the Weather
West Texas: Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday; somewhat unsettled in west portion.

THE NEW PAMPA
Fastest Growing City in Texas—Panhandle Oil And Wheat Center

Texas Panhandle Centennial Development Edition

Pampa Daily News

TUNE IN KPDN
(1310 k.c.'s)
Voice of Pampa Daily NEWS at "Top o' Texas"

(VOL. 30. NO. 48) (Full (AP) Leased Wire) PAMPA, GRAY COUNTY, TEXAS, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1936. (48 PAGES TODAY) (PRICE FIVE CENTS)

THOUSANDS ARE COMING TO CENTENNIAL

Zioncheck Lands In Police Station After 24-Hour Brawl In Apartment

PAMPA DAILY NEWS AND RADIO STATION PURCHASED BY CALIFORNIANS

Change to Be Effective on Both Monday

R. C. HOILES AND SON OF SANTA ANA PURCHASE LOCAL PROPERTIES FROM NUNNS —JAMES LYONS PARTNER

Tomorrow another milestone will be passed in the journalistic history of Pampa—a history which in recent years has been as varied and as progressive as that of this oil-and-wheat-blessed community. The Pampa Daily NEWS and its new radio station, KPDN, will pass into new ownership.

The change will bring to Pampa a new general manager, replacing Gilmore N. Nunn, and a new editor, succeeding Olin E. Hinkle.

Purchasers of the Pampa properties are R. C. Hoiles of Santa Ana, Calif., and his son, Clarence Hoiles, of the same city. Associated with them financially is James Lyons of Canton, Ohio, who has arrived to become general manager. The new editor will be Tex DeWeese of Santa Ana, Calif., formerly with the Hoiles as editor of the Times-Herald of Lorain, Ohio, and now telegraph editor of the Santa Ana Register owned by R. C. and Clarence Hoiles. Mr. DeWeese will arrive in a week or 10 days. No other changes are to be made in the local staffs. Robert McKenzie will continue as station manager of KPDN.

Going To Kentucky

Gilmore Nunn and Olin Hinkle will move soon to Lexington, Ky., where Mr. Nunn and his father, J. Lindsay Nunn of Amarillo, have purchased the Lexington Morning Herald. The paper will have Gilmore Nunn as its publisher and general manager. Mr. Hinkle will be managing editor.

It will be the second venture into the Panhandle-Plains section for the Hoiles. Last December they bought the Daily News-Journal at Clovis, N. M. Their success there has been notable, and the paper is very popular under the new management. R. C. Hoiles and his son also own the Telegram-Forum at Bucyrus, Ohio, and The Register at Santo Ana, where they will continue to reside.

New Owners Experienced

The new owners of the Pampa Daily NEWS have long been identified with newspaper publishing. R. C. Hoiles formerly published the Times-Herald at Lorain, Ohio, and the News at Mansfield, Ohio. Clarence Hoiles made his start in the business by selling papers at Alliance, Ohio. Later he was manager of the Telegraph-Forum at Bucyrus, Ohio. At present he is manager of The Register at Santa Ana, Calif.

The new publishers, it was stated by R. C. Hoiles, expects to continue "the same high class service as given by the owners in the past". Purchase of the Pampa properties is an evidence, Mr. Hoiles continued, of his faith in the city and the plains section.

Mr. Lyons, the new general manager of The NEWS, is married and has a son almost three years old. Mrs. Lyons and this son, James Leonard, will come to Pampa as soon as living accomodations can be found. Like all new residents, Mr. Lyons is discovering that hunting

See NO. 1, Page 6

GILMORE NUNN IS TO MANAGE LARGE PAPER

Two Pampans Going To Lexington, Ky. Soon

Sale of the Pampa Daily NEWS as announced today has grown out of the purchase, last April 16, of the Morning Herald at Lexington, Ky., by J. Lindsay Nunn of Amarillo and his son, Gilmore N. Nunn, of Pampa, owners of this newspaper and of the radio station KPDN.

Gilmore Nunn is preparing to leave soon for Lexington, where he will be publisher and general manager of The Herald. J. Lindsay Nunn will be president of the Herald corporation, but because of extensive interests in the Southwest will continue, for the present, to live in Amarillo.

Olin E. Hinkle, managing editor of the NEWS since it became a daily March 10, 1927, will leave here about June 15, going to Lexington to become managing editor of the Herald. Tom R. Underwood, for 20 years connected with The Herald, will remain there as editor-in-chief. He has been general manager for several years.

Also Get Radio

The Nunns also recently purchased radio station WLAP in Lexington, subject to approval of the Federal Communications commission.

The Pampa NEWS was started April 6, 1907, by L. L. Ladd, then of Miami, and edited by J. M. Smith. Both men are now residents of Pampa. Smith bought the paper after a few months and, with his son, Joe Smith, operated it until 1926, when the publication was sold to J. Lindsay Nunn and David M. Warren, who had launched the Nunn-Warren Publishing company after the Amarillo News—founded by Dr. J. E. Nunn and J. Lindsay Nunn—was sold to Gene A. Howe and Wilbur C. Hawk.

Grows With Pampa

When puchased from J. M. and Joe Smith, the Pampa NEWS was printed in a small building on the site of that portion of the Smith building now occupied by Mitchell's store. It was a weekly, carrying the exciting stories that oil development was getting well under way. With Ben Reno as editor, The NEWS was changed to a semi-weekly under the pressure of what became a building boom.

Obviously, this was to be no ordinary oil town, in its central and strategic position on the plains, but a city of brick. J. L. Nunn and David M. Warren decided to take a long step, and one which many persons then thought was ill-advised; they launched a daily paper.

See NO. 2, Page 6

BRIDE TAKES A WALK; MRS. YOUNG HURT

FIGHTS ALL NIGHT FOR POSSESSION OF APARTMENT

WASHINGTON, May 30, (AP)—Representative Marion A. Zioncheck (D-Wash.), arrested tonight on a charge of disorderly conduct, was released by the police after almost two hours in jail when his secretary posted $25 collateral.

WASHINGTON, May 30, (AP)—Representative Marion A. Zioncheck of Washington state renewed his frequent contact with the police tonight when he capped a tumultuous 24-hour round by ending up in a local police station charged with disorderly conduct.

The capricious congressman was arrested shortly after nine o'clock tonight after neighbors living near his apartment, for possession of which he staged an all-night skirmish last night, reported bottles had crashed throught the window to the accompaniment of resounding whoops shortly before the police arrived.

Zioncheck was haled for $25 collateral—a sum which he was not immediately able to produce.

The last time he was placed behind the local police bars here, after being judged guilty of traveling 70 miles an hour in his then-new roadster, the Washington representative was unable to pay the $45 fine placed upon him an apperently was due to languish in the "bull pen" for a matter of hours at least. on that occasion, however. Representative O'Conner of New York paid up for him and obtained his release.

Liquor Flows Freely

Four visits by the police, much liquid entertainment, a walk-out by his bride and an all-night battle over possession of his apartment marked the 24 hours immediately preceding Zioncheck's arrest tonight.

John W. Crabs, manager of the apartment house in which the congressman has been living, said he called the police after Zioncheck had hurled bottles, dishes, and a typewriter out of the window of his apartment.

"Nobody was home except the congressman, and he must have lost his temper all by himself," Crabs said.

Appears Barefooted

Jail attaches said that when Zioncheck appeared he was barefooted, coatless and wearing only a shirt and a pair of trousers.

Mrs. Benjamin Scott Young, who claimed her hip was broken in a

See NO. 4, Page 6

Former Police Chief Here Is Out For Sheriff

J. I. Downs, former chief of police of Pampa has authorized The NEWS to announce his candidacy for sheriff of Gray county, subject to the democratic primary, July 25.

He has had 11 years experience as a law enforcement officer and is familiar with the requirements of the office he is seeking. He was chief of police for four years after serving for some time on the force as a night oficer. A further statement concerning the candidacy will be made later.

Rules Are Made To Clear Traffic

Cuyler to Be Blocked on Centennial Days — Turns Are Discouraged Here.

"Drive with as few turns as possible and watch for special signs; give pedestrians a break and be thoughtful to aged visitors."

This request comes from the Panhandle Centennial traffic committee and the Pampa police department as the celebration of June 2-5 nears. Avoiding of both right and left turns in heavy traffic downtown will speed up travel and make the streets safer.

To simplify handling of traffic and make room for the thousands who will be here, Cuyler street will be blocked from Atchison to Francis from 3 p. m. daily until after the parades (about 2 p. m.). Francis avenue will be roped off from Cuyler west half a block to make it safe for feeble pioneers to walk from the school gymnasium, their headquarters, downtown.

The streets will be opened, however, for the parades, which will form on South Cuyler, move north to Francis, west to Frost, south to Foster, and west several blocks to disband.

Citizens are asked to bear cheerfully the inconvenience of these arrangements, which are believed necessary to make traffic safe when the streets are overcrowded with visitors and automobiles. Similar patience at the municipal park and at other centers of congestion is requested.

FAVORS OIL TAX

MEXIA, May 30 (AP)—F. W. Fischer of Tyler, gubernatorial candidate, advocated a 15-cents a barrel tax on crude oil in an address here today. Fischer declared his proposed tax on natural resources would not aid Texas were it not for the fact that much is used outside the state.

A Personal Note

Journalistic use of the "editorial I" is considered rather passe, and the dedication of news space to a personal message is distinctly unusual in modern newspaper make-up. Such a practice is particularly uncommon in the columns of the Pampa Daily NEWS, but on this occasion the writer believes the unique procedure justified and trusts the reader will accept it in the same spirit of genuine feeling and unassuming sincerity in which it is written.

Farewells are difficult and inadequate at the hands of the most adroit penman. Brevity is apt to leave an impression of careless indifference, length creates melodrama. It is with this knowledge, however, and a definite realization of inability that I am tackling the most difficult and heartfelt piece of "copy" I've ever tried to write—a goodbye to the most pleasant business and social relations I've ever known.

In leaving Pampa I do so with a debt of gratitude for the pleasant life which friends have afforded, and the breadth of experience and education which business contacts have brought my way, trusting that I shall be capable enough to profit by them as long as I know they will be remembered. The courage and faith of the people, the friendliness and truthful frankness behind their greeting, the sincerity of their common interests all go toward making this the grand country it is—the country that mothers, keeps, and brings a spirit of progress, and success to those who give to it a small portion of what is their lot to take.

In taking this fullness to another part of the country, having given but little for value received, my sincerest wish is that I may pass on to them the spirit of this gift for the opportunity which is afforded me in my new venture, and feel that by this giving and receiving effort shall have been rewarded.

With a thousand thanks that must go unsaid, a sincere regret that must be absorbed by anxious anticipation, the joy of making new friends, and the hard work of proving a place, and every best wish for my friends and associates in business and the newspaper organization that have made it possible to realize this crux of pleasant living I'll write a thankful "thirty".

Johnson R. Nunn

CITY SCHOOL'S PERSONNEL IS CHANGED SOME

'Dick' Dennard New Assistant to Principal

Advancement of several local teachers and employment of two new faculty members have been announced by the Pampa Independent school district board following a meeting last week.

E. N. "Dick" Dennard, for three years a member of the high school faculty, was named assistant principal in charge of attendance. Mr. Dennard was Gorilla and track and field coach last year, a position he will relinquish this fall. In his place will be Bob Curry who was coach at Miami high school last year. Mr. Curry is a graduate of McMurry college where he was outstanding in football, basketball and track.

Miss Myldred Bishop of Memphis, graduate of West Texas State Teachers college, Canyon, will succeed Miss Elaine Riley as teacher of art at Sam Houston school. Miss Riley has resigned her position.

O. F. Shewmaker, teacher at Baker school last year will join the staff of junior high.

Eugene Mann, teacher at Horace Mann school last year, will also join the junior high staff.

Miss Loma Groom of Horace Mann schol will become teacher of music in junior high next year.

Miss Helen Martin of junior high will be in charge of msuic in the high school next year. Miss Martin worked in the music department of both schools last year. She directed the girls' glee club of 125 members last semester.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Fuller of Borger spent yesterday with friends here.

People You Know

(BY A. F.)

You debate whether you'll
go in swimming the first
day, and then you remember
that stinging delicious
coolness of last summer's
last day when the warriors
of winter bivouacked in the
sunset, building their red
fires, waiting for their
assault on the dying summer day—that day when you
sank beneath the luxury
of the green water and opened your eyes and exulted
in the liquid translucence.

You stand on the edge of
the pool in your bathing
suit and watch Tom Rose
blubber and snort; then
you give Bill Coons and
Robert Fletcher the privilege
of pushing you in; you dive
into the lush, cobalt embrace of caressing waters;
the lusty looseness slips
off your body as you grab
a breath, and your nose
furrows the wave, your
eyes wide open and your
hands reach on . . . and on

Heads B. C. D.

John R. Roby, above, was elected president of the Board of City development Saturday by the directors after the resignation of Gilmore N. Nunn was regretfully accepted. Mr. Nunn will leave soon to become publisher of a newspaper at Lexington, Ky. Mr. Roby was a member of the Board.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

ROBY IS HEAD OF B. C. D. AS NUNN LEAVES

Board Takes Steps To Push Local Projects

John R. Roby, local auditor and business man, is the new president of the Board of City Development.

He was the choice of the directors after Gilmore N. Nunn resigned as president because of the fact that he will leave soon for Lexington, Ky., to manager a large daily paper purchased there.

The Board, it was stated after the meeting yesterday, accepted Mr. Nunn's resignation with regret, and extended a vote of appreciation for his services to the community.

On Friday evening, the Board appropriated $350 to help the City and school board support the summer recreation program. It also studied the proposed Panhandle section of the West Texas exhibit at the Fort Worth Centennial, where animated maps will show the assets of the oil field. Yesterday the planning committee headed by C. R. Stahl of Borger, and including Monte Wolford of Borger, J. S. Wynne, and D. J. Gribbon, met with Garnet Reeves and George Briggs here on the same mission. The entire committee will gather here June 8 to adopt the final report.

The Board voted to send Pampa delegations to July celebrations at Borger and Clarendon. It will cooperate with truck lines in attempting to secure a permit for a route from Pampa to Wellington. Action was taken to extend full aid on the Pampa-Borger road developments.

KAISER'S FLAG FLIES

KIEL, Germany, May 30. (AP)—The phantom flag of the Kaisers was raised over Germany's new navy today by order of Reichsfuehrer Hitler. Despite the fact that, legally, the old imperial banner is non-existent, it whipped high above Hitler's head from the top mast of his dispatch ship. This was the day of Germany's naval celebration, and a day of memorial.

Big Panhandle Event Holding State Interest

LOCAL OFFICIALS ELATED AS WEATHER CLEARS AND DOZENS OF COMMITTEES REPORT PREPARATIONS ADVANCED

Panhandle Centennial officials here were almost ready last night to say, in the parlance of the range:

"Come and get it!"

The many-sided program for the celebration to be held in Pampa June 2, 3, 4, and 5 was so near completion that R. G. Hughes, general chairman, said he "felt buoyant" and Tom Chesser, Jaycee president who has furnished many workers and labored long personally, added: "I am thrilled by the possibilities which will become realities if the weather permits us to carry out our plans."

Throughout the Panhandle Centennial committee set-up there was the same enthusiasm. And these committees extended into many a Panhandle community through the cooperation of prominent citizens and organizations. So thoroughly has the event been advertised throughout the Southwest, some were predicting an attendance of up to 100,000 for the four days if the weather is good.

Allred Here Tuesday

Governor James V. Allred will come here Tuesday and, at 11 a. m., will officially open the Panhandle Centennial in a speech from the marquee of La Nora theater. His address will be broadcast by KPDN, the Pampa Daily NEWS station. The governor will be introduced by Judge Newton P. Willis. Also at this program will be extended, over the air and to the crowd on Cuyler street, the official welcome to the Centennial.

Thus will be launched the greatest Centennial event in West Texas this year, climaxing a three-year patriotic program in which Pampans have held two pre-Centennials in advertising the 100th birthday of the State of Texas and in honoring the makers of the courageous and honorable history of the Panhandle.

Scouts Prominent

Tuesday will bring a three-phased program in respect to emphasis placed on the Centennial, pioneers' round up, and reunion of oil men. With this is combined an assemblage of Boy Scouts which will dominate the program on the first day.

Governor Clyde Tingley, if affairs of state permit, will arrive Wednesday and will speak at 10:30 a. m. Thursday. Texas Centennial officials are due from Dallas. The program has been arranged to appeal to both old and new citizens and persons of all ages.

The Board of City Development office continues to be a center of activity as many angles of preparation are cleared over the desk of Garnet Reeves, new manager.

Official Coming

Fred Heitfield, assistant director of special events, will be here Tuesday as a representative of the Texas Centennial exposition. He will have a sound truck which will be kept here two days.

Walter Irvin of Amarillo has written that the 1903 Ford which he has is being groomed for "action" in the local parades this week. He thinks it can be coaxed into operating under its own power.

For those who love horses, the Panhandle Centennial offers two shows—Thursday and Friday—at Road Runner park. Five beautiful cups to be awarded have been on display at McCarley's jewelry shop here. Invitations have been mailed to owners of the best gaited horses in the Panhandle.

Concessions Awarded

The new fairground park, sometimes called Recreation park, just east of the city on the Miami highway will be attractive to young and old. There will be held the rodeos, Scout pageant, historical pageants, and junk car race. Concessions on the grounds, managed by local organizations, will include booths offering refreshments, games, novelties, and other entertainment. There will be a number of rides leased for the occasion. J. W. Garman is in charge of concessions. The new park has taken form rapidly despite bad weather, with the City of the grandstand, fences, drives, chutes, and pens.

Tickets for the stag stage show at La Nora theater Wednesday evening are selling well at Fatheree Drug No. 4. This is an imported professional troupe never before seen in this section. The show is for men only. It is sponsored by the general committee.

Sale of wooden nickels is being pushed through a campaign which will include downtown booths. These attractive wooden sheets will likely all be sold early in the celebration, and no others will be available. Those who expect to buy them for their friends are advised that the supply is limited and going fast. The "money" is redeemable up to June 10, and is accepted at face value in most stores, but is of chief interest as souvenirs.

Oil men will have a big day June 3, with registration at the Schneider hotel, an interesting parade at 11 a. m., a free stag supper at Road Runner park at 5 p. m., and a dance

See NO. 3, Page 6

For Sheriff

J. I. Downs, above, former Pampa chief of police, yesterday announced his candidacy for sheriff of Gray county.

I Saw . . .

Twelve (12) week-old Russian wolf hounds suckling their long-nosed, long-bodied mother, owned by G .V. (Pat) Patterson, 14, who lives on North Cuyler.

—— Go To S. S. Today ——

Onan Barnard clamoring for more shotguns (12-gauge) and pistols (of .38, .44, and .45 calibre) for use in the Centennial Cavalcade of Scouting and the pageant, El Dorado, Thursday and Friday nights. Please, he urges all persons who will lend such guns to the committee, bring them to the Pampa hardware store tomorrow. Mr. Barnard will not let the guns get out of his sight, and will use elaborate precautions in checking them out.

I Heard . .

A swishing roar as the streamlined, Diesel-powered train the Super Chief slowed down a little as it shot through Pampa last night while several hundred spectators at the station gaped. It was rerouted through Pampa on account of wash-outs in Colorado. The engine and first two coaches were streamlined.

Tickets Here For "Libel on The Plains"

Twenty-five tickets for admission to see "The Plow That Broke the Plains", a government film said to be the most unfair and libelous commentary on this section ever compiled, were received by the NEWS yesterday.

These will be given to the first 25 persons who call. The show will be at 11 a. m. at the Paramount in Amarilo Monday.

PENSION AND WPA CLIENTS TO BE INTERVIEWED HERE

All applicants for Texas old age assistance, whose claims have not been investigated in Gray county, are being asked to prepare proof of statements made in their applications.

Family Bibles, lodge papers, and similar records are acceptable as to proof of age. J. S. Fischer of Amarillo, district supervisor, will send half a dozen investigators, or more, to interview the applicants. Investigations in this district are going forward rapidly, and will be completed on schedule. Five hundred applications have been filed here, and about half of them have been investigated. Cash payments will start July 1.

WPA officials will hold interviews at the courthouse here June 1, 2, and 3, at LeFors June 4, and at McLean June 5 for those who have been certified for WPA employment but never assigned to a job, or who were discharged when the rolls were cut recently. An increase in the rolls is being authorized.

MEMORIAL SERVICE TODAY IN CHARGE OF VETERANS

Respect due the dead, and particularly deceased veterans of the United States military forces, will be paid today in a program arranged by the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the two Auxiliaries.

Veterans will meet at the Legion hut on West Foster avenue at 1:45 p. m. and then parade to the high school gym, where cars will be waiting to take the group to Fairview cemetery where the main program will be held. En route, the Auxiliary will stop at the city hall grounds to decorate a memorial tree planted by it.

Marshals of the parade will be A. D. Monteith and D. A. Bartlett. Paul Hill will be master of ceremonies. Louis Cox and Scott Green will be color bearers. After the invocation by the Rev. Fr. Joseph Wonderly, the main address will be given by John Mullen, minister of the First Christian church. The Rev. C. E. Lancaster will give the benediction.

The grave of the last veteran to die will be decorated. Scouts will stand at other graves, decorated this morning. The public in general is invited to observe Memorial day and to attend the main program at 3 p. m.

The high school band will participate.

All ex-service men in this community, regardless of whether they belong to a veterans' organization, are invited to be in the parade, and all are requested to wear their service caps.

Copies of This Edition Mailed For 10 Cents

Copies of this Panhandle Centennial celebration edition of the Pampa Daily News are being distributed throughout this part of the Panhandle.

Doubtless other copies would be welcomed by many persons living at more distant points. The NEWS has a limited number of papers which will be mailed, wrapped, addressed, and postpaid anywhere in the United States on payment of 10 cents each at this office.

Cash must be paid with requests for such mailings.

IN THIS EDITION: Panhandle Centennial data, stories of pioneers, Indians, buffalo, mustangs, old times, in authentic detail --- state, national, world news.

LOUIS MEYER IS FIRST TO WIN SPEEDWAY RACE 3 TIMES; BREAKS RECORD

HIS AVERAGE IS 109 MILES FOR DISTANCE

ANOTHER CALIFORNIAN FINISHES SECOND IN INDIANA

By CHARLEY DUNKLEY
Associated Press Sports Writer

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 30—Accomplishing what no other driver before has done, Louis Meyer of Huntington park, Calif., roared to his third glorious victory in the 500-mile automobile race over the Indianapolis motor speedway today in record-breaking time and with a record-smashing crowd cheering him.

Meyer drove his 4-cylinder car the full 500 miles without relief and made only two quick stops. He covered the distance in 4:35:03.39 to average 109.069 miles an hour, breaking the previous record of 106.240 miles per hour hung up by Kelly Petillo, colorful Italian of Huntington Park, Calif., in winning America's speed classic last year. Meyer won in 1928 and 1933.

Another Californian, 27-year-old Ted Horn of Los Angeles, finished second, nearly three miles behind Meyer, with Mauri Rose of Dayton, Ohio, third, 7 1-2 miles back. George (Doc) MacKenzie of Eddington, Pa., was fourth, Petillo driving the last 125 miles as relief, piloted the car over the finish line. Chet Miller of Detroit, was fifth and Ray Pixley of Fullerton, Calif., was sixth.

Fifteen of the original 32 starters finished and only five ran out of gasoline which was restricted to 37.5 gallons for the 500 miles.

Earns $35,000

As a result of his victory, Meyer earned $35,000, of which $20,000 was first prize money, with the additional coming from lap prizes and checks from accessory manufacturers. He snatched the lead at the 225-mile mark, when Babe Stapp of Los Angeles and Wilbur Shaw of Indianapolis, at that time the leaders, ran into trouble. The car driven by Stapp, tearing along the back stretch at terrific speed, broke a rear axle forcing him out of the race. Shaw had to stop at the pits to replenish his fuel supply and then Meyer bounded into the lead. He retained it with a terrific burst of speed that carried him around the 2 1-2-mile brick and asphalt track at a rate of 115 miles per hour and he clung to the lead to the finish.

When about 7 1-2 miles from the checkered flag he reduced his speed to about 98 miles an hour to save gasoline. When he brought his car to a stop there was a pint and half of fuel in his tank and three gallons in his pits.

166,000 See Race

His face smeared with grease, Meyer said today's race was the most enjoyable in which he ever participated because he did not know until the finish that he was going to triumph.

The crowd of 166,000 spectators, lured to the track as a result of 31 tragic deaths since racing was started in 1908, saw only one accident today. Al Miller of Detroit, sustained a fractured left leg. Roaring down the stretch in full sight of thousands of spectators in the stands lining the track, he was injured when the front axle broke and his speeding car cracked into a guard rail. The car swerved back onto the course with Miller's mechanic, Jimmy Jackson, Indianapolis, still sitting in it. The race was immediately slowed down to 60 miles an hour while the wrecked car was hauled off the course. Jackson jumped to safety.

OMAHA WINS

LONDON, May 30. (AP)—William Woodward's Omaha, racing two miles for the first time in his gallant career, defeated Lord Derby's Bobsleigh in a thrilling finish as he won the Queens Plate at Kempton park today for his second straight victory on foreign soil.

Don Duncan of Turkey has arrived here to spend the summer. He is coach of the Turkey basketball team.

Duncan Scores 7 Runs In 9th Inning To Beat Pampa

Daney Weakens As Score Is Tied 2-All

The Halliburton Cementers of Duncan, Okla., staged a wild ninth inning rally to defeat the Pampa-Danciger Road Runners here on Friday night, 9 to 2. The score was deadlocked at 2-all when Lee Daney appeared to weaken and seven runs crossed the plate before the side was retired.

Daney and Jimmie Walkup, former Fort Worth Cat, hooked up in a great pitching duel for eight innings. Each had allowed eight hits up to the ninth, which saw the Cementers get to Daney for two home runs, two doubles, and a single, and to Sam Gray, who relieved Daney, for a homer. Walkup was nicked for 11 bingles, but his slow curve played havoc with the Road Runner batters, 10 of them fanning. Daney had three strikeouts, when he retired the side in the fourth inning.

Al Summers hit and fielded sensationally in his new position as the leadoff hitter. He collected a double and three singles on his last four trips to the plate. He had four putouts and four assists in the field. Sam Hale collected a single and double and Floyd Lisle hit a pair of singles. Ben McLary registered five assists without a bobble.

Mac Coppock, who used to catch for the Detroit Tigers, was the chief cause of the defeat. He banged out a single, double, and triple and it was his bingle in the ninth that scored the winning run. Lowry started the home run barrage when he hit one of Daney's curve balls a good foot inside the plate. Jones and Hassler followed. Jones, centerfielder, also hit a single, and a double.

Halliburton squeezed across a single in the opening inning when Lowry opened with a single, went to third on Gulledge's hit and scored on Jones' fly to deep center. The Road Runners evened the count in the fourth. Hale opened with a double, went to third on an infield out and scored on Cox's fly to center.

The Cementers again took the lead in the seventh when Holley singled and scored on Coppock's double. A fast double play killed the rally. The lucky seventh saw the Pampans tie the count. Bailey beat out an infield single and was sacrificed to second by Daney. Summers singled over first, Bailey taking third. Lisle scored Bailey with a timely single. The next two men flied out.

Halliburtion sent seven runs across in the ninth. Summers and Lisle singled in the Road Runner half but a snappy double play killed the rally.

Daney pitched himself out of a bad hole in the fifth when Coppock opened with a triple. Walkup hit to Daney. Lowry flied out to Lisle and Lowell banged one to Hale.

The Road Runners will play two games during the Panhandle Centennial Exposition. On Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock they will meet the Phillips Parrots of Amarillo and on Wednesday night at 8:30 they will tangue with the Huber Blackfaces of Borger.

Road Runners—	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Summers, 2b	5	0	4	4	4	0
Lisle, c	5	0	2	4	0	0
Seitz, cf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Hale, 3b	4	1	2	0	2	1
Poindexter, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Cox, 1b	4	0	1	14	0	0
McLary, ss	4	0	0	0	5	0
Bailey, lf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Daney, p	2	0	0	0	2	0
Gray, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
*McNabb	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	2	11	27	13	1
Cementers—						
Lowry, rf	5	2	2	2	0	0
Lowell, 1b	5	1	1	10	0	0
Gulledge, 3b	5	1	2	0	2	0
Jones, cf	5	1	3	2	0	0
Hassler, ss	5	1	2	0	2	2
Smith, lf	5	0	1	2	0	0
Holley, 2b	4	2	2	1	1	0
Coppock, c	4	1	3	10	0	0
Walkup, p	4	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	42	9	16	27	9	2

*Batted for Gray in 9th.

Score by innings:
Cementers .... 100 000 107—9
Road Runners ..... 000 100 100—2

Summary: Runs batted in—Jones, Cox, Lisle, Coppock, 2, Lowry 2, Hassler. Three-base hits—Coppock. Two-base hits — Summers, Hale, Jones, Coppock, Holley, Lowell. Sacrifice hit—Daney. Double plays—Summers to Cox, McLary to Summers to Cox, Hassler to Holley to Lowell. Struck out—by Daney 3, Walkup 10. Bases on balls—off Walkup 1. Umpires—Hutton and Lister. Time of game—1:50.

MANY DECLARE 'WATER'S FINE' AS CITY SWIMMING POOL OPENS

A number of impressive "firsts" attended the opening of the swimming pool Friday after a week of cloudy skies, cold weather and rain. The water was not too chilly for more than 50 people who swam, dived and played in the water. The majority of the "first dayers" were kids but there was a sprinkling of brave grownups.

Young Jack Coons, 12, had the distinction of being the first one to hit the water. He was closely followed by John Kidwell and James Foran. James was the first to dive off the tower. Right in behind those three came Kent McDonald, Billy Arthur and Billy Brady. The last two were the first to buy the $2 season tickets which will entitle them to swim five days a week from 11 until 4 o'clock.

Mrs. Lilliam A. Blythe, operator of the pool, announced a campaign to increase the swimming population of Pampa. Said she somewhat whimsically, "Everybody ought to learn to swim for who can tell when we may have a flood and people's lives be endangered by drowning. You know there's a creek through Pampa. After the last ten days it is too much of a strain on the imagination to say that people might be caught in a flood."

Her serious announcement was that Mrs. Neva Patterson who has taught swimming for the last eight years, will begin swimming lessons soon at the municipal pool. She has both junior and senior Red Cross life saving certificates and has taken a complete course under Pete Wendell, developer of Olympic stars. Mrs. Patterson has won several long-distance races, and a 10-mile swim for her is much easier than a 10-mile walk. She will teach both children and adults.

The swimming pool will be open today from 1 o'clock until closing time tongiht.

IN THE NATIONAL

CARDS SPLIT BILL

ST. LOUIS, May 30. (AP)—Two home runs by Jim Collins and one each by Joe Medwick and Stuart Martin enabled the St. Louis Cardinals to come back with a 7 to 4 victory over Cincinnati in the nightcap after losing the first game of the Decoration day doubleheader today, 11 to 1, before 25,000 fans.

First game:
Cincinnati .... 010 005 211—10 18 2
St. Louis ..... 100 000 000— 1 6 1
Hollingsworth and Campbell; P. Dean, Hallahan, Ryba and Ogrodowski.

Second game:
Cincinnati .... 101 000 002—4 6 0
St. Louis .... 300 100 03x—7 12 2

GIANTS JINX WINS

BROOKLYN, May 30. (AP)—The Dodgers took both ends of a double header from the New York Giants, Ed Brandt pitching a three-hit, 3 to 0 shutout in the nightcap after Brooklyn had won the opener 9 to 6.

First game:
New York .... 202 001 010—6 8 3
Brooklyn ..... 050 200 02x—9 13 2
Gumbert, Fitzsimmons and Mancuso, Spencer, Clark, Earnshaw and Berres, Phelps.

Second game:
New York ..... 000 000 000—0 3 2
Brooklyn ...... 001 000 02x—3 9 0
Coffman and Mancuso; Brandt and Berres.

CUBS WHIPPED

CHICAGO, May 30. (AP)—Late inning rallies gave Pittsburgh both ends of their holiday double bill with the Chicago Cubs before 43,332 fans today, the Bucs taking the second game 11 to 7 mainly through a five run burst in the eighth after winning the opener 7 to 5 on Brubaker's ninth inning double which drove in two runs.

First game:
Pittsburgh .... 000 050 002—7 10 1
Chicago ...... 100 020 200—5 10 1
Lucas, Root, Swift and Padden; Lee, French and O'Dea.

Second game:
Pittsburgh ... 040 000 052—11 14 3
Chicago ...... 220 201 000— 1 10 1
Birkofer, Tising, Brown and Todd; Henshaw, Warneke and Hartnett.

WIN DOUBLE HEADER

BOSTON, May 30. (AP)—The Phillies took both ends of a doubleheader from the Boston Bees today before a holiday crowd of 24,430. The visitors took the opener 5-4 in 10 innings and then belted three Boston pitchers for a 9-6 triumph in the second.

First game:
Philadelphia. 010 000 201 1—5 10 2
Boston ...... 103 000 000 0—4 10 0
Jorgens, Kelleher and Grace, Wilson; Lanning, Passeau, Cantwell and Lopez.

Second game:
Philadelphia .. 300 013 200—9 14 1
Boston .... 011 000 202—6 9 1
Bowman and Wilson; Chaplin, Reis, Cantwell and Lopez, Lewis.

Misses Harriett Hunkapillar and Dorothy Brumley have returned from Texas State College for Women at Denton to spend the summer vacation with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Hunkapillar and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Brumley.

Students here from West Texas State Teachers college, Canyon, at the close of the school term include Misses Willie Isbell, Vondell Kees, Margaret Stockstill, Larue Little, and Odessa Winkler, and H. B. Taylor and Laurence McBee.

Norton Blasts Club Record to Become Finalist

MINERAL WELLS—May 30. (AP)—Morris Norton, Wichita Falls ace and tournament favorite, blasted the Mineral Wells Country club course record with a 67 today to enter the finals of the West Texas Golf association tourney.

Norton, however, needed all his brilliance to overcome Jimmy Walkup, Fort Worth Star, who fired a 68, tying the old record held by Al Espinosa, professional, and beating the amateur record by one stroke.

Norton's score of five under par 72 gave him a 2 and 1 victory over Walkup in the semi-finals.

Walkup was hard on Norton's heels throughout the sensational match, taking the last three holes with birdies after he stood five down through 14 holes.

The former amateur record was 69, held by Norton, Gordon Young of Dallas and Charles Reasor of Electra.

Reasor moved into the championship match with a 5 and 4 victory over Douglas Jones of Eastland in a game which was bitterly fought through the first several holes until Reasor's accurate shooting pulled him far in front.

A large gallery followed the Norton-Walkup match and was treated to a display of rare shotmaking.

IN THE AMERICAN

YANKS TAKE TWO

NEW YORK, May 30. (AP)—The New York Yankees entrenched themselves more firmly in first place in the American league today by sweeping a double header with the Washington Senators, winning the second 6-1 behind Charley Ruffing's two-hit pitching after taking the first game 7-1. Frank Crosetti and George Selkirk hit homers in the nightcap.

First game:
Washington .. 000 010 000—1 6 1
New York .... 000 130 21x—7 14 1
Whitehill, Weaver and Bolton; Pearson and Glenn.

Second game:
Washington .. 000 010 000—1 2 1
New York .... 000 410 10x—6 12 0
Newson, Marberry, Appleton and Bolton; Ruffing and Glenn.

RED SOX WIN, LOSE

PHILADELPHIA, May 30. (AP)—The Boston Red Sox divided a holiday doubleheader with the Athletics before 25,000 today, winning the second, 6 to 2, behind the five-hit pitching of Jim Henry, after losing the first 6 to 4.

First game:
Boston .... 000 100 021—4 8 0
Philadelphia .. 013 000 20x—6 8 0
W. Ferrell and Berg; Fink and Hayes.

Second game:
Boston .... 100 301 100—6 9 0
Philadelphia .. 100 001 000—2 5 1
Emry and Berg; Ross and Hayes.

DETROIT, May 30. (AP)—St. Louis blanked the Detroit Tigers, 5 to 0, in the second game today after winning the first, 5 to 3. Caldwell, on the mound for the Browns in the night cap, won his first victory of the season.

First game:
St. Louis .... 101 120 000—5 10 0
Detroit ...... 010 001 010—3 1 0
Thomas, Knott and Hemsley; Rowe, Bridges and Cochrane.

Second game:
St. Louis ..... 000 220 001—5 11 0
Detroit .... 000 000 000—0 4 1

CLEVELAND, May 3. (AP)—Cleveland swamped the Chicago White Sox 11 to 3 today to win both games of a double header witnessed by a holiday crowd of 22,000 persons. The tribe took the first game 4 to 3. Trosky hit a home run in each game and Averill and Radcliff contributed circuit blows in the second contest.

First game:
Chicago ...... 000 012 000—3 9 1
Cleveland .... 000 201 10x—4 10 1
Whitehead and Grube; Brown and Sullivan.

Second game:
Chicago ..... 010 001 100— 3 6 0
Cleveland ... 000 524 00x—11 14 3

Five Junior League Teams Scheduled To Play Today

Little Road Runners And Indians Are Matched

For the first time since the Panhandle Junior baseball league was organized, five of the six clubs which are members, will see action today.

Manager Joe Parkinson's Little Road Runners will play Busby's Indians at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at Road Runner park. The Indians are quite certain they can plaster a nice licking on the perfect record of the feathered tribe. The Little Road Runners who are not as cocky as an undefeated team might be will not go into the game with an inferiority complex.

The Magnolia Peewees will play their first game of the league season with the Hoover nine. Hoover lost a close practice game to the Peewees in a pre-season practice game. Marion Maddox will pitch for Hoover and Duane Turcotte will receive. The Peewees' hurler will be either Amos Reed or Keg Rafferty and the catcher will be Doyle Aulds. The Hoover lineup as reported yesterday by Manager Colvin will find E. W. Hogan at first, Harold Lewis ss, Lewis Colvin 2b, Abraham Lewis 3b, Farrington Lewis cf, Lewis Cole lf, T. Hogan rf, Lewis Cole, utility.

In a third game, the Phillips 66 youngsters, resplendent in new uniforms and minue the weight of school cares, will be the first foe for the Centennial Elves at the Texas Elf carbon plant, new member of the league. C. E. Sharp of the Texas Elf plants is manager and coach of the team.

Canadian's Cubs will be inactive.

Budge Wins And Allison Loses In Cup Battles

PHILADELPHIA, May 30. (AP)—America's one and only hope in Davis cup tennis play, torch top Donald Budge of Oakland, Calif., came through today with a stirring five-set triumph over the veteran Jack Crawford to give the United States an even break in her American zone final series against Australia.

Rallying courageously after dissipating a two-set advantage, the 21-year-old Pacific coast star aroused himself to the cheers of a 6,500 capacity gallery at the Germantown Cricket club and out-stayed the crafty and masterful Crawford, winning 6-2, 6-3, 4-6, 1-6, 13-11.

Budge's conquest of the man experts figured he would beat in a breeze because of his youth and superior stamina, nullified the anticipated triumph of Adrian Quist, Australian title holder, over Wilmer Allison of Austin, Tex., the American champion. Quist took the measure of Allison at 6-3, 5-7, 6-4, 6-1, in a match which found Allison way below his 1935 championship form.

CITIES SERVICE TEAM LOSES 2-1 GAME TO COLTEXO CLUB

A home run in the opening inning, with one man on base, gave the Coltexo entry in the Pampa playground ball league a 2 to 1 victory over Cities Service on Friday afternoon. Smith hit the homer which proved to be the winning run. Cities Service also scored in the opening inning.

The two opposing hurlers, Phillips for the winners and Campbell for Cities Service, were invincible after the first stanza as their support played almost air-tight ball."

King Oil was extended to the limit to take a 7 to 5 game from Phillips. Poe and Wagner worked for King Oil with the Dewey brothers doing battery work for Phillips.

Skelly Oil found the Christians easy in a 13 to 4 win. Twentier, Junther and Mayo worked for Skelly with Johnson behind the bat.

Games between the Texas company and Methodists and the Baptists and Voss Cleaners were postponed because of wet diamonds.

Games scheduled for Tuesday afternoon are:
Voss Cleaners at Coltexo.
Baptists at Cities Service.
Christians at King Oil.
Methodists at Skelly Oil.
Phillips at Texas Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Westbrook and children, Yeta Jean and Everett Jr., left yesterday for Vernon, where Mr. Westbrook is to be employed in the postoffice. He conducted a radio business here, and was active as a leader of boys in the Methodist church and the Boy Scout organization. Mrs. Westbrook was a member of Treble Clef club and other musical groups.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Organ of Hobbs, N. M. are visiting relatives and friends here for a few days. They formerly lived here.

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Hegari - Sudan
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PURINA FEEDS

Welcome to Pampa

★

We are glad to join with other people of Pampa in extending you this "official" welcome to Pampa for the Panhandle Centennial Celebration, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 2, 3, 4, and 5.

To the Pioneers, Old Timers, Oil Men and to those who have lived in this territory only a short time we extend this whole-hearted welcome and want you to make yourself at home while in Pampa this week.

Hundreds of men and women of Pampa have been working for months completing plans for this, the biggest celebration ever held in the Panhandle. All types of entertainment have been arranged for your enjoyment. Regardless of your tastes you will find many features to your entire liking.

★

CITY OF PAMPA
W. A. Bratton, Mayor
Wm. T. Fraser, Commissioner No. 1 Marvin Lewis, Commissioner No. 2

Strongest Panhandle Teams To Play Tuesday, Wednesday

Huber and Phillips Will Clash With Road Runners

Baseball will have its part in the Panhandle Centennial Celebration which will be held in Pampa on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week. The national pastime will be featured on Tuesday afternoon and on Wednesday night.

The Pampa-Danciger Road Runners will represent this Centennial city, meeting the Phillips Parrots of Amarillo on Tuesday afternoon and the Huber Blackfaces of Borger on Wednesday night. The Tuesday game will be called at 2 o'clock so that fans who desire to see the air show will have time to get to the flying field for the events. The closing game will be at 8:30 o'clock.

The committee in charge, Bob Knox, chairman, Harold Miller, Harry E. Hoare, and Clyde Gold, agreed not to raise the price of admission to either of the games. Men will be admitted for 40 cents, women for 25 cents and children for 15 cents.

Evenly matched, the teams are expected to give fans baseball thrills. They are old enemies of the diamond, evenly matched, and well managed. Sam Hale, manager of the Road Runners, spent several years in the American league, being with Philadelphia and St. Louis. Manager Cordwood Davis of Amarillo was in professional circles for years, as was Manager Huffman of Borger.

Each team boasts players who sparkled in professional circles for years as well as a sprinkling of youngsters who might have bright futures in professional baseball.

Amarillo will come to Pampa in an attempt to break into the win column against the mighty Road Runners, who hold two wins over the Phillips crew. Huber, on the other hand, will be seeking their fourth victory in five starts against the birds this season.

Seating capacity at Road Runner park, located on U. S. Highway 60 eight blocks from downtown Pampa, will be increased to accomodate 3,000 fans. The sidelines will be fenced off for the overflow if necessary.

Manager Hale will have his entire pitching staff ready for duty and as a result he will not make his selection until near game time.

Pampa's ball park is one of the best equipped in this section of the country. The field is large and well lighted. The plant is valued at more than $15,000. Two rows of box seats and a covered entrance give it a major league appearance.

Visitors to Pampa will really be entertained from a baseball standpoint, the committee promises. In order that they may miss nothing, the baseball games will be the only major attractions at the particular hours specified.

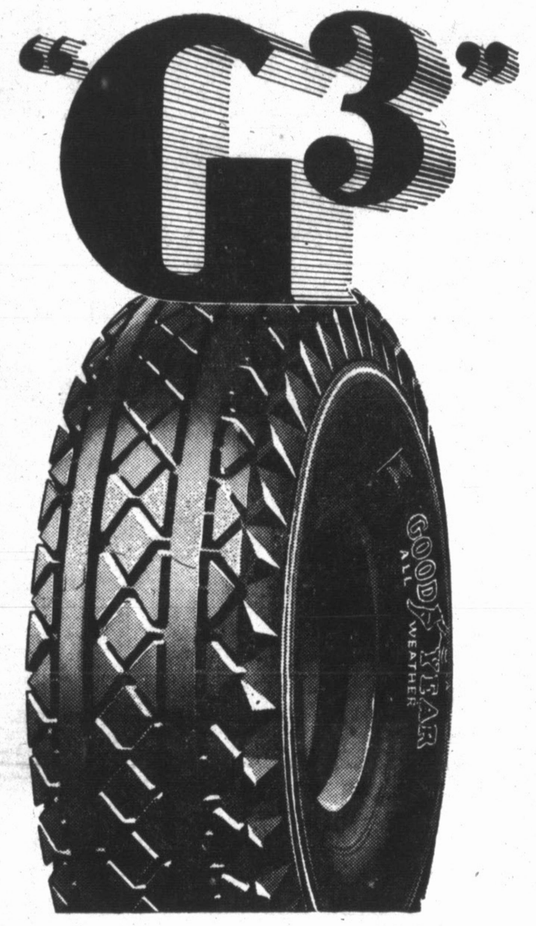
Is it a Safe Plan?

Be sure to choose a safe home-financing plan. Come in and get the details of Our SAFE Plan. Our plan is economical and brings you debt-free home ownership with small monthly payments, like rent... no costly renewals and worry... it's a safe and sure plan for YOU.

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF PAMPA

IT'S A LOT SAFER TO RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES

— SAFER ON YOUR POCKETBOOK, AND
— SAFER ON THE LIVES OF PASSENGERS . . . . !



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In every Tire! Tires of prize quality and prices for every purse! Now you can select the tire that suits your needs and your finances and know that you are getting a tire with the reputation of Goodyear back of it. Goodyear, the greatest name in rubber, gives you long trouble-free mileage, 61 per cent more resilient Supertwist Cord in every ply, more hold on curves with big broad non-skid shoulders, a thicker tread with traction in the center where it belongs and where it can grip the road.

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Built for those who want utmost performance, safety and comfort regardless of cost.

G-3 ALL WEATHER
Largest selling tire on earth—superb per-dollar value—43 per cent longer non-skid mileage.

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Genuine Goodyear quality at lowest price —a great tire that is a great buy for little money.

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TOMORROW IS DEADLINE FOR CANDIDACIES

FOUR SEEK OFFICE OF GOVERNOR JAMES V. ALLRED

AUSTIN, May 30 (AP)—The ballot for the democratic primary election July 25 began to assume a final form today as the deadline neared for obtaining places on it.

Monday is the last day candidacies may be filed for state and district offices in districts containing more than one county. For county, precinct and district candidacies in districts composed of only one county, the final day is June 13.

The scramble of candidates to get their names on the ballot, last minute announcements and "opening addresses" brought state politics to the forefront of interest, three to stay probably until the national party conventions.

Six candidates were listed by Van Kennedy of Austin, secretary of the state executive committee, for the United States Senatorship and five each for the offices of governor and railroad commissioner. Others might have filed with Myron Blalock of Marshall, chairman of the committee.

Seeking to unseat Governor James V. Allred, a candidate for re-election, were Senator Roy Sanderford of Belton, F. W. Fischer, of Tyler, Tom F. Hunter of Wichita Falls and Pierce Brooks of Dallas.

Opposing Morris Sheppard of Texarkana for re-election to the United States Senate were Richard C. Bush of Waco, Guy B. Fisher of Bland Lake, Joseph H. Price of Fort Worth, Joe H. Eagle of Houston and J. Edward Glenn of Kopperl.

Listed against Chairman Ernest O. Thompson of the railroad commission were H. O. Johnson of Houston, Frank S. Morris of Dallas and Carl C. Hardin of Stephenville. Goodson Rieger of Houston wired Kennedy his filing fee, but his application had not been received.

Unopposed for re-election were Lieut.-Gov. Walter F. Woodul of Houston, Attorney General William McCraw of Dallas, Supreme Court Chief Justice C. M. Cureton of Bosque county, Associate Justice Richard Critz of Taylor and Criminal Appeals Judge O. S. Lattimore.

Other applications had been received as follows:

For comptroller of public accounts—George H. Sheppard of Sweetwater (incumbent), and Sam Houston Terrell of Austin, a former comptroller

For state treasurer — Charley Lockhart of Austin (incumbent) and Garland Adair of Austin.

For superintendent of public instruction—L. A. Woods of Waco (incumbent), and A. A. (Pat) Bullock of San Antonio.

For commisisoner of agriculture —J. E. McDonald of Waxahachie (incumbent), George B. Terrell of Alto and Kal Segrist of Hico.

For commissioner of the general land office—John W. Hawkins of Austin and William H. (Bill) McDonald, seeking the seat held for 20 years by J. H. Walker, who retired recently.

Kennedy was informed that W. Gregory Hatcher of Dallas, former state treasurer and once a candidate for the railroad commissioner, would file for land commissioner.

Although June 1 was the last day for filing applications, the law provides an application may be received by registered mail if it is postmarked June 1 from any postoffice in Texas.

TOWNSEND, SMITH JOIN

PHILADELPHIA, May 30. (AP)—Dr. Frank E. Townsend, leader of the old age pension movement, and the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, head of the share-the-wealth clubs organized by the late Senator Huey P. Long, announced tonight they have joined forces.

Mrs. J. E. Mallow and son left Pampa-Jarratt hospital yesterday.

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Automobile Loans
Short and Long Terms
REFINANCING
Small and Large
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PAMPA
TOPICS of OUR CITY

Trains Re-Routed

The Chief, crack Santa Fe passenger train, passed through Pampa, westbound, yesterday morning, having been re-routed because of the washing out of a mile of track near Las Animas, Colo. The Super-Chief was run through Pampa last night.

Another Big Egg

One of the largest eggs displayed heer this year was brought to The NEWS by Mrs. Ray Campbell of Noelette. It was 6 3-4 x 7 15-16 inches in sizes. It was laid by a Rhode Island Red hen, whose other eggs have been normal in size.

Centennial Boosted

The Panhandle Centennial to be held here June 2-5 was given the main position in reviews of coming events in the Texas Centennial Review, which reached here yesterday. Called a "leading celebration," "the local event is also called notable because of lasting "four full days." The program is printed following a lengthy story.

Going to Baylor

Miss Zenobia McFarlin, who was to have been a teacher in the summer school term here, will leave next week for Waco to teach commercial subjects in Baylor university, and also to study this summer. Mrs Frances Alexander will teach here in her place, and Ernest Cabe will assist if enrolment demands another teacher, it was announced yesterday by R. A. Selby, in charge of the summer classes. No commercial subjects except commercial arithmetic will be offered since Miss McFarlin is leaving.

Sister Succumbs

Mrs. Mark Long has returned from Kerens, where she was called last month to be with her sister, Mrs. L. A. Pugh. Mrs. Pugh died April 29.

Displays Old Clocks

Earl Powell, local jeweler, has arranged an attractive display of old clocks at his office on West Foster avenue. The oldest has wooden wheels, and is the works of an old clocks at his office on West Foster avenue. The oldest has wooden wheels, and is the works of an old Grandfather's clock. It was assembled with wooden pegs. It was propelled by weights, having no springs. There is a mahogany clock made in 1879 and others owned by Mrs. Alex Schneider, Mrs. McGuire of West street, Mrs. D. R. Coop, Miss June Huntington, Sam Anderson, and Mrs. J. M. Stokes .

Went to Detroit

Fred Cullum has returned from Detroit, where he went for a Plymouth sedan for the Pampa police department. He brought the car back on a truck.

Son to Bowers

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bowers are the parents of a son, 8 pounds 7 ounces, born Friday night at Worley hospital. He has been named Joe, Jr. Mrs. Bowers and son are doing nicely.

Aviators to Practice

Pampa aviators, and maybe a few visitors, will practice spot landing and bomb dropping at the airport this afternoon in preparation for competition in the air show to be held Tuesday afternoon. The public is invited to see the exhibition this afternoon.

Two Injured

Two Pampans were injured, not seriously, when their car overturned on a curve near Panhandle late Friday night. They were brought to Worley hospital for treatment. The car was badly damaged.

To California

Mrs. Bessie E. Stone and daughters, Lanora and Lavone, and Miss Pearl Anderson were to leave today for Los Angeles where they will visit relatives and friends for several weeks.

Complain of Dogs

With flower-raising time definitely here, lovers of pretty blossoms are working up an awful temper over depredations of predatory animals, principally dogs. Complaints are coming from many parts of the city. In one instance, a cow was the offender. Dire consequences to offending animals are threatened. And, after the Centennial, the police expect to war on canines-at-large.

JUST - RITE CLEANERS
Now Under the Management of
J. V. NEW
We invite all old and new customers to use our cleaning service. We will continue to feature Quality Work which has made and kept friends for us in the past.
Second Door North of Standard Food Market No. 1
PHONE 88

Pampa Frequently Is "Cross-Roads" of World

Because of its central position in the Panhandle oil field, prominence in an industry which is international in scope, and through the prominence of its citizens, Pampa is often visited by men of international reputation. An example is given above. J. M. Collins of the B. C. D. is presenting cowboy chaps to James E. Van Zandt, national commander of the V. F. W., who after visiting Pampa recently continued on a tour to Japan. Just behind VanZandt is F. E. Wiseman of El Paso, state VFW commander. Next to Wiseman is O. W. Dawkins, commander of the Amarillo post. at the extreme right in the back is W. S. Birge of Amarillo, commander of the 9th district. Behind Mr. Collins is D. A. Bartlett, commander of the Pampa V. F. W. post, while at the extreme left is C. D. Gilbert, commander of the Borger post. The Pampa post also gave VanZandt a cowboy hat.

JUNK STOCK CARS WILL BE USED IN UNIQUE RACE OVER NEW MUNICIPAL TRACK HERE

Pampa Automobile Dealers Active — Cash Prizes to Be Given Winners.

Eight automobile dealers of Pampa are busily planning the junk auto race which is being sponsored by the Panhandle Centennial celebration.

This race is to be held at the Recreation park at 2 p. m. on June 4, old timers' day. Only 1928 or earlier stock model cars are eligible, with no strip-down, roadsters, or touring cars. There is an entrance fee of $2.50 for each car that gets into the race. Frank Culberson urges, as chairman of the committee, that those who plan to enter to please do so immediately, either at Culberson-Smalling Chevrolet company, Pampa Motor company, Rose Ford Motor company, or the B. C. D. office. It is hoped that all who plan to enter will do so before 9 a. m. Tuesday, so that the cars may be checked.

A cash prize of $40 will be given the winner of first place; $25 to second place, and $15 to third place. The race will be over five miles on the new municipal track.

The committee consists of Frank Culberson, chairman, Jim Hatfield, Bob Rose, T. F. Smalling, Fred Cullum, Ralph Thomas, Jim Travis, Hugh Johnson, Marvin Lewis, Vernon D. Prewitt, and Ben Williams.

Each of these dealers will furnish courtesy cars to drive the old timers to different amusement places during the Centennial. Also Hugh Johnson offered the use of a car to be driven to Woodward, Okla. to bring Mrs. Temple Houston to Pampa during the centennial.

Also $25 will be awarded to the owner of the oldest model car driven into Pampa under its own power during the celebration. Those who wish to enter their old cars are asked to register with Charlie Maisel at the Phillips Service station just across from the city hall. All cars that register will be asked to drive in the parade at 11 a. m. June 4.

CENTENNIAL IS THIRD PAMPA HAS PRODUCED

PAMPA FIRST TOWN IN STATE TO OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY

Next Tuesday will see the opening of the third Panhandle Centennial celebration in Pampa. The first two, held in 1934 and 1935, were pre-Centennial celebrations, and from habit many local residents still refer to the 1936 event as the "Pre-Centennial."

The 1934 Pre-Centennial was the first celebration in Texas that commemorated the hundredth anniversary of the founding of Texas, and it received state-wide and national attention. It was the first Centennial celebration of any sort held in Texas. Pampa received columns of publicity as a result of the 1934 and 1935 shows.

The local sponsors believed it would bring about a closer relation between the Panhandle and other parts of Texas, and rid the state of much sectionalism, and probably knock the chips off the shoulders of down-state and West Texas leaders—chips that caused them to criticize each other. It is believed that the Pre-Centennial events did much to cause the Centennial to be more intensively observed in this section than in any part of the state.

The local Centennial had its birth in the Junior chamber of commerce. The three-year celebration plan was suggested by Archer Fullingim who was general chairman of the 1934 and 1935 events, and was adopted as a major project of the Jaycees, but last year the festival grew to such large proportions that the Jaycees abandoned the event as a club activity, and obtained the cooperation of all organizations in the city.

The 1934 events was attended by about 20,000 people, and more than 35,000 persons attended the 1935 celebration. Favorable weather permitting, a total of 100,000 persons are expected to be in Pampa next week.

The 1935 celebration was dedicated to Stephen F. Austin, the father of Texas. The 1934 event depicted in pageant and parade the principal events in the history of Texas from 1534 to 1934. Last year the events in the year 1835 were reviewed. The theme of this year's exposition is "sutained courage."

RECORD HOPES

Aboard the S. S. Queen Mary en route to New York, May 30. (AP)—Thick fog late today diminished hopes that the gigantic British liner, the Queen Mary, would set a new Atlantic record.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Lyles are week-end guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Shackleton. Their sons, Delbert and Austin, who attended school here this year, will accompany them home.

Monty Wolford and Jake Stahl of Borger transacted business here yesterday.

Learn to Swim
$5.00
Private Instruction
Mrs. Neva Patterson
At Pampa Pool
9 to 11 a. m. daily

ITS ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN OUR WORDS!

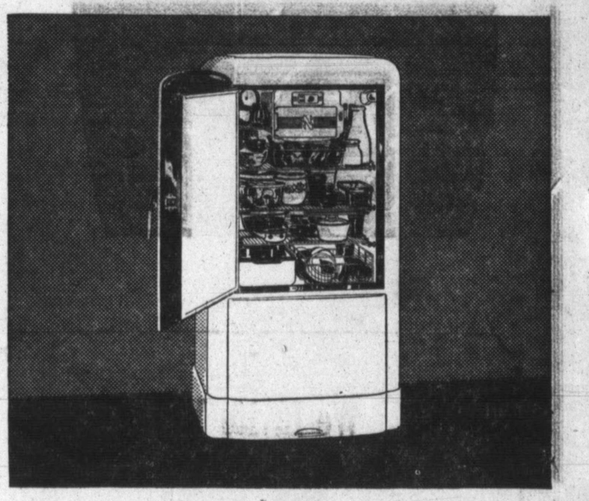
NO OTHER CAR IN THE WORLD HAS ALL THESE FEATURES
VALVE-IN-HEAD STRAIGHT-EIGHT ENGINE *gives more power per unit of fuel than any other type of engine of equal displacement and compression*
ANOLITE PISTONS, *durable, long-lasting, 50% lighter, increase bearing life 150%*
SEALED CHASSIS *keeps dirt and water from all moving parts, protects from wear and erosion*
LUXURIOUS "TURRET TOP" BODY BY FISHER, *with No Draft Ventilation—the smartest, safest, strongest body built*
TIPTOE HYDRAULIC BRAKES, *giving safe, straight-line stops under lightest pressures*
KNEE-ACTION COMFORT AND SAFETY, *the true gliding ride*
TORQUE-TUBE DRIVE, *for steadier, more stable roadability*
AUTOMATIC STARTING, SPARK AND HEAT CONTROL, *for convenience, efficiency, economy*
BUILT-IN LUGGAGE COMPARTMENTS, *with ample capacity for necessary luggage*
FRONT-END RIDE STABILIZER, *for elimination of side-sway at speed or on curves*
SAFETY GLASS *standard equipment throughout at no extra cost*
* * * *
$765 *to $1045 are the list prices of the new Buicks at Flint, Mich., subject to change without notice. Standard and special accessories groups on all models at extra cost.*
Ask about the General Motors installment plan.
Join the Buick Safety Legion. More than 300,000 safe drivers already enrolled. See your Buick dealer for details.

YES, we've made some proud statements about the great-powered valve-in-head straight-eight engine that gives Buick its standout performance.
But if you've merely listened to *us*—you haven't heard anything yet!
Wait until you've heard the verdict of your own keen senses—once you've put foot to the gas treadle and piloted this car awhile for yourself!
Wait until you've heard this beauty's reassuring murmur as you head it up a tough grade, or listened to its soft, unlabored purr as it crawls along through traffic.
Wait until you've felt the surging lift that's always there, at any speed—when you want to go swinging past some slowpoke that blocks the way ahead of you.
Then you'll hear the most important piece of news in the world of automobiles as you send this road-king into action and see how its performance out-proves all our promises!
There was a time when better-than-average smoothness, mobility and power-flow in a car belonged only to those of better-than-average wealth.
But our prices are so close to those of the lowest-priced field there's no real reason why *you* shouldn't have performance that's fit for a king.
Drop around—let us show you how easy-to-take our terms are—and how hard to overpraise is this sparkling Buick's performance.

JUST OUT! *Actual figures showing how Buick checks with what people want in modern cars. For your copy, write directly to Buick Motor Company, Flint, Mich.*

"Buick's the Buy"
A GENERAL MOTORS PRODUCT
Buick invites you to hear Clem McCarthy and Edwin C. Hill broadcast the Louis-Schmeling fight. Red and Blue networks, N. B. C., night of June 18.
TEX EVANS BUICK COMPANY, Inc.
204 NORTH BALLARD PHONE 124
★ ★ ★ ★ WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM ★ ★ ★ ★

PIONEER DAYS
PAMPA, JUNE 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th
KELVINATOR
Is Also
A PIONEER
In The Electric Refrigeration Field
Since 1914



with *Visible* COLD, *Visible* ECONOMY and *Visible* PROTECTION

Today we recommend that every owner of an automatic refrigerator learn about the new 1936 Kelvinator. It has three outstanding, fundamental values that buyers want.
Visible Cold: Safe temperatures in the food compartment, proved by a Built-In Thermometer so there can be no doubt about how cold it is.
Visible Economy: It uses from one-third to one-half as much current, as shown in advance by a Certificate of Low Cost of Operation.
Visible Protection: A 5-year Protection Plan, signed by the oldest company in the industry.
The new Kelvinator gives you flexible rubber grids in *all* ice trays, and such conveniences as automatic defrosting switch, interior electric light and many others.
See the 1936 Kelvinator whether you now have an electric refrigerator or not, and let us tell you how you can have one for as little as 15c a day. Come in tomorrow.

PAMPA HARDWARE
& IMPLEMENT COMPANY
Phone 4 120 No. Cuyler

When in Amarillo Park With

Fire Proof Storage
Store your car in a modern garage. We have prompt delivery service anywhere in the city. Complete Automobile Hotel Service and we are open all night to serve you.
Rule Bldg. Garage
Phone 2-1295 3rd Street at Polk

Interesting Relics Are Already Arriving Here in Centennial Prize Contest

For the most interesting relic over 25 years of age, the general exhibits committee, with C. J. Maisel as major chairman, is offering a cash prize of $25. The old relic judged second place will receive $15, and third prize is $10.

This contest is open to everyone—clubs, civic organizations, students, old people, young people, anyone who wishes to enter relics.

The relic committee consists of Charlie Maisel, major chairman, Jess Wynne, and Jack Back, who are in charge of the relics, Dr. H. L. Wilder, Tom Aldridge, DeLea Vicars, Alfred Gilliland, Ralph Thomas, L. Burney Shell, Roger McConnell, J. A. Meek, and Roy Bourland.

Due to the fact that an exhibit building was not available, Tom Aldridge and L. Burney Shell were given the job of securing window space in which to display the relics. They accomplished this job in one afternoon, the following local merchants offering their windows:

Pampa Hardware, C. R. Anthony, Fox Paint & Wallpaper, Violet Shop, McCarley Jewelry, Levine's, White's Auto store, Stein's department store, Pampa Drug No. 2, Mitchell's Ladies store, Lee Waggoner, Pampa Furniture, Pampa Drug No. 1, Kees & Thomas, Thompson Hardware, Murfee's, Penney's, Fatheree Drug No. 1 and 2, United Dry Goods store, Doak's department store, Montgomery Ward, Voss Cleaners, Texas Furniture, Hill's department store, Harvester Drug, Frank Carter's Men's Store, Panhandle Insurance Agency, and Bert Curry Refrigeration company.

The relics will be placed in the store windows tomorrow morning. Tom Aldridge and Burney Shell are the chairmen in charge of placing these relics, with Alfred Gilliland, Jack Back, Dr. Wilder, Ralph Thomas, Roger McConnell, and Roy Bourland assisting them. Guns, saddles, pistols, and things of this nature will be placed in hardware store windows. Quilts, spreads, dresses, gloves, and other articles pertaining to dry goods will be placed in dry goods store windows. Pictures will be in studio windows. An old spinning wheel and an old rocking chair will be placed in Furniture store windows.

The relics are being checked in at the jury room on the third floor of the court-house. This room really has the aspect of antique Shoppe. Among the relics that have already been entered is a beautiful oak spinning wheel over 100 years old, which was used by Mrs. T. C. Pike's grandmother. Another very interesting relic is an old rocking chair. Theodore Castle, at the age of seven, cut corn at five cents a shock, saved his money, and purchased for his invalid great grandmother this old rocking chair. It was bought thru an old dealer in old Clarendon, ordered from Dodge City, Kan., and came over the old McKenzie trail. This was in 1884. The old chair has passed through many hands, been in the state of Kansas, and after 45 years finally came into the possession of Theodore Castle once more. It is at present owned by his daughter, Mrs. Condo of Pampa.

Another interesting relic is a beer bottle that was picked up at a saloon site in Old Tascosa. There is also two beautiful quilts, one made by the grandmother of Mrs. Newton P. Willis in 1845. There is an old pickle dish that was used at the first Panhandle hotel, which came into the possession of Mrs. J. S. Wynne in 1890. Many other relics have been entered, such as guns, pistols, old-fashioned toys, old dishes, books, newspapers, deeds, pictures, saddles, spurs, an old quirt, many clocks, a violin, guitar, old spoons, coins, razors, and numerous other articles.

At the suggestion of J. S. Wynne, one or more persons were appointed in each Panhandle town to be in charge of gathering these relics and bringing them into Pampa. Jesse Wynne and J. A. Meek visited the towns and appointed the chairmen.

Each chairman in these various towns showed interest and enthusiasm.

Col. R. P. Smythe of Plainview, Mrs. Olive K. Dixon of Amarillo, and Dr. L. F. Sheffy of Canyon are going to judge the relics for first, second and third place, on the first day of the celebration, when blue, white, and red ribbons will be placed on the winning relics. The relics are to be judged by their relation to the Panhandle history, and their uniqueness. These three judges are well acquainted with relics and antiques of this nature.

Col. R. P. Smythe is a true pioneer of West Texas. He surveyed the city of Plainview, and has spent his entire life in West Texas. Mrs. Olive K. Dixon of Amarillo is the widow of Billie Dixon, the famous Indian fighter and Buffalo hunter. Dr. L. F. Sheffy is secretary of the Panhandle Plains Historical society, and is an authority on the history of relics.

At a meeting last week, the relics committee decided it would need assistance in checking the relics. The group asked the following women to assist: Mrs. R. G. Allen, Mrs. DeLea Vicars, Mrs. Sam Thomas, Mrs. Sherman White, Mrs. Jim White, Mrs. Harold Brewster, Mrs. H. L. Wilder, Mrs. Joe Gordon, Mrs. Siler Faulkner, Mrs. Ben Williams, Mrs. C. P. Buckler, and Mrs. A. H. Doucette.

The winners of first, second, and third places will be announced at the pageant "El Dorado," on the night of June 4, at 8:15 p. m.

It isn't too late to enter relics at the jury room in the courthouse, Monday and Tuesday.

344-PAGE PAPER

LONGVIEW, May 30. (AP)—The Longview Daily News and Sunday Morning Journal tomorrow will print 344 pages, claiming with the special edition a world's record for a full-sized newspaper. The edition will be the second annual East Texas edition. Last year the edition ran 308 pages.

F. C. Knight of Groom was admitted to Pampa-Jarratt hospital on Friday night.

Local Salesman Picked to Work At Big Exhibit

E. W. Caperton, for three years commercial sales engineer for the Bert Curry Refrigeration company, has been chosen to work on the floor of the Frigidaire exhibit at the Texas Centennial exposition in Dallas.

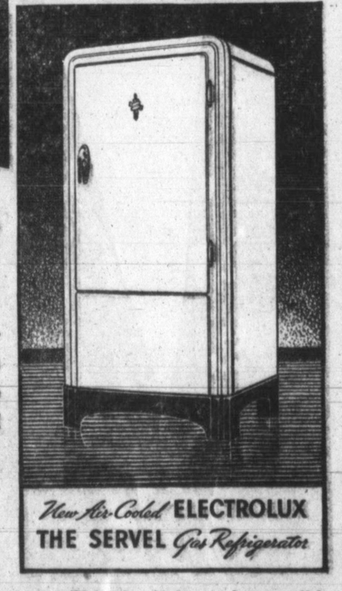
He was one of four men in Texas chosen for this position; a fact, Mr. Curry said last night, which reflected much credit on Mr. Caperton.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION 100

GET ALL THESE ADVANTAGES WHEN YOU CHOOSE YOUR NEW REFRIGERATOR!

- No moving parts to wear
- Lasting efficiency
- Continued low operating cost
- Fullest food protection
- Savings that pay for it

Get an ELECTROLUX THE SILENT Refrigerator



New Air-Cooled ELECTROLUX THE SERVEL Gas Refrigerator

Because it operates without machinery, without noise—

it's the only refrigerator that can give you all the big, long-life advantages you want!

OWNERS are enthusiastic about the silence of Electrolux, for it's such a comfort! But there's an even bigger reason why Electrolux's freedom from noise is so important. It's constant proof of the basically different operation of this remarkable modern refrigerator in which a tiny gas burner takes the place of all moving parts. This simplicity makes possible Electrolux's promise of long service at low cost . . . the assurance of savings enough on refrigerating cost and on food bills to actually pay for it! See the beautiful 1936 models at our showroom. Discover for yourself their many worthwhile modern conveniences. Come in today!

THOMPSON HARDWARE CO.

Phone 43 113 No. Cuyler

DAYS

100 Years Young!

1936

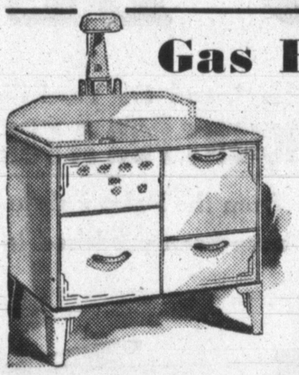
WELCOME VISITORS!

MAKE WARDS YOUR HEADQUARTERS DURING YOUR STAY IN PAMPA!

New! Compact! 1½ Quart FREEZER

It makes *just enough*—no wasteful leftovers! And the ice cream is velvety smooth! It's small and neat and uses very little ice or space!

