and began to search for a place to descend to the canyon bed. We traversed it a short distance and found a curve in its wall, but where, oh where, was the house? Upon investigating, we found footholds leading up on a table-land made by the excavation for the house. The snow had drifted over and the house was entirely covered. A guess was made and an opening cut through the wall of snow.

Well, we had lived in all kinds of homes from a tent to the best; now we were destined to be cliff dwellers. We found that the house consisted of two rooms, 12 by 14 feet. The north, east, and west walls were dirt. The roof of the house rested on the top of the canyon. The front was nicely boxed up, with a glass window in each room. A path cut around the cliff to the east led to a spring and to the milk house to the west, and dropped down to the cow-lot. I often would see a wolf eyeing me from the opposite bluff, as if trying to decide if I were a friend or a foe. Well, I didn't carry long enough for him to decide.

Husband Finds Work
My husband found plenty of work at Alarreed, but we were not rich enough to own an automobile. We will remember our first time to see an automobile, put on display by Montgomery Ward at the town of Wynnewood. It ran on level ground, but couldn't cross the grading. Our Indians stated they "ought-to-have-been-a-mule."

My husband chose to walk to his work and in order to get in a day's work, would return home after dark. One night he lost his way and walked off a high bluff. At last he reached the bottom. He knew he didn't quite reach the hot regions by the temperature, for the canyon was full of snow. He floundered around

and managed to find his way out. Guided by the lights, he returned to town, found the pasture fence, and used it as a guide to our own individual canyon. Well, this was the last straw! He was going back to Oklahoma, never more to roam.

Buys Near Claude
Being persuaded to learn a little more about the Plains, he visited Amarillo and Plainview, and finally bought a 10-acre tract of land on the townsite of Claude. We decided to try McLean, a nice new town, but "to convince a person against his will, he is of the same opinion still." Hadn't the train been snowbound at this place and released only when they had eaten the place out? Had they not had to confiscate cars of coal at some places? Well, the first of May, in the midst of a sleet and dust storm, we bade farewell to the Panhandle.

Buys New Ford
We found the little town of Lindsay, where Mr. Poteet had built the first house in the center of a cornfield a few years previous to leaving Oklahoma. The town was progressing rapidly and we too began to progress very satisfactorily. But alas, all things must come to an end. My husband's health was bad. The remedy was a change of climate. But where? We had been told that the Plains of Texas were so attractive that if you had once lived there you would come back. We closed out our possessions, and bought a nice new Ford roadster. While we were admiring our new possession, our aged neighbor came along, and said, "Well, I see you have bought you a 'Devil's Char-lot.'" That was a new name! We asked him to go driving with us. "Yes-um. Yes-um. I will," he said. "If we are going to the devil, we want some one to go with us," I remarked.

"Now, Miss Poteet, I can't read, but I have heard my father read it. It's in the Bible all right."
Well, we soon had every Bible student in town searching the Scripture and found a description of the automobile alright.

In White Deer
We were directed north from Groom and at last drove into such a clean-looking town. Making inquiries at the Star Drug store, we found it was the town of White Deer. We also found our friends, the J. A. Lee family, now citizens of Miami.

The next day being Sunday, we attended church at the Presbyterian church, where three denominations worshiped in the same house. More sociable people we had never met! We had tried many parts of Texas, so according to the kind invitations to locate at White Deer, we proceeded to buy a five-acre block from the White Deer Land Company in the west part of the town site, built a garage, parked our car at the end of it, lined the building with a pretty building paper, and on the ninth day of November, 1917, we became citizens of White Deer, and of the Panhandle.

Only Three Wells
Our furniture consisted of a cook stove, two chairs, and a bedstead. But where were we to sleep? Our friends loaned us a rug. We folded

it on the springs, drew all our clothes from the trunk, and made a bed. This did suffice until bedding could be shipped. Well, this was pioneering on the plains of Texas.

There were only three water wells. Our water system consisted of the front part of the running gear of a worn-out buggy, a place built to set a barrel, and a man, woman, or child to furnish the motor power by placing himself between the shafts and "chic" himself away to get a barrel of water.

Did the wind blow? It was interesting to sit in the cabin and watch the procession of water-barrels, wash tubs, dishpans, and what-have-you go by. We got acquainted very rapidly by people coming along and asking if I had seen their belongings go by. "Oh, yes," I would reply, "they have just passed. You will find them down in the lake."

Husband Regains Health
I wondered if anyone would visit me in my cabin home. Upon investigating, we found our present city clerk living in his chicken house, while a beautiful stucco house was under construction, and our banker had just moved out of his barn into a modern five-room house.

While we were happy now, My husband had regained his health and had plenty of work to do. We bought an incubator, filled it with eggs, and started the first chicken ranch. The year of 1919 was a prosperous one. The fields as far as the eye could see with their waving grain were beautiful to look upon and drew many people our way.

One day we walked out and to our surprise found the earth about us covered with frogs. It certainly was a reproduction of the second plague in Egypt. Where they came from and where they were going, no one has ever been able to tell. They disappeared in a short time.

Our little town was growing fast. A traveler gave us a shock by stating, "You people are living over a lake of oil." No one believed his statement, yet some of the curious-minded would slip down to the lake and strike matches to see if they could find any gas. They would be very shy about it for fear of being ridiculed. Now everyone who has a few acres wants to drill and is not ashamed to let it be known.

Quake in '25
In June, 1925, "believe it or not," we were shaken up by an earthquake. It brought us out of bed in double quick time to learn what was taking place. From the way the earth under us was jumping and quivering we didn't have to be told it was an earthquake.

As stated Old Man Depression and all his family moved in and was making a great struggle for the victory, but he hasn't conquered our people yet. They have moved bravely onward and are proud indeed of their five churches, their schools, their modern utilities, flourmill, four elevators, paved streets and sidewalks, zoo, and last but not least, the beautiful white deer with his head so gracefully poised as he stands on main street to give everyone a welcome to the city of White Deer.

We visited the city of Pampa, as we often do. We were gliding along in our modern automobile—no sanddunes or mudholes to detour around, making our way through the forest of oil derricks in place of the great forest of trees as we used to, we were thinking of the great change since 1907; of the paved highways, the double-tracked railroads, such powerful transportation facilities at our command. And the many other things that came in view, as we entered the city of Pampa, we found no buffalo wallows, no swarms of mosquitoes to welcome us with such loving greeting they would almost take a piece out with every love. We discovered the vast amount of paving had buried them so deep that their young offspring did not care for the same treatment, and had forever vacated.

To enter the city of Pampa and see the great number of buildings pushing heavenward and alive with all kinds of business going on all over the city, a church of your choice, schools of the very best, modern hospitals; in fact, a thriving city in every respect, all within 14 miles of our home-loving pioneer town of White Deer, well, we can truly say we are happy that we are living on the Plains of the Panhandle at the Top of Texas.

The Turk Was Biggest Liar Back In 1540

No exploiter of the 20th century could have done his job better than the Indian nicknamed the Turk, who gave Coronado the first account of Quivira, while he and his men were in winter quarters at Tiguan.

"In my country," the Turk said, "there is a river in the level country that is two leagues wide, in which there are fishes as big as horses, and large numbers of very big canoes with more than 20 oars on a side."

"These canoes carry sails, the lords sit on the poop under awnings, and on the prow is a great golden eagle."

He said also that the lord of the country took his afternoon nap under a great tree on which hung little bold bells, that put him to sleep as they swung in the air. Everyone had their dishes of wrought plate and jugs, plates, and bowls were of gold.

Spaniards Sucked Under
Ruler of this fabled land, and of Aza, was a king named Tatarax, who wore a long beard, was white-haired, and rich. He dressed in a rich cloak, prayed from a book of hours, and venerated a gold crucifix and the image of a woman, the queen of heaven.

Even though the exaggerations of El Turco were evident, so keenly did the Spanish seek gold that they believed his story, and would not listen to the chief of Bigotes and the old calique.

To undertake the expedition, how-

ever, at that time was impossible, but the wealth of Quivira was magnified a thousandfold during the long winter stay, so that when spring came, practically every man was determined to go with the general.

Some of the officers advised sending out scouting parties. Suspicions of the veracity of El Turco had arisen and it was rumored that he had communication with the devil. Sound judgment, however, was drowned in the loudly proclaimed desires of others for gold and adventure. Coronado must have felt in his heart that he could not return to the vicery empty-handed, and that any chance was better than an admission of failure.

Bigotes Released
As soon as the ice on the Rio

Grande melted, on April 23, 1541, the expedition was set in motion, going first to Cicuye, where Bigotes, who had been held a prisoner, was released.

People from coast to coast have written the Coronado Cuarto Centennial office in Albuquerque asking for dates of the celebrations to be held in 1940.

Elsa Maxwell, nationally-known party-giver, says she will bring a delegation to New Mexico in 1940 for one of her unusual parties on the Coronado theme.

The Coronado Centennial Bowling team recently won the championship of the Southwest when they entered the Amarillo, Texas, Bowling Tournament.

Quiviran pottery discovered by Coronado and his expedition was rather crude, but found to be very strong. This was in 1540.

The ruins of an old Spanish mission stand today near Pecos, New Mexico, which was on the route of Coronado and his famed warriors.

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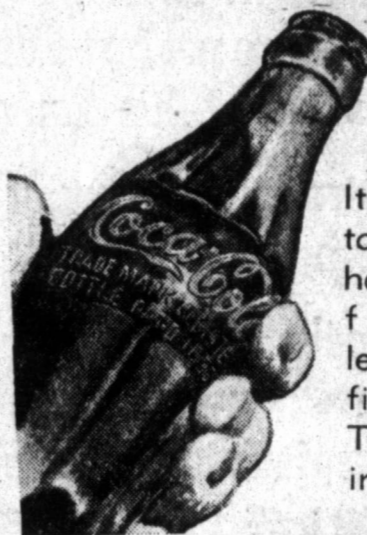
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TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1940

(VOL. 38 No. 55)

Confession, Trial Caused His Disgrace

If Francisco Vazquez de Coronado were to come back to life today and learn the elaborate preparations being made by two nations to commemorate his trek across the Southwest so long ago, he undoubtedly would smile a wry smile and wonder why the human race required 400 years to appreciate his efforts.

For to the man who now rates among history's most famous explorers, that trip in search of the Seven Cities of Gold was a galling conversation piece. To him it was an unpleasant memory—a dismal failure. It was the turning point in his career—for until 1540 his star was ascending and after that his descent was steady.

Was Well Educated
The name of Coronado has been so closely associated with that exploration trip of four centuries ago that the spotlight has seldom been turned on Coronado the man, what he did before he made his journey and what happened to him after it ended so ingloriously. A subject on which there has been available but little, the story of the conquistador himself has been pieced together, as the fruit of much research and study, by Dr. George P. Hammond of the University of New Mexico.

Francisco apparently had an easy life, not a comparatively luxurious boyhood. Born in 1510 in the bustling and flourishing city of Salamanca, Spain, Francisco was the son of Juan Vazquez de Coronado and Dona Isabel de Lujan.

About the time of the birth of his son, the elder Coronado, receiving the entirety of his father's estate over the protests and lawsuits of his step-mother and half-brother, prospered rapidly and was named mayor of Bourges.

What young Francisco did during his youth is largely a matter of conjecture but undoubtedly Dr. Hammond believes, he was given the education that his social status demanded and that he indulged in the idleness and frivolties common to the 16th century gentleman of high birth.

But the elder Coronado, made wary of litigation following the settlement of his own father's estate, created a mayazgo, in which his eldest son received the bulk of his property and Francisco and the younger brothers were given outright settlements.

By the time he was 25 years old, the young man who was destined to be the Texas Panhandle's first white visitor was undoubtedly faced with an unpleasant reality—his inheritance was dwindling rapidly and there was no chance of further participation in his father's estate. So when his friend, Antonio de Mendoza, was named viceroy of Mexico and set sail for the new world in 1535, Francisco went along.

Star Climbed Rapidly
It wasn't long before Coronado's star began to rise. Backed by Mendoza, Coronado soon became prominent in Mexico City and when, in 1537, the negro miners at Amatepeque revolted and named their own king, he was dispatched to quell the insurrection. Leading a band of Indians, the young adventurer routed the opposition after some fighting

NOT METAL



Here's the kind of costume the soldiers of Coronado's armor will wear. The "mail" uniform and helmet look as if they were made of metal but they are not; they're made of pasteboard glued together and shellacked and painted. They are light and they don't rub in the wrong places, according to director Mark Hamilton of the Entrada.

and returned to Mexico City, leaving dozens of rebel leaders hanged and quartered.

The next few years saw Francisco firmly established in Mexico's political and social life. Through Mendoza, he was named a member of the city council; he was the organizer and charter member of the Brotherhood of the Blessed Sacrament, the first philanthropic organization in the New World; and he enhanced his social position and fortune when he married a wealthy heiress, Beatriz de Estrada.

Meanwhile things were not going so well in New Galicia, a wild and thinly populated northern province. Its governor had precipitated a native revolt through his mistreatment of the Indians, and the investigating judge sent to replace him was seriously injured in fighting the rebels.

Mendoza, believing that New Galicia was doubly important because it could serve as a gateway to the "wonderous cities of the north," appointed Coronado acting governor of the province.

There Francisco did a magnificent job. He not only restored law and order but he won the support and loyalty of the Indians; he replaced the flimsy structures of the cities with permanent buildings; and so beautified and improved his capital city of the Guadalupe that the king of Spain bestowed on it a coat of arms and in appointing Coronado its official governor, set his annual salary at 2,500 gold ducats.

First Search Was Failure
Coronado's first expedition, a journey in search of the "wonderous cities of Topira," ended in failure but his success as governor so overshadowed that fruitless journey that the viceroy, enthused by the reports of Cabeza de Vaca and Fray Marcos de Niza, commissioned Francisco to head a great "entrada" into the vast northern region.

Elaborate plans were made for the expedition, even advance reconnoitering parties were sent out, and on Sunday morning, Feb. 22, 1540, the expedition passed in review before Viceroy Mendoza, an exploring party described as "the most

brilliant company ever collected in the Indies to go in search of new lands.

Coronado's popularity and prestige was at its height when on the next morning he led his band to find for Spain the Seven Cities of Gold.

That spectacular departure contrasted sharply with the party's return more than two years later. Ragged, weary and discouraged, what was left of the expedition trudged back into Mexico City in the late summer of 1542.

The reception was as dismal as had been the expedition's failure. The viceroy was sorely disappointed and Coronado, borne on a stretcher because of injuries received on the trip, was disillusioned. One historian recorded the scene as saying Coronado, "very sad and weary, completely worn out and shamed, came to kiss the hand of the viceroy and did not receive so good a reception as he would have liked, for he found him very sad . . . the country had been very joyous when the news of the discovery of the Seven Cities spread abroad and now this was now supplanted by the great sadness on the part of all, for many had lost their friends and fortunes."

But Francisco's trouble was only beginning. Many of his companions, disgruntled, blamed Coronado's management for the failure of the expedition and the man whose memory is now being feted became the scapegoat of New Spain.

His fortune diminished—he had sunk 50,000 ducats of his own in the expedition—Coronado returned to govern New Galicia. But his career had been given a set-back and he found that his popularity had suffered. Once when he had to spend more than a month in Purification, citizens of that town objected to having to foot the bill for his retinue—a peso a day.

But the storm was yet to come. An investigation by the judiciary body of New Spain revealed serious conditions and filed 34 charges of maladministration against the governor, in addition to charges of mistreating the Indians while on the expedition. Coronado was accused of inhumane treatment of the Indians, acceptance of bribes, mishandling of royal funds, openly dicing and gambling, drawing the governor's salary while on the expedition and other crimes.

Some of these charges Coronado denied, others he admitted, and pleaded extenuating circumstances. His plea termed a "virtual confession of guilt," he was found guilty, ousted from his office and fined 600 pesos. Moreover, he was placed under technical arrest and many of his holders of Indian land were ordered returned to the state.

Returning to Mexico City, he found that the esteem of Mendoza had vanished with his own downfall.

He had only one official position left—he was still a member of the city council, but embittered and resentful, he did not get along with his fellow council members and quarreled and bickered with them continually. When he was nominated by the body to carry the city banner in a fiesta-day parade, he obstinately refused. After a story session, in which he was threatened with fine and punishment, he finally agreed and on the fiesta day, begrudgingly toled the flag.

Later, however, he became adjusted to the life of a councilman. Through his services on that body and after his conviction on the maladministration charges were reversed and the fine rescinded, his

prestige was restored to a small degree.

Later he was named city attorney—a position in which his main accomplishment was to erect a pillory in the public square—and the government granted him a small piece of land and several Indian serfs.

But Coronado's health stopped any change that he might have had for re-establishing himself as a personage of any major importance in the New World. Injuries and exposure during the expedition took their toll in later years and finally forced him to relinquish his duties as councilman.

Retiring to his country home, he died in November, 1554. Contrasting to the honor paid him in this year, this death was practically unnoticed at the time. There were no ceremonies and no public tribute to the explorer. On the minutes of the Mexico City's council was one of the few mentions of his death ever found, a few lines briefly recording the passing of the Conquistador—the man who 400 years later is being feted for the same venture that then wrecked his whole career.

Cabeza de Vaca, Shipwreck Survivor, Had Fantastic Experiences In Texas

In 1520, which was 19 years before Coronado started his first exploring trip out of Mexico, the Spanish had ideas of seeing and conquering new lands.

Panfilo de Narvaez, who arrived in Mexico in 1520, was the first explorer, but his troops deserted him. In 1527 he once more arrived in the new land and the following year he ordered his fleet to sail to what is now Texas and was then the outskirts of the Spanish domain in the western hemisphere. He landed, however, on what is now Florida because of a terrific storm.

He made arrangements to have his boats meet him at what is the mouth of the Mississippi river while he and his troops marched overland. But the two failed to make contact and only Narvaez and a few soldiers finally reached Texas. He never did find his ships or reach Mexico, but in 1536 four of his men,

the only survivors of the expedition, were found by slave catchers in California whither they had wandered in the eight years since the ships landed the 300 in Florida.

De Vaca in Picture
One of the four was Cabeza de Vaca, whose history is well known in this section today. Upon their return to Mexico Don Antonio de Mendoza, who was then viceroy, purchased a Negro, Estevan, who was one of the four, with the idea of having him lead an expedition over the route he and his companions had traveled.

Andres Dorantes, another of the four survivors, was persuaded by Mendoza to stay in New Spain, while de Vaca returned to Spain, and head an expedition into the lands through which he and his companions had passed. The expedition never started, however, and Mendoza wrote to the king "I never

could find out why."
Meanwhile Cortes became a famous figure, making an expedition to the west and settling colonies in California. Pedro de Alvarado, a Cortes lieutenant, went south as far as Guatemala and started settlements.

Mendoza Had Dreams.
But Mendoza still had dreams of finding wealth in the north and he secured Friar Marcos de Niza as leader with the Negro, Estevan, as guide. On March 7, 1539, the expedition started. At that time Coronado was acting governor of New Galicia and he escorted the party at the start of the journey. But Coronado was not yet to become an explorer.

The friar heard about the Seven Cities of Cibola. His party started north and east in search of the new land. Even in Spain there were expeditions organized to invade the new land.

the residents of the ramous Cibola and heard tales that they could hardly believe.

Friar Marcos reached the present White Mountain Apache reservation and it was there that he learned of the death of the Negro, Estevan, who had been sent on ahead, and many soldiers who accompanied him. Legend has it that the Negro demanded treasure and women and that he was killed in the first City of Cibola.

Marcos Returned Home
Friar Marcos then decided to return to Mexico as he had no soldiers with which to fight his way into Cibola.

Friar Marcos returned to Compostela, where he found Coronado and where he wrote a full report of his findings and the stories of wealth in the Seven Cities of Cibola. In fact, the stories of huge cities, valleys filled with cattle, mountains with nut trees, and vast stores of gold and gems, so inflamed the population of Mexico that everyone wanted to leave immediately for the new land. Even in Spain there were expeditions organized to invade the new land.



The "Coronado Entrada"

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Beatriz Was Blood Cousin Of Charles V

Who was Francisco Vasquez Coronado, the man named captain-general of the whole force that was to capture the Seven Cities of Cibola? That was the question asked by many who doubted the advisability of selecting Coronado to lead the expedition.

Coronado was born in Salamanca. He arrived in Mexico in Mendoza's retinue in 1535. He was a great friend of Mendoza's. In 1537 he married Beatriz de Estrada, a cousin by blood. If gossip be true, of Emperor Charles V. From his mother-in-law Coronado is said to have been given a large estate as a marriage gift. It was described as the half of Palpa, which was confirmed to him by royal grant.