$1.29



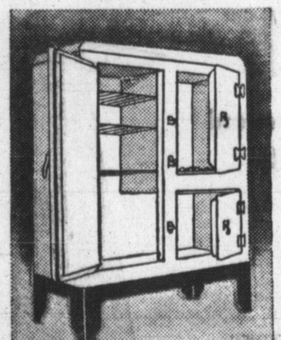
Gas Range

With Features of $80 Models

$69.95

$6 Down, $7 Month Carrying Charge

With electric lamp and clock, 2 jars, oven insulation, oven heat control, top-burner lighter. Full porcelain, fast, economical burners.



Save Now on Airtight New Three-Door ICE Refrigerator

$24.95

Hold a fresh supply of food for a family of four! 3 Convenient compartments! 75 lb. ice capacity! Save!

PORCH GLIDER

Verified Value $15.95!

12.95

Wards save you $3! Gaily striped cushiony seat and back! Smooth, restful motion! All steel frame. No setting up necessary!

POLO SHIRTS

79c

Coolness, smartness, low price—the 3 big features that make them so popular! Many styles, colors and weaves.

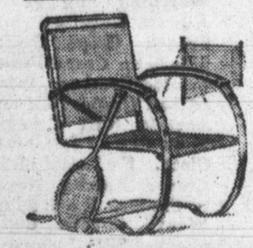
ON GOOD SHIRTS

79c

You save by getting extra wear and you get smart styling and expert tailoring. Regular soft or wilt-proof collars. Special values in sizes 14 to 17.

MEN'S SUMMER SLACKS 1.98

Every pair Sanforized Shrunk! Newest patterns! All have smart pleated fronts and adjustable straps.



SPRING STEEL CHAIR

$6.95

Ideal Summer furniture! Made of fine spring steel! Enamel finished! Save now!

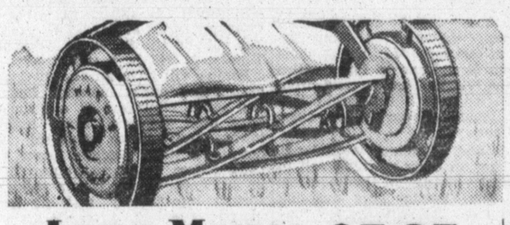
Save ON COVERALL

House Paint

A low priced, long-lasting, good quality paint! Gallon covers 300 sq. ft. 2 coats.

$1.83 IN 5-GAL. CANS

Semi-Gloss Paint, Qt.	65c
Floor and Trim Varnish, Qt.	45c
Coverall Floor Paint—Qt.	65c

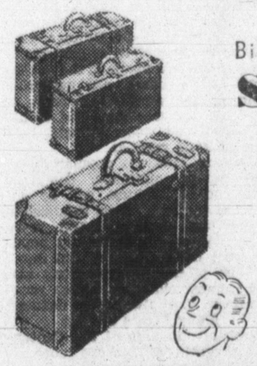


Lawn Mower $5.95

Save your lawn cutting time. And save your money! At this price—4 crucible steel blades mounted on ball bearings cut perfectly from end to end. Built to survive rough handling.

- *10-inch wheels*
- *Runs on ball bearings*

Big Values In WARD Suitcases



EXTRA LARGE SIZE CASE

Black, waterproofed fiber. Shirt fold in lid! Leather straps. $3.25

LARGE SIZE CASE

Sturdy wood frame covered with waterproof fiber. Lined! $2.98

MEDIUM SIZE CASE

Well made for knocking about. Black. Nickel lock, catches. $2.15

Summer Curtains at Wards Low Prices!

Priscillas

Pair 59c

Priscillas and cottage sets in colored figured and cushion dot patterns are included at this low price! Fine, clear materials! Popular colors! Full widths—2¼ yd. lengths! SAVE!

RAYON UNDIES

For Misses and Women

Usually 19c 10c

Purchased specially for this sale! Plain or novelty knits. Lace trimmed or tailored. . . . Tearose. Small, medium, large sizes. Panties, briefs, or shorties.

Shadow Panels

Rayon Taffeta Slips 69c

You're sunshine-proof in these. Bias cut; styled like silk slips. Women's regular sizes.

Greatly Reduced for 10 Days Only! Wards 49c

PLAY SUITS

25c

Look how much you save at Wards Special Sale price! Short Sleeve and short leg styles. Coolest of all! Seersucker fabrics. 2-8.

Extra Special Value!

DECK CHAIR

Folds flat—take it anywhere! Adjusts to 3 restful positions $1.19

Montgomery Ward

217-19 No. Cuyler

Phone 801

ONE KILLED AS TRAIN PLUNGES INTO TORRENT

Baggage Car Jerked Off Rails Into Cimmaron

GUTHRIE, Okla., May 30. (AP)—One man was killed and another was believed dead as the result of a 35-foot plunge of a passenger train's baggage car late today into rain-swollen Cimmaron river. Four passenger cars, carrying approximately 150 persons were jerked off the rails to the edge of the swift, deep stream.

None of the passengers was seriously injured. The train was Santa Fe's southbound No. 5 "Texas Ranger."

The body of Leonard F. Guiff, Kansas City, was removed from the baggage car after rescuers battled the current and used blow torches to reach the interior. He was a railway clerk.

Rescue workers despaired of saving Raymond McNulty, Guthrie, Okla., another railway clerk, imprisoned in another compartment of the car, submerged in from 12 to 13 feet of water.

Led by Fire Chief Ed Nelson of Guthrie, rescue crews struggled against the current in an effort to reach the men, while volunteers in automobiles took injured and uninjured passengers back to Guthrie. Approximately 150 persons were on the train.

Six other cars of the 12 on the train were derailed ,but did not topple over.

The train was approaching the bridge when the second baggage car left the track and landed in the river bed, with one end in the water and the other on a sandbar.

The locomotive and the first baggage car remained on the track.

The engineer told reporters he believed a faulty tie caused the accident. He said he felt a bump as the engine passed over it.

NO. 2—

(Continued From Page 1)

Olin E. Hinkle was editor. Ben Reno joined the advertising staff for which his training had been pointed.

Builds New Home

As a daily, The NEWS enjoyed a rapid growth. Shortly it had the full leased wire of the Associated Press, NEA features and pictures, then a new brick home, lastly a new press. The Nunn-Warren organization included many daily and weekly publications in Texas and New Mexico.

More than three years ago, the Pampa Daily NEWS was separately incorporated, and Gilmore Nunn came to Pampa from Roswell as general manager. The paper continued its expansion during the depression, nearly doubling its circulation and climaxing its growth recently by building KPDN.

Gilmore Nunn is president of the Pampa Board of City Development, president of the West Texas district of Young Democratic clubs, and prominent in various other business and political groups. He was born in Amarillo, where he was graduated by Amarillo high school. He later finished at Washington & Lee at Lexington, Va.

To The Blue "Grass"

Olin Hinkle was graduated at West Texas State Teachers college at Canyon and later at the University of Missouri. He is president of the Pampa Lions club and active in other Pampa organizations.

In going to Lexington, famous blue grass country and "hub of the horse breeding world", the Nunns are returning to their old home community. J. Lindsay Nunn began negotiations for purchase of the Lexington Herald before the death of the owner, the late Desha Breckinridge, in February, 1935. He obtained the paper from the executors of the estate last April. Negotiations for purchase of the Lexington radio station, subject to F. C. C. approval were made with another concern. Operation of the station in connection with the paper is proposed.

Large Circulation

The Lexington Herald is the only morning paper of general circulation in Central Kentucky, where for two-thirds of a century, it has been a power. Its circulation is 20,250. It is a descendent of a succession of papers which started with the Kentucky Gazette, a paper printed on meager equipment carried through the "wilderness" on pack mules. Desha Breckinridge, a member of the famous family of that name, was editor of The Herald for 30 years.

J. Lindsay Nunn was born and reared at Shelbyville, Ky., where his father, Dr. J. E. Nunn, now of Amarillo, was president of a Baptist school for girls. Lindsay was graduated at Georgetown college in 1905. In the meantime, in 1903, Dr. J. E. Nunn had moved to Amarillo, where, in 1908, he founded the Amarillo News. Dr. Nunn will continue to live in Amarillo.

Mrs. J. Lindsay Nunn also is a native of Kentucky, a daughter of the late G. H. Nunnelley, who for many years was president of the Board of Georgetown college.

Summer School To Open Monday

Summer school here will open tomorrow and last through July 24 on a schedule of six days each week. All classes will be held in mornings.

Tuition is $10 for one course and $18 for two courses, with the curriculum depending upon the wishes of the students. Business folk are invited to take any of the courses for personal improvement. Students will be given standard credits.

R. Z. Selby is principal of the summer school.

IN THE TEXAS LEAGUE

First game:
Houston ..... 000 040 030—7 11 2
San Antonio .. 100 001 000—2 9 2
Stevenson and Franks; Hillin, Fletcher and Payton.
Second game:
Houston ..... 000 000 200—2 11 3
San Antonio .. 010 010 001—3 12 1
Copeland and Conroy; Walkup and Payton.

First game:
Galveston .... 002 002 002—6 13 0
Beaumont .... 200 130 11x—8 13 2
Gibbs, Paul and Keith; Twardy, McLaughlin and Tebbetts.
Second game:
Galveston ..... 403 000—7 6 0
Beaumont ..... 000 012—3 6 4
Richmond and Keith; Cook, Pittman and Hancken.

First game:
Dallas ..... 000 000 020—2 11 1
Okla. City .... 010 003 00x—4 8 1
Baker and Rensa; Newkirk and Warren.
Second game:
(Scheduled seven innings).
Dallas ..... 000 101 00—2 7 1
Okla. City ..... 200 000 01—3 6 0
Jonnard, Gliatto and Rensa; Buxton and Warren.

First game:
Fort Worth .... 000 000 000—0 8 2
Tulsa ..... 100 102 01x—5 9 0
Shoffner and Suste; Kimball and Jackson.
Second game:
Fort Worth .... 000 000 0— 0 3 4
Tulsa ..... 511 303 x—13 15 1
Wiltse, Quinn, Susce; Milstead, and Zubnik.

Derrick Tumbles, Injures Employe

Joe Johnson, employe of the Halliburton Oil Well Cementing company, received a serious back injury Friday afternoon when a derrick collapsed on the Henry lease southwest of Pampa. He was rushed to Worley hospital where last night he was reported resting well.

The Halliburton company was cementing the well when the pipe "froze." The driller was attempting to pull the casing when the derrick collapsed. Other men on the floor of the rig escaped injury. Johnson happened to run in the direction the rig fell and was pinned beneath the twisted mass of steel.

The well was being drilled by the Drillers and Exploration company. It was the second test on the lease.

NO. 4—

(Continued From Page 1)

midnight scuffle in the apartment she had sublet to Zioncheck, called a lawyer to her hospital bed today to discuss possible action.

Meantime, Zioncheck, clad in pajamas and dressing gown, served drinks to a crowd of "guests." His bride finally stalked out of the disordered apartment and into that of a neighbor.

"Whoopee" was the congressman's only reply when asked about the series of escapades that has stretched from New York to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and from Washington to Pittsburgh and points south, including four arrests since last January 1.

Police and ambulance attendants, answering an early morning call to Zioncheck's apartment this morning, found Mrs. Young lying moaning in the hall, just outside the congressman's door.

Thrown Out Six Times

"They threw me out five or six times," she sobbed hysterically. "They broke my hip and left me lying here most of the night. Don't take me to the hospital. Take me to the police station so I can swear out a warrant."

As Dr. George Lemes Hewsky put an emergency splint on Mrs. Young's right leg, Zioncheck thrust his head through a crack in the door and said:

"Why should we let her stay here? This isn't a charitable institution."

"I asked her to leave several times, each time in a decent manner. She refused each time to leave.

"Under the law and under my lease this apartment is my home and she was legally and properly ejected."

After describing her side of various events during the night, Mrs. Young said that early this morning the congressman hit her with a broom, shouting "I'm a witch and my broom won't behave." He capered around the room, she said, riding the broomstick and waving his beret.

NO. 1—

(Continued From Page 1)

residences in busy Pampa is a major problem.

Mr. Lyons was with Hoiles papers nine years, but for the last 5½ years has been with The Repository, a daily paper at Canton, O.

Mr. Deweese, who will become editor here, has been with the Hoiles publications even longer. He and Mr. Lyons have been together on the Hoiles papers and hold each other in esteem. Mr. DeWeese is married and has one child.

Mrs. R. E. Smith was taken to her home from Pampa-Jarratt hospital yesterday.

CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENT

The Macedonia Baptist church (colored) has asked The NEWS to announce that no one has been authorized to solicit aid for the church or its pastor and persons are asked not to give donations if asked. The pastor of the church is Rev. R. L. Castle.

Borger Girl Is Named Queen of Beauty Contest

FORT WORTH, May 30. (AP)—Miss Faye Cotton of Borger won the title of Texas Sweetheart No. 1 at the Fort Worth Frontier Centennial beauty revue here tonight.

Billy Rose, Centennial director, termed her "one of the most beautiful women" he had ever seen.

The 19-year-old sandwich stand cashier will wear a $5,000 mesh gown as star of the Casa de Manana finale at the Frontier Centennial opening in Fort Worth July 1.

These were 75 contestants, the judging narrowing down to Miss Cotton, Miss Edith Goode of Paris and Miss Alice McWhorter of Fort Worth before the final selection.

Officiating with Rose as Judges were John Murray Anderson, stage director of the Follies; Lucius Beebe, New York reporter, and Dr. Webb Walker, Fort Worth.

NO. 3—

(Continued From Page 1)

at the Pla-Mor at 10 p. m. Four thousand tickets for the supper have been mailed with checks sent out by various companies. Any oil field employe who does not have a ticket is urged to request one from his superintendent. Fred Cullum and Walter Biery are in charge of general arrangements. Oil field supply firms are making possible the supper, which will be a barbecue.

Comedians Here

Happy Jack Darling and Mrs. Darling of New Orleans have arrived and are cavorting downtown "to make folks happy." As they promised, they arrived several days before the celebration to start their clowning.

Special novelties will be placed on sale here during the Centennial by the Schwartz Brothers, who will divide their profits with the celebration.

Decorations which are making Pampa look like a Centennial city will be finished today. The chief worry during installation has not been rain, but thefts. The police are "keeping an eye on" the decorations.

Queen Is Coming

Guymon will come to the celebration June 4, repaying the visit of Pampans to the Guymon frontier celebration. A band will make the trip, and a float will be brought to carry the Guymon queen, Miss Barbara Evans.

June 4 has been officially designated as Centennial Badge day. Beautiful badges developed locally and known as the "Johnson" badge will be sold by the Business & Professional Woman's club.

Three school bands will furnished locally for the Centennial. These will be from the B. M. Baker and Sam Houston schools, with the third from a combination of players in the senior and Junior high bands.

Small Train Coming

The Santa Fe railroad will send a miniature train, mounted on rubber tires and operating under its own power, to appear in parades Thursday and Friday. The train was built in the Santa Fe shops at Topeka. It will be a sure "hit."

Pampa will have an ancient look beginning Monday morning. Relics and other reminders of old times have been gathered from many towns and will be displayed in downtown store windows. Some of these relices will show frontier life in authentic detail; others will go further into history, with no less interest attached. As relics arrive, they are being stored at the courthouse. Exhibits which arrive in time will be insured.

Boy Scout doings, as described elsewhere in this edition, will include a parade and a pageant or cavalcade which will be one of the main features of the celebration. Read about the unique meeting of old scouts and new Scouts.

Baseball On Program

Baseball will as usual have a large place in the ceelbration. The well equipped Road Runner park will be the site of these contests of some of the best teams in the Southwest. Rodeo hands are gathering from as far away as Canada to challenge the meanness and agility of horses and steers brought here from distant ranches.

Dancing, always a popular diversion among oldtimers, combined with contest fiddling, will be enjoyed at the high school gymnasium where the oldtimers will meet. Other dances will be held at popular local halls, where special music will be offered. Story-telling also will interest oldtimers, whose reminiscences are always in demand.

Many Planes Coming

Probably no unit of the Centennial program will receive more attention than the air races and stunt program on Tuesday afternoon. About 50 planes are expected here for this unique and daring event.

Mrs. Temple Houston, widow of the son of General Sam Houston, will be the guest of Mrs. V. E. Fatheree during the celebration, and will be honored in parades and at a special program. Mrs. G. W. Arrington of Canadian has been invited to be the guest of Mrs. T. D. Hobart. Mrs. Billy Dixon, widow of the famous scout and well known writer, will be here on the first day. The pioneer widow who has been in the Panhandle longest, and registered before 10 a. m. Thursday, will be "queen" of the Centennial. The next twelve earliest settlers among the registrants will be her attendants and will ride in special, beautiful floats prepared by J. M. Collins and his committee.

Pageants Colorful

Ben Guill, producer of "El Dorado," cavalcade of the Panhandle, has assembled a huge cast and is doing a monumental work in making costumes, backgrounds, securing lighting effects, and preparing to entertain two audiences at the new fairground park. The pageants will be given on Thursday and Friday nights. Grand finales on each occasion will be written in fireworks, which will take the form of Indian battles. A huge Texas flag, projected in glowing fire, will climax each pageant.

Hostesses to Meet

Hostesses who have been asked to register and welcome old timers during the Centennial celebration will meet at the high school gymnasium at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, when assignments of hours will be made by Joe Gordon and his committee.

Registration will continue through the four days of the celebration. At all times, hostesses will be present to welcome visitors and give them any help possible in looking up friends, information about events, secure transportation, etc.

Hostesses are urged to wear old-time costumes if they can secure them.

Assistant County Agent Appointed

W. S. Bennett, for two years a teacher in local schools, has received his appointment as assistant county agent, effective June 15.

He will be at the office of County Agent Ralph Thomas beginning Monday, although he will work as a clerk until the effective date of the appointment.

Mr. Bennett majored in agriculture at West Texas Teachers college. His duties here will familiarize him with the agent profession to which he aspires.

Minute By Minute At Station KPDN

SUNDAY MORNING

8:30—Sign On.
8:30—Church of Christ.
9:00—Master Singers.
9:30—Samuel Kissel's Violin.
9:45—American Family Robinson.
10:00—Organ Reveries.
10:15—Micro News.
10:20—News commentary.
10:45—Radio Varieties.
11:00—Concert Hall of the Air.
11:30—All Request Time.
12:00—Billie Dell Scott.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON

12:15—Uncle Bud's Hymn Time.
12:30—Musical Discs.
12:45—Vanderberg Trio.
1:00—Mr. and Mrs. Powerpenny.
2:00—Texas Centennial.
2:30—Mrs. McCoy.
2:45—Mrs. T. F. Morton.
3:00—Pampa Conservatory.
3:15—Musical Discs.
3:30—Mrs. Roberts.
3:45—Musical Variety.
4:00—Dream Girls.
4:15—Negro Melody Singers.
4:30—Texas Centennial.
5:00—Jungle Rhythm.
5:30—Texas Centennial.
6:00—Maxine & Ernestine.
6:15—Tune Detective.
6:30—Bolton's Cafe.
7:00—Texas Hot Timers.
7:15—Sign Off.

MONDAY MORNING

6:30—Sign On.
6:30—Uneeda Used Car Boys.
7:30—Waker Uppers.
8:30—Overnight News.
8:45—It's Your Own Fault.
9:00—Shopping With Sue.
9:15—Singer of Sacred Songs.
9:30—Better Vision.
9:35—Frigid Facts.
9:45—American Family Robinson.
10:00—Lost & Found Bureau.
10:00—Interlude.
10:10—Motor Mart.
10:15—Laundry Ladies.
10:20—Micro News.
10:25—Golden Memories.
10:30—Mid-Morning News.
10:45—Fireside Thoughts.
10:50—The Old Gardener.
10:55—World Bookman.
11:00—Texas Centennial.
11:15—Harvester Program.
11:30—Ben Bolton's Revue.
12:00—Moments Musical.

MONDAY AFTERNOON

12:15—Melody Men.
12:30—Miles of Smiles.
12:45—Noon News.
1:00—Miles of Smiles (Con't).
1:30—On the Mall.
1:45—Battery and Electric.
1:50—Interlude.
1:55—Furniture Facts.
2:00—Milady's Matinee.
2:30—First Afternoon News.
2:45—Familiar Melodies.
3:00—Teatime Tunes.
3:20—Texas Centennial.
3:30—Vanderberg Trio.
3:45—Dance Hour.
4:00—Tune Detective.
4:15—Green Bros. Orchestra.
4:30—Announcer's Choice.
4:35—Texas Centennial.
4:45—Making Believe.
5:00—Late Afternoon News.
5:15—Accordion Girl.
5:30—Office Supply Notes.
5:35—Interlude.
5:40—Across the Table.
5:45—Dancing Discs.
5:55—Musical Tailor.
6:00—Dancing Discs (Con't.).
6:15—Radio Night Club.
6:45—Slumber Hour.
7:00—Billie Dell Scott.
7:15—Claud Hipps Commanders.
7:45—Sign Off.

Frank Kelley came in this weekend from Dallas, where he studied in Baylor Medical college the past term, to visit his parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Kelley.

Mrs. F. T. Shaddox left Pampa-Jarratt hospital yesterday following a minor operation.

Mrs. E. E. Shelton underwent a major operation at Pampa-Jarratt hospital Friday. Her condition last night was favorable.

WANTED TO RENT

Good 5 or 6 room unfurnished house, by responsible party.

If location and house satisfactory will consider leasing.

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c/o Pampa Daily News

Round 'Em Up!
Ride 'Em Up!
Clean 'Em Up!
Block 'Em Up!

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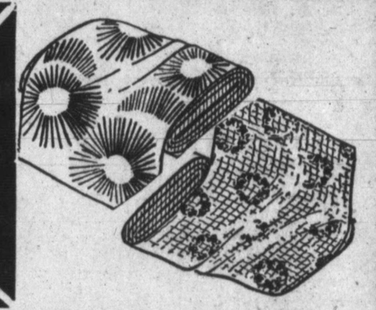

CENTENNIAL SUPER SPECIAL

900 New Silk and Synthetic
DRESS LENGTHS

These Silks Come in 3½, 4, and 4½ Yard Pieces
EACH LENGTH IS SUFFICIENT FOR A FULL DRESS!
$1.98 EACH

Famous Palm Certified Lengths from the Palm Fabric Corporation. . . The materials are the same that have been produced in dresses selling up to $19.50.

Sale Starts MONDAY

We are putting these on sale tomorrow and will sell you a full dress length for only
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MATERIALS—
Pure Dye Silk Prints, Weighted Silk Prints, Acetate Novelty Prints, French Crepe Prints, Silk Satin Crepe Prints, Printed Bemberg, Printed San Crepe, Silk and Acetate Ruff Crepe Matelasse, Gamza Cloth, Friendship Crepes. Rascha, Novelty Sheers, Romaine Weave Sheers. Cellophanes, Silk Jacquards and all kinds of Cereal Cloths.

COLORS —
Black - Navy - Brown Centennial Colors—With New Colors Such as Beige - Rose - Phantom Blue - Grey - New Red - Livorno Blue - Royal Blue - Sky Dust - Raspberry - New Green - Palm Lemon and Pastel Colors . . . . . Also SILK AND ACETATE PRINTS

Be Here Early for Choice Selections

We have a complete Selection of the New— McCall and Simplicity Patterns

Texas Panhandle Centennial Development Edition

Pampa Daily News

(VOL. 30. NO. 48) PAMPA, GRAY COUNTY, TEXAS, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1936. (PRICE FIVE CENTS)

AVIATION SHOW WILL BE FEATURED EVENT AT CENTENNIAL HERE

SCOUT CAVALCADE TO BE ATTRACTION ON TUESDAY EVENING

ORIGINAL IDEA DEVELOPED BY SCOUTMASTERS

NEW SCOUTS AND OLD SCOUTS TO TELL STORIES

The Cavalcade of Scouting to be presented Tuesday night at 8:15 o'clock at fairgrounds park is acclaimed as the greatest and most original Boy Scout show ever produced in the Panhandle. Also, the biggest crowd to attend any Scout event in the Panhandle is expected to fill the grandstand at the race track.

Scout circuses held in Adobe Walls council in the past have followed the pattern cut out by St. Louis and Oklahoma City. Few Scouts participated and fewer spectators attended. To say the least, the council circuses of the past have not "sold" Scouting to residents of the area because patrons were not interested enough to attend.

This year, scoutmasters of Pampa decided to break away from the well-worn mould initiated by St. Louis and Oklahoma City whose Scout circuses are regarded as a model for other cities to copy. They decided to fit the glove to the hand and model a Scout "circus" that would tie in with the Centennial, as well as glorify Scouting.

Old Scouts, New Scouts

They believe that their show is sufficiently interesting to draw a record crowd. The Cavalcade will have plenty of color and will be different from any attempt by Boy Scouts. The show will be in two parts, presented in alternate episodes. Five scenes will demonstrate the Scoutcraft that the boys have learned, and five will depict in sound and pantomime thrilling adventures in the lives of great Scouts of the old west.

The Cavalcade will open with the grand entry led by Senior Ranger Captain J. W. McCormick who will be the honor guest of the Scouts at the parade on at the pageant. Captain McCormick will dismount from his horse and take a seat in a special box where he will view the performance in the company of Mrs. G. W. Arrington of Canadian, widow of George W. Arrington, famous Ranger captain, and early-day peace officer in the Panhandle. One of the scenes in the Cavalcade will relate the story of Captain Arrington's adventures in persuading the Panhandle to be peaceful.

To Build Pioneer Village

All members of the cast, scheduled to be about 600, will march in the grand parade. The cast will include about 150 Pampa boys in costume, and about 450 out of town boys. In the next scene, the Scouts will construct in 10 minutes a pioneer village made entirely of logs brought from Oklahoma. This pioneer village will include two log cabins, a stockade 100 feet long, a signal tower and bridge, all made out of logs. This pioneer village will form part of the background for the Cavalcade. A back drop 50 feet long and 12 feet high will screen the actors and the properties. On this curtain will be painted a scene showing a section of the Canadian river. Four of the five scenes take place on or near a river.

A demonstration by Cub troops of the city in charge of A. L. Patrick and the Rev. John Mullen will be given, and then will follow the first scene in the pageant, the adventures of Big Foot Wallace in Old Mexico. Wallace was a famed captain of the Rangers who fought in the Mexican war, was a prisoner of Perote in the Mier expedition and fought on many an expedition against the Indians.

The Program

This scene will be directed by Walter F. G. Stein, scoutmaster of troop 14. Other scenes in the Cavalcade will be presented in the following order:

Demonstration, showing the development of communications from pounding on a hollow log to the radio, by an out-of-town troop.

The battle of Kit Carson's army and the combined camps of the allied tribes of Indians at Adobe Walls in 1864, directed by L. O. Johnson, scoutmaster of troop 16.

Merit badge parade by Pampa troops. The Scouts will show how the earn merit badges.

The story of Captain L. H. McNelly's invasion of Mexico in the Rio Grande cattle war of 1874. A herd of cattle will be driven across the stage, and the Scouts will show how McNelly and his Rangers returned scolen cattle from Mexico after routing hordes of Mexicans and creating an international situation. This scene is directed by Lee Bowden of troop 20.

Archery demonstration by McLean Scouts.

The famous stand of Billy Dixon and five other Indian fighters at Buffalo Wallow in Hemphill county in 1874, directed by Tom Clayton of troop 21.

First aid demonstration by the Borger troop.

How Captain Arrington defied a U. S. army officer on Sweetwater

An Oldtimer

Not exactly in the Tim Mix style, nevertheless this is a typical cowhand of the Panhandle in the early days of this century.. He is Pat Dobbs, and the picture was taken in 1902.

creek in 1874 and later tamed down the boom towns of Tascosa, and Mobeetie, directed by Archer Fullingim of troop 80.

The final scene will show the Scouts in a typical campfire scene in which the principles and spirit of Scouting will be demonstrated. The show will close with the Scout benediction. Several truck loads of properties will be used in the production, including two cannon, two wagons, four buglers, 125 guns, fireworks and ammunition.

Lighting System Elaborate

One of the features of the Cavalcade will be Hoover's mounted troop of 25 boys all of whom will be Indians in the show. The Indians of whom there will be about 50 will wear breech cloths for clothing and feather head-dresses. They will also be painted bronze. The cast also includes about 40 Mexicans and 30 Americans, including Rangers, trappers, American soldiers. About 40 horses will be used by the boys.

Action of the Cavalcade will be described by a narrator over a loud-speaking system. The narrator will be Ben Guill, director of the Centennial pageant. Lighting effects will be in charge of Pat Jones who will control an array of flood lights, spot lights and colored lights. Music will be furnished by Winston Savage's high school band.

Members of every troop in town form the cast of the Cavalcade, and the scoutmasters cooperated in producing it. L. O. Johnson was in charge of radio programs. Mr. Stein is finance chairman and is in charge of ticket sales. The carddboards are priced at 40 cents for adults and 25 cents for children.

Senate Concurs In Act Without Cotton Section

WASHINGTON, May 30. (AP)—After withdrawal of controversial cotton amendments the Senate Friday passed the house-approved commodity exchange regulation bill.

The vote was 60 to 16.

Passed by the house last session, the measure would extend and broaden federal regulatory powers over commodity futures exchanges.

It would amend the grain futures acts of 1922 to add cotton, rice, mill feeds, butter, eggs and Irish potatoes to the list of commodities in which futures trading is regulated by provisions of that measure.

Commodities included in the 1922 law were corn, wheat, rye, oats, Barley, flaxseed and grain sorghums.

Chief among the broader powers given the commodity futures commission in the new bill is one to fix limits on futures trading in commodities to prevent excessive speculation.

No limitations, however, could be placed upon "bona fide" hedging which the bill defines as the sale of futures when actual commodities have been purchased or the sale of commodities when futures have been purchased.

AWAKENING GIANT

J. H. Hopkins, writing in the Cincinnati Enquirer, describes real estate building as "the awakening giant" in a column of pertinent facts on the remarkable recovery in this industry at the present time. Any analysis of the building figures for the first quarter indicates Mr. Hopkins is on the right track. Among the cities with record building gains thus far this year are: Los Angeles; Philadelphia; Sacramento; Washington, Milwaukee; Sheboygan, Wis.; Fort Worth and Dallas, Tex.; New York; St. Louis; Schenectady, N. Y.; San Antonio, Tex.; Hartford, Conn.; Portland, Oreg.; Seattle, Wash.; Helena, Mont., and scores of others.

DANCING TO BE FEATURED AT CENTENNIAL

THREE HALLS TO BE USED—MUSIC IS EXCELLENT

Four nights of dancing will be offered visitors at the Centennial celebration here this week. Three different dance pavilions will be in use each night—the Pla-Mor, Southern club, and Tokyo club.

The "big night", will be Friday, with the location as the Pla-Mor. On that night Stan Stanley and his famous orchestra will be presented by the Music Corporation of America. Stanley was secured between engagements for his only single night appearance in the southwest.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights at the Pla-Mor, music will be furnished by Ralph Emerson and his Greater KPDN orchestra The music of Chief Stark and his Oklahoma Pace Makers will be heard each night at the Southern club. Pampa's own Claude Hipps and his Commanders will be featured at the Tokyo club on each of the four nights.

The committee in charge of dances, and to which goes the credit of securing Stan Stanley, is composed of Gene Fatheree, chairman; Paul Camp, Bob Miller, Clyde Oswalt, Oscar Zappe, John Hann, and Herbert Beatty.

Wednesday night's dance will be especially for the oil men attending the celebration. The committee in charge is composed of Bob Fuller, chairman; J. D. Cobb, Jim Hatfield, J. G. Teeter, H. P. Elliott, and C. E. Kennedy.

Stan Stanley and his orchestra is known the nation over through thousands of broadcasts over the National and Columbian network and the Mutual broadcasting and Southwest broadcasting chains.

The leader features outstanding combinations including 10 violins, four trombones and an original saxophone sextet. Miss Marlene Harlan, radio's "cheerful little earful" will also be with the orchestra.

In 1935 Stanley and his orchestra played for 20 weeks in the Florentine room at the Great Hotel Gibson in Cincinnati, 12 weeks in the Salle Royal of the Hotel Jefferson in St. Louis, 12 weeks at the Skirvin hotel in Oklahoma City, and the rest of the time during the summer, at Avalon Beach in Chicago. Stanley will appear here en route from the Mayo hotel in Tulsa, to his next engagement.

Tickets to the dance are now on sale at $2.20 for couple or stag.

Fischer Pokes Fun at Present Pension Plan

DALLAS, May 30 (AP)—The drinking capacity of Texans was brought into the gubernatorial campaign Friday.

F. W. Fischer, who seeks Governor James V. Allred's job, claimed thirsty Texans couldn't drink enough to pay the state old age pension with liquor taxes.

"It would take 3,000,000 drunks each day, provided each drunk one pint of liquor, to provide enough tax money," the Tyler attorney contended.

"Under the governor's plan, the old folks would eat only to the extent the young folks drink."

Speaking before a women's democratic club here, Fischer asserted this would lead only to "degradation and despair."

Explosion Kills Trucker, Hurts Plant Employes

FORT WORTH, May 30 (AP)—One man was killed, two others were injured and five were overcome by ammonia fumes as a result of an explosion Friday in the boiler room of the Fort Worth Poultry and Egg company.

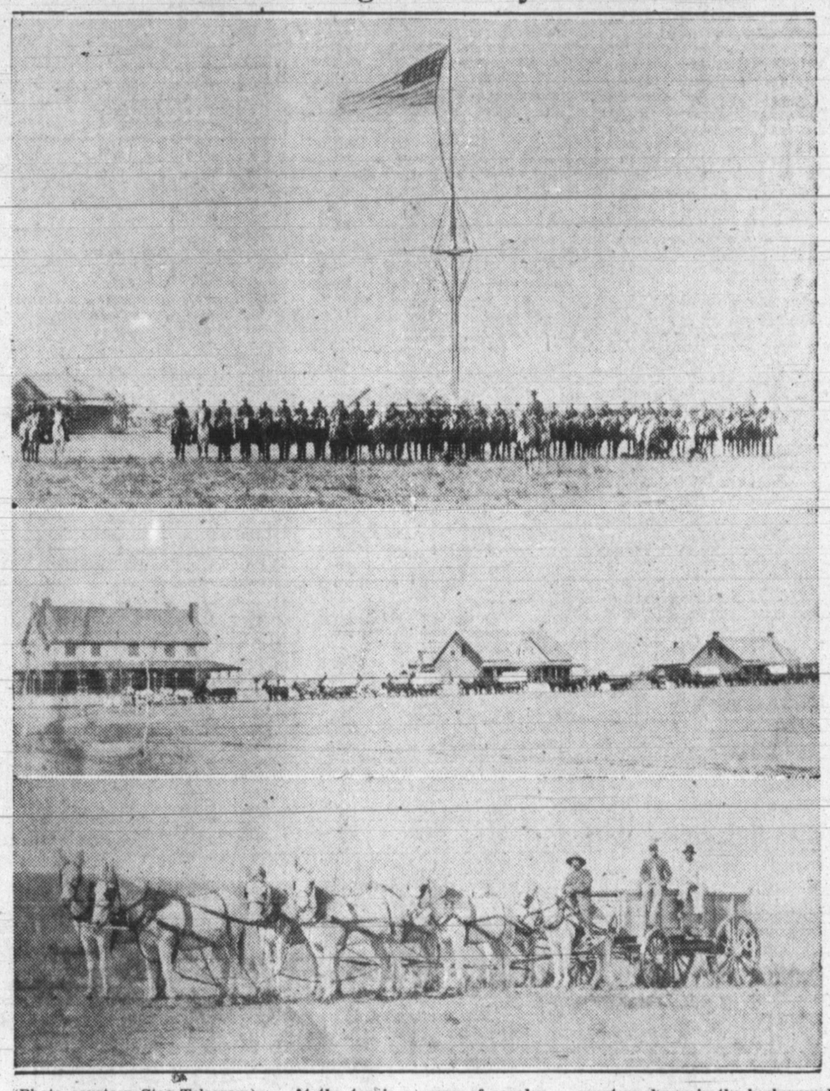
V. R. Yancy, 25, a trucker, died in a hospital. He was found in the boiler room after the explosion. A heavy timber had fallen on him crushing his chest.

P. L. Wells, 55, engineer, was knocked down and hurt as he started up the stairway from the boiler room.

A fireman, Jack Ward, 38, was hurt when he fell while attempting to rescue others. Three women employes in the powered egg department and two men were overcome by fumes.

More than 2,500,000 barrels of oil are produced daily in the United States.

Fort Elliott Brought Security To The Plains



(Photo courtesy Star-Telegram)

Indian depredations which were especially worrisome in 1874 resulted in establishment of Fort Elliott on Sweetwater creek near Old Mobeetie. The above pictures were made in 1879 and 1880. At the top is a group of cavalrymen who roamed the plains ready to detect the presence of any Indian hunting parties who had strayed from the reservations. In the center is a scene at the fort during inspection, with officers' quarters shown in the background. At the bottom is the post's water wagon. Fort Elliott was abandoned in 1890 when it became apparent that the march of civilization had forever pushed the red man from the plains.

Miami-Parnell Battle For County Seat Is Recalled

Written by E. H. Whitehead

A man with forty-one sons of voting age enabled Miami of Roberts County to secure the Roberts county courthouse in an earlier day election.

The prolific Texan, whose family cast the deciding vote in the election, was named John Henry Buzzey, according to the old time records, and his vote and the votes of all his sons set at naught the efforts of the settlers of the ghost city of Parnell to hold the courthouse at the one time thriving town located near the center of Roberts county.

After the votes had been counted and the courthouse definitely awarded to Miami, the citizens of Parnell sought to locate Buzzey and his numerous sons, and found that they had vanished, even as had their hopes to make Parnell a city. Then began a struggle over the county seat which would remind one of a real wild west movie thriller.

J. D. Lard, resident of Miami, while in a reminiscent mood, recently recounted the juicy bit of early day history. Lard was a booster for Parnell and was sent by his fellow citizens to guard the ballot box at Miami and prevent stuffing.

His eagle eye discerned a citizen of Gray county approaching the ballot box, and being alert to his duties, Lard got the drop on the would be intruder and diligently guarded him to prevent the illegal vote. He succeeded in deporting the undesirable, and, feeling sure of his efficient work as a watchdog, he announced at the closing of the polls that he would vouch for the squareness of the election in Miami.

Consequently when the numerous votes of the Buzzey family were counted, Lard found himself in poor position to protest.

The good citizens of Miami assured him that Buzzey arrived with his forty-one sons and voted while Lard was escorting the Gray county man away from the polls. Buzzey was forced to go home immediately in order to go and earn a living for his family and hence could not wait to greet Lard.

Big Safe Is Moved

The big safe with the county records was removed from Parnell to Miami before the Parnell folk became awake to the situation. A county clerk, sheriff and judge elected at the "Buzzey" election were placed in charge, and Miami became the county seat. However, the Parnell people would not have it so, and elected a judge, sheriff and clerk of their own. They decided to recapture the safe and records, but were embarrassed by the fact that the Miami officers had changed the combination and only a charge of dynamite could open the safe.

The Miami force, being in charge of the records, had the advantage and became recognized as the official officers.

One day an old "prospector from Idaho" appeared in Miami to look after some county records. The county clerk opened the safe and was astonished when the "prospector" jumped into the safe, pulled a warrant from his pocket issued by the Parnell sheriff, and announced that he was a special deputy sent to seize the safe.

Diplomacy Employed

He unslung a squirrel rifle and a couple of six shooters, and with the safe as his fortress defied all efforts to dislodge him. His friends from Parnell rallied to him and the coup was successful. Parnell secured the safe and decided to remove the county seat to Parnell.

The surprised Miamians were unable to cope with the Parnell men with force, but again proved the best diplomats. They effected a compromise whereby the safe was to be left in Miami, and agreed to submit the case to trial in Lipscomb county.

However, it soon developed that the officials of the Miami branch of the county government could not be induced to appear in Lipscomb county to explain details concerning the prolific Buzzey. Warrants sent to the Miami sheriff to bring the recalcitrant official into court at Lipscomb were ignored by the sheriff.

The Parnell sheriff doubted whether he had authority to serve a warrant on the Miami official and an armed neutrality was in effect between the two factions.

Then Lard came back into the picture. A swash-buckling cowboy, he applied for a commission as special deputy to bring the Miami officials into court. Early one morning he appeared in Miami before the citizens of the present county were astir.

He stopped the early morning passenger train on the Santa Fe and flashing his official badge, commanded the conductor to hold the train while he rounded up prisoners. He then went to the home of the sheriff and yanked him out of bed, snapping the handcuff on the surprised officer.

He then hustled the sheriff to the train, shackled him to a seat with the conductor as his guard, and executed a similar coup upon the county clerk and the county judge. All three officers were securely handcuffed to the car seats and Lard stood guard over them.

The historical "Coup de Estat" of France had nothing on Lard's coup. He made a clean sweep.

When the train reached Canadian, his captives established communication with Judge H. E. Hoover, and called upon him for legal assistance.

Hoover consoled the prisoners by assuring them that Lard could not execute such a bold capture. However, his assurances were of no avail to the chagrined trio who called the judge's attention to the fact that Lard had evidently performed the impossible.

Bill McDonald, noted Texas Ranger, happened to be in Canadian and was summoned. He viewed the spectacle and studied Lard's determined expression, and advised the counsel to not interfere with the proceedings.

Lard successfully escorted his prisoners to Lipscomb, where they were properly hailed before the court. Bond was made and the Miami men made peace with their captor. All four returned to Miami together and celebrated the incident by dancing all night.

Lard's bold action marked the high tide of the Parnell camp's efforts to hold the courthouse. It seemed that the Miami men were the best diplomats. As Lard said, when discussing the incident, they just could not out-talk those Miami fellows. Miami had possession

See MIAMI, Page 7

RACING AND STUNTS TO BE PERFORMED BY DOZENS OF FINEST SHIPS IN COUNTRY

Shirt-Tail Race to Furnish Comedy — Many Noted Airmen Accept Invitations

Air-minded Pampa will become more air-conscious than ever on Tuesday afternoon when a giant air show will be staged in connection with the Panhandle Centennial exposition. About 50 ships will compete in the various events, carrying cash prizes amounting to $537.

The U. S. department of commerce auxiliary field, located west of the municipal airport, has been secured for the big meet. Charles A. Rowe of Dallas, chief aeronautics inspector, will be here to supervise the event. He will be accompanied by one or more inspectors.

A committee composed of Bert Isbell, chairman; Wesley Lewis, Dee Graham, and Frank Shaw, was named to "put on an air show." The show started growing from the offset and soon the Texas Eagle Flying club, local organization, was enlisted to help.

Invitations were mailed to most of the airports in the southwest. Soon entries started pouring in. They came in larger numbers every day until the workers almost hollered "quits." They don't know how they will get in all the events in the time given them.

Opening the afternoon program will be stunt flying with a first prize of $50, second prize of $25, and a third prize of $10. Stunts will be optional with the pilots so long as they are subject to department of commerce inspector permit. The winners will be selected according to perfection of performance.

Spot landing will be second on the list. Prizes will be $25, $10, and $5. A spot will be designated on the field and the ship stopping closest to the mark by dead stick landing from an altitude of 1,000 feet will be the winner.

The bomb dropping contest will have prizes of $5 and $2. A small sack of flour will take the place of the bomb with the pilot landing his sack nearest a circle being the winner.

The shirt tail race will be the feature of the early afternoon program. It carries prizes of $25 and $10. In this race the pilot takes off from the field and circles the three-mile pylons. He lands, takes off his pants and carries them to a judge who will be stationed at a given point. The farther he lands from the judge the farther he will have to run pantless. After depositing said pants with the judge, the pilot makes another circle of the pylons after which he lands and secures his pants from the judge. After donning them by his ship he again circles the pylons and lands. Shortest elapsed time wins.

Ships of 125 h.p. and under will compete in the opening race which will be a 25-mile event. Prizes will be $50, $25, and $10.

The big race of the show will be for ships of any size. It will be over 25 miles with prizes being $100, $50, and $25. Because of the large number of entries, the race will have to be run in heats, with the winner being determined on the best time made.

Parachute spot landing will close the show, excepting for special events which are being kept secret by the committee. Prizes will be $50, $25, and $10.

Bert Howell and George Christopher made a quick flight to points in Kansas Saturday and today, visiting airports at Wichita, Hutchinson and going as far as Kansas City, Mo., to invite planes to Pampa for the air show.

Word was received Friday that the Beechcraft company of Wichita would have three different models here for the show. The Monocoupe company of St. Louis will send two ships.

Art Goebel, world famous flier, has written the committee that he will be here with his sky writing ship and will remain two days if possible. He will represent the Phillips Petroleum company in events.

Additional pilots and the ships they will fly are:

Lee Miles, Cassa monoplane, Wichita, Kan.; Lou Foote, Travelair, Dallas; Jack Stewart, Ryan, Dallas; Ernest Medkief, Challenger-Robin, Hereford; Ovid Pinkert, Spartan, Hereford; Bill Clutter, Hisso Eagle Rock, Hereford; H. C. Barrow, Kenner, Electra; Frank Shaw, Spartan, Mangum, Okla.; Harry Hammil, Beechcraft, Austin; Mrs. C. S. Kolt, Spartan, Electra; Art L. Chase, Cirrus, Lubbock; Clint Breedlove, Taylor-Cub; Lubbock; George Christopher, Commandair, Pampa; Frank Shaw, Spartan, Pampa; J. H. York, Taylor Cub, Lubbock; M. F. Dagley, OX5 Robin, Lubbock; Art Pavey, Swallow, Pampa; Wesley Lewis, Pinto, Pampa; A. H. Holt, OX5 Travelair, Lubbock; Roy Hunt, Oklahoma City; Lem Adams, Pampa.

Spectators will be allowed on the Municipal field. Admission will be 40 cents for adults and 10 cents for children.

PROGRAM

Extraordinary Variety Seen In Scheduled Events Of Panhandle Centennial

So many events that there will be no idle time for young and old have been perfected for the Panhandle Centennial celebration, pioneers' round-up and oil men's runion which will be held in Pamreunion which will be held in Pampa Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

The program, substantially complete, is as follows:

Boy Scout Day, June 2

9 a. m.—Registration of old timers at high school gymnasium.

11 a. m.—Opening address, Hon. James V. Allred, governor of Texas.

2 p. m.—Baseball, Road Runners vs. Amarillo Phillips, Road Runner park.

4 p. m.—Airplane races, stunt flying, parachute jump, spot landings at Pampa airport.

8:15 p. m.—Cavalcade of Scouting, "Great Scouts of the Old West," presented by Boy Scouts Adobe Walls council, Recreation park east of city.

10 p. m.—Square dance, high school gym.

10 p. m.—Dance, Pla-Mor ballroom.

Oil Men's Day, June 3

(Dedicated to the oil men of the Panhandle oil fields)

9 a. m.—Registration at Schneider hotel.

11 a. m.—Oil men's parade.

2 p. m.—Rodeo, Recreation park.

5 p. m.—Stag supper for oil men at Danciger Road Runner park.

7:45 p. m.—Stag show, La Nora theater under the auspices of Panhandle Centennial Celebration.

8:30 p. m.—Baseball, Road Runners vs Borger Huber Blackfaces, at Road Runner park.

8:30 p. m.—Oldtimers square dance at high school gym.

10 p. m.—Oil men's dance, Pla-Mor ballroom.

Oldtimers' Day, June 4

9 a. m.—Pioneer Roundup, high school gym.

10 a. m.—Story Telling hour, high school gym.

10:30 a. m.—Address, Hon. Clyde Tingley, governor of New Mexico.

11 a. m.—Oldtimers' parade.

2 p. m.—Old Fiddler's contest, high school gym.

2 p. m.—Special program honoring wives and widows of famous Panhandle pioneers, at high school gym.

2 p. m.—Junk auto race, Recreation park.

2:30 p. m.—Rodeo, Recreation park.

4:30 p. m.—Horse show, Road Runner park.

8:15 p. m.—"El Dorado" Cavalcade of the Panhandle, recreation park.

10 p. m.—Oldtimers' dance, high school gym.

10 p. m.—Oil men's dance, Pla-Mor ballroom.

Concluding Day, June 5.

9 a. m.—Pioneer Round-Up, high school gym.

11 a. m.—Grand Finale parade.

12 noon—Oldtimers' barbecue, high school gym.

12 p. m.—Tribute to Pioneers, deceased since last celebration.

2. p. m.—Rodeo, Recreation park.

4:30 p. m.—Horse show, Road Runner park.

8:15 a. m.—"El Dorado" Cavalcade of the Panhandle, Recreation park.

10:15 p. m.—Panhandle Centennial costume ball, Pla-Mor ballroom.

10:15 p. m.—Old times' square dance, high school gymnasium.

And old times is a person who has lived in the Panhandle for 40 years or more. Oldtimers will be supplied with white badges which will admit them to oldtimer's dances, barbecue and old fiddlers' contetss.

Persons who have lived in the Panhandle 25 years or more will be supplied with blue ribbons which will admit them to the barbecue.

At the oil men's reunion, the parade will start promptly at 11 a. m., June 3. All oil men are invited to enter the parade, and all floats, comedy units, and other units of interest or importance to the oil industry are invited to participate.

The oil men's barbecue is free to all oil men. The barbecue will be strictly a stag party. John Snider of Amarillo will do the barbecuing. The oil supply houses and lumber yards of Pampa are giving this barbecue for the oil men.

The Scout parade will start at 12:30 p. m. on June 2. Twelve hundred scouts of the Adobe Walls Area council are invited to participate in this parade. Numerous interesting units are being prepared for the barbecue. All participating Scouts will be given a free barbecue, swim and picture show. Troops will

See PROGRAM, Page 7

EDITORIAL

FREEDOM OF PRESS FUNDAMENTAL

History affirms the assumption of dictators that the press can be the worst enemy of oppression, of dictators, of autocracies. Current examples are so plentiful that to mention Germany, Italy, and Russia seems sufficient.

English-speaking peoples are the greatest champions of freedom of the press and of speech. They have fought for the principle. They have written it into their constitutions. And today, partly because of this fact, they are the freest peoples in the world.

The greatest champion of this freedom, and the man who made a profound impression on the Colonial Americans, was Thomas Erskine, afterwards Lord Erskine and Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.

His first case related to the freedom of the press and he won it to the astonishment of all who knew about it. Nearly everyone in England who was at all interested did know about it, for in the early days the courts were a principal medium for the circulation of news, especially political news. The addresses of lawyers were printed in pamphlet form and widely circulated. There were few newspapers.

At the age of twenty -eight, Erskine was called up to defend Captain Baillie, the lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital. A rule had been issue against Baillie to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for criminal libel. In a sort of pamphlet Baillie had charged the Earl of Sandwich, first lord of the Admiralty, with introducing into the Greenwich hospital a large number of landsmen, ostensibly as patients or as servants. The hospital was a charity devoted exclusively to disabled seamen. Sandwich, it was charged in the pamphlet, gave the landsmen soft berths in the seamen's hospital so he could control their votes in a Parliamentary election.

It took a bold men, especially one only 28 years old and with his first case at bar, to oppose anyone so formidable. Superficially, the Earl of Sandwich did not appear as a party to the case, but young Erskine dragged him in. He said that the Earl was using his power to suppress publication of iniquities which should be exposed. He made Sandwich, by his address to the court, at least publicly, if not technically, a party to the case and a man conspiring to restrict the freedom of expression. Erskine won the case and, it is told, as he left the courtroom, 30 retainers were pressed upon him. His fee for winning this, his first case, was 1 guinea—about $5.

Again, in the case of the dean of St. Asaph, the question of freedom of the press came up. The court insisted that the question involved—a pamphlet which the Dean had published allegedly containing objectionable matter —should be determined by the bench. In a notable argument, Erskine insisted upon a trial by jury as the safest protection of the press against tyrannical oppression. He won his case.

But the greatest of all his cases bearing on the question of freedom of the press, of speech, of expression, and indeed freedom of thought was The King versus Hardy.

It was the period of the French revolution. The excesses of the French revolutionists, the death of the king and the French royal family so alarmed the British crown and adherents that a sort of reign of terror, in reverse, was instituted in England. The writ of habeas corpus was suspended, authorization was given to arrest on suspicion and hold without bail persons believed to be disaffected against the throne, and other oppressive measures were taken to halt any republican movement in England.

It appears that there had grown up a number of political debating societies interested in reform. They issued many pamphlets and many speeches were made. There was not question of an armed rising, no evidence ever was adduced to that effect. What these societies desired was reform by the ballot. But with the French revolution raging across the Channel, the King of England and the aristocratic party were fearful and resorted to oppressive measures. The members of these reform societies and any other persons interested in reform were held to be guilty of what was called constructive treason with intent to encompass the death of the King.

One man, one Robert Watt, already had been tried and summarily convicted for his opinions and hanged. It was then that Erskine was brought into the case. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that, in the ethics of the English bar, no lawyer ever accepts a fee for defending a man on a charge of high treason.

The Crown had become increasingly alarmed and the penalty was stiffened from mere hanging. Convicted persons—convicted for freedom of press and speech and opinions—were to be hanged until nearly dead, then cut down, disemboweled, then quartered. After that dismemberment, their heads were to be stuck on pikes and publicly exhibited. This was in England only about 150 years ago.

Hardy was a shoemaker, but happened to be secretary of one of the reform societies—a man probably much like the famous cobbler who was the late President Coolidge's mentor in politics. All the legal forces of the Crown were arrayed against him. After the prosecution had rested having, as they thought, clinched the case, Erskine spoke for seven hours. He pointed out the dangers of curbing freedom of the press and of speech and thought, how such a curb would be more likely to lead to revolution than other courses. In the midst of this legal reign of terror, with his king and his own class against him, he won the case, the jury finding Hardy not guilty.

We owe much of our freedom and our security to such men. For it is quite probable that this affair had much to do with the inclusion, in the American constitution, of a specific definition of what constituted treason, and of guarantees of free speech and press.

BARBS

"A blimp was fired upon out West." This shot at a windbag seems to bear out Farley's prediction of a rough campaign.

In the east, five criminals were sentenced to the chair for one killing. By now, the underworld's theme song should be, "Ol' Shockin' Chair's Got Me Down."

Hit by bullet several years ago, Matawan, N. J., man just coughed it up, which worries us. We have a cough and, three or four years ago, passed through Chicago.

Henry Ford predicts that auto materials will be grown on a farm in the future. In fact, from the highway, even now, parts can be seen lying in the fields.

PUZZLED?

Write to Daily NEWS information service in Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS to QUESTIONS

by Frederic J. Haskin

A COLUMN

Of Facts you have often wished to see in print. Read it daily!

A reader can get the answer to any question of fact by writing The Pampa Daily NEWS' Information Bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, director, Washington, D. C. Please enclose three (3) cents for reply.

Q. When was the Mazarin Bible printed? M. E. F.

A. In 1450. It was so named because it was discovered in the Library of Cardinal Mazarin, of France. It is now the property of the French nation.

Q. What rivers in the United States flow north? C. C.

A. The St. Johns river in Florida is supposedly the only river in the United States which flows northward throughout its entire course. There are others, however, which flow north for a part of their course. These include the Monongahela in Pennsylvania, the Tennesse in Tennessee and Kentucky, the Red River of the North in Minnesota and North Dakota, Big Horn in Wyoming and Montana, Powder in Wyoming and Montana.

Q. Was Ralph de Palma, the automobile racer, born in this country? D .M. B.

A. He was born at Troia, Italy, and came to this country at the age of 9. On obtaining American citizenship, he changed his first name from Raffaele to Ralph.

Q. Of the persons involved in fatal automobile accidents, how many are found to have been drinking? E. M.

A. According to preliminary estimates of the National Safety council, in 1935 no less than 3,400 automobile drivers and pedestrians who were classified as intoxicated or had been drinking were involved in fatal automobile accidents.

Q. How much steel is in use in buildings of New York City? M. R.

A. An estimate of the American Iron and Steel Institute shows that aprpoximately 27,000,000 tons of steel are in service in the buildings and transportation facilities of the Borough of Manhattan.

Q. How many one-room schoolhouses are there left in the United States? L. R. S.

A. Over half of the total number. There are over 241,400 school buildings in the United States, and more than 139,000 of them are one-room schoolhouses.

Q. What are some of the hobbies of King Gustav V of Sweden? J. H.

A. The king is an excellent tennis player and is interested in the collection of old silver.

Q. How do the Italians make wool from skimmed milk? L. M. C.

A. In making synthetic wool the first step is to add acid to skimmed milk precipitating the casein which is collected and dried. Alkans then convert the casein into a sticky, honey-like mass which is forced through fine openings. Through these come threads of synthetic wool which is weaker than natural wool.

Q. Who referred to architecture as frozen music? L. W.

A. It was so called by F. Schlegel in his Philosophie der Kunst.

Q. Please describe the phoebe. C. S.

A. This familiar flycatcher, often called peewee, is about seven inches long, grayish olive brown above, with a dark crown, wings, and tail, and with white outer tail feathers.

Q. For what is Jena, Germany, famous? W. F. B.

A. The university, founded in 1558, has numbered among its professors, Humboldt, Hegel, Fichte, Schiller, Haeckel and Eucken. Goethe resided in Jena at one time. The city is also noted for its production of lenses. It was the scene of a disastrous German defeat in the Napoleonic wars.

Q. Was Felicia Hemans, the English poet, ever married? F. G.

A. She was the daughter of George Browne, a Liverpool merchant, and became the wife of Captain Hemans. A few years after their marriage he removed to Italy, and they never afterward met.

Q. Why is the Court of St. James so called? T. C.

A. It is named for the Palace of St. James which was built on the site of St. James' hospital for leprous women.

Q. Have any Canadians been elected to the Hall of Fame at New York university? E. H.

A. Simon Newcomb, astronomer, is the first Canadian whose bust has been placed in the Hall of Fame.

K. When is the Frontier Days celebration in Cheyenne, Wyo.? How long has it been held? E. K.

A. The annual celebration of Frontier Days will be held July 22-25. It originated in 1897.

Q. How many people can witness a football game in the oval at Adelaide, Australia? C. B.

A. Adelaide oval will hold about 50,000 spectators.

Q. How many parables of Jesus Christ's are there recorded? M. S.

A. There are 43. Ten of these are recorded by more than one chronicler.

Q. What is the fastest elevator? E. M.

A. The fastest elevator is in the RCA building, New York City. It travels at the rate of 1,400 feet per minute.

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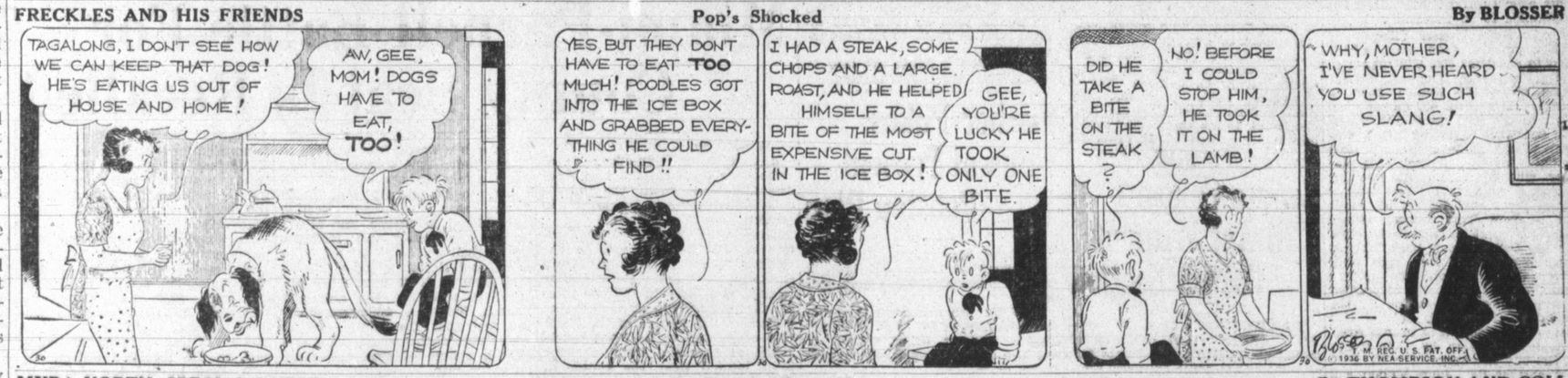
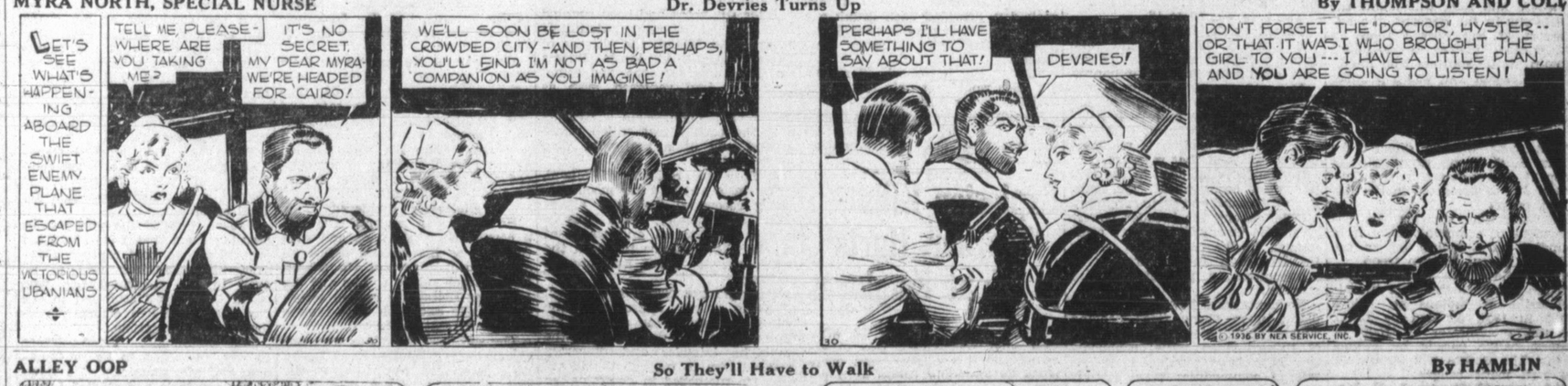
OUT OUR WAY - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - By WILLIAMS

BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES — Leaving Treasure Island — By MARTIN

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS — Pop's Shocked — By BLOSSER



MYRA NORTH, SPECIAL NURSE — Dr. Devries Turns Up — By THOMPSON AND COLL



ALLEY OOP — So They'll Have to Walk — By HAMLIN

OIL NEWS - - *From Panhandle and Other Southwest Fields*

TWELVE NEW WELLS TESTED DURING LAST WEEK, EIGHT OF THEM PRODUCING CRUDE

Four Gassers Completed In Panhandle Field—8 New Locations Made

Eight more wells were completed and tested in the Panhandle field during the last week, adding 3,098 barrels to the daily potential, and there were four new gassers good for 105,727,000 cubic feet daily.

New locations for the week numbered 8, of which 4 were in Hutchinson county, 2 in Carson, and 2 in Gray.

Railroad commission tests of the last week included:

Gray County.

Stanolind Oil & Gas company No. 1 Sackett, section 148, block 3, I&GN survevy, tested 142 barrels daily. Total depth was 3,336 feet in lime. Pay was from 3,314-28 feet.

Texas company No. 4 Frashier, section 162, block 3, I&GN survey, tested 404 barrels daily. Total depth was 3,310 feet in granite wash. Pay was from 3,285-3,305 feet.

Empire Oil & Refining company No. 7 Cunningham, section 128, block 3, I&GN survey, tested 713 barrels daily. Total depth was 3,292 feet in lime, with pay 3,235-70 feet.

Pampa Production company No. 4 Harrah, section 150, block 3, I&GN survey, tested 336 barrels daily. Total depth was 3,225 feet. Pay was 3,115 to 3,224 feet.

Carson County.

Sinclair Prairie Oil company No. 3 Cooper, section 4, block 9, I&GN survey, tested 310 barrels daily. Total depth was 3,090 feet, with pay 3,025 to total depth.

Hutchinson County.

Texas company No. 7 Pond, section 1, block M-21, TC&RR survey, tested 534 barrels daily, with total depth 3,070 and pay 3,044 to bottom of hole.

McIlroy Oil company No. 1 Johnstone, section 16, block M-23, TC&RR survey, tested 239 barrels daily. Total depth was 3,098 feet in lime, with pay 3,030-90 feet.

Wheeler County.

Smith Bros. et al No. B-3 Sitter, section 33, block 24, H&GN survey, tested 418 barrels daily, with pay 2,490-2,570 feet and total depth the latter figure.

The gas wells were:

A. & K. Oil company No. 1 Breyfogle, Moore county, tested 17,335,000 cubic feet daily, with 413 pounds rock pressure.

Magnolia Petroleum company No. 2 Brittain, Moore county, tested 38,788 cubic feet daily with 403 pounds rock presssure. Same No. 1 Herndon, Moore county, tested 14,570,000 cubic feet daily with 407 pounds rock pressure.

A. R. Anderson No. 1 Rendleman, Gray county, tested 39,034,000 cubic feet daily with 405 pounds rock pressure.

The new locations included:

Continental Oil company B. E. Finley No. 14, 330 feet from the south and 2,310 feet from the east of section 32, block B-2, H&GN survey, Gray county.

Gulf Oil corporation E. Cooper No. 14, 990 feet from the west and 330 feet from the south of SW¼ of section 4, block 9, I&GN survey, Carson county.

Danciger Oil & Refineries Inc. E. G. Barrett No. 8, 330 feet from the east and 990 feet from south line of NE¼ of section 128, block 3, I&GN survey, Gray county.

Cy Rieger-U-Tex Oil company Ware "A" No. 5, 330 feet from the east and north lines of S½ of NE¼ of section 20, block M-21, TC&RR survey, Hutchinson county.

Texoma Natural Gas company S. B. Burnett No. 3-C, 1,340 feet from the north and 1,388 feet from west of SE corner of section 81, block 5, I&GN survey, Carson county.

Martex Petroleum company Pitcher No. 2-A, 330 feet from the south line and 990 feet from west line of S½ of NE¼ of section 19, block M-21, TC&RR survey, Hutchinson county.

Phillips Petroleum company J. J. Perkins No. 6, 1,683.3 feet from the east and 1,345.2 feet from the south of section 16, block X02, H&OB survey, Hutchinson county.

Phillips Petroleum company, Margaret Johnson No. 7, 1,22.5 feet from the north and 341.3 feet from the west of the NW corner of NW¼ of section 34, block Y, A&B survey, Hutchinson county.

THOMPSON IN ANNOUNCEMENT OF CANDIDACY

COMMISSION'S RECORD IN REGULATION EXTOLLED

ALVORD, May 30 (Special) — Candidates for public office who promise to "upset the established order, to wreck and tear down what has been built up over the years," threaten the security of all Texans, Chairman Ernest O. Thompson, of the Texas Railroad commission asserted this afternoon as he opened his campaign for reelection.

Addressing a home-coming crowd in the town where he was born, Colonel Thompson urged a continuation of the constructive, conservative policies in governmental regulation of industry built up over the past four years.

"It is a time," he said, "for experience in the regulation of the state's key industries; not for experiment on the part of those whose only qualification is a desire to hold public office."

Reviewing the commission's accomplishment's during recent years Colonel Thompson particularly noted these achievements:

1. In the field of gas utility regulation, city "gate rates" have been ordered reduced on the two largest Texas systems, Lone Star and United. Fixing city gate rates, which he described as a tedious process usually entailing long litigation, is necessary before rates within a city may be reduced. In the Lone Star case alone, he estimated future savings, when the case is disposed of by the courts, would be $1,000,000 every year. In numerous Texas towns, all named by the Commissioner, rates to the ultimate consumer already have been reduced.

2. In regulation of railroads, the Commission's record has been such that not only have rates been lowered with savings of millions to the shippers, Thompson said; but the Commission has won the praise of both railroad and executives. He quoted the words of B. J. Fitzgerald, conductor on the Frisco lines, made at a public meeting recently in Fort Worth: "The railway employes feel we can consistently go along with representatives of the railroads in saying to the citizens of Texas that we have a Commission that is doing the best job of any Commission we have had. The railroad employes are going to be behind Colonel Thompson."

3. Specific freight rate reductions enumerated by Commissioner Thompson included: The "emergency drought rates," a reduction of 50 per cent which enable cattlemen to ship herds to greener pastures and save them from desctruction, still in effect in some section of the state; the carload shipment plan on cotton, which, as on instance, allowed shipment of a 500 pound bale from Alvord for $1.55 as against the former cost of $4.00; a reduction of the "common point rate" in grains ranging from 7 1-2 to 8 cents per 100 pounds, the common point rate being deducted from the price paid by shippers. This last named rate alone, Thompson said, had saved shippers in excess of two million dollars a year.

4. Through formation of an enforcement unit to enforce motor truck regulatory laws, the number of traffic fatalities last year in which regulated carriers were involved was "not more than a half dozen," Thompson said. Personnel of this unit, he said, had been of assistance to the highway patrol and peace officers by reporting violations by motor carriers who are not under the Commission's regulation.

5. In the field of regulating the production of natural gas, Thompson pointed out that despite the fact the Texas law is now being tested in the courts, above-ground waste of gas in the Texas Panhandle, which once attracted national attention, has been entirely stopped.

6. Two achievements were emphasized by Commissioner Thompson in regard to oil proration; first, the market demand for Texas oil has been increased, over the past few years, from 750,000 barrels a day to more than 1,100,000 barrels a day, or in money, about $400,000 daily; and second, scientific research has established a rate of flow for the great East Texas field which, experts agree, should keep it flowing for eight or more years, as contrasted to the general belief prevalent about two and a half years ago that it would be a matter of only months before the field went on the pump.

"This has increased the estimates of the ultimate recovery of the field from two billion to four billion barrels of oil," he said. "That's a two-billion barrel dividend on conservation."

Col. Thompson's opening campaign speech emphasized gas utility rate regulation, freight rate reductions and other aspects of the Commission's work, declaring these duties had been pushed into the background by the popular public interest in oil proration. As a matter of fact, he said, the other phases of the Commission's regulatory duties probably are of more importance to the average citizen than oil and gas proration.

There is, Thompson said, a popular misconception of the Commission's power in reducing gas rates. "Rash persons may try to tell you the Commission can go out, willy-nilly, and enter an order, and presto! your monthly gas bill is reduced. It's not so simple."

He pointed out that initiative for reducing rates in most cities must come from the city government itself. The commission acts as a board of review. The commission does, however, have original jurisdiction in fixing "gate rates" which is the price paid by the distributing company within a city for the gas delivered at the city gate, comparable with the wholesale price in merchandising.

Hence the Commission's first big job, he said, was to fix city gate rates, which entailed evaluation of far-flung distributing lines. The two largest, Lone Star and United, have been completed. "We're clearing away the underbrush, plowing and harrowing the ground, planting the seed. In due time, the consumers will harvest the reward."