Coronado acquired other lands which received royal approval. Cortes protested Coronado's wealth but it was not until 1547, upon his return from Cibola, that an investigation was conducted.

Coronado first came into prominence in 1539 when he was sent to the mines at Amatepec where Negroes had revolted and much trouble was anticipated. The revolt was quelled after some fighting.

Coronado a Governor
In the following August Coronado was legally recognized as a citizen of the City of Mexico when he was one of three witnesses who testified to the formal recognition by Cortes of the royal order which permitted DeSoto to explore and conquer Florida.

On September 7, 1538, Coronado was named governor of the province of New Galicia by DeSoto but Coronado refused to either accept or refuse, asking that the appointment come from the king, which it did in 1539 when De la Torre, the governor, died. Coronado was to receive a salary of 1,000 ducats from the royal treasury chests and 1,500 more from the province.

Coronado was on hand before his official appointment and named his deputies and had the government of New Galicia in operation in the spring of 1539. Coronado assisted in the outfitting of the Friar Marcos expedition which reached the outskirts of Cibola.

Stone Houses Erected
In those days houses were of thatch and other inflammable material and fires were numerous. Coronado on December 20, 1540, promulgated an order which decreed that in the future all houses must be built of stone, brick or unbaked brick, and in the style of those in brick, and in the style of those in masonry.

When Friar Marcos returned from his trip to Cibola Coronado accompanied him to Mexico City where he spent the winter and made preparations for his trip to Cibola.

In 1540 he set out for the Seven Cities of Cibola as captain-general of the expedition.

25 Controls Used To Regulate Sound

The switchboard or control panel for the sound on the big Coronado Entrada stage has a minimum of 25 controls used to regulate tone and pick up the sounds from different microphones. It can transfer the sounds originating in the sound booth to any microphone or to all loudspeakers on the stage. The loudspeakers are designated as "air-column sound projectors." There are nine on the stage, mounted high on the sets. All sounds originate in the sound booth, from six microphones grouped, one microphone set aside for the director.

Each person inside the booth has a microphone and there is one on the stage for public announcements or speakers. The control panel, is four and a half feet high, two feet wide, weighs 200 pounds. The sound equipment weighs some two thousand pounds and is packed in three main boxes and other auxiliary containers. It will make a truckload, because of its bulk.

In "The Entrada of Coronado," the vocal vibrations are transferred from the sound booth to air-column projectors on the stage. As the action proceeds the sound emanates from the projector nearest the source. Musical scores are recorded and played from two turn-tables beside the sound booth. One record will represent a patchwork of selections, timed with the development of the play.

Scientific Congress Features Coronado

The historical significance of the Coronado Cuarto Centennial celebration in New Mexico, West Texas, Oklahoma and Arizona this year and in Kansas during 1941, was given wide attention in the program of the Eighth American Scientific congress held in Washington, D. C., May 10-18.

Devoting half a page in an attractive brochure on the Scientific congress to the Coronado celebration, the article told how Coronado's travels in what is now the southwestern part of the United States gave to those of the other hemisphere the first account of the geographical aspects of the desert country.

Emphasis also was placed on the fact that Coronado and his followers introduced the first cattle, sheep and horses to the Indians of the Southwest—and from this introduction has sprung the vast stockraising industry of this section.

Coronado laid the foundation for the Hispanic culture which has left an indelible mark on this important section of the United States," the article said in part.

Whereas letters from New York and San Francisco Fair officials were used to draw attention to those shows, the Coronado Entrada program was written in article style in the Scientific congress booklet, Coronado officials pointed out.

CORONADO 'PEPPER'



Helene Dunn, Taos, New Mexico beauty attired in a costume of chili peppers and reading about the Coronado Cuarto Centennial celebrations that will be held over the Southwest this year.

Gold Uppermost In Mind Of Every Man In Coronado's Army

Four hundred years ago, Francisco Vasquez de Coronado and a hardy band of explorers reached what is now the wide, woolly, Spanish-permeated Southwest. This year, New Mexico, West Texas and Arizona are celebrating with colorful pageantry, amid scenic grandeur and with the flavor of ancient customs and hoary traditions, the anniversary of Coronado's arrival 400 years ago.

It is fiesta time the year long in the land of enchantment. Arizona and West Texas share heartily in the celebrations this year. Kansas and Oklahoma take it up in 1941. Coronado, in the most important expedition ever sent northward from Mexico, endured high incredible hardships to explore the unknown lands where the Seven Cities of Cibola, fabulous and mysterious, were supposed to rear their golden ramparts. He spent 1540 and 1541 in search of breath-taking treasures and found none.

Coronado even failed to discover the golden cities. There were none, because the Seven Cities of Cibola were merely Indian villages. But he founded an empire and brought the first seeds and the first beasts; and from that beginning grew the amazing southwestern industries of agriculture and cattle.

The Indian population of the southwest, already past its peak in numbers and culture, still had its four and five-story houses, terraced and offset in the best style of modern apartment houses, but the inhabitants had no peaches, melons, tomatoes, peppers, wheat or chocolate until the Spaniards came. Housewives to this day owe Coronado a never ending debt of gratitude for making easier the daily labor of preparing a menu.

Gold Was Motive
The Coronado Cuarto Centennial fiestas acknowledge a XVI Century crusade in the name of a cross of wood, and a cross of gold and steel. The spiritual and the material went hand in hand, for where the soldiers marched, the robed priests went. Gold was uppermost in the mind of almost every man in the little army.

Gold glittered on the cuirass of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado when one bright morning in 1540 his gaily caparisoned host paraded before the first viceroy of New Spain, don Antonio de Mendoza, the wise, gentle and generous, in the streets of Compostela, near the west coast of Mexico. Gold, silver and jewels were the mirage on the northern horizon as the ambitious and grueling journey of two years duration, thousands of miles long, began there.

Coronado came into the southwest eighty years before the Pilgrims saw the rock of Plymouth. The ambitious expedition, whose command was given to Coronado over the opposition of such famous captains as Hernan Cortez, conqueror of an empire, and Pedro de Alvarado, the tempestuous red-headed vanquisher of Guatemala, sought above all the mysterious Seven Cities of Cibola, where the houses were supposed to be adorned with gold and jewels in abundance. That is why the more famous captains—among them was also to be found Hernando de Soto, discoverer of the Mississippi—fought for the command.

With almost a thousand men, Coronado left the sleepy, conventual

little city of Compostela, Mexico amid the blare of trumpets and the glare of armor and golden braid. Among the silks and velvets the priestly brown robes were lone, sober notes of contrast.

The Seven Cities of Cibola, the wealth of Quivira, turned out to be a myth. Zuni, the mud-walled Indian village, was Cibola; a few wigwams in rich, fertile plains—that was Quivira the magnificent.

The project for commemorating the fourth centenary of Coronado's expedition was born almost five years ago. By 1935 there were definite plans; shortly afterward the United States government recognized the historical and educational value of the celebrations and started them on the way with a contribution of \$200,000. The commemoration is now international in scope. Mexico and Cuba have announced their participation. Thousands of residents of New Mexico, whose spiritual heritage goes back to the Conquerors, will take part in a long series of community festivals, the core of which is the wealth of tradition and folklore which is theirs.

'Entrada' Means 'Discovery'
To present such a huge program, it was necessary to prepare two main types of entertainment. With the greater attraction value, from the point of view of spectacular effect, there will be a dramatic portrayal of Coronado's saga, including his battles with the Indians; the hardships of two winters spent 17 miles north of Albuquerque, N. M.; the exploration of the awesome regions where a mighty river was said to roar in a bottomless chasm, and the subsequent discovery of the Grand Canyon of Arizona by Captain Garcia Lopez de Cardenas; Hernando de Alarcon's endeavor to sail up the Colorado river, and the discovery that California was not an island and the north passage to Ireland was nowhere near Kansas.

This dramatic presentation, called the "Entrada," from the Spanish word which in this case means the discovery and penetration of a territory, will be enacted on a movable steel stage as long as a football field, (300 feet), as high as a four-story building. Thomas Wood Stevens, writer of many historical pageants, prepared the story. The Jerome H. Cargill organization of New York will produce it in a scale befitting the wide open spaces of the Southwest.

The "entrada" will be presented during 1940 in seventeen cities in New Mexico, Arizona and West Texas. The tremendous stage will be transported from town to town, much in the manner of a great circus. It is made of steel sections which can be set up or dismantled with astonishing rapidity. The shows will last through the summer and into the fall; Kansas and Oklahoma will see it in 1941.

The other type of festival depends on the natural romance and color of the Spanish-speaking Southwest. More than 175 folk fiestas will be presented as community enterprises. The lilting cadences of Spanish songs will be underscored by the insistent beat of the Indian tom-tom, setting its heart-thumping tempo for strange dances in which moccasin performers weave again the age-old pattern of pagan rituals. And above all will be heard the throat-ripping, yawping yippee of the Southwest's own cowboys, reminiscent of the days when Billy the Kid thrived by the law of his animal astuteness and the acrobacy of his gun fire.

The Indians of Coronado's day lived in adobe houses and had outdoor ovens, rounded little domes built usually on a level with the ground and free of any such gadgets as thermostat controls, sliding trays and automatic clocks. In the year 1540, the original inhabitants of the Southwest lived in pit houses, which looked very much like the rounded gun emplacements of modern fortifications, but were in reality a hole in the ground with an adobe roof over it. The dome had a hole in the center through which emerged the ends of a roughly made ladder and the smoke of the family fire. These mounds topped a hole some six feet deep, some fourteen feet in diameter, and were circular or quadrangular.

The pit house dwellers dressed simply and knew how to weave baskets and mould pottery. Fashion was so stable that it was no worry at all to decide what to wear; the usual material was a rough cotton cloth, supplemented by animal hides. Men wore leather sandals, and so did the lord of the house. To solve problem of air-conditioning, a vertical shaft not big enough for a man to crawl through, went up at the side of the house. Garbage had to be heaved out over the side by the strong.

House-keeping was a relatively simple matter in those days; the preparation of meals could not possibly be complicated. The pit house dwellers ate deer, turkey, elk, bear and other meats. They also enjoyed pumpkins, rice roasted or boiled cactus, corn, and what was then a new-fangled craze in foods: beans.

The aboriginal contemporaries of Coronado had more finely woven (See GOLD, Page 7)

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A sign that tells a story that today commands the attention of the entire nation: The story of Coronado, the long trek into the vast Southwest in quest of the seven cities, of fortunes, which were never found but believed to be until the dying days of Coronado.

As said by Coronado when on trial: "We could not know what was in the land, or under it. What gold and silver and unimagined metals, what mysterious riches may lie there." Truly he spoke for there were riches under the land as Coronado believed.

Our congratulations to Pampa and their progressive step in being the first Texas city to present the Entrada of Coronado as the feature attraction of this year's Top 'O' Texas Fiesta.



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CORONADO-MEXICO COOPERATE



Enrique Hay, Mexican foreign minister is shown above while on a visit to the Carlsbad Caverns. Recently Coronado Cuarto Centennial officials visited Mexico, and received assurance the Mexi-

can government would cooperate in celebrating the 400th anniversary of the Coronado expedition that will be observed in New Mexico, Arizona, and West Texas this year and by Oklahoma and Kansas in 1941.

Indian Blitzkrieg Would Have Wiped Out Coronado In 1,000 A. D.

Clinton P. Anderson, managing director of the United States Coronado Exposition commission, believes Francisco Vasquez de Coronado would have run into an Indian "blitzkrieg" if he'd attempted to conquer the Southwest around the year 1000.

That was the golden era of the pueblo Indian civilization of the Southwest while they were flourishing in the great cities of Chaco Canyon and near the four corners, where New Mexico, Colorado, Utah and Arizona meet.

Quoting from research submitted to the Coronado commission by archaeologists and historians, Anderson declared, "Coronado and his colorful host, not only would have found the Indian pueblos much better defended, but also surrounded by much more rugged terrain—a sort of natural Mannerheim line."

the largest population, in the greatest towns of that period. Twin Capitals Archaeologists believe that Chaco Canyon and Mesa Verde were the twin capitals of that region. At these centers, in the year 1040, Don Francisco would have found Indians very much like those of the millennium, and very like those who now frequent La Fonda in Santa Fe and stroll down the sidewalks of Albuquerque selling their turquoise rings and blankets.

No Known Portrait Of Great Spanish Explorer, Coronado

"Speaking of travels, days that go by will confirm the trip of Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs Ramon Beteta, to New Mexico," says Jorge Pino Sandoval, Mexico City's young Walter Winchell, in "Cosmopolis," widely-read column which appears in "Excelsior," largest metropolitan daily in Mexico City.

Other high officials will also make the trip, according to "Cosmopolis," were houses and small villages, a thousand years before Coronado came. Five hundred years before the doughty conquistador stepped on the wondrous soil of the great Southwest, the Indian population was many times what it is now; there were large pueblos and a well defined form of government, so that even had he travelled north far enough to reach them, conquest would have been problematical, guns or no guns.

to take part in the Coronado Cuarto Centennial festivities that will be held in New Mexico, Arizona and Texas this year, and in Kansas and Oklahoma in 1941.

Pino Sandoval goes on to tell about the Cuarto Centennial program, remarking that Coronado is getting to be as widely-known in the United States as Hernan Cortes, the great conqueror, is ignored in Mexico.

"Cosmopolis" points out that Coronado left no towns or cities in his trail, a "task" reserved for the doughty son of Zacatecas, Juan de Onate. Professor Agapito Rey, of Indiana University, now on leave in Albuquerque, New Mexico, heads a research staff which has unearthed thousands of documents dealing with Coronado and his time. Not the least importance of his work in his re-translation of Coronado's Muster Roll.

trait which follows the descriptions of his men and countenance, supplemented by the very much extant portrait of Coronado's brother. "And so, there shall be months and months of fiestas all over the state of New Mexico and its neighbors."

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Here's Entrada Story

Here, briefly, is the story or script of the Coronado Entrada which will be presented at Lobo stadium at 8:30 p. m. Wednesday, prepared for the guidance of the spectator:

SCENE 1—Wildly excited crowds fete Coronado and his army on their start to Cibola from Compostela, Mexico, on Feb. 22, 1540. The gold fever is at its height, for only a few days before Peru had yielded a fortune of \$12,000,000. The Spanish soldiers hoped for even greater treasure in the Seven Cities of Cibola, where they had heard the walls were studded with turquoise and the roofs shined like gold.

SCENE 2—Coronado and his soldiers arrive at Hawiku, the first village of Cibola on July 7, 1540. There is no gold; it was corn shining yellow on the roof tops that Fray Marcos de Niza saw. Hungry, the army clamors for an attack. Coronado hesitates, remembering his orders to "go in peace," but a padre is struck by an arrow and then he commands: "Forward into the town, charge."

SCENE 3—Coronado acknowledges his debt to Cardenas for saving his life in the battle of Hawiku, thereby creating the dramatic problem of the drama. Coronado from now on is torn between loyalty to Cardenas, whose constant advice is to fight the Indians, and love for Father Padilla who counsels for peace and holiness.

During the scene the Indians flee from their village, 17 miles south of the present Zunli, to impregnable heights of Thunder mountains, but leave their corn and food supplies.

SCENE 4—Captain Cardenas discovers the Grand Canyon on Aug. 25, 1540. Its sight moves the hardened soldier:

"And there is a river of water below. It is like all this land we can see but we cannot grasp. . . . We have seen the greatest story beneath the hand of God."

SCENE 5—Captain Alvarado reaches the Kuata village of Tigues, 18 miles north of Albuquerque, on Sept. 7, 1540. Here he establishes winter quarters where Coronado and

his army stayed two years. A quiet, peaceful village scene contrasts with the bloody times to follow.

SCENE 6—A new gold story spurs the hopes of the conquistadores. Turk, Pawnee slave given to the Spaniards by the Pecos Indians, conceals a tale of gold and of chief's who dine under trees hung with golden bells—in Quivira.

But amid the gold fever, the bitter winter drives the soldiers to requisition food and blankets from the Indians, who refuse to trade with the Spaniards because of Spanish attacks on an Indian woman while her husband holds his horse in the street below. The Indians steal horses in retaliation. Open war is imminent.

SCENE 7—The battle of Tigues. In a bloody fight the Spaniards overcome the Indians and burn their village. Many of the redmen perish in the flames. The soldiers complete their plans to hunt the gold in Quivira.

SCENE 8—The conquistadores reach the Staked Plains of West Texas in May or June, 1541. Because the natives there tell them of Cabeza de Vaca, who found no gold they suspect the Turk's evil plan to lead them to death in the wilderness. Sopete, their other scout, tells them there is no gold, but offers to lead them to Quivira, far to the north, and Coronado orders his famous 42 days' march "northward by the needle."

SCENE 9—The conquistadores reach Quivira—historians believe it was in Kansas—in August. There the Turk is condemned to death upon admitting his traitorous plan.

SCENE 10—April of 1542, the broken army and its desperately ill and discouraged commander begin the trek back to Mexico.

SCENE 11—Father Padilla did not turn back. His mission had not been gold, but God. The Indians had suffered too much from the Spanish soldiers. They could not understand his ministry. Near Quivira, they brought him to his martyrdom. Sending his companions away, he

prays as the Indians prepare his death: "Forgive them, Father. They know not what they do."

SCENE 12—Coronado's second trial in Mexico City Feb. 19, 1546. Convicted of 34 charges, Coronado has appealed. While the trial is underway, word arrives of Fray Padilla's martyrdom. The viceroy clears Coronado of the charges and the acquittal sets off a gay Spanish fiesta for the captain-general.

The pit houses, rising three or four feet above the ground, looked like mud casemates, suggesting primitive fortifications. In reality, the dome covered a single room, six feet deep. The dome had a hole for a ladder. To take such a room by assault was a simple matter. Trapping the helpless inhabitants inside was an old Indian custom a thousand years before Coronado came to the Southwest.

The pit house dwellers were basket-makers and sedentary Indians merged. They had domesticated dogs, ate wild turkey, deer, elk, bear and other meats; pumpkins, certain parts of the cactus, corn, and a food which was just another new-fangled idea then: beans.

The Spaniards did not use guns in 540 or in 1040 A. D., but capturing these primitive pueblos would have been easy, particularly by cavalry charges. But had Coronado come to New Mexico in 1040, with fire arms or without them, the conquest would have been a fiasco. There were large populations in southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico. To conquer by force would have been almost impossible.

Had Coronado in 1040 survived the onslaughts of all the groups of Indians, he would have found his way no doubt, to northwestern New Mexico, because there rather than in the valley of the Rio Grande, was

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Once there was a merchant named A. Montgomery Ward. Mr. Ward Believed that his customers deserved their money's worth. He sold quality goods at bottom prices. And he insisted that his customers be satisfied in every possible way. Mr. Ward's customers liked this policy. They liked his merchandise. They bought from him, and told their friends. So confident were they of his ability to bring them real bargains, that they named Mr. Ward "The Buyer for the Grande." That was in 1872. Mr. Ward has passed on, but his policy lives! And because of that good policy the business grew. Today, Montgomery Ward buys for a far greater grange, all over the nation, men and women consider Montgomery Ward their purchasing agent. For years, the people of this community have bought more and more from Wards. To serve The Top O' Texas better a Montgomery Ward Department store was opened in Pampa 11 years ago. It is just the kind of store that Mr. Ward would want it to be. Quality merchandise selling at bottom prices. You will always find Wards a friendly place to trade. You will find bargains every day at Wards. . . . And you will find, every day, that "It's Wise to Buy Wards" for quality merchandise at a savings.