The first principle in fixing a gate rate, Thompson explained, was to insure the utility a reasonable return on its investment, which, the courts have said, is necessary. This entails determination of the amount of the investment, an evaluation of the great pipe lines. "From my experience in reducing utility rates as Mayor of Amarillo I learned the utilities hire shrewd lawyers, accountants and auditors by the year, so one of my first official acts was to recommend we hire the people some experts and put them to work."

Usually the value placed by a utility upon its properties is far above the actual value, Thompson continued. He told of some of the operating expenses counted in by the utilities, all of which have been thrown out by the Commission's staff.

There was, for instance, the item of "management fees" paid by Texas utilities to holding companies" which are not even allowed to operate in Texas. Utility witnesses on the witness stand could not remember a single act these holding companies had performed to earn the fee, yet the fee was charged to consumers of gas in Texas.

Many utilities were found to be charging consumers, as a part of operating expense, the cost of "discharging their civic duties" such as luncheon club fees of utility employes.

Utilities which also sold appliances, such as radios and carpet sweepers, charged consumers of gas with the overhead cost of that business although it had nothing to do with the sale of gas.

In one West Texas utility, a "book writeup" of nearly $2,000,000—from $3,500,000 to $5,400,000—was detected by commission auditors and charged off.

"You can't go out and say to a utility, 'what is your true value' and expect an answer," Thompson explained. "It takes months of work. And, believe it or not, sometimes the utility objects to having its rate cut."

Thompson declared the success of the Commission's regulation of utilities, oil and gas production, railroads and trucks, could best be measured by the happiness and prosperity of the people. "If you sometimes wonder what the effect of oil conservation has been on people directly concerned, I wish you would go some day to East Texas. Those people have found conservation to their interest, prosperity smiles throughout that section.

"The commission regulates key industries and surely the efefct of that regulation must be reflected in the general economic condition of our state.

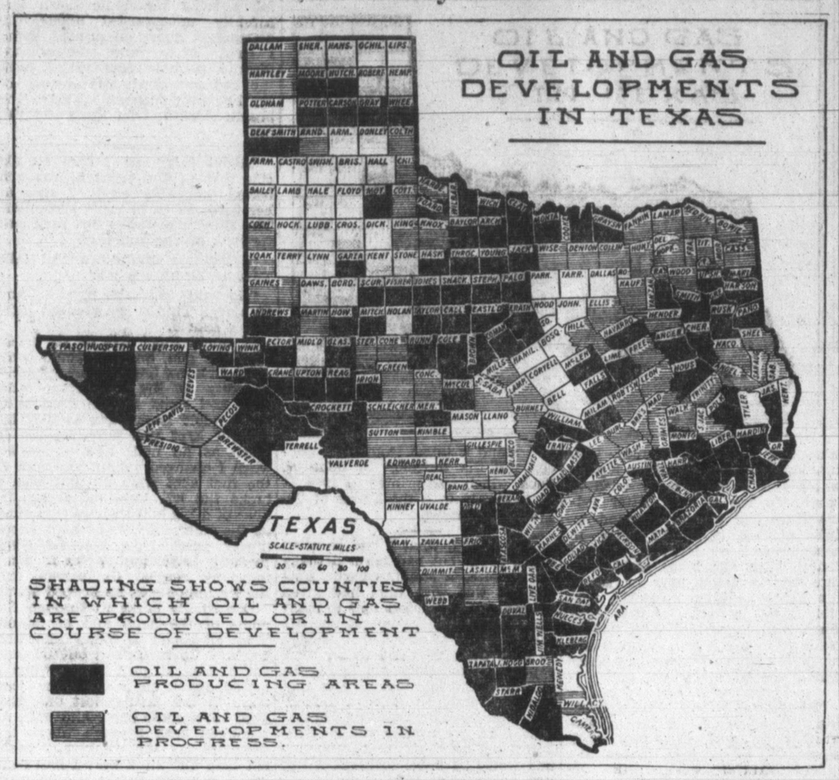
"Believing that to be a sound conclusion, I recently made an investigation of the key factor to General conditions, the bank deposits of the state. We are at this time within nine million dollars of having the all-time peak in deposits. Given another ten million dollars, which is relatively small when considered as a percentage of the total, and we will have passed that all time peak.

"This is a time for sound experience in the government of these key industries. It is not a time for experiment on the part of those whose only qualification is a desire to hold public offices, whose only inducement is a promise to upset the established order of things, to wreck and tear down what has been built up over the years. I am convinced that Texas, with her unparalleled natural resources, her thriving industries, her happy people, in this Centennial year is on the threshold of a great new era of contentment and security. I have shown you the results of sane, sensible and careful regulation. I urge your most careful study, when you go to cast your ballot, of the facts I have laid before you."

LARGEST MIRROR

DALLAS, May 30.—The Chrysler exhibit at the $25,000,000 Texas Centennial Exposition, which opens here June 6, will present the largest mirrored surface in the world, 7,000 square feet. This is several hundred square feet greater than the famed Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, France.

Oil Embraces Nearly All of Texas



PETROLEUM INDUSTRY PAYS 11 PER CENT OF TAXATION

About 200,000 Agencies Collect From Business—Percentage of Profits is Low.

HOUSTON, May 30—The petroleum industrry was instrumental in directing to government treasuries last year more than 11 per cent of all the taxes collected by nearly 200,000 different taxing jurisdictions, national, state, and local, W. R. Boyd, Jr., executive vice-president of the American Petroleum Institute, told the Houston Kiwanis club here.

In answer to the charge frequently heard that profits in the oil industry are too high, he pointed out that for three-quarters of a century there never has been either a protracted interruption in the downward trend of petroleum prices or in the upward trent of quality of products.

The average earnings of the oil industry between the years 1921 and 1932 were only 1 2-3 per cent, he said. In its best year during the period the industry earned less than 5 per cent. As a result of moderate profits and high taxes, Boyd asserted, the petroleum industry is in the unique position of seeing government derive from taxes on its principal income product far more revenue than it is able to make by manufacturing and marketing the commodity.

"The petroleum industry is not objecting to bearing its fair share of the cost of any generally applied tax program," he said. "Is is not complaining of the reasonable and economically administered cost of government. But it is protesting against being made, with its employees, the goat for 201 varieties of tax levies. It is objecting to being taxed, re-taxed, and over-taxed for the support of uneconomically administered and unnecessarily expensive government whenever and wherever that occurs. It is protesting sales taxes on its products ranging from 20 to 100 per cent, respectively, of their retail and wholesale market value, as is the case with gasoline.

"The pioneers of this industry laid a broad foundation for a business which should meet essential human needs. Most of them have passed on to the rewards which await men of their kind, but their pioneering spirit still is very much in evidence. Time and again when flood tides of crude and refined products have threatened to submerge the industry in chaos and bankruptcy, oil men, with a resourcefulness which recognized no obstacle as insurmountable, have mastered the situation and have triumphed over almost hopeless adversity.

"Some have charged the industry with mismanagement and profiteering. The facts will show that it has been managed from the standpoint of great service rather than great profits. We can study the twelve years 1921 through 1932, and find that with an investment averaging ten billion dollars, the industry's total net earnings for the period were approximately two billion dollars. In three of these years the industry as a whole showed a deficit. In its best year it earned 4.96 per cent. Its average earnings over the twelve years were only 1.66 per cent.

"The petroleum industry affords employment for more than one million men and women. It pays in wages and salaries about a billion and a quarter dollars annually. Many other industries owe their existence, in whole or in part, and their stockholders and employees owe their income, to the rapid development and diversified activities of the petroleum industry. For instance, since 1925, some twenty-four oil companies engaged in all branches of the business have purchased from other industries diversified supplies and materials costing more than seven billion dollars.

"The American petroleum industry's activities are of widespread benefit. More than 325,000 producing wells are owned and operated in 22 states. Refined products are made in some 638 refineries operated in 35 states. The industry owns and operates more than 112,000 miles of oil pipe line, 150,000 railroad tank cars, more than 130,000 motor tank trucks, enough tank ships to comprise about one-fourth of American merchant marine tonnage, and a large number of canal, river and lake boats and barges. There is not a community in the United States where petroleum fuels and lubricants are not readily and continuously available to motor vehicles. The industry's 300,000 retail sales outlets have become symbols of service.

Amarillo, Tex., now has no "men only" barber shop.

BY M. J. STRUTH,
Petroleum Economist.

Oil literally "covers the map" of Texas. A study of the state's oil and gas industry, just completed by the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas association of Texas, shows that 80 per cent of the surface area of this state is now being actively developed for oil and gas.

The extent to which Texas is 'in the oil business" is clearly shown by the accompanying map. Texas is a big state, comprising nearly 266,000 square miles. Yet, this survey shows that counties comprising a total area of nearly 213,000 square miles are being actively developed for the production of oil and gas. From this, it is at once apparent that oil embraces practically all of Texas and, obvoiusly, dominates the economic welfare of the entire state.

Oil is actually the chief "crop" in Texas, for the official facts show that the annual value of the state's oil production now exceeds the total value of all farm crops produced. In fact, many thousands of Texas farmers have had their farm crop values greatly augmented by the receipt of lease rentals, lease bonuses and royalties paid to them by the oil companies, in their constant search for new, dependable sources of oil supply.

While there are 52 "white" counties on the map, indicating no oil and gas developments in progress, it is true that practically all of these counties are also an important part of the Texas oil picture. In fact, oil and gas passes through a majority of them via underground, trunk pipe lines. Furthermore, because many of these "white" counties are adjacent to active oil and gas producing areas, they consequently benefit commercially and financially. Dallas, Tarrant, Midland, Val Verde, Bell, Donley, Tyler, and Lubbock counties are void of shadows cast by oil derricks. Yet, these and other "white" counties overlie one or more oil and gas pipe line systems, entailing the operation of intermediate pumping stations. Likewise, some of these counties also have in operation one or more oil refineries. Dallas and Tarrant counties, with no oil production, have several oil refineries in operation, are literally crisscrossed by a net-work of pipe lines, while the cities of Fort Worth and Dallas are important oil centers and operating headquarters of many oil companies.

Because of its dominant position, and because of enormous underground reserves of oil in sight for future needs, Texas and its people may well take pride in the enviable place oil occupies in its present and future strides toward supremacy. No other state, nor any foreign nation, is so ideally situated as Texas. No other oil producing state receives as much of its tax revenue from the oil industry, which is reliably estimated to comprise 60 per cent of all taxes collected from all sources. Actually, the combined state, county, school, and city taxes collected from Texas oil producers aggregates about 7½ cents per barrel, which is higher than is assessed by any other oil producing state. In the face of this heavy tax burden, however, new developments are being carried on in every section of the state, furnishing employment to many thousands of its citizens and contributing to the economic welfare of hundreds of communities, their schools, the state university, the highways, the railroads, the landowners, and the commercial progress of almost every business enterprise in the state.

CONTROL OF WELL FLOW IS VITAL FACTOR

OLD 'CAPTURE' RULE IS MODIFIED BY OPERATORS

"The most important single discovery made by the oil industry since its inception was the realization that the flow of oil wells could be artificially restored without damage to ultimate productivity," it was stated recently by John M. Lovejoy, president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

He continued:

"As soon as this fact was definitely demonstrated, the industry began voluntarily to modify the old rule of capture through the medium of proration and a new era in the industry commenced. Concurrently a new technical profession came into being, the profession of petroleum engineering. During the unrestricted reign of the law of capture the engineer had little chance to try out any theories which might lead to greater ultimate recovery but with the introduction of proration, scientific production methods were required and soon the petroleum engineer became an essential group within the industry. The engineer, in conjunction with the progressive operator, has made the production of oil a true scientific mining operation.

"Commencing in 1926 as a temporary expedient, voluntary production was adopted as the means to flatten the too frequent peaks of flush production which were so upsetting to the stability of the industry. The period from 1926 to 1931 proved to be one of almost continuous new discovery and once having started proration we have since been able to absorb currently but a small percentage of the new flush production developed. But a strange thing has happened. The entire conception of proper oil production methods has changed so that today no competent operator would consider the unrestricted open flow of flush wells. With or without organized proration no new field will ever again, in my opinion, be produced without regard to the intelligent use of the reservoir energy inherent therein. Restricting flush production orginally for the purpose of stabilization proved to be the greatest step toward true conservation ever undertaken.

"Resctricted flow then, is a good thing for the industry and for the country, but its application and regulation is difficult and often inequitable. We are not yet sufficiently educated to conduct our business on a purely cooperative basis and too often a selfish minority prevents a proper and efficient development program for a field. Consequently, it has been necessary for the great oil producing states to pass laws under which proration is regulated and, unfortunately, laws cannot be made to dove-tail entirely with modern engineering technique. When we are a little wiser we will need no laws to force upon us a development which every instinct of common sense tells us we can do better by voluntary cooperation.

"For the present, however, we still need the help of certain laws. As engineers and operators, I think we should encourage legislation in every oil state prohibiting the waste of the reservoir energy of oil fields, purely and entirely as a conservation measure. This energy is a force which when prematurely exhausted of if used for inferior purposes causes a loss to the state of incalculable value and is forever irrecoverable.

"Engineers now believe that over 80 per cent of the recoverable oil in a field can be naturally flowed to the surface but to do this we must experiment with gas oil ratios and other field problems until until we find a production rate approximately in balance with the expansion of gas in solution and the movement of water into the sand being drained."

"The consumption of oil products has shown an amazing increase during the last two years. This is partly attributed to the fact that the period coincides with general recovery from the depression and in my opinion that rate of increase will not continue. In order to have some figures to work with, let us assume an overall increase in demand for the next year of 3 per cent, or roughly, 150,000 barrels per day. We have found then, that through decline and through increase demand, we can assign 200,000 barrels per day more at the end of a years to prorate wells, but we will have by that time 10,000 more wells to prorate. There are now some 50,000 wells prorated to 2,000,000 barrels per day, or an average of 40 barrels each. At the end of a year we will have 60,000 wells prorated to 2,200,000 barrels, or an average of 36 barrels per well. Project similar calculations further into the future and you must conclude that we are facing deeper proration and relatively diminishing returns.

"In my opinion then, deeper proration is inevitable. This affects the pocketbook of every oil producer. What can be done about it? There is only one answer and that is to slow down the rate of drilling new wells. If we do not, it is certain that our dollar return per well on both new and old ones will decline."

From $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 is spent annually by the American petroleum industry on research and experimental work designed to improve the quality and to increase the yield of its products.

OIL AND REFINED PRODUCTS FURNISH MOST OF TONNAGE MOVED FROM TEXAS PORTS

Imports of Crude Are Nearly Stopped — Once Stood Near Top of All Traffic.

By ELMER H. JOHNSON, Industrial Geographer Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas.

Of the freight traffic of Texas ports since 1920 oil and its products have contributed the major share of the total tonnage. During the five-year period 1920-1924, oil and oil products contributed some 63 per cent of the total tonnage. The largest tonnage was that of crude oil in domestic shipments (coastwise commerce) from Texas ports; next in tonnage was crude oil imports. Third in rank in tonnage was gasoline in domestic chipments. These three items alone contributed 44 per cent of total tonnage. Sulphur, another mineral raw material contributed 3.3 per cent of total tonnage.

Of the 5 year average of 1925-1929, oil and oil products made up an even greater proportion of commerce, than in the prior 5 year period, comprising 74 per cent of total tonnage of Texas ports. In 1930, oil and oil products made up 71.4 per cent of total tonnage, and in 1933 this group had increased its proportion to 84 per cent.

During the period from 1920 to 1933 many other important changes occurred; it is to be remembered that total Texas port tonnage in 1933 was the greatest of all years up to that time. By 1933 oil imports into Texas were practically negligible and exports of oil and oil products had decreased to a little more than ten per cent of total tonnage, whereas, as late as 1930 these products made up 62.4 per cent of total port trade.

It was in domestic shipments, from Texas, of oil and oil products that is, in the coastwise trade, that the large increases had taken place in 1933; in that year these commodities made up 68.5 per cent of total Texas port trade.

Changes, however, were also marked in the character of the oil trade. In 1920-25 crude oil made up 46 per cent of total port commerce; in 1930 it made up 44 per cent of a much larger total traffic and in 1933, 47 per cent. In later years most of the crude oil handled by Texas ports has been in domestic trade. Both imports and exports are small relatively, 0.19 per cent and 4.71 per cent, respectively, whereas, in 1920-24 they comprised 20.6 per cent of total port trade, 13.50 per cent and 7.04 per cent, respectively.

Trade in refined oil products has gained both absolutely and relatively. In 1920-24 refined oil products made up 15.6 per cent of total Texas port trade; in 1930 the proportion had increased to 36.5 per cent, and the total tonnage had grown considerably; in 1933 refined oil products made up 42.4 per cent of total port trade. In the later years refined oil products were, in large part, fuel oil and kerosene in domestic shipments. These changes in types of commodities reflect the effects of deeper lying industrial trends; Texas exports of crude oil have been greatly modified by the recent rather rapid growth of oil refining faeilities in the oil importing nations; and the rise in importance of refined products sent from Texas ports into coastwise trade reflects the growth of refining operations on the Texas Gulf Coast.

Of imports other than oil and oil products, sugar has been for years the leading item, and Texas sugar-refining enterprises, such as the Imperial Sugar company at Sugar Land, bring in large quantities of raw sugar to be processed and thence distributed in the Southwestern market, thereby using Texas labor and at the same time building up Texas industry.

Of Texas exports otner than oil and oil products, raw cotton has generally led in tonnage, but wheat and wheat flour have been important, and in some years the tonnage of wheat and flour exports has exceeded that of cotton.

Third in rank in tonnage exports has been sulphur; in 1933 sulphur exports exceeded wheat and flour. Among domestic shipments to United States ports outside of Texas sulphur has consistently ranked second in tonnage to shipments of oil and oil products.

Carbon Dioxide Well Is Flowing At Good Rate

A number of Pampans are keenly interested in the news, reported a few days ago, that the Kerns well near Bueyeros, N. M., has been cleaned out and is said to be making 1,500,000 cubic feet of carbon dioxide gas.

On the basis of this showing, a dry ice plant will be erected, according to the report.

The Keahey well in which the Pampans are interested is about 4 miles from the Kerns well, on the De Baca ranch, and when delayed by recent rains was reported drilling at 1,250 feet.

Lee Is Manager Of Pyrosol Well Cleaning Service

J. E. Lee, 109 North Frost street, is field manager for the Pyrosol well cleaning process.

The Pyrosol process is claimed to do the work of an entire crew of men, in much less time, when it is necessary to clean paraffin from pay sand or from pumping equipment. It is based on the use of a heat-treated solvent that liquefies paraffin wax in two hours or less, with no harm to tubing and rods.

Quick service and demonstrated results are emphasized by the company here, Mr. Lee said.

SUITCASE CONTEST

DALLAS, May 30.—The July 30 program of the Texas Grangers at the $25,000,000 Texas Centennial exposition will include a suitcase packing contest for men. The exposition opens here June 6.

Read The News' Want-Ads.

First National Bank

In Pampa

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

QUESTIONS THAT ARE ASKED ABOUT BANKING

"Do Banks want to make loans now?"

THE answer to this question is emphatically, "Yes!" . . . Banks, generally, are making loans every day—and would like to make more of them. In the first place, banks have funds to loan—for restored public confidence has greatly increased bank deposits. Secondly, loans are a chief source of a bank's profits. No bank knowingly refuses to make a good loan for the same reason that a merchant does not lose a good sale if he can help it.

Bank loans are made when business men see clearly a profitable use for the money and the bank is satisfied the loan will be repaid when due.

This bank is willing to loan its funds to business concerns and individuals whose qualifications give adequate protection for our depositors' money entrusted to our care.

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PLAINS ONCE CALLED STOREHOUSE OF SOUTHWESTERN WORLD

IN EARLIER YEARS, MEXICANS VALUED HERDS FOR FOOD JUST AS INDIANS OF PRAIRIES DID

GOODNIGHT DROVE THEM FROM CANYONS IN 1876 TO MAKE WAY FOR FIRST PANHANDLE RANCH

BUFFALOES AND BUFFALO SKINNER

'Twas in the town of Jacksboro in the spring of seventy-three,
A man by the name of Crego came stepping up to me,
Saying, "How do you do, young fellow, and how would you like to go
And spend one summer pleasantly on the range of the buffalo?"
It's now we've crossed the Pease River; our trouble have begun.
The first damned tail I went to rip—Oh how I split my thumb!
While skinning the damned old stinkers, our lives wasn't a show,
For the Indians watched to pick us off while skinning the buffalo.
The season being over, old Crego he did say
The crowd had been extravagant, was in debt to him that day.
We coaxed him and we begged him, but still it was no go—
We left old Crego's bones to bleach on the range of the buffalo.
—Frontier song of "The Buffalo Skinners"

BY J. FRANK DOBIE

WHEN the Spaniards discovered Texas, buffaloes ranged clear to the coast and eastward perhaps to the Sabine. I remember reading in some old chronicle, which I am now unable to locate, that one year Austin's colonists drove the buffaloes out of the country in order that their unfenced corn patches might not be molested. In the forties Bigfoot Wallace chased the last buffalo of the vicinity through Austin right down Congress Avenue. But the great range of the buffaloes was the Plains, where 20,000 years ago Indians, whose dwelling places are yet to be traced along the Canadian River in Texas, hunted them, ate their flesh and made use of their hides; where for centuries the Comanches and other tribes followed them; where four hundred years ago Coronado marked his route with hundreds of buffalo bones and buffalo chips; and where in the 1870's American hide - hunters slaughtered virtually the last remnant of tens of millions of head that had a short time before roamed the prairies stretching from the lower reaches of the Pecos River into Canada. It was a slaughter such as the world had never seen before and can never see again.

The Plains were the storehouse, the meat depot, of the Western world. The buffalo afforded meat, clothing, bedding, shelter (in hide covered tepees), fuel, war - shields, —life itself—to all the great tribes of the West. The extinction of the buffaloes did more to conquer these tribes than all the armies combined.

For decades before the great slaughter, settlers of the Plains used to band together and go out in the fall or winter to haul back a supply of meat, usually taking only hams, tongues and hump. Their custom was to pickle the meat in brine.

The Mexicans south and west of the Plains came to get meat also, jerking it and sometimes hauling in their great carts the dried tongues all the way to Mexico City.

One of the most interesting frontiersmen left alive in America today is Frank Collison, of El Paso. He has used his eyes to see and his ears to hear, and was everywhere, it seems, where the owl of the frontier hooted. Several years ago he described to me how trains of wagons, sometimes 300 in one caravan, came up to Santa Fe from Chihuahua and then moved out to the Plains to load up with buffalo meat. He saw these Mexican ciboleros, or buffalo hunters, working young buffaloes they had roped. They had, he said, from four to eight yokes of oxen to each wagon; they would put the young buffaloes in the swing, trained oxen both in front and behind them, and then the yoked buffaloes would have to pull. In the magazine "Ranch Romances" Frank Collison had frequently, under the title of "Nimrod's Children," an extraordinary account of Mexican buffalo-hunting.

He and other skinners, he says, had in the fall of 1875 killed over a thousand buffalo bulls on Blanco Canyon, in what is now Crosby county, Texas. A part of the camp equipment was left behind while the hides were freighted to Fort Griffin. Later ollison with two teamsters returned for it.

When they got back into Blanco Canyon, to quote his narrative, "I saw several wagons camped, and I went over to see who was there. That was the first Mexican buffalo camp I had seen, although I had heard of them. This big train had crossed over from Fort Sumner to kill and jerk meat for the Mexican market. There were at least fifty wagons in this outfit, all ox teams, and at least two hundred men, half as many women and the usual amount of children and dogs; also a herd of good horses.

"These hunters were from Chihuahua, eight or nine hundred miles from Blanco Canyon. They had been over three months on the trip, coming by way of Gaudalupe, crossing the Rio Grande there and going by the Big Salt Lake, just south of Gaudalupe peak to where Carlsbad, New Mexico, is now located, and up the Pecos to Fort Sumner.

"They went by the Big Salt Lake for salt to cure the tongues and for camp use. They had no guns for killing; all the buffalo were killed from horseback, mostly with a lance. These lances were about six to eight feet long, the blade made out of an old bayonet or an old rasp. At the end where it was held there was a hole bored, and a stout rawhide string was run through it. This was used in case the lance clung to the buffalo. If it did, the hunter looped the rawhide over the saddle horn and jerked the lance out. They also had hundreds of feet of maguey rope on which to hang the meat to dry. After the hunters had got in a good day of killing and needed more ropes, they cut the hides in long strips and used them for rope on which to hang the meat. This Blanco Canyon country yas an ideal place for them to kill, with plains on each side. . .

"When they sighted a herd, the lancers got as near as possible and then onto the animals they went. A single buffalo was hard to catch, but in herds or bunches they crowded together and could not run. The faster they ran the worse they crowded. The hunters then got in their work; ran up alongside and struck for the ribs, trying to stab them in the lungs. the Mexicans would sometimes kill in a run of a mile. They claimed they had killed ten and fifteen on one run. They killed anything they could, but preferred cows and young stock; bulls were harder to kill and the meat was not so good. When they had enough for a day's cutting and jerking, they quit. . .

"It was quite an art to cut this meat properly. Some were expert at it. The jerking generally took place in September, October and November. No salt was used on the meat; it just dried in the sun and clear air. The meat was cut mostly in flat sheets so it could be rolled. I have seen regular meat jerkers who would cut a whole hind quarter into one big sheet of meat.

"In killing and cutting up the buffalo, they were careful to get all the tallow they could. This they rendered out, and when the meat was sufficiently dried, they poured this hot tallow over it as they rolled it up. . . They salted the tongues just as we do; later these were smoked and sold for a good price in Mexico.

"These lancers were all good riders and very expert with a lance. The horses were well trained, just as good cow horses. There were always some killed and crippled, but that was part of the game. The women did all the cooking, also helped with the meat, hanging it on the ropes, taking it down, etc. . .

"It was skilled work, this buffalo lancing, and took good riders and well trained, fast horses. A lancer had to use both hands on his lance, the bridle rein looped through his left arm. A touch of the bridle rein on the horse's neck guided the animal, and also the pressure of the rider's knee held him to or from the buffalo. The horse had to be sure footed; a fall among these racing herds meant a sure injury and perhaps trampling to death. I rode with the Mexicans a few times just to watch the work; I never tried to lance. To me it was better riding than one see on a round-up. Polo playing is child's play in comparison to lancing buffalo. Often when the lance went clear into the buffalo's lung or struck his heart he turned quickly, possibly right in front of the horse. Then both horse and rider had to be on the alert or a horn might be in the horse quick as the lance was in the buffalo.

"Running buffalo and shooting them with either a six-shooter or gun was easy work compared to lancing, which required skillful work with the lance, a good strong pair of arms, a good eye and a knowledge of the right place to strike. To me killing buffalo with a lance, whether done by Mexican or Indian, is a fine piece of work, something that can never be seen again! The men are still here who could do it, the horses could be trained, but the buffalo are gone!"

Crude though they be, the "chronicles of wasted time" yet glow with the fire and throb with the excitement of the buffalo chase by Indians and by the explorers, adventurers and mountain men who took lessons from them. On the other hand, pig-sticking in a slaughter house is almost as sportmanlike as was the usual method employed by the professional hide hunters. Time, however, and the insight it gives into buffalo nature have made that method interesting.

It is estimated that about 1876—the year that Charles Goodnight drove 10,000 head of buffaloes out of the Palo Duro Canyon, wherein he established the first ranch in the Texas Panhandle—there were 5000 buffalo hunters on the Texas Plains, many of them from Kansas and Colorado, where the buffaloes had been killed out. They operated in bands, it being the business of one man to shoot the animals and of two or more men associated with him to skin them. The method of the hunter was to get the wind on a bunch of buffalo and then, standing in one spot, maneuver to kill the entire bunch or a sufficient number to afford a day's skinning. The operation on the part of the hunter was called getting, taking, or making "a stand." Often the hunter aimed to hit the first buffalo in the lungs so that it would belch forth blood, thus exciting the buffaloes around it to bellow and paw over the blood instead of running away. So long as he kept out of smell, he was not likely to frighten his quarry. Often he ricocheted his bullets in order to turn back a cow or a bull moving away from the mass.

The following excellent description of a stand is taken from "The Border and the Buffalo," by John R. Cook, which was printed in 1907. It deals mostly with the Plains of the Texas Panhandle.

"I now had, what I had so often heard about but had never actually seen before, 'a stand.' Charlie Hart while I was with him, had given me some good pointers how to manage 'a stand,' if I ever got one. He told me not to shoot fast enough to heat the gun-barrel to an overexpansion; to always try to hit the outside ones; to shoot at any that started to walk off, unless I thought they were mortally wounded. He said that with an over-expanded gun-barrel the bullet would go wobbling and would be liable to break a leg; and that would start a bolt.

"After I had killed twenty-five that I knew of, the smoke from the gun commenced to hang low, and was slow in disappearing. So I shifted my position and, in doing so, got still closer. And I know that many of the herd saw me move. I had shot perhaps half a dozen times, when, as I was reloading, I heard a keen whistle behind me. Looking around I saw Charle Cook. He was on his all fours, creeping up on me . . . He asked if the gun was shooting all right I told him 'Yes; but the barrel is pretty warm.' He told me to try his gun a while and let mine cool a little. We exchanged guns, and I commenced again.

"Even while I was shooting buffaloes some would lie down apparently unconcerned about the destruction going on around them. I fired slowly and deliberately. Charlie poured some water from the canteen down the muzzle of the hot gun; then pulled down the breech-block and let the water run out.

"About this time I shot an old cow that at the crack of the gun bolted down the creek. I shot at her three times in rapid succession. The third shot broke her back just forward of the coupling.

"I laid the gun down and said, 'Charlie, finish the job.'

"He said, 'No take my gun and go ahead. This is the greatest sight I ever beheld.'

"I would shoot five or six times, wipe the gun, and we would comment, in a low tone, on the apparent stupidity of the herd. Some came back and stood by the dead ones. Some would hook them as they lay dead. I kept this work up for as much as an hour and a quarter, when I changed guns again. And at the first shot from my own gun I broke the left hind leg above the knee of a big bull that was standing on the outer edge of the herd, about ninety yards from me. He commenced 'cavorting' around, jamming up against the others, and the leg flopping as he hopped about.

"He finally broke in through the midst of the band and my stand. They all began to follow him, and I moved up to a dead buffalo, and got in several good shots; when I moved again, on through the dead ones, to the farthermost one, and fired three more shots and quit. As I walked back through where the carcasses lay the thickest, I could not help but think that I had done wrong to make such a slaughter for the hides alone.

"In counting them just as they lay there, their eyes glassy in death, I had killed 88; and several left the ground with more bad than slight wounds.

"Jimmie Dunlap and Pedro Laredo had driven up to within less than a quarter of a mile, and had witnessed more than half the slaughter.

"I helped all hands at skinning until an hour from sundown; and, being nearly exhausted, lay down on the buffalo-grass, with a fresh-skinned hide rolled up for a pillow, and stretched myself out for a rest.

"My nerves had been at a high tension; the heat of the day had been oppressive; then stopping over so much while taking off the hides I got dizzy; all of which contributed to my utter fatigue. The other three men worked on until it got too dark to see well; then we all went to camp, having skinned, all told, fifty-nine of the eighty-eight carcasses. I had killed bulls principally on account of their hides being more valuable than the others. Sometimes I had to kill cows that were on the outside, and at times they would obstruct a shot at a bull.

"The next morning early, Charlie, Jimmie and the Mexican drove out and finished the skinning, while I reloaded shells, before noon everybody was in camp and the 88 hides pegged out and drying."

The main headquarters for the buffalo hunters in northern Texas from 1875 to 1879 was Fort Griffin, on the Clear Fork of the Brazos river. Here at one time the warehouse of one mercantile firm alone, Conrad and Rath, stored 3 tons of bullet lead and five tons of powder. Mountains of stinking hides littered the grounds. Trains of wagons freighted hides 200 miles east of Fort Worth, then at the western edge of civilization. Longhorn trail herds from ranges to the south, Kansas bound, were passing through Fort Griffin by the tens of thousands. Soldiers occupied the fort on the hill. Down in the flat, below the business part of town, the Tonkawa Indians camped. Near them was the tenderloin district, where gambling dens, saloons and dance halls were in full operation twenty-four hours a day and doing extra business on Sunday.

But the location about which Texas buffalo hunting initially centered was 'Dobe Walls on the north side of the Canadian river. Here, in the forties, the great firm of Bent and Company had established a trading post. After it was abandoned Kit Carson had fought one of the hardest battles of his career at its site. Tradition has it that Spaniards had occupied the land here long before Bent's time, and ancient irrigation ditches clearly traceable today seem to bear out the tradition.

In 1874 various buffalo hunters rendezvousing at Dodge City, Kan., decided to shift their grounds south. Saloon men and merchants were eager to accompany them. The result was that around 50 men and 30 wagons moved to a point about a mile and a half eastward from the ruins of the original 'Dobe Walls and erected a great stockade in which the entire caballada could be protected and in which two stores, a saloon, and a blacksmith shop were erected.

The site was in territory guaranteed to the Indians by treaty. Everybody expected trouble. It began before dawn, June 27, 1874. At the time there were 28 men and one woman at the Walls; they were attacked by mounted warriors numbering between 700 and 1,000. The battle has been described many times, nowhere so clearly, circumstantially, vividly and accurately perhaps as in "The Life of Billy Dixon," written at his dictation by Olive K. Dixon and published by the Turner company of Dallas. It was in this fight that Billy Dixon with a big 50 calibre buffalo gun killed an Indian on a bluff nearly three-quarters of a mile away—the most noted shot in Plain Indian warfare.

It is the buffalo and its hunting that concerns us. Weeks before the Battle of 'Dobe Walls, Billy Dixon had taken his two skinners, Frenchy and an Englishman named Armitage, and camped on a creek now known as Dixon. To quote from his narrative: "The season was delightful. The air was fresh and invigorating; the grass was green; flowers were blooming; the sky was clear, the sunshine pleasant, and a feeling of joy and happiness everywhere. Those were splendid nights, out there under the stars. The mornings came with dazzling splendor. At this season sunrise on the Plains presented a scene of magnificence. I always had the feeling that it came with a thunderous sound.

"But the buffaloes were late in migrating that spring, for the spring had been late. There was nothing for the hunters to do but wait until the animals were moved by that strange impulse that twice annually caused them to change their range and blacken the Plains with their countless, moving forms.

"Then the expected happened. Getting up one morning earlier

See PLAINS, Page 5

Pampa Federal Building Has Fine Appointments

One of the costliest and best appointed federal buildings in the country for a city of the size of Pampa and even twice this size is located diagonally across from the Pampa First Methodist church, adjacent to the railway station.

WELCOME ALL VISITORS TO

Pampa Centennial

June 2nd,-3rd,-4th and 5th.

OUTSTANDING USED CAR VALUES

1935—Ford Coupe—This car looks and runs like new $445.00

1935—Chevrolet Coupe—A standard Chevy with 18 thousand miles—black—and in first class condition $425.00

1934—Ford Fordor Sedan—This is a deluxe sedan finished in black and only 30 thousand miles $425.00

1934—Dodge 4 door sedan—Color black, mileage 36 thousand, first class condition and appearance perfect $435.00

1934—Pontiac 2 door sedan—Built-in trunk—Radio equipped—color green—mileage 25 thousand $465.00

1934—Plymouth Coupe — Deluxe — motor reconditioned—color black—seats recovered—tires new $425.00

1933—Chevrolet 4 door sedan—6 wheels—motor reconditioned—4 new tires—trunk—a high class car $365.00

1933—Dodge 4 door sedan—good paint and upholstering $350.00

1932—Ford Coupe — 4 cylinder — jumbo tires — color black—motor reconditioned $225.00

1933—Pontiac 2 door sedan—built in trunk—6 wheels—color brown $335.00

1933—Pontiac Sport Coupe — 6 wheels — motor reconditioned—4 new tires $350.00

1933—Pontiac 2 door sedan—motor reconditioned—jumbo tires—new paint $350.00

1933—Plymouth 2 door sedan — motor reconditioned —— a good looking car $335.00

1932—Plymouth coupe—motor reconditioned, looks good ,good tires $225.00

1932—Chevrolet 2 door sedan—a good work car $245.00

1930—Chevrolet 2 door sedan—motor reconditioned—good paint $175.00

1934—Studebaker 4 door sedan — motor reconditioned—good tires—mileage 28 thousand $365.00

1930—Pontiac Sport Coupe—a good work car $65.00

BE SURE AND VISIT OUR SHOWROOM AND INSPECT THE NEW PONTIAC FOR 1936!

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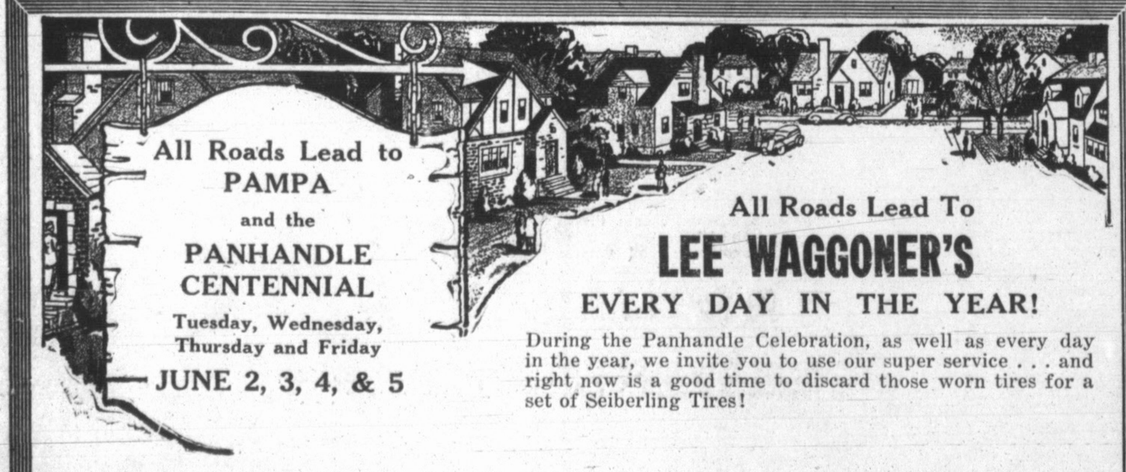

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EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR!

During the Panhandle Celebration, as well as every day in the year, we invite you to use our super service . . . and right now is a good time to discard those worn tires for a set of Seiberling Tires!

SEIBERLING TIRES

TEXACO PRODUCTS

A COMPLETE SERVICE

LEE WAGGONER

Pamphlet Published Back In 1908 for Pampa Told of Its Being Shipping Point

"Pampa is a prominent shipping point, 2,000 head of cattle being shipped annually.

"There are two hotels, a restaurant, three general mercantile establishments, an excellent hardware and furniture store, two banks, a drug store, three lumber yards, a livery stable and feed yard, tin shop, blacksmith shop, meat market and various other enterprises."

The two paragraphs above are excerpts from a pamphlet of 64 pages, published by the White Deer Land company in 1908, describing the lands owned by that company. The names of Frederic de P. Foster and Cornelius C. Cuyler appear on the title page, they being the owners of the land described in the booklet, with the names of T. D. Hobart, agent and attorney in fact, and M. K. Brown, assistant. The emblem of the company appears on the cover, between "White Deer Lands" and "Panhandle of Texas."

It will be a surprise to patrons of the modern pupblic library here to learn that Pampa once boasted a public library along with "an excellent public school and an efficient corps of teachers". There were no Kiwanians here at that time, but theer were "fraternal organizations represented by three lodges." In view of the present road network, a chuckle is invoked by reading the statement that "good roads extend for miles in all directions."

"Pampa is a new and growing town located on the plains and commands a very extensive trade. Its surroundings are such that the drainage problem is very simple." That last sentence will be welcome news to the engineers who are now puzzled as to how best deal with flooded streets when Pampa is treated to a cloudburst.

County finances were no great problem of those days, the pamphlet stating that the county treasurer of Gray County, writing under the date of Dec. 31, 1903, said "there is no indebtedness of any kind", and that on November 1, 1907, the county had on hand in cash $13,000.

Topics discussed in the pamphlet include: soil and vegetation, topography, towns, and other data of interest to prospective citizens. Testimonials are given a prominent place and the booklet is copiously illustrated. The testimonials used include letters from: T. Bugbee, dealer in cattle, Clarendon, dated April 4, 1904; J. R. Henry, Miami; J. D. Dickson, Carson county, April 8, 1904; J. W. Scivally, Panhandle, April 9, 1904; John A. Newman, who lived on the plains 5 miles northwest of Pampa, April, 1906; A. B. McAfee, twelve miles east of Pampa, August 11, 1906; W. B. Jackson, ten miles northeast of Pampa, August 10, 1906; and J. M. Bell, who lived 8 miles southwest of this city, August 9, 1906.

Illustrations that are used in the booklet include one of the White Deer Land office at Pampa, with its sign painted in the style of the elegant eighties; an exhibit of Gray county products at Pampa; the herd of Ed F. Swift on White Deer lands; a fishing scene on White Deer creek; ranch headquarters on the plains near White Deer; and the arrival of an excursion train at Pampa, July 4, 1907. Other illustrations show an arch under construction on the main line of the A. T. & S. F. railway near Pampa and the same arch when completed; the school house; the old hotel; the new hotel. To a newcomer the "new" hotel appears very much like a remodeled edition of the old Schneider. The First National Bank stands forth proudly in new brick, supercilious of the frame building alongside. The sign of the hardware and furniture store of J. N. Duncan matches the style of that of the White Deer Land company. The J. N. Duncan residence is also shown, as is the residence of Mrs. Keahey. Other scenes depicted are of hog raising in Gray county, field of kaffir corn and pumpkins on White Deer Lands, with explanatory words "sod crop, 1904") an apple orchard at Perry LeFors (though many citizens of the former capital of the county aver the correct spelling is "Lefors," the newspaper style of spelling it "LeFors" seems to be corroborated); a steam plow on the White Deer Lands, straw stacks of A. B. McAfee, 1905; and the stacks on the same place after harvesting in 1906; the cabbage patch of J. T. Benton, 1906; oats raised by J. B. Bell who lived southwest of Pampa, grapes on the plains (on the land of J. J. Lill, Carson county). The residence of Henry Thut at LeFors is shown; in the picture there is a man who was evidently tying his horse to a fence, holding the reins, but whether or not it was Mr. Henry Thut, a newcomer can't be sure. To emphasize the fertility of the soil, two pictures are in the booklet of the White Deer creek, Hutchinson county, in 1888, and gaain in 1904. In the picture of 1888 there are no trees visible, but in the 1904 picture trees seem to have grown all about the headquarters overnight. L. N. Henry's is another residence depicted in the pamphlet, and other scenes are of on the plains east of Pampa the wheat crop of Lee Cunningham, Gray county, 1905; raising grain on White Deer lands; the residence of D. C. Davis, east of Pampa; Indian corn on sod 4 miles northwest of Pampa; a field of kaffir corn on the White Deer lands; a White Deer surveying party.

When the fight for the Denver road was won in 1932 Pampa felt that another era had been inaugurated. The idea the land company had for the one and only railroad of that time that served Pampa was expressed in these words: "The Southern Kansas Railway of Texas traverses the central portion of these lands for more than 32 miles. This road is now part of the main line of the A. T. & S. F. system from Chicago to California and is being thoroughly rebuilt and equipped in a most susbstantial, and up-to-date manner. With the completion of these improvements, which will be accomplished in the near future, this line will then afford facilities unsurpassed and probably unequalled by any other line of railway in the west.

"The Choctaw, Oklahoma, & Texas, in its course from Memphis, Tenn., to Amarillo, Tex., runs parallel with hte southern boundary of this estate.

"There are excursion rates over both thees lines semi-monthly for the benefit of homemakers."

Five stations of the railroad were on this property of the company, the pamphlet naming the towns of Hoover, Pampa, Kingsmill, White Deer, and Pampa.

To make the booklet complete, there are maps of the Panhandle, showing relative position of teh White Deer lands, and a map on the back cover showing these tracts in detail. Diagrams and "an ideal planting plan for the staked plains of western Texas", are not forgotten, and the new settler is given complete instruction for his iniation into Panhandle farming.

When Pampa Tempted Tourists

When prospective homesteaders were coming to look over the agricultural possibilities of Gray county at the breaking up of the ranch empires, this small building was placed near the railway station to hold a display of farm products raised here. In the picture T. D. Hobart is at the left, Mr. Mayfield is in the center, shouldering the melon, and Will Miller, once constable here, is at the right. The building pictured here is now in use at Harvester park. Another view appears elsewhere in this edition.

PLAINS

Continued from Page 4)

than my companions, I chunked the fire for breakfast, and stood waiting for it to begin blazing. Then a familiar sound came rolling toward me from the Plains — a sound deep and moving, not unlike the rumbling of a distant train passing over a bridge. In an instant I knew what was at hand. I had often heard it. I had been listening for it for days, even weeks.

"Walking out on a high point near camp, I gaved eagerly toward the horizon. I could see nothing save the vast undulating landscape. My ears, however, had revealed to me what my eyes could not see. The buffalo were coming!

"Hurrying back to camp, I shouted the good news to Armitage and Frenchy, rousing them from their sleep and telling them to hurry breakfast. They lost no time in making coffee, frying meat and browning a cake of bread. I saddled my horse by the time breakfast was ready, and after eating hurriedly I sprang into my saddle and went south at a gallop.

"After I had ridden about five miles, I began striking small bunches of buffalo bulls, all headed north and all moving. A further ride of eight miles carried me out on the Plains. My muscles hardened and grew warm at the sight. As far as the eye could reach, south, east and west of me there was a solid mass of buffalo—thousands upon thousands of them—slowly moving toward the north.

"The noise I had heard at early daybreak was the bellowing of the bulls. At this time of year—the breeding season—the bellowing of the countless bulls was continuous, a deep, steady roar that seemed to reach to the clouds. It was kept up night and day, but seemed to be deepest and plainest at early morning.

"I was happy beyond measure, and turned my horse toward camp, hastening at full speed to let my men know what I had found. Already, the buffalo were approaching the vicinity of my camp, and in sight of it I shot 35 or 40, all bulls; the boys were soon busily at work with their skinning knives. By night buffalo were passing within gunshot of our camp.

"Business had now begun in earnest, and we would soon be enjoying a steady income, to offset our winter's expenses. Where buffalo were as plentiful as they were here I could easily kill enough in a day to keep ten skinners busily at work. I killed enough next day to keep Frency and Armitage employed for several days."

More than one-fourth of all seagoing vessels of 1,000 tons, or over, flying the American flag, are oil tankships.

SHIPMENTS OF STOCK FROM TEXAS HIGHER

GAIN OF 26 PER CENT OVER APRIL, 1935 IS NOTED

AUSTIN, May 31.—A substantial increase in live stock shipments occurred in Texas during April in comparison with both the preceding month and the corresponding month last year, the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research monthly livestock report showed.

"Shipments totaled 9,051 cars against 7,174 cars during April last year, an increase of 26 per cent," the report said. "Of course the different classes of livestock, cattle shipments showed the greatest absolute gain. Forwardings of this class of animals were 7, 134 cars compared with 5,739 during April last year, an increase of 24 per cent. Shipments of calves, 579 against 721 cars, showed a decrease of 20 per cent. But shipments of hogs, 768 compared with 347 cars, and sheep, 570 compared with 367 cars, showed increase of 121 per cent and 55 per cent respectively over April last year.

"Forwardings of Texas livestock during the month of April always reflects an interesting seasonal movement—the shipment of Texas livestock to the Flint Hills of Kansas and the Osage county of Oklahoma. This year almost 3,000 cars of Texas cattle were destined for the Flint Hills—almost 50 per cent more than during April last year. But the 1,220 cars shipped to the Osage country did not much exceed the 1,180 cars shipped to this region in April a year ago. Forwardings of sheep to the Kansas Flint Hills were more than double those of last year while considerably fewer sheep were shipped to the Oklahoma pastures. This situation obviously reflects superior pasturage conditions in Kansas in comparison with Oklahoma this season, presumably the result of drouth in the latter state.

"Fort Worth maintained its strong position as a market for Texas livestock during the month. Some of the other large markets, however, showed some significant changes. For example, more than three times as many hogs were shipped to the Los Angeles market as were forwarded to this market in April last year. Chicago received more than 10,000 Texas sheep, East St. Louis nearly 7,000, St. Joseph 5,000 and the state of Iowa 8,000 against practically none last year.

"Regions of the state showing the most marked increases of livestock movements were: cattle, from the northwest plains, the Trans Pecos country, the Edwards plateau and South Texas; hogs, from the south high plains, and each Texas; sheep, from the Edwards plateau and north Texas.

"The large shipments of Texas livestock during the month, together with the maintenance of a favorable price level indicates the continuation of the growing income of the livestock raisers of the state."

Poultry In Gain.

AUSTIN, May 30. — Interstate shipments of poultry and eggs from Texas totaled slightly more during April this year than a year ago, according to the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research. Aggregate forwardings of 128 cars were about 8 per cent more than the 118 cars shipped during April last year. There were shipments of 72 cars of poultry against 73 last year and 56 cars of eggs compared with 45 cars a year ago.

"Receipts of eggs from outside states totaled 24 cars against 22 cars last year," the bureau's report said. "This year all but two cars of these outside receipts came from Kansas while last year all came from that state. These out of state eggs are progably destined for storage."

First Two-Story House Here

This house, the old C. P. Sloan home, was the first two-story residence built in Pampa. It stood at the present site of Mr. and Mrs. Sloan's brick home on E. Browning. It was first occupied in the spring of 1906, after the Sloan family had lived in a dugout a few weeks awaiting its completion.

Plaster Wall Needs Time for Complete Drying

In new houses that have plaster walls, the owner will do well to leave the walls unfinished for several weeks to allow the plaster to dry thoroughly. Some fine cracks will show up here and there in the best jobs, due to the settlement and shrinkage that goes on in the frame during its early life. If the walls are painted immediately, cracks will show up more plainly, and spots are almost certain to appear where dampness tries to come out of the plaster. Usually, with the contrariness of such things, these spots will appear in the most conspicuous places, and when they do the whole panel in which they occur must be done over. It is always difficult to match new paint to old, so such repainted panels may show up rather conspicuously.

Paper on walls that are not thoroughly dry will peel and discolor, and cracks will show.

Bare plaster walls are not as unpleasant as they sound. With the trim painted and the room furnished, with bright curtains at the windows and a few pictures hung, not one person in fifty will notice the absence of wall finish. The present fad for white in decorations will make these white walls seem intentional.

If the owner makes up his mind to adopt this suggestion, she should caution the builder that the walls are not to be finished so that he may exercise some control over the workmen who ordinarily use little discretion about where they place their soiled hands.

RATTLESNAKE IS SOURCE OF TEXAS PROFIT

RANCH IS OPERATED AT SAN ANGELO FOR DOCTORS, ZOOS

SAN ANGELO, May 30 (AP)—The rattlesnake, menacing to livestock and men since the days of the open range, has become a source of profit for some West Texans.

Probably the smallest ranch west of the 100th meridian is the rattlesnake "ranch" of J. R. and Pat Patterson, and Steve Payne. It comprises a sheetiron pen located south of Merkle and is maintained chiefly to study the habits and nature of the reptiles. A bounty of five cents a rattle up to five rattles, and two cents for each additional, put the men in the business. On their best hunt the trio killed 81 snakes one afternoon.

The live snakes are "milked" for venom by having them strike a rubber-covered container and the poison is ejected from the fangs. It is used in the manufacture of medicine.

A bank failure that took his savings, says Ed Mowery of the Robert Lee, Coke county, put him into the rattlesnake business. He ships reptiles to zoos and to persons who make various uses of them.

Capturing them, Mowery uses a hook like a shepherd's staff and a pole with a leather strap at one end that drops about the neck of the snake and is drawn tight with a trigger. He has not been bitten.

ENGINEERS TO ASSEMBLE.

DALLAS, May 30.—Members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers will attend the Texas Centennial exposition at Dallas on June 20.

JUNE 2nd 3rd 4th 5th

JUNE 2nd 3rd 4th 5th

VISIT THE PAMPA CENTENNIAL BUT USE THE CONOCO TRAVEL BUREAU, DENVER, COLO.

It will furnish you with marked road maps, travel booklets, hotel and camp directories and the Conoco passport. Let Conoco plan your vacation trip for you this summer. Go to any Conoco station, they will give you a card, fill it in and mail at once, giving the places you wish to visit, soon you will receive a Touraide complete for your trip.

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Make the Centennial Celebration Complete!

During this Centennial week of celebration we especially invite you to see and drive the New Oldsmobile—The Car That Has Everything. A ride will tell you more than you realize.

If you are interested in a Good Used Car we invite you to see our complete stock of the kind of cars you will be glad to own.

Come to Pampa and celebrate Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

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While You Are Attending the Panhandle Centennial Celebration In Pampa — Make Our Store Your Meeting Place

COMFORTABLE CHAIRS
PLENTY OF COOL WATER
LADIES AND GENTS REST ROOMS

COME IN AND REST
WE'RE ALWAYS GLAD TO HAVE YOU

TEXAS FURNITURE CO.

"THE PANHANDLE'S MOST ECONOMICAL HOME FURNISHERS"
GUY E. McTAGGART, Mgr.

210-12 North Cuyler Phone 607

INCREDIBLE NUMBER OF MUSTANGS CAME FROM SPANISH STOCK

HERDS OF WILD HORSES WERE FREQUENTLY SEEN--INDIANS IN EARLY USE OF WIRY ANIMALS

PERSISTENT HUNTING DECIMATED THEM BY 1857

BY J. FRANK DOBIE

"For after God, we owed the victory to the horses." Thus Bernal Diaz, the Homeric chronicler of the Conquest of Mexico.

According to Diaz, when Cortes landed on the Mexican coast, 1519, he had with him sixteen horses and mares and one colt, which had been foaled on ship; the male horses were presumably all stallions.

Quick to comprehend the extraordinary effect horses had on the Indians, the Spaniards issued an edict prohibiting a native from mounting one.

There may have been more than sixteen horses at the disembarkation of Cortes; if so, not many. At any rate these were the first horses to reach the mainland of the Americas. Others followed. The Spaniards came for gold and they explored for gold. They raised horses to supply the demands of riders. Exploring parties lost now and then mares and stallions. Horsestock strayed from the ranches. Law or no law, Indians learned to ride and to value the horse, the acquisition of which so changed their lives that the Plains Indians entered upon what historians call the "Age of Horse Culture."

By the end of the sixteenth century savage bands mounted on horses were roaming along the Rio Grande. Seventy-five years later the Pawnees and Dakotas and other tribes of the Missouri plains had come to regard horses as a necessity. Before the middle of the eighteenth century Indians in Central Canada were using them, and from the lower Sierra Madre of Mexico to the prairies of Alberta the wild offspring of Spanish stock—the mustangs—ran loose where buffaloes drifted or antelopes grazed.

The mustangs never became so numerous as the buffalos, but they ranged over Texas and California and other regions in incredible numbers. On the Staked Plains, between the Palo Duro and the Salt Fork of the Brazos alone, plainsmen who suddenly took over that country about 1877 estimated 50,000 head. But probably the greatest wild horse range in the world—with the possible exceptions of some regions on the pampas of the Argentine or the llanos of Venezuela—was the country between the Nueces river and the Rio Grande. On old maps of Texas this territory is marked "Wild Horses" or "Vast Herds of Mustangs," and it was sometimes known as the "Mustang desert."

A traveler named McClintock, while traversing the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande in 1846, estimated that he saw 5,000 head of mustangs in one herd, while his companion estimated 7,000. When Taylor's army broke camp at Corpus Christi the same year and began its march into Mexico, it was accompanied by Lieutenant U. S. Grant. He was not a romanticist; yet his 'Personal Memories,' published some forty years later, contained perhaps the most far-stretched account of the mustangs of "Wild Horse Desert" that has come down.

"A few days out from Corpus Christi," he says, "the immense herd of wild horses that ranged at times between the Nueces and the Rio Grande was seen directly in advance of the head of the column and but a few miles off. . . . As far as the eye could reach to our right, the herd extended. To the left, it extended equally. There was no estimating the animals in it; I have no idea that they could all have been corralled in the State of Rhode Island, or Delaware, at one time. If they had been, they would have been so thick that the pasturage would have given out the first day. People who saw the Southern herd of buffalo, fifteen or twenty years ago, can appreciate the size of the Texas band of wild horses in 1846."

Yet, contrary to what seems to be Grant's conception, mustangs did not, like buffaloes, habitually run in vast herds. Their usual habit was to range in small bunches, each commanded by a stallion.

Men who mustanged yet live, and while the present century was yet young I heard old men, who have long since made their last ride, describe the mustang sights of their youth; but to know the herd habits of the wild horses at a time when they literally possessed the land, we must go to such testimony as has come down from decades preceding the civil war.

E. R. Wightman, an observant man who made notes while surveying for Stephen F. Austin in the twenties, notes that the mustangs were not numerous on mesquite grass country above the coastal prairies and that they ranged "in gangs" varying in number from twenty head to three and four hundred. Each "gang," he says, "seems to have a commander-in-chief with his subalterns, an adjutant who brings up the rear, and a sentinel and a spy. The sentinel gives the alarm, and a spy is sent to reconnoiter and examine the nature and force of an enemy. Coming within a distance deemed prudent, "he stops and looks; if he scents danger, he makes a circuitous run back towards the herd. Then "with a snort and a flourish of the tail, the whole force break and flee." Wightman records an interesting illustration of the maneuvers of one mustang "spy."

McClintock, the traveler already cited, noted how in the vast herd of mustangs that he saw in 1846 individual bands maintained their identity. "On our approach," he says, "the stragglers and sentinels on flanks and outposts retreated to the main body, which, almost as if by magic, formed on a high piece of ground, with all the precision and regularity of a well-trained troop of cavalry. Each band was headed by its own leader." Between itself and the bands on the right and on the left of it, each "preserved an open space about equal to the space occupied. This was, in Mexican phrase, their 'wheeling distance.' When we approached within four hundred yards, the signal of 'bout face' and off was given. . . . For three miles they were in full view, tossing their proud necks and flowing manes into the air and coursing with the speed of the wind over their native prairie."

Of these vast congregations of mustang manadas, there are numerous witnesses. In December, 1852, while John R. Bartlett, connected with the United States and Mexican Boundary Survey, was proceeding with a wagon train from the Rio Grande to Corpus Christi, he observed that "the prairie near the horizon seemed to be moving, with long undulations, like the waves of the ocean.

"Unable," he goes on to say, in his "Personal Narrative," "to account for this singular appearance, I looked with my telescope, when, to my surprise, I discovered the whole prairie towards the horizon alive with mustangs. Soon afterwards they could be sen coming towards the train . . . the herd . . . extending as far as the eye could reach across the prairie." Before such a "great stream" of wild horses some of the mules of the train stampeded. The wagons had to be placed in corral formation and the wheels locked; the men even thought it necessary to fire at the "avalanche of wild animals sweeping like a tornado" in order to deflect it.

From the best account I have ever found anywhere of the methods of mustanging and of horse-ranching, written in the early seventies by Thomas A. Dwyer, I shall further quote. Dwyer says:

"I well remember when I first came to Texas, in 1847, seeing thousands and tens of thousands of wild horses, called mustangs, running in immense herds all over the western country, as far as the eye or telescope could sweep the horizon. The whole country seemed to be running! While traveling through it, I have had my gentle led pack mules cut off by mustangs circling and circling around us, and gradually closing in until, by rush, they cut off the mules and darted away with them. . . .

"Time and again, in traveling, I have had to send out my best mounted men to scare away the immense masses of mustangs (charging around and threatening to rush over us), by yelling and firing at them.

"Many Mexicans, whose families resided at Corpus Christi, Goliad and San Antonio, and also at the towns along the lower Rio Grande, from Laredo down, supported themselves chiefly by 'running'—that is, catching—wild cattle and by mustanging, or hunting, wild horses. . . . The horned cattle were never found in droves, but the horses almost universally ran together in large herds. In the course of a few years, say by 1857, very few herds of mustangs were to be met, and almost no wild cattle, so persistently and extensively had they been hunted down and caught or killed. The grown cattle were hunted for their hides, which were then sold at a half dollar apiece by Mexicans—or the young cattle were caught to be gentled and sold at a dollar a head.

"Mexicans from the towns before named, and from the settlements formed themselves into regularly organized companies, with a captain at their head who directed all their movements. The companies of horse hunters . . . numbered as many as from one to two hundred men. Each man had one or, more gentle running horses, generally kept in the best of condition. . . .

"The greatest mustanger in the whole country was a Laredo Mexican named Roque, who had been many years a captive among the Comanche Indians. He was not only a dexterous horseman, roper and shot, using almost invariably a bow and arrows whilst his companions used firearms, but also a remarkably brave and able leader, full of daring tempered by judgment. . . . Roque's brother, Momano, was also a famous captain among the mustangers, but he was by no means the equal of Roque. . . .

"The acuteness and skill of these men in striking a trail or in following a trail, was marvelous. It appeared to be almost an animal instinct. Others, claiming skill as woodsmen and hunters, could find a scarcely perceptible trail and follow it through all kinds of difficult ground and concealments resorted to by wily Indians, during the daytime; but Roque and Romano could strike a trail and follow it by deceptive moonlight and starlight.

"With simple and slight field equipment parties of mustangers were wont to go forth and remain in the field for months, winter as well as summer. They had fresh meat in the greatest abundance on all sides to be had merely for the killing. . .

"The quantity of deer all over the country may be inferred from one fact within my certain knowledge. It occurred as late as 1857, ten years after I first arrived in Texas. A Mexican of my acquaintance made a contract with me to furnish a considerable number of deerskins in return for some supplies and necessaries. In six months he killed between 600 and 700 deer with his own rifle, in a distance of less than 20 miles, on the road leading from Corpus Christi to Laredo, between the places known as the Palo Alto and the Laguna Trinidad.

"Sometimes the mustangers made strong pens of mesquite or other durable timber, cut into posts and set upright into the ground, some two and a half feet deep; these posts projected from six to eight feet above the surface of the earth, each post standing as near as possible next another. To hold the pickets more firmly in place, long poles laid horizontally were lashed to them with rawhide all around the pen, about two-thirds of the height of the posts above the ground. The pen had the form of a horseshoe, but was a little more oval. Wings made of posts and brush, sometimes extending as far as half a mile, were intended to stop the mustangs in their flight, and to turn them with the assistance of the mustangers in the direction of the pen gate.

"The mustangers sometimes caught several hundred horses in their pen at one drive, and as soon as the animals were so entrapped the open part of the pen, guarded carefully by mounted mustangers, was closed up with posts already prepared, so as to form a perfect and continuous inclosure, impossible for any animal short of Virgil's Trojan horse, to break through or escape from. The numbers caught were frequently so great, and consequently their value so trivial, that they were often sold for a dollar, or a dollor and a half a head, taken in quantity, of course some animals, picked out for beauty, or good points, brought more.

"Paint, or spotted horses, were quite numerous among the mustangs. The greater number of wild horses were undersized, say under thirteen and a half hands high, showing generally good points in the forequarters, and poor in the hindquarters. But some of the animals were above fifteen hands high, and displayed not only fair size, but good blood, as fine American horses and mares had from time to time escaped from their owners and joined the mustangs and bred amongst them. Where such had been the case a vast improvement in height, weight, power and symmetry was observed immediately. This result induced me as well as others to breed fine American blooded stallions and jacks to mustang mares.

The methods and experiences of mustangers would fill books. A good deal has been printed, scatteringly, on the subject, and I have talked with various men who once made capturing mustangs a business. The most unusual and interesting of these mustangers met by me—either in life or books—was Bob Lemons, a negro rancher living near Carrizo Springs. I don't know whether he is living yet or not. When I talked with him in 1931 he had completed his eighty-fourth birthday.

He had come into the Brush Country—the great range between the Nueces and the Rio Grande—as a slave with Levi English. After the Civil War, working for a horse rancher named Denham, he did a great deal of mustanging. Bob Lemons developed a technique of his own.

He would go out and locate a manada, the ideal size of which for management was about 25 head. A bunch of mustangs less than 20 in number would hardly pay for the trouble of catching them; one numbering over 30 was unwieldly, and when a bunch beyond that size was corralled, the mustangs were likely to tear down the fence and kill each other. In following the manada he had selected, the mustanger had to guard against picking up additional mustangs.

Bob Lemons would locate his manada and then begin dogging it. He always went alone. He rode a good horse and he planned to ride this one horse the entire time he was out after the one manada. To change mounts, to vary his uniform, to attach to himself any novelty, would infallibly arouse the suspicions of the animals, which, before he could manage them, must accept him as a familiar part of nature. His whole purpose was to get the wild horses used to him and his mount and to show them that he was master.

For perhaps a week he would follow the bunch leisurely, not trying to keep in sight of them at night, often by day trailing them instead of trying to keep within sight of them. Not many mustangs would go more than 30 miles from their accustomed range before trying to go back to it. Bob would try to keep them in a country unfamiliar to them. In strange environs they would surrender more quickly and more completely than at home.

The longest run he recalls ever having made was from the Anacacho Hills near Spofford to the Redado, below Hebbronville, which is over 150 miles as straight as a man could ever ride it—and the mustangs did not run straight. This particular manada he never mastered.

One time Bob Lemons started a manada led by a big bay stallion. He could see that the stallion was branded and that two or three mares with him were branded also, but he could not get close enough to them to make out the brand. The stallion, closely followed by the branded mares as well as by some maverick horsestock, made southeast. They were very persistent in their direction. After a hundred miles or so of following, Bob found himself in Live Oak county. He saw roads, glimpsed several ranch houses, noted "lots of people"—probably a dozen. But the bay stallion did not shy from such signs of men. He kept coursing straight.

He led his mares and Bob Lemons straight into the corrals at a ranch house. A man came out. He asked the strange mustanger what he meant by driving those horses. Then he showed Bob the brand on the stallion and the mares and assured him that the brand was his. He had not seen these horses for three years. The supposition was that Indians or other horse thieves had driven them far out of the country and lost them and that then the escaped horses had remained on the new range, taking up with the mustangs. All Bob asked of the Live Oak county rancher-man, who gave his name as Brown, was that he write a note to his (Bob's) boss explaining the situation.

As a general rule, after a manada of mustangs had been dogged for a week, Bob Lemons found them tamed down enough for him to somewhat direct their course. Within another week he was usually able to take charge, assuming the leadership that their stallion formerly bore. His aim now was to thoroughly ingrain his mastership. This might take him two more weeks. Instead of following the mustangs and driving them, he gradually came to lead them. He knew their wants and habits, and he sought to lead them in such a manner that they would trust his judgment. He led them to the best waterings and to the greenest and choicest range.

At night he unsaddled in front of them and, with his horse picketed right at his saddle or pallet, lay down to sleep. The mustangs had a great desire always to get up to his horse. He knew well that if the stallion got to his horse he would kill him or run him off. The mustangs, though they had grown so used to this man on horseback that he could move very near them and among them so long as he remained mounted, would keep their distance when they saw him afoot. Nor would they attack the saddle horse so long as the man was upon him. Now and then, however, some old fierce stallion would rush upon a horseman.

Bob slept lightly. Many a time he was aawkened at night by a nicker. He could tell that either the stallion or some of the mares were trying to leave and were calling the other mustangs to come along. Generally some of the others, would not want to leave. They had given—in the manner of females—loyal allegiance to this leader on horseback and were not willing to turn from him. When Bob was awakened by a restless nicker, he would at once saddle, round up the manada—as a stallion rounds up his bunch—and go "pa'ahi."

Thus day after day and night after night the lone man and his manada lived upon prairie and in thickets. If they came near something suspicious like a road that held the smell of a human being, Bob would appear to be as much excited as the mustangs and lead them away in a run.

At last, after weeks of living in solitude with the wild horses and having so mastered them that he felt confident of being able to lead them where he wished, Bob would communicate to some rider lurking on the range that on a certain day he would take the manada into the pen.

On the appointed day Bob would lead the mustangs to the corrals. These had long wings semi-hidden in brush. Back of the wings would be waiting riders to close in behind the mustangs. As they came near the pen, Bob—still in the lead—would increase his gait, finally entering the pen in a long run. Immediately after entering the gate, he would go out through a small gate held open in readiness and closed as soon as he had passed through it.

Realizing that they were trapped, the mustangs, terrorized into insanity, would more than likely dash head on into the corral fence on the side opposite the gate by which they had entered. To prevent this, three or four men would suddenly arise from behind the fence, where they had been lying in wait, and standing upon the fence wave blankets and shout.

Meantime the wide gate behind the mustangs had been closed. The object was to make them mill—circle—and thus break their headlong running. If the bunch was not too big and everything went as planned, every animal in it might be roped and captured.

After the mustangs had milled until they were tired, ropers would enter the corral and proceed to throw them down. Each one was then clogged and led out. In this fettered condition they were held a few days and then driven off to market. Thei rutilmate destination would very likely be many hundreds of miles away from the free and wide-open range upon which they had been reared.

One Of City's Finest Stores

This picture, taken in 1907, is of one of Pampa's early business buildings. Before being used by J. N. Duncan, pioneer merchant, for a hardware and furniture store it was occupied by the Johnson Mercantile company, for which it was built in 1902. It was located at the corner of Foster and Cuyler streets, facting east.

Old Buildings In This Skyline

Although the skyline has changed since 1907, some of the buildings in this picture still stand on Cuyler street. The wooden structures in the right foreground are still to be seen where the street starts north from the railroad.

AIR SPACE

Flat roofs should have a ventilated air space between the roof rafters and the top celing joists to prevent condensation in this space and to allow the heated air to escape in summer. Insulation of attics without ventailation is of little use.

Hamilton Will Nominate Landon For Presidency

TOPEKA, Kan., May 30 (AP)—Gov. Alf M. Landon announced Friday that John D. M. Hamilton, Kansas national committeeman, will place his name in nomination for the presidency at the republican national convention at Cleveland.

Hamilton, national organizer for the Landon-for-president committee, is a district delegate to the convention. He is also is general counsel for the republican national committee.

Calling reporters to his office, Governor Landon said in an informal statement:

"John Hamilton will make the nominating speech at Cleveland." asked about seconding speeches, the Kansas governor said he did not know who would make them.

"I suppose that's to be worked out yet at Cleveland," he said.

Petroleum and its products constitute more than 10 per cent of U. S. exports.

PECANS WOULD BE EXPORTED IN NEW PLAN

1935 TEXAS CROP WAS THE LARGEST ON RECORD

BROWNWOOD, May 30 (AP)—H. G. Lucas, president of the Texas Agricultural association, has been advised from Washington the secretary of agriculture had approved a program suggested had approved a growers to encourage export of a limited quantity of the nuts.