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"What we won is a knowledge and a vision. It is not proved that we went in vain, for only the centuries to come can make this sure"

Francis Vazquez Coronado

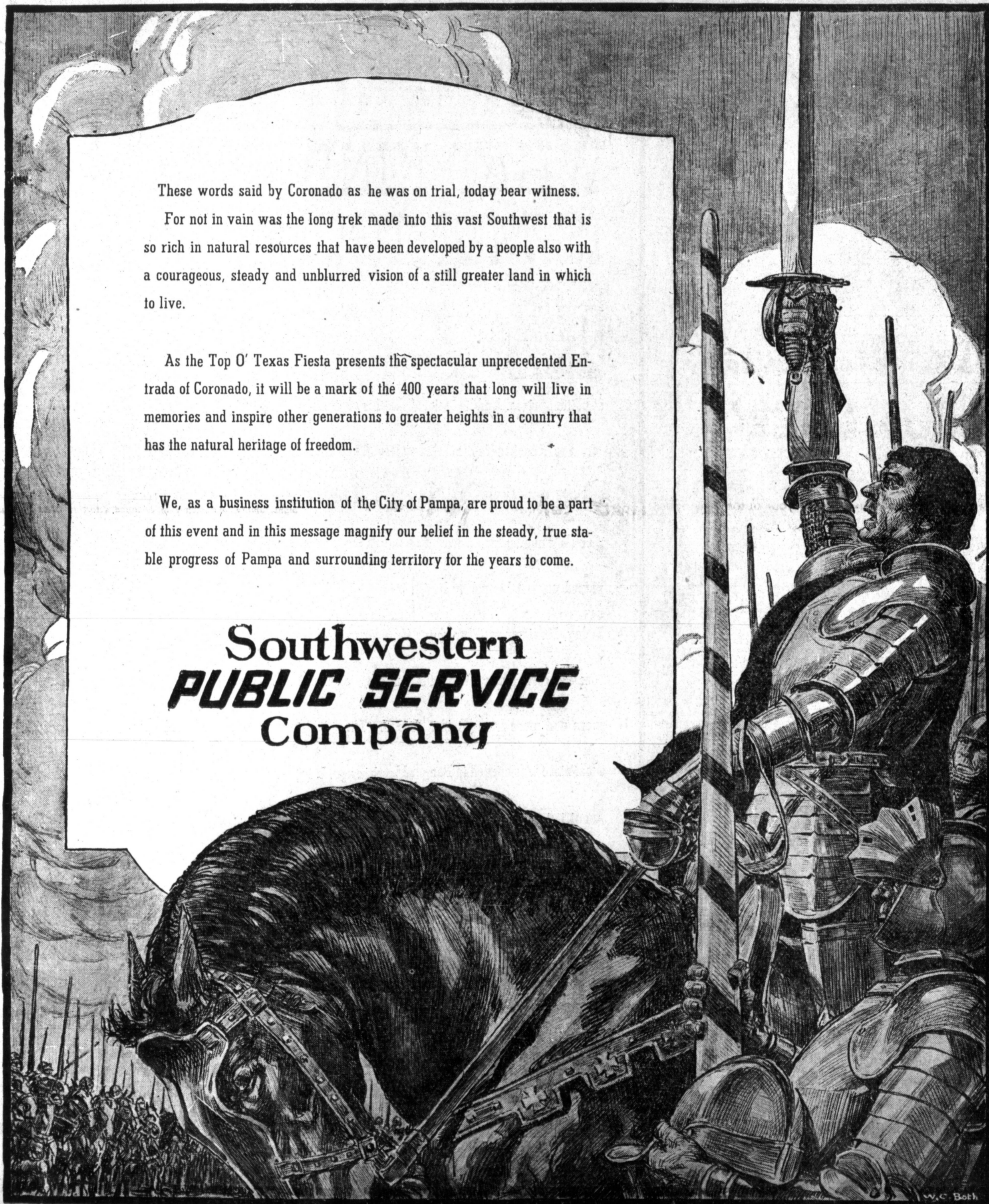
These words said by Coronado as he was on trial, today bear witness.

For not in vain was the long trek made into this vast Southwest that is so rich in natural resources that have been developed by a people also with a courageous, steady and unblurred vision of a still greater land in which to live.

As the Top O' Texas Fiesta presents the spectacular unprecedented Entrada of Coronado, it will be a mark of the 400 years that long will live in memories and inspire other generations to greater heights in a country that has the natural heritage of freedom.

We, as a business institution of the City of Pampa, are proud to be a part of this event and in this message magnify our belief in the steady, true stable progress of Pampa and surrounding territory for the years to come.

**Southwestern
PUBLIC SERVICE
Company**



Coronado Expedition Organized To Get Loafers And Floaters Out Of Mexico

With tales of wealth in the north, two classes of Spaniards invaded Mexico—the thrifty who wanted to marry and farm and the loafers who went out for fun and entertainment and adventure.

Governor Mendoza supervised the assignments of land for the thrifty, even securing wives for them. He entertained the loafers who were mostly sons of Spanish noblemen. He tried to interest them in adventure in Peru but they weren't interested.

In 1539 these young men became a problem. By that time there were an estimated 250 of them in Mexico City. Most desirable employment for them was adventure and Mendoza decided to give them a taste of the wilderness. When Friar Marcos returned with his tales of wealth in Cibola, Mendoza decided to send another expedition and he named Francisco de Coronado as leader.

Compostela, on the Pacific coast, was announced as the place for the force to assemble. Mendoza wanted to save Indians in the Mexico area from the ravages of the party. But charges filed against Coronado in 1547 showed that the Indians were not spared as the Spaniards marched to Compostela.

Popular as was the expedition, there were those who declared that the country was being depopulated and that no one would be left to guard those remaining behind. It is believed that 250 Spaniards "on horse back" and about 300 Indians gathered for the march to Cibola, although other reports declared that there were 300 Spaniards and 1,000 Indians and servants.

Mendoza spared neither pains nor expense to insure the success of the expedition. Arms, horses and supplies were furnished in abundance and money advanced from the royal treasury.

On a Sunday in February, 1540, Mendoza decided to review the expedition for the benefit of the doubters who thought a smaller expedition should make the trip and who accused the Spaniards of commandeering horses, etc. Mendoza said it was only an inspection but he "pulled a fast one."

Coronado Leaves

The members of the expedition, fully equipped for the long trip to Cibola, passed in review as clerks checked equipment of each Spaniard. The expedition marched north but instead of returning after the parade it kept on going and who

was there to accuse Coronado and Mendoza because Coronado was at the head of the expedition and Mendoza claimed he didn't know anything about the play.

History reveals that there were 1,000 horses, oxen, cows, sheep and swine which had been collected by Mendoza.

Another story of the departure is that the men returned and were addressed by the viceroy who caused each man to swear obedience to his commander and officers.

It Takes Hour And 42 Minutes To Stage Entrada

The entire score for the Coronado show has been selected from modern compositions reflecting the spirit of the Coronado entrada with such suites as "Grand Canyon" by Grofe, "The Fifth Symphony in E Minor" by Tchaikowsky, and Milhand's "Creation of the World."

In addition are many experts from Befalla and Ravel, Spanish com-

posers; Lobos, the Brazilian, and Broadin and DeBussy.

A fleet of three big trucks, two official Coronado Commission cars and several automobiles will be required to move the big show.

The Coronado entrada requires an hour and forty-two minutes to produce. There are twelve scenes averaging four to six minutes the longest seven minutes. "The Coronado Entrada" was written by Thomas Wood Stevens of Santa Fe, who streamlined Shakespeare's play for the Century of Progress at Chicago. "The Coronado Entrada" is being produced by the Jerome H. Cargill, of New York. In addition to the director, there are a half dozen assistant directors.

The costumes for the Coronado entrada were designed by Miss Lucy Barton, nationally recognized on costumes for the stage. The entrada of Coronado tells the story of the conquistadores' gold hunt that started from Compostela, Mexico, February 22, 1540 and lasted through 1542.

The entrada will be given in four Southwestern states, New Mexico, West Texas, Arizona and Colorado

this summer and two other states, Oklahoma and Kansas in 1941.

The entrada will be given in eleven New Mexico cities, four West Texas and two cities in Arizona and in Colorado Springs, Colorado. A performance at Denver is pending.

In addition to the Coronado entrada special events will be held in New Mexico and Arizona, including old Lincoln, one time home of Billy the Kid and site of the Lincoln County Cattle Wars; Inscription Rock where famous conquistadores, pioneers and others have left their names engraved in rock; and the Grand Canyon discovered 400 years ago this summer by a member of the Coronado expedition.

The Coronado-Entrada will be the night feature at the South Plains Fair, Lubbock, Texas, September 30, October 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

The Buick Magazine recently carried a story about the Coronado celebrations that will be held in New Mexico in 1940.

Sealing "wax" is made of shellac and contains no wax.

Pinons Kept Coronado's Army From Starving In New Mexico

Pinons and the rich paste which was made from the Indian nuts or pine nuts, as they were called, was one of the foods that kept Coronado's hungry army from starving 400 years ago in New Mexico.

The Indian bill of fare offered to the starving conquistadores from the village food supplies which were requisitioned also included maize, calabashes, beans and peppers.

But probably the most amazing of these foods were the sweet, rich nuts which Pedro de Castaneda recorded were found in quantities. From Castaneda's account modern scientists believe the conquistadores arrived the year following one of the big pinon crops.

The nuts are gathered today just as the Indians harvested them 400 years ago and the crops come a "small" one every three years and a "big" one every seven years. The Zunis even date their events from

the "small" and "big" pinon crops.

The largest crop recorded by the United States forest service was in 1936 and netted the pickers about \$750,000.

However, Dr. Elbert L. Little, Jr., of the forest service pinon experiment station at Tucson, found the crop brings pickers a total varying from \$100,000 to \$200,000 generally, and retails for \$250,000 to more than \$1,000,000.

In Coronado's time, the pinons were either roasted and eaten like peanuts, as they are today; or ground into a rich paste called "pinonate" which was cooked in thin wafers on hot rocks.

Today most of the pinons are sold roasted in polished shells in New York and to a lesser extent in other cities. The forest service experts believe the eastern sale is largely to persons of southern European descent whose forefathers were fa-

millar with the edible pine nuts of "pignolias" of southern Europe.

The pignolias are distant brothers of the "pinons." Both are produced by members of the pine family—"the little brothers" of the clan.

Produced in a small cone, shaped like a small pear, the first frost ripens them. The cone turns brown and opens allowing the pinons to scatter on the ground. Pack rats vie with Indian women in gathering the nuts for the earth; the Indian men and other pickers hunt the rat nests, often containing 50 pounds or more.

Naco, Arizona, is the place where the Coronado Expedition entered in 1540 what is now the United States. An international Monument will be built there.

Paul Jones, publisher of Lyons, Kansas, has written an interesting book on Coronado and his 1540 expedition.

Many new highways will be built in New Mexico in 1940 for the comfort of the tourists visiting the Coronado celebrations.



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TOM ROSE (Ford)

"IN PAMPA SINCE 1921"



Visions.....

. . . . of Coronado were not in vain. Gathered from historic documents and correlated with research of history these words were found as recorded spoken by Coronado, while on trial, on his return to Mexico.

"We could not know what was in the land, or what was under it, what gold and silver and unimagined metals, what mysterious riches may lie there; what stone for the building of what cathedrals.

"What we won is a knowledge and a vision. It is not proved that we went in vain, for only the centuries to come can make this sure."

With the same courage, convictions and visions of this man that made history over 400 years ago, the officers, directors and personnel of the Citizens Bank & Trust Co. embark upon the career in the continued building of Pampa and the Top O' Texas.

We, the officers, directors, and stockholders of the Citizens Bank and Trust Company, believe in Pampa and its future. We believe that greater progress for Pampa can be attained when its financial institutions, and the individuals who comprise its citizenship, combine their ideas, plans, ability, and money in a united effort to build the business firms that make up the town.

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Coronado Was 30 Years Old Back In 1540

Unseen guest of honor at the Entrada will be Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, a thirty-year-old commander who in 1540, leading the largest expeditionary force ever sent out from New Spain, traversed the wild west coast of Mexico, dared the wilds of Arizona and New Mexico, discovered the Grand Canyon of the Colorado river, explored the plains of Texas and eventually reached as far north as central Kansas.

Coronado was then in search of new lands of the crown of Spain, and chiefly, in quest of gold and riches. Reports of the astonishing wealth of the cities to the north, called the Seven Cities of Cibola, had trickled into the city of Mexico and in the telling, oft repeated, grew and grew, so that when Coronado set out, after obtaining the command over the opposition of such tried leaders as Hernan Cortez, and Pedro de Alvarado, he expected to find untold riches.

The expedition spent two years in what is now the Southwest. No fabled cities were found. They turned out to be Indian villages with mud houses and neatly tilled corn fields, but no gold-studded doors. Coronado wintered twice at the site of an Indian village now long returned to the dust whence it came, seventeen miles north of Albuquerque. He finally returned to Mexico City, weary and disappointed.

In Mexico, Coronado is now more or less just another historical figure. Other explorers are better remembered. But the Southwest owes this daring captain a great debt. For with Coronado and his soldiers and his robed Franciscans came the seeds for the wheat and beans that were to become highly important crops years later; and the horses, the source of today's rich cattle industry in the Southwest.

New Mexico, Arizona, West Texas, Kansas and Oklahoma celebrate the fourth centenary of his expedition in 1940 and 1941. Plans for the observance of the cuarto centennial year were in the making since 1930, when the idea of the celebration was first conceived in New Mexico, and have now flourished into a two-year-long program.

To develop and encourage interest in the lore of the Southwest, the Coronado Centennial commissions have sponsored a series of 175 festivals, which began in February 1940. To foster the spread of historical understanding, an important permanent part of the program consists of the erection and enlargement of museums.

The exact point at which Coronado crossed what is now the border between Mexico and the United States, has been determined by a group of scholars directed by Dr. Herbert E. Bolton, reputedly the leading authority of Spanish-American history. On that spot, near Pecos in southern Arizona, it is planned to erect an international monument and museum.

The publication of a number of studies in the field of Spanish explorations in the Southwest, under the direction of George P. Hammond, dean of the Graduate school of the University of New Mexico, will complement this line of activity.

Biggest popular attractions will be the entrada, to be presented in seventeen cities, in New Mexico, West Texas and Arizona during the summer and fall of 1940, and in Kansas and Oklahoma in 1941.

The Jerome H. Cargill organization of New York is in charge of production of the pageants. Thomas Wood Stevens, author of the Magna Charta pageant presented by the American Bar association, and the Yorktown Sesqui-Centennial pageant, wrote the script of the Coronado "Entrada."

Muster Roll Discovered
Lucy Barton, New York costume expert, is in charge of preparing over a thousand authentic period garments of 1540. Miss Barton received invaluable help through the use of the Coronado muster roll, recently discovered. In the muster roll are listed the members of the expedition, with a description of the arms and equipment they carried.

Cuba and Mexico have announced their participation in the Cuarto Centennial celebrations. A large permanent museum is being constructed near Bernalillo, New Mexico, at the Kiowa ruins where Coronado wintered. It will house artifacts and primitive murals found in the ruins of the Kiowa Indian village.

Here is the Coronado smile as will be worn by members of the New Mexico state police during the Cuarto Centennial year. Helene Dunn, Taos, New Mexico, beauty, was chosen to model the "police smile." The United States Coronado exposition commission is cooperating with Southwestern states to make the Centennial a great success.

CORONADO SMILE



Here is the Coronado smile as will be worn by members of the New Mexico state police during the Cuarto Centennial year. Helene Dunn, Taos, New Mexico, beauty, was chosen to model the "police smile." The United States Coronado exposition commission is cooperating with Southwestern states to make the Centennial a great success.

Coronado Tried Peaceful Methods But Had To Use Hitler Tactics To Secure Food For His Hungry Army

Four hundred years ago July 7, Captain Garcia Lopez de Cardenas, played by George Grammas in the Pampa Entrada, told the interpreter of the Zuni Indians in western New Mexico:

"We come from his majesty, the king of Spain, emperor of the lands beyond the ocean seas, not to do them harm, but to defend them."

The archives of Seville record those words. Thomas Wood Stevens of Santa Fe wrote them into the script of "The Entrada of Coronado" months before Adolf Hitler began "protecting" little nations.

Yet the words are virtually those of the Nazi invasion proclamations in Europe.

For the Indians of the fabled Seven Cities of Cibola where the Spaniards sought gold, there followed the first taste of European "blitzkrieg." The story of the Spanish war machine that rolled from Arizona eastward to Kansas and Texas is told in Stevens' epic drama which will play in 17 Southwestern cities during 1940 through the co-operation of the United States Coronado Exposition commission.

Hunger—physical hunger—was the motive for the first battle, ordered reluctantly by Captain General Francisco Vasquez de Coronado whose orders has been "Remember always that you go in peace."

The "patrons of the battles," said Stevens, was always a "protective" invasion, followed by the requisitioning of villages as headquarters, their supplies for food and forage; their best blankets for clothing.

The Spaniards first sought to obtain these things by "trade treaties" and finally by trade, but if they were not forthcoming after these overtures, war followed.

The chief dramatic conflict lies between Cardenas' advice to fight and the counsel for peace of Fray Juan Padilla, the first martyr. Said Alvarado, captain in the conquistador's army drawn up at Cibola's gates:

"Let us take it soon, or we shall be too weak to fight for it."

And in view of the wretched condition of the troops, Coronado and Fray Juan capitulated to the demand for force after the soldiers argued that Fray Marcos had claimed the city for the king, and thus the Indians of Hawikuh were rebellious.

Reluctantly, Coronado ordered the attack. This decision was to determine the fate of the whole campaign. Wounded by Indian stones, Coronado's life is saved by Captain Cardenas.

Torn between loyalty to his benefactor, and to Fray Juan, Coronado is caught in the circumstances that spread the Spanish war to Tiguex, along the Rio Grande, to the village

Maldonado Found Tribe Of Indian Giants On Trip

The long distances that Coronado's men marched in New Mexico were simply a prelude to the distances they were later to travel on the plains.

It required more than a month for Coronado and a small advance party of horsemen to make the journey from Culiacan to Hearts valley.

Between the first and the middle of May the army started to follow the route of the advance party.

The main portion of Coronado's army had remained at Culiacan under the command of Don Tristan de Arellano, while the general and his small party of companions started for Cibola.

A good store of provisions had been found by Melchior Diaz in the valley; hence, Coronado's instructions to Arellano to reach this location.

Soldiers Build Town
In the valley, Arellano kept the soldiers busy building a town on Suva river, calling it San Hieronimo de los Corazones—Saint Jerome of the Hearts.

A small force was sent down the river to the sea under the command of Don Rodrigo Maldonado, in the hope of communicating with Alarcon's ships. Maldonado found neither signs nor news of the fleet, but did discover a tribe of Indian giants, one of whom accompanied the party back to camp, where the soldiers were amazed at his size and strength.

Early in September Diaz and Juan Gallego brought the expected orders from the general, Gallego, who carried the letter which Coronado had written from Granada-Hawikuh on August 3, continued on to Mexico. He was accompanied by Friar Marcos.

Diaz had been directed to stay in San Hieronimo to maintain this post, and to open communication with the seacoast.

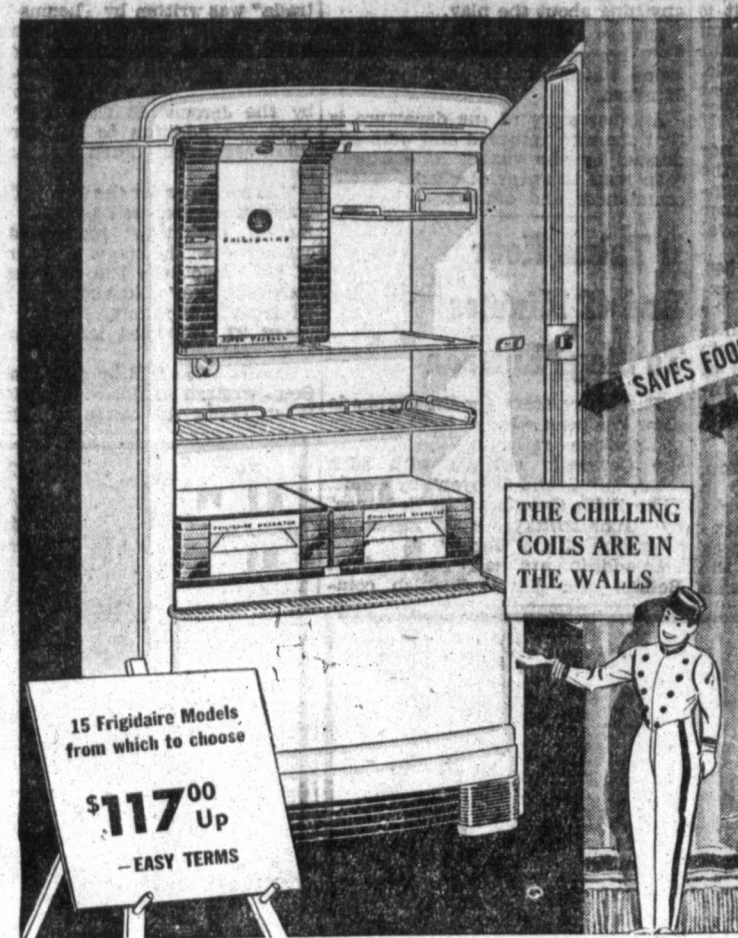
Sends Party To Coast
He selected 70 or 80 men, those least fitted for the hardship of exploration, to settle in the town and to make an expedition toward the coast.