Under the plan, first suggested by Lucas, the secretary of agriculture would invite exporters to submit offers to sell for export, between the date the offer was accepted and June 30, 1936, pecans of the 1936 crop that are not below the medium size and No. 2 quality specified in United States standards for unshelled pecans.

Each exporter would be required to agree to export at least 1,000 pounds of nuts and specify the maximum volume he expected to export. The secretary of agriculture would determine the total quantity on the basis of the effect such exports would have in improving returns to growers.

Exporters would be paid a benefit of five cents a pound on the pecans sold abroad under terms of the offer accepted by the secretary. Pecans for export would have to be sold between the date of acceptance of the offer by the secretary and June 30, next, and exported prior to October 1.

Lucas, C. H. Matthews of Eagle Lake, and E. W. Harrison of Graham went to Washington last fall and worked out the plan with department of agriculture officials. They believe foreign markets should absorb much of the surplus production as pecans are not produced commercially in other countries excepting Mexico where production is confined to the seedling type.

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For quick, convenient laundering. Quiet. No oiling required. Priced from ..... $54.50 up

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The world's lowest cost refrigeration. Unconditionally guaranteed 5 years ..... $87.50 up

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With the famous all-metal tubes. Brings you the best in world-wide reception ..... $32.50 up

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TEXAS 1836 HAS CHANGED 1936

Pampa Goes Forward With A Great State!

The foundation of the Pioneers has stood the test of time . . .to them it is fitting and proper to dedicate the Texas Centennial!

FATHEREE'S
CUT RATE DRUG STORES
Corner Drug Rose Bldg.

IN PAMPA SINCE 1920

MILWAUKEE IS 'SAFEST CITY' AFTER DRIVE

'TRIPLE - E' PROGRAM WIDELY COPIED BY CITIES

BY CARROLL AIMOND.

MILWAUKEE (AP)—Long years of effort have given Milwaukee the safest streets of any large American city and a "triple-E" safety program widely copied by other municipilities.

The triple-E pattern—for Engineering, Enforcement, and Education—has been the model of almost all cities in safety campaigns of various types, and at present is the theme of a national assault on traffic mortality.

Its development has brought Milwaukee recognition from the National Safety council, the United States chamber of commerce, the American Public Health association and the National Fire Waste council as the "safest city."

In 1912, when the automobile's value beyond the field of pleasure had been untested, railroads were suffering tremendous losses both in actual money and in good will and prestige through injuries and death. In that year 25 persons, including representatives of the government, the Red Cross and industry, met here in what was known as the first copperative safety congress.

Meeting Brought Organization.

That first meeting led to the formation in New York City the next year of the National Council for Industrial Safety. The triple-E pattern was outlined and Milwaukee began putting it into effect.

By 1915, according to Clarence J. Muth, manager of the safety division of the Mlwaukee association of commerce, the mass production industries faced the same situation railroads did three years earlier. The association of commerce started a purely local movement for safety in the shops.

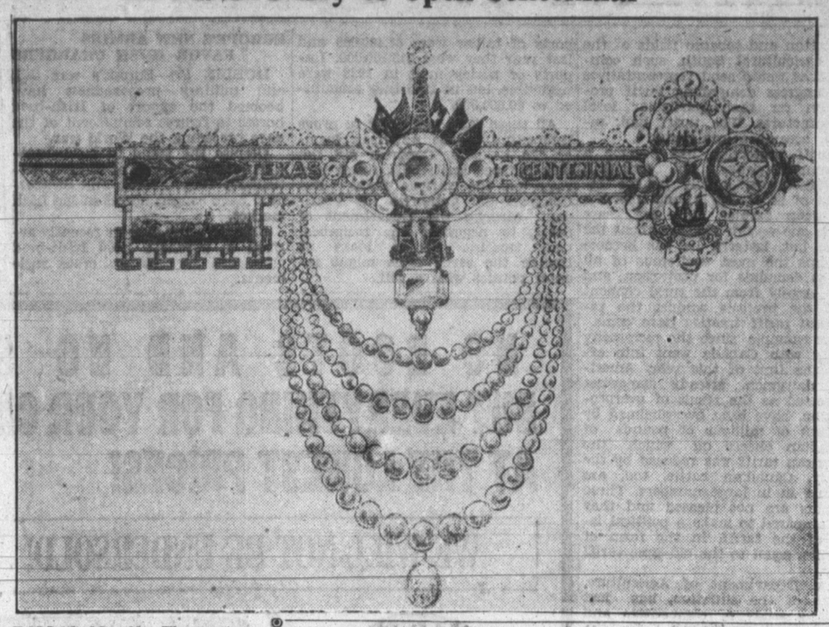
In this campaign, the first E, engineering, was placed in the safety orders of the state industrial commission. Rules for the conduct of shops were set down, and certain types of machinery were equipped with guards to reduce accidents. Education was effected through schooling plant supervising foremen capable of teaching elements of safety to men under them.

TEXAS IMPROVES ROADS

DALLAS, May 30.—The Texas highway department has improved 6,006 miles of highway in preparation for the $25,000,000 Texas Centennial exposition which opens here June 6.

Read the classified ads today.

Here's Key to Open Centennial



DALLAS, May 29.—The most gorgeous and expensive key ever manufactured solid gold and inlaid with diamonds and precious stones from the different countries of the world, will be used by Secretary of Commerce David C. Roper to spring the lock of turnstile No. 1, main entrance of the Texas Centennial Exposition on noon, June 6. The key, carrying a crystal flint stone from the homestead where David Crocket was born, 10 miles from Greenville, Tennessee, was designed and manufactured by Arthur A. Everts, pioneer manufacturing jeweler, Dallas.

Everts journeyed back to the Crockett homestead to obtain the crystal. It has now been cut and set in the handle of the key.

In addition to the gems from all nations the key carries four festoons of pearls valued at $35,000 and is bordered with closely set pure white diamonds. The different designs on the surface are raised in four colors of gold; red, green, yellow and white from the United States, Spain, Mexico, France and England. The designs include Texas cotton, an oil derrick surmounted by a large white diamond and a Texas pearl. There are grapefruit, oranges, corn, wheat, bluebonnets, prairie schooner and General Sam Houston's sword.

The key is further ornamented with the seal of the state in diamonds and green gold, the Alamo in yellow gold with pearls and diamonds, La Salle's ship is in red and white gold with diamonds. The six flags of Texas are in gold and true colors of fire enamel.

Some oil wells have been producing fore more than 50 years.

LLANO'S FAMED POLO PLAYERS AND MOUNTS LEAVE FOR EAST

LLANO, May 30, (AP)—The little cattle-town of Llano, which has perhaps, produced more polo players and mounts than any place of its size in Texas, saw the last of its well-known poloists eastward bound last week for the summer season

York Ratliff, who has taken a string of polo ponies east for the past nine years, has gone to Darien, Conn, where he will be playing-manager of the Ox Ridge polo club for the third consecutive year. Ratliff, who prefers to be known as a trainer and dealer rather than player, recently had his handicap raised from one goal to two. He shipped 16 ponies which had been purchased from in and around the Llano ranch country and finished in San Antonio during the spring polo season.

Rube Williams, Llano's famous cowboy poloist, has returned to Long Island and New Jersey and, with his senior associate, George Miller, took some 60 ponies from their training grounds in San Antonio. Cecil Smith, Texas' top-ranking player and the other member of the famous Llano cowboy pair, is playing in England this summer with C. B. Wrightsman of Houston. The two took a string of 31 top ponies to England. Smith, said to be one of the hardest men in polo to mount, is better mounted this year than at any time in his sensational career, his friends say.

Tom Mather and Carl Crawford, other well-known Texas polists, are also in England for the summer season.

Lee Downs of Brady has left for Long Island with six thoroughly finished mounts, which he has been training in San Antonio for the past year. He is associated with Semp Russ, a well known San Antonio poloist, who will join him next month.

Jack Semons, who has been training in San Antonio for the past six months, shipped 17 ponies to his home in Manchester, Mass., for the season. The horses were purchased around San Antonio and in South Texas. Semons will be on Long Island later in the season.

PROGRAM

(Continued from page 1)

receive all proceeds of the Scout Cavalcade.

In the oldtimers' parade June 4, each float will show human interest stories portraying the "Sustained Courage" of the Panhandle Pioneers. Widows of esteemed Panhandle pioneers will be especially honored. All towns in the Panhandle have been invited to enter floats in this parade portraying their own outstanding pioneers.

All units, individuals, and clubs participating the first three days of the celebration are invited to participate in the Grand finale parade.

A $10 cash prize will be awarded for the best float in each of the parades, June 2, 3, 4 and on June 5 the following prizes will be awarded: First prize, $40; second prize, $20; third prize, $10. Basis of judging: Originality, 50 points; Neatness, 20 points; Theme, 30 points; Total, 100 points.

The ten floats being built by the parade committee are not eligible.

Many speedy planes will provide thrills as they race over the 25-mile closed course. Stunt flying, parachute jumps, spot landings, "bomb" dropping, and sky writing will show the modern efficiency of aviation. A total of $457 in prizes will be awarded. These will include:

for ship coming longest distance to Pampa, $25.

Parachute spot landing— First prize $50, second prize $25, third prize $10.

Airplane spot landing, dead stick—First prize $25, second prize $10, third prize $5.

Bomb dropping to spot—First prize $5, second prize $2.

Airplane race—First prize $100, second prize $50, third prize $25. Any plane can be entered in this race.

Airplane race—for ships of 125 h. p or under, first prize $50, second prize $25, third prize $10.

Twenty-five dollars will be awarded the owner of the oldest car driven under its own power into Pampa during the celebration.

The finest horses of the Panhandle will be seen in a show directed by Dr. George P. Grout of Panhandle June 4 and 5.

Thousands of old relics will be exhibited in Pampa store show windows during the celebration. Cash prizes are offered for the best entries.

Miscellaneous entertainment will be provided at the amusement center on the fairgrounds. Rides for the children will be included.

MIAMI

(Continued from page 1)

of the court records and made good their claim to the courthouse. Not only that, but they actually won over the Parnell people. The lion and the lamb lay down together and peace was brought to the country.

Parnell disappeared as a town and Miami began to prosper. Lard is today one of the biggest boosters in the city of Miami, and is a leader in the town. However, his eye lights with a gleam when he describes how he single-handed captured the entire official family of the county and was for a day at least in charge of the county government.

Parnell had the best doers, but Miami had the best schemers, according to Lard, who declares that the fellow who said, "The pen is mightier than the sword," certainly knew his stuff.

Federal and state taxes on motor fuel now comprise a retail sales tax averaging about 40 per cent.

MANKIND HAS LONG STUDIED DISTANT PAST

EXPEDITIONS ALL OVER EARTH DIGGING IN RUINS

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 30.—Mankind has a dual curiosity. There is a constant peering forward into the future and a constant looking back into the past. In one way, here is a kinship between the two curiosities because, in examining archeological remains, there always is a deal of speculation as to where the people who left them are now. This, in a sense, is looking, with intense curiosity, both ways.

Hundreds, perhaps thousands of years ago, there were antiquaries, but it is doubtful whether there ever were so many busy on earth as there now are. From one end of the world to the other, expeditions are unearthing the past. Recently, there have been some discoveries which can be interestingly grouped as they go backward in long strides

The totems of the North American Indians have long been familiar, but attention has recently turned on a group not so well known and archeologists are studying it with keen interest. In the Albert Bay region of British Columbia are to be found some especially fascinating modern totems. That is to say they are modern in that some of them are only about two centuries old. They display the strangest combination of Christian practices and the pagan practices of totemism.

For example, one finds tombstones with Christian inscriptions not at all unlike those which are to be found in many an American churchyard of 200 or less years ago, but beside them also stand totem poles as memorials of the same buried person. No chance is taken as between the faiths. In some cases, Christian symbols have been placed on pagan totem poles for the same reason. In this region, some extraordinarily curious poles have been found suggesting that modern American cartoonists and sketchers of funny pictures must have wandered that way. The crudely carved faces have one expression one way and, if turned upside down, have a totally different expression.

Now we move back two or three hundred years and find the Evesham Psalter. A steward of the Earl of Dalhousie was doing spring house-cleaning or something in one of the Scots castles of the Earl when he came upon the Psalter. It bore the bookplate of the ninth Earl but that was only in seventeen-seventy-something. Evidence of the book itself shows that it was made at the Abbey of Evesham between 1248 and 1262. There is evidence that the Evesham Psalter once belonged to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother to Henry III and Uncle to Edward I.

Evesham Psalter

A psalter, of course, is a book of psalms. The most famous one is the Luttrell Psalter. Some idea of the value placed on such items is given in the fact that, in 1929, the Luttrell Psalter was sold at auction for $150,000, it being purchased by the British Government. Fancy finding something of that value in one's garret—which is just what has happened in connection with the Evesham Psalter!

The latter is beautifully illuminated, the principal page being a depiction of the Crucifixion. Then there is another page showing a head of Christ in much the same manner revealed by the Thirteenth Century painters. Full page illustrations are mingled with the pages of text and every paragraph has its illuminated initial letter. There is Saul ordering Doeg to slay the unbelieving priests and here is Jonah being swallowed by the whale.

The next stride is quite a long one. There recently has been found at Durnberg in Upper Austria a wine flagon which archeologists say dates from the Fifth Century before Christ. It belongs to the Celtic culture in art and tells a graphic story of the state of civilization in Europe at that period—a civilization which, by the way, was practically lost during later centuries. The flagon stands a little more than 18 inches, rising like a vase, with a sweeping outward curve from its narrow base, then cutting sharply in and being surmounted by a vertical section fining out into a spout. There are suggestions of Grecian vase forms in its lines on the one hand but, on the other, suggestions of the Chinese in a part of the decoration.

There is a handle and—and this is regarded as being of special cultural interest—its decoration furnishes a distinct prototype of the gothic. Strange creatures which call to mind the gargoyles which later were used in grotesque gothic decorations adorn the upper part of the handle. The type of mind which created the gargoyles of Notre Dame was in existence in the same part of the world more than four centuries before Christ, this flagon proves.

Tomb of Hemaka

Now comes the longest stride of all. The earliest known tomb in all Egyptology has recently been discovered in an ancient cemetery near the step Pyramid at Sakkara. It dates from 3500 B. C. which, of course, makes the other finds referred to seem almost like this morning's happenings.

Walter B. Emery, attached to the Egyptian Department of Antiquities, made the discovery. The tomb was that of Hemaka, who was Grand Vizier to a King of the First Dynasty. The tomb was found some 25 feet below the surface. Although hewn from the solid rock, it is of immense proportions. Surrounding the central burial vault are no less than 42 chambers. They were devoted to storage of special articles such as fruit, vegetables, meat, and grain. One of these chambers was a wine cellar for the dead vizier. It was found to contain 2000 large jars, each carefully sealed. The vizier must have had something in the way of a reputation. There seems to have been enough wine placed there for him to serve New York on New Year's Eve.

A great many works of art also appeared, astonishing works for the period. Discs of yellow and white limestone are there inlayed with alabaster, some in conventional designs, some showing hunting and other scenes. Arrows and ivory-headed spears were found and various toools. A remarkable find, so archeologosists say, was a flax rope, still there after these thousands of long years. The variety of objects suggests that the Egyptians felt the dead vizier might turn to almost any pursuit. There is a wooden rickle set with sharp flint teeth and an adz. Also there are sacrificial knives, shaped like scimitars, made of flint and very sharp.

The burying of such objects with a dead man seems curious to the modern. But it should be noted that many Egyptian tombs bear inscriptions reading, in effect: "You are not dead. You have merely moved somewhere else." Out of honor or friendship, then, all these trappings were left with what we, in these days, would call the dead.

SUREST SIGN

The surest sign that business is headed for permanent recovery is the steady increase in the two "heavy goods" industries—steel and building—said Harlow M. Curtice, president of the Buick Motor Car company, in the Memphis Press-Scimitar. Mr. Curtice, speaking enthusiastically on the prospects in his own industry, added that "we can see nothing on the horizon which will interrupt this steady upward progress, and the surest indication that the progress is on a solid foundation is the recovery of steel and building."

Buffalo Hunter

H. B. Lovett, who first came to the Panhandle with a band of buffalo hunters in 1876, when he was 18 years old, is pictured here as he looked then. The buffalo hunters had headquarters at Fort Elliott, near old Mobeetie. Mr. Lovett returned to the Panhandle several years later to make his home, and Mrs. Lovett joined him in 1885.

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JUNE 2, 3, 4, AND 5

Be sure to visit our store while you are in Pampa, and remember this: Always shop first at Hill's, it will pay you well in values.

L. T. HILL COMPANY
Better Department Stores

See us for Proof!
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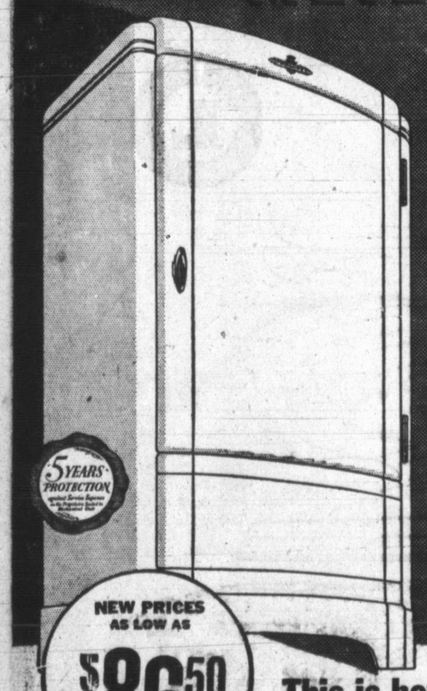
WITH THE "METER-MISER"



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④ Proof of MORE USABILITY
⑤ Proof of FIVE-YEAR PROTECTION PLAN

MEET THE "Meter-Miser"
Quiet · Unseen Trouble-free
IT CUTS CURRENT COST TO THE BONE
The new Frigidaire's spectacular cold-making unit gives more cold for much less current cost, because of outstanding design with only three moving parts! Permanently oiled, precision built, completely sealed against moisture and dirt.

5 YEARS' PROTECTION
NEW PRICES AS LOW AS $86.50
FOOD SAFETY INDICATOR
On Guard!
Frigidaire dares to build this Food-Safety Indicator right into the cabinet — visible proof that foods are kept at Safety-Zone Temperature, below 50 degrees and above 32 degrees.

This is how to buy... ON PROOF!
● Why risk your money on mere claims? Come in and get the proof that Frigidaire produces much more cold on a mere trickle of current. That it keeps foods better, longer ... Freezes more ice—faster... And gives Five-Year Protection on the sealed-in mechanism for only Five Dollars included in the purchase price!
See the proof of revolutionary convenience, too, in this marvelous "refrigerated pantry". It provides much more shelf space in front, a Portable Utility Shelf, Full-Width Sliding Shelves and scores of other advantages. Yet Frigidaire costs less to own! We're waiting to show you the PROOF!
GM FRIGIDAIRE MADE ONLY BY GENERAL MOTORS
Look for this GM Name-Plate

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30 YEARS OF SERVICE

MURFEE'S Join with the City in welcoming the Pioneers, Oil Men and Visitors to the Panhandle Centennial Celebration June 2, 3, 4, and 5. Visit Pampa . . . Visit Murfee's for a chat. . . Have a good time . . . and hurry back!

Murfee's, Inc., have completed TWENTY years of successful merchandising in the City of Pampa. . . we're proud of the reputation we have earned for selling QUALITY merchandise at Fair Prices. . . We're equally as proud of the patrons who have made this possible!

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1836 TEXAS 1836 1936 1936

PANHANDLE PLAINS LONG PROMINENT IN CATTLE INDUSTRY

LIVESTOCK ON FARMS NOW IS MAJOR ASSET

OUTLOOK OF BUSINESS GOOD—SUPPLY IS GROWING

The 1935 farm census gave Gray county 25,493 head of cattle, 1,354 sheep, 1,797 horses and colts, and 2,617 hogs. Before the era of wheat and oil, ranges of the county supported far more cattle. Livestock for the most part is on farms, but there are a number of ranches, such as the Taylor, Johnson, Davis, Dial, Morse, and Marrs.

Cattle raising is still a major industry on the plains, where there are still men who love horses more than automobiles, and to whom there is no more exciting aroma than that of saddle leather as it creaks and groans under the rope during a roundup.

The rodeo is still a symbol of the western life. It is popular at any gathering of oldtimers, besides intriguing the young as well. The JA ranch, in which the late Col. Charles A. Goodnight was a moving factor as the plains first cattleman, is still one of the state's greatest.

And while dairy stock and purebred Herefords have won popularity and brought fame to this section, the cattleman is still with us; prominent, not as prosperous as in some eras but full of hope, a picturesque figuure in range attire but as likely as not to be a banker or a merchant, living in town much of his time.

Pampa has long been identified with cattle, as with wheat. The late T. D. Hobart was twice president of the Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers association, long an official of the national association, and his son, Fred, is succeeding him in such prominence. The Panhandle has furnished many high officials of both groups.

In 1877, only three years after the noted Indian battles were fought on the plains, Col. Charles Goodnight chased the buffaloes out of the Palo Duro canyon and established the first ranch. Ultimately he was to control more than 100,000 head of cattle.

Cattle supported the whites much as buffalo had supported the Indian, except that the Indian followed the buffalo while the white herdsmen "dug in" and controlled their stock. Cattle came with the first colonists on the Atlantic coast and with the early Spaniards who conquered Mexico. Spaniards brought a long-horn type raised for a thousand years by the Moors on the plains of Africa. A more domesticated type was imported in the east. Part of the Spanish cattle escaped, as did some stock from early ranches in the southwest. The wild cattle became mixed, and there was a time when wild cattle and wild horses were plentiful, coexistent with the huge herds of buffalo.

Cheap land—often free land before the farmers came—attracted the cattleman. The early problem was not pasturage, but a market. In South Texas, there was a limited market in Mexico. After the civil war, during which herds multiplied and the market was poor, a few hardy adventurers drove herds over tortuous trails into Kansas and Missouri. Prices were better than expected. The trail movement grew to large proportions. Then, with coming of the railroads, foreign capital, especially English, began looking for opportunities. Great ranches developed.

Next came the day of definite grants, homesteading, barbed wire, and farming. Choice wheat lands felt the keen edge of the plow. Ranches contracted, herds declined, prices fluctuated disastrously for many. Trick diets, post-war loss of foreign markets, and "overproduction" cut into profits.

Yet despite these facts and the government buying-killing program of last year, the cattle carryover is building back fast and, while the outlook for the industry is regarded as bright with return of normal conditions, consumption must be increased or production controlled. Every state west of the Mississippi river except two produce more cattle than is consumed in them.

New Zealand and Australia eat more meat per capita than any other countries. And, it is pointed out by Mel Davis, Pampa cattleman, these countries are noted for the longevity of the population.

Imports of beef into this country, partly because of reciprocal trade agreements, are increasing rapidly. The value of all cattle products in 1929 was about twelve billions of dollars in this country.

The southwest is a "natural grass" country, ideal in normal years for grazing range cattle. The industry will long continue to be an important one on the plains.

Oldest Schoolhouse In Panhandle

When Mobeetie was the metropolis of the plains, judicial and commercial center and site of a fort, this first school building in the Panhandle was constructed there. It was built in 1878, and stood until 1923, when it was razed to make way for a new building.

HOLLYWOOD SIGHTS and SOUNDS

By ROBBIN COONS

HOLLYWOOD—The stars may get the glory, but the character man—so thinks Nigel Bruce—gets the full joy of Hollywood.

The portly British actor, who likes comfortable living as well as a game of cricket, pointed out:

"It's marvelous, nothing short. I am engaged on a picture. I worked yesterday, and it was rathed uncomfortable, heavy costume and all that, and hot. But I am not on call again for the next five days. The stars, now, seldom get a day off during a picture."

Other character actors, for this and other reasons, feel pretty much the same way.

Roles Are Plentiful

A "character" can work in two or more films at once, if he wishes. Once he is hired for a film with a time guarantee, his pay goes on—despite the vacations Nigel Bruce relishes with so much gusto.

Good 'characters," as a rule, are in fairly constant demand. Casting directors more and more are looking to finished actors even for minor roles. Audiences often don't know the names of these actors, but they know their faces and in time come to expect good performances from the actors behind those faces.

Veterans like Douglas Dumbrille, William Frawley, Porter Hall, Nigel Bruce, Herbert Mundin, Jessie Ralph, Jane Darwell, Luis Alberni and George Barbier may vary in the billing they receive. But when a role fits, names like those are likely to get first call.

Life Their Own

A character actor never is expected to live up to the public conception of a star's life. He does not feel obliged to maintain a huge wardrobe for show purposes, or large automobiles, or large staffs of household help. He can live in a small house or a large one, can entertain simply or elaborately or not at all, but he never has to give a grand scale party.

He can keep constantly before the public—playing in seven films on an average to a star's one—and he doesn't have to worry about growing old or losing his manly beauty. "Characters" often improve with age—witness C. Aubrey Smith, who right now is higher in pictures than ever before.

There is always the "danger," of course, that a "character" may fall into stardom. The late Marie Dressler, and May Robinson, William Powell, Frank Morgan, Guy Kibbee, to mention a few, did that.

LONGHORN CAVERN

The third largest cavern in the United States—Longhorn cavern, near Marble Falls, Texas—contains a colossal chamber, electrically lighted and paved, which has been fitted into an underground ballroom and another, a natural cathedral, which has been developed into the world's only underground theatre.

TARIFF MAY AGAIN BE AN ISSUE IN RACE

Reciprocal Agreements Recently Negotiated Call for Sharp Reductions.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—There are indications that the tariff may return as a substantial political issue as a result of the reciprocal agreements which already have been made with about a dozen nations and still are in progress of negotiation by Secretary of State Hull. The last treaty negotiated called for sharp reductions on 71 items imported into the United States from France including wines and laces, while concessions as to the French tariff were made on a lesser number of American items.

The substantial wine industry of the United States in California, New York, Ohio, and other states will not like the wine concession bringing in, at lowered rates, the French product, nor will the New England lace industry be pleased with the concessions allowed France on that product.

The general theory of the reciprocity treaties is that the United States shall reduce duties on articles not produced here, while the other countries dealt with shall reduce their duties on American products which they do not produce.

Almost from the beginning of the Republic, the tariff has been a major issue. More than a century ago, the Carolinas threatened to secede from the Union because they objectd to a tariff imposed and an army had to be dispatched to prevent that secession. Throughout the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth the tariff was the sharp dividing line between the Republican and Democratic parties. Republicans were in favor of high protective tariffs while Democrats were for free trade at first and, later, in favor of tariff for revenue only.

When, in the campaign of 1880, Winfield S. Hancock made the statement that "the tariff is a local issue" the utterance was regarded as preposterous. It was thought to be the major national issue by, apparently, everyone but him. The solid Democratic South opposed a tariff because it was an agricultural community which exported cotton and tobacco very profitably. It had few manufacturing industries. Southerners wanted to buy manufactured products as cheaply as they could and, on account of the lower wage standard in Europe, such products undersold American manufactures in the absence of a tariff.

On the other side the Republicans of the North had no cotton and tobacco monopolies but the North was attempting to build up its manufactures. Only with tariff protection could wage standards be maintained and the products sold at a profit. The issue was clear cut.

Tariff a Local Issue

General Hancock's declaration that the tariff was a local issue proved to be strangely prophetic. The South began building up a substantial manufacturing industry. Cotton mills furniture factories, steel mills, and many other industrial enterprises were started. They were started, of course, in a spotty manner. Here and there would be a manufacturing community and, although surrounded by cotton and tobacco fields of the old agricultural South, such communities would send representatives to Congress demanding tariff protection for their particular local manufactures., The tariff had, indeed, became a local issue!

Tariff protection has become a permanent policy for American manufacturers, largely in the interest of labor. For a long time the American farmer did not care much one way or another about the tariff but, latterly, he has become perhaps the most vociferous of all in his demands for protection, and it is largely from the rural element that the protests against the reciprocal tariff treaties have come.

For example, since the reciprocity treaty with Canada went into effect the first of this year, American dairymen, already somewhat depressed as the result of overproduction, have been overwhelmed by imports of millions of pounds of Canadian cheese on which the American tariff was reduced by the treaty. Canadian cattle, too, are coming in in large numbers. These farmers are not pleased and they are prepared to make a political issue of the tariff, in the form of treaties, equal to the old-time tariff issue.

The Department of Agriculture, aware of the situation, has just made a study of competitive and non-competitive imports into the United States, with special reference to agricultural products. Looking over a ten-year period, from 1925 to 1935, it is found there ahs been an increase in the imports of competitive products.

In 1925, the imports of non-competitive agricultural products amount to $1,339,000,000, while imports of competitive products amounted to $1,016,000,000.

Competition Is Disturbing

For the next few years the volume of non-competitive products exceeded by nearly half a billion the imports of competitive goods. This was all as it should be under the protctive tariff theory. American producers do not care how much comes in from abroad if the same things are not produced here. It is to the advantage of the country. But, beginning in 1933 when the farmer was at the lowest ebb, the imports of competitive products, the things the American farmer produced himself, began to exceed the imports of non-competitive products.

Of course the entire values were much lower because of the world-wide decline, but the proportions constitute the important criterion. In 1935, for instance, imports of non-competitive goods amounted to $483,000,000 but the imports of goods competing with those produced here was $623,000,000. To what extent this substantial balance is favor of competitive goods is due to the Hull treaties would require searching analysis, but there is no doubt that, as shown in the Canadian case which is only a few months old, there have been imports of competitive products directly traceable to the treaties.

Taking a comparison between 1929 and 1935, it is found that, in the former year, imports of beverages amount to only $1,800,000, while in 1935 such imports were $42,800,000. This, perhaps, is not a quite fair comparison because, in 1929, prohibition reigned. But the American wine industry thinks that entirely too much foreign wine is coming in. More to the point is the case of edible vegetable oils. In 1929, imports were $15,800,000, while last year they jumped to $25,500,000. In 1929, imports of corn were less than $1,000,000, but in 1935 they amounted to $20,300,000, and corn is certainly a product which needs no outside help. In 1929, imports of tallow were $1,400,000 and last year they were $13,100,000. Imports of barley malt in 1928 were negligible, but in 1935 they amounted to $9,000,000.

All these facts are going to prove interesting to the American farmer. To be sure, Congress did not pass reduced tariff bills, fixing new rates on the various items. But Congress did authorize the President, through the Department of State, to negotiate the reciprocal trade treaties. So it looks as though the tariff issue might reenter politics with a will.

EUROPE'S NEW ARMIES FAVOR IRISH CHARGERS

DUBLIN (AP)—Europe's war talk and military preparedness have boomed the export of Irish-bred horses to figures reminiscent of the days preceding the World war.

Despite the trend to mechanization, leading nations of Europe, particularly Italy, France and Switzerland have bought horses in the Irish market.

German army officers recently arrived to purchase 1,000 Irish-bred charagers for Hitler's crack regiments.

THIS STEER IS TOUGH

DALLAS, May 30.—Among the spectacles of Col. W. T. Johnson's rodeo at the $25,000,000 Texas Centennial Exposition will be efforts of champion riders to stay on Steer No. 73, which has been ridden but twice in six years of effort and O Whirligig, a mule which has never been ridden. The first rodeo will run from June 6, opening day of the Exposition to June 21.

The commercial process of making gasoline, known as "cracking", was developed about 25 years ago.

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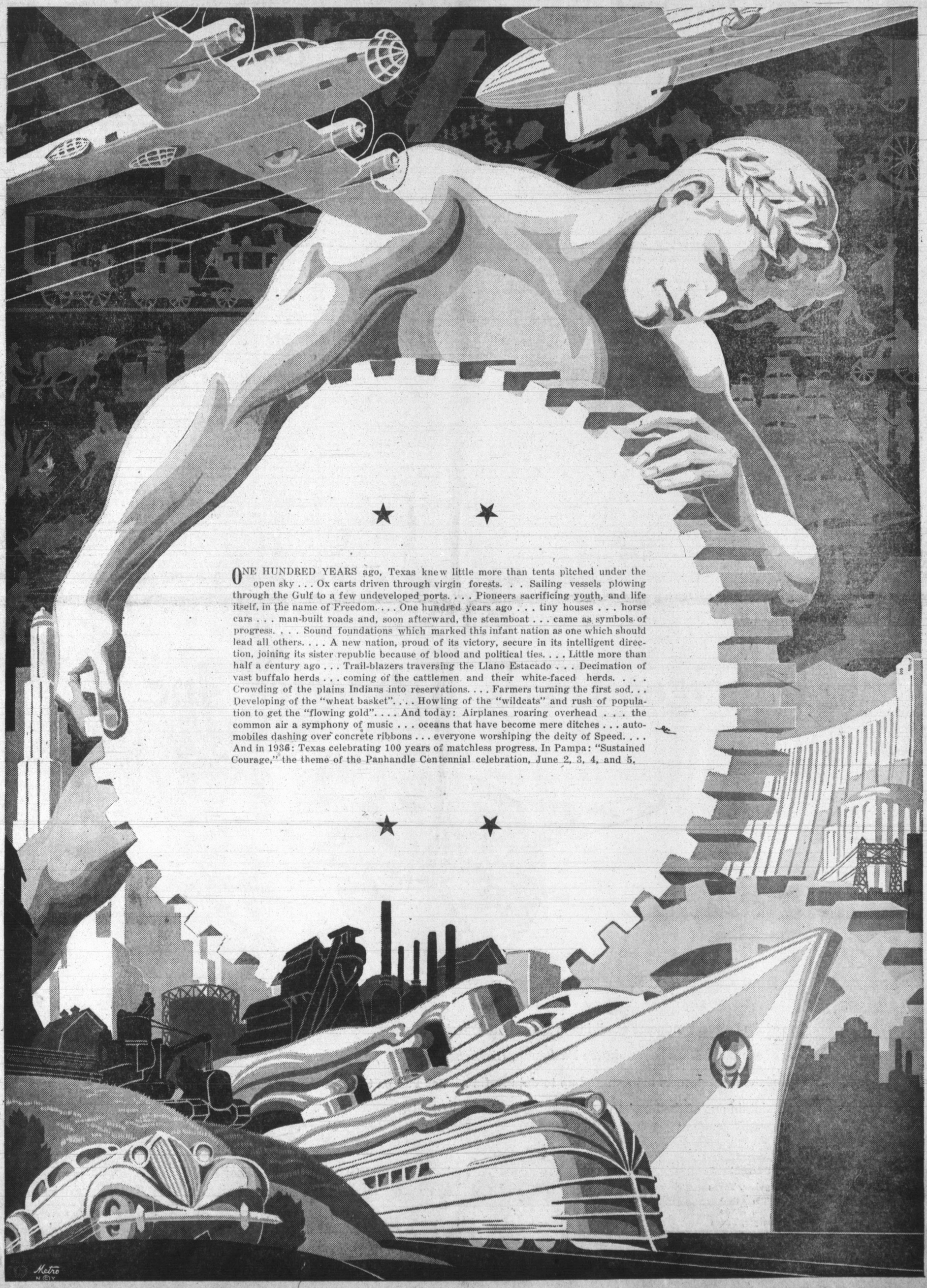
Texas Panhandle Centennial Development Edition

Pampa Daily News

THIRTIETH YEAR | PAMPA, GRAY COUNTY, TEXAS, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1936. | (PRICE FIVE CENTS)



ONE HUNDRED YEARS ago, Texas knew little more than tents pitched under the open sky . . . Ox carts driven through virgin forests. . . Sailing vessels plowing through the Gulf to a few undeveloped ports. . . . Pioneers sacrificing youth, and life itself, in the name of Freedom. . . . One hundred years ago . . . tiny houses . . . horse cars . . . man-built roads and, soon afterward, the steamboat . . . came as symbols of progress. . . . Sound foundations which marked this infant nation as one which should lead all others. . . . A new nation, proud of its victory, secure in its intelligent direction, joining its sister republic because of blood and political ties. . . . Little more than half a century ago . . . Trail-blazers traversing the Llano Estacado . . . Decimation of vast buffalo herds . . . coming of the cattlemen and their white-faced herds. . . . Crowding of the plains Indians into reservations. . . . Farmers turning the first sod. . . Developing of the "wheat basket". . . . Howling of the "wildcats" and rush of population to get the "flowing gold". . . . And today: Airplanes roaring overhead . . . the common air a symphony of music . . . oceans that have become mere ditches . . . automobiles dashing over concrete ribbons . . . everyone worshiping the deity of Speed. . . . And in 1936: Texas celebrating 100 years of matchless progress. In Pampa: "Sustained Courage," the theme of the Panhandle Centennial celebration, June 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Rescue of White Girls in Indian Battle Near Pampa Dramatic Plains Incident

IN THE SEARCH for drama in the early life of the southwest, far too little attention has been given to a daring and spectacular Indian battle which won for Lieut. Frank D. Baldwin of the United States Army a Congressional medal of honor. Two of his officers were breveted for bravery in this same exploit.

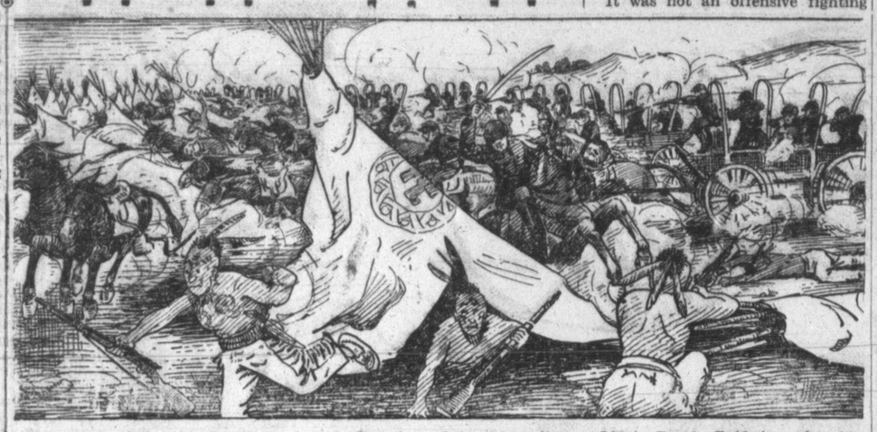
The battle site was about 12 miles south of Pampa in Gray county on the north branch of McClellan creek. This site will be suitably marked this year by the Centennial commission.

This is a story of the charge not of the Light Brigade, but of a military wagon train—through an Indian camp, against superior numbers, with resultant rout of the enemy and rescue of two white girls, Julia and Adelaide German, who were captives of the Indian chief, Grey Beard, and his war party. Ordinarily a wagon train is an unwieldy handicap to soldiers, but in this instance Lieut. Baldwin used the wagons in a gallant surprise attack which doubtless saved the lives of the white captives.

But let us turn back a moment to the state of Georgia in the month of April, 1870. The depression which followed the Civil War bore heavily upon John German and his large family. When a friend in Colorado wrote enthusiastically of the opportunities in the west, he decided to try his fortunes in the new country which was being wrested from the Indians.

After loading treasured possessions in a prairie scooner, the German family left its home in the Blue Ridge mountains on April 10, 1870. In the group was the father, mother, one son, Stephen, who was 14, and six daughters: Rebecca Jane, Catherine, Joanna, Sophia, Julia, and Adelaide, whose ages ranged from 16 years down to one year. Theirs was a slow journey, for they had no money and they had to stop two and one-half years in Arkansas and again in Missouri to combat poverty and disease. But with that indominatable courage which distinguished so many who journeyed westward, they pushed on into Kansas in late August of 1874.

The family rested a few days at Ellis, Kans., which was at the time near the eastern limit of the zone of danger from hostile Indians. Railroads were building westward, treaties with the Indians were collapsing, millions of buffalo—the Indians' food supply—were being



The above sketch is an imaginative picture of the battle in central Gray county in 1874 during which two white girl captives were rescued from the Indians in a daring wagon train attack by Lieut. Frank Baldwin, who for this exploit received a Congressional medal.

slaughtered for the hides, and the government was spending tens of millions of dollars to control the embittered Indian tribes. It was a period when newspapers were encouraging the westward movement and minimizing the dangers involved.

Doubtless the German family received warnings as they moved unescorted along the stage coach trails, but the only Indians seen had been friendly; so, with their one wagon and a few cattle they continued on their way to within a day's journey of Fort Wallace, Kans. The morning of Sept 10, 1874 was bright and pleasant, and uneventful except for the inquisitive nearness of a small herd of antelope. Stephen German, by then a stout youth, left the wagon to try for a kill. Before he had gone far he heard with chilling dismay the yells of 17 Indian warriers led by Kicking Horse.

Stephen ran for the protection afforded by a small hill but was quickly overtaken and shot to death. Back at the wagon his father suffered the same fate and his mother was cruelly slain as she rushed to her dying husband. Rebecca Jane, the oldest girl, was killed as she made a futile effort to strike an Indian with an axe. The triumphant Indians surrounded by remaining five girls and examined their captives in high glee. Joanna, who had long hair, was killed in order that her scalp might be taken and divided as a trophy of the raid. One warrier started to kill Adelaide but was dissuaded by an Indian squaw who accompanied Kicking Horse.

The Indians, a band of Cheyennes, then feasted on the cattle and divided the captives, Sophia and Catherine being taken by one group, and Julia and Adelaide, the youngest of the girls, by the rest of the band. The small girls were shortly abandoned on the prarie, where with remarkable resourcefulness they lived on berries for six weeks before being recaptured by the Indians. Then came the terrible winter of 1874, during which government troops drove the Indians into bleak New Mexico in an effort to starve them into submission. The pathetic story of the cruelties and hardships suffered by the white girl captives is told in Grace E. Meredith's book, "Girl Captives of the Cheyennes"

The news that the Indians had white girl captives reached Gen. Nelson A. Miles, then colonel of the 5th United States infantry, who was camped on the north bank of the Red river. It caused him much concern and was a cause of unrest among the troops. To find the elusive Indians and defeat them before they could kill the captives was a task for the most seasoned Indian fighters.

Colonel Miles made up a wagon train detachment of 23-mule teams, with empty wagons, filled with infantry, attached a few cavalrymen, added a mountain howitzer, and put Lieut Frank D. Baldwin, his chief of scouts, in command. The orders were to proceed north and eastward toward the supply camp on the Washita river in what is now Hemphill county—to look for Indian signs en route and attack or send for reinforcements as conditions dictated.

It was not an offensive fighting force which left the main camp Nov. 4, 1874, since a wagon train was always an impediment to soldiers contending with the swift-moving, cunning enemy. On the morning of the 8th, the wagons reached a point in the rough, sandy hills about 11 miles south of what is now Pampa. There was great excitement in the camp when William F. Schmalsle, a scout, galloped into camp and reported to Lieut. Baldwin that he had sighted a large number of ponies less than a mile away. That meant Indians and lots of them. F'is scouting had disclosed that Grey Beard, head chief of the strongest hostile band in this section at that time, was camped nerby. Every soldier knew that Grey Beard had two white girl captives. The discovery was so unexpected that Lieut. Baldwin sent Schmalsle, the scout, at break-neck speed to inform Col. Miles. Miles sent a company of cavalry to Baldwin's support, but when the horsemen arrived four hours later the battle was over.

In his eagerness to surprise the Indians and rescue the girls before they could be slain, Baldwin had drawn up the wagon train into a double column, with the howitzer at the head in the center and with lead teams flanked by the cavalrymen. It was a reckless plan which depended upon the surprise element. But the bugle sounded the charge and the dramatic attack was begun.

Whips cracked over the heads of the startled mules, wagons empty except for infantry men creaked and plunged down hills and around them, and the yelling troopers, teamsters, and infantry swept into the Indian camp, opening fire when the alarmed red men dashed from their tepees. It was a grand entry, a charge effective in results—the charge of the wagon train.

The surprised Cheyennes, warriors, squaws and children, stampeded. The wagon train circled and pursued the Indian braves, who sought to distract attention from their women and children. The Indians made a stand and a short battle ensued. Baldwin re-formed his wagons and repeated the attack with success. After a short rest, the pursuit was continued for several miles. The howitzer was used with great effect when the Indians grew stubborn. Shortly, however, not an Indian was in sight and the worn soldiers halted to round up the Indian ponies and burn the camp.

During the heat of battle, an Indian made a daring attempt to reach a pile of blankets, at which he fired with a rifle. He was killed, and from the blankets crawled Julia German—in rags, sun-burned almost black, thin to the point of emaciation, a sight so pitiful that soldiers wept as they beheld her. Adelaide was found in a nearby lodge, terrified. The girls were placed in the care of officers' wives at Camp Supply.

The other white captives, Catherine and Sophia, were surrendered to government troops on the following March 1 after long negatiations with friendly Chief Stone Calf, who had great difficulty in persuading Grey Beard's band to give them up. The girls became charges of the government, were later married, and two of them were guests of the late T. D. Hobart of Pampa while passing through the Panhandle a few years ago.

Concerning his part in the famous rescue, the Congressional citation said of Lieut. (later Captain) Baldwin:

"The Congress of the United States Infantry, for rescueing with two companies two white girls by volunteer attack upon Indians whose superior numbers and strong position would have warranted delay for reinforcements, but which delay would have permitted the Indians to escape and kill their captives."

With ample reason, therefore, and merited appreciation we today recall "The Charge of the Wagon Train."

Hungarians Prefer Widows

KECKEMET, Hungrary (AP) — Widows are in greater demand by men than divorced women, according to marriage statistics of this town. These figures revealed 100 widows remarried in 1935 as against only 50 divorcees.

Texas Beauty

This is Georgia Carroll, 17-year-old Dallas high school girl, who won second place in the recent contest to select the Texas Centennial Exposition's "Bluebonnet Girl," official hostess for the $25,000,000 World's Fair which will open in Dallas June 6. She, like Frances Nalle, the "Bluebonnet" winner, will take an important part in welcoming celebrities to the fair.

AMERICAN'S FINGER-PRINT SETS ARGENTINE RECORD

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Police of Buenos Aires have found that only one individual in a million has fingers sufficiently abnormal to foil finger-print records.

In more than 20 years of finger-printing 2,000,000 Argentines and foreigners for personal identity papers, the police have ran across just two persons who fingers wouldn't register.

The second case, that the Raymond Inslee Mount, an American business man, came recently 20 years after the only similar case on record here.

The police found that Mount's fingers left only a black smudge, the skin being completely smooth. Mr. Mount said that the phenomenon of smooth fingers, without sensitivity to pain, runs in his family.

Austrian Hotel Bars Hoi Polloi

SALZBURG, Austria (AP)—Only aristocrats will be accepted as guests at a resort hotel which a group of blue-bloods, headed by an Austrian prnce, are making out of an old castle at Zell am See.

MIRE OF SANCTIONS BOGGING DOWN LEAGUE'S EFFORTS TO IMPROVE ECONOMIC PROGRAMS

By JOSEPH E. SHARKEY

GENEVA, May 30. (AP)—Economics and disarmament have been among the most difficult problems which the League of Nations has undertaken to solve.

The League successes in these fields, like its political triumphs, have been obscured in the public mind by the other side of the picture, but here at Geneva they are not forgotten.

The 15-year administration of the Saar Valley in Germany, involving ramifications of French and German industrial and commercial interests and crowned by the successful plebiscite that returned the district to the Reich, is counted a triumph.

Admittedly, the action in the case of the similar region of Upper Silesia, was less efficacious. The treaty of Versailles provided for a plebiscite and the vote divided the territory between Germany and Poland. Germany never has been satisfied with the outcome.

War Handicaps Recovery

The Italian-Ethiopian war hampered Geneva efforts to improve world economic conditions at a moment when encouraging signs were apparent.

Last September, when the full League met in annual assembly, there developed real hope that international trade and finance would get better steadily. This hope sprang from two sources.

The first was a decision by League committees to further a program for removal of quotas and similar trade barriers, and the lowering of tariffs.

On top of this came a message from the American secretary of state, Cordell Hull, voicing praise of the efforts of the League's economic experts and calling them "dramatic and courageous."

Sanctions An Issue

But adjudication of Italy as the aggressor against Ethiopia and the voitng of financial and commercial sanctions against the European country, brought a breakdown in the newly overhauled machinery.

What the League's economic committee had in mind in the program which brought praise from Washington was essentially the course that Secretary Hull presented at the lamented world economic conference in London in 1933. That conference was one of the historic failures of the League's record.

Previously there had been some measure of success in economic conferences under League auspices. A financial parley at Brussels in 1920 put international economic relations upon a basis that proved helpful and a world economic conference at Geneva in 1925 adopted a more advanced philosophy of relationships.

Arms Expenditures Continue

But this progress, like that recorded in the disarmament field, was minor. Admittedly the League has failed to reduce military forces and expenditures. It has, to be sure, drafted a multilateral treaty for control of traffic in arms, evolved principles for defining an aggressor and offered a plan for financial assistance to a state that is attacked.

But political fears have nullified these efforts. Disarmament conferences at London and Geneva have broken down and peace-time military establishments and arms budgets are today probably the greatest in history.

Cuban Irrigation Planned to Halt Peril by Floods

HAVANA, May 30, (AP)—Through recently announced irrigation projects the Cuban government expects to impound waters that have taken lives and destroyed property for years and use the water to irrigate more than 2,000 square miles of farm land.

At present money crops in Cuba are raised during the dry season from December until April—a period in which rainfall practically is zero and rivers almost dry.

Engineers are surveying the possibilities of building reservoirs in the Organ Mountains of Pinar del Rio Province. The project would provide waterpower and give year round irrigation for 330,000 acres of rich land.

Another project being studied has to do with the Trinity Mountains watershed in the southern part of Santa Clara Province.

The third, and most important from agriculture and safety standpoints, is the Cauto River plan in Oriente Province, involving 660,000 acres.

The Cauto River rises west of Santiago in the Sierra Maestra Mountains, flows northeast of Santiago, then doubles back to the west to empty into the bay of Guacanayabo near Manzanillo. It is Cuba's greatest river and has taken thousands of lives in floods.

Without a single oil well, Pawnee county, Kan., residents are receiving $185,000 annually from the oil industry. Oil land leasers pay that sum as rental for prospective land.

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KANSAS CONGRESSMAN SAYS IMPORTED OIL HURTING INDUSTRY

EMPLOYMENT AFFECTED BY DAILY FLOOD

VALUE OF BUSINESS TO SOUTHWEST TOLD IN FIGURES

The following article is from a speech by Clifford R. Hope, Congressman from Kansas, bearing on a question of vital importance to the oil industry generally.

Kansas is the fourth state of the union in the production of oil. Each year its petroleum products contribute millions of dollars to the wealth of the nation. Each year its petroleum industry gives employment to thousands of people whose consuming power helps keep the railroads and the factories of the country occupied.

To give you an idea of the importance and value of the Kansas oil industry, let me cite the following figures:

Fifty million dollars was paid for Kansas crude oil during the year 1935.

Eight million and twenty-five thousand dollars was paid to the farmers and landowners of Kansas for rentals and royalties during the same year which sum was more than half of the total amount of taxes levied on all the farms of Kansas.

Two million eight hundred thousand dollars went to Kansas farmers as bonuses paid on oil leases.

Three hundred and seventy-one million dollars has been invested by the oil industry in production in Kansas.

Sixty million nine hundred thousand dollars have been invested in oil pipe lines in Kansas.

Five million five hundred and ninety thousand dollars has been invested by the oil industry in natural-gas gasoline plants in Kansas.

Nineteen million seven hundred thousand dollars represent the expenditures in the producing division for noncapital purposes in Kansas for 1934, the last year for which such figures are available. This includes salaries, wages, and material which is consumed as it is used.

Eight hundred and thirty-five new wells were drilled in Kansas during 1934, and in addition to oil 46,909,000 cubic feet of gas were produced in Kansas in 1934. In 1935 there were over 7,000 men directly engaged at full time in the production and refining end of the oil industry in Kansas.

All that these figures mean to the prosperity, the employment, consuming power, and the general welfare of the nations is made possible by the fact that the oil industry in Kansas produced and had a fair market for its production of 54,787,000 barrels of crude oil during 1935. It just happens that for the same year this nation imported 54,811,048 barrels of foreign oil, counting not merely petroleum but the various products thereof translated into their petroleum equivalent. So in effect we have imported into this country during the past year the equivalent of another oil state of the size and importance of Kansas. It was not necessary to import a single barrel of this oil. Our own producers could have produced many times that amount had it not been for the restrictions which it was necessary to place on the industry in order to prevent overproduction and consequent price demoralization. The State of Kansas alone could have produced more than this additional 54,000,000 barrels of oil which we unnecessarily imported. In fact, during the month of February last, Kansas produced less than one-seventh of the capacity of its existing wells.

The whole nation would object if we admitted as immigrants to this country the peons of Venezuela and Mexico who produce the foreign oil which dominates, in price at least, our domestic market. We would forcefully object to any legislative proposal which would take from American workers that employment and give it to those newly admitted immigrants who have been accustomed to work for a pittance a day. With millions of Americans unemployed, we would become justly indignant at any proposal to give well-paying jobs and positions to such a group of immigrants. We would be still more resentful if we admitted these immigrants with their low standards of living, permitted them to displace American workers, and then granted them an exemption from all taxes which are paid today, directly or indirectly, by the same number of citizens in Kansas.

Have we gained anything by importing petroleum products equivalent to the production of another oil state of the size and importance of Kansas? Well, the importers brought this oil into the country for about $3,000,000 less than they would have had to pay for the oil had it been produced in this country, so perhaps they received some benefits. But did the American people as a whole get any benefit from that $3,000,000? Hardly. Cheap foreign oil is not so cheap when it reaches the consumer. Its cheapness lies in its low production cost. Very little of that low cost is passed on to the purchaser. Most of it goes to increase the profits of the importers. What does that $3,000,000 in the pockets of the oil companies mean to the farmers, the landowners, and the workingmen of this county who are directly or indirectly benefited by the oil industry? It represents a loss of over $8,000,000 to farmers and landowners. It represents a possible loss of nearly $3,000,000 to them in bonuses. It means unemployment for approximately 7,000 men thruout a full year. It represents potential dividends, widely distributed, on over $400,000,000 worth of invested capital.

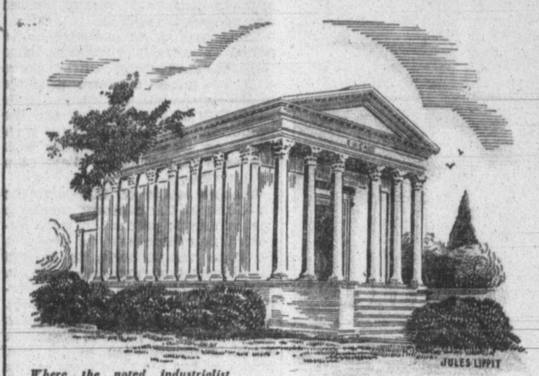
After all, foreign oil is not really cheap. Actually its cost is high to the entire nation, as well as to the petroleum industry. We are penny wise and pound foolish when for the slight saving of $3,000,000 we sacrifice several times that amount, besides multiplying unemployment and increasing the problems of one of our most important domestic industries.

No one is proposing today that we close the door entirely to these imports. There is, however, before this Coungress a suggestion in the Disney import bill, H. R. 10483, that these importers be required to bear a portion of the tax burden which is today carried by every form of American industry. This proposal suggests that imported crude petroleum and fuel and gas oil shall pay an excise tax of 1 cent a gallon instead of one-half cent now levied. This slight increase would still leave to foreign oil an advantage in production cost over domestic oil.

It is further proposed in this measure that a tax of $2 per ton be levied on asphalt imported in this country. Foreign asphalt or asphalt made from imported asphaltic oils is today taking half of our asphalt market and reaping the advantages and benefits which Congress intended should accrue to American industry and American labor through the appropriation of hundreds of millions of dollars for road construction in this country.

The same measure proposes not an embargo on foreign oil or foreign oil products, but a definite limitation to 4.5 per cent of the American consumptive demand. Certainly therde is nothing unfair about this when all of our large oil producing states have placed limitation upon the domestic production of oil and the Federal government is cooperating by preventing the transportation in interstate commerce of oil produced in violation of state laws or regulations. It is therefore entirely logical and in harmony with our domestic policy to place a limitation upon imports. In fact, there are many people who feel that as long as domestic production must be cut down so drastically that imports should be shut out altogether. We are not asking for an embargo, however. We are merely asking that sufficient restrictions be placed on imports as will enable the domestic petroleum industry to more successfully advance its program of a balance between supply and demand. In other words, that American capital, Americal labor, and American landowners be given a fair chance to bring about the benefits which would accrue to this country by the addition of the oil production of another Kansas.

Milestones of American Genius



Where the noted industrialist rests, in Wheaton, Illinois

JULES LIPPIT

ELBERT H. GARY

THE name of Judge Elbert H. Gary will always rank high in the roster of American business genius. His keen legal intelligence and financial acumen contributed greatly to the development of many important industrial corporations, so that in the public mind he became almost a symbol of big business.

Born on his father's farm at Wheaton, Ill., he was brought up for a legal career, studying at the office of an uncle and at Union College of Law, which has since become a part of the Northwestern University. Though he practised law chiefly in Chicago, Gary maintained contact with his native town, in which he served two terms as Mayor. One of his earlier business projects was the establishment of the Gary-Wheaton Bank, of which he became the President.

At the age of thirty-six he was elected a judge in DuPage County. By the time he entered his forties he had become an authority on corporation law and active in numerous corporate business enterprises and railroads, quickly expanding his wealth. Gary might almost be called the father of modern business mergers. His first large effort in this direction was in combining the steel and wire industries. He formed the Federal Steel Company, and was an important factor in the organization of the United States Steel Corporation with a capital stock of one billion dollars—the largest in the world at that time.

The great American steel center, Gary, Indiana, is named after Judge Gary. Under his guidance what was a wasteland was developed into an important industrial center.

Judge Gary's cool foresight is aptly indicated by the fact that the stately mausoleum shown in the sketch above was built in his own lifetime. Instead of leaving his final resting place as a task for his family, he planned it carefully himself.

"Every man," he is reported to have told the memorial builders, "should prepare for death, just as he prepares for every business deal. So I want you to build a mausoleum for me in Wheaton. When the time comes, I wish to rest amid the scenes of my boyhood."

The time came in 1927 and Judge Gary's body now rests in Wheaton as he wished, in the mausoleum constructed when he was still alive.

(Copyrighted by Memorial Extension Commission.)

Seaplane Harbor Along English Coast Planned

PORTMOUTH, England, (AP)—A scheme of a $7,500,000 base for overseas flying boat service, including the proposed air mail service to the United States, has been drawn up.

Langstone harbor, under a provisional plan arranged among representatives of the air ministry, imperial airways and local authorities, would be converted into a land locked sheet of water.

Smooth Water Assured

A deep-water, smooth-surfaced area of some 1,000 acres would be obtained under the scheme by constructing breakwaters at the harbor's three outlets to the sea—Hayling Island, Havant and Portsmouth.

Adjacent to this would be airdromes for overland air services to connect with the overseas services.

If the scheme is confirmed, work will be begun quickly in order to have the harbor ready for the start of the experimental flights this summer across the Atlantic.

Flying Boats Built

Two flying boats, one a long-range craft designed to cross the Atlantic under its own power and the other a composite seaplane - launching plane innovation, by which the fully-loaded seaplane will be launched in mid-air from its "mother ship", are nearing completion for these flights.

In addition, empire overseas services with a fleet of 20 flying boats now under construction are scheduled to start operation early in 1937.

Pending the results of the experimental translantic flights, no final decision has been reached whether this service will employ a base in the Irish Free State.

GERMANY PLANS REGULAR AIR ROUTE ON NORTH ATLANTIC AS RACE FOR COMMERCE DEVELOPS

BERLIN, May 30, (AP)—Germany is moving fast to make the first bid for a regular North Atlantic airplane service.

Trial flights to Charleston, S. C., via the Azores and Bermuda are scheduled for late summer. The airplane service will parallel that of the luxury airliner "Hindenburg," which brings the old and new worlds within two and a half days of each other.

Germany's two air lines, officials say, are not to be run as competitors, but are to supplement each other.

Both the airship and airplane services will be merely extensions of German lines now in operation between Germany and South America.

The airplane line will make a stop at a catapult ship midway between the Azores and Bermuda. That will make three stops between Frankfort-on-Main and Charleston.

At some of these halts, cargo will be trans-shipped to fresh planes. From Charleston to points within the United States cargo will be handled by American air lines.

American Alliance Formed

The German Luf-Hansa has made agreements with the Pan-American Airways for cooperation in any services which may be organized by either company between Germany and the United States.

German experts say that flying conditions are best between the twentieth and fortieth latitude parallels. That is why they favor the Azores-Bermuda route.

They also believe that the ocean passage is possible only by using catapult station ships. Long nonstop flights, they say, are not yet safe enough for regular commercial routes.

Station Ship Made Ready

The catapult ship "Schwabenland" which has been along the African coast in the service of the South Atlantic route, is being overhauled and will be sent to position between the Azores and Bermuda. A new 2,000-ton catapult ship, the "Ostmark" has been sent to the African coast to replace the "Schwabenland."

The German flying boats are much smaller than those operated by the Pan-American Airways. The German ones are under 15 tons. The catapult ships cannot handle boats bigger than that and they get along better when the planes are no heavier than 10 tons.

Looking at the French, British and Americans, all of whom are contemplating sea lines, the Germans say that much travel must be regulated by common accord among these countries so as to eliminate deadly competition.

Goodyear Makes 250,000,000th Tire

AKRON, May 30—Reaching a production milestone unequalled in the rubber industry, completion of 250,000,000 tires was announced by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber company recently.

As the company entered into production of its second quarter-billion tires, first casing to come out of the molds was an All-Traction tractor tire, a type which, although announced but a few months ago, has already gained wide approval.

In view of Goodyear's pioneering work on pneumatic tires for farm use, Goodyear officials regarded it as particularly fitting that the first tire in the second quarter-billion should be designed for use on the farm.

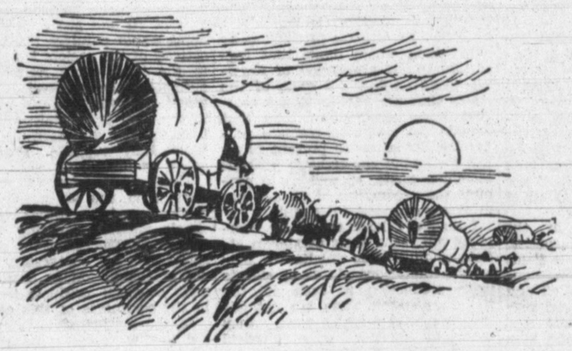
Interesting statistics in connection with production of 250,000,000 tires were given by Goodyear engineers. The tires, if stacked one on top of the other, would reach a height of 17,750 miles. It laid side be side, they would encircle the globe four and one-half times, or nearly one-half the distance to the moon.

Converted into tire milage the 250,000,000 tires would equal 3,000,000,000,000 miles, or more than enough for 60,000 round trips to the moon. It a single motorist, averaging 10,000 miles a year, tried to wear out this enormous production, it would take 75,000,000 years.

Construction of the tires consumed approximately 1,200,000,000 pounds, or 2,400,000 bales, of cotton, and approximately 2,750,000,000 pounds of rubber. At the present rate of rubber production, this would amount to the world's supply for a year and a half. Placed in box cars the tires would make up a train that would stretch more than two-fifths the distance across the United States.

PROGRESS

The Habit of the Texas Panhandle and Texans



Since the days of those early pioneers, West Texans have been people of sustained courage and energy! Always moving ahead—always progressive in their undertakings. . . Never letting down to hardships and discouragements.

The Texas Panhandle TODAY presents a real picture of business and industrial accomplishment. Beautiful cities. . . busy highways. . . active industry, all are the results of the initiative, the vision and effort of Panhandle business men.

We are happy on this occasion, the Texas Panhandle Centennial Celebration and Oil Men's Reunion, to extend our greetings to you, and pay tribute to the wonderful accomplishments you have made during the past years. . . As one West Texan to another. . . let us wish you an endless score of years to come, full of Progress and Achievement.

Phillips 66

Phillips Petroleum Company

"There's A "66" Station Near, To Serve You"

Phillips 66

REGULATION OF OIL INDUSTRY SPREADS TO MANY STATES

UNIFORMITY IS STILL LACKING THO NEEDED

INEFFICIENT METHODS HIT AS CONSERVATION STEP

(Following is an address of J. D. Collett, oil operator, on the present status of the industry with respect to regulation.)

Time will not permit of a history of the efforts, within the various states to enact and enforce conservation laws relating to oil and gas. It would seem, however, to be in order to summarize briefly the present status of oil and gas conservation legislation.

Twenty-three states now have statutes that in some way pertain to the conservation of petroleum and natural gas, though in several of these states the provisions extend only to the protection of productive oil and gas strata, fresh water strata or productive coal seams. Seventeen states exercise some control over the drilling of wells for oil or gas, with fifteen requiring notice of intention to drill or the securing of permits therefor, and practically all of them require that drilling records be kept and filed with the state authorities. Fourteen states have provisions with regard to spacing of wells.

Waste of gas in the Texas Panhandle has finally been prohibited.

Only five of the states have provisions for prorating the production of crude oil. California exercises some control over production through the fixing of oil gas ratios. Only seven states prohibit the taking of oil in excess of market demand.

With reference to natural gas, seventeen states have provisions prohibiting the escape of either oil or gas above ground; seven states specifically prohibit inefficient recovery of either oil or gas—with varying definitions of "Inefficient recovery." Ten states prohibit the wasteful utilization of natural gas and seven fix or authorize the fixing of oil gas ratios. Nine states prohibit the taking of gas in excess of market demand and eleven states have provisions for the proration or limitation of the production of natural gas.

It is apparent from the above that there is a decided lack of uniformity between the basic conservation laws of the various producing states and one of the important improvements that could be made in this situation would be the enactment in all of the oil and gas producing states of laws as nearly uniform as possible. The adoption of comparatively uniform laws does not mean that the rules and regulations promulgated by the various boards and commissions would be uniform for the reason that the commissions or boards, if dealing intelligently with their particular problems, must fit their requirements to the particular area in which they have jurisdiction. Anyone who has had experience in the oil and gas business knows that no one formula can be written that would apply equitably to all of the states, or for that matter, to all of the fields in any one state.

The varying conditions in the different areas call for specific rules to apply to the various fields according to the physical conditions governing the production of oil and gas in the area and rules and regulations that would be fair and reasonable as applied to one area would be totally impractical and burdensome in another.

Fortunately a great deal of the pioneering work has been done in most of the important producing states. A slow and tedious part of this pioneering was the task of convincing the various boards and legislative bodies that conservation laws would be beneficial to the industry and further that they were in the public interest. Securing the support of the producers was even more difficult and was a gradual process. It was a "bitter dose" the old time producers had to take when they were called upon to abandon the old and wasteful methods of big flush production and the accompanying quick profits and naturally they were slow to accept any new plan which promised greater ultimate production, but also greatly delayed the realization of profits.

Much experimenting has of course been done, as in every line of adventure and it follows that some mistakes were made but the trend has gradually changed and the demand has become more insistent for adequate, reasonable and fair legislation in the states regulating oil and gas production.

Many of the failures to secure needed regulations have been due to the opposition of factions within the industry who opposed any restraint of their activities, regardless of its guise, and there has also been much propaganda to the effect that the conservation laws were designed for the benefit of the producers and particularly for the benefit of the major companies in the business. It is also a fact that some of the efforts at drafting legislation were more or less empirical because of lack of scientific knowledge or just what the results would be and, therefore, resort was had to the "cut and fit" method.

We have reached the stage in our industry where the necessity for just and reasonable conservation laws is recognized as essential to the stability of the industry and to the presentation of these two great and most important natural resources and our task now is to bring about such improvements as may further assist us in the safe, reasonable and profitable conduct of the business for the future.

Assuming the right of the states to regulate and control the production of oil and gas within their respective borders and granting to the federal government its right of supervision and control of interstate commerce, we shall be increasingly dependent upon the states to administer and enforce the existing conservation laws and those that may be later placed upon their statute books.

In the effort to work out a plan whereby the producing states might cooperate with each other in their conservation activities, a state compact (in which six important states have joined, with Congressional sanction) has been considering the problems of those states for a period of about one year. I am by no means opposed to the idea of state compacts, but I am also not unmindful of the fact that there are many difficulties to be met in the operation of such agreements. The compact in question is limited, in its effort to regulate production by a provision which limits that regulation to the prevention of physical waste only, while some of the states that are parties to the compact have conservation laws that include the rights to regulate production not alone to prevent physical waste, but the right to prohibit economic waste, as well as to prohibit the production of oil and gas in excess of market demand.

I do not believe that state compacts will reach their maximum efficiency until they are limited only by the limitations placed by statute upon production in each of the signatory states. They are not going the whole route when they agree to consider only physical waste. It is to be hoped that other states can be induced to adopt the compact idea and that the scope of activities of the compact can be broadened to include every phase of conservation that would be possible under such an agreement.

No sound reason exists for preventing the transportation of oil or gas out of a production state but very little time has elapsed since strenuous efforts have been made, through recourse to the courts, to prevent such shipments.

To argue that the oil and gas products of one state may not be transported out of that state, is no more sound and practical than to argue that wheat, corn, and other food stuffs of one state may not feed the people of another commonwealth.

Not one of the larger producing states uses or could use any large percentage of its daily production of oil or gas, but must, of necessity, market its surplus elsewhere—and in markets that are dependent upon it.

The entire industrial and transportation structure of the nation has become dependent upon our industry for motive power and lubricants to the extent that the sudden crippling, for a period of a few days only, of the customary flow of oil and gas and their products would paralyze the industrial activity of the nation. Every factory in the land, every railroad, every automobile, every naval vessel, and practically every piece of machinery in the land is dependent upon our industry for an essential part of their daily supplies for motive power or lubricants.

Thus a greater responsibility rests upon the authorities of the producing states, other than the simple matter of caring for their own needs. They have the added responsibility of conserving, for the use of the nation as a whole, the most essential products that move in the commerce of this country.

In the matter of states revenues the producing states have another responsibility; that of conserving the source of their greatest income. It is a matter of common knowledge that oil and gas and the various products thereof provide more than half of the entire tax revenue of several of the states and and wasteful depletion of oil and gas resources would mean financial ruin to those states and leave to posterity a burden it could not shoulder.

In the larger producing states the prosperity of the oil and gas business is the greatest factor in the general prosperity of its entire citizenship and, by the same token, when prices of our products decline to a minimum and development work stops—the loss of revenue to producers, to land owners, and the consequent drop in revenues to the state, means sudden and serious depression.

Thousands of land owners have pulled through long drouths, crop failures, declines in cattle prices and the prices of farm products solely by reason of lease rentals paid them by optimistic oil and gas producers, who were carrying their leases on from year to year with the hope of developing them at a future time.

Another matter of interest to the state lies in the constant threat to their domestic production from imported petroleum and its products. No state has authority to prevent the shipment of imported crudes or products to refineries within its borders or to its industrial consumers. The volume of such importation might reach the point of almost or complete annihilation of its local producers but the state could, on its own intiative, do nothing about it. It can, however, and should lend its support to the effort to secure federal regulation of imports, restricting the importation of foreign crude oil and products to some reasonable percentage of the domestic demand.