The remainder of the army prepared to rejoin the general at Cibola. By mid-September the start was made.

After a long march, the soldiers reached the pueblo settlements. Despite snow and fierce, cold winds, the men were eager to continue their journey, and after a short rest, the force proceeded to Tiguex, where comfortable quarters awaited them, and settled for the winter.

Coronado celebrations are being held in New Mexico in 1940.

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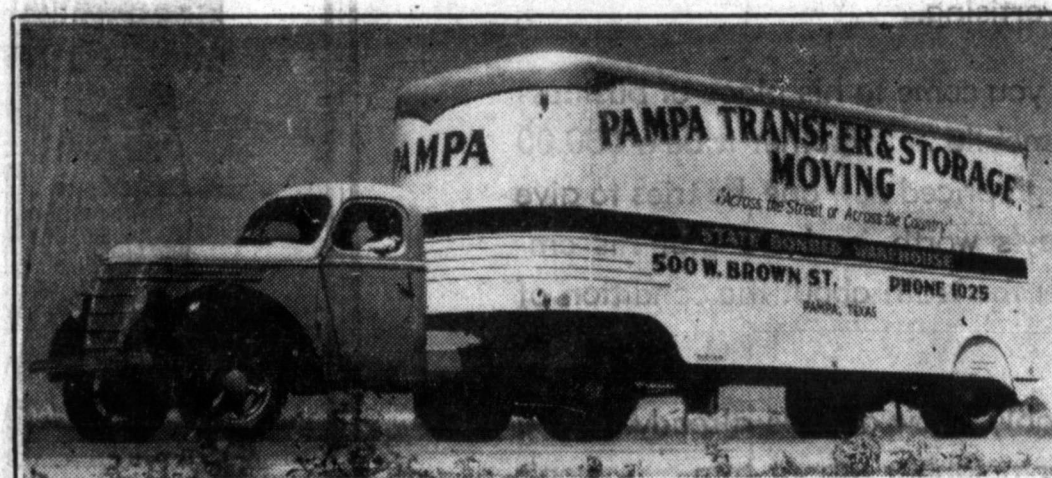


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Beatriz' Costume Weighs 27 Pounds

The Entrada requires 2,388 square feet of space for temporary dressing rooms and costume warehouses on the Coronado Entrada set.

The costume worn by Beatriz, wife of Coronado, weighs 27 pounds. A modern woman's dress weighs but a pound on an average.

During the course of the Entrada, 10 voices speak 60,000 words for members of the cast who go through pantomime on the huge stage. These same 10 voices take the parts of hundreds of persons in the cast.

The Coronado army travels only three blocks while portraying the expedition of the first Coronado army on the Entrada stage. Instead of much travel the scenery comes to the army for various scenes along the route.

Approximately 2,000 feet of wire is needed to convey the voices of the cast from the sound room to the loudspeakers, and the voice of the director to his assistants. More than 6,000 feet is needed to light the stage, sound room, property tents and dressing tents.

Lucy Barton, who wrote "Historic Costumes of the Stage" is designing the costumes that will be used in the Coronado Entrada. She will be presented in over twenty New Mexican and Southwestern cities in 1940.

Entrada Saddles Like Those Used 400 Years Ago

Researchers and "prop" men in charge of preparing the equipment to be used for the staging of the Coronado "Entrada" have found horse-riding was one thing in 1540 and something else on a South-west dude ranch in 1940.

In the days of Coronado it was relatively easy to stay on a saddle, barring such emergency situations as a lance blow at full tilt. The saddles used then have a high, chair-like cantle; the saddlebow extends like a fork downward almost as low as the stirrups. A rider astride that type of saddle was practically poured in and reinforced.

Many saddles of the 1540 period have a single strap stirrup, which does not look strong enough. The saddlebow usually was covered on the outside with gold, silver, velvet or some other expensive cloth. The inner surface was padded.

The caballeros of Coronado's little army knew nothing about the Italian school, the French dressage or the "military seat" adapted for the training of present-day officers.

They sat on a horse much like a Mexican "charro" of today does, legs practically fully extended, body erect and perpendicular to the horizontal plane of the horse.

Coronado's conquering troop brought some 550 horses. Coronado himself had the choice of 23 steeds, his own property.

This year the Coronado Cuarto Centennial is being observed in Arizona, West Texas and New Mexico. In 1940 it will be held in Kansas and Oklahoma. The United States Coronado Exposition is making the event possible.

Four Reasons For 1540 Expedition

With the 1540 expedition of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado being celebrated in New Mexico and the Southwest this year, the exact reasons for the expedition have been asked time and time again.

Investigation of old historical records reveal that four distinct reasons brought about the expedition. (1) To seek gold and precious stones, (2) to secure conversions for the Catholic church which was the religion of the royal house of Spain, (3) to definitely establish claim to unknown lands given the king of Spain by the pope and (4) for sheer exploration, as the king of Spain wished to have discovered a new short route to the East Indies and to learn the shape of the new continent.

Although large deposits of gold and precious stones were not discovered, the expedition did establish the ownership of the land for the king of Spain. Just how many conversions were made by Coronado's party is unknown, but history reveals that many were brought into the "belief" of the church.

The reason for exploration was, no doubt, the most successful. It

CORONADO TYPE COSTUMES BRING FUN



With the States of New Mexico, Arizona and Texas celebrating the 400th anniversary of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado's famous expedition, and Kansas and Oklahoma planning to celebrate the event in 1941, the Art League of

Albuquerque, New Mexico, recently gave their annual ball, and everyone came dressed in costumes of the 1540 period. Although steel armor was not obtainable for the men, as worn by Coronado's warriors, they had a good time dress-

ing as Spaniards and Indians. The ladies were lovely in charming costumes of the 1540 era, and many wore gowns over 100 years old. Coronado Balls are becoming quite popular over the country. In the background the coat of arms of Coronado can be seen.

No Zippers, But Pot Helmets, Used In Costumes For Entrada

Actors are entitled to a clean shirt per show. That is no revolutionary dictum coming from a laborer or dictator speaking for the Theatians. It is merely the statement of Lucy Barton, costume designer for the Coronado Entrada, now hard at work in the basement of the old library of the University of New Mexico.

Miss Barton is engaged in the preparation of more than 500 articles of dress for the actors in the Coronado Entrada, which will be presented in more than twenty New Mexico and West Texas towns when the Cuarto Centennial celebrations get under way in May. The shirts and breeches are made of inexpensive materials, chosen primarily for their washable qualities. These materials have all been shrunk at the laundry, prior to being made up.

brought to light the type of country in the Southwest and opened up trading with the Indians. Many Spaniards entered the area after Coronado's expedition, established settlements, and raised cattle. Families who are descendants of Coronado's men and others of that time live in New Mexico and the Southwest today.

A number of quilted jackets are being made. Some of these will be worn by the Mexican Indians in Coronado's army; the pattern was determined upon after a study of the Aztec codices. Other types of quilted armor, worn by the Spaniards, have their prototypes in Spanish garments, both those actually preserved in Museums and those depicted by 16th century painters. Although the idea of these quilted defenses was familiar to the Spaniards, there is evidence that they often followed the examples of the Aztec warriors in employing this more comfortable "armor" in place of European steel. From the view point of the actors this is fortunate. Most of the shirts and breeches may be made at the Capitan camp for girls, leaving ten seamstresses under Miss Barton to work on the costumes for the principals.

The pot-helmet, a type of the Salado, seems to have been worn by the Spanish Conquerors of the early 16th century. It is, as the popular names implies, a simple, rounded steel head covering, with a prolongation to protect the neck. Familiar in Europe for many years previous, this helmet continued in favor there

and also in the New World, well into the century. Naturally, then, the new army of Coronado will display a number of such helmets. The high-combed morion, so often included in modern illustrations of Coronado, will be avoided, as belonging actually to the second half of the 16th century. However, the Burgonet, from which the Morion was evolved, will be presented, as also the casque, a Renaissance helmet typical of the Classical revival.

There will be some hats worn by the captains of the army, in place of helmets, and some may be feathered. Cuirasses, judging by the model prepared by Miss Barton, will be neither the exaggerated round shape typical of "Maxibilian" armor of a somewhat earlier date, nor shaped with a ridge down the front and a pointed waist line, as affected by the good and eminently Catholic King Felipe.

These Cuirasses of 1540 are conservatively shaped to follow the neutral figure, with round waists at a normal position. They were designed by the early 16th century armor makers to be as comfortable as such eminently uncomfortable garments could be.

One way in which this reproduced army of Coronado will differ from any modern army is in the variety of defensive equipment. The word "uniforms" cannot be applied to these costumes. They aren't. A soldier

24,000 Square Feet Velveteen Used In Spanish Grandees Shirts

Every man in Pampa could have five generously proportioned handkerchiefs in as many colors should all the combined materials being used by the Coronado Cuarto Centennial costume shop be made into this necessary commodity instead of the 1540 period garments for the Coronado Entradas.

In addition, there would be enough thread to sew shirt buttons, suspender buttons and hems on the handkerchiefs of all the men in town for many, many years or a total of 500,000 feet. That amount of thread would also weave a sizable web over Pampa.

The 24,000 square feet of velveteen being used for the Spanish grandees' shirts and the bolices for the Spanish ladies, as well as a quantity of skirts, would gladden the heart of any early king and provide enough material to make up more than 8,000 shirts in the soft purple, rust, green and gray shades popular of the day.

Stretching the point a little bit, the elastic being used in the Coronado Entrada garments would reach nearly a mile and a half. In actual footage, and sans the stretch, however, the total is 1,200 yards which would make a lot of garters and suspenders.

Hooking and snapping at an average of six hooks per minute, allowing for the stubborn links, it would take a man 14 hours steady work to fasten all the hooks and eyes and snaps being used on the costumes. Since the advent of the zipper, the art of snapping hooks and eyes is almost passed, since the conservative estimate of the number which could be snapped each minute.

If creus big-tops were made of muslin, the material used by the Coronado costume shop would be enough to cover a seven-rink show besides the marquee at the entrance, or nearly 100,000 square feet. Muslin comes in for the most use in costuming for the Coronado Entradas because of the fact that yard upon yard goes into petticoats, another garment that went out with "Skidoo 23" and similar bright remarks way back when.