Without this protection the menace of having the entire market for domestic crude and products upset and demoralized by excessive imports will continue to exist.

The states have by this time had opportunity to observe the protection afforded them and the industry at large by the Connally act (S. 1190) in preventing the shipment in interstate and foreign commerce of crude petroleum produced in violation of state laws.

This Federal law, first applied in Texas, cured one of the most serious situations faced by the oil business in recent years. This law expires in 1937 but it should be made permanent. It has demonstrated its worth, and the states can render a further service to the industry by assisting in securing the passage of an act making this law permanent.

The tragedy of it is that the violators have been rewarded with quick and tremendous profits. They profited at the expense of the other producers and at the expense of the industry at large through demoralization of markets.

I am a firm believer in what we will call "Permissive Legislation" as applied to the production of oil and gas. By that I mean legislation which will permit agreements to be made, for instance, between the operators in a given pool, by the terms of which, they may agree upon such matters as the spacing of wells, the manner of producing same to conserve oil and gas, as well as promote and insure the greatest possible ultimate recovery from the pool, and at the minimum cost for development and operation of the producing leases. I would also include voluntary unit operation.

Provision should be made that such agreements may become effective only after they have been approved by duly constituted State and Federal authorities and only if and when such agreements are found to be in the interest of conservation and economy and not against the public interest.

The expense of many unnecessary wells could be avoided if such laws were in force and the conservation cause would be further strengthened.

In conclusion I would appeal to the states to recognize fully the importance of the tasks imposed upon those who are charged with the promulgation of the orders and regulations under their conservation laws and also the extreme importance of the proper, fair and rigid enforcement of all such rules and regulations.

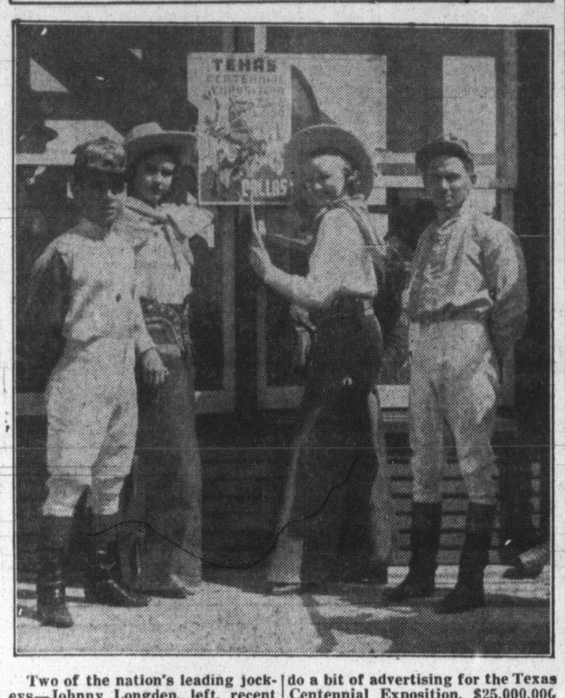
I would plead that the conservation laws of every state provide that all members of every board or commission, set up to administer and enforce conservation laws, be eligible only if qualified by actual experience or training in the oil and gas business. The suggestion dealing with the qualification of all officials authorized to promulgate rules and regulations and who must, in the discharge of their duties, make decisions that vitally affect the investment of billions of dollars and also affect the stability of one of the nation's greatest industries, needs little argument in its behalf.

The ramifications of oil and gas production under such varying conditions as to make each field or pool a separate problem are too complex and intricate to be handled intelligently by laymen. I would go further and provide for similar qualifications for all key men employed in supervision and field work.

"A consummation devoutly to be wished" but one which may not be realized would be something on the order of Civil Service rules in our conservation laws that would prevent the loss of the services of true, tried and experienced employees to make room for some political appointees who do not know the difference between B. S. and benzine.

The job is difficult enough for experienced men and important enough to command the very best obtainable talent. We pay enough in taxes to be entitled to the protection of our interests; the interests of the states and of the nation and those interests can best be protected by men thoroughly conversant with the details, practices and history of our industry.

Noted Jockeys Aid Texas Exposition



Two of the nation's leading jockeys—Johnny Longden, left, recent winner of the Louisiana Derby at New Orleans, and Charley Corbett, leading rider at Santa Anita in 1935—find time to help Rangerettes Eleanor Akers and Lucy Ann Snell do a bit of advertising for the Texas Centennial Exposition, $25,000,000 World's Fair which opens in Dallas June 6. The photograph was taken at Arlington Downs, one of the finest race tracks, a few miles from Dallas.

S. M. U. Co-eds Send Exposition Bids

Here are Emily Anne Black, Kappa Kappa Gamma, left, and Ruth Greeman, Delta Gamma and president of the SMU Pan-Hellenic society, as they mailed invitations to sororities in all parts of the nation, asking them to make full use of Southern Methodist University's facilities if they visit the $25,000,000 Texas Centennial Exposition which opens in Dallas June 6 and continues until Nov. 29.

MANY TO SING

M'KINNEY, May 30. (AP)—Several hundred singers from north Texas and southern Oklahoma are expected to attend the Collin County Singing convention here June 6 and 7. The convention will be held in the court house and R. F. Williams of McKinney, president, will be in charge.

Wendy Barrie's first name was taken from "Peter Pan" and she borrowed the surname of its author, Sir James M. Barrie, her godfather, for screen purposes.

STATE BONDED WAREHOUSE MOVING

Let us relieve you of the worries of packing. . . We do all packing and unpacking, crating and preparing for shipping.

Local and Long Distance Moving

Bonded and Insured

Across the Street or Across the Country

Pampa Transfer & Storage Co.

500 W. Brown Pampa, Texas

Panhandle

A PIONEER OF THE OIL INDUSTRY IN TEXAS

A Pioneer organization who had faith in the PANHANDLE PLAINS COUNTRY . . . We built the first large Refinery in the Wichita District to serve thee Plains 20 Years ago. . . We can now serve you better with our REFINERY and LUBRICATING Warehouse, located just a few miles West of Pampa (Kingsmill) on State Hi Way No. 33.

THOUSANDS OF BARRELS OF PAMPA DISTRICT CRUDE REFINED EACH MONTH.

We have also spent thousands of dollars pioneering the producing and developing of the Panhandle District since 1920. By assigning a large block of our acreage to another company for a test, we were instrumental in having the discovery oil well drilled in Hutchinson county. Our first producing oil wells in Hutchinson county were drilled in 1925.

Satisfaction to the Consumer is a SOLID ROCK FOUNDATION for any Company to build and expand on.—THAT IS WHY WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO WEATHER THE TEST. . . . BUY PANHANDLE PRODUCTS. BECOME A REGULAR CUSTOMER . . . SEE YOUR PANHANDLE DEALER.

GASOLINE
KEROSENE
DIESEL FUEL
FUEL OIL
PANOCLEAN
(Cleaners Naptha)

JOBBERS
See Our
Representatives for
Prices and Territory
Available

PANOLENE
MOTOR OILS AND GREASES
For Cars, Trucks, Tractors, all types of Stationary ngines—

Noxless

Panhandle Refining Company

Pampa

REFINERIES
Wichita Falls

General Offices
WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

Lueders

PROPAGANDA IS WORD KNOWN TO MANY NOW

DICTATORS FIND IT VALUABLE AND POWERFUL

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Propaganda is a word which has been dinned into the ears of the American people almost incessantly for the last 20 years. Before the World war it was seldom heard in this country and not very much in the English-speaking world, but now it has become familiar to the point of disgust to a great many Americans. It has come to be associated in the popular mind with a more or less insidious attempt to sow seeds of mental unrest and political disorder. It has come to be looked upon in large part as adversary and subversive. The word propaganda has become a term of opprobrium to some degree.

In the year of a Presidential election, the United States is flooded with progaganda, and the American people are extremely sensitive to propaganda of every kind. The best illustration is advertising. Enough advertising will propagandize the American people into buying anything, into seeing any show, into doing things which, when the advertising propaganda is withdrawn, will cause them to wonder at their gullibility. Of all American propaganda probably the outstanding single example was Uncle Tom's Cabin, a work which had an enormous effect in precipitating the Civil war.

Uncle Tom's Cabin furnishes an excellent example of how two conflicting sets of opinion look upon propaganda. The Abolitionists of the North regarded the book as inspired, but the people of the Confederate South regarded it as a bitter distortion of facts.

In Europe today the major countries seethe in a veritable cauldron of conflicting propaganda and, as in the World war, the various currents of propaganda represented and sought to advance general causes, the cause of the Central Powers on the one hand and of the Allied Powers on the other, today a large number of currents are directed to the upholding of the wills and policies of dictators and the political theories they represent.

Harwood Lawrence Childs, Associated Professor of Politics at Princeton University, has defined propaganda as a "conscious attempt to manage the minds of others" and, he adds, it "has always played an important role in the exercise of sovereign power." There probably could be no better definition.

Religious Propaganda

Discussing propaganda Henry Wickham Steed the famous editor of the London Times, said: "The most notable instance is the injunction of the Founder of Christianity to the Disciples—'Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature.'" This injunction, found in the Gospel According to St. Mark, XVI, 15, was religiously carried out and today the College of the Sacred Propaganda is one of the major activities of the Holy See. To be sure, Mr. Steed meant this to be the "most notable instance" of Christendom, for the founders of other great religions placed the same injunction upon their disciples.

Propaganda is as old as the impulse of individuals to manage the minds of others. In the days of imperial Rome, each Emperor had one or more panegyricists whose duty it was to tell the world, usually in poetical eulogy, how great the head of the state was.

Pliny the Younger's panegyric on Trajan is perhaps the most famous. In earlier Greece, it was customary to deliver panegyrics on great men but only after their death, but Rome laid the flowery tributes of words at the feet of the living in exactly the same fashion that the propaganda bureaus of Mussolini, Hitler, and the press bureaus of American political parties do today. But none had the effectiveness of that Arch-Propagandist of them all, St. Paul. His Epistles to the Romans, to the Corinthians, to the Ephesians, to the Colossians, to the Thessalonians, and all the other Pauline Epistles are far and away the most effective examples of progaganda known, more effective even than the Sword of Islam, for the sword is recognized as an instrument of propaganda too.

The combination of political and religious propaganda is a usual phenomena. In Germany, propaganda has become so important under the Hitler regime that a Minister of Propaganda has been created as a member of the Cabinet. A tenuous recognition of the politico-religious character of propaganda is found in the circumstance that Dr. Goebbels, the present German Minister of Propaganda is generally (albeit secretly) referred to as Wotan's Micky Maus—in other words this Minister, a man of small stature, is called God's Mickey Mouse. State propaganda has gone to extreme lengths in Germany where the instrument of a controlled press and every other instrument of managing the minds of others has been brought under the domination of the dictator to the end that the minds of the subjects shall not depart from allegiance.

Spread of Communists

But State propaganda has gone no farther in Germany than in Italy where the Fascist Press Syndicate is the mouthpiece of the Fascist Party which, in turn, although including a minority of the Italian population, supports the dictator, Signor Mussolili. Practically from the cradle, the Italian child is raised under the Fascist propaganda, just as in Germany, with the result that the hold of propaganda grows stronger each year as the older, less managed minds die off and the new ones, which have known no other management, come into their adulthood. Religious culture, every thought and deed are dominated by the state propaganda.

These are particularly nationalistic propagandas. In Soviet Russia the propaganda of the Communist Party, a very small minority of the Russian population, looks beyond the borders of the old holy Russia, as it was called before the Revolution. The world is the field of the Communist propaganda.

The Danubian dictatorships and the Danubian propagandas are more complicated. They too are nationalistic. There are dictators in Austria, Hungary, Jugoslavia, and Rumania, and each has his own propaganda and method of spreading it. There is a substantial difference between these propagandas and those of the dictators of Germany, Italy, and Russia. In those latter three countries the leaders rose to power originally on the plea of raising up the masses of the people to a higher control of their own destinies. The Danubian dictatorships are frankly royalist and have little to say to the comman man save to tell him to obey. It is likely, under the circumstances, that dictatorships so based will prove more enduring than those based on constructive frauds. That is, the Germany, Italian, and Russian dictatorships rose from a fond belief on the part of the people that they would be liberated, and the revulsion upon the discovery that they have created absolute dictators may bring fresh revolution sooner than in the cases where no such promises had been made and where a monarchistic and feudel system merely is being continued as in centuries past.

There is, of course, a substantial difference between these dictatorial European propagandas and the propagandas of American political candidates, but the fact remains that there always is at the back of all propaganda the intent on the part of some man or some party to manage the minds of others.

Princeton University's School of Politics has made deep researches in these matters and its report, compiled and edited by Professor Childs under the title, Propaganda and Dictatorship, is a mine of factual information for the student.

Century Horns

Of the 500 horns from Texas Longhorn steers, which R. L. Farrell, of Dallas, has prepared for display, he believes these—7 feet, 9 inches long—are the finest. One hundred years old and polished until they gleam, the horns will be exhibited in the Rangers Cabin at the Texas Centennial Exposition, which opens in Dallas June 6.

Philippines Start Cotton Crops

MANILA (AP) — The Philippine commonwealth bureau of plant industry, which has been selling cotton seed to farmers, says it expects a boom in this crop this year, especially in Cebu and Bohol where the plant thrives. Home grown cotton is bought by the bureau's cotton mill and made into cloth.

It is Cecil B. DeMille, the director-producer, but his brother is William deMille.

MORE NAMES MAY BE ADDED TO ALAMO LIST

Old Letter Tells of Two Men Lost In Fight

RUSK, May 30. (AP)—A letter, discovered by Miss Jessie Boone of Rusk, among the papers of her grandfather, William Roark, may add two names to the list of the immortals of the Alamo.

Dated Jan. 15, 1873, the letter, from I. Purdy of Mifflin, Tenn., was found in a battered little trunk owned by Roak, a Tennessean who settled in what is now Cherokee county.

After congratulations upon the result of the late struggle for Texas Independence, and expressing hope the administration of the new government would be as wise as its establishment had been glorious, Purdy made this casual reference to two mutual acquaintances:

"You are aware that Doctor Reynolds fell at the Alamo. Poor fellow, no one entered Texas with more philanthropic or patriotic motives than did he. . . William W. Dowell, the doctor's companion, also fell there."

Published lists of the Alamo heros seem to omit the names of Reynolds and Dowell.

Another rare document in the Boone papers is a letter from Col. Peter Ellis Bean, Tennessee soldier of fortune whose adventures have thrilled many Texas school boys, writer from Jalapa, Mexico, April 9, 1844. He once was a Cherokee county neighbor of William Roark, who was one of the witnesses to his will, recorded in the Nacogdoches county clerk's office.

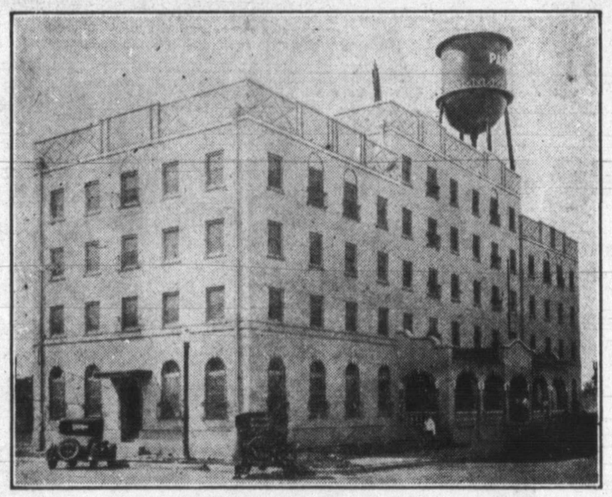
Miss Boone's grandfather's commissions as justice of the peace in old Nacogdoches county, an office entailing larger responsibility than the present corresponding position, bear the signature of Presidents Sam Houston and Mirabeau B. Lamar, and are in her posseession.

William Roak, a surveyor for the Burnet and De Zavala colonies, was one of the large land owners of the Republic of Texas. Appointed as one of the commissioners to locate the Cherokee county seat, he afterward served as a member of the county's first commissioners' court. One of his many slaves, "Aunt Eda," lives here. Her purchase papers also are among the Boone collection.

Children's Gas Masks Simplified

MOSCOW (AP)—Orders have been given for mass production of a special gas mask for children which, although of a simplified design, is said to be as effective as the masks issued for adults. The government aims to supply all inhabitants of the principal cities with masks within a year.

An unidentified poison weed has killed numerous farm animals in Sonoma county, California.



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To the Oil Fraternity: . . . Congratulations for your splendid development in the Texas Panhandle. May the coming decade be even greater.

Texas Panhandle Centennial Oil Men's Reunion — Pampa, Texas, June 2-3-4-5

SKELLY OIL COMPANY

Tulsa, Oklahoma Pampa, Texas

Skelly Oil Company avails itself gladly of this opportunity to extend to the citizenship of the Panhandle country, our sincere congratulations upon the Panhandle's forthcoming celebration of the Texas Centennial and Oil Men's Reunion. We know that the occasion will measure up in every way to the Panhandle tradition of hospitality and good fellowship. The one-hundredth anniversary of the Lone Star State is an event of more than state-wide importance and the nation joins Texas in its observance.

The entire organization of Skelly Oil Company, and particularly its Panhandle divisional staffs, are proud that they have the privilege to bear an active part in the development of the resources of this great region.

In behalf of this Company and its entire personnel, we extend to the Panhandle and its people our thanks for the courtesies extended to us throughout the years and our best wishes for the success of the present celebration.

SKELLY OIL COMPANY

By W. G. Skelly
Its President

E. W. Bisett
Its Superintendent of Production
Panhandle Division

J. E. Carlson
Its Superintendent
of Natural Gasoline Manufacture
Panhandle District

SKELLY AROMAX GASOLINE

TAGOLENE MOTOR OIL

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF TEXAS IS SHARED BY PANHANDLE

WATER RATES AND GAS ARE VITAL FACTORS

FUEL ON PLAINS MAY CHANGE NATURE OF AREA

In a preliminary presentation of only the most important aspects of Texas industry, Elmer H. Johnson, industrial geographer of the Bureau of Business Research of The University of Texas, brings to public notice many facts relating to the developed and undeveloped resources of the state. It is Mr. Johnson's declared aim to stress certain fundamentals and to present a broad but substantial perspective, which should be of importance in the establishment or expansion of certain industries in the state in the near future.

By ELMER H. JOHNSON,
Industrial Geographer, Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas

Economically, the American nation of today is overwhelmingly an industrial country. Modern industry and world-wide industrialization are based primarily upon the utilization of mineral resources, upon fuels and energy materials, upon chemical resources, and upon metals. Industrial regions, characterized primarily by the large use of these mineral resources, are economically not only the predominant regions of the world, but they are also the world's greatest markets.

Today the essential occupation of the United States, agriculture, is dependent upon industrialization. And conversely, American industry depends upon agriculture for a very large share of its raw materials, and as well for a good share of its markets for industrial products. During the period of the middle 1920's to the 12 billion and 13 billion dollar's worth of raw materials that entered the United States factories in the course of a year not counting duplicated materials, United States farms contributed from 40 to 50 per cent of the total, while United States mines contributed only about 20 per cent. Imported items (raw materials or partly-finished goods) contributed about 25 per cent and the remainder of factory materials was furnished by the forests, fisheries, and central electric stations supplying power.

It is important to note the large proportion of raw materials used in the United States manufacturing industries which are supplied from farms. In the manufacturing of agricultural raw materials, however, Texas ranks far down in the list. This, obviously, is a factor to be corrected if the benefits of a more balanced economy are to be made available to Texas.

It is now recognized that the turn of the century marked among other things a very significant turning point in the structure and operations of the mechanism of economic life in the United States, and therefore, though prehaps to a less noticeable degree, a turning point in America's relations with the rest of the world.

Although we must await the broader perspective of time and the further sequences of changes already well begun in order to appraise with a firm degree of assurance the significance of current economic developments, it now appears that events in the first part of the 1930's will mark a rather definite turning point in the economic development of Texas.

As a matter of fact, significant changes have been in evidence in Texas since the turn of the century. Finding of large oil production in Texas when the Lucas gusher came in at Spindletop in 1901 may be regarded as the inception of one of the most important, in some ways perhaps the most important, economic event in the more recent history of the state. Oil at Spindletop marked the beginning of large mineral production in Texas, and Texas now stands second only to Pennsylvania as the leading producer in value of mineral products in the United States. The Panhandle field is one of the largest.

Had oil never been found in Texas, the state would have been able to take, and hold, first place in production of a number of major agricultural commodities. Even with oil, however, and other forms of mineral production and its large agricultural production, Texas still remains dominantly a raw material producing state, and therefore, a transporter and exporter of raw materials and importer of manufactured goods.

Oil refining has led both relatively and absolutely in the growth of Texas manufacturing. And now, it is natural gas that offers today one of the greatest inducements to the migration into Texas of still other industries that would extend the processing of Texas raw materials in the state. Two other factors, however have begun to play leading parts in the trend toward industrial decentralization already well in evidence in the state. One of these factors is the location of Texas on the Gulf of Mexico, and, therefore, its access by low-cost water transportation to the markets of the eastern seaboard and to the large commercial markets of the rest of the world. The other factors, too often neglected in considering the possibilities of Texas industry, is the already relatively large and growing buying power of the Texas and southwestern market. With freight rates adjustments, it may be that certain Texas industries may look even to the growing markets of the middle west.

By and large, Texas industry occupies a fairly definite zone in the new industrial frontier of America. There are no basic economic reasons to prevent the further growth and expansion of Texas industry. On the other hand, there exist many basic economic reasons for a substantial expansion of Texas industry, processing those raw materials the state has in such abundance, and selling the product in available markets. (There are, of course, many so-called non-economic factors that may be expected to exert considerable influence, in some cases, against the growth of Texas industry.) But, in checking the mile posts for the future direction of Texas industry; the most important single group of factors appears to be the state's possession of relatively large reserves of mineral fuel resources, petroleum and natural gas. In addition to large reserves of these energy resources, attention needs to be given to the vast rserves of the various chemical raw materials in Texas and to the great potentialities of its agricultural capacity.

Few, if any sections anywhere offer in clearer cut fashion better illustrations of economic progress than does Texas. To point out bases of further progress in Texas and to indicate some of the mile posts in further adjustments to fundamental economic trends are tasks of no small magnitude. Their importance, however, are such that not to consider these problems at all or to consider them of slight importance, is to register one's lack of interest in the future of Texas as well as one's lack of knowledge of things fundamentally important to all Texans.

Last of Comanche Chiefs Honored

Toupsy, 70-year-old widow of Quanah Parker, last reigning chief of the Comanches, is shown above as she laid Texas Centennial roses on his grave in the Comanche reserttion near Lawton, Okla. With her are Lieut. Gov. Walter Woodull, of Texas, left, and Major George B. Black, former Texas Ranger. Buried beside Quanah is his white mother, Cynthia Ann Parker, kidnaped as a baby and held prisoner by the Comanches for 30 years. The papoose bag in which she was carried away will be part of the Rangers' exhibit at the $25,000,000 Texas Centennial Exposition, which opens in Dallas June 6.

"Perfect Model" Found in Dallas

Helen Ramsey, 16-year-old Dallas high school girl, has been chosen by the sculptors of the $25,000,000 Texas Centennial Exposition, to pose as their model. The sculptors declared her torso the most nearly perfect they have found. Above, Lawrence Tenney Stevens, of Bedford Hills, N. Y., uses her for his "Confederacy," a huge statue which will overlook the 700-foot reflecting pool on the Esplanade of State when the Exposition opens in Dallas June 6.

Rabbi to Speak At Commencement

AUSTIN, May 30. (AP)—Rabbi Martin Zielonka of Temple Mount Sinai, El Paso, will deliver the baccalaureate address at the spring commencement of the University of Texas June 7. He will speak on "The Conflict."

Commencement exercises will be held in the university stadium June 8.

A native of Germany, Rabbi Zielonka came to the United States in 1891 and was educated in the public school of Cincinnati and graduated from the University of Cincinnati.

His rabbinical career has been exclusively in Texas. He was rabbi of Temple Rodelph Sholom of Waco in 1899-1900 and has been at El Paso ince.

Orchids growing outdoors in the Hawaiian islands live from 50 to 100 years.

MANY LIVESTOCK SHOWS ARE TO BE HELD IN BUILDINGS AT TEXAS CENTENNIAL IN 1936

FIVE NATIONAL EVENTS SCHEDULED AT DALLAS

DALLAS, May 30.—The majority of the outstanding national livestock and poulty shows of America during 1936 will be staged in the new million dollar Agricultural and Live Stock center of the Texas Centennial exposition.

In the two great livestock building five shows of national interest will be held during the progress of the Southwest's $25,000,000 World's fair. In the poultry building no less than 18 shows of national importance will be held.

Livestock shows scheduled to date include; National Dairy show, Oct. 10 to 18; Texas Centennial Exposition Swine show, October 17 to 25; Texas Centennial Exposition Sheep and Goat show, October 20 to Nov. 6; Texas Centennial Exposition Horse show, October 31 to November 8; National Mule show, November 14 to November 20.

The National Dairy show has never before been brought to the Southwest and wit hthe National Mule show ranks among the premier events of their kind internationally. Texas Hereford Cattle show; Texas 4-H Clubs Livestock show and Texas Future Farmers of America Livestock show are also scheduled.

For poultry raisers during the Exposition the following shows are scheduled; National Turkey Egg and Turkey Poultry show, June 6 to 25; National Baby Chick and Egg show, June 6 to 25; Advertising Breeders show, June 26 to August 27; National Young Bird Pigeon show, August 28 to September 3; Wild Bird show, September 4 to September 10; 4-H. Club Poultry show, September 11 to September 17; Future Farmers of America Poultry show, September 18 to September 24; Young Bird Poultry show, September 25 to October 1; National Bantam show, October 2 to October 8; American Breed show, October 16 to October 22; Mediterranean Breed show, October 9 to October 15; English and Asiatic Breed show, October 23 to October 29; United Orpington club of America show, October 23 to October 29; Texas Cornish club show, October 23 to Oct. 29; All Turkey show, October 30 to November 5; to cough up 25 cents when he was Rabbit show, November 6 to November 13.

In charge of livestock shows is Professor W. L. Stangel of Texas Technological college, while Walter Burton, nationally known poultry expert is director of the Exposition's poultry division. The Texas Centennial exposition, commemorating a hundred years of Texas independence opens June 6 and closes November 29.

Boy Coughs Up Coin - But Fails To Please "Docs"

M'ALLEN, May 30. (AP)—Dctors thought they were going to get a four-year-old Matamoros, Mex., lad to cough up 25cents when he was brought here after a coin became lodged in his throat.

All they got was a Mexican two-cent piece.

Examination revealed the coin lodged in the canal leading from the mouth to the stomach and doctors said it appeared to be the size of a quarter. The disc was removed without harm to the child other than a three-day fast.

SAVED BY CAN

DAYTON, May 30. (AP)—A can of tobacco probably saved the life of Steven Owen here. While Owen was driving on Main street his automobile went into the ditch. The steering wheel broke and the shaft penetrated almost throgh the tobacco can Owen was carrying in his shirt pocket. Cuts on the chin were his own injuries.

Argentine Exports Gain

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Last year was Argentina's best for exports since 1929. The total was $440,000,000 compared with $410,000,000 in 1934. Grain and linseed accounted for the increase.

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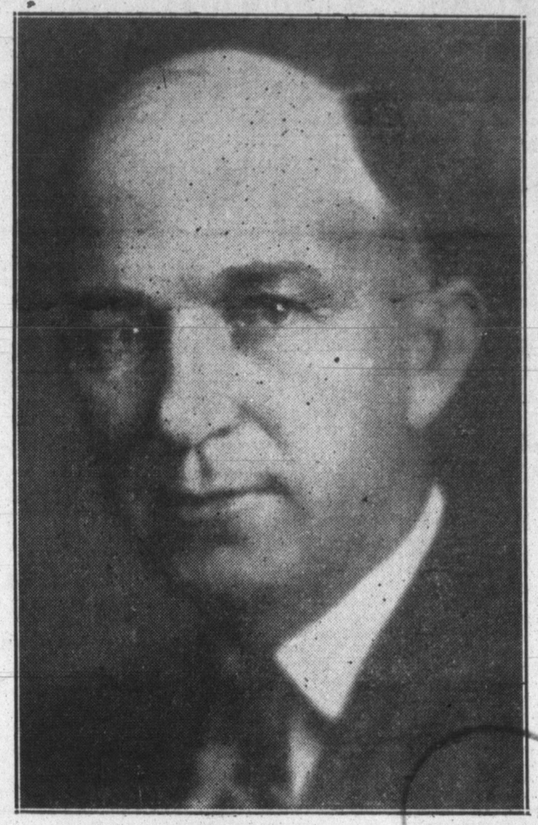
Men Prominent in Affairs of the Texas Panhandle

U. S. Senator Morris Sheppard

Candidate for Re-Election

GOVERNOR JAMES V. ALLRED

Candidate for Re-Election



State Senator Clint C. Small

Candidate for Re-Election

EARL TALLEY

Sheriff Gray County

Candidate for Re-Election

Compliments of

SHERMAN WHITE

County Attorney

Gray County

Candidate for County Judge

F. E. LEECH

Tax Assessor-Collector

Gray County

Candidate for Re-Election

Welcome Oil Men
and
Centennial Visitors
To Pampa

BUCK KOONCE

Candidate for Sheriff

Your Support Will Be Appreciated

Gray County Texas

W. R. EWING

Judge of the 31st District Court

B. S. VIA

Candidate for County Attorney

Gray County, Texas

Admitted to the bar in 1914. A builder who has shown his faith in Pampa; an overseas veteran; a taxpayer; and a citizen who believes in law enforcement.

Compliments of

HENRY B. LOVETT

L. A. WOODS

State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Candidate For Re-Election

FERTILE PLAINS KNOWN AS "BREAD BASKET" OF THIS COUNTRY

MORE THAN MILLION BUSHELS OF WHEAT SHIPPED FROM CITY 12 TIMES IN LAST 28 YEARS

SOIL IS STILL INTACT AND PRODUCTIVITY UNQUESTIONED

"The plow that broke the plains" shortly after the turn of this century brought forth a number of towns and created for this area the title of "bread basket."

Pamphlets printed a score of years ago pointed to the day when Pampa would be known as "the wheat city of the Plains." In the 26-year period from 1908 to 1932, acreage in wheat increased from 6,000 acres to 75,000 acres. The word "Pampa"—Spanish for plain—became synonymous with "wheat."

An even dozen times in the last 28 years, shipments of wheat from this community have been more than one million bushels in a season. The first year was 1915, when the yield was estimated at 1,250,000 bushels, acoording to statistics compiled by the First National bank at Pampa. This proud figure was attained again in 1919 when shipments set an all-time record of 1,900,000 bushels. The second best year of record was 1931, with shipments totaling 1,800,000 bushels.

Pampa wheat shipping for the 28-year period mentioned follows in bushels:

1908	60,000
1909	120,000
1910	181,000
1911	240,000
1912	450,000
1913	200,000
1914	750,000
1915	1,250,000
1916	700,000
1917	500,000
1918	400,000
1919	1,900,000
1920	1,200,000
1921	1,350,000
1922	650,000
1923	1,150,000
1924	1,250,000
1925	750,000
1926	1,500,000
1927	800,000
1928	1,250,000
1929	1,750,000
1930	1,560,000
1931	1,800,000
1932	800,000
1933	* 545,561
1934	*1,022,760
1935	* 86,749

*—Gray county production figures from records of the county agent. With the exception of hail, the major factor in the production of wheat on the plains has been predominantly concerned with the timing and amount of rainfall. Fertility of the deep-soiled plains is surprisingly uniform in the Pampa area, where the low productivity in the drought years reflects only the lack of moisture and prevalence of dust storms and absolutely fails to indicate any fear that the "bread basket" will not stage a come-back when the weather cycle changes.

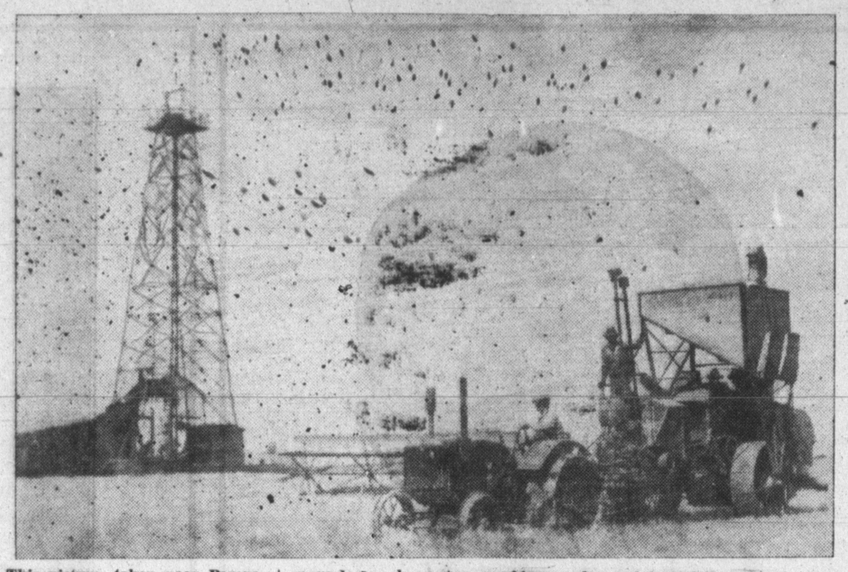
Within the memory of thousands who have come to the plains since Pampa became a city of flowing gold as well as a city amid waving fields of golden grain, are the broad, high, and lengthy piles of wheat poured upon the ground at Kingsmill, Pampa, Laketon, and other nearby points—all because railroads could not furnish enough cars to remove the grain.

Before derricks began to dot the wheat fields, the "combine" harvester, powered with gasoline motors and pulled by tractors, had replaced the earlier headers, barges, stacking, and later threshing by steam outfits which had to be fed by hand. Today the broad fields are quickly plowed and planted—sometimes in a single operation, and as quickly is the grain cut, threshed, measured, and delivered to fast trucks which rush it to granary or elevators.

Drought and dusters have taught wheat farmers the necessity of conserving the moisture and preventing water and wind erosion. Summer fallowing, listing, terracing, and other steps point the way to a better future for wheat farming, just as crop control assures better prices for wheat produced under soil conserving conditions.

"The bread basket" is ready to regain its oldtime productivity when the Weather Man wills it, and to produce wheat more efficiently than ever before. . .

"Where the Wheat Grows and the Oil Flows"



This picture, taken near Pampa, is a typical harvest scene, in which pumping oil wells form a background for harvester combines which cut and thresh the wheat in one operation. Oil development has not materially reduced wheat acreage on the plains.

Battle of Buffalo Wallow In 1874 Required Highest Brand of Skill, Courage

BY OLIVE K. DIXON.

There is no more thrilling frontier story than that of the Buffalo Wallow Indian battle which took place September 12, 1874, between the Washita river and Gageby creek in what is now Hemphill county, 22 miles southwest of Canadian, between two government scouts and four soldiers and 125 Kiowa and Comanche Indians.

This Indian battle, though of less historical significance, is of as great if not greater courage than that of Adobe Walls, about which so much has been said and written.

On Open Prairie.

In the battle of Adobe Walls there were 28 white men and one woman. They had the protection of thick sod walls. And there was plenty of ammunition. The Buffalo Wallow battle which took place just 12 weeks later was fought out on the open prairie and the six white men who took part had only their belts full of cartridges.

After the Adobe Walls battle June 27, 1874, U. S. troops, under General Nelson A. Miles, were ordered into the Panhandle of Texas. There was no such place as Fort Elliott at the time of which I write. Miles' command was in camp on McClellan creek. Ammunition and rations were running low. The supply train was three days overdue. Something must be done. General Miles called two of his most trusted scouts, William Dixon and Amas Chapman, to ride with dispatches across country to Fort Suppy, Indian Territory, and notify the commanding officer that the train had not arrived.

Dixon and Chapman were told they could have all the soldiers they thought necessary. Both being experienced frontiersmen and realizing the danger they had to face in riding through the Indian country, they asked for only four, and Sergt. Z. T. Woodall, troop I; Private Peter Rath, troop A; Private John Harrington, troop H, and Private George W. Smith, troop M, Sixth cavalry were detailed to accompany them. War parties were moving in every direction and they were in danger of attack at every turn.

Traveled at Night.

For most of the first two nights out of camp they traveled, resting in secluded places during the day. On the second day, just as the sun was rising, as they were nearing a divide between the Washita river and Gageby creek, riding to the top of a little knoll they found themselves face to face with 125 Kiowa and Comanche Indians, fully armed and on the warpath. The Indians saw them at the same instant and, circling quickly, surrounded them. They were in a trap.

Their horses were tired and they knew they could not make a running fight. The only thing to do was to dismount and make a stand for their lives. George Smith was shot down by the first volley. A bullet hit him in the breast, went through his left lung and came out beneath a shoulder blade. He fell flat on his face, his gun flew out of his right hand and six horses he had been holding leaped away and disappeared among the yelling savages. Every man thought Smith was dead when he fell, but he survived until 11 o'clock that night.

Saw Buffalo Wallow.

The little party soon saw there was no chance to survive on the hillside where they were and decided to make a run for a mosquito flat several hundred yards distant, where one of the men had noticed a depression in the ground commonly called a buffalo wallow. The wallow was about ten feet in diameter and its depth though slight, afforded some cover. By this time all the men were wounded and all but two disabled. However, all except Smith and Chapman were able to help themselves into the wallow. The two latter were carried there by their comrades. As each man reached the wallows, he drew his knife and began digging desperately to throw up an earthen breastwork. Luckily the land was sandy and they made good headway, though constantly interrupted by the necessity of firing at the Indians as they dashed within range.

All through that hot September day, the Indians circled around them or dashed past, yelling and cutting all kinds of capers. In the stress and excitement of such an encounter, even a man who has not been hurt grows painfully thirsty and his tongue and lips are as dry as a whetstone. Theirs was the courage of despair. They knew what would befall them if they were captured alive and had seen too many naked and mangled bodies spread-eagled and tortured with steel and fire to forget what their fate would be. So every man determined to fight to the end, not unmindful of the fact that every once in a while there was another dead or wounded Indian.

Shower Is Welcome.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a thunder shower came up in the west and rain fell in blinding sheets drenching the men to the skin. Water quickly gathered in the wallow, and the wounded men bent forward and drank from the muddy pool—more than muddy; that water was red with their own blood.

The rain proved their salvation. The wind soon shifted to the north and was chilling them to the bone. An Indian dislikes rain, especially a cold rain, and these Kiowa and Comanches were no exception to the rule. They gathered in small groups out of rifle range, sitting there with their blankets drawn tightly around them. When night came, they withdrew. To this day it is not known why they decided to give up the siege.

Wait For Help.

It would make the story too long to tell how the wounded men waited until midnight of the second day after the battle before help came. As soon as General Miles got word of the condition of his men, he lost no time sending relief. All the wounded were sent to Camp Supply, where they were given careful treatment. Amos Chapman's leg was amputated below the knee. All the men recovered. Smith's body, wrapped in an army blanket, was placed in the buffalo wallow, where the six men had fought and suffered together and covered with dirt they had ridged up for protection from the Indians.

General Miles cited the five heroes of the battle to the highest military authority for "indomitable courage, skill, and true heroism," and Congress voted each a medal of honor.

General Miles said in his official report of the battle: "The simple recital of their deeds and the mention of the odds against which they fought; how the wounded defended the dying and the dying aided the wounded by exposure to fresh wounds after the power of action was gone; these alone present a scene of cool courage, heroism, and self-sacrifice which duty, as well as inclination, prompts us to recognize, but cannot fitly honor."

Today not one of the participants is alive. But their deeds are not forgotten and the site on which they made such a desperate stand is marked with a granite monument made possible by donations from almost every state in the Union. An acre of ground was deeded to the Panhandle-Plains Historical Society. The monument bears the names of the six men and the following:

"Buffalo Wallow Battle Ground. Here on September 12, 1874, two scouts and four soldiers deefated 125 iKowa and Comanche Indians. "Stand silent! Heroes here have been Who cleared the way for other men."

The monument has an iron fence around it.

REVERSED MUSIC

MANNHEIM, Germany (AP)—White music notes printed on a black background have replaced the traditional black notes on white in the orchestra pit of the local civic theater and opera house.

An engineer charged with improving the lighting for the orchestra found that the reflection of the music stand lights on the white pages often provoked quarrels between conductor and stage manager. The stage manager objected to the interference of orchestra pit lights with his efforts at darkening the stage. The conductor insisted his musicians could not play in the dark.

By printing the notes in white on a non-glossy black paper, all quarrels were stopped. The Mannheim orchestra pit is almost dark. Lights fall upon the diminutive white notes only.

The musicians say the white notes are restful to the eye. The stage manager can conjure up balmy nights for stage sweethearts without having the illusion destroyed by reflected lights from the pit.

HORSE MARINES

During the Texas Revolution against Mexico in 1835, 20 mounted Texas Rangers gained the soubriquet of "Horse Marines" by effecting the capture of three ships loaded with supplies for the Mexican army.

BANKRUPTCIES OF FARMERS ON DECLINE NOW

BUYING POWER HAS BIG INFLUENCE OF BUSINESS

WASHINGTON, May 30.—One of the more heartening signs of the times is the decline in the number of bankruptcies among farmers. The newspaper-reading public has been aware that for a number of years farmers have been complaining of their state. Their depression began quite a while before the general depression in industry and trade set in with the 1929 collapse. Indeed, economists say that a part of the general collapse was due to the fact that farmers had fallen upon lean days.

With a quarter of the American population on the farms, withdrawal of their purchasing power would naturally make a tremendous dent in the sales of manufacturing concerns and tradesmen. Any sales manager will tell you that the subtraction of one-fourth of his customers will come pretty close to causing him to shut up shop. For example, farmers buy one-quarter of all the gasoline sold in the United States. The city tourist who spins through the countryside may often think of himself and his fellow urbanites as almost the sole gasoline consumers. But the farmer often is using gasoline not only for his passenger car but for a truck or two and also to run various other farm machinery.

So the farmer must be reckoned with as a gasoline consumer along with the city man but look at the agricultural implement industry. With the exception of suburbanites who occasionally buy (when they cannot borrow) rakes and hoes and the like, people who live in cities are not purchasers of agricultural implements. Few of them would know what a spiked-tooth harrow might be. So when the purchasing power of the farmer dwindled the agricultural implement industry fell flat. It was among the worst depressed of all the depressed industries, with yearly deficits running into the millions.

The same is true of the fertilizer companies and some of the chemical companies. The big mail order houses were the heavy sufferers in the merchandising line. So it must be recognized that the financial postion of everyone else. Everyone a direct bearing on the financial postion o feevryone else. Everyone else , because when the big factories and store lost their farmer customers they had to lay off their forces and, in many cases, close down completely. That meant unemployment of millions and when those millions had lost their purchasing power too, still more factories and stores were pushed to the wall.

Credit Improves Position.

Therefore, when the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is able to report that for the first time in several years there have been fewer bankruptcies among farmers, it is good news for everyone.

The last report shows only 4,311 farmer bankruptcies. This compares with 4,716 for 1934 and with 5,917 for 1933. Last year bankruptcies of farmers accounted for 7.7 per cent of all the bankruptcies in the country. The previous year they amounted to 8 per cent of the total. Even the high figure of 8 per cent should give the American farmer a pretty good credit rating. If he represents 25 per cent of the nation's population and yet, in his lean years, accounts for only 8 per cent of all bankruptcies, his credit position should be regarded as relatively sound. It should, perhaps, be taken into consideration that other businesses turn over faster than the farmers' business, but still the ratio of 25 per cent of the population to only 8 per cent of the bankruptcies remains impressive.

Nor can the betterment in the position of the farmer be accredited wholly to the benefit payments and the AAA contracts for not raising crops. The great bulk of this money went to the wheat and corn farmers of the Middle West and to the cotton farmers of the South. Yet the greatest relative declines in the number of farm bankruptcies occurred in the New England states and in the East North Central states, those around the Great Lakes. Some government payments were received in these regions but nothing to compare with the hundreds of millions distributed farther west in the Mississippi valley and in the south. New England thrift—the Great Lakes country being largely populated by people from New England—would seem to be, in some measure, accountable for the improvement.

Most Individual Debts Small.

Only 15 states—less than one-third of the total—showed increases in the number of farm bankruptcies. Illinois led all other states with 356 cases, with Iowa second with 332 cases. These were among the states which suffered so heavily from farm land speculation in better times. Heavy obligations were undertaken to acquire more land and, when prices fell, these obligations could not be met. Also, these states have recently been severe sufferers from dust storms.

It appears that the small farmer last year, the man who owed little, was responsible for the largest number of bankruptcy cases. Farmers whose debts ran only to a maximum of $250 numbered 770. Many of these doubtless were tenant farmers or share croppers who had no capital background, not even ownership of land. In the same class probably belong the 251 cases where the debt did not exceed $500.

There were 377 cases in which the debt ran to a maximum of $1,500, and it is likely that some of these were land owners already so overburdened with land mortgages that they could not raise further funds with which to meet their commercial demands. There were 243 cases in which the debt ran up to $5,000 and 116 cases in which the debt exceeded $5,000. Farmers capable of obtaining credit to such an extent must have been large operators. It must be borne in mind that these figures do not relate to foreclosures on land but to bankruptcies due to commercial debts which the debtors found themselves able to pay.

Another indication of general improvement is that last year the number of bankrupt farmers who could show no assets whatever to set against the claims against them was 2,558, while the previous year the number was 2,872. Here was a lessening of complete destiuton.

Farm prices now are better than they have been in several years and it is to be expected that the current year will see a further improvement in the financial situation of American farmers. It is encouraging to the country and must be encouraging to them to know that farmers' bankruptcies showed a greater degree of decline for last year than any other group save merchants.

HARVEST OF CORPSES GLEANED IN SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI (AP) — Thirty thousand corpses were found in the streets of Shanghai within the past year.

They were victims of disease, accident and exposure. Most of them were babies.

The high cost of funerals in China accounts, in part for the huge annual harvest of unwanted dead.

Every day, representatives of a Shanghai benevolent organization search the streets for corpses. The bodies are given a decent burial.

TO INVESTIGATE TUNES

DALLAS, May 30.—To prevent the inadvertant use of copyrighted music without special permission the $25,000,000 Texas Centennial exposition has established a department to investigate every composition used between June 6 and November 29, the dates of the exposition.

R. A. BURNETT
Oil Producer
Amarillo, Texas

TO THE PIONEERS

May a memory of their work and lives always burn bright in the minds of Panhandle people lest you forget the noble deeds of these Pioneer Men and Women

Your Laundry & Dry Cleaners

Pampa's Largest and Most Modern

309 E. Francis Phone 375 Pampa

Nothing Left Undone

When bereavement overturns the orderly course of living, it is a comfort to know that the most harassing details that are necessary at such a time may be shifted to other shoulders, with complete confidence. We make it a special point to care for everything—to leave nothing undone—to make the last tribute to a loved one complete—serene, calm and beautiful.

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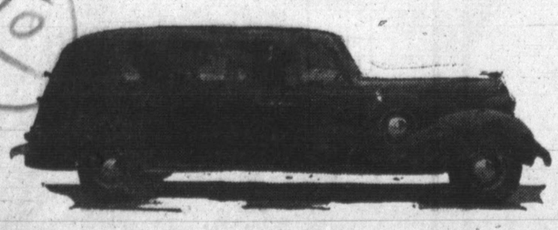
Day or Night



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Eleven Years Experience as a Funeral Director

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WOMEN HAVE LED CULTURAL AND SOCIAL GROWTH OF PLAINS

EFFORTS HAVE CENTERED ON BETTER HOMES

CHURCH, SCHOOL, AND CIVIC AFFAIRS IN SCOPE

Libraries, playgrounds and parks, beautiful homes and happy children—these the women of the plains country point out as their contributions to the area's progress. Pampa, in common with other Panhandle cities, attributes its growth in culture, beauty, and welfare activities largely to women.

From the time the first pioneer women came with their families to build homes in a land lately taken from Indian control, westerners have entrusted certain duties in building the country to "the women-folks."

Women were largely responsible for establishing the first churches and schools, and as towns began to grow, they organized and started the work of making these towns more suitable places for homes and children.

Churches Took Lead

Church societies were the first organizations. Many a substantial place of worship in the Panhandle today rests on a foundation supplied by funds from Ladies Aid suppers.

Assistance to the schools was given in various ways, until the Parent-Teacher association was introduced to this country. The first association was organized in Pampa in 1918, just after the women had completed their World war work in the Red Cross.

Promptly, the organization equipped school playgrounds, a domestic science department in the high school, school libraries, and music departments. Through the years its assistance to students has continued, branching in recent depression years into large scale welfare work for underprivileged pupils whose parents are unable to keep them in school without help.

Growth of the organization has kept pace with that of the city. Instead of one unit for a 10-teacher school, there are now six units with a total membership of more than a thousand, working in the six large Pampa schools. Mrs. C. T. Hunkapillar was the first president, has been active in the entire history of the association, and was recently elected district president.

El Progresso First

Federated club history begins only a little later in this county. El Progresso club was federated first, only two weeks before the Home Service club. Mrs. L. C. McMurtry was president of the former, Mrs. A. B. McAfee of the latter.

Home Service club, whose members lived in an area just east of Pampa, combined home demonstration and study club activities. It no longer functions under that name; its members are now members of other clubs.

El Progresso led the way for organization of other women's clubs in the late 1920's and early 1930's, which banded together in the Council of Women's clubs and united their influence.

The city library was started, and is still assisted, by club women. The women's club room in the city hall was built at their request and furnished by their labor. A city recreation program and such related projects as child story hours have been and still are important on their program.

Kept Home Agent

Federated club women joined home demonstration club women a few years ago to insist that the county home demonstration agent be retained here. Their request was granted, and the agent's work in farm homes of the county has continued to add to the comfort and health of a large section of the population.

Welfare work has been important to club women in recent years. They cooperated in the move for appointment of a county child welfare board and organization of a county tuberculosis society.

Civic affairs have been given attention by women's organizations and individuals. Whenever the counever the county, city or school district has voted on bond issues for improvements, these groups have actively supported progressive movements. They have exercise the right of petition, of personal calls on county and city governing bodies, and the ballot in supporting issues.

Beautiful Homes

Beautification of public grounds and of homes has been largely in the hands of women, from the time the pioneer wife planted a few morning glories on her backyard fence, to the present well-organized Garden club program.

Without claiming to have originated all these projects, or to have completed them alone, women of the Panhandle are able to cite a record of progress commensurate with the more distinctly masculine growth of industry and building.

FARM DAY IS SET

DALLAS, May 30.—Grange and Farm Organization day at the $25,000,000 Texas Centennial Exposition will be July 30. More than 30,000 members of the Grange will greet National President L. J. Taber, of Columbus, Ohio, here on that day.

American Trade Up in Palestine

JERUSALEM (Palcor) — An increase in the value of 1935 imports from America was reported by S. A. Cudmore, statistician of the Palestine government. The total was approximately $7,500,000.

FHA PROGRAM DEFENDED BY LOAN OFFICER

PRIVATE CAPITAL NOT HURT BY FEDERAL PLAN

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Certain mortgage interests which have persistently criticized the Federal Housing administration were taken to task in a statement by Cadman H. Frederick, president of the Suffolk County Federal Savings and Loan association. The statement is as follows:

"Much of this criticism is so specious that it could almost be called 'sniping.' It is based, for the most part, on a thorough misinterpretation of the significance of this particular phase of the government's activities.

"Among the covert charges that have come to my ears in the intimation that the government, in its educational efforts in behalf of the Federal Housing administration, has sought to give the impression that the money advanced for home financing and modernization under the Federal Housing administration plan comes from Federal sources. Nothing could be more absurd.

"In all of its literature the Federal Housing administration has gone out of its way to convey the idea that the money is from private sources and is merely insured by the government. To have done otherwise would have defeated the essential aim and value of the Federal Housing administration, which was instituted to induce private capital to cooperate with the government in stimulating the construction and repairing of homes in order to spread employment.

"Those who consider the fixed charges for Federal Housing administration insured loans too high would probably have been the first to censure the government if it had fixed the interest rate at anything less than the present 5 per cent. Remember that the government was seeking the aid of private capital and could not risk additional opposition from the banks by decreeing a maximum rate which the latter would have construed as an unsound attempt to flood the home building field with cheap money.

"It is true that the half of one per cent insurance charge is assessed against the original principal of a loan amortized monthly over a period of from twelve to twenty years. But it must also be borne in mind that the authors of this plan were invading an entirely new insurance field. In estimating the possible risk of mortgage investment based on the aggregate of foreclosures, they had no such 'expectancy' data to guide them as have life insurance companies, for example.

"Naturally they had to play safe in setting up a sufficiently large fund to provide full protection for the investor in the event of another collapse of the real estate market.

"The much-cited law of supply and demand operates in the money market just as surely as it does else where in the economic scheme. If future conditions justify such a step there is nothing in the National Housing act which would prevent a mortgage institution from setting a substantially lower rate of interest on a Government-insured loan. The lender is the sole arbiter of the rate, and he can fix it as low as he pleases under the maximum.

"I cannot believe that such faultfinding reflects or represents the majority opinion among savings and loan men. To ignore the benefits to them from the Federal Housing administration would be base ingratitude. The authors of the National Housing act paid them the signal compliment of taking the mortgage instrument which savings and loan associations had developed and applying it, with certain modifications and improvements, to the new form of housing finance.

"By increasing the maximum term of the loan and thus reducing the monthly budget payments, the act brought home buying and home building within the range of a greater number of people. By offering the insurance feature it created a new form of high-yield, gilt-edge investment second to none in ultimate security, which has increased the public's confidence in mortgages and accelerated the flow of capital into real estate.

"By insuring individual deposits up to $5,000 in savings and loan associations, the government helped to expand the loaning resources of savings and loan associations, and it also multiplied these reserves through the Federal Home Loan Bank and directly through the Treasury, thus putting the association in a position to do more business than they have ever transacted before.

"Mortgage interests everywhere owe a substantial debt to the Government for what some flippantly call the 'FHA ballyhoo.' The educational efforts of the Federal Housing administration to popularize the single mortgage system has done more in one year to make the country home-minded than mortgage institutions have ever accomplished by individual or collective efforts. Let us keep the social and economic benefit of such activity clearly before us when we feel impelled by political zeal to create an issue where none exists."

RATES COME DOWN

DALLAS, May 30.—Railroads are drafting tariffs that will bring rates down to as low as a cent a mile for travel to and from the $25,000,000 Texas Centennial Exposition which opens here June 6 to continue through Nov. 29.

HOT-DOG NOW OFFICIAL IN ENGLISH RESORT CITY

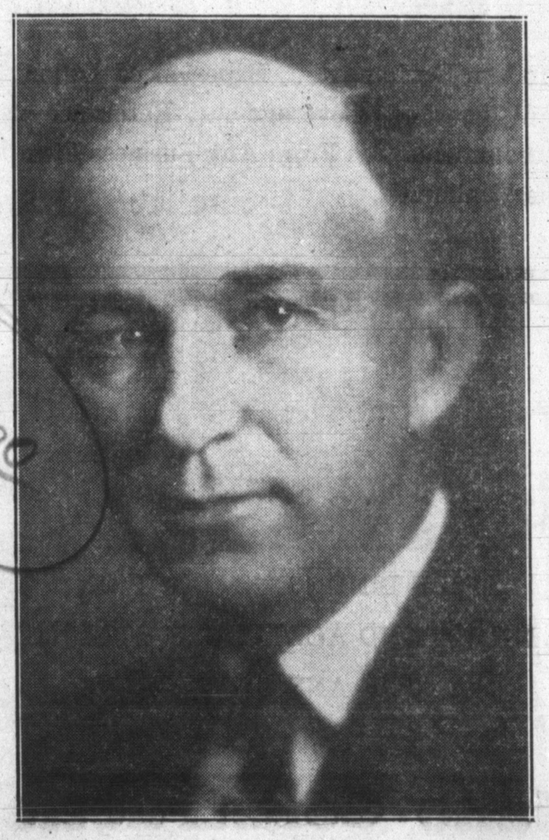
HULL, England (AP)—The humble hot-dog at last has attained an official status in England.

No longer will street-sellers of the American tidbit be told to "move on", by the police.

Hereafter, they will be licensed and wear armlets as their badge of office. The vendors, mostly unemployed trying to keep off the dole, have been organized into a recognized body. Formerly they were required to keep constantly on the move.

Dick Foran was a special investigator for a railroad when a talent scout signed him for pictures.

CLINT C. SMALL



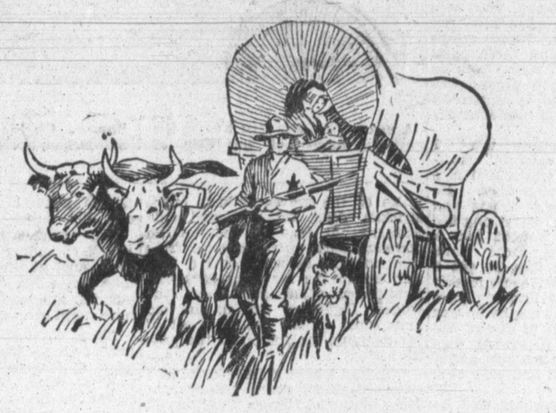
Forty-Three Years in the Panhandle Is the Background of the Man Who Seeks Re-Election to the Texas Senate, Subject to Approval of Voters in the 31st Senatorial District

He has been conscious of the heartaches and the hardships of the Plains people since 1893 when he came to Collingsworth County as a youth. His father joined the pioneers who made growth in West Texas an outstanding achievement in the Lone Star State. For nearly a half century of the period we now pay reverence, the Small family has engaged in the greatest battle ever fought on any frontier: that of securing recognition for the Panhandle.

Clint Small, a Democrat in spirit as well as by party affiliation, has seen into the future. His fight to conserve the region's natural resources, dividing the profits among many, has been a gallant struggle for RIGHT over WRONG.

This Centennial observance finds him pledged to a continuation of his humanitarian policy.

This Space Contributed By Friends of Clint Small



The March of Empire Has Not Ceased . .

. . . In Texas

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 empire did not cease nor 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 trend of Texas for a hundred years.

Up through these years the march of empire has moved incessantly. Generation after generation fell into the never ending line to carry on the building that started with the first log cabin on the plains.

The vast lone stretches became flecked with cattle. Farms were started and settlements came into being and grew to great cities. More people came, more farms were tilled, more products were produced and then in the late sixties came the flow of precious oil and gas.

On, on, on went the march of empire. More people, more farms, more cities, more cattle, railroads, mining, cotton, and more and more came the oil and one of the largest gas fields in the world.

After one hundred years in the march of accomplishment, Texas has not yet arrived. The march of empire continues with but a brief pause at the century mile post to review its fortunes of the past.

1936—The march of empire marches on. . . To greater heights of attainment is the Texas formula for another hundred years to come. Maybe some day in the distant centuries, Texas will have reached its ultimate goal; its pinnacle of achievement. Today it is only starting.

Texas Starts on It's Second 100 Years of Progress . . . .

(This Centennial Message Sponsored By)

Central States Power & Light Corporation

(NATURAL GAS DIVISION)
PAMPA, TEXAS

BOOT HILL, FAMOUS TASCOSA CEMETERY, TO BE RECREATED HERE

BURIAL SITES HOLD BONES OF BRAVE MEN

FEUDS CUT DEEPLY INTO POPULATION IN EARLY DAYS

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Tascosa, the home of Boot Hill, was one of the first towns established in the Panhandle. It is located about 45 miles northwest of Amarillo and north of the Canadian river. The old courthouse and jail have been converted into one of the finest ranch headquarters in the Southwest. Boot Hill can still be seen. Some of the graves have sandstones in the rocky soil show where others are. The scene will be depicted in the Centennial pageant here June 3-4.)

Oh! Burye-e-e-e me not on the
lone pee-r-r--rair-e-e-
With cactus at my feet and coyotes at my head
The dy-i-n-g cow-ow-boy-e-e-e said.

—From an old trail song of many verses.

From four corners of the globe they came, these men whose bones the fates decreed should find rude repose beneath a virgin sod. Their hearts afire with youth, their eyes in tune with far horizons; these hard-bitten men of another day rode straight into the arms of the setting sun.

These men who sleep today at Boot Hill's brow once braved the tortures of exposure, the bitter touch of adversity and the myriad hardships of their new world with stout hearts. And when a foreman's ready weapon barked the death decree they rollicked onto the Cow Hand's God in much the manner they had lived, with a joke or shout upon their lips.

Famous in song and legend as the burial ground of the early west were only the elect who died in gentlemanly affray 'with their boots on,' might be laid to rest, Boot Hill, the original lies a few moments brisk horseback rid from the once brawling roistering cow camp of the '70's, Tascosa, (the turbulent). In a bend in the Canadian river, which in its wetter moments is a mile wide, basked the untidy little cow-village, smirking its defiance back at the wide expanses of the Texas skies. Originally the camp grounds of roving Mexican outlaws the town finally became the trading post of the huge ranches then beginning to crop up over what is now termed the Panhandle of Texas.

Ecenes of feuds innumerable over lands, over cattle and even chattels of more affectionate and personal substance the lustly infant of a town boasted, in the few years of its existance, of the rough and ready complexion of its citizenry and the workman-like manner in which the boys kept 'Old Red,' bartender and ex-officio sexton of the cemetery, in pork.

A remark, attributed to this dignitary upon the occasion of an official duty, was, "If this hyar death rate, largely on purpose, keeps a running away from the birth rate, why we just ain't a going to have no town, boys."

The prediction of 'Old Red' has proved only too true for the tough little town of the prairies, long since has passed away.

Death came to Tascosa as it had visited many of the men who made frequent visits within its limits—suddenly and in the prime of life. A rival cow town sprang up fifty miles to the south and east which some of the boys called Amariller. Then the day of the little village of saloons, gambling halls and other diverting dives was done. The march of civilization had begun.

The icy blasts of a December 'norther' bore down upon us, the 'Old Settler' and I, as we stood without the ceremony of uncovered heads amidst the faint outlines of the fourscore mounds, matted over with the wild growth of the prairie, which indicate the fact that here untended and unmarked are the resting places of the losers in a primitive battle for existence.

Scattered along the side of the little hill without thought of systematic arrangement were the graves. Here and there a crude cross, slanting crazily, or a piece of stone, even an old bottle, gave evidence that once the courtesy of a marker had been tendered.

"Now this plot, if I mistake not," said the grizzled old one, "holds the Right Honorable George. That was the name the boys gave him, not knowing any other. There wasn't much curiosity around these parts about where a man come from or why, when this buryin' ground was in style,' he remarked as he stroked a flowing silver-white mustache reminiscently.

Well, George wasn't what I would call a real satisfin' confidante, although he was a real nice young fellow, as I remember. He had a way of talking of you and not to you and most everything the boys said and did puzzled him a great deal. I guess those traits along with the fact that he got a good big bundle of mail every month or so from jolly old England gave rise to the belief that maybe he was the wayward boy out of one of the bast families back there and was just laying out until matters had a chance to quiet down and blow over some at home.

"There was just one way that he and any of us had anything in common and that was because he sure knew horses. He wasn't what you might call a "buckaroo" but his chief means of gettin' exercise was from horseback riding which he did every morning and night. The rest of his time was took up with reading and writing letters and then, too, along toward the last considerable of his attention was devoted to 'dramming', which we always considered more or less of a man's own business.

"I guess you noticed how his grave here has been taken care of some in the past. This was tended to by some of his folks, maybe, but once a year a right pretty young woman came here and tidied up around the spot. Of course that was a long time ago and nobody could ever find out who she was.

"They buried Sir George, as some called him in a joking way—in his best riding boots and a black suit—I guess it was a full dress outfit—which was found in his belongings. The last rites were simple and were conducted mostly with a shovel.

"Most accounts of him Sir George was taken from our midst varied at the time, but I had a chance to know that Billy the Kid, who was a snake, if I ever saw one, mistook Mobeetie Mollie's motherly attentions to the Englishman for a horse of another color with consequences which were right regrettable.

"Yes Mollie, she was laid out the same night in the same way. She's down there on the side of that draw away from the hill. I reckon that was a kind of concession to the proprietors. Of course she was dead, but then you didn't know Mobeetie Molly."

And so through the irregular aisles of the graves of that bullet stricken dead we wandered, the leathery old face of the veteran cowman alert with memories from time to time as we passed a spot familiar in the far gone days. His reminiscences stronger that the wildest flights of fiction, the old man spoke in the casual drawl of his training, the speech of the prairies.

"We had lots of right colorful and wayward young scouts out here in those days and I guess 'the Colonel' was about as interesting as any. Let me tell you the Colonel had been a high stepper wherever he hailed from. His title was hung on him by some of the boys as it was whispered about that when the Civil war came along he stepped out from the home town at the head of a company of volunteers, as proud a young captain as ever kissed his sweetheart goodbye.

"As the story went, the 'Colonel' was not cut out for battling, so he took a right hasty leave of his command in the thick of one of the best battles.

"When I first saw him, he was as fine a looking young buck as ever you laid eyes on. Straight as an arrow, six feet tall, long, slick black hair and always dressed fit to kill.

"Many's the night I have sat at the Colonel's table and lost a whole month's pay, which was only about fifteen dollars for a cowhand in those days. None of the boys ever regretted losing to that fellow though. He was so pleasant and always allowed the customers to owe him, which we always did.

"He was mighty fond of music and I remember well when things were quiet at the tables he used to take down his old fiddle and sit out on the portico and play almost until sun-up.

"One night a bunch of high rolling hands from the Fryin' Pan came to town with money to burn and a thirst in proportion and ended up in the Colonel's game same as nearly everybody who ever came to town."

"The eyes of one of these young hotheads was a little quicker under the influence of liquor or else his temper was a little bit shorter than usual with the result that the game broke up in a shower of lead.

"I have been told since that the old boy never made a move towards the drawer where he kept his weapon, but when they got him he just slumped forward in his chair and said, "Thank God."

"The whole town turned out for the burying, which took place right over there by the gate," said the ancient, pointing to an isolated grave set apart from those of his fellows, as the outcast would probable have had it.

An interesting sidelight on the trend of the time in which, as the oldtimer said, Boot Hill was a popular 'buryin' ground," is contained in the reminiscence of a nearby rancher who lives today near the crumbling walls which mark the site of the old town. It has to do with the trial of one of the men implicated in the murder of "the Colonel".

The trial was held before the first distriot judge of the Northwestern district of Texas, Judge N. P. Willis, in whose territory were 37 counties. When the case had been given to the jury, eleven of the veniremen stood solidly for acquittal while one doughty friend of the murdered man declared just as stoutly that the death penalty must be inflicted or he would starve his fellows into returning a verdict as he believed it should be given.

"Yes siree, a neck stretching is just what I am for and I won't give in until I get it," said the hard-headed one.

"Pst, pssst," hissed a voice from the open window of the jury room, where 'Frankie's' business partner in a nearby saloon, of the backward man, had climbed on a ladder, "Say Jack, the biggest game I ever saw is going on at the joint, lend me some more money," he whispered.

Jack hurriedly proceeded to peel a number of bills from the partnership 'roll' and handing them to 'Frankie' admonished his partner, "Hurry on back and don't let the game break up, I'll be over in a minute."

"Well gents," said the exponent of grim justice as he addressed his fellow jurymen, I personally never let pleasure interfere with business, so we'll let the —— off." And so the trial was concluded.

According to one of the legends concerning this estranged little city of the dead, now miles from a settlement, the outstanding additions in point of numbers to be made in any one day was when the Ed King, Len Woodruff feud coming to a head, contributed four more graves to the cemetery and left most of the population of the little town either badly scared or seriously wounded.

It seems that a lovely woman was again inspiration fo rthe songs of hate sung by the light artillery of the roistering cowmen who participated in the epic gun battle which took the lives of participants and bystanders alike.

Sally—, a half breed Mexican girl, with a lurking devil in her sparkling eyes and the provocation for murder in her carmine lips presided over the bar of Len Woodruff, former cowboy and amiable host in matters of liquid refreshment to his one time mates of the trail.

Now Sally, if legend is to be trusted, had exhausted her wiles upon the debonair young Woodruff and to no avail with the result of jealousy and hatred came to take the place of unrequited love in the heart of the half-caste siren. In the devious manner of her kind she proceeded to let the lovelight shine from her brown suitors in particular, Ed King, a hard riding, hard drinking, but withal likeable young cowpuncher from the nearby LS ranch, whose exploits with the six gun were renowned over the entire Panhandle.

In the exaltation known only to successful lovers the dapper young knight consented to fare forth and return with the colors of his hated rival dangling from the pommel of his saddle.

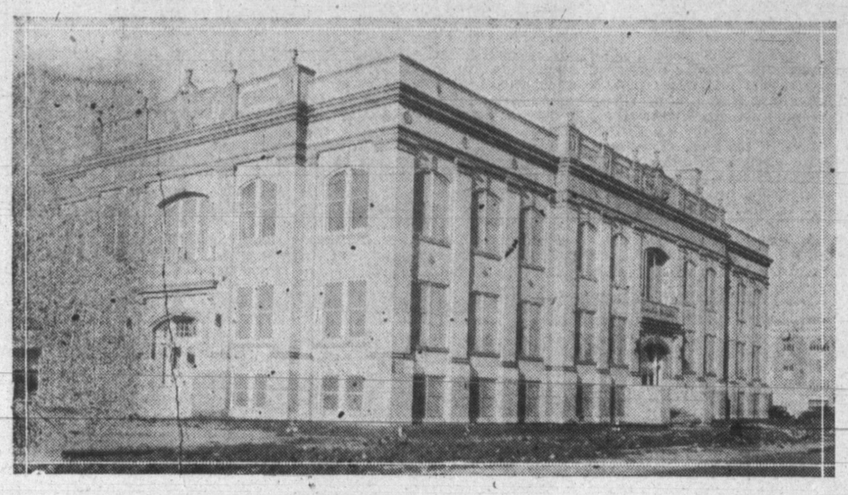
The overture to the drama of death staged in the Hogtown of old Tascosa that night with the music of tinkling glasses intermingled with the castinet clink of poker chips with now and then the song of drunken men or women interrupting the theme. And on through the chostly moonlight stalked the characters, puppets of passion, with Sally the barmaid gleefully directing the cast.

Woodruff was on a mission of love, taking a bottle of brandy to the trysting place chosen by his light of love, 'Rocking Chair Emma,' when coming out of the narrow passageway at the back of his saloon he came face to face with the man, who, it had already been reported to him, would take his life on sight. Tempestuous words followed between the two. Then the bark of a gun. Again and again spoke the mouthpiece of death, and when the smoke of battle had cleared away King was lying face down in the mud, dead. Woodruff, wounded in the thigh, staggered back down the passage way. Chick Emory, a friend of Wooruff, who had sprung to the rescue of his pal was lying on the sidewalk in a welter of his own blood, badly wounded.

Then began the battle against odds waged by Woodruff. John Lang, King's companion, at the

See BOOT HILL, Page 5

Pampa Is Proud of Beautiful New City Hall



A nearly new city hall houses the official family of the City of Pampa. On the third floor is an auditorium, north of which on the same story are women's clubrooms.

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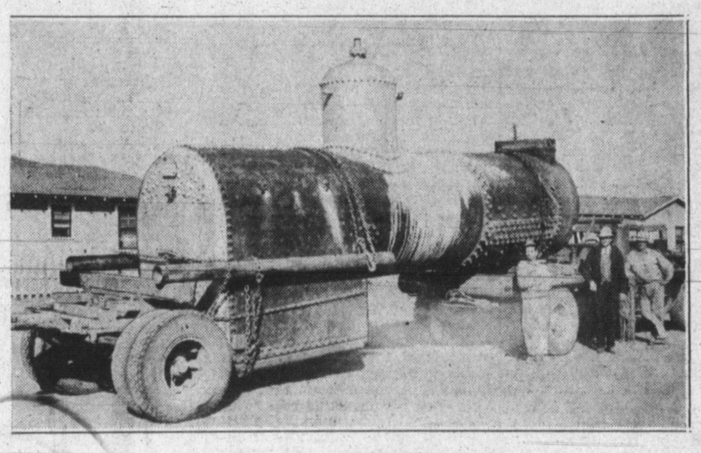

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SOIL CONSERVATION AND CROP INSURANCE FOR PLAINS PARTS OF NEW PROGRAM FOR SECTION

CARELESS FARMING IS HIT — FALLOWING URGED

Plans to adapt the agricultural conservation program to special needs of the "dust bowl" area and other parts of the Southwest threatened by drought were announced recently by H. R. Tolley, acting administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment administration.

Farm land conservation in the area which has been swept by frequent dust storms, is to be encouraged by several features of the program, including one which permits cultivated summer-fallowing to be given a soil conserving classification in counties where such classification is recommended by the State Agricultural Conservation committee.

Mr. Tolley said that the Agricultural Adjustment administration believes that the conservation program as executed in the dry area of the Southwest will:

(1) Provide farmers with a measure of crop income insurance.

(2) Increase the supply of food and feed by substituting crops that are resistant to drought for soil depleting grains that are destroyed by dry weather.

(3) Conserve the soil by encouraging crop and practices that result in the retention of moisture and the protection of the soil from wind erosion.

In the drier parts of Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and certain other states, approved summer-fallowing and listing are used to protect the soil against wind erosion, and to conserve moisture.

Hence while summer-fallow is ordinarily classified as a "neutral" land use—that is, as neither soil conserving nor soil depleting—in these areas it may, on recommendation of state committees, be classified as soil conserving, when properly done. Such classification is subject to the approval of the Secretary, and in order to receive it, approved methods of summer-fallow recommended by state committees on the basis of scientific data, must be used.

In addition, alternate strips of sorghum and fallow will be considered as a soil conserving practice in designated counties in the dry area if the stalks are left on the land as a protection against wind erosion and may be substituted acre for acre to meet the requirements for soil conserving crops.

Other soil conserving practices approved for the area suffering from lack of moisture are planting all the land to sorghum and leaving it on the land or the restoration of crop land to native pasture if it is contour listed and sufficient natural cover is maintained to insure protection against wind erosion. Another requirement is that no stock be allowed to graze on the land.

"As a further protection for the region which has suffered so severely from wind erosion," Dr. Tolley said, "county committees will have the authority to refuse to certify for payment producers who in their opinion have been so negligent and careless in their farming practices that their farms have become a wind erosion hazard to their communities."

Other soil conservation practices for the so-called dust bowl region are under consideration by the Agricultural Adjustment administration. These will vary to meet special needs of the states and areas in the region where wind erosion is an important problm.

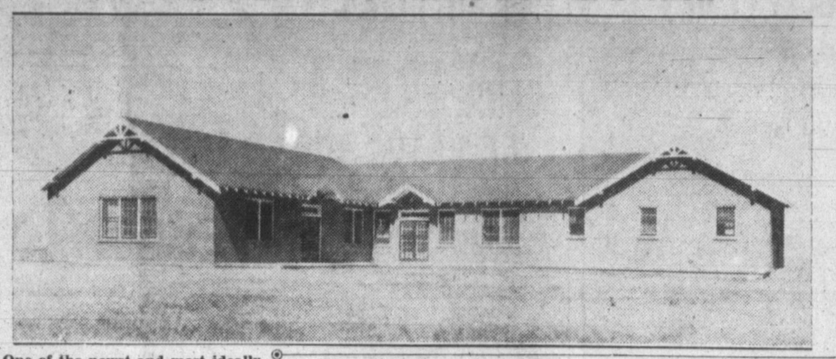
Drought and normal summer dryness make it difficult and sometimes impossible for farmers to plant soil-conserving crops in the drier parts of the Southwest. These are the very areas where it is most important that steps be taken to conserve the soil and reduce or prevent wind erosion. Only a few crops are adapted to this region and none of them are legumes. This makes it imperative that crops and practices which will conserve moisture and keep the wind from destroying the top soil be designated as soil conserving. Careful preparation of the soil for the accumulation of maisture as a first step in planting legumes and cover crops will be encouraged.

The substitution of soil conserving practices for soil depleting acreage would, Mr. Tolley pointed out, insure some income to producers. This, he added, was a form of crop income insurance against continuation of weather which would result in no harvest or very limited yields.

In states and counties where, upon recommendation of state committees and with approval of the Secretary, approved summer-fallow is classed as soil conserving, producers may become eligible for the Class I or soil conserving payment by shifting land from soil-depleting crops to approved summer-fallow, within the maximum limits of the program, or in most instances up to 15 per cent of the soil depleting base. Producers who shift a part of their soil depleting base to other approved soil conserving practices also would be eligible for the conserving payment up to the maximum limit set.

If a farmer had a base acreage of 200 acres of wheat and 100 acres of cultivated summer-fallow, it would be possible for him to increase his summer-fallow by 15 per cent of 200 acres, or 30 acres, and receive the Class I or soil conserving payment for this shift in acreage. He would then have 130 acres of cultivated summer-fallow. This would establish a total soil building allowance for that farm of $130, which would be the maximum that the farmer could earn as the Class II payment through adopting approved practices in handling his land.

New Clubhouse Here One of Best in Section



One of the newst and most ideally arranged clubhouses in West Texas is that of the Pampa Country club, pictured above. It overlooks the sporty 18-hole golf course.

SHRINE IN ALAMO

In the Alamo, historic shrine of Texas' revolution, at San Antonio, there stands a memorial shaft to its fallen heroes, erected as the gift of natives of the province of Nagshino, Japan.

BOOT HILL - -

(Continued from Page 4)

time he was killed, rushed into the old James and East Equity Bar and informed Frank Valley and Fred Chilton, also cronies of King, of the tragedy.

Immediately the two men deserted the gambling tables at which they were seated and demanded their 'irons' from Button Griffith, the bartender with whom they had been checked in obedience to the standing order of Sheriff Jim East that all shooting equipment be checked upon entering any saloon.

Woodruff, meanwhile had retreated to his own living quarters, a 'dobe' house on the outskirts of the town. It was to this retreat that he was followed by Valley and Chilton.

Awakened by the firing, Jess Sheets, proprietor of the Dirty Shame Cafe, so dubbed by the more jovial of its following rushed into the street in his night clothing. Mistaking the identity of Sheets for Woodruff or to square a long account of poorly cooked meals—local chroniclers are at odds on the matter—Valley stopped short and fired point blank into the bewildered face of the little eating house proprietor.

Expressing polite regret over the death of Sheets, the messengers of vengeance then strode on to the home of Woodruff who had by this time barricaded himself within the flimsy walls of his living room. Valley and Chilton had commenced firing round after round of lead into the 'dobe shack' when Woodruff, realizing that he had but one avenue of escape, shot both Valley and Chilton dead in their tracks.

Reviving in his fast ebbing strength from time to time with sips of the fiery liquor which had been originally intended as a token of affection for Rocking Chair Emma, Woodruff crawled through the grass over a mile and a half to a ranch house of a friend, Theodore Briggs, who cared for him while the friends of King searched in vain for the fugitive.

Next day the bodies of Ed King, Frank Valley, Fred Chilton and James Sheets were wrapped in their saddle blankets and hauled in the LS chuck wagon to the fast growing cemetery on the hill.

Franz Josef was a harmless, rotund little German peddler who picked up an honest penny here and there among the scattered dwellers of the plains by hawking the grotesquely assorted stock of wares with which he wended his cherrily unobtrusive way from ranch house to ranch house. No man in the plains country was better known or more widely liked than the red faced little man who was often the butt of rude jest or jocular physical punishment.

It was no secret with the little 'sheeney' merchant — everyone who spoke with an accent other than the accepted drawl of the southwest was a 'sheeney' in those days—that he had left his homeland in the dead of night to escape from the unjust oppression of a militaristic system which failed to take into account Franz Josef's desire for worldly goods.

Sitting up to many a campfire, the guest of the cowboys, Franz Josef had regaled his hosts with tales of a faraway home and had expressed the ambition of one day bringing his wife and little one to the land of promise.

Dreams of the future for this hardy, cheerful pioneer were rudely brought to an end one winter night in the public sleeping quarters of the Last Chance Wagon Yard, where he was spending one of his infrequent nights under shelter. This Catfish Kid, so named because of his protruding lips, and an arch killer the name of Bozeman, shot the little man as he slept and divided the meager horde in his money belt which was one day to have served as transportation to America for his children.

So incensed was the citizenry at the foul deed that searching parties scoured the surrounding canyons and river bottoms for days without finding the culprits. A friend with literary aspirations inscribed the following epitaph on a pine board, "Here lies a good hombre killed by a couple of dirty ——."

And so might the list continue through the long lanes of untended graves. This little neglected plot contains the bones of many an illustrious hero whose acts of loyalty to friend or cause, ended in swift demise, whose exploits will perhaps forever go unsung. Hero and villain alike, they sleep, side by side, miles from the activity and bustle of development, which is rapidly pervading the scenes of their old dominion.—Herald, Perryton.

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SCIENCE AIDS NATURE WHEN DROUGHT HITS

SAVING BIRD LIFE IS FUNCTION HELD VITAL

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—As never before in this country, science is being enlisted to assist Mother Nature. A realization has come over the federal government that this nation, once almost the richest in the world in wild life, has been divested of much of its most valuable game. The story of the buffalo is well known to practically everyone. The last heath hen has gone. The trumpeter swan is near extinction and some other species, once plentiful, are either completely or nearly exterminated.

The Bureau of Biological survey has been in existence for years, but only recently has it been given funds and powers to take constructive steps toward the preservation of American wild life. There is no good reason to expect that once again the United States will be a land rich in every kind of game which should be indigenous or can readily be acclimated.

While the federal government may be considered slow in taking steps toward game preservation and propagation, some of the states have been active for years. New York state has been particularly active and its fish and game laws have been used as a model by other jurisdictions.

There was a time when there were no pheasants in the United States. This bird of which there are some hundred species is regarded as one of the finest game birds in the world and also is valued as a food delicacy. The pheasant originates in Asia, those now in America being descendants of a bood brought here from China. There now are a great many pheasants in the country due to no small extent to the intervention of science.

O. N. Denny, consul general of the United States at Shanghai, be thought him that he would attempt to transplant Chinese ringnecked pheasants to the United States, more particularly to his own home state of Oregon. He brought over 22 cocks and 20 hens and liberated them. This was in 1880. 1892, it was considered that there were enough pheasants to justify an open hunting season, lifting the protection which had been provided for the birds by state law. An open season of ten weeks was declared and in that time 50,000 pheasants were shot.

Do Not Thrive Everywhere

This attracted so much attention among hunters that orders for birds were sent to the pheasantries which had been established in Oregon and shipments of birds were made to more than 500 places in the United States and Mexico. In most of the places the birds did not thrive. It was a peculiarly lucky chance that Mr. Denny, the original importer, happened to be an Oregon man for it is in Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia that the Chinese pheasants appear to thrive best. Had the first experiment resulted in the pheasants' being sent to some other unfavorable locality, it likely would have been concluded that they could not be acclimated and the attempt would have been abandoned.

Even though the Pacific Northwest appears to be the best American region for the Chinese ringnecked pheasant, New York state recently has had remarkable success, 1909, there was established at Sherburne, New York, a state game farm which now is the oldest game bird farm in the country. This farm began breeding pheasants. It was discovered that pheasants did not go very far from their nests. In this respect the pheasant is similar to the ruff-necked grouse which, it has been observed, never in its life goes more than half a mile from the nest in which it was hatched.

Observing the pheasants in New York to behave in much the same manner, subsidiary game farms were located in various places in New York state. They now have multiplied until it is estimated there are more than 300,000.

The numbers are expected to increase at an accelerated rate now that science has worked out a system for the artificial incubation of pheasant eggs. An electric incubator has been devised which can take care of 10,000 eggs at a setting. For the last year the artificial incubator shave been in use in New York, and more than 41,000 pheasants were hatched and successfully raised. This was about three times the number normally raised by natural incubation.

The pheasant has always had a fascination for sportsmen, and some of the varieties are kept by poultry fanciers and bird lovers merely for their decorative value. The pheasant is gallinaceous and is readily domesticated. The green pheasant of Japan, the cooper pheasant of China, the golden pheasant of Tibet, and many other varieties add much to the brilliance and beauty of a bird enclosure. They vary greatly in size, the largest being Reinhardt's argus pheasant which attains a length from head to tail of 85 inches. Sixty inches of this length is tail and, in indeed, some naturalists include the argus species with the peacocks.

Reference to the argus pheasant recalls that the first introduction of the pheasant into Europe, according to legend, was at the hands of Jason. Returning from Colchis in his famed ship Argo, he and his argonauts brought with them pheasants of the type now common in Europe. The Romans introduced the birds into England where they are thoroughly acclimated, so much so in fact that there is a type known as the Lady Amherst pheasant and surely that is not an Asiatic designation.

There is little doubt that the Federal Government and the state governments among them will go far with their program of restocking the United States with wild life, using every aid that science can offer.

There have been protective laws in the states for many years providing closed seasons on all sorts of game, and then there is the migratory bird law which is federal. Treaties with Canada and Mexico and other countries assist in the protection of migratory wildfowl. The tremendous distance which many birds fly in their seasonal migrations make international protection necessary.

Protection is not enough, it now is thought, and scientific aid in artifical propagation must be added. The Bureau and Fisheries long has done its part of the job, restocking the lakes and streams of the nation with millions upon millions of fish. With the same general policy pursued as to other types of wild life, furred feathered, or otherwise, it will not be long before there will be a substantial restoration.

Magnificent Courthouse Is Pride of Gray County

The splendid building above houses the departments of Gray county. It is one of the most beautiful public buildings in West Texas. In a line with it are the Schneider hotel, the fire station and city hall, and Pampa high school—the "million dollar" row for which Pampa is widely known.

BAPTIST LEADERS AT DALLAS

DALLAS, Texas.—Five nationally known Baptist leaders will be brought to the Texas Centennial Exposition for the week of June 11, "Baptist Week" at the $25,000,000 World's Fair opening here June 6.

They will be Dr. George W. Truett of Dallas, president of the Baptist World Alliance, June 11; Dr. Robert G. Lee, pastor of the Bellvue Baptist church, Memphis, Tenn., June 12; Pat M. Neff, president of Baylor University, Waco, Texas, and former Governor of Texas, June 13; Dr. M. E. Dodd, president of the Southern Baptist Convention and pastor of the First Baptist church at Shreveport, June 16; and Dr. C. Oscar Johnson, pastor of the Third Street Baptist church at St. Louis.

Soviet Tars Set Mask Record

LENINGRAD (AP)—Twelve red navy men of the Baltic fleet recently wore gas masks for 218 hours, going through their regular duties and removing them only for meals. They wound up with a masked march of 18 miles.

JIM WILLIAMS CAME TO AREA 50 YEARS AGO

DROVE HERD OF BUFFALO TO DODGE IN 1886

J. E. (Uncle Jim) Williams has lived in this section more than 50 years.

He left his boyhood home in Denton county 52 years ago and started out to seek his fortune in the West. His first stop was in Wichita county 10 miles above the present town of Wichita Falls, then a typical cow town of no more than 400 people. It was then the terminus of the Fort Worth & Denver City railway.

He remained in that county and what was known as Greer county for almost two years, and a little more than 50 years ago he pulled up stakes and drifted up into the high plains country. He found the country possessed by large cattle interests for which he labored something like 12 years. More than 50 years ago he commenced work for the cattle outfit which owned land on which Pampa now stands. They then owned approximately 700,000 acres of land in a block. Their cattle interests consisted of 80,000 cattle, and the company claimed to have branded more than 20,000 calves the year before. There are two other men living in Pampa who was here and worked for the same outfit. They are H. B. Lovett and J. R. Henry.

On the plains at that time there was only one windmill, and it stood 2 miles north of where the city of Groom is now situated. There were very few fences and the roads were just cow trails. The cowboys were a happy contented people. Wages were $25 to $35 per month and the men worked from sun up to sun up and did not know when the day's work was done, and neither did they know when Sunday came.

At that time there were a few settlers who lived on the creeks and rivers, and there were no settlers on the high plains. The Franklin Land and Cattle company, Mr. Williams' first employer, was succeeded by the White Deed Land company.

Everything was hauled from either Dodge City or Wichita Falls. There were ox teams that had as many as 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 place. It was astonishing to see the amount of freight they would haul at a load.

Judge Willis Sr. was judge of the entire Panhandle when Mr. Williams came. L. D. Miller was district attorney. Other prominent members of the bar were Temple Houston, J. N. Browning, W. B. Plemons.

There was game in abundance; wild turkey on the creeks; quail and prairie chicken were exceedingly plentiful. Deer ranged in the low lands or in the breaks country, but they were not as numerous as antelope which ranged exclusively on the high plains country. Other wildlife included black bear, bob cats, wolves and coyotes. The little Mustang ponies could be sighted at times on the plains in great number. They were disturbing little creatures. The cowboys' saddle ponies would get with them and it was out of the question to get them back until the Mustangs left. 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 where Mr. Williams worked caught 14 which were then yearlings. He had the pleasure and excitement of going and helping to drive them to Dodge City in May, 1886.

There was not any great agricultural development until about 1900 when the Rock Island came in by way of Oklahoma. Then all three roads, the Denver, the Santa Fe, built in 1888, began to run excursion trains. "It was then we realized that we had to expect civilization and abide by it," Mr. Williams said.

Favorite pastimes in those days for men were swapping yarns, playing mumble peg and running cow ponies.

Karen Morley never wears a hat, except when she is required to, on the screen.

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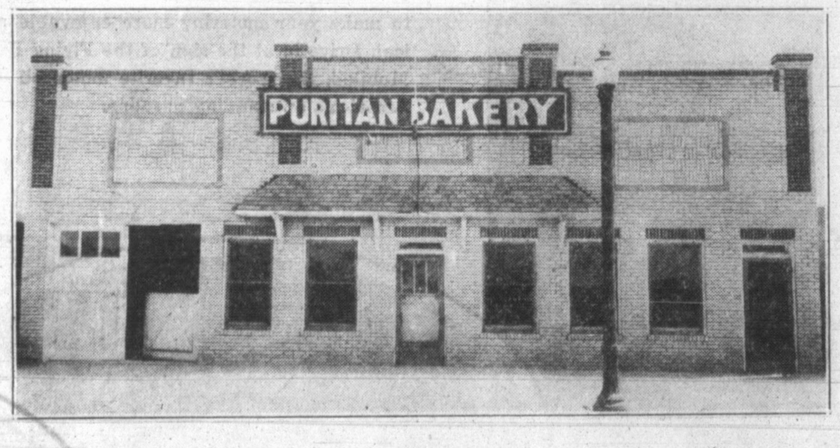

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WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

What Oil Means To Texas Will Be Shown In Exhibits At The Texas Centennial

One of the features of the Texas Centennial Exposition at Dallas, June 6th to November 29th, will be an oil exhibit unequaled by any former World's Fair. Those in charge of Exposition plans have assigned to petroleum and associated industries a conspicuous part in the celebration of a century of Texas history and progress. As a result of the cooperation of these industries, visitors to Dallas will have an unprecedented opportunity to acquaint themselves with the history of oil and the methods and machinery used in its discovery, production and distribution. All that scientists know about the formation of oil deposits, the strata in which they may be found and the surface indications of their presence; all that drillers have learned through actual experience, and all that has been accomplished by inventive genius, managerial ability, and mechanical skill in the recovery of oil and its transformation into hundreds of useful products, will be set forth in displays, pictures and lectures. The complete story of petroleum in Texas will be told, from the discovery of the first commercial well near Nacogdoches, shortly after the War between the States, to the development of the world's largest oil field in East Texas.

It is entirely fitting that the first World's Fair to be held in Texas should include the most comprehensive of oil exhibits. This State now produces more petroleum than other two state and far more than any foreign nation. It is also the greatest refining state, its Gulf coast district alone holding a substantial lead over any other district, whether composed of a single state or a group of states. Both in number and magnitude of oil fields, Texas has beaten all records. There are now more than 500 producing fields in the state, located in 113 counties. In each of 46 counties more than 1,000,000 barrels of oil is produced annually.

Prior to the first great oil strike in Texas at Spindletop in 1901, Texas was practically insignificant as a manufacturing State, had no large cities and only one considerable seaport. The discovery and development of oil fields and the establishment of refineries and oil transportation systems have resulted in placing Texas among the really important manufacturing states and have given several of its seaports high rank among those of the nation. All four of the largest cities, and many smaller ones, owe their growth in considerable measure to oil development. A revenue larger than that produced by all their farm crops is provided the people of the state by the annual expenditures of the Texas oil industry. An area nearly three times as large as that devoted to cotton raising is under lease for oil development and the income of farmers, ranchmen and other land owners in every part of the state is swelled by many millions of dollars paid out annually for royalty oil, lease rentals and lease bonuses.

A striking appreciation of the part oil has played in Texas progress is contained in the latest issue of the Texas Almanac. After noting such facts as that "in Texas the petroleum industry provides a living for approximately 1,000,000 people including all directly and indirectly affected"; that it has 134,000 direct employes and an annual payroll amounting to $150,000,000, and that it pays $45,000,000 in state taxes and $16,500,000 in local taxes annually, the Almanac says:

"In a multitude of ways petroleum has contributed to Texas' progress. While it ranks second to cotton as a contributor to wealth of the state over the long period, it has contributed more surplus wealth which has resulted in stimulation of industrial development, and civic and cultural advancement. Most of the great endowments, private and those coming from public lands, such as the $33,168,960 endowment of the University of Texas, have come primarily from oil. Texas today is probably two decades ahead of where it would have been in its economic, social and cultural development, had there been no petroleum."

Besides reflecting to some extent the importance of oil in the story of Texas, the oil exhibit at Dallas will have a broader significance. It will remind visitors from other parts of the country of the tremendous contribution made by the winners of Texas independence to the economic advancement of the nation. Oil is the outstanding mineral treasure of the United States and the petroleum industry is often referred to as America's greatest. But for the victory at San Jacinto, the United States, instead of producing more oil than all the rest of the world combined, might today be a poor second among the oil producing countries and likely to lose that position within a few years.

Nearly 60 per cent of all the oil produced in the United States comes from territory that belonged to Mexico prior to the achievement of Texas independence—territory that came under the American flag as a result of that achievement. About 80 per cent of the recoverable oil reserve of the nation lies in this same territory. Texas alone produces about as much oil as all the rest of the United States which was not Mexican territory in 1836, and possesses far greater oil reserves.

When Memucan Hunt, on August 4, 1837, submitted to the American State Department a proposal that the newly liberated Republic of Texas should be annexed by the United States, he drew a glowing picture of the advantages which would accrue to the older country from the annexation. On account of their supposed importance to naval powers, he gave first place among Texas resources to "immense forests of live oak comprising, according to estimate of President Houston, 'four-fifths of all that species of timber now in the world'." Further along in his communication he referred to "the mineral wealth of the country, comprising valuable mines of silver and lead, immense strata of iron and coal and salt springs in great abundance." This description of Texas resources was as good, no doubt, as anyone else could have given at that time, but must appear odd to those who know Texas today. The resources Hunt mentioned figure but slightly in the contemporary economic picture, while others, unknown to the Texans of his days are of the greatest importance.

Hunt was right about the plentiful supply of live oak, but overestimated its practical importance. A great lumber industry sprang up in Texas in later years, but its basis was the pine of East Texas instead of the live oak of South and Central Texas. He was right about the iron deposits; for Texas has an abundance of it, and in former times there was an iron industry in East Texas. But today nothing is being done with the iron ore deposits of Texas, because of a lack of coal suitable for making coke. There is plenty of bituminous coal in Texas, too, and there is a great belt of lignite stretching almost from the Rio Grande to the Red River, but coal mining is now at a standstill, and lignite production has declined on account of an abundance of cheaper fuel. The production of lead is inconsiderable, and practically all our Texas silver comes from one mine in Presidio county.

The minerals that were to make Texas famous were undreamed of when Texas knocked in vain at the door of the Union. But today those minerals—oil and sulphur—are indispensable requirements of all great nations. Had President Van Buren and Secretary Forsyth been able to vision the civilization of 1936 they would have welcomed Minister Hunt with open arms, instead of giving him the cold shoulder. Not having such vision, they declined to even reserve for future consideration the question of annexing Texas.

If there had been no Texas revolution, it is probable that Mexico would have continued down to this time to include California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, most of Colorado and parts of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Wyoming, as it did in 1836. The United States was not interested in acquiring this vast region when the Texans rose in revolt and did not move to acquire it until involved in war ten years later as a result of annexing an independent Texas. It had plenty of trouble at home from 1836 until some years after the War between the States, and by that time, the modernization of Mexico had begun and the American people had turned definitely away from thoughts of territorial expansion. Had the Texans not fought and suffered and sacrificed and won; had they not maintained their independence for nine years and attracted such attention from foreign countries as to make it apparent that the United States would be blind to its own interest if it did not annex Texas, there would have been no occasion for the struggle which resulted in the annexation of the rest of the Southwest.

Thus a fourth of the present area of the United States would have remained under a foreign flag. This fourth today produces more than one-fifth of the country's cattle, a third of its cotton, a third of its gold, considerably more than half of its natural gas, 58 per cent plus of its petroleum and three-fourth of its sulphur. Without it, the United States would be much less important, politically and economically—might not be ranked as one of the world's great powers.

If the oil exhibits serves to put Centennial visitors on the track of these facts, it will give the visitors a new idea of the part played by the heroes of the. Texas Revolution in the making of modern America.—Edmund Travis in Texas Weekly.

FATALITIES GROWING

HOUSTON, May 30 (AP)—Traffic fatalities here this year are running almost as high as they did a year ago. There were 16 deaths in the first four months, compared to 18 in the corresponding period 1935. The number of injuries in automobile accidents reported to police has shown a sharp decline, however. Three hundred and nineteen persons were injured in the first four months of 1936, compared to 603 during the same period last year.

Even in a costume picture, Joan Crawford likes gowns in pale blue.

Many Teachers Being Placed By T. U. Bureau

AUSTIN, May 30.—More teachers were placed in teaching positions by the Teachers' Appointment committee of The University of Texas during the twelve months ending January 31, 1936, than during any like period in the committee's history, according to Miss Miriam Dozier, secretary. A total of 566 applicants enrolled with the committee were placed, exclusive of the number who were registered for advancement but retained the positions they already held.

"Many of the vacancies were in fields for which we had no candidates to recommend," Miss Dozier explained. "A great many required candidates with the doctorate degree for which we could not recommend. Many other of the vacancies were in positions all of our candidates for which were placed."

The committee received 1,518 inquiries about teachers, the second largest number in the history of the committee's work. The total number of candidates available for positions was 902.

"It is highly gratifying that in the field of college and university teaching, the number of requests for teachers nearly doubled that for the preceding years," Miss Dozier continued. "To be sure, it was impossible for us to fill all of the openings in this field because, in general, such positions are being filled only with teachers having the doctorate degree; and we do not, alas, have enough condidates with such preparation.

"In the fields of elementary and primary teaching, also, we are called on for a much larger number of teachers than we are able to supply. The same condition maintains in the matter of librarians. A growing emphasis on teachers able to direct the various forms of extra-curricular activities, has been noted for the past four or five years. Especially is this true in the fields of art, music, and speech. The University does not undertake to train librarians and teachers of art and music; but it is worthy of note that the demand for them is large."

Law Courses of Summer Outlined

AUSTIN, May 30 —Nine courses will be offered by the School of Law during the first term of the 1936 summer session, Dean Ira P. Hildebrand has announced. Eight courses will be available during the second term. It is intended to offer four of the most important second year courses taught in the law school, in the expectation of reducing next years enrollment in middle-law work to 200 students. If this reduction is not accomplished it will be necessary to sectionize these courses, thus increasing the teaching load on members of the faculty.

There will be nine faculty members on the summer staff for the first term and eight for the second term. Courses offered will include contracts, personal property, administrative law, civil procedure, constitutional law, first year equity, second year real property, creditors' rights and corporation finance during the first term. The second term courses will include contracts, first and second year real property, civil procedure, constitutional law, first year equity, partnership, and municipal corporations.

Jackie Cooper, boy actor, is building a life-size sail boat.

Gdynia Makes Peasant Rich

GDYNIA, Poland (AP) —Joseph Tutkowski, a poor peasant, has become a millionaire as the result of the development since 1924 of this new seaport. He owned a plot of waste land which became the business center of this fast-growing city and now is reputedly worth $2,000,000.

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Amarillo, Texas

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Texas Panhandle Centennial Celebration, Pampa, Texas June 2-3-4-5

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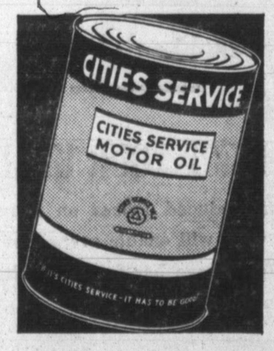

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-- SCHOOLS ADD TO WARD BUILDINGS AND START NEW AUDITORIUM --

MORE EVIDENCE of the continued growth of the Pampa community is furnished by the pictures above of three school campuses on which there is building activity.

Four-room additions have been constructed to the Sam Houston (north) and Woodrow Wilson (east) ward schools. A basement on one of the wings of the Sam Houston school will be used as a cafeteria.

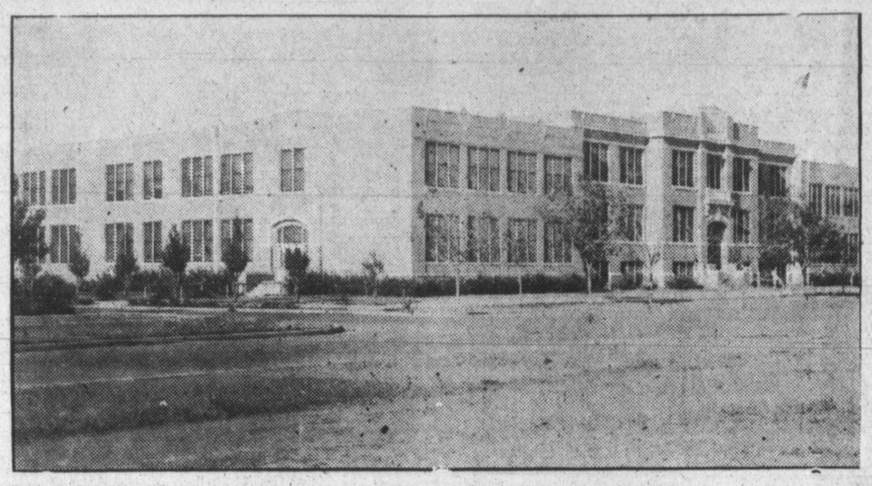
On the high school campus, between the wings of the main building, is to be completed the large school auditorium, with between 1,200 and 1,400 seats, according to arrangements to be perfected, and a large, well-arranged stage.

In each instance, the contractor is O. L. Boyington. Considerably more than $100,000, without furnishings, is being spent in the three projects. The Pampa Independent school district voted $50,000 in bonds to obtain a 45 per cent PWA grant for the remainder.

The architects are Rittenberry & Carder of Amarillo, who specialize in school construction and have drawn plans for scores of buildings in this section.

Mr. Boyington, too, specializes in schools and has erected many, besides such structures as the Combs-Worley building and Fort Worth & Denver station here. Besides his larger contracts, he has a number of small ones now.

New Auditorium To Be North of Administration Building



Close by the above pictured Pampa high school will be erected a large auditorium. O. L. Boyington, Pampa contractor, is the builder. A $50,000 bond issue and a PWA grant have made possible this building and the two ward school additions. The auditorium will seat about 1,400 and will answer a need long felt here.

In the school projects, materials were carefully chosen and purchased from the following firms:

General Supply company of Pampa, paints manufactured by the McMurtry Mfg. company of Denver; Acme Lumber company, Pampa, lumber; Rex Electric company, installations; V. M. Zanchettin Terrazo company of Amarillo, terrazo work; Forrest R. Barnes, Amarillo, brick; Jim Williams Brick company, Amarillo, brick; Lydick Roofing company, Amarillo; Panhandle Insurance company, Pampa, insurance.

Such well-constructed school buildings have made Pampa widely known for its excellently housed system. Recently delegates to the Panhandle district of the Texas Congress of Parents and Teachers were taken on a tour which included the four ward schools and the high school. Those who had imagined that Pampa was "just another oil town" were astonished to see the fine brick schools—as good as any on the plains and more numerous than most cities of this size can boast.

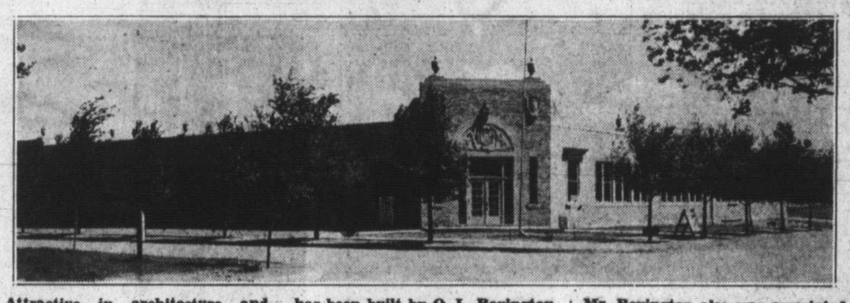
Mr. Boyington and others concerned in building the school structures take pride in building not only for the present, but for the future—substantially, conveniently, without sacrificing a pleasing appearance.

East Ward School Is Enlarged by 4 Rooms

Growing enrolment at the Woodrow Wilson school, pictured above, has made necessary a 4-room addition. This addition has just been completed by O. L. Boyington, prominent Pampa contractor. Both wings of the building were lengthened to provide new rooms, the architecture of which matches the original structure.

1836 TEXAS 1936

Four-Room Addition Built at North Ward



Attractive in architecture and convenient in arrangement is the Sam Houston ward school here, pictured above. To this structure has been built by O. L. Boyington, Pampa contractor, a well-appointed 4-room addition to handle the growing enrolment of the school. Mr. Boyington also was associated in constructing the original building.

I'm a Booster for
Pampa, Gray County and
The Panhandle of Texas

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We congratulate the Pampa Independent School District on their progressive spirit in the development of their very modern school system.

We appreciate the opportunity of serving the district as architects for the new school building additions and it is with pride that we add these new buildings to a list of over 125 other modern school buildings in the Panhandle territory for which we have served as architects during our twenty years in business.

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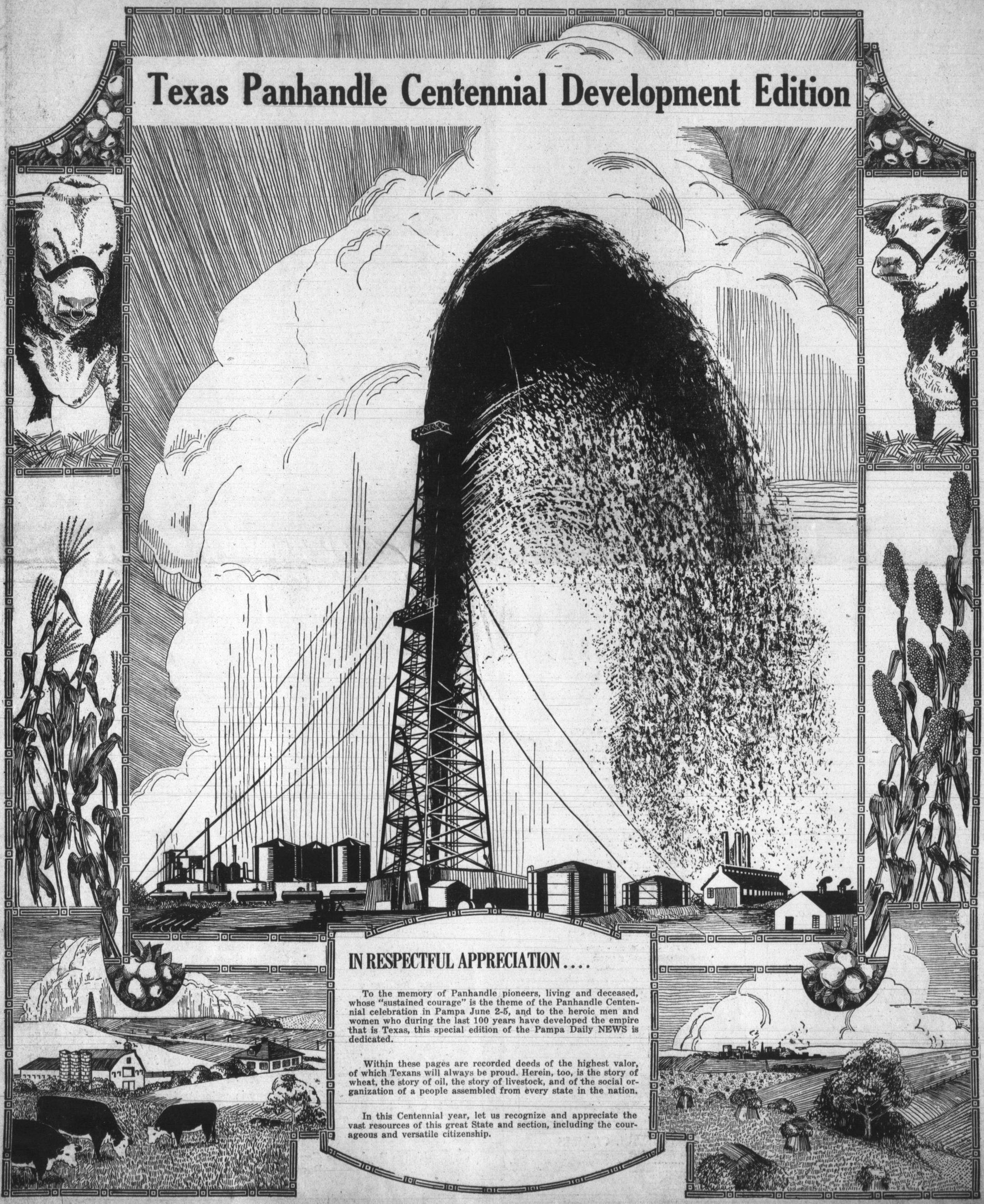
Pampa Daily News

PAMPA, GRAY COUNTY, TEXAS, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1936. (PRICE FIVE CENTS)

Texas Panhandle Centennial Development Edition



IN RESPECTFUL APPRECIATION....

To the memory of Panhandle pioneers, living and deceased, whose "sustained courage" is the theme of the Panhandle Centennial celebration in Pampa June 2-5, and to the heroic men and women who during the last 100 years have developed the empire that is Texas, this special edition of the Pampa Daily NEWS is dedicated.

Within these pages are recorded deeds of the highest valor, of which Texans will always be proud. Herein, too, is the story of wheat, the story of oil, the story of livestock, and of the social organization of a people assembled from every state in the nation.

In this Centennial year, let us recognize and appreciate the vast resources of this great State and section, including the courageous and versatile citizenship.

"Uncle Johnny" Long Was One of Colorful Men Who Came to Plains in 1874

Not many years ago the Panhandle was the home of the buffalo and the hunting ground of the Indian. Fifty years ago it was a frontier. The settling of the country, the opening of its vast acres to the civilizing influence of cattlemen and farmers, was due to the efforts of that bold and hardy army of pioneers who came into the Panhandle in the seventies and eighties.

Of the vast army whose influence was widely felt from that day forward, one man stands out above all others. As government teamster he came, as public benefactor he passed to another world.

The life of "Uncle Johnny" Long reads like fiction—the romance of his life is mingled with hardships and dangers—but through it all this sturdy pioneer retained his faith in mankind.

John J. Long was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, November 7th, 1851. He came to Texas in 1874 with the General Nelson A. Miles expedition. He hired to the government at Leavenworth, Kansas, as a government teamster. The expedition started from Fort Dodge, Kansas, with thirty-six mule teams. They came south by Fort Supply, Oklahoma, and on south, crossing the Canadian near the mouth of Oasis thence down west of where Fort Elliott is now located and up McClellan Creek.

The expedition at this time according to "Uncle Johnny's" story related shortly before his death, was after a bunch of Indians that had captured the German sisters. The cavalry got to pressing the Indians too close and they abandoned their captives to the soldiers. The girls had no dresses and were tanned almost as black as the Indians. There was an old southern doctor in the expedition. He took two night shirts, made dresses for the girls, and had them fixed up in no time. The stock was badly played out after this expedition, so the expedition dropped back and camped on the head of the Washita.

As Mr. Long himself told the story in his own language.

"We went to Adobe Walls, getting there on Christmas Eve, and it started snowing. Christmas day we laid up on Antelope creek. Then we continued our march south, as the Indians had gone into camp on Tule canyon. There were four expeditions moving against the Indians at this time. Major Price was coming in from the east, Miles from the north, and McKenzie was coming up from the south. When McKenzie killed the Indians' horses and had his fight with them, they pulled out for their reservation. The Miles expedition got there too late to take part in the fight, but we followed them on into Fort Sill. McKenzie did not set them completely afoot, for they always kept at least one horse apiece staked or hobbled out near, and they used these to get back to the reservation. The Indians went south of the Washita mountains. We followed them in and got to Fort Sill about half a day after they did. It was zero weather and we had to walk much of the distance to keep from freezing. One day we made forty miles but we did not catch up with the Indians. There were supposed to have been 2000 or 3,000 Indians in the Panhandle at this time. McKenzie killed their horses in September.

"We went into camp at Cantonment near North Fork, about 13 miles west of where Mobeetie now stands in February of 1875. The Fort was established in the summer following. All of the houses were built of cottonwood pickets that were set in the ground three or four feet. Lieut. Hatch built a corral for the mule teams of adobe. It was 600 feet long, 60 feet wide, and the fence was about four feet thick. The brick used in its construction were made upon Dobe creek, and by this work Hatch won for himself the nickname of "Dobe" Hatch.

"While Miles was camped on the head of McClellan creek in September 1874, he ran short of provisions and sent his wagon train to meet his Mexican train at Commission creek. We arrived at Commission creek before the Mexicans got there, and three of the teamsters went out to hunt buffalo, and a bunch of 15 or 20 Indians jumped them. Instead of dropping down behind something the teamsters began to run. One was killed, but the other two got into the brush and got away. We had an escort of seventy soldiers with us. When the soldiers got to the spot where the teamster was killed they found that his body had been shot full of holes. There were sixteen bullet holes in him.

"We were more careful after that. When the other train arrived we loaded up and pulled out. After we crossed the Canadian we saw lots of fresh horse tracks and we doubled the train, driving with two wagons abreast. We got pretty near to the Washita, and the Indians were in the sandhills waiting for us. They made a run on us about three or four o'clock in the afternoon and tried to stampede us. As they made the first charge the soldiers fired into them and they dropped back. We corralled the wagons and the teams in the train. When a mule was shot down we had to jump out, cut him loose, and go on with the rest of them. The Indians were naked, painted and came a-yelling. There were over four hundred of them but it seemed to me like there was a thousand.

"We went to work and threw up an embankment around the outside. They did a lot of their shooting while riding in a run, and if they hit anything it was just an accident. But they took aim when they got off behind something. They kept us there two days and three nights. The days were awfully hot and we nearly starved for water. The second day one of the soldiers was digging around among some of the things in one of the wagons and found some cases of tomatoes. Tomatoes were more soup than anything else. We cut the cans open and drank the juice. That was the best drink I ever had.

"The first night about twelve or one o'clock a little scout by the name of Smallsky ran the blockade. After he had left we heard a terrible lot of shooting and we didn't know whether he got away or not. But he got through the Indians and soon afterwards ran into a herd of buffalo. His horse stepped in a prairie dog hole and fell with him. When he got up his horse stampeded with the buffaloes, leaving him a-foot. He began walking and continued until daylight, when he hid. He said he saw two Indians about ten o'clock. When night came he took up the road again and continued until he struck a camp about twenty miles from Supply, where some men were cutting hay for the government. Word was sent into the fort and a company of cavalry was sent out. This fight was taking place at the same time that the Buffalo Wallow fight took place, on September 12th, 1874, about ten miles from there.

"Major Price of the 8th Cavalry from New Mexico was scouting around over the plains and happened upon the men who were holding the Indians off at Buffalo Wallow. The Indians had placed some scouts out and as soon as they discovered the detachment of soldiers approaching they dropped the siege and retreated giving up the fight against the teamsters at the same time. The fight engaged in by the teamsters and their seventy soldiers was much longer and many more men were engaged in it than the other. Two men were killed, four or five wounded and about thirty mules killed and wounded. There was no way of telling how many Indians were killed, for as soon as night came they would remove their dead. So far as is known this fight was never given a name. Its site is about 20 miles southeast of Canadian in Hemphill county, near where Gageby creek empties into the Washita. The Indians would shoot while riding. After the battle we met the soldiers under Miles coming back to see what was the matter.

"There was little other trouble with Indians after 1875. We had gone to New Mexico and were coming back with six-mule teams, escorting about 6,000 sheep and their herders into Texas. The herders were Mexicans. Coming back we ran into six men who had stolen sixty mules and horses on Starvation creek and were headed into Mexico with them. They took all the horses and chuck that an outfit on this creek had, and a man had walked sixty miles into Fort Elliott to notify the soldiers. By this time the rustlers had gotten away across the plains, and we ran into them. We recovered the horses and got all the men but one. Starvation creek gots its name from this, as the men left there didn't have a bit of chuck. This trip was made in 1875, and the sheep were taken into Fort Sill, for the Indians.

"Fort Elliott, I think, was named for Major Eliott, who was killed when Custer massacred the Indians at Cheyenne, Oklahoma, killing 105 Cheyennes and Arapahoes. No expeditions were ever sent out, other than scouting trips. There were about four companies kept at the fort, but barracks were provided for five. The garrison was reduced to two companies, and all troops were withdrawn about '92 to 94.

"The flagpole was brought from the brakes of the Canadian, being cut near Antelope Hills, eighty five miles northeast of Mobeetie, in the fall of 1875. I used a six-mule team to haul it to the Fort. At the auction sale of the Fort in 1900 I bought it for $7.50.

"Few emigrants came into the country. Freighting was done from Fort Dodge, by Fort Supply, a distance of about two hundred miles. Most of the freighting was done by oxen, and the mules were used by the government for scouting purposes. Three wagons were often used with seven yoke of oxen, and the round trip took about twenty days.

"They hunted buffalo only in the summer, and saved the hides by stacking them. The hunters would usually get the government freighters, who had brought down a load of freight, to carry the hides to Fort Dodge for them on their return trip. Along late in the fall they would kill buffalo and dry their meat. The hides brought from $1.00 to $2.50 per hide. The hides are too spongy to make good leather, and sometimes the hides along the neck would be half an inch thick. The last year I saw any buffalo was in 1878, but there were some on the Coldwater until 1880. Billie Dixon killed 82 at one "stand" of about two or three acres of land, the most I know of being killed. When we went to New Mexico after the sheep in 1875, somewhere above where Amarillo now stands, there was a big flat about a mile or two wide and about ten miles long, and it was almost black with buffalo. It looked like there were hundreds of jurisdiction over 26 unorganized thousands. We killed some of them and they were the fattest buffalo I ever saw. Some of them had as much as two inches of fat upon their bumps.

"The last buffalo killed in Wheeler county was killed by William Frass. Mark Huselby had a buffalo bull, a two-year-old. He ran with a bunch of milk cows and the bull was kept belled. He was the only tame buffalo in Wheeler county, and was as gentle as could be.

"Sweetwater, as Mobeetie was known at first, was located and moved three different times. It was first located on the creek, just below the hill upon which the Fort was located. Then it was moved a mile and a half below its present location, and moved up to the spot upon which it is now located in 1878 or 1879. They first picked out a place for the establishment of the Fort on McClellan creek.

"At its first location on building was put up about 1876, but the officers at the fort didn't want the town located so near, and they made them quit their building. Then they moved to the head of Sweetwater creek, and in 1877 they moved below the Fort. Buffalo hunters used the town mostly, at first. Mail was brought from Fort Dodge once a week at first. Then it was later brought every day by stage. It took three days and nights for the trip, three relays being made between Fort Elliott and Fort Supply, a distance of about 100 miles."

When Sweetwater applied for a postoffice, according to Uncle Johnny, the county seat of Nolan county had already been named, hence the suggestion was made that they take the Indian word meaning sweetwater, and the town was called Mobeetie.

There were many saloons and gambling houses in the town, all at one time. In 1884, 425 votes were cast. Wheeler county was cut off from Clay county and given Texas counties, and Greer county, Oklahoma (which was then in dispute). In 1906 the county seat was moved to Wheeler by an eleven vote plurality. The suit of 1897 gave Greer county to Oklahoma.

On May 1st, 1888, the town of Mobeetie was almost wiped out by a cyclone. About half of the residences, the court house, and jail were left standing.

The material for this article was collected by Olin Hinkle and J. Evetts Haley, June 17th and 18th, 1925, at Mobeetie—less than two months before the death of Mr. J. J. Long.

The modesty of "Uncle Johnny" would not permit him to tell what a great part he had played in converting this section from a frontier to one of the greatest farming districts of the nation.

Soon after the fort was abandoned Mr. Long established a store at Mobeetie and for many years conducted a general mercantile business there.

It was as a pioneer merchant that he did the most toward building up the farming industry of the Panhandle.

He was never known to refuse credit to early settlers and never called for security. He carried these people along through good times and bad times. The lean years and the fat years were the same to Mr. Long's customers.

No man in the Panhandle was better known nor more universally loved.—Wheeler News-Review.

Most Pictured

America's most photographed girl has returned to her San Antonio home for the state-wide observance of the Texas Centennial, highlighted by the $25,000,000 Exposition in Dallas. Her name is Janice Jarratt and she is as adept with a lariat as she is at modeling for cigarette and clothing advertisements.

"Black Widows" Still Menacing

AUSTIN, May 30.—The "Black Widow" spider continues to be a menace even though the number of persons bitten is comparatively small, according to morbidity reports received by the State Department of Health. The habit of this spider in building its web in dimly lighted places makes it difficult to establish any effective method of control.

Though the "Black Widow" is frequently found in basements, wood sheds, and other places which have dark corners or recesses, more cases of spider poisoning that have been reported in past years have occurred in old toilets in the rural districts. The spraying of creosote in cracks and crevices, but precautions must be taken against fire. The egg cocoon may also be crushed.

The adult female spider is about an inch long and has a shiny black body with a brilliant scarlet hourglass marking on the under serface. The name, "Black Widow" is derived from the fact that the female kills and eats the male after mating.

The web of the "Black Widow" is characterized by the fact that the strands are tough. If a straw is applied to the web of an ordinary house spider, the web will immediately break, but if a straw be stroked through a "Black Widow" web, the strands will be found to be so tough that the straw will bend or even break. The female spider stays close to her web but will rush out and attack violently any object disturbing this web.

The "Black Widow" is not an aggressive spider, and rarely bites unless disturbed. Acute pain develops in the region of the surface bitten, spreading to other parts of the body. There is a general muscle contraction, difficult breathing, cold perspiration, nausea and an extreme rigidity of the abdomen.

The general public should be taught to recognize the "Black Widow," to take the necessary precautions, and to consult a physician immediately, if bitten.

Louis Hayward, English actor, was born in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Blighted Areas In Cities Helped By New Methods

A definite demand by home owners, other taxpayers, home mortgage lending institutions and municipalities for better preservation of neighborhood standards as a protection against expensive obsolscence, resulting in so-called blighted areas in many cities, is reported in the May number of the Federal Home Loan Bank Review, which has concluded a series of studies of the subject.

"The losses suffered in past years from the rapid deterioration of established neighborhoods by home-financing institutions, home owners and municipalities have culminated in a demand for action," the Review stated. One solution upon which various authorities are working is establishment of a more modern type of neighborhood unit. The Review summarizes a number of such proposals.

Municipalities and taxpayers, the study revealed, find it increasingly difficult to carry the burden of blighted areas which are unable to pay for their own public services. Lending institutions are taking more cognizance of the loan risk attending neighborhood instability. Home owners in these areas are protesting the melting away of their of their equities and the lessening desirability of their homes. The survey disclosed that the problem includes not alone the protection of new residential neighborhoods against inroads that make for such destruction, but the reclamation of existing blighted areas to prevent further loss.

The principal features of the proposed model neighborhood units are more space for small parks and playgrounds, internal street systems for local traffic only, designed to keep out fast through traffic, and a novel system of localized streets and lanes. The claim is made for such a plan that street improvements cost $371.22 less, for each lot, than under the prevailing standardized street layout. The dwellings would be grouped around the usual neighborhood facilities of schools, local shops, churches or libraries.

HITLER, BACHELOR, GETS LAYETTES FOR BIRTHDAY

BERLIN (AP)—One of the birthday gifts for the bachelor "realm leader," Adolf Hitler, consisted of 1456 baby outfits, complete with cradles, from the women of the reich's civil servants' association.

One half of the layettes were decorated with blue ribbons, for boy babies, and the other half pink, for girls.

The gift will benefit an approved list of needy mothers of large families.

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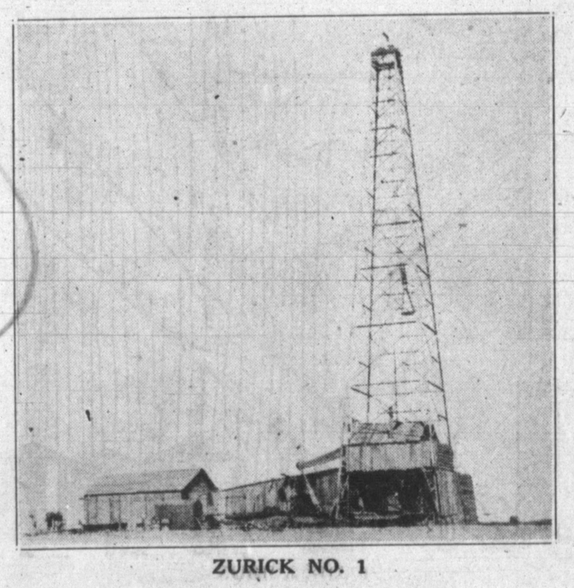


ZURICK NO. 1

The above cut shows the actual photograph of the Zurick No. 1 which is now being drilled by the Superior Oil & Gas Company and the Olson Drilling Company of Tulsa, Oklahoma, on the Zurick Ranch in Union County, New Mexico. The Quaker State Oil Company owns approximately 24,000 acres of leases checker-boarded around this well. The well now drilling at a depth of 1,000 feet. A number of major companies and independent operators of Tulsa, Oklahoma, have purchased protection in this block.

The Quaker State Oil Company is interested in developing large blocks of leases located on well defined structures, and also interested in developing semi-proved and proved acreage in the Panhandle and New Mexico field.

The Quaker State Oil Company is principally owned by Pampa citizens with offices in the First National Bank Building, Pampa, Texas, P. O. Box 1576, Telephone 630. All correspondence will be given prompt attention.

Texas Panhandle Centennial Celebration and Oil Men's Reunion
Pampa, Texas, June 2-3-4-5.

CANADIAN BOY SCOUTS WILL ATTEND FETE

NEWS OF TOWNS IN THIS TERRITORY COLLECTED

Twenty Canadian Boy Scouts will leave here early Tuesday morning for Pampa, where they will attend the Boy Scout Day program June 2, which is part of the Panhandle Centennial celebration being held in that city June 2-5.

Mrs. G. W. Arrington, wife of the late Captain Arrington, a former Texas ranger, will be guest of honor in the Boy Scout parade, according to an announcement made here by C. A. Clark, Scout executive from Pampa, who was in Canadian last Friday. Other pioneer women from Canadian who expect to take part in the Pampa program include Mrs. George Simpson and Mrs. Vas Stickley.

Transportation for the Canadian Boy Scouts to Pampa early Tuesday, and home again Wednesday night, will be provided by members of the local Rotary club.

The Boy Scout program planned at Pampa for Tuesday includes the following events:

Registration Old Timers at high school gymnasium, 9 a. m.

Opening address by Gov. James V. Allred, 11 a. m.

Boy Scout parade, 12:30 p. m.

Baseball, Road Runners vs Amarillo Phillips at Road Runners park.

Cavalcade of Scouting, "Great Scouts of the Old West," presented by the Boy Scouts of Adobe Walls Council, at Recreation Park, 8:15 p. m.

Neighbor's Day

"Neighbors Day," at the LZ Ranch camp on Lone Wolf creek, this year has been set as July 31, when the Northeast Panhandle Amateur Rodeo is sponsored by the management. The camp boys participate in this rodeo in all events that are not too hazardous, according to Tom Ellzey, who was in Canadian recently attending to business. On July 4, the campers on Wolf creek expect to attend the Anvil Park Rodeo, owned and managed by J. C. Studer and Sons.

Dig Out Coyotes

George Earl Tubb and Jimmie Bussard dug out eleven coyotes in one hole in Lipscomb county last Thursday. Bounty of $1.00 each is paid by that county.

Receive Reward

Upon the recommendation of Clint Miers, assistant state crime bureau superintendent of Oklahoma, Sheriff Walter Jones and Deputy Sheriff Harry Rathjen of Hemphill county will receive $250, for the capture of Pete Traxler, Oklahoma desperado.

Should Traxler die in the hospital or be convicted in Oklahoma another $250 has been promised the Hemphill county officers, Sheriff Jones reports. This $500 is a reward offered by Governor Marland of the Sooner state.

Memorial Day Observed

Canadian observed Memomial Day Saturday, May 30, with a brief program between 11 and 12 o'clock. Commander Fred Cook of the Zyback-Owens Post says.

The parade to the cemetery formed at City Hall at 11 o'clock. Started its line of march promptly at 11:15 o'clock. E. C. Fisher was officer of the day.

Order of the parade, as outlined by the American Legion Wednesday follows: School Band, colors, Gold Star Mothers, Boy Scouts, Legion members and ex-service men, Auxiliary, and other citizens.

Checks Received

Cotton subsidy checks totaling $15,000 were received at the Donley county agent's office Monday, as well as wheat checks aggregating $7,311, according to an announcement this week by County Agent H. M. Breedlove.

There were 550 cotton checks and 5 wheat checks in the group.

Breedlove also announced that the deadline for signing up in the new farm program had been again extended, and that local farmers might sign up as late as June 10.

Breaks Hip

Mrs. W. C. Isaacs of Canadian sustained a broken right hip Wednesday forenoon. She was at the W. C. T. U. building and had climbed onto a chair to turn on the lights, when she fell. She is a patient in the Canadian Hospital. Mrs. J. F. Johnson and Mrs. Paul Hoefle were at the building with her.

Fourth Plans Made

Plans for Clarendon's Fourth of July Centennial Celebration and Pioneer Round-Up are rapidly taking form. Present plans call for a varied entertainment program consisting of a rodeo, baseball game, parade ,band music, massed chorus singing, singing contests, and several other entertainment features.

A new schedule of work has been announced by the Phillips company in this district to take effect June 1, 1936. This new schedule calls for continuous work for ten days and then off four days, and is intended to increase the plant man's working hours to forty hours per week.

It is understood from the local management, not having been confirmed by the Bartlesville office, that all those affected with this change will receive a $5.00 raise to offset the additional hours.

Win Contest

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Bobbitt of Panhandle were declared the winners in Carson county of the Centennial Demonstration contest. The award was made Monday, May 25, by E. R. Duke, County agent, and Miss Mary Sitton, Home Demonstration Agent, both of Potter county.

Panhandle Services

Annual Memorial Day services will be held in Panhandle at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon at the high school auditorium.

As the program will be held on Sunday, it is expected that attendance will be the largest in many years.

Following the posting of the colors, "America" will be sung and an invocation will be given.

A member of Kit Carson Post No. 441, American Legion, will make a few introductory remarks, after which there will be special music and the chief address will follow by Rev. E. H. Chancellor, pastor of the First Christian Church.

Pastor Leaves

Rev. J. M. Sibley, pastor of the Perryton First Baptist church for the past five and one-half years, has resigned his charge here to accept the pastorate of the Phoenix Avenue Baptist church, Tulsa Oklahoma.

To Be In Parade

Two Panhandle Girl Scouts will take part in parades at the Pampa Centennial June 2, 4 and 5. Bobbie Bradshaw will ride Rosita and Norma Jean Franklin will ride J. D. Dixie, silver cupwinner at Amarillo.

Waldron Nominated

Lloyd Waldron of Panhandle was nominated without opposition for president of the Lions club at the luncheon Tuesday noon to succeed President Bob Bradshaw.

Others nominated were: R. E. Vaughn, vice president; H. H. Smith, secretary; C. L. Upham, Lion tamer; Joe Tooley, tailtwister; Bob Bradshaw, Jack Griffith and R. E. Prien, directors.

Win Farm Contest

With a score of 8,900 out of a possible 10,000, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Willard, living one and one-half miles east of Wheeler, scored first in the county Centennial Farm and Home Demonstration contest, conducted by the cooperative extension service of Texas A. & M. college and sponsored by the Dallas Morning News and Semi-Weekly Farm News.

The George Close family, living west of Lela, scored a close second. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Dysart of Mobeetie placed third and Mr. and Mrs. Bert Keiper came fourth in the land owner division.

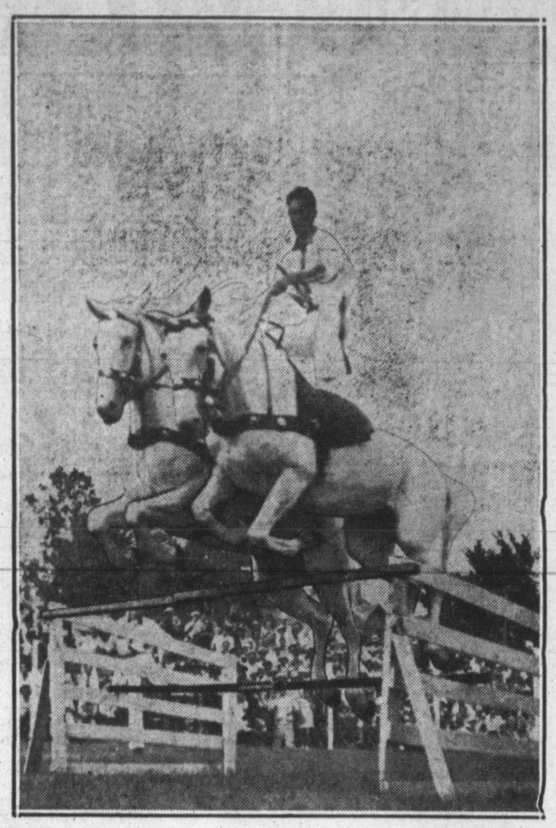
HOME HUNTERS

A throng of 50,000 persons, according to M. V. Casey, in the New York Herald Tribune, descended on Long Island recently in the greatest housing hunt in history. They came, Mr. Casey said, to inspect the hundreds of homes which have recently been built in 50 towns and villages on the Island within recent months. Veteran developers and builders told Mr. Casey the present desire for a home exceeds anything they have ever seen. Prices, incidentally, are on the rise in that district. Mr. Casey says that builders in the next ten days will announce increases up to $500. He adds that in the Long Island development millions of dollars are being spent weekly and that thousands more of building mechanics and laborers are employed, and and more are being called daily to the field.

Hemp Slumps; Filipinos Whittle

POETE, P. I. (AP)—Wood carving, an art of this town in Laguna province for 250 years, is being revived. The art went into a slump a few years ago when hemp became the main business. Now hemp is in a slump and 60 per cent of the population are carving wood.

Attraction of Rodeo



Raymond Ramsey of Tulsa, Okla., will bring his famous "Flying Clouds" to Pampa for the three-day rodeo attraction, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons.

Above, Ramsey is pictured on the "Flying Clouds" making a four-foot hurdle, Roman fashion. Ramsey does almost unbelievable stunts on his white chargers.

Gypsy Weather

BY MARGARET BELL HOUSTON

Chapter 20

RODEO

Dirk was to wonder in the succeeding days if Hope had somehow divined his arrangement with Martin, for she went nowhere during the day.

Nothing happened. Certainly the watchers at the gate were discovering no reason for being there. Dirk thought of discharging them, still calling himself a fool; then, in a recurring mood of caution, permitted them to remain. But he made up his mind to keep them only a month longer.

One evening, coming home early, and entering the library, he found Hope at the telephone. She put the receiver casually, though quickly, into place, greeting him in a low voice. The room was almost dark, and he could not see her face.

"Take me to the rodeo?" she asked.

Dirk, drawing off his gloves, was aware of a tension, a disquiet, in the room. He asked when the rodeo was to be.

"It begins tomorrow," she told him. "Madison Square Garden. The two weeks before the horse-show. I want to go the evening of the twenty-fifth, and Rupert may not be in town. He doesn't want me to go alone."

She was moving about the room, had lit a coppery shaded lamp to add its glow to the firelight, was drawing the dark-green curtains at the windows, rearranging the bowl of marigolds on the table with swift brown fingers.

She stood presently beside the hearth, looking down at the coals, drawing her skirts away. The warmth and light of the room seemed to come from her still, red figure, rather than from the fire. Dirk could see her face in the small, silver-wreathed mirror on the mantel. She was smiling tremulously.

"I know you think it's comical," she said, "Rupert's not wanting me to go alone. He doesn't know, of course, how much I've knocked around by myself. Unless . . ." She gave him a quick look. "Unless you've told him. Have you?"

Dirk answered in a low voice, "How could I tell him what I don't know?"

"But you know," she said, "about the circus."

"The circus, yes. But I promised not to mention that. Do you think I would break my word?"

She was silent, looking at the fire. Dirk put his answer more positively.

"I have told nothing. I shall tell nothing. You may trust me."

He had not moved, nor she, yet suddenly they seemed close. Some barrier had melted between them, some tension eased. She was turned away from him, but the little mirror showed him her face moving convulsively. She seemed to be striving for composure before facing him again. Presently she looked up and in the mirror caught Dirk's eyes. A look of horror broke across her face. She bent over the fire.

Horror smote Dirk also. Horror that she should catch him spying on her, or seeming to spy.

He went to her side

"If there's anything. . . . Listen to me, Hope. I'd do anything for you. Anything on earth. Do you understand?"

She looked up at him, smiling now, her words a little shaken.

"Understand? Of course," she said.

"Ask something of me," he insisted. "Anything."

"I do Take me to the rodeo."

The moment was gone. She was laughing now, smoothing her hair at the little mirror, for they heard Rupert in the hall. She must always, thought Dirk, be smooth and beautiful for Rupert.

As for the rodeo, he said he would order seats.

"I've already ordered them," she answered. "I was ordering them when you came in."

On the twenty-fifth it seemed so likely that Rupert would be at home that Dirk exchanged Hope's seats for a box, and invited Isabel. In the end Rupert went with them

Hope had seemed gayer with Dirk since their meeting in the library, and at the same time more intent on avoiding him. The night of the rodeo she left him entirely to Isabel, sitting on Rupert's other hand, keeping Rupert's substantial bulk between them, so that Dirk could rarely see her face.

It was natural that she should want to see the rodeo, even in what Dirk felt must be their unsympathetic company. The rodeo was the sort of horse-show to which she had been bred.

Dirk watched the bronco riding, wondering why he had never thought to visit a rodeo before. Isabel watched too, apparently less bored than usual, wearing a dark sports-suit, and a boyish hat.

She would be bored before it was over, but now she was interested even in the cowboys who, not taking part in the events, squatted on their heels about the arena, looking on. Sometimes when a cow or a bucking horse became too general in its activities they leaped aside, climbing the chutes or the rails of the boxes.

Rupert asked why they were there, and passed her reply along to Dirk and Isabel.

"They're studying the horses, watching to see if a horse takes a long neck, or a short one."

It was during the steer-wrestling that a vast scramble occurred in the arena, and a cowboy leaped neatly into their box

"That's the craziest steer we've got," he apologized, as Rupert rose to make room for him. "Some devil."

Dirk had been watching the steer, and the cowboy, mounted on a pinto pony, who was flying after him. Even as they looked, the boy left his horse, leaped to the steer's back, grabbing him below the horns. The steer whirled and twisted, lay suddenly on the ground, all four feet extended. . .

The cowboy in the box heaved a sigh and smiled.

"Lucky Dan's in the money, all right," he said "I though he was crazy, trying to wrestle Lucifer. None of us thought a New York kid could do it. Lucifer's killed two men. Westerners."

Rupert was interested.

"Lucky Dan from New York?" he asked.

"So they say," answered the cowboy. "I sure don't believe it now."

"Why not?" inquired Isabel. The visiting cowboy was tall with keen grey eyes and skin as brown as a mango. "We have ranches here," she added.

He appeared to observe her for the first time. His grey eyes held admiration, and repressed amusement.

"Yes, Ma'am," he agreed politely, and leaped over the rail.

Rupert sat down again, but not before Dirk had seen Hope, leaning forward in her chair, staring into the arena with white face and fixed eyes. She was watching the New York cowboy, listening to the megaphone voice of a judge proclaiming Lucky Dan's triumph over Lucifer.

There was an immense sound of applause, and Lucky Dan took off his sombrero, disclosing a grave young face, and a blond head. He bowed, never smiling, scarcely seeming to care.

Dirk watched him leave the arena. Something in his walk, something in the way he had taken off the sombrero—

Where, Dirk asked himself, had he seen Lucky Dan before? Where witnessed those automatic gestures, that slightly bowed gait? Did he imagine he held a memory of them because the boy was so plainly Hope's reason for being here? . . .

Next day Dirk inquired at the rodeo-offices about Lucky Dan. He had come, indeed, from a ranch upstate, had only lately entered the contests, under the management of his father, a bellicose individual named Jones.