A thousand dude ranchers would each have a long-wearing shirt of russet cloth in rust, green, black or yellow should the amount of material being used in the Coronado costuming be transferred to this purpose.

The tape which is being used to decrease many of the garments would reach the length of three football fields, tossing in a trip twice around all goal posts for good measure. This tape comes in brown and black and makes the fancy stripes on the balloon sleeves of some of the costumes to be used by the wealthier characters.

GOLD

culture which began to grow after its transplantation in 1540 is still a highly important part of New Mexico's life, where the incongruous is often the usual thing; where time is in truth a relative matter and the twentieth century blends as softly as the adobes with the landscape; or contrasts as violently as the modern, slick, streamlined train with the creaky ox-cart, XVI century model.

That is the ancient background for the Coronado Centennial celebrations. The relatively modern Shop The Want-Ads and Save

cloth and better sandals. Their homes were well-built apartment houses, four and five stories high. Their ceremonial rooms were much like the ancient pit houses but more refined in construction and furnishings.

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Coronado Introduced First Cattle, Sheep, Horses To Indians

On in the Spanish Southwest, where the old world blends with the new in an unequalled display of scenic beauty and traditional customs, the residents this year are turning back the pages of history 400 years to honor the first white man to thoroughly explore that great country.

It was exactly four centuries ago that Francisco Vasquez de Coronado and his glittering army of Spanish cavaliers gathered at Compostela, Mexico, to be reviewed by the first viceroy of New Spain, don Antonio de Mendoza, and then set out into the unexplored territory to the north.

An enthusiastic group left there February 23, 1540, for their hopes were high in the expectation that the tales told in Mexico about cities of gold—the seven cities of Cibola—to the north, were true, and that all of them would soon be rich.

Months later, however, these hopes had been reduced to a feeling of despair. There had been no gold, no cities wherein the houses were adorned with precious stones. The explorers found in what is now New Mexico and Arizona, only the simple Indians, whose main aim in life was to harvest a goodly crop and later pass on to the happy hunting grounds.

It was a colossal failure as far as Coronado and his followers were concerned, but the colonizers of later years saw in the "Conquistadores" expedition the beginning of a new era in agriculture for what is now the Spanish Southwest. It was Coronado who introduced the first cattle, sheep and horses to the Indians, and from that then eventful happening has grown one of the Southwest's great industries: stock raising.

Man, Horse One To Indians
Many of the Indians of those days thought that man and horse were one single animal. Others, perhaps more travelled, were better informed. They had heard about the strange beasts seen in the land of the Aztecs when the bearded fire-throwing men arrived.

With this valuable asset to the Southwest credited in the main to Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, the residents of New Mexico began their plan for the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the Spanish explorer's journey. As far back as 1920 plans were being formulated to make 1940 in New Mexico a year of festivities which would revive the saga of the first discoverer.

Soon after New Mexico began laying plans for the celebration, the federal government announced its "Good Neighbor" policy toward the other Americas, and the commission set up by the state to formulate the Coronado celebration plans saw in this move a possibility for national participation in the Southwest's program.

\$200,000 Granted
After much debate in the United States congress, the proposed appropriation was changed no less than half a dozen times, but a grant of \$200,000 finally was passed and the federal government had a hand in the proceedings which would honor one of the continent's leading explorers. A United States Coronado Entrance commission was organized and from that time on plans went ahead rapidly.

The government's appropriation, augmented by \$50,000 in funds gathered in New Mexico under the original plan, assured the commission of adequate facilities for staging the type of celebration best suited to the enjoyment of natives and visitors alike. Out of many suggestions emerged the plan to present in graphic detail a series of dramatic pageants on an elaborate scale, which would depict from beginning to end the adventures of Coronado.

Stevens Writes Entrada
In the typical Southwestern fashion of doing everything in a big way the natives pitched in to make the pageantry dream come true. The stage to be used is as long as a football field. Thomas Wood Stevens, internationally known for his work in the pageant field, author of the "Yorktown Sesquicentennial," "Joan of Arc," pageants and others, has written a colorful script for the Coronado "Entrada," on which the pageant is based.

The Jerome H. Cargill Production organization of New York will carry on the production of the "entrada." The stage is made of steel tubing, in sections, to provide the utmost flexibility in handling and to allow for rapid changes. Through seventeen cities in New Mexico, Arizona and West Texas these stages will be used, throughout the Coronado year. The "entrada," re-enacting the story of Coronado, has hundreds in the cast.

Naturally, for a pageant or "entrada" as the shows are being called in the Coronado country, costuming is a major feature. Lucy Barton, of repute as an expert on the subject, has been appointed chief costumer. She is now directing the making of 1,000 authentic period garments, as authentic as Coronado himself.

A journey into the past in New Mexico is just around the next bend of the road; a flashing streamliner train may cast a shadow on a church two centuries old; a 1940 passenger car may follow trails that are older than history, for in this colorful section of the United States age is a relative term indeed. Ancient customs and hearty traditions still prevail, practically unchanged by the aggressive tempo of the twentieth century.

In New Mexico alone, fifty-two per centum of the population still speaks its native Spanish tongue and holds close to its heart the traditions and the fiestas which can be traced to their source in Mexico, which in turn inherited them from mother Spain.

Every year many fiestas reveal

the pristine charm of New Mexico, enhanced by the ancient Indian ceremonials which have been going on in the Southwest since long before the days of Coronado. With this background of native folklore it was comparatively easy for the Coronado Centennial commission to draw upon the storehouse of material with which the early settlers were familiar, to insure genuine recreation of the atmosphere of the days of old.

1,200-Room Dwelling
Just before the staging of the first "entrada" in Albuquerque, on May 29, a special ceremony was held at the site of the ancient Indian village of Kuaua, near Bernalillo, New Mexico, where Coronado and his men spent two winters while they carried on the exploration of West Texas, northern New Mexico, Oklahoma and Kansas, which were then simply unknown lands.

There remains at Kuaua, still standing part of the first floor of the 1,200-room building in which the Conquistadores stayed. From the walls of this huge structure, which long before 1540 rose five stories high into the air, ancient murals have been carefully peeled off. These murals illustrate graphically the life of the early Indians of the Southwest. After their removal, the murals are now being put together on new wall sections. The ultimate result of these restorations will be displayed at the Kuaua ruins, where an \$80,000 museum and restoration project is in

process of development to house the many valuable art objects pe-

WIFE OF GOVERNOR



Mrs. John E. Miles, wife of New Mexico's governor, anxiously awaited the entries in the Coronado coiffure contest in order to determine the type of coiffure which she wore the night of May 29, when the Coronado Entrada

was first presented in the University of New Mexico stadium Albuquerque. Mrs. Miles is shown attired in her beautiful China Poland costume presented her by the Mexican government on her recent vacation tour in Mexico. The contest closed May 1.

Albuquerque the featured "entradas" were scheduled at cities listed below:
May 29, 30, 31, June 1, Albuquerque; June 5, 6, Clovis; June 13, 14, 15, Pampa, Texas; June 22, 23, Raton; June 28, 29, 30, Santa Fe; July 12, 13, Las Vegas; July 17, 18, 19, Roswell; August 1, 2, 3, Tucumcari; August 5, 6, Dalhart, Texas; August 16, 17, 18, Prescott, Arizona; August 24, 25, 26, Hot Springs; August 31, Sept. 1, 2, Clifton, Arizona; Sept. 6, 7, 8, Farmington; Sept. 16-21, Amarillo, Texas; Sept. 26-27, Socorro; Sept. 30, Oct. 1-5, Lubbock, Texas; October 11, 12, 13, Las Cruces.

Special events: June 15, Ruidoso; June 17, A Day in Old Lincoln, Lincoln, New Mexico; July 5, 6, Inscription Rock; August 10, Grand Canyon, Arizona; August 6 to 14, Coronado Conferences, Albuquerque and Santa Fe, New Mexico.
This does not include over 165 Coronado Festivals that are scheduled in the Southwest during 1940 nor does it include the regular yearly fiestas, rodeos, Indian cere-

monials and other New Mexico entertainment features.
New Mexico, Arizona and West Texas always noted for the friendly and hospitable nature of its natives, this year extends to the country at large an even heartier greeting than the soul warming "bienvenida," to those who feel the call of the wide and picturesque open spaces and the invigorating atmosphere of which only the west can boast.

32,600 Pounds Of Steel In Scenery Props

In the big stage set for the entrada of Coronado there are: 1,150 pieces of steel, weighing 32,600 pounds, more than 16 tons, little less than a Boeing Clipper plane. Four thousand square yards of canvas, enough to sail a big ship. The canvas weighs 4,850 pounds.

The paint on the canvas weighs 2,500 pounds.
Twenty-eight rolls of heavy paper weighing 30 pounds a roll.
Between 70 and 100 units of 1,000, 2,000 and 5,000 watt electric spot lights, lighting and big set for the Entrada of Coronado. The total load would be 100,000 watts. Enough to

light all the houses in a town the size of 3,000 people; 4,820 feet of cable are used to carry light and sound effect.
Over 165 Folk Festivals will be held in New Mexico, West Texas and Arizona this year in connection with the Coronado celebrations.

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Pampa, June 13, 14, 15

While in Pampa attending the big celebration, don't fail to shop at **SURRATT'S BOOTERIE** for better ladies' footwear. Quality merchandise at reasonable prices combined with Surrott's friendly service.

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COME TO PAMPA JUNE 13-14-15
See the **CORONADO ENTRADA**

HUNDREDS IN THE CAST

WORLD'S LARGEST STAGE

The SPIRIT of CONQUEST

The Spirit of Conquest that prompted Coronado and his loyal followers to traverse the broad plains of what is now the glorious Panhandle of Texas; the dauntless leadership that paved the way to a modern civilization; those qualities are still prevalent today in the men seeking to further the development of a country rich in natural resources. Much has been accomplished and there is yet much to attain before they will have reached their goal.

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LEVINE'S, one of the most progressive and rapidly growing merchandising institutions in the Southwest has enjoyed a remarkable business in the Top O' Texas ever since they opened their store in Pampa in 1926.

The Levine Brothers, William and Morris, opened their first store at Iowa Park, Texas in 1921. They are aggressive and experienced modern merchandising men trained from childhood in store operation.



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