"As for the boy," said Dirk's informant, an arena director in a ten-gallon hat, "as for that kid, he's got the face of an angel. Golden hair and blue eyes."

"What do I know about him? That's enough, ain't it? Neither him nor his dad mixes much with the crowd, so it's not easy to know 'em. Nobody likes Jones. He bullies the kid, but the kid don't seem to mind.

Dirk asked when Lucky Dan would ride again

"Can't tell you that, at least not in advance He got in late, and he has to wait every time till somebody drops out. Of course we knew ahead when he was goin' to wrestle Lucifer. That's how he got in, offerin' to bulldog old Lucifer."

And that was how Hope had known that she wanted to see the rodeo on the twenty-fifth. Dirk wondered if she would ask to go again.

That night he directed the detectives to look up the history of the Jonses, father and son. That history, he had no doubt, was closely woven with the riddle of Hope.

Hope is a success, tomorrow, at a different sort of party.

Teachers Added At Mines College

EL PASO, May 30—Several visitors will serve on the 1936 summer faculty of the College of Mines, and metallurgy, a branch of the University of Texas, according to Dr. D. M. Wiggins, president. The summer session opens June 8, the first term extending to July 14, the second from July 15 to August 22.

Dr. O. O. Watts, visiting professor in chemistry will be here from Hardin-Simmons University, and Dr. Rex Strickland, visiting professor in government, will be here from the University of Texas. Dr. Watts received his doctor of philosophy degree from Leland-Stanford University in 1932. Dr. Strickland is a 1936 doctor of philosophy graduate of The University of Texas.

Other members of the summer school faculty: William Robert Avrett, adjuunct professor of modern languages; Irving Ball, visiting professor of education; William H. Ball, chemistry; Weldon Brewster, visiting associate professor of biological sciences; F. A. Decker, adjunct professor of engineering; P. W. Durkee, associate professor of physics; Norma Egg, adjunct professor of English; Mrs. I. K. Fineau, instructor in modern languages; Lucy Clair Hoard, visiting professor of education; E. J. Knapp, professor of math and physics.

W. W. Lake, associate professor of chemistry; T. E. Morris, acting professor of economics and business administration; Leon D. Moses, adjunct professor of English; A. E. Null, associate professor of history; Hardy Pearce, visiting associated professor of physical education; C. A. Puckett, professor of education; J. M. Roth, professor of classics and philosophy; W. J. Snoeyenbos, economics and business administration; W. A. Stigler, visiting professor of education; Henry B. Phillips, physical education.

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The Pampa Daily NEWS reserves the right to classify all Want Ads under appropriate headings and to revise or withhold from publication any copy deemed objectionable.

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1 day, 2c a word; minimum 30c.
2 days, 4c a word; minimum 60c.
1c per word for each succeeding issue after the first two issues.

The Pampa Daily NEWS

For Sale

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Five good wheat farms, one 1760 acre farm and ranch, running water. Located on paved highway. Bob McCoy. Phone 744 or 1099. 8c-55

FOR SALE—Good business. Store building and lot. Will make you money. Starkey. Duncan Bldg. 1p-48

CENTENNIAL

100 years back of Texas real estate today. What will young Pampa be years hence? You may yet pioneer here and grow with this little wonder city.

LOOK—5 R. home with 5 A (29 lots) almost in city $3500. Lovely 5 R. bugalow on E. Francis, paving, $2100. 3 R. modern on E. Francis, paving, corner lot, $1275. 6 R. duplex, west, income and home, $1100. 5 R. modern, $850. 2 R. fully furnished, neat and clean, built ins., $325. Full price.

BUSINESS—29 R. downtown hotel $1500. Downtown cafe, real money maker, $850. Fully equipped cleaning plant, center of city, $600 will handle.

RENT—4 R. unfurnished duplex, private bath, garage, $27.50.

Insurance of all kinds. JOHN L. MIKESELL. Phone 166. Duncan Building.

FOR SALE—Nice home grown tomato, pepper plants. Knight Floral Co. 321 E. Brown. 6c-52

FOR SALE OR TRADE—1931 Chevrolet truck, dual wheels with good rubber and 2 beds, dump and stake. Will trade for good car or what have you. See it at 203 E. Francis by Pampa Mortuary. G. W. Marney. 2c-48

FOR SALE—Nice saddle. Phone 227. Call for Bell at Halliburton camp. 3p-48

FOR SALE—Lot, 66 ft. front, located in Broadmore addition. Call at 821 E. Gordon. Cheap for quick sale. 3p-48

FOR SALE—Spacious 5-room white clapboard house, 2-car garage, servants quarters, with full bath. Well built, wonderfully located, corner lot, new lawn, fine trees and shrubs. Financed for extremely low payments. See Gilmore Nunn at Pampa Daily News. 3p-45

FOR SALE OR TRADE—10 room rooming house, furnished, will trade for smaller house. By owner. 601 S. Barnes. 6p-53

FOR SALE—$375 radio $35; 50-lb. ice box, library table, and telephone cabinet, cheap. 407 North Russell. 26c-56

FOR SALE—Pride of Perryton. Guaranteed flour. Zeb's Feed Store. 26c-49

FOR SALE—Ground maize heads, 100 lbs $1. Zeb's Feed Store. 20c-53

FACTORY RETREADED tires at F. E. Hoffman's P-K One Stop Station, 403 W. Foster. Phone 100. 26c-49

FOR SALE—Field and garden seed. Zeb's Feed Store. 26c-49

Wanted to Buy

WANTED—Young calves, any kind. Gibson Cottage Court. 1043 South Barnes St. 7p-54

WANTED TO BUY—From owner, 4-room modern house. Close to pavement, prefer Priest addition or north of high school. Box 2075 Pampa. 1p-48

WANTED TO BUY—One 25 horse power Fairbanks-Morse engine. Prefer fuel oil burner. Will take gas. Address box 13, care of Pampa Daily News. Will pay cash. 4c-48

For Rent

FOR RENT—Three room duplex, partly furnished, hardwood floor. Private tile bath. All built in features. Couple only. 711 N. Gray. 3c-50

FOR RENT—Furnished apartment, adults only, bills paid, $3.00 per week. 826W. Kingsmill. 3p-50

FOR RENT—Nice 3-room furnished apartment on pavement, bills paid. 712 W. Francis. 1p-48

FOR RENT—Five room modern house, furnished or unfurnished. Call after 6 o'clock or noon at 417 N. Hill St. 2p-49

FOR RENT—Partly furnished two room apartment. Also 1-room apartment. 721 W. Foster, stucco house. 1c-48

FOR RENT—Two room apartment furnished or unfurnished. Bills paid. 847 W. Kingsmill. 3p-50

FOR RENT—Furnished four room house with garage. 810 N. West St. Call 625. 1c-48

FOR RENT—Three room furnished shack in rear, $4.00 week. Bills paid. 625½ N. Russell. 3c-50

FOR RENT—Furnished house. Close in. 436 N. Ballard. 1p-48

FOR RENT—Two room unfurnished house with garage, 1023 Clark St. Apply at Fitzgerald camp. Cabin 33. 3p-50

FOR RENT—Nice 4-room unfurnished apartment, bills paid, 624 East Foster. 1c-48

FOR RENT—Furnished two room apartment. Couple only. Modern. Bills paid. 219 N. Sumner. 1c-48

FOR RENT—Mrs. Mary J. Purvis, 121 N. Gillispie. Garage apartment. Newly refurnished, new rugs, new curtains, for rent. Bills all paid. Adults only. Another apartment, 2 rooms, joining bath, neatly furnished. New Electrolux. Bills all paid. Adults only. 1c-48

FOR RENT—Modern 3-room apartment. Adults only. No. dogs. 1002 E. Francis. Phone 613. 3c-50

FOR RENT—Country store in a good location. See Starkey. Duncan Building. 1p-48

WANTED—BRUNETTE GIRL. 836 WEST FOSTER. 2c-49

FOR RENT—Two room furnished apartment with bath. Bills paid. 1000 E. Browning. 3c-50

FOR RENT—Furnished apartment, three rooms and private bath, bills paid. 629 N. Frost. Phone 339, evenings 953-J. H. W. Waters. 3p-50

FOR RENT—Extra nice 2-room furnished cottage, Bills paid. Modern conveniences. Lewis cottages. 411 South Russell. 1p-48

FOR RENT—Front bedroom, adjoining bath. 412 E. Browning. Phone 434-W. 3c-50

FOR RENT—Desirable basement apartment, private entrance and bath. Garage. No children or pets. 921 N. Somerville. 1c-48

FOR RENT—Four room modern unfurnished house with garage. Bills paid. Call 143-W. 720 North Gray. 4p-51

FOR RENT—Three modern unfurnished house and garage. 908 E. Francis. Inquire at 119 S. Nelson. 1c-48

FOR RENT—Bedroom with outside entrance. Room with meal privileges. Nice for 2 working people. 516 E. Browning. 3c-49

FOR RENT—Two room apartment. Bills paid. Private entrance. 610 N. Frost. 2c-48

FOR RENT— Modern furnished apartment. Couple only. 117 So. Wynne. 3c-49

FOR RENT—Five room furnished house, garage. No small children. 1119 E. Francis. Phone 885. 3c-49

FOR RENT—Bedroom and garage to gentlemen. 446 Hill. 3c-49

FOR RENT—Two room furnished apartment. Aduit only. 415 West Browning. 2p-48

FOR RENT—Three room unfurnished apartment. Bills paid. $20 per month. 419 N. Christy. 3p-49

FOR RENT—Maytag washers 25c per hour. Plenty of hot water. Come to Ice Plant on South Cuyler, one block west and ½ south. McCalip Camp. 28p-58

FOR RENT—Three room furnished apartment. Adults only. 508 N. Russell. 6c-51

FOR RENT—Five room furnished house. Adults only. 719 North West Street. 6c-49

FOR RENT—Two room furnished apartments. Bath. On pavement. 525 South Cuyler Apartments. 6c-49

FOR RENT—Two room furnished house. Bills paid. 535 S. Somerville. 6c-48

FOR RENT—Furnished 2 and 3 room cabins, $3.50 and up. Bills paid. Maytag washer by hour, 25c at Newtown Cabins. 1300 S. Barnes. 26p-60

FOR RENT—Two room furnished apartment, shower, washer. $20 per month. Bills paid. Phone 875-W. 3c-48

CLEAN ROOMS, $3 per week. 500 N. Frost. Virginia Hotel. 6p-54

FOR RENT—Several sections fine wheat land to rent near Hereford, Texas, by owner. Renter must be able to finance self. Write or see T. E. Seigler with Hill-Ricketts, Hereford, Texas. 3p-48

Automotive

USED CAR VALUES!

1934 Chev. Master Coach	$425
1934 Ford Fordor	350
1933 Plymout DeLuxe Coupe	275
1933 Chev. Master Sedan	325
1933 Chev. Master Coach	300
1932 Chevrolet Coach	250
1932 Ford V-8 Coach	250
1930 Chevrolet Coupe	140
1930 Ford Coupe	125
1929 Ford Coupe	75

GMAC GENERAL MOTORS TIME PAYMENT PLAN

CULBERSON-SMALLING CHEVROLET COMPANY, Inc.

Service Dept.

OPEN UNTIL **MIDNIGHT**

USED CARS

1935 Ford Sedan	$525
1935 Ford Coupe—Radio	$500
1933 Chevrolet Coach	$285
1932 Ford Coupe	$250
1933 Plymouth Coupe	$250
1933 Plymouth Coach	$325
1932 Plymouth Coach	$185
1930 Chevrolet Coach	$150
1935 Ford Pickup	$465
1934 Chevrolet Truck	$400

Tom Rose (Ford)

Loans

SALARY LOANS

For Your VACATION!
No endorsers or security required.
$5 to $50
Lowest Rates
Loans made in a few minutes. Payments arranged to suit you.
SALARY LOAN CO.
L. B. WARREN, Mgr.
First National Bank Bldg.
Room 3 Phone 303

MONEY FOR VACATION
Salary Loans — Personal Loans
$5 to $50
We Require No Security
We solicit oil field and carbon black workers. Payments arranged to suit you. All dealings strictly confidential. Loans made in a few minutes.
Lowest Rates
PAMPA FINANCE CO.
J. S. Starkey, Mgr.
109½ S. Cuyler Phone 450

Beauty Parlors

SPECIALS
Reduced prices on all our best permanents. Croquignole, Spiral or Combination waves.
$1.50, $1.95, $2.50, $3.50 and $5.00
We use soft water.
Zula Brown Beauty Shop
Adams Hotel—Phone 345

Work Wanted

WORK WANTED—Young married man wants steady farm work experienced tractor and truck driver. Wilburn Huff. 606 South Cuylar. 1p-48

WORK WANTED—Young lady with experience wants work as stenographer. Can give references. Call 1130. 3p-49

Room and Board

ROOM AND BOARD—Vacancy for two. Water in the room. 435 N. Ballard. 2c-48

BOARD AND ROOM—First class. 121 N. Warren. On pavement. 798-J. 4p-49

Help Wanted

WANTED—Woman 45 or 50 years of age for housework. Write box 8, care of Pampa News. 3p-50

HELP WANTED—Boy wanted for janitor work. Apply Tom's Place. Highway 33. 1p-48

MEN WANTED — For Rawleigh Routes of 800 families in South Hutchison, north Hemphill and Potter counties. Reliable hustler should start earning $25 weekly and increase rapidly. Write today. Rawleigh, Dept. TXF-584-S, Memphis, Tenn. 3c-50

If Mrs. H. E. Crocker will call at the office of the Pampa Daily News she will receive a free ticket to see "Petticoat Fever" showing at the La Nora theater Monday or Tuesday.

WANTED—10 girls for Pampa Centennial Booster Drive. Liberal commission. Headquarters Gray Pampa Hotel lobby. Mr. Siedband. 1p-48

WANTED—BRUNETTE GIRL. 836 WEST FOSTER. 2c-49

HELP WANTED—Salesman. Securities experience helpful but not essential. Part or full time. Box 50, care of Pampa News. 4p-49

WANTED—Appliance salesman for nearby territory. Must furnish car. Address Box 46, The News. 3c-48

WANTED—4 or 5 girls for sales work. Answer by letter to box 14, The News, giving address, age, and selling experience. 3c-48

WANTED—Two men who desire permanent connection with national organization of established manufacturer. Hard work, long hours. Opportunity for advancement. Car essential. References required. Write box 45, The News. 3c-48

Wanted

Washing, Lubrication, Polishing and Washing, Tire Repairing
SINCLAIR SERVICE STATION
End of West Foster Street
PAUL V. CLIFFORD
PHONE 1122

Personal

MEN! GET VIGOR AT ONCE! New Ostrex Tonic Tablets contain raw oyster invigators and other stimulants. One dose peps up organs, glands, blood .Reg. price $1.00. Introductory price 89c. Call, write City Drug Store. 1c-14

CARD READINGS. Past, present and future. 506 E. Craven. 6p-51

If Mrs. Ray Beasly will call at the office of the Pampa Daily News she will receive a free ticket to see "Petticoat Fever" showing at the La Nora theater Monday or Tuesday.

Poultry

BABY CHICKS
Popular breeds, day old and started. Hatch off each Monday and Tuesday.
DODD'S HATCHERY
1 Mile Southeast Pampa

Miscellaneous

FREE! Stomach ulcers, gas pains, indigestion relieved quick. Get FREE sample doctor's prescription. Udga, at City Drug Store. 3c-50

Summer Band School
June 1st to August 22nd
Twelve weeks course $4.50
Six weeks course $2.50
A. C. COX, director
320 N. Gray

HOME LAUNDRY—20c per dozen for rough dry and 30c per dozen for finished. 625 N. Russell. 2p-48

Pampa Summer School
June 1st to July 24th
Morning Classes Only
Call R. A. Selby for Information
Phone 851 or 946-J

GULF SERVICE STATION No. 3 on Borger highway. Othol Hawkins, operator. Washing and greasings, $1.50. Tire repairing 35c. Phone 1444 for road service. 26c-66

For Better Service On Your RADIOS Call
Johnson's Radio Service
112 East Francis Phone 606

To Be Featured on KPDN

Pictured here are the Sons of the Pioneers, whose "different" hillbilly programs will be presented by KPDN, high fidelity voice of the Pampa Daily NEWS, daily from 6:30 to 7:30 a .m. beginning tomorrow.

The transcribed programs of the Sons of the Pioneers are now used o nabout 200 stations, making the troupe one o fthe most popular on the air.

The group originated in Lubbock several years ago and, after successful stage and radio appearances, took up residence in Hollywood. Recently the troupe journeyed to Austin, where the members were made honorary Texas Rangers and given 10-gallon hats.

They have four singers and five instruments. The program hour on KPDN is sponsored by Cullum & Son.

Foreign Visitors Dig For Hitler

BERLIN (AP)—Nazi reports show that 1,441 foreigners did pick and shovel work in Hitler's labor camps last year. Of these 814 lived in the camps for a while to get first-hand experience of the system; the spade work of the others was of the gesture variety. Of the visitors 211 were English, 126 Dutch and 94 American.

It is estimated that the average motor vehicle consumes more than 600 gallons of gasoline annually. In 1926 annual consumption was only 520 gallons.

For Trade

WANT TO SWAP—My equity in 1934 Ford V-8 for cheaper car. 324 E. Brown. 4p-49

If Mrs. I. F. Cordell will call at the office of the Pampa Daily News she will receive a free ticket to see "Petticoat Fever" showing at the La Nora theater Monday or Tuesday.

Lost

LOST—Saturday morning, several keys on key ring in the 200 block on Cuyler. Finder please call at the Pampa News for reward. 3c-50

LOST—Ladies' white gold Bulova watch. 2 small diamonds and 2 emerald sets on side. Reward. Phone 897-W. 26c-52

WIRY MUSTANG BEING REPLACED BY THOROUGHBREDS ON RANGES

DEL RIO, May 30. (AP)—The wiry mustang faces extinction today in the western range country.

Thoroughbred stock is fast replacing the tough, nimble-footed horse which was the pioneer's staunchest ally in creating a ranch empire.

Sharply changed conditions have minimized the importance of the horse in the modern livestock industry, with the result that the mustang—the southwest's distinctive breed of horse—is no longer in great demand.

The vast ranches which once stretched across the plains, unfenced and with indefinite boundaries, have given way to compact units, the largest seldom comprising more than a few thousand acres.

These smaller ranches, along with introduction of new methods of stock raising such as free use of motor vehicles, have far less need of the durable, inexpensive mustang than in frontier days.

Racing, with its constant call for blooded stock, has had a strong influence on breeding in the last few years.

It is a significant fact that horses in Texas today are valued at considerably more than all the millions of cattle or sheep in this prolific stock-raising state.

Cattlemen are concentrating on thoroughbred stables, breeding fine horses for racing, polo and show purposes. The mustang, a decidedly "cheap" horse in contrast with the spirited animal required for these sports, is steadily being relegated to oblivion and, some stockmen say, may eventually suffer the fate of the buffalo.

Light and fast on its feet, trained by nature to pick a path over the rockiest hills and through the worst brushy tangles, the mustang was the ideal mount in the early days of ranching.

The spread of mustang herds over the southwest and plains region is regarded as little short of miraculous. These herds, cattlemen say, descended from five horses abandoned by the Spanish explorer De Soto when his party started down the Mississippi on a raft, and occasional mounts that escaped from adventurers like Coronado.

The Indian knew nothing of the horse before the white man came. These aborigines had domesticated the dog teaching it to pull rude contrivances and work as a beast of burden.

After the coming of the mustang, the redman quickly utilized these adaptable animals and, when American explorers began to filter into their country, every Indian was found to have a mount and know all about fine horses. The Comanches and Apaches were especially adept horsemen.

It is with deep regret old timers watch the passing of this breed of horse which played such an important part in building the west, even the army which used thousands of mustangs to mount cavalrymen and draw artillery in conquest of the west, is breeding blooded horses for increased efficiency.

Gold On Brazilian Grass Roots

BELLO HORIZONTE, Brazil (AP)—Gold was found on the roots of grass pulled upon a ranch near Conceiao in the interior of Minas Geraes and now more than 2,000 prospectors are pulling weeds with unwonted care.

Political Announcements

The Pampa Daily NEWS is authorized to announce the following candidacies subject to the action of the Democratic Primary, July 25.

For County Judge:
C. E. CARY
(Re-Election)
J. M. DODSON
SHERMAN WHITE.

For Representative 122nd District:
EUGENE WORLEY
(Re-election)

For County Clerk:
CHARLIE THUT
(Re-election)

For District Clerk:
FRANK HILL
(Re-election)
R. B. "RUFE" THOMPSON
MIRIAM WILSON

For Sheriff:
EARL TALLEY
(Re-election)
BUCK KOONCE.
J. I. DOWNS

For Constable, Precinct 2:
OTIS HENDRIX
YOUNGER COCKRELL
I. S. JAMESON
EARL LEWIS

For County Commissioner, Prect. 2
JOHN HAGGARD
(Re-election)
A. G. (Pete) POST.

For County Commissioner Prect. 3
THOS. O. KIRBY
(Re-election.)
EARL JOHNSON

For County Attorney:
B. S. VIA
JOE GORDON.
B. L. PARKER

For County Treasurer:
D. R. HENRY
(Re-Election)
MRS. G. C. WALSTAD

For Tax Assessor-Collector:
F. E. LEECH
(Re-election)

For District Attorney:
LEWIS M. GOODRICH
(Re-election)
CLIFFORD BRALY

For Commissioner Precinct 1:
ARLIE CARPENTER
(Re-election)
JOHN R. WHITE.

For Justice of the Peace Precinct No. 2, Place No. 1:
CHAS. I. HUGHES
J. W. "BILL" GRAHAM
WM. T. JESSE

For State Senator:
31st Senatorial District
CURTIS DOUGLASS

For Justice of Peace, Pre. 2, Pl. 2:
E. F. YOUNG.
(Re-election.)

For Congressman, 18th District:
JOHN R. MILLER (Democrat)
Hutchinson County.

CHURCHES

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
Kingsmill & West Streets
C. E. Lancaster, Pastor
9:45, Church school meeting by departments.
11, Morning worship.
6:45, B. T. U. by departments.
8, Evening worship.

The fear of disease that greatly hindered attendance last Sunday has passed, and there is no restriction from health officers on public meetings. The splendid season should fill every church in the city. Church is the place to be in touch with God, from whom all blessings flow.

EVERYMAN'S BIBLE CLASS
City Hall Auditorium, 9:45

Luke gives another chapter in the life of Christ from which we will find profit and help Sunday morning. The class has a splendid male quartet that contributes greatly to the spirit and interest of meetings. All men are invited to meet with us.

ST. MATTHEW'S EPISCOPAL
Ward & Browning Sts.

The service of holy communion will be observed Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, with the Whitsunday act of affirmation.

E. C. Seaman of Amarillo, bishop of the Northwest Texas district, will give the sermon on The Promise of the Father.

The bishop and mission committee invite all who will to attend.

Coronation Robe Put on Market

LONDON (AP)—Next year's coronation of King Edward is already influencing ad columns of the British press. A recent issue of The London Times contained the following: "Baroness's coronation robe, only once used, medium height, court dressmaker, in perfect, condition. For sale, offers invited."

Buckle Survives Viking Pyre

JONKOPING, Sweden (AP) — An oval bronze buckle, dating from around the year 1000, has been found in Skepperstad parish, near here. It is well preserved, although it seems to have been exposed to fire, probably in connection with cremation, a common practice of the Vikings.

Dressmaking
Plain and Fancy sewing by an expert Dressmaker. Prices reasonable. Work Guaranteed. See us for your summer wardrobe.
Singer Sewing Machine Co.
Phone 689 214 No. Cuyler

CAP ROCK BUS LINE
ADDS NEW SERVICE TO THE LINE

Leaves Pampa at 7:15 a. m., 10:40 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. for Childress, Wichita Falls, Ft. Worth and Dallas.

For Okla. City at 10:40 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. over the Cap Rock making direct connections with the Greyhound Lines at Shamrock and ride big nice buses over all paved route.

Don't ask for next bus, ask for the Cap Rock Bus.

Call your local agent at Bus Terminal, Phone 871.

An Up-To-The-Minute Directory of BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL

The Best In EVERY BUSINESS **PAMPA** The Finest In EVERY PROFESSION

Accountants
J. R. ROBY
412 Combs-Worley, R. 980W, Of. 787

Bakeries
PAMPA BAKERY
Fred Schaffner, 115 W. Foster, Ph. 81

Boilers
J. M. DEERING Boiler and Welding Works, Pampa, Phone 292 — Kellerville, Phone 1610F13.

Building Contractors
J. KING, 414 N. Sloan, Phone 163

Cafes
CANARY SANDWICH SHOP
3 Doors East of Rex Theater, Ph. 760

Churches
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
C. E. Lancaster, Pastor, Phone 526

City Offices
GRAY COUNTY RELIEF BOARD
City Hall
National Re-Employment Office, Phone 1415.
Employment Office, Phone 460
CITY OF PAMPA
Bd. City Dvpment, City Hall, Ph. 384
City Health Dept. City Hl. Ph. 1183
City Mgrs. Office, City Hl. Ph. 1180
City Pump Stn. 700 N. Ward, Ph. 1
City Wtr. & Tx. Ofc. City Hl. P 1181
Fire Station, 203 West Foster, Ph. 60
Police Station, Ph. 555.

County Offices
GRAY COUNTY OF. CT. HOUSE
Auditor and Treasurer, Phone 1052.
Constable's Office, Phone 77.
County Clerk, Phone 77.
Cnty. Fm. Agt., Hm. Demstr. Ph. 244
County Judge, Phone 537
District Clerk, Phone 785
Justice of Peace Pl. No. 1, Ph. 77
Justice of Peace No. 2, Phone 632
Sheriff's Office, Phone 245
Supt. Public Instruction, Phone 1084
Tax Assessor, Phone 1047
Tax Collector, Phone 603
Sherman White, Phone 1233.

Florists
CLAYTON FLORAL COMPANY
410 East Foster, Phone 80.

Freight Truck Line
—See Motor Freight Lines

Insurance
M. P. DOWNS AGENCY
Combs-Worley Bldg., Phone 336.

Laundries - Cleaners
YOUR LAUNDRY & DRY CLENRS.
301-09 East Francis, Phone 675

Machine Shops
JONES-EVERETT MACHINE CO.
Barnes & Frederick, Sts., Ph. 243.

Newspapers
PAMPA DAILY NEWS
322 West Foster, Phones 666-667
PAMPA PRESS
115 South Ballard, Phone 906

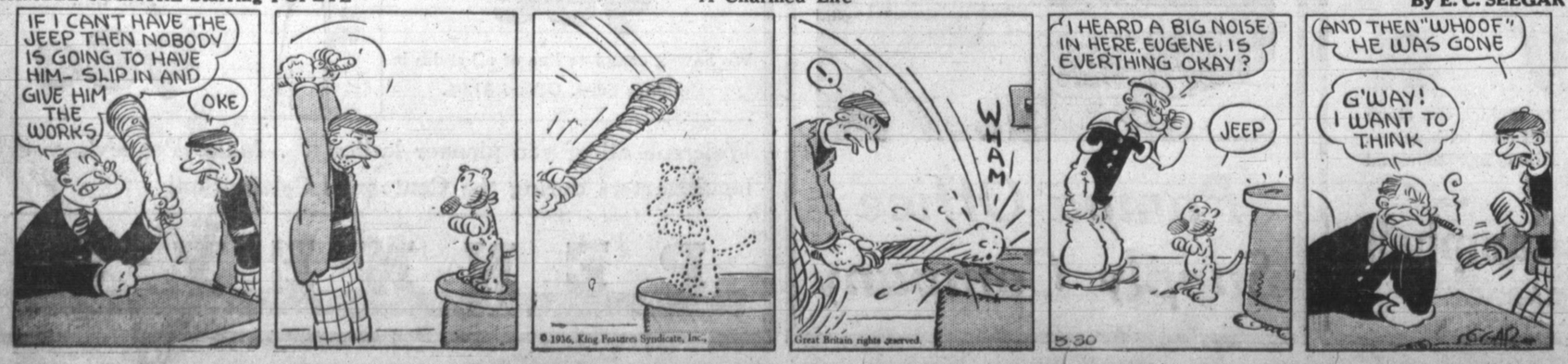
Printing
PAMPA DAILY NEWS
Phone 666

Schools
Baker, East Tuke, Phone 931
High School, 123 W. Francis, Ph. 76
Horace Mann, N. Banks, Ph. 934
Junior High, 126 W. Francis, Ph. 851
Lamar, 301 Cuyler, Phone 957
Sam Houston, 900 N. Frost, Ph. 1191
School Garage, 706 N. Russel, P. 1157
Roy McMillen, City Hall, Ph. 508
Supt, Pub. Schls. 123 W. Fran. P 927
Woodrow Wilson, E. Browng, Ph. 644

Transfer & Storage
PAMPA TRANSFER & STG. CO.
500 West Brown, Phone 1025
State Bonded Warehouse

Welding Supplies
JONES-EVERETT MACHINE CO.
Barnes & Frederick Sts., Phone 243

THIMBLE THEATRE Starring POPEYE — A Charmed Life — By E. C. SEEGAR



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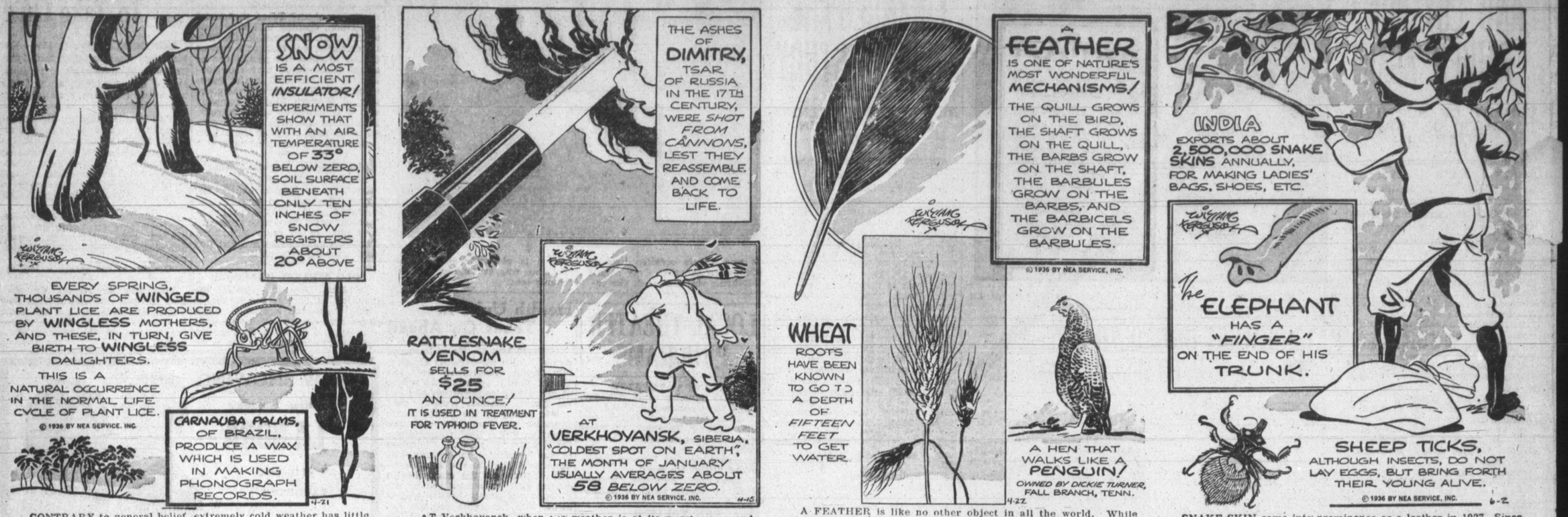
-:- THIS CURIOUS WORLD . . . . . By William Ferguson -:-



CONTRARY to general belief, extremely cold weather has little effect on the hordes of insects wintering below the surface of the soil, and especially is this so if there is a blanket of snow. Caterpillars, frozen hard as stones, have become active a short time after being thawed out

AT Verkhoyansk, when the weather is at its worst . . . and temperatures of 90 degrees below zero have been recorded there . . . the exhaled vapor of one's breath crystallizes into needles of ice, making breathing painful. Ice forms in the nostrils of animals and makes it difficult for them to get enough air.

A FEATHER is like no other object in all the world. While there is no known connecting link between the feather of a bird and the scale of a reptile, the development of the two structures is very similar. Reptiles molt, the same as birds, only they shed the outer covering of their scales, while a bird drops the entire feather.

SNAKE SKIN came into prominence as a leather in 1927. Since that time, its use has increased rapidly. Cobra and python skins make up the largest portion of the trade, but many other species are used also.

CENTENNIAL PAGEANT TO BE MOST SPECTACULAR SHOWN HERE

FIREWORKS TO SHOW TYPICAL INDIAN FIGHT

ELABORATE SCENERY, COSTUMES READY FOR SHOW

Pampa's third Centennial pageant, scheduled for production Thursday and Friday evenings at fairgrounds park, promises to be the most colorful and elaborate of any ever staged here.

Costumes, scenery and the spectacular Indian battle in fireworks will provide the superlative in entertainment, it is believed. Yesterday, a corp of bruch wielders were putting the finishing touches on a 300-foot curtain that will form the background for the colorful show. On this curtain is painted typical Panhandle "breaks" scenery, including mesas. The curtain will be 13 feet high.

Dress rehearsal for both the Centennial pageant, El Dorado, and the Boy Scout Cavalcade will be held Monday evening. The Scouts will begin their rehearsal at 5:30 and end at 8 o'clock when Ben Guill, director of El Dorado will begin his practice. Scouts are requested to come dressed in the costumes they will wear Tuesday evening.

Costumes for the mammoth Centennial show have been made by Ben Guill's students. Pat Jones will have charge of lighting effects which will include spot and flood lights of enormous wattage. Approximately 200 men and women will appear in El Dorado.

Coronado First

The opening scene will tell the story of Coronado, the first white man to see the Panhandle. This dramatic episode will depict the execution of Black Stephen who led the Spaniards away out on the Staked Plains in search of the Seven Golden Cities of Cibola, telling Coronado that much gold lay "farther on," but all the time hoping to lead Coronado and his Spaniards to the high plains where he believed they would die of thirst or be killed by the Apaches.

The next scene will show an Indian village. The background will be formed by wigwams and totem poles. Around each fire, Indian warriors will be sitting, smoking and talking. The tom toms strike a signal. Instantly the entire camp will grow motionless. The Indian warriors will form a half-circle behind the tom-tom and begin dancing. An Indian dancer will spring to the top of the large tom tom and with his feet pound out a barbarous rhythm. Lighting effects, costumes and colorful Indian scenery will make this scene one of the most beautiful in the pageant.

Boot Hill Shown

The story of old Tascosa will be told in five scenes, including street scene, dance halls and saloons, cowboys riding down main street shooting and hell-bent for leather, A dance hall scene will show a typical frontier bar and dance hall. An argument begins and ends in a murder. A gun fight begins. The next picture will show the dead man being hauled in a wagon to be buried in Boot Hill cemetery with his boots on. The spotlight will change and show the Boot Hill burial.

Other episodes in the pageant will portray the destructive methods of the buffalo hunters. It will impressively show an Indian standing on top of a high mesa sorrowfully regarding the bleached bones of buffaloes, after a buffalo hunter followed by his skinners cross the stage.

Other episodes will show typical ranch scenes. The pageant was written by Ben Guill, director, and Ernest Cabe, who will describe the action of the pantomime over a loud speaker system. Mr. Guill known over the southwest for his dramatic successes has devoter the portion of his time in the last few weeks to production of the spectacle. Mr. Guill coached one championship one-act play and sent another one into the finals.

Adobe Walls Battle

Probably the most spectacular scene in the entire show will portray the battle between buffalo runters, including Billy Dixon, and several hundred Indians at Adobe Walls. Hundreds of rounds of ammunition will be fired and nearly 100 horses will be used. The scene will faithfully follow the account of the battle as described by Billy Dixon in his autobiography. It will also show how Dixon slew an Indian with a rifle shot from a distance of 1700 feet. Every detail of the famous battle from the moment the men rose early to prop up a fallen beam in Hanrahan's saloon to the slaying of the Indian will be shown.

The climax of the unprecedented cavalcade of the old west will be an Indian battle in firework. Figures of Indians, wagons, soldiers, guns, bows, arrows, teepees, and Indians scalping white men will be shown in screaming, bursting, flaming shells that will provide a brilliant electrical display in the heavens.

Onan Barnard will be in charge of guns, and Jack Wilson and Scott Green in charge of ammunition and fireworks. A pyrotechnic expert from the Illinois fireworks company, Dannville, Ill., will come here to supervise the Indian battle in fireworks.

Informal Recital Is Presented by Young Musicians

Formal recital plans canceled because of the ban on public gatherings for younger children, Junior Van Katwijk club members presented an informal program in the studio of Miss Lorene McClintock yesterday morning.

Piano solos were played by Sara Frances Bourland, Pauline Stewart, Edna Mae Trainor, Doris Ann Davis, Ann Buckler, Elizabeth Mullinax, and Raymond Harrah Jr. Several friends and relatives were present to hear the program.

Miss McClintock has closed her piano classes for the term, and will leave Wednesday for her home in Slaton. From there she will be accompanied by her mother to Dallas, where she has been invited to act as judge in state music contests of the Van Katwijk clubs. She plans to return later in the month to start summer classes.

ILLINOIS GAINS

Reports from 96 Illinois cities, including metropolitan Chicago, for March show 1,630 building permits, valued at $4,939,735, compared with 448 permits, valued at $1,666,578, in February and 1,001 and $3,219,303 in March a year ago, according to the state department of labor and reported in the Wall Street Journal. This brought the cumulative total for the first 3 months of this year to 2,596 permits, valued at $8,791,734, against 1,980, valued at $5,248,828, in the same period of 1935.

NOTED SOLDIERS ARRIVE

DALLAS, May 30.—The first contingent of troops to arrive at the $25,000,000 Texas Centennial exposition was "C" company, ninth infantry, the famous Balangiga company. The name is derived from the massacre of "C" company at Balangiga, Philippine Islands, by treacherous natives. Only four men survived.

Rodeo Performances Here Will Be Run Strictly On Basis Of Accepted Rules

Rodeo hands "for miles around" are arriving to test their skill against the toughest stock ever assembled for a Pampa frontier "meet."

Performances will be given at 2 p. m. on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at the new fairground park race track, where the new grandstand will give an excellent view of the proceedings. Chutes and pens are ready for the events.

Planned by H. Otto Studer and Lon L. Blanscet, this rodeo will be no ordinary affair. Purses of up to $400 for various classes of events are offered, bringing some of the best rodeo talent in the southwest to tackle the wildest horses and steers obtainable.

Contestants must enter and pay their fees by midnight of June 2, appearing in person. The rodeo will be operated on strict and standard rules, hence the management reserves the right to withdraw any name at will, for cause. Decisions of judges will be final. There will be no substituting. Performers obviously unfit or unable to give good accounts of themselves in the arena will be barred. No performer, however, can withdraw from an event entered unless he is disabled. Twenty per cent of all money due contestants will be withheld until the end of the contests to guarantee faithful adherence to all rules.

Stall space will be furnished only for stock taking active part in events. Special seats will be furnished contestants. Only those participating will be seated and only contestants will be allowed in the arena.

Rules for the various contests have been printed for distribution to all contestants.

Only those prizes will be paid which are listed in the printed program.

Much of the stock for the events is already here. The best steers from the herd of Red Lyons at Byers, Texas, arrived Friday. One look at the raging eyes of these animals discouraged a number of amateur performers, but there will be plenty of seasoned hands ready to challenge the beasts.

Jimmy Nesbitt of Fort Worth, noted rodeo clown, will be here with his trick mule. He also will do trick roping and riding. Other comedians will arrive for the rodeo.

Bad horses are being brought here from Byers, Elk City, and Cleo Springs, Okla. Calves will be from the Bowers ranch near Allison.

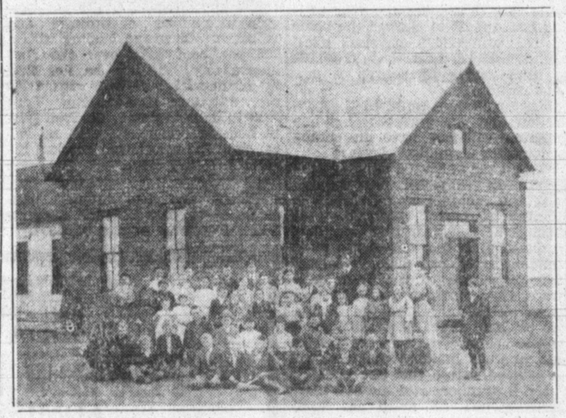
Rodeo hands here or coming include:

Whitey Stewart, Anadarko, Okla; Homer Pettigrew, Grady, N. M.; Dale Adams, Odell, Texas; Eddie and Andy Curtis, El Reno, Okla.; Milt Moe, Belvidere, S. D.; Frankie Martz, Calgary, Canada; Earl West, Canadian; Charlie Broadnax, Pampa; Jimmie Olsen, Pampa; T. B. Nixon, Tucumcari, N. M.; Jim Irving, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Hub Whiteman, Jacksboro, Texas; Bill Vanvactor, Carter, Okla.; Jake Butler, Elk City, Okla.; Buck Standifer, Plainview; Eddie Smith, Wellington; E. Pardee, La Junta, Colo.; Vick Schwartz, Wichita Falls; Eddie Cain, Dalhart.

Paraguay Boosts Indian Songs

ASUNCION (AP) — Col. Rafael Franco, provisional president of Paraguay, has created a primary music school to popularize the folk music of the Guarani Indians, who form the bulk of the population. A state supported Guarani orchestra will give weekly broadcasts.

Pampa's First School Building



Pampa's first school structure is shown above as it appeared in 1908. The teachers, who appear at the back of the group toward the right side, were John Thomas and Miss Tat Worthington.

SUMMER BAND HERE TO OFFER OPPORTUNITY FOR STUDENTS IN WARD SCHOOLS TO ADVANCE

A summer band for ward school students will be conducted this year by A. C. Cox, band director at Sam Houston school. Registration will be on Monday at the red building on the high school campus. Beginners and those with little band experience will enrol in the morning, beginning at 9 o'clock. The first band, composed of children able to play first grade music and above, will be registered at 1:30.

Practice will be held regularly on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the first band from 10:30 to 12 noon, and the second band from 9 to 10:30 a. m.

If each ward school is sufficiently represented in the band school, it will be rehearsed separately in addition to regular practice, beginning about August 1, Mr. Cox announced. A trip to the state Centennial celebration in Dallas during August is being planned in connection with the band school, probably for a picked band of about 50 members.

Mr. Cox invites parents of younger children to investigate band possibilities, as he has conducted a class of children from the first three grades the past term and prepared them for regular band membership next fall.

He also asks that parents inquire about instrumentation in the band their children are to enter, before they choose the instrument he is to learn. As a rule, school bands are over supplied with cornets and saxophones, and have too few alto clarinets, french horns, oboes, and bassoons. If the child learns one of the unusual instruments, competition for a place in the band will not be so keen and he is more likely to be given a regular band post earlier, he explained.

It is estimated that sufficient motor fuel can be obtained from U. S. deposits of bituminous coal and oil shale to supply the nation for centuries.

EXPOSITION AT DALLAS WILL OPEN JUNE 6

DESPITE BARRIERS, BIG SHOW WILL OPEN—POSITIVELY

DALLAS, May 30, (AP)—The perspiring workman and the white collared man in the front office tell you today—just six days before the opening of the $25,000,000 Texas Centennial exposition—that the rabbit positively will be pulled from the hat next Saturday.

Labor strikes, heavy rains and other seemingly insurmountable barriers to the opening mean nothing to the 10,000 employes scurrying like so many ants over the 200 acres.

General Manager William A. Webb looks out his window at scaffolding, muddy grounds, semi-landscaped terraces, buildings with only steelwork visible and voices the general sentiment:

The show will open Saturday—virtually complete."

The finest single structure of all, however, the $1,200,000 hall of state building, will not be ready. A walkout of some 100 skilled laborers has stopped the work. Contractors and exposition officials sought frantically to effect an agreement which would put workmen back on the job of finishing the structure's magnificent interior.

Hammers are swinging night and day with 24-hour shifts in effect over the grounds. Landscaping is well under way and the beautification program running smoothly.

Oddly, the government's work progress administration building will be the last finished. Only concrete for a foundation has been poured.

The opening day program is complete. Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper will open the exposition—unlocking the main gate at high noon wit hthe twist of a $50,000 jeweled key fashioned expressly for the ceremony.

The secretary will invite the world to Texas' exposition. Telegraph, cable and radio will carry his invitation on a globe-girdling circuit and as the words return two minutes later, they will set up an electrical impulse which will swing wide the gates.

From the Cotton Bowl stadium, where Secretary Roper will lead the procession to strains of the president's United States marine band, an impressive, world-wide radio ceremony will officially open the fair.

Transmitters have been placed in the huge football stadium to pick up the words of Senor Augusto Barcia, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, who, from his Madrid office, will tell of Francisco de Pinedo's discovery of Texas in 1519.

China Tries to Convert Reds

NANKING (AP)—Mental discipline as a cure for communism is the aim of a new reformatory in this city established to convert men and women who have been "seeing red." Instead of facing firing squads, 50 seelcted communists nabbed in recent police raids are undergoing six month's intensive study of political science, doctrines of the Chinese nationalist party and history.

Mrs. W. L. Brummett
will begin her summer
Piano Classes
Popular and Classical
On Monday, June 8
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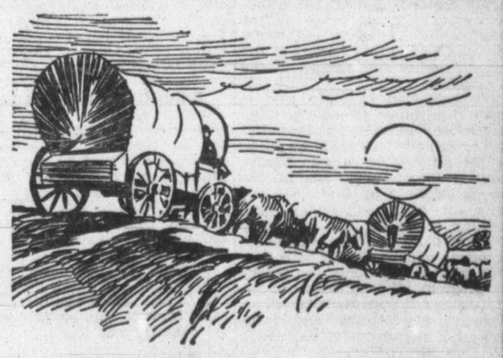
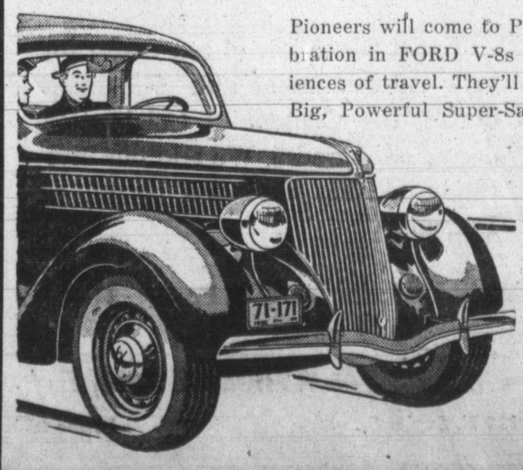

In 1836...
Pioneers came to the Panhandle in covered wagons and ox-carts, with travel slow and comforts few. Economy of travel was important but of minor importance compared to safety from Indians and other sources.


In 1936 . . .
Pioneers will come to Pampa for the Centennial celebration in FORD V-8s with all the modern conveniences of travel. They'll travel fast with the safety of Big, Powerful Super-Safety Brakes in Center-Poise riding comfort, in roomy, beautifully upholstered FORDS.
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MONTGOMERY AND LOY ARE PAIRED AGAIN

COMEDY OF NORTH IS STAGED IN SNOW BLIZZARD

Against a background of ice-bound Labrador, Robert Montgomery and Myrna Loy are enacting one one of the funniest comedies ever screened, in the new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture, "Petticoat Fever," now at La Nora theater.

Adapted from the stage hit of the same name, the story concerns a wireless operator who is so lonely that he holds prisoner two fliers, a beautiful young girl anti her mate companion, whom he rescues from the Arctic night.

Reginald Owen heads the featured cast, as he blustery Englishman whose bride-to-be is snatched away from under his very nose. Others cast are Otto Yamaoka, as the Eskimo man servant; Forrester Harvey, Bo Ching, and Iris Yamoaka.

The brilliant direction of George Fitzmaurice is to a large ex,tent responsible for the unabating merriment of this exceedingly funny picture. Producer Frank Davis has dressed it with lavish production mountings.

"Petticoat Fever" is the first picture to bring together Montgomery and Miss Loy since their memorable vehicle, "When Ladies Meet." Each has gone far in personal popularity since that time and improved vastly in acting technique.

The funniest sequence in the new picture and, no doubt one of the funniest ever screened, is the party given by Montgomery for his two guests—the party for which only he and Miss Loy have the courageous flair to don evening clothes while an Arctic blizzard rages outside.

Old Household Goods Are Lent

AUSTIN, May 30.—A collection of early Texas household goods has been loaned to the University of Texas for display this summer in the University Centennial exposition. A large amount came from Weatherford, collected through the efforts of Mayor G. A. Holland, who has a museum of his own.

A loom now owned by Miss Betty Woody of Weatherford is one of the oldest pieces loaned for this display. The loom was made of hand-shaped cedar in 1842 at Roane, Tenn., by Sam Woody, the great-great-grandfather of Miss Betty Woody. It was brought to Texas in an ox-wagon in 1848 by the maker's son, and has been in Parker county since 1850.

Mrs. A. P. Wynn of Austin loaned a spinning wheel more than 100 years old. It is known as the Granny Taylor wheel and was used in Parker county many years. Mrs. Wynn lived at Weatherford before she moved to Austin, where she now lives. The whole history of this ancient wheel has not been learned.

Mayor Holland sent several hide-bottom chairs made in Parker county before the Civil War by a man named Jackson. The bottoms fell out, but the mayor had them restored when he put the chairs in his pioneer museum.

A quilting frame in use by the Dale Miller family of Weatherford more than 60 years was made available by Henry Miller and will be displayed.

A red, white and blue Lone Star quilt, designed and pieced by Mrs. Tom Hunter and her daughter, Mrs. Frank Dore, both of Weatherford, will also be displayed in this exhibit. The quilting was done by the Misses Willie and Laura Boyd of Garner, small Parker county town In the center is a small five pointed star, and about it in outline 10 stars, in alternating red, white and blue. In the four corners of the quilt are other star designs in the three colors.

The collection of early pioneer home furnishings is only a small part of the historical and natural history exhibits which will be opened to the public on June in Austin. Gregory gymnasium, one of the largest buildings in Texas, will become the main exposition hall. Reading rooms in The University of Texas library building will house historical exhibits. So far as is possible without disturbing the teaching program, all departments of the University will open their museums, libraries, laboratories, and workshops for inspection by visitors.

MORE EXPANSION

Add to the long list of industrial expansion projects that of the Owens-Illinois Glass company at Toledo. The stockholders recently agreed on an $8,000,000 program. Of this sum, $1,000,000 will be used for enlarging the Libby Glass Manufacturing company's plant at Toledo. The specific program includes a new bottle plant on the Pacific bottle manufacturing plant in Chicoast and rehabilitation of the cago along with various improvements and expansion of its industrial materials and other manufacturing businesses.

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Here In "Petticoat Fever"

Robert Montgomery and Myrna Loy are starred in this film "Petticoat Fever," now current at La Nora theater.

PADEREWSKI URGED TO RETURN TO POLAND TO HALT COMMUNISM

WARSAW, May 30. (AP)—Voices are heard in Poland calling for the return of the famous pianist, Ignace Paderewski, as a welder of the nation against communism.

Though he has been aloof since 1920, some believe he could serve the nation again as he did when first premier of the republic.

He is reported here to have conferred recently with several prominent Poles in Switzerland, among them ex-Premier Vincenz Witos, who lives abroad to escape a prison sentence, and Generals Sikorski and Haller who have been on the outs with the government.

Veterans Demand Action

Serious rioting in various parts of the country has caused much concern. Lwow, Krakow and Czenstochowa were the centers of disturbances by unemployed. A more energetic economic policy is being demanded so that this discontented group will not be prey for communistic propaganda.

The Federation of Ex-Army Men passed a resolution immediately after the Lwow riots calling for "a speeding up of economic life in the widest sense, which is necessary not only on account of the poverty of our country and the duty to overcome it, but also on account of the necessity of preparing proper defense of our country."

Among those who endorsed the resolution were Madame Alexandra Pilsudska, widow of the ex-dictator; Colonel Slawek, ex-premier and author of the present constitution, Premier Koscialkowski and Vice Premier Kwiathowski.

Ex-Envoy Offers Program

The press was almost unanimous in citing the Lwow riots as proof of bolshvik propaganda. The more than one million unemployed, the press says, offer excellent ground for such activities.

There are 450,000 registered unemployed and more than 600,000 unregistered. In addition, it is calculated that there are nearly 2,500,000 on farms who are not starving but who are nevertheless underfed.

Tytus Filipowicz, former ambassador to Washington, presented a public works program and carried on extensive propaganda in its favor. He wanted to finance it by controlled inflation.

The Federation of Ex-Army Men has a scheme for breaking up large land holdings to the benefit of the landless peasantry. But there is no cash to carry out the plan.

The federation has proposed a new government party along the lines "dictated by the late Marshal Piludski" wherein former army men would play leading roles. Such a party, its leaders hope, would block the feared spread of communism.

There are also those who advocate, in addition to economic measures, a political consolidation of all patriotic elements. It is in this group that voices are heard requesting the return of Paderewski and an amnesty for Witos.

Polish Courts Ban 'Old Maid'

WARSAW (AP)—A society matron who dubbed an unmarried woman an "old maid" in the hearing of witnesses was sued by the offended spinster and had to pay damages after the case was carried to the supreme court of Poland. The high tribunal held the term offensive and perilous to matrimonial chances.

The first petroleum refinery in the United States was built in 1855 at Pittsburgh, Pa., by Samuel Keir. Its capacity was five barrels daily.

Long A Pampan

C. P. Sloan, who came to Pampa in 1905 and brought his family here a year later to occupy the first two-story home built here, has been a resident of the city since. A native of Texas, he was born in Dallas county in 1859.

Fresh Paint Is Beauty Agent of Very Few Rivals

Painting is one of the most important operations in the building of the new house, both from the standpoint of appearance and of upkeep. Skimping in painting is the pocrest kind of economy. The outside paint is the skin that protects the structure, and it is the most conspicuous feature of the house. Discolored or cracked or peeling paint will spoil the appearance of the best-designed house.

As soon as the paint coat starts to give way the whole exterior structure is open to the attacks of the elements. If the owner is particular about the appearance of his house and its structural integrity, he will repaint the exterior as soon as he sees the slightest tendency of failure of the paint surface. If he lets it go until real deterioration sets in, the expense will be far greater in repainting, because all the failing paint must be removed before the new paint is applied.

To put new paint over disintegrating old paint is worse than the waste of time and money involved in putting on the new coat, for paint has only the strength of its base coat; if that has lost its grip on the surface to which it is supposed to cling, no amount of new paint put on top of it will avail to strengthen that hold.

Next to poor workmanship and materials, moisture is the greatest factor in paint failure. Moisture comes from within the house as well as from without, so to insure a good paint job the back of all outside wood should be painted before it is erected.

The original painting job, therefore, is of the greatest importance. First-class materials expertly mixed and placed are the only insurance against large future repair bills.

Use Classified Want Ads.

Welcome Visitors

Great plans have been made for your entertainment and enjoyment during the Centennial Celebration June 2, 3, 4 and 5. We add our invitation to that extended by all of Pampa.

We'll Look for YOU in Pampa Monday

Fox Paint & Wallpaper Company
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UNIVERSITY'S FINANCES ARE GIVEN STUDY

NEARLY EIGHT MILLIONS SPENT IN AUSTIN LAST YEAR

AUSTIN, May 30—Some interesting details of the financial operations and condition of the University of Texas have been made public by Charles H. Sparenberg, auditor of that institution. He said that the administrative and instruction division of the main University and the extramural division spent $1,750,000 in Austin during the year ending Dec. 31, 1935. Auxiliary enterprises such as the dormitories, cafeteria, Union building, intercollegiate athletics spent $386,000. Other expenditures included $10,666 for fellowships and scholarships, $18,685 from student loan funds and $605,000 in plant funds including purchase of lands, new buildings, building additions, furniture and equipment, with more than half of this latter sum spent in Austin.

Added to the $2,771,000 spent by the University itself, Mr. Sparenberg estimated that 7,778 students in the last summer school spent $583,300 and 7,658 students in the long session closing spent $4,119,120.

The total figure of $7,473,500 does not include the money spent here by the University Ex-students Association, the Texas Student Publications, Inc., nor the money spent in Austin by visitors attending football games, the Texas relays, and annual Interscholastic league meet and other events held at the university, Mr. Sparenberg said.

Speaking of the university endownment or permanent fund, he said the book value last August 31 was $32,161,699, but only $16,000,000 of that sum is productive. Included in the total figure, he explained, is 2,000,000 acres of land in West Texas belonging to the University of Texas carried on the books at a nominal value of $5 an acre; $4,000,000 in bonds of the university regents and $2,000,000 in bonds owned by Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college which were used for building purposes. The Texas A. & M. college is getting slightly less than one-third of the income that endowment funds received from endownment funds received from oil production upon university lands. Mr. Sparenberg compared the university endowment fund with that of Harvard which has between $140,000,000 and $150,000,000, the largest in the country.

He said figures for the year ending last August 31 showed the value of the university's physical plant was $18,315,000 and that $2,000,000 is being added by reason of new construction.

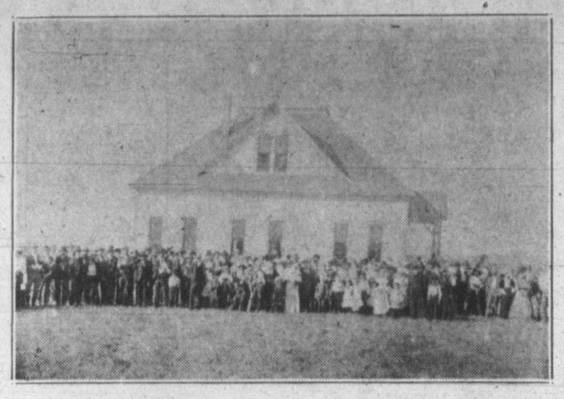
Mr. Sparenberg ventured the prediction that the university building program will not have an ending at least for a number of years.

"When the $4,000,000 building program was projected, we thought that the building would do for a number of years," he said. "But during the last year four new dormitories and the university main building have been under construction by reason of the PWA program. It seems that the PWA program picked up where the $4,000,000 program ended. If present plans of the board of regents are carried out, another building program will be started before this one ends."

Mr. Sparenberg said the new main building was scheduled for completion September 1, but he declared that it will probably be Christmas before it is ready for occupancy.

He said that the $4,000,000 loan from the permanent fund will be repaid during the next eight years with the first $500,000 principal installment and two interest payments to be paid between September 1, 1936, and August 31, 1937.

When First Courthouse Was Dedicated



It was a gala occasion back in 1902 when the first Gray county courthouse was dedicated. The occasion is pictured above. The building was at LeFors, original county seat.

LOCAL THEATER PROGRAMS

LA NORA THEATER

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, Robert Montgomery and Myrna Loy in "Petticoat Fever;" Short subjects, "Breezy Rhythm", "2 Band Concert" and newsreel.

Wednesday and Thursday, Sir Guy Standing and Frances Langford in "Palm Springs."

Friday and Saturday, Warner Baxter in "Robin Hood of Eldorado."

REX THEATER

Today, Monday and Tuesday, Stewart Erwin and Lionel Atwell in "Absolute Quiet"; short subjects, "Radio Barred" and newsreel.

Wednesday and Thursday, Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart in "'Next Time We Love."

Friday and Saturday, Bob Wayne in "King of Pecos."

STATE THEATER

Today and Monday, Warner Baxter in "King of Burlesque;" short subjects, "Wild Wings" and "Public Ghose No. 1"

Tuesday and Wednesday, Miriam Hopkins and Joel McCrea in Splendor'.

Thursday only, Jane Withers in "This is the Life."

Friday and Saturday, Ken Maynard in "Western Frontier."

BROAD GAINS

Broad gains in construction work for the first quarter of 1936 in all parts of the country are reported in the New York Times by the National Association of Building Trades Employers. Statisticians of the Times, found: A 100 per cent gain in number of projects and valuation; Cleveland leading with a 325 per cent gain over the first quarter of 1935; Los Angeles first in residential building, with 1,100 new dwellings started; New York first in dollar volume; St. Paul first in housing occupancy, with no vacancies. The association checked results in 45 key cities.

Health Units in Texas Go Ahead

AUSTIN, May 30—Texas local and county health departments are rapidly gaining recognition over the United States, according to results of city health conservation and rural health contests recently conducted jointly by the United States Chamber of Commerce and the American Public Health Association. Dr. Watson S. Rankin, Chairman of the committee on awards, has announced that in the south central division of the rural health contest first place was won by the El Paso city-county health department, with honorable mention going to Dallas, Nolan, and Potter counties' health departments, and in the inter-chamber city health conservation contest Dallas was given honorable mention in the class of cities between 250,000 and 500,000 population.

The contests were conducted in an effort to reduce economic losses due to unnecessary illness and premature deaths and to interest business men in public health work of their communities. They were open to full-time health units provided a local chamber of commerce or similar organization was affiliated with the United States Chamber of Commerce.

City competitions totaled 235 and rural contestants included 160 counties and districts. All health and sanitation items surrounding the units were considered, including adequacy of health facilities and their support, preventive measures, safe milk and water supplies, school health work, health education, modern sewage disposal, provision for periodic health examinations, care of communicable and infectious diseases, prenatal care of expectant mothers, protection of children from diphtheria, and better vital statistics and health records.

Much credit has been given to the active support and help of the state departments of health in bringing these local and county health units up to the standards they have reached.

Several oil wells in the United States have been drilled to depths greater than 10,000 feet, or about two miles, and present equipment permits drilling to more than 15,000 feet, or nearly three miles.

HUGE SPEAKER FOR FAIR

DALLAS, Tex.—The new Fletcher type loud speaker, which reproduces ordinary phonograph records without distortion to the volume and quality of a 400-piece orchestra, will be heard publicly for the first time at the Texas Centennial Exposition, opening in Dallas June 6. The unit, developed in the Bell Laboratories, was built at a cost of $30,000 to show the possibilities of sound transmission and reproduction. It was installed in the Exposition Band Shell through the courtesy of Western Electric company and C. C. Langevin, of Los Angeles. Because of the high cost of construction only three of these 1,600 pound speakers have been built.

Law Catches Argentine Gang

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Four gangsters, who in 1932 kidnaped Dr. Jaime Favelukes in one of the country's most widely publicized "snatch" cases, have been sentenced to terms of 16 years each. Dr. Favelukes was released, drugged, five days after the kidnaping.

OLD APPAREL OBTAINED

DALLAS, May 30.—Among the historical exhibits at the $25,000,000 Texas Centennial exposition which opens here June 6 will be the wedding apparel of Jacob de Codovav, Spanish explorer, and of his bride.

Ann Harding Not Afraid of Plan To Take Child

MONTREAL, May 30 (AP)—Ann Harding, wearing the traditional Hollywood disguise of smoked glasses, arrived here Friday to say she was not afraid of Harry Bannister, her former husband.

With Miss Harding was her seven-year-old daughter, a nursemaid, an agent, and a lawver.

(Bannister and a lawyer started for Montreal from New York by airplane. They announced they would seek a writ of habeas corpus to block departure of the child with Miss Harding.)

The actress strolled on the station platform between trains and said she was traveling through Canada and sailing for England from Quebec because:

"Canada in the spring is too, too divine."

That was the reason, she said, that she was not sailing from New York. She said she had not come to Canada to avoid any legal entanglements on the part of Bannister.

SPECIAL DANCE
MONDAY NIGHT
PLA-MOR BALLROOM
ADMISSION 40c
RALPH EMERSON
and his band

IN 1836

Folks congregated for a good time. . . While the band played the "hits" of the day, good fellows got together!

AND TODAY!

Good Fellows Still Get Together . .

. . . and in Pampa the Post Office Bar is the favorite meeting place . . . the drinks reflect the days of many years ago . . . the atmosphere reflects the same genial hospitality of the days of 1836!

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JUST WEST OF THE POST OFFICE

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LA NORA
AN EPIDEMIC OF LAUGHTER

An M-G-M Picture

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Raymond WALBURN
ANN LORING
M. G. M. HIT

INCLUDING
"RADIO BARRED"
and
LATEST
NEWS

STATE WARNER BAXTER in KING OF BURLESQUE with ALICE FAYE

Now and Monday
PLUS
Comedy Cartoon

BUS TRAVEL IS BEST
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Modern,
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Coaches!

FARES ARE LOWEST IN HISTORY!

1. Liberal Stop-Overs Allowed.
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Texas Panhandle Centennial Development Edition

Items for the Woman's Page are welcomed from Pampa and surrounding territory.

Pampa Daily News

Material for this page must be in by 10 a. m. on week-days and noon Saturdays.

(VOL. 30. NO. 48) PAMPA, GRAY COUNTY, TEXAS, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1936. (PRICE FIVE CENTS)

'FIRST LADY' OF PANHANDLE WILL BE CENTENNIAL QUEEN

BRIDES-ELECT AND WEDDINGS ARE ANNOUNCED

NEARBY TOWNS EACH HAS SHARE OF MARRIAGES

BORGER, May 30—Miss Anna Maye Vetesk, teacher in the Borger schools, and Arch Cooper of Phillips were married in Oklahoma City Thursday and will be at home in Phillips, near here, after short visit in McAlester, Okla.

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Burnside have announced the engagement of their daughter, Zola Ruth, to J. C. Knowles. The marriage is to be solemnized in mid-August. Mr. Knowles is a member of the high school faculty, and Miss Burnside was graduated from high school this spring.

Miss Mona Frances Woodward and Dexter C. Wright, popular young couple here, were married last Sunday afternoon at the Methodist parsonage and will be at home here after June 1.

LeFORS, May 30—Miss Thillie Myrtle Horn, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Bill Hill, and Dewey Adair of Wellington were married at Pampa on May 23. The bride was graduated here last year.

PANHANDLE, May 30—Mrs. Curtis Douglass was elected president of the Fine Arts club in a called meeting last week, to fill the term of the late Mrs. Ralph Randel. A memorial tribute was paid to Mrs. Randel at the meeting.

McLEAN, May 30—Miss Frankie Andrews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Andrews, and Howard C. Weatherby were married at Canyon last Sunday evening, and left for a trip to Carlsbad, N. M. Mr. Weatherby was principal of Lakeview school last year and Miss Andrews taught at Twitty.

Miss Lucille Rice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Rice, and Edward Gething, prominent ranchman here, were married May 17 at Tucumcari, N. M. by the Rev. J. S. Rice, Methodist minister. After a trip to Eagles Nest, Colo, the couple returned to the ranch and are at home there.

Junior Study club elected Mrs. John Hildreth president for next year, at its final meeting of the season last week.

SHAMROCK, May 30—Miss Mildred Hilburn, June bride-elect, was honored Thursday at a shower in the home of Mrs. J. B. Clark, with Mmes. W. O. Morrow, H. B. Hill Frank Wofford, and Miss Ethel McCurdy as hostesses.

Miss Zonelle Henderson, whose engagement was announced recently, was complimented with a kitchen shower by Mmes. Robert Walker, Milton Davenport, and Wallace Atchinson Friday evening in Mrs. Walker's home.

Perfect 6-Year Record Is Made By Baker Pupil

Perfect attendance for six years, ever since she entered school, is the record Alta Horn takes from B. M. Baker school to junior high. She received her certificate of perfect attendance with her promotion certificate yesterday.

Students at B. M. Baker who have not been absent nor tardy for five years are Kenneth Lard, of the fifth grade; J. C. Hyatt, Louis Simms, and Rella Sue Smith of the sixth grade.

Perfect records for three years are held by Ernest Miller, fouth gade; Hilory Eldridge, Frances Bolander, Jewel Hill, L. B. Allison, and Phyllis Followell.

Ten pupils from the first grade, eight from the second, 13 from the third, 12 from the fourth, 16 from the fifth, and 10 from the sixth received attendance certificates for one year.

Fourth Birthday Of Girl Honored

A Centennial motif decorated for the party given Oma Claire Morris on her fourth birthday Friday afternoon by her mother, Mrs. Tom Morris. Mrs. A. D. Hughes of Amarillo and Mrs. G. R. Slocum assisted in entertaining.

Ice cream and cake were served after a play period. Miniature trucks, cars, and airplanes were given as favors.

Youngsters attending were Ronnie Hollingshead, Bobby Hoare, Irma Gene McWright, Belva and Charlene Dull, Bobby Morris, Dale Wayne Cary, Joyce Harrah, Lowell Wilson, Patsy Ellis, Bobby Roy Dyson, Patricia Gallia, Brice Lively, Patricia Ann Marricle, Frank Gilliam, Brent Fisher, Barbara Denson, Colleen and Mary Jo Cockerill, Raymond Hollingshead, Ruth Slocum.

Height of Pampa Fashion, 1908

It was only a cardboard automobile in a photographer's shop, but it made an impressive picture of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Lovett, Pampa pioneers, in 1908. The pictured automobile is as typical of its time as Mrs. Lovett's hat and shirtwaist.

Baby Population of City, 1912

When the first baby show was conducted in Pampa in 1912, every child from the age of four months to five years was entered. And their pictures were taken with W. R. Beydler, who sponsored the baby show at the theater, in his automobile. He is shown at the wheel, with John Hamilton, Don Tate, Mrs. Beydler, Wade Duncan, Evalyn Skaggs, Vernon Lawrence, the little Tucker girl, Loretta Fletcher, Mrs. Mable Fletcher, Dr. Barrett's small daughter, Buster Saunders, and Mable Willis. On the running board are the two Davis children, Kathryn Vincent, (now Mrs. Dudley Steele) and Avis Heiskell. Grouped on and around the radiator are Mrs. Birdie McKinney, Clara McKinney, and Tom Darwin.

RETIRING OES OFFICERS ARE GIVEN BANQUET

Public Installation Is Scheduled for Tomorrow

A banquet preceding the installation of new officers was given by the Order of Eastern Star at the Schneider hotel Friday evening. Mrs. Ida Burns, retiring worthy matron, was presented a past matron's pin by Mrs. Madge Murphy, who will succeed her in the office after the public installation tomorrow evening.

Mrs. Roy Sewell acted as toastmaster for the brief program. After the invocation by W. W. Hughes, the group sang America. Mrs. Pearl Mitchell brought greetings, and Mrs. Burns responded.

Places were laid for Mr. and Mrs. W. C. deCordova, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Downs, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes; Mmes. Lindsey, Lillian Murphy, Stella Wagner, Bertha Beck, Reese, Jessie Hoffman, Clovia Lutz, Vivian Manson, Maude Voyles, Katie Vincent, Edrie Colvin, Groves, Slocum, Myrtle Woodall, Ava Barber, Alice Cockerill, O. H. Ingram, L. C. Neely, L. G. Gomillion, Luther Pierson, J. F. McClard, Yates, C. E. Ward, Pearl Clark, E. R. Sunkel, and those on program.

Centennial Week Causes Meetings To Be Postponed

Postponement of several meetings scheduled for Centennial celebration week has been announced.

Tuesday Afternoon bridge club will have its meeting the following week instead, with Mrs. H. T. Hampton as hostess. Mrs. Mack Graham, who was to have been Queen of Clubs hostess Wednesday, also announced that the party will be put off a week. New Deal club, scheduled to meet Friday, will wait until a later date.

Group one of First Christian council will postpone its regular meeting from Wednesday, as will the Women's Auxiliary of the Presbyterian church. Members of the latter group, however, will conduct a cooked food sale on Wednesday and Thursday downtown, as an aid to Centennial hostesses.

CONCERT AT 4 P. M.

A musical program by the Hanna concert company, announced for 3 o'clock this afternoon at First Christian church, will be given at 4 o'clock instead, it was announced yesterday. The change was made because of a conflict with the city-wide Memorial day program. The public is invited to the concert. No admission will be charged.

The Social CALENDAR

MONDAY

Group four of First Christian council will meet with Mrs. Burl Graham at 10 a. m. for business and a luncheon.

First Methodist W. M. S. will meet: circle one at the church at 2:30, circle two with Mrs. H. R Thompson, circle three for a covered dish lunch in the home of Mrs J. G. Cargile, circle four for a lunch in the church basement.

First Baptist W. M. U. will meet at the church, 2:30.

Open house will be conducted at the WPA sewing room from 1 to 5 p. m., with the public invited.

A special meeting of the American Legion Auxiliary is called at 7 p. m., to plan for the Centennial booth.

A business meeting of Beta Sigma Phi will be conducted in the home of Mrs. C. L. Wooley.

Public installation of officers will be conducted by the Order of Eastern Star at the Masonic hall 8 p. m.

TUESDAY

Mrs. John Studer will entertain London Bridge club with a breakfast at Schneider hotel, 9:30.

Mrs. Siler Faulkner will be hostess to Amusu club at her home.

Initiatory work will be conducted at a meeting of the Order of Rainbow for Girls at Masonic hall, 7:30, with Masons and Eastern Stars invited.

Executive board of Business and Professional Women's club will meet at city club room, 7:30.

WEDNESDAY

An all-day meeting of Central Baptist Missionary union will be conducted at the church.

First Christian council will meet: Group two at the home of Mrs. R. G. Christopher and group three at the home of Mrs. Weldon Wilson. The meeting of group one is postponed.

Altar Society of Holy Souls church will meet with Mrs. R. H. Delaney, 411 N. Yeager. Mrs. E. F. Boyles will be co-hostess.

THURSDAY

Mrs. W. F. Holland will be hostess to Laketon Home Demonstration club.

Rebekah Lodge will meet at the I. O. O. F. hall at 8 p. m.

FRIDAY

Chatterbox Sewing club will meet with Mrs. Curtis Graham.

A regular meeting of the Order of Eastern Star will start at 8 p. m. in Masonic hall.

KINGSMILL H. D. CLUB

Because its meeting date falls on the first day of the Panhandle Centennial celebration, Kingsmill Home Demonstration club will postpone its session next week to a date that will be set later, it was announced yesterday.

MRS. WHITE IS HOSTESS WITH BRIDGE-LUNCH

TWO CLUBS ENTERTAIN AT POT-LUCK MEAL FRIDAY

A pot-luck luncheon was enjoyed by a group of friends, members of Tuesday Afternoon bridge club and Friday bridge club, in the home of Mrs. Sherman White Friday.

After the lunch, to which each guest contributed a dish, four tables were arranged for bridge. Mrs. J. C. Haynes made high score in the games.

Others present for the pleasantly informal afternoon were Mmes. Bob McCoy, Grady Rogers, Tom Chesser, F. I. Reid, Henry Thut, Schulkey, Howard Neath, Lloyd Bennett, Brewster, Carl Boston, H. P. Elliott, Skeet Roberts, Jim White, Rufe Thompson, and H. T. Hampton.

Unusual Program Given by Ladies Aid in Skellytown

SKELLYTOWN, May 30.—The Ladies Aid met in the Community church Thursday afternoon for a social gathering with 36 present. A covered dish luncheon was served cafeteria style, and "capsule friends" were revealed.

Mrs. H. Sherrieb had charge of the program, which was carried out in the form of a commencement exercise. Mrs. Clegg had the part of the salutatorian, Mrs. Sherrieb of the speaker, Mrs. Herbert Bratcher the valedictorian, Mrs. J. C. Jarvis the school official who presented awards, Mrs. John Lee the class sponsor, and Mrs. E. Gallemore of "Tagalong."

Present to enjoy the hour, in addition to those on program, were Mmes. E. Patchett, Ike Hughes, Ernest Hatchell, M. E. New, Dorothy Battendorf, C. Kennedy, W. B. Campbell, Bill Irwin, Melva Jean Hoffman, D. Henshaw, G. C. Henshaw, E. Haslam, W. Worthington, H. C. Boyd, Smith Thurlow, Gumphrey, John Beighle, George Stanley, W. A. Ward, N. F. Ives, Bill Lott, Mildred Beene, W. Burleson, Jack Hailey, A. Burnett, V. F. Francis, Roy Hawkins, M. A. Edwards, and Jack Propst.

Mr. and Mrs. McLiester and children left the last of the week for Oklahoma, where he has been transferred.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Stafford and two sons left last Friday to spend two weeks in Arkansas and other places.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Dickey motored to Oklahoma last week-end to meet his father, who is here from Arkansas on a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Harvey and children of Pampa visited Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Allison last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Propst returned the first of the week after a few days' visit in Oklahoma, including a trip to Tulsa for the oil show.

Miss Goldie Jacobs is spending the week visiting her sister, Mrs. Sylvia McCracken of Wheeler.

Miss Ruth Wood of Vega is visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Johnson this week.

Miss Ann Thurston left Saturday for Medicine Mound to visit her mother a few days.

Country Club's Members Enjoy A 'Tacky' Dance

Country club members and their guests enjoyed a 'tacky' dance at the club house Friday evening, to music by the Phillips orchestra. Each member was privileged to invite a guest.

Most of the dancers were in costume of varying degrees of 'tackiness.' C. P. Buckler was awarded the costume prize for his old English clothes. The club's dance committee was in charge of arrangements.

Kontract Kard Klub Is Entertained at Home of Mrs. Keck

Kontract Kard Klub was entertained by Mrs. L. E. Keck Wednesday afternoon. High score in the bridge games was made by Mrs. Keck, second by Mrs. Max Ryan.

Ice cream and angel food cake were served to Mrs. Powell, a guest, and Mmes. John A. McCutcheon, Keith Baldwin, T. B. Parker, Robert Chafin, T. B. Rogers, and Ryan.

Emilie's Birthday Party Merriment Lingers

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Birthday-party merriment leaves a gay expression on the face of Emilie Dionne as she dons the sun-bonnet. That's part of the approved outdoor costume on sunny days at the Dionne nursery, but the gesture—we can't figure out whether Emilie's nose tickles or whether she's playing peek-a-boo. What do you think?

INFORMAL LUNCHEON IS GIVEN BY MISSES POPE AND McFARLIN TO COMPLIMENT BRIDE-ELECT

MISS LOIS STALLINGS IS HONOREE AT THE PARTY

Misses Claudine Pope and Zenobia McFarlin entertained with a luncheon yesterday at noon complimenting Miss Lois Stallings, bride-elect of Robert M. Klinger. They were hostesses in the home of Miss Pope.

A crystal bowl of small yellow lilies formed the centerpiece, and the same flowers tied with yellow ribbons made corsages at the plates. Place cards had brides pictured on them. Tiny figures of brides and grooms stood on the table.

The honoree was presented with a beautiful silver bowl, gift of the hostesses.

After the delicious three-course dinner was served, the guests spent an informal hour. Most of them, teachers in the schools here, plan to leave soon on summer trips. Miss Stallings will go to her parents' home at Slaton, where she is to be married early in July.

Guests were Mises Lois Stallings, Evelyn Stallings of Slaton, Jill Jones, Wilma Chapman, Sue Vinson, and Mrs. W. B. Bounds. Miss Pope's sister, Mrs. Clinton Henry, assisted the hostesses.

OPEN HOUSE IS ANNOUNCED AT SEWING ROOM

Callers Are To Be Received Monday Afternoon

An unusual event to which Pampa women are invited next week is the open house at the WPA sewing room tomorrow from 1 to 5 o'clock.

The room, on the fourth floor of the courthouse, employs about two dozen women and girls, who cut, sew, and repair garments which are then distributed to needy families. More than 2,500 garments have been made since it started operation last November.

Believing that operation of the room will be of interest to the public, Mrs. Buena Birchfield, director, arranged for the open house. Callers will be welcomed through the entire afternoon, she says.

Minister Is to Resign Post as Revival Closes

Close of a revival and of the local ministry of Paul A. Thompson will be marked together today in services at Central Church of Christ. Evangelist Claud McClung will preach three times to complete the revival series.

He will speak at 8:30 this morning in the weekly radio broadcast of the church from station KPDN, and at the church for 11 a. m. and 8:15 p. m. services. Those who have not heard him during the past week are especially invited for these remaining meetings.

A basket lunch will be served in the church basement at 1 o'clock today, and there will be a song hour at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Thompson, who has served the church as pastor the past year, will leave next week and will be succeeded by Will M. Thompson, now of Tuttle, Okla. Despite the identical names, the ministers are not related.

Paul A. Thompson had planned to engage in evangelistic work this summer, but because of a throat injury suffered recently he will be unable to carry out this plan. He will go to Hollis, Okla., as pastor there.

WMU Meetings of Summer Planned

Summer meetings were planned by officers of First Baptist Missionary union at an executive meeting Friday afternoon in the home of Mrs. T. F. Morton, president. No circle metings will be conducted through vacation months, it was decided, and the union will meet at the church each first Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Morton appointed Mrs. W. B. Henry, Mrs. H. T. Cox, and Mrs. C. E. Lancaster on a nominating committee to submit a ticket of officers for the annual election.

A social period followed the business. Refreshments were served to Mmes. T. L. Anderson, R. W. Tucker, J. C. Roundtree, E. L. Anderson, H. L. Watt, John Beacom, W. D. Benton, C. L. Stephens, Cox, Henry, and Lancaster.

FOOD SALE ANNOUNCED

A cooked food sale will be conducted by the Women's Auxiliary of the Presbyterian church all day Wednesday and Thursday at Standard food market. Mrs. W. F. Dirksen will be in charge. Housewives are invited to patronize the sale on the days when they will be busy with Centennial celebration events.

BRIDE HONORED DURING VISIT WITH SHOWER

Mrs. Organ, Recently Married, Is The Honoree

Mrs. Bernard Organ of Hobbs, N. M., who was Miss Georgiana Gray of Pampa until her recent marriage, was complimented with a party and kitchen shower at the home of Mrs. J. B. Austin Thursday afternoon. Mrs. E. L. Norman was cohostess.

Games and contests made up an informal program; recipes were written for the bride, then the gifts were presented and inspected. An ice course was served.

Guests were Mmes. Alice Howard, Raymond Harris, C. W. Stowell, A. L. Nichols, Lyle Stout, C. B. Organ, E. B. Howard, C. C. Cockerill, H. C. Schoolfield, F. S. Gray, Sam Irwin, W. A. Gray, L. H. Porter, C. Y. Stitt, Sam Patrick, B. G. Gordon, J. R. Bradley, Elma Phelps, Marvin Harris; Misses Alice Cross, Willie Isbell, and Berniece Maines.

Gifts were sent by Mmes. C. C. Organ, T. A. Cox, and Ruth Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Jefferies, Misses Claudine and Virginia Jefferies and Mary Keahy.

House Guest Is Complimented at Bridge Luncheon

Mrs. L. B. Scudder of Chelsea, Okla. was complimented with a bridge luncheon at the home of Mrs. Reuben P. Weeks Wednesday afternoon. May flowers set the color note for the attractive tables.

After the delicious lunch, bridge was enjoyed. Mrs. Howard Neath made high score, and Mrs. Scudder was presented with a guest favor. Other players were Mmes. Walter Dean, Robert A. Knox, Harry Carlson, T. J. Riddle, Ralph Jones, and Miss Grace Hilliard.

Council Group Is To Meet Tomorrow To Hold Election

A special meeting of group four, First Christian Women's Council, is announced for tomorrow in the home of Mrs. Burl Graham, 213 N. Nelson. Members will meet at 10 a. m. for a business session featuring election of officers, and a luncheon.

The changed meeting date was arranged to avoid conflict with Centennial events next week. Group one has postponed its meeting until a later date. Group two will meet with Mrs. R. G. Christopher, 701 N. Sumner, at 2:30 Wednesday, and group three with Mrs. Weldon Wilson, 605 N. Somerville, at 2 p. m. the same day.

HONOR GUESTS NEXT WEEK TO BE PIONEERS

WOMEN OF EARLY DAYS ON PLAINS TAKE SPOTLIGHT

The queen of the Panhandle Centennial celebration next week will be the pioneer woman who has lived longest in this section. She will ride on a special float in the parade Thursday, attended by a dozen wives and widows of well-known pioneers.

Pioneer women from over the Panhandle, and those who lived here in the early days, will be honor guests during the celebration. They will be complimented with a tea by the Business and Professional Women's club Thursday afternoon at 2:30, at the women's club room in the city hall.

All women eligible to register on the pioneer women's book, including Gray county residents, are asked to register at the high school gymnasium before 8 p. m. Wednesday. The queen of the Centennial celebration, the woman who was first to settle in the Panhandle, will be chosen from this list, so exact date of coming to the Panhandle will be registered with each name.

This occasion is planned so the visitors may meet old friends, renew acquaintances, rest, and talk over old times and new. An informal program will entertain them, and tea will be served. Mrs. Glen Pool, Mrs. Alex Schneider, and Mrs. C. L. Wooley are in charge of arrangements.

Business and Professional Women's club is in charge of hospitality for the pioneer women. A series of radio programs has been given, inviting them to be here next week, and personal invitations have been sent to 165 women whose names were obtained from practically all Panhandle counties. Misses Frances Stark and Mildred Overall directed the broadcasts.

Replies received from many of the invitations indicate that the visitors will be numbered by the dozens. Prominent among them will be Mrs. Temple Houston of Woodward, Okla., Mrs. Billy Dixon of Amarillo, Mrs. G. W. Arrington of Canadian, all widows of men who made Panhandle history. From Guymon, Okla., will come three pioneer brides, all of whom were married in 1884. They will occupy places of honor on the Guymon float in the parade.

Rooms for the visitors are being secured in Pampa homes by the club committee, assisted by Mrs. G. C. Walstad and several other pioneer women of this city. Miss Irene Irvine is general chairman of the club's committee which is making arrangements for these honored Centennial guests.

Mrs. H. H. Heiskell will be in charge of registration for pioneer women at the high school gymnasium. They will register separately from other pioneers who will be here for their annual reunion.

Programs will be given at registration, listing all the special events open to the pioneer women. Those who plan to stay with relatives or friends while in Pampa will be taken to those homes, and lodging for others will be found in private homes unless they prefer to stay at a hotel.

The float upon which the queen will ride has been decorated, and the lone star crown is ready for the coronation of the Panhandle Centennial queen.

Class Presents Gift to Teacher

A gift was presented the retiring teacher of Faithful Workers class at a meting in First Baptist church Wednesday. Mrs. Marvin Lewis, who has resigned as teacher, was given a Bible. Her place has not been filled yet, but Mrs. R. E. Gatlin will be the teacher today.

Mrs. V. L. Hobbs presided for the class business. After a song period, the devotional was conducted by Mrs. K. T. May with a prayer by Mrs. R. Earl O'Keefe. Mrs. R. W. Tucker, superintendent of the adult department, spoke briefly.

Games followed under direction of Mmes. Park Brown, W. L. Lane, and Hobbs, who also served refreshments. Class guests were Mrs. Tucker and Mrs. J. W. Brown.

Members present were Mmes. Hugh Ellis, J. W. Foster, L. H. Anderson, W. H. Hallmark, L. W. Bruce, Floyd Yeager, Charlie Rice, Tom Perkins, D. H. Coffey, those on program and the hostesses.

APPEARS IN PLAY

Laurence McBee has returned for the summer vacation from Canyon, where he completed his freshman year at West Texas State Teachers college. He was chosen for a role in a one-act play, part of the program of the speech department at the close of the college term. His part was that of the husband in the farce, Lima Beans.

Temple Houston's Speech At Trial of Fallen Woman Noted Example of Oratory

In a newspaper found by Myrtle Simmons of Pampa recently, was discovered a copy of an extemporaneous speech delivered to a jury at Woodward in the fall of 1889 by Col. Temple Houston, whose father was Gen. Sam Houston, first president of the republic of Texas. Temple Houston's widow will attend the Panhandle Centennial here this week.

This speech has been described as swaying a jury and saving a soul, and has been quoted throughout the world. Houston, who voluntarily acted as attorney and obtained acquittal of his client by this oration, despite the most direct evidence of guilt, was known during the 80's and 90's and until his death as the most eloquent jury pleader in the west, and the following account of the trail and conclusion of Houston's address to the jury, is taken from an old copy of the Woodward News published immediately after the occurrence. It since has been translated into many languages:

"Last Friday there was tried in the district court at this place before Judge Burford, one of the most remarkable cases in certain respects ever disposed of in the territory. One of the women of the town, (name deleted) was prosecuted for plying her vocation and running a bawdy house. Something about the case aroused the indignation of Temple Houston, who instantly and voluntarily undertook her case. Exposure had impaired his voice and he only addressed the court and jury in a calm conversational tone. After referring to the legal questions involved and discussing the evidence, he bent over toward the jury so he could almost have laid his hands on the shoulders of each, and in a low clear voice closed his address with these words:

"Gentlemen, you heard with what cold cruelty the prosecution referred to the sins of this woman, as if her condition was her own preference. The evidence has painted you a picture of her life and surroundings. Do you think that they were of her own choosing? Do you think that she willingly embraced a life so revolting and horrible? Ah, no. Gentlemen, one of our sex was the author of her ruin, more to blame than she; then let us judge her gently. What could be more pathetic than the spectacle she presents? An immortal soul in ruins. Where the star of purity once glittered on her girlish brow, burning shame has set its seal forever. And only a moment ago they reproached her for the depths to which she had sunk, the company she kept, the life she led. Now, what else is left her?

"Where can she go and her sin not pursue her? Gentlemen, the very promises of God are denied her—by man. He said: 'Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest.' She indeed has labored and is heavy laden, but if at this instant she were to kneel down before us all and confess her Redeemer and beseach His tender mercies, where is the church that would receive? And even if they accepted her, when she passed the portals to worship and to claim her rest, scorn and mockery would greet her and those she met would gather around them their skirts the more closely to avoid the pollution of her touch.

"Would you tell me a single employment where she could realize: 'Give us this day our daily bread?' Her own sex would shrink from her as they would from pestilence. Society has reared its relentless walls against her, and only in the friendly shelter of the grave can the betrayed and broken heart ever find the Redeemer's promised rest. They told you of her assumed names as fleeting as the shadows on the walls, of her sins, her habits, but they never told you of her sorrows, and who shall tell what her heart, sinful though it may be, now feels? When the remembered voices of mother and sisters whom she must see no more on this earth fall again like music on her erring soul, and she could not return and must not—no, not in this life, for the seducer has destroyed the soul.

"You know the story of the prodigal son; but he was a son. He was one of us, like her destroyer. But for the prodigal daughter there is no return. Were she with her wasted form and bleeding feet to drag herself back to her girlhood home, she, the fallen and the lost, what would her welcome be? Oh, consider this when you come to decide her cause, for she is before us and we must judge her. They sneer and scorn at her. We should respect her grief, and I tell you that there reigns over her penitent and chastened spirit a desolation that none, no—none but the Searcher of all hearts can ever know.

"None of us is utterly evil; and remember that when the saffron scourge swept over the city of Memphis in 1878, a courtesan there opened wide the door of her gilded palace of sin to admit the sufferers, and when the scythe of the reaper swung fast and pitiless she was angelic in her ministerings. Death called her in the midst of her mercies and she went to join those whom she tried to save. She, like those the Lord forgave, was a sinner; and yet I believe that in the day of reckoning her judgment will be lighter than those who prosecute and seek to drive off the earth such poor unfortunates as she whom you are to judge.

"They wish to fine this woman and make her leave. They wish to wring from her the wages of her shame, the price of this meditated injustice; to take from her the little money she might have—and God knows, gentlemen, it came hard enough. The old Jewish law told you that the price of a dog nor the hire is such as she should come with the house of the Lord, and I say unto you that our justice, fitly symbolized by woman's form, does not ask that you add aught to the woes of this unhappy one who only asks at your hands the pitiful privilege of being left alone.

"The Master while on earth, while He spake in wrath and rebuke to the kings and rulers, never reproached one of these. One he forgave. Another He acquitted. You remember both. And now, looking upon this friendless outcast, if any of us can say unto her, 'I am holier than thou,' in the respect which she is charged with sinning, who is he? The Jews who brought the woman before the Savior have been held up to execration of the world for 2,000 years. I always respected them. A man who yields to the reproaches of his conscience as they did has the element of good in him, but the modern hypocrite has no such compunctions. If the prosecutors of this woman whom you are trying had brought her before the Savior they would have accepted his challenge and each one gathered a rock and stoned her in the twinkling of an eye.

"No, gentlemen, do as your Master did twice under the same circumstances that surround you. Tell her to go in peace."

The jury acquitted the woman as soon as it reached its room.

From the day of the trial Minnie Stacey was another woman. There is today a small city in the Panhandle of Texas where her name is honored and revered, she became its angel of mercy during a devastating epidemic. Houston's old homestead six miles north of Kenton, where though he spent but little time, is one of the noted places of the Panhandle region because of the fame its onetime owner bore as an orator.

Yugoslavs Cut Japanese Trade

BELGRADE (AP)—To curtail Japanese imports to Yugoslavia, the finance ministry has decreed that importers must obtain permission from the national bank for Japaneses payments, which will be regulated according to purchases made by that country here. In 1935 Japan shipped goods valued at $96,000 to Yugoslavia, but bought only a fraction of that.

Bridge Furnishes Entertainment at Winton Home

Mrs. Owen Winton was hostess to a party of friends Tuesday afternoon. Bridge tables were gay with spring colors, centered with green baskets of pink roses.

Mrs. L. A. Estes scored high at bridge. Mrs. P. T. McNamara low. Mrs. Jim White received the traveling prize, and cuts went to Mrs. Ted White and Mrs. Albert Brannon. Other players were Mrs. Hazel Rains and Mrs. Bob McCoy.

Sandwiches, ice cream, cake, and tea were served.

KINGSMILL NEWS

KINGSMILL, May 30—Mrs. Morgan, enroute from California to Oklahoma, stopped here this week to visit her son, W. H. Morgan, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Thomas and son, Billie Jo, their daughter, Mrs. Udell Richerdson, and Mr. Richerdson have returned to their home in Oklahoma after a short visit with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmo Bones and baby have returned from a vacation trip.

Ray Singleton of Bridgeport is visiting her sister, Mrs. G. B. Stone, and family.

Mrs. Al Moore is very ill this week.

Mrs. David Childress is visiting in Dalhart.

Miss Annie Williams of Canyon is the guest of her brother, Howard Williams, and Mrs. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Mitchell have moved here recently from Plainview.

Boy Celebrates Eighth Birthday

The eighth birthday of Randall Clay was celebrated with a party Friday afternoon at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jess Clay. Games were enjoyed for an hour, then refreshments of strawberry ice cream, cake, and lollipops were served.

Guests were Billy Hugg of Shamrock, Patsy Miller, June Brown, Joan Clay, Jackie Rains, Bobby Carmichael, Jackie Fletcher, Jerry and Joe Chrysler, Billy Tarpley, Walter Spoonemore Jr.

GETS CAMPUS OFFICE

Henry Wilder, son of Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Wilder of Pampa and junior in the textile engineering department of North Carolina State college at Raleigh, has been elected secretary of the college chapter of Phi Psi, national textile fraternity, for next year, a dispatch from the college says.

District Singers Coming to LeFors

The semi-annual singing convention of the Panhandle district will be conducted at LeFors next Sunday, in connection with the monthly meeting of the Gray County Singing convention, it is announced by C. E. Ward, county chairman.

John F. Taylor, district chairman, and his committee will be in charge. The meeting will begin at 2:30 in the Baptist church of LeFors. All lovers of gospel singing are invited.

The district convention meets twice yearly, on the first Sundays of June and December.

PARADE TO FORM

Women's Auxiliaries of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and American Legion will meet with those two organizations at the Legion hut this afternoon at 1:45, when the Memorial day parade will be formed to start at 2 o'clock.

Church Memorial Service Planned For This Evening

A memorial service in honor of departed members will be conducted this evening at 8 o'clock in First Methodist church. Mrs. E. D. Caskey has arranged a program, and the Rev. Will C. House, minister, will speak on Memorials of the Bible.

Mrs. John B. Hessey will pay tribute to the memory of members who have died the past year. Two vocal solos, Face to Face, by Betty Ann McTaggart, and God's Tomorrow, by Mrs. J. M. Dodson, will be a part of the program, and the organist will play The Star-Spangled Banner, Santa Lucia, and La Marsellaise as prelude, offertory, and postlude, respectively. The public is invited.

Victor Moore, veteran comedian, has been on the stage 40 years.

THE ELECTRIC MIXER

In planning your gift for the girl who will be married in June, you will surely find that nothing is more acceptable than an Electric Mixer. The new mixers are used daily for whipping, beating, and mixing. They do better work than can be done by hand and the labor they save makes the gift one that is always appreciated.

The New Mixer will last many years. They are truly ideal gifts for weddings and you can find nothing more acceptable as an anniversary gift for the girl you married some years ago. You will find a number of good standard mixers at your electric dealers.

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Of Panhandle Pioneers — Who discovered and developed the Panhandle Ranch and Farm Lands.

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Of Panhandle Scouts — Old and New — Who have contributed and are still contributing so much to Panhandle development.

Of The Pampa Junior Chamber of Commerce — Who conceived the idea of a mammoth, annual tribute to Panhandle Pioneers and who have worked so consistently and so efficiently since in furthering their dreams.

And of the hundreds of other organizations and Individuals over the entire Panhandle who are contributing so materially to the success of the Panhandle Centennail Celebration, June 2-3-4-5.

We particularly commend the fine work of General Chairman R. G. "Dick" Hughes, the Pampa Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the Press, Radio, Pampa Oil Supply Houses and Lumber Yards, the Adobe Walls Area Council of the Boy Scouts and all others who have had a part in this Big Panhandle-wide Celebration.

Board of City Development

And

Chamber of Commerce

Pampa, Texas

Gray "Show Window" In 1906 Was Famous

Gray county's agricultural assets, pictured above in this old photo, were well illustrated in the exhibit placed near the Santa Fe station for perusal of tourists in 1906.

The White Deer Land company assembled the exhibit and hired a man to care for it and distribute pamphlets. T. D. Hobart was agent for the company.

Some of the land agents who brought tourists through Pampa and took them on to Hereford and beyond were vexed by the attractiveness of the Pampa exhibit. One of them, C. R. Cole of Chicago, wrote to Mr. Hobart as follows after such a trip through Pampa:

"I confess I was getting ready to slug one of your agents who persisted in handing booklets into my car last week, when we got him sidetracked with a little diplomacy. He seemed to be a little light in the upper story and a few questions asked him caused him to so tangle himself that he did us no harm whatsoever, but nevertheless it might pay him to be a little more discreet in the future."

Mr. Hobart replied:

"I note your statement that you were 'getting ready' to slug one of my men the other day. The fact that you occupied all your time in getting ready, and did not carry it any further, is an indication to me that you are a man of rare good judgment. I have no control whatever over the personal actions of the man you refer to, but I feel very sure that he will not trouble you if you do not trouble him; but if you or any other of your 'sluggers' entertain the idea of slugging him or anyone else in this section of the country, allow me to suggest to you that it would be a very good idea to follow your former plan and continue 'getting ready.' In fact, knowing the man as well as I do, if I entertained the idea of slugging him, I would postpone it, and let it be the last thing I did before 'crossing the divide.' I have been in Texas some 24 years, and my knowledge of Texas people convinces me that they do not take kindly to slugging, and I have known the results to have been very unpleasant.

"Just keep your sluggers in Chicago, and I feel very sure that they will enjoy much better health than if they attempt to apply their vocation here." Sept. 3, 1906.

New Courses in Physical Ed To Be Ready Soon

AUSTIN, May 30—Several new courses in physical education will be offered at the University of Texas this summer, Dr. D. K. Brace, chairman of the physical education department, has announced.

The first of these courses is "Playground Activities and Methods," for men and women, and will be taught by W. C. Batchelor, now head of the group work division, department of social administration, Ohio State university. In the past he has served as adjunct professor of education at Texas Women's college and at Texas Christian university; professor of physical education and hygiene and director of athletics at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.; superintendent of public recreation of Utica, N. Y.; and director of the recreation board of public education and superintendent of recreation of the city of Pittsburgh. He has written extensively for journals in the field of physical education and leisure, and also for pamplets and syndicated news services.

Professor Batchelor will also conduct a course in "Organization and Supervision of Public Recreation," offered for the first time at the University last summer, and a new course in "Practice in Health and Physical Education Measurements."

Another new course will be introduced by another visiting faculty member, Charles C. Wilson, M. D., who is director of physical and health education for the Board of Hartford, Conn. He has formerly served as instructor of physical education at the Hartford Public high school, and as director of Health and Physical Education in the public schools of Evansville, Ind. He too has written extensively in his field.

SCHOOL IS BIG BUSINESS WITH 3,300 PUPILS

SYSTEM GROWS, ADDS PART TO CITY'S PROGRESS

One of Pampa's big businesses, with about 140 employes and a plant valued near $750,000, is its school system. Its story is one of constant progress, of growth with the city and of contribution to the city's growth.

Beginnings of the Pampa school are lost in obscurity, but oldtimers agree that there was a school here in 1906, with a total enrolment of six housed in a small frame building on the present site of Central Baptist church.

Before that there were schools. There was one teacher, sometimes a young woman, sometimes a man who invariably merited the title of "professor." Among the early teachers were Professor Thomas and Miss Warren, the present Mrs. B. E. Finley.

The school grew rapidly with the young town, and by about 1910 a larger building was needed. Bonds were voted for a brick building, but a controversy arose over the site. The north and south section of the city each wanted the building. An election was held; the north side won; the south side protested; the suit was carried to the courts; finally a compromise was effected. The north side got the building, but placed it nearer to the center of town.

J. M. Daugherty, now a member of the school board, was one of the first superintendents to serve in the brick building, the red brick structure that still stands on central campus.

In 1917, the Pampa independent school district was created by an act of the legislature on George Washington's birthday. Steady growth of the system continued. The nucleus of the present high school building was built early in the last decade.

It was expected to care for school needs of the city for years, but soon came the oil discovery and undreamed-of demands. A wing was built to the high school in 1926, another in 1929. Meanwhile, B. M. Baker ward school was built, then Woodrow Wilson, Horace Mann, and finally Sam Houston.

Before the last of the ward buildings was completed, additions had been made to some of the others. The high school gymnasium was also included in the building program, to make the seven buildings that now house school activities. Harvester park, the school athletic plant, is another important adjunct to the school property.

The building program is still in progress; additions are being made to two wards schools, and an auditorium is soon to be started at the high school.

This year 3,300 pupils are enrolled, in charge of 118 teachers. More than a dozen drivers operate the buses which transport children from surrounding camps. Employes of the business office, the school health director, cafeteria managers, building custodians, are included among school employes.

In affiliated credits, the barometer of accredited work, Pampa high takes its place among foremost schools of the state. The school now has 44 credits of affiliation, including several granted the past year. Accredited work offered is varied, including courses required for college entrance, practical courses in shop work, agriculture, and homemaking, courses in business training, journalism, and music.

Music is stressed especially in Pampa schools, each having a band with a trained director, and qualified teachers of public school music. Choruses, orchestras, bands, and other musical groups from the schools have become widely known.

The system stresses teaching personnel. Half the high school teachers are men; there are seven men teaching in junior high and several in each ward school. Degrees are held by 78 per cent of all teaching; several hold master's degrees, and one has a doctor's degree. For several years, no teachers without degrees have been employed, and those already in the system have been encouraged to work toward higher scholastic attainment.

Important Texas History Dates

October, 1528—Cabeza de Vaca shipwrecked on Texas coast.

June 1, 1690—DeLeon and Father Manzanet founded the first Texas mission on the Trinity river.

Sept. 16, 1810—Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla proclaimed a revolt against Spanish tyranny.

Nov. 13, 1813—The Mexican Congress declared Mexico's independence from Spain.

Jan. 1, 1922—Stephen F. Austin established his first camp in Texas on New Year's day, in what is now Washington county.

Feb. 13, 1834—Austin was imprisoned in Mexico City for asking a separate state government.

Oct. 2, 1835—Texans at Gonzales successfully defended a cannon from Mexican confiscation—first hint of revolution.

Nov. 13, 1935—Texas Provisional government formed.

March 2, 1836—Texas Independence declared, at convention in Washington.

March 6, 1836—Alamo fell.

March 17, 1836—Texas constitution finally adopted in convention.

March 27, 1836—Texans massacred at Goliad.

April 21, 1836—Houston defeated Santa Anna at San Jacinto.

Sept. 1, 1836—Houston elected president at first general election.

Oct. 22, 1836—First congress met at new capital, Columbia.

Dec. 29, 1845—United States accepted Texas constitution and the republic became officially a state.

Feb. 23, 1861—Texas voted to secede from United States.

March 30, 1870—United States accepted new Texas constitution and Texas again became a state in the Union.

THREE TEXANS TO GRADUATE AT ANNAPOLIS

ONE IS FROM HOUSTON AND TWO FROM TEMPLE

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 30 (AP)—Two hundred and sixty-three midshipmen from 44 states are members of the class to graduate from the United States naval academy June 4.

Twenty-five members of the class will be commissioned second lieutenants in the marine corps, 19 are scheduled to resign on graduation because of failure to pass optical tests. The others will be commissioned ensigns in the line of the navy.

The exact number of graduates will not be known until June 3, after a meeting of the academy board, which will check over records and certify the graduates.

The members of the graduating class include:

Texas: J. M. Court of Houston; B. Johnson of Temple; R. S. Thompson Jr. of Temple.

FINE SKATERS COMING

DALLAS, May 30.—The floor show in the German restaurant of the $250,000 Black Forest village of the Texas Centennial exposition will be performed on ice by the world's most artistic skaters. The $25,000,000 exposition opens here June 6.

EL PASO RABBI WILL ADDRESS TU GRADUATES

'THE CONFLICT' TO BE DELIVERED AT AUSTIN

AUSTIN, May 30.—Rabbi Martin Zielonka of Temple Mont Sinai, El Paso, has accepted the invitation to deliver the baccalaureate address at the June commencement of The University of Texas, Sunday, June 7. His subject will be "The Conflict." Both the baccalaureaete service and commencement exercises will be held in the University stadium, in the evening, the later on Monday, June 8.

Rabbi Zielonka was born in Berlin, Germany, 1877, and brought to this country at the age of four. He was educated in the public schools of the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated from the University of Cincinnati. He received the degrees of bachelor of Hebraic languages, bachelor of arts, and Rabbi, two of these from the Hebrew Union college of Cincinnati and the other from the University of Cincinnati. He has done postgraduate work at the University of Chicago, specializing in social sciences. His rabbinical career has been carried on exclusively in the State of Texas, having been Rabbi of Temple Rodelph Sholom of Waco, 1899-1900 and Rabbi in El Paso since 1900. He married Dora Schatzkey, a girl born in Galveston and reared in San Antonio. He has been on the board of governors of the Hebrew Union college, on the executive committee of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, president of the Alumni Association of the Hebrew Union college, president of the B'nai B'rith, District No. 7, comprising the seven southern states, and was recently elected president of the Past Presidents' Association of this same group.

He organized the first health work in El Paso, called the El Paso Health league and through it brought the first visiting nurse to the State of Texas. He organized, chartered and became president of the board of the College of the City of El Paso which functioned until a junior college was established in connection with the high schools and which in turn became part of the University of Texas branch at El Paso. He organized a Memorial Park Association and developed a special park as a memorial to the veterans of the World war, which is now part of the park system of the city of El Paso. He is vice president of the Family Welfare Association of El Paso and helped organize the Associated Charities out of which this organization grew. He is a member of the Community Chest board, member of the American Jewish Historical Society, American Society for Jewish Research, Central Conference of American Rabbis, Rotary club and B'nai B'rith.

PRICKLY PEAR MAKES TASTY LUNCHEON DISH

BALLINGER WOMAN HAS RECIPE FOR TEXAS DISH

BALLINGER, May 30 (AP)—Many West Texans, finding prickly pear makes a tasty luncheon dish, this recipe which she uses, is offered by Mrs. Frank C. Dickey of Ballinger:

Take tender young leaves (not pears), hold with a fork and pare off the outside layer only as deep as necessary to remove the thorns. Scrape until all thorns are removed then parboil with plenty of soda in plenty of water. When leaves are cooked tender, rinse in clear water and cut in strips, cutting across the leaf. Season with sliced onions and fry quickly in hot fat. Drop in eggs and stir until eggs are scrambled.

After the leaves are parboiled and sliced there are a number of ways of preparing them; one, cook with chili powder, onions, tomatoes and ground meat.

Oil Strike In Western Siberia

TOMSK, U. S. S. R. (AP)—Soviet geologists report they have struck oil in the Brazos region of the Kuznetsk coal basin of western Siberia in quantities sufficient to justify operation.

NEW FLOOR IS TO SUPPLANT GLASS PANEL

CAPITOL ROTUNDA WILL HAVE FLOOR OF TERRAZO

AUSTIN, May 30 (AP)—The glass panel which for many years formed the floor of the rotunda is no more.

With hammers and chisels workmen removed it to make way for the new floor of terrazo, which, under the rotunda, will be beautifully inlaid.

With the removal may go a story frequently told tourists, of a workman's fatal fall from a scaffold near the top of the dome, through the glass into the basement.

The glass originally was intended to admit light to the basement. Electric lights will supply all the illumination hereafter.

The futility of men as prominent as governors attempting to conceal their movements was determined recently when Governor Allred made his hurried trip to Washington.

The governor made no announcement of his departure by plane from Stephenville and Fort Worth until it had been ascertained in roundabout ways in Austin.

Meanwhile, a flurry of conjecture developed over a possible federal investigation of the Texas pension administration and a special session of the legislature, neither of which the governor welcomed and which could have been avoided by a proper announcement of plans.

The big ante-chamber in the governor's suite is being refinished. The woodwork is being scoured and preparations made for painting the walls.

"The woodwork was the dirtiest we have had to work on in years," said a painter.

Lieut-Gov. Walter F. Woodul of Houston never misses an opportunity to put in a few licks for the constitutional amendment proposing increases in salary for the governor and certain other state officials. It will be voted on in November.

Subbing recently for Gov. Allred, who had gone to the national capital, Woodul said the amendment had been endorsed by a large number of business and professional organizations.

"It has the endorsement of the State Teachers' association, the county judges and commissioners, the East and West Texas chambers of commerce, and the state federation of labor," he said.

"I have hopes when we are through lining up endorsements there won't be any opponents left."

Governor Allred said a long time ago he would attend the national democratic convention at Philadelphia if possible.

More recently he stated in Washington he would go "if I'm elected a delegate."

Governors usually are chosen delegates-at-large. Texas, unless some late change is made, will this year have 42 district delegates and eight delegates-at-large, and each delegate will have an alternate.

German Genius in Big Families

VIENNA (AP)—A newspaper feature lisiting "great Germans who would not have been born under the two-children system" has created wide comment in the campaign for larger families. It shows that Haendel was the tenth of ten children; Bach, the eighth of eight; Mozart, the seventh of seven; Schubert, the twelfth of 14, and Wagner, the ninth of nine children.

BRITISHER VISIONS AMERICAN CROWN

LONDON (AP)—"Presenting His Majesty—the King of America!"

That's the idea sponsored by Sir Cedric Hardwicke, British actor and author, who wants to go to America and "preach the gospel of monarchy."

The nation of the Star-Spangled banner waving over a crowned head intrigues him, he says, adding:

"His Majesty the King of America! What a noble high-sounding and practically Shakespearearn title! But. . . if you were to ask me who would be the first king, I should confess I hadn't the mistiest notion."

Hardwicke thinks Americans need a monarch to fulfill their search for an ideal.

"Up to now," he says, "their ideals have not been happily chosen.

"Prohibition brought with it the evils of bootlegging and gangsterdom—and collapsed. They tried to worship the god of wealth. There are not many millionaires in America today. They organized a purity campaign, and the world laughed at them."

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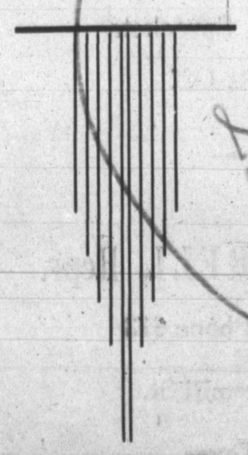

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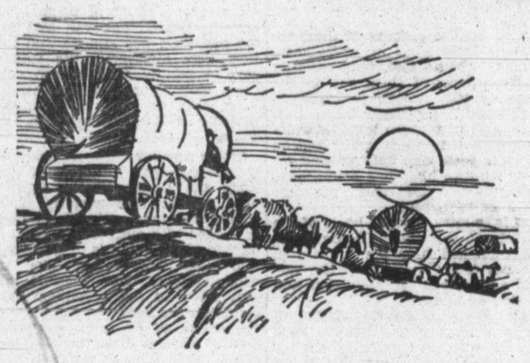
Pampa Texas



TO THE PIONEERS

May A Memory of Their Work And Lives Always Burn Bright in the Minds of Panhandle People

Upon the eve of the Texas Panhandle Centennial Celebration, we pause to pay tribute to the Old Settlers who came here to find a home and stayed to found a community. Only a virgin prairie land awaited them when the came in 1836. There were no comforts and no conveniences. They had only their faith and courage to sustain them as they set about their tasks. Before them was an untried land and behind was the security of a civilization that was already established. But their hearts did not falter in spite of droughts or blizzards, privation or hunger as, calm in their own strength, they fulfilled their destiny.

There were only a few in 1836, but the scarcity of their numbers did not deter their actions or obscure their vision of what was to come. Their homes were only rude shacks or half dug outs, but the humble dwellings did not dim the love of family that glowed in each breast. Their neighbors often times lived many miles away, but distances could not diminish the ties of friendship that bound them together with bands of steel. And thus they lived and loved and had their being—working in the present, planning for the future—and by their work and out of their plans grew and developed a community.

TEXAS STARTS ON ITS SECOND 100 YEARS OF PROGRESS

This Centennial Message Sponsored By

BRITISH AMERICAN OIL PRODUCING CO.

Tulsa, Oklahoma Pampa, Texas

TOURNAMENT RIDING AND FOOT RACING ONCE POPULAR HERE

BASEBALL HAD EARLY APPEAL TO PLAINSMEN

POLO AND RACING OF HORSES LATEST SPORTS

Football, now the most talked-of sport in the Pampa territory, was not the first athletic competition in and around Pampa, nor was baseball, which was here before football.

Cowhands of this area had a game of their own 'way back. They called it tournament riding. It was a modified form of jousting. A line of small rings would be strung from protruding arms and the object was to ride at top speed along the line, picking the rings off with a spear. The rider gathering in the most rings won the contest.

Horse racing was another of the early sports in this section. Bronco busting was also considered a sport more than a profession. There were some of the greatest riders of the nation in this part of the country. One of the greatest was "Old Bones," once a porter on the Santa Fe railroad. He now resides in Amarillo. It was not unusual for a passenger train to be stopped here while "Bones" (Mathew Hooks) rode a horse where large buildings now stand.

A now dead sport, excepting in schools and colleges, which thrived here for years was foot racing. Some of the hottest battles in the country used to be staged about where the Woodrow Wilson school now stands. Competition from all the towns in this part would be brought here.

Then came baseball. Pampa at that time, 1906, was one of the small towns of the country. Canadian and Woodward, Okla., were the "cities" in a little league which also included Pampa, Miami, Higgins, and Wheeler. From then on baseball thrived until now Uampa has one of the best baseball plants in West Texas. Teams from Pampa won four championships in Amarillo tournaments and took third place in the Denver tournament last year, giving this city wide publicity.

Football followed on the heels of the national game. Now the turnstiles click long and loud whenever the Pampa high school Harvesters are in action. More than 12,000 fans have been jamed into Harvester stadium for a single game.

Not only at home does the Pampa team draw crowds. More than 15,000 persons saw the team play in Amarillo on one occasion. Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Colorado know Pampa through her football teams.

The high school also started basketball. It was followed by independent teams which now play over a wide territory.

Although it was only recently that Pampa had its first modern golf courses, the game was played "away back." The first course was located about where South Somerville street starts. It was necessary to drive over the Santa Fe tracks and around the coal chute. Later a course was laid off north of the city. Now the Country club is one of the sportiest layouts in this section and Pampa has her share of par-breaking shooters.

Pampa's new municipal swimming pool is among the best in the country.

Playground ball has made an inroad during the last few years with both men and women playing.

The newest sport to come to the oil center of the Panhandle is polo. Many fine horses have been brought here and not a few experienced players were found. A new race track is under construction and in the center of the oval will be a polo field.

This fall horse racing will be brought back with the completion of a five-eighth mile oval. A grand stand with a seating capacity in excess of 3,000 is being constructed.

Veteran of 76 Still Drives His First Automobile

Wallace Stark, age 76, who reached the age limit and was retired in 1924 after many years in the United States Indian Service, is still driving his first car, a 1926 Chevrolet. It hasn't reached the retirement age, he says. Stark, on a recent visit at Detroit, told Chevrolet executives of the record of his car, which has been almost everywhere in the United States.

Stark's four-cylinder coupe has been licensed every year since he bought it, but never twice in succession in the same state. This year it has a Florida tag.

"Dealers often ask me to trade it in on a new model," he said, "but I always tell them they're better off having this old timer on the streets, running fine and looking good, as an advertisement of Chevrolet durability."

No matter where he goes, Stark carries certain items of special equipment not to be found on many cars. Strapped to the back bumper is a long handled shovel; on the running board are two galvanized iron cans for drinking water. They are for emergency use only, in the [illegible] he should be stalled, far [illegible] aveled route, he explains, [illegible] set out on foot, carrying [illegible] g water with him. He [illegible] d to use his emergency [illegible] y, but the shovel has [illegible] ver. He has been mir- [illegible] ound, many times, and [illegible] himself out.

[illegible] driving without an [illegible] Stark's record. He has [illegible] e road, and down into [illegible] raversing roads not designed for mofor cars, but he has avoided crashes and collisions by careful driving and by watching out for "the other fellow."

Combs-Worley Office Building Houses Many Firms

Pictured above is the fine office building which houses many professional and oil men. Built by the Combs-Worley interests, it is evidence of the rich oil resources of Gray county and of the builders' belief in the future of the Pampa community.

Sixty-Second Anniversary Of Adobe Walls Battle Is Recalled by Many Settlers

(Editors Note: The following article was written by Mrs. Olive K. Dixon in 1917, and we are reproducing it as it appeared in the Miami Chief.)

In all the Panhandle country, perhaps there is no place so dear to many remaining old-timers as that section east of the town of Plemons in Hutchinson county, known as Adobe Walls battle ground. At this place was enacted one of the most stubborn and successful fights ever made by a limited number of white men against an overwhelming number of hostile Indians.

Here on the evening of June 26, 1874, a little band of white men, twenty-eight all told, went serenely to sleep, most of them out on the open prairie, wholly unconscious that there was camped within half a mile of them seven hundred murderous Indians, fully armed and on the war path, and only waiting for their favorite hour just before daylight, to surprise and massacre them as they slept.

This country was the home of the buffalo at this time. Thousands of them roamed over the prairies in summer and descended to the valleys and creeks for protection and shelter in winter.

This brought the first influx of white men into the Texas Panhandle, who first sought them for their meat and later a still larger number for their hides, the latter retailing for three dollars each. As they were so plentiful big money could be made at the business, one man often killed fifty buffalo a day. This necessitated large transportation to carry the gains to market and bring back provisions and ammunition for the hunters, the nearest railroad point being Dodge City, Kans., 180 miles away.

In the spring of 1874, a man by the name of A. C. Myers, a merchant of Dodge City, in company with forty-four other men, nearly all of whom were buffalo hunters, brought down an outfit of groceries and general merchandise, and leaving the plains at the head of Moores creek, followed the Canadian river down to Adobe Walls creek, which flows through a broad and fertile valley six miles in length. Here this little band of men, some of them hardened frontiersmen, others without any experience what ever, pitched their tents and went to work and in a short time established what was known as a trading post.

The buildings were of pickets and sod and comprised a general store owned by A. C. Myers and Fred Leonard, a blacksmith shop run by Thomas O'Keefe and a saloon and mess house owned by James Hanrahan. In connection with the buildings was a stockage corral built of large cottonwood logs, two hundred feet square with bastions on the southeast and northwest corners. The buildings were all covered with a dirt roof.

About 2 o'clock on the morning of June 27, 1874, the occupants of one of the buildings were awakened by the cracking of a cottonwood ridge pole which supported the roof and fearing that it would give way, called on some of the other men to help repair it.

This commotion awakened others and in a short time something like fifteen men were helping to repair the roof by placing a prop under the long ridge pole.

This had taken some time and as some of the buffalo hunters wanted to get an early start for their camps, a number of them did not go back to bed.

The stock was grazing on the creek bottom each of the buildings and Billy Ogg, young man still in his teens was sent by Hanrahan to drive in the horses. Just at this time William Dixon, who was busily engaged in rolling up his bed in front of the blacksmith shop near where his loaded wagon stood all ready to pull out for camp, noticed a large body of moving objects slowly advancing towards the buildings, coming up the valley from the east, but it not yet being light, he could not distinguish them from a bunch of thickets. On drawing nearer, however, and seeing the camp was aroused and that they were discovered, the Indians gave a mighty war whoop and came on a charge, driving all the loose stock in front of them, apparently to add confusion to the scene.

There was never a more splendidly barbaric sight. Hundreds of warriors, the flower of the fighting men of the southwestern Plains tribes, mounted on the finest horses, armed with guns and lances, and carrying heavy shields of thick buffalo hide, were coming like the wind. Over all was splashed the rich colors of red, vermillion and ochre, on the bodies of the men, on the bodies of th running horses. Scalps dangled from bridles, gorgeous war-bonnets fluttered their plumes, bright feathers dangled from the tails and manes of the horses, and the bronzed, half-naked bodies of the riders glittered with ornaments of silver and brass. Behind this headlong charging host stretched the Plains, on whose horizon the rising run was lifting its morning fires. The warriors seemed to merge from this glowing background.

On they came, yelling like demons and firing their guns. They kept close together so long that it looked like they meant to strike the building like a huge wave. They were splendid horsemen and had perfect control of their horses, but they were not prepared for the reception they got from the white men for when they got within fifty yards of the buildings the big guns of the buffalo hunters rang out and a buck-skin saddle was emptied at every shot. These men at Adobe Walls who had faced death before in various forms knew at this time it would take a steady nerve and sure aim to pull them through and every man stood his post. Indians fell dead and wounded on all sides, some almost beneath the windows of the buildings. Charge after charge was made by the determined but too confident savages only to be met by the deadly aim of the white men.

And thus the fight went on from daylight until late in the afternoon of that long summer day. After the first charge the repulsed enemy made a wider circle, circling around in every direction, some approaching on horseback and some on foot. A few braves confident in their superiority in numbers and emboldened by the suddenness of the attack tried to break down the walls and force open the doors but to no avail. The substantial building refused to yield while the steady fire of the defenders sent many an Indian to his "happy hunting ground."

Horses and riders went down on all sides before they withdrew out of close range. After this they resorted to all kinds of ways to aid their wounded comrades who were concealed in the tall grass, to escape. Some of the Indians made a charge and while the inmates of the buildings were firing at them would arise, run fifteen or twenty steps, then drop into the grass again. This would be repeated and enabled a good many to reach a place of safety.

It has never been known just what the loss of the Indians was in this battle, but from their own story afterwards, it must have been very heavy, for besides fifteen dead ones left on the ground, there were many indication of wounded ones further out.

Three men were killed, Billy Tyler, who was shot in the beginning of the fight through an improvised port hole and Ike and "Shorty" Shadler, two brothers, who were surprised and killed while asleep in their wagon near the stockade. The three men were buried in one grave. That the Indians had spent some time around the wagon was evident. The cover had been pulled off and such provisions as could be found were removed. Both brothers had been scalped and a large Newfoundland dog which slept at the foot of the wagon, and had probably shown fight, had been killed and a piece of hide removed from his side.

The Indians making the attack were composed of three tribes, the Cheyennes, Kiowas and Comanches. Among the noted chiefs were Quanah Parker, whose mother was a white woman, Lone Wolf and Little Robe.

Previous to the battle one of the medicine men of the Comanches had held a medicine dance to determine the advisability of the attack and had declared in favor of it, telling the Indians they would be able to ride up quietly and knock their victims in the head with clubs; that his medicine was so strong the white mens guns would not go off. They came very near succeeding; had it not been for the providential cracking of the ridge pole which caused the white men to be awake, this story might have had a different ending.

After the battle Adobe Walls was abandoned as a trading post and buffalo hunting almost broken up on account of the noise made throughout the country about the Indian attack.

Every horse at the Walls had either been killed or driven off during the fight, and when more could be secured most of the men went back to Dodge City. News of the battle was telegraphed to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and the U. S. troops in command of Gen. Nelson A. Miles was ordered into the Panhandle.

The following fall these same Indians made another trip to Adobe Walls and finding the place deserted, they burned the buildings to the ground. Quantities of provisions, such as flour, sugar, coffee, dried fruit, etc., had been left there, but the Indians were suspicious and would not use it.

Besides the three men killed in the battle there was two others killed later. Billy Olds, the husband of the only woman at Adobe Walls, accidently shot himself with a rifle while descending a ladder, and later George Huffman, who was killed by the Indians out on the open prairie. This makes the five men who bodies lie there today.

There is no more beautiful spot on the Canadian river than the valley where the Adobe Walls battle took place. A lovely little stream, known as Adobe Walls creek winds its way to the Canadian, fringed on each side with hackberry, cottonwood and willow trees, while the high bluffs on the east around whose base the Indians so confident of victory rode that memorable June morning of 1874, still stands guard over the surrounding country.

Of the twenty-eight white men who fought at Adobe Walls, only one remains alive at this time. That is Fred J. Leonard, of Salt Lake City, Utah. The writer had a letter from Mr. Leonard a short time past in which he spoke of the battle and commented on the bravery displayed by the participants.

The battle ground has been marked with concrete markers at each corner of the six-acre tract deeded to the Panhandle-Plains Historical society by Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Coble owners of the Turkey Track ranch. The corners of the buildings have been marked in the same way and the graves of the men who lost their lives in the battle are marked with simple granite monuments suitably engraved.

Near the center of the grounds stands a monument erected to the memory of those who participated in the battle. It is of Oklahoma granite about ten feet tall. On the eastern face is inscribed the names of the twenty-eight men and one woman who were there June 27, 1874.

In 1924, on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle, a two-day celebration was held near the battle ground in which something like three thousand people took part. There was a great gathering of old-timers, some of whom have since passed away.

Contributions to the funds used in erecting the monument and in marking the graves came from as far away as New York City and Los Angeles, California. The people of the Panhandle responded most liberally to the cause. The marking of th historic spots in th Panhandl has just commenced and there is no danger that work will be neglected.

NAZI SOLDIERS SLEEP ON GRIEFS

BERLIN, May 30. (AP)—German soldiers must not submit complaints about their superiors without having first "slept on it," says a decree issued by the minister of war.

The new "procedure of complaints" says any soldier who feels that he has suffered injustice from a superior has the right to submit a complaint after one night has passed since the incident. Joint complaints of a number of persons are forbidden.

Soldiers submit their complaints to their direct superior officer or, in case the complaint is directed against him, to the next officer in rank. Against his decision an appeal to the next higher officer is possible and eventually to Adolf Hitler as supreme commander of the Germany army.

Texas is reconstructing the site of old Fort Parker, Limestone county, scene of the story of Cynthia Ann Parker's capture by Indians.

CHURCHES FILL THE RELIGIOUS NEEDS OF CITY

DOZEN DENOMINATIONS WORSHIP IN 20 BUILDINGS

A score of churches in as many parts of the city care for the religious needs of Pampa. Housed in adequate buildings, some impressive, other modest, each is attended by its share of Sabbath worshippers and week-day workers.

Churches share with schools and homes in the city's pride at its emphasis on lasting qualities which develop civic personality along with size.

Building, an index of growth, has evidenced expansion of church influence here in recent years. Churches have been erected in nieghborhoods where places of worship were formerly not easily accessible.

In the past three years, brick buildings have been completed by the First Church of Christ, Scientist, and the Central Church of Christ; frame buildings by the Methodist church, one in the Talley addition and one in south Pampa, and by the Seventh Day Adventists. A large addition has about doubled Church of Christ.

Largest buildings are those of the First Baptist, First Methodist, and First Christian churches. Other brick structures house the Catholic, Presbyterian, and Assembly of God churches. Presbyterians are now planning a program for enlarging their house.

A wide cariety of denominations is represented. Methodists and Baptists have three churches each, in addition to colored churches. In addition to those named, churches with resident ministers are Episcopal, Nazarene, Pentecostal, and Church of the Brethren.

Methodists and Baptists, usually the most numerous in West Texas towns, were the first groups to organize churches in the early history of Pampa. At first there was a union church, in which early residents joined to worship.

The first denominational church was the Methodist. Members built a small frame house to conduct regular services. Among the charter members were the family of W. W. Harrah, still leaders in the church.

Churches have been identified with various movements for the city's welfare throughout its history.

Britishers Are Fond of Texas

AUSTIN, May 30.—Because an economic srvey of the United States convinced them that Texas is the best place in which to live, Hyman, Matthew, and Morris Warhaftig of Manchester, England, came to Astin and enrolled in the University of Texas.

After ten years in America, the three brothers came to Texas in 1933, having remembered for six years the story of a friend who attended the Democratic National convention at Houston in 1927. This friend, on his return, told them that Texans were friendly and were similar to Englishmen.

Matthew, now 34 years of age and the second of the three brothers, declared that he likes Texas and its people, and intends to remain in the State after graduation from the University. He said, however, that he would work where the most economic satisfaction could be derived—but believes Texas will be his home for the next ten years at least.

When his father died fifteen years ago, Mathew assumed the responsibility of the family. He and his youngest brother, Morris, left Manchester for Canada in 1923, and lived in Montreal for three years. They did not, however, spend all of their time in that city, but traveled over 6,000 miles in search of the best place in which to live. In 1926 the two boys moved to New York City where their grandfather had his home, and entered business together. Later they abandoned their business in order to go to school. Hyman joined his two brothers in New York in 1929, and the three set out to find a profession that would make them economically independent. Finally they decided to study to study pharmacy, and in 1933 came to Texas to pursue their recently chose profession.

Besides their studies, which they are carrying on with exceptional aptitude, each of the brothers works in the prescription department of local drug stores.

NAZI FIGHTING STRENGTH IMPAIRED BY BAD TEETH

BERLIN (AP)—Army dental surgeons are alarmed by the bad teeth of German recruits. Examinations of latest drafts showed 16 per cent had defective teeth, and double the pre-war number of young men had to be rejected as unfit for military service on that acount.

The "Hitler Youth" seems to be in an even worse plight. Of every 100, only 14 possessed a sound set of teeth.

Recommendations have been issued to parents to see to it that the next generation shall not suffer in this respect. Mothers are warned that babies must not be allowed to suck their thumbs, which is said to be a harmful habit.

It costs the national sick funds, it is stated, $40,000,000 a year for dental treatment of insured persons.

REPLICA OF MISSION

In a 100-acre state park near Crockett, Texas, there has been constructed a replica of the first Franciscan mission in East Texas, San Francisco de los Tejas, originally built there in 1690.

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HUGE OIL AND GAS RESERVE REMAINS IN PANHANDLE FIELD

TEN YEARS OF PRODUCTION FINDS AREA STILL GROWING IN POTENTIAL AND IN ACRES

ORDERLY DEVELOPING CONSERVES FUEL SUPPLY

The Panhandle oil and gas field structure lies along a buried mountain range known geologically as the Amarillo arch, that extends along the length of the field, continuing in a southeasterly course into the southwesterly portion of Oklahoma, where it comes to the surface as the Wichita mountains, at an elevation of approximately 1,000 feet above sea level. The field is a belt lying in a southeasterly northwesterly direction and extends from eastern Wheeler county to northern Moore county.

It is approximately 124 miles in length with an average width of approximately 20 miles, containing 1,504,386 acres; there being 1,066,662 acres of sweet gas, and 437,724 acres of sour gas territory. The field is located in the counties of Hartley, Moore, Hutchinson, Potter, Carson, Gray and Wheeler. The oil producing area covers a belt about 90 miles in length lying on the northeast flank of the structure and contains about 198,000 acres.

The oil and gas so far encountered in the Panhandle Field has been found, with minor exceptions, in four separate strata, namely: the dolmite, the arkosic-dolmite, the gray limestone, and the granite wash. These four formations overlie one another, and though they are normally separated one from another by impervious strata, they are interconnected as is shown by the fact that the virgin pressure of the oil and gas from all of them was 430 pounds per square inch at sea level, regardless of the location in the field.

In the latter part of 1918, gas was first discovered in northern Potter county. Following the completion of this well, several other gas wells were drilled; however, it was not until May, 1921, that oil was discovered, the discovery well being Gulf Production company No. 2 Burnett in northern Carson county. This well was completed for 200 barrels. Following the completion of this well, development was slow and was confined to the area surrounding this well. At the close of 1924 there were but 16 wells producing 1600 barrels per day. During 1925, 44 new producers were completed in this area, raising the total daily productions to 5500 barrels.

In July, 1925, the Mid-West Exploration company completed their Laycock No. 2 well which was the first well in Wheeler county. This well produced 120 barrels daily. The Gibson Oil Company—Bentley No. 1, completed in January, 1927, for 750 barrels, was the next important well completed in Wheeler county.

In the early part of 1926, the Dixon-Creek Oil & Refining company completed the discovery well in the Borger pool in Hutchinson county. This well started the real development in the Panhandle. By September, 1926, there were 813 wells producting 165,000 barrels of oil per day.

July, 1926, marked the opening of Gray county when the Shamrock Oil & Gas company completed their Worley-Reynolds No. 1 for 1200 barrels south of Pampa. Development was confined to the south Pampa area until the latter part of 1928, when the Bowers pool was discovered. Following the Bowers pool, the Marland-Finley pool was brought in. Development has continued in all areas.

Other data on the field:

Total producing acres 75,000.
Producing acres per well 28,880.
Semi-proven acres 198,000.
Semi-proven acres per well 76.22.

Number producing wells, Dec. 1, 1935, 2,597; flowing, 207; gas lift 11; pumping, 2397.

A later report, showing steady development this year, appears elsewhere in this issue.

Oil production to Dec., 1935, was:

Cumulation to Dec. 1, 1935, 252,-205,545 barrels.

Estimated reserve 612,895,000 barrels.

Total field potential (10 and 5 day gauge) 591,551 daily.

Largest well potential 5,885 daily.
Largest well allowable 260 daily.
Average well potential 228 daily.
Average well allowable 21 daily.

Panhandle field production on January, 1932, was:

Number wells, 1868 (gauge).
Field potential (5 day) gauge, 105,526.
Largest well potential 1410.
Largest well allowable 309.
Average well potential 59.
Average well allowable 29.

First Charter To Railroad Has Been Discovered

MONTELL, May 30. (AP)—Records of the first Congress of the Republic of Texas, meeting at Columbia in 1936, show the legislative body granted the first railroad charter in the Republic to Dr. Branch T. Archer and associates.

The charter authorized Archer and his associates to form a corporation to "connect the waters of the Rio Grande and the Sabine by means of internal navigation and railroads from and to such particular points of connection as might be agreed upon and selected by said company with the privilege also of constructing branches, either by canals or railroads, to connect with the main line."

In that year not more than 30 miles of completed railroads existed in the United States and the first charter brought forth no transportation lines in the Republic. Railroad construction in Texas began in 1841, however, when the Harrisburg Railroad and Trading company received a charter from the Republic and started laying rails between Harrisburg and the Brazos river.

Andrew Briscoe and associates were the builders and to them belongs the distinction of creating the first operating railroad line in Texas that subsequently became part of a trans-continental system.

Famed Stokowski a Ranger

Leopold Stokowski, left, famed conductor of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, is shown here as he arrived in Dallas and, in behalf of the Texas Centennial Exposition which opens there June 6, was presented with a 10-gallon hat and a Texas Ranger's commission by Dr. Paul Van Katwijk, director of the Dallas Symphony.

FUTURE OF LABOR UNIONS' BANKING IS BEING ARGUED

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30—Only four labor union banking institutions are left of the thirty-six which existed a decade ago, but as those four survivors have shown increasing strength in the last couple of years, there is some possibility that a general recovery in the experiment of labor banking may be expected. The idea of organized labor entering the banking business was a revolutionary one when it started in 1920 and, for a time, there were indications that increasing and permanent success would be met. The early promise was not realized.

However, in considering the fate of the labor banks sattention should be given to the banks of capital They failed at the rate of one an hour at one period. As there were so many more of them to fail, they caused far greater losses to working and other people than the suspension of all the labor banks. The point of interest now is whether the labor union banks will come back. Some of the capitalist banks have come back, although many still are closed and of those which reopened some 7,000 of them now have the Federal government, through the Reconstruction finance corporation, as a partner.

The matter of broad and deep interest is whether the union labor man can enter the capitalist's field and succeed. Capitalists and industrialists failed right and left in the distressed years and working men lost their jobs by the millions or had their wages reduced. In a sense, everyone is starting from scratch again and it remains to be seen whether the union labor bank can make as great a recovery as the capitalist bank.

The labor union bank idea started about 1920. Of course, labor unions had had experience with finance throught the handling of their accumulations of dues. Also, certain cooperatives made up very largely of working people had accumulated substantial sums which they handled and invested. But this was not banking business in the sense of accepting money on deposit and then renting it out at interest to borrowers.

A book called Labor's Money, by Richard Boeckel, which appeared soon after 1920 invited attention to what the labor unions had started to do in the way of entering the banking business. The book attracted wide attention both here and in Great Britain, and doubtless had much to do with the multiplication of labor banks. The book told of the success which had been encountered where a groping start had been made.

Early Success of Enterprise

Where there had been but two labor union banks in 1920 there were ten in 1922. The early success can be shown clearly by the figures. Those first pioneer banks, the two which existed in 1920, had share capital of $960,000, but they had deposits of $2,258,561 and total resources of $3,628,867. Already, they had accumulated surplus and undivided profits of $194,446. These were not large sums, relatively, but they seemed large to tyros in the banking business who were not supposed to know the profound mysteries of finance. By 1922 when there were ten labor banks, the share capital had reached $2,050,-473; the deposits, $21,901,641; and the total resources, $26,506,723. Then surplus and undivided profits amounted to $742,689.

Some of the enterprises the labor bankers went into were bold as any stroke of a capitalist of long standing. One of the strong banks was that started by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. It took over the Empire Trust company, a large Wall Street institution, in the most approved manner of that period of mergers. It bought the Equitable Life Building, one of the largest office buildings in New York, in the heart of the Wall Street district. The engineers had become powers in the world of finance.

Some of the labor union banks employed skilled bankers as presidents and some used their own union officers employing, of course, such professionals as tellers and the like pending training some of their own union men. But the ownership was labor. And even where an old-fashioned professional banker was employed as a president-manager, the policies of the bank followed the interests of labor-unionism.

In 1925, at the top of the union bank wave, the aggregate share capital amounted to $9,069,072; the deposits to $98,392,592; and total resources to $115,015,273. Surplus and undivided profits were $3,467,829. While 1925 marked the top as to number of banks and share capital, it was not until the next year that the greatest financial strngth was attained. In 1926 there were 35 banks, but total deposits had risen to $108,743,550 and total resources to $126,533,542, while surplus and undivided profits stood at $3,837,377.

Mergers and Liquidations

From then on the sun of the union labor bank movement seems to be descending. There were mergers and some liquidations, but in the first year of the depression, when there were but 14 banks left, total resources were nearly $69,000,000 and surplus and undivided profits were still over $3,000,000. By 1933, the lowest year of the depression, there were but four labor union banks left. These had share capital of $1,-725,000; deposits of $15,388,505; and total resources of $18,653,355. Surplus and undivided profits stood at $436,-431.

These four banks were the two great banks of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the larger labor union of the garment industry. One is the Amalgamated Bank of New York and the other the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago. The third is the Telegraphers' National Bank of St. Louis and the fourth the Union National Bank of Newark. N. J.

While these labor union banks attract practically all of the savings of members of their own unions as deposits, they also attract the deposits of members of other unions. For example, the Amalgamated banks have not only the accounts of garment workers but of plasterers, carpenters, and all sorts of other union members. And an interesting fact is that quite a large number of professional persons and members of the capitalist class were depositors, especially during the depression, because it was felt that these banks were practically impregnable. They paid no large salaries and no dividends and were not run for profit in the usual sense. Although so many union members were out of work or had scarcely enough money to buy bread, deposits continued substantial in no small part because of the confidence of non-union persons in the institutions.

What sounds almost like a story book tale is that the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago has greater total resources than it had in the boom year of 1929 and also more deposits. The fact that these four banks have gone thrcugh the worst of the crisis and have come out safely and now are gaining with every report may encourage other labor unions to re-enter the banking business and compete with professional bankers and capitalists.

Modern Port For Acre

JERUSALEM (Palcor)—The crusader's port of Acre, with its fortess in which the "mad Englishman," Sydney Smith, stemmed Napoleon's advance in the Holy Land, is to be enlarged and made into a modern harbor says the Arabic daily, Al Liwa. The plans include extension of the narrow-gauge railroad from the station to the port.

Donald Cook has a fan who writes him continued letters on postcards.

France Balks At Dyed Fish

PARIS (AP) — France is taking steps to see that no more dyed fish comes into the country. Canned "salmon" from Germany and Holland has been found to be colin, a common European fish, dyed pink, officials says.

Lithuania Jails Rioting Peasants

KAUNAS, Lithuania (AP) —Nine peasants, charged with participation in anti-government disturbances in southern Lithuania last fall, have been sentenced to from one and one-half to five years' imprisonment by a military tribunal here. Thirteen others were acquitted.

McCamey, Tex., held Texas' first rattlesnake derby as a feature of the tenth birthday of the oil town.

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