

Best Wheat in Years Rolls to Elevators

"This is the best wheat crop we've had in years!"

That statement which has been made many times recently by farmers, elevator men, merchants and long-time observers during the past two weeks, indicates that everyone is in agreement that the 1961 wheat crop is turning out bountifully.

Arthur Drake, manager of Friona Wheat Growers, reports that Friday of last week was a record day for that elevator. On that day 785 trucks dumped 227,478 bushels of wheat. Says Drake, "On that day we dumped 13,552,720 pounds which was more grain than we had ever dumped in one day."

During one five-day period, which included one Sunday and a Saturday on which two showers fell, the elevator handled 930,410 bushels. This is a record for any five-day period in the history of the elevator.

Drake attributes the increase in total wheat produced to the exceptional yields produced on dry land fields. "Most of the dry land fields which were checked yielded from 30 to 50 bushels per acre."

When asked about the quality of this year's wheat, Drake replied, "This year's wheat has been the best I've ever handled. Most of it weighs between 62 and 63 pounds per bushel."

Preach Cranfill of Continental Grain Company had a unique experience last week. Walter R. Riethmayer, who farms south of town, brought in one load that tested 65.5 pounds per bushel. Cranfill said, "In all of my 43 years experience weighing wheat, I had never before weighed any wheat that tested more than 65 pounds per bushel."

The wheat, which is the Tascosa variety, was drilled September 25 on land which had not been pre-watered. Some of it was watered three times and some of it was watered four times after it came up. Riethmayer reports that all the fertilizer it had was 90 lbs. of nitrogen per acre.

On a 350-acre field Riethmayer is averaging between 60 and 65 bushels per acre.

Cranfill estimates that the harvest is about 75% complete and if the weather holds good until the end of the week expects all wheat in the area, except possibly a few very late fields, to be harvested.

John Hand, who farms east of Hub, harvested an average of 72 bushels per acre on a 100-acre field of irrigated wheat. Bertram Jack, who farms north of town, reported one 18-acre field of dry land wheat that averaged 47.9 bushels per acre.

FRIONA, TEXAS

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1961

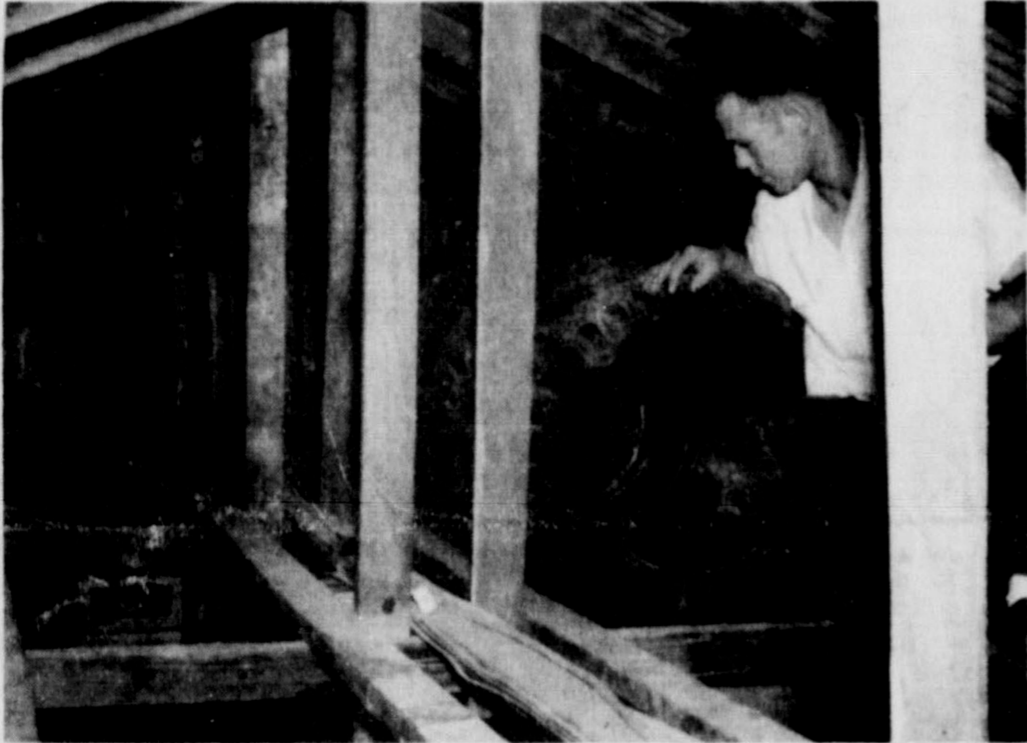
TEN CENTS

THE FRIONA STAR

18 PAGES

VOLUME 38, NUMBER 39

SECTION 1



WHY DIDN'T THEY TAKE THESE?—This question was one Ronald Smiley would have liked an answer to Thursday morning of last week as he examined what had been a full tire rack the evening before when he left the Grady Dodd Texaco-Firestone warehouse.

100 Tires Stolen At Dodd Warehouse

Two Friona break-ins late Wednesday or early Thursday of last week are known by local officers to have been committed by the same person or persons according to a report by Ben Moorman of the Friona Police Department.

Entrance was gained to two warehouses by breaking locks off front doors. Approximately 100 tires of various sizes were hauled off from Grady Dodd's Texaco-Firestone warehouse on South Euclid Street

in a truck which had been stolen from Friona Growers and Shippers.

Nothing of value was taken from the Friona Growers and Shippers warehouse, but some pilfering was done. The truck was parked near the building.

Both incidents were investigated by local police and the Parmer County sheriff's department. "If we can locate the truck, we will be making progress," says Moorman.

L. Metcalf Graduates

Marine Pvt. Luther J. Metcalf, son of Mr. and Mrs. Luther P. Metcalf of Route 2, Friona, was graduated June 9 from the two-week Aviation Familiarization School at the Naval Air Technical Training Center at Memphis, Tenn.

His instruction included flight theory, aircraft handling, survival practices and fire fighting. This course prepares students for a more technical training school and duty with the aviation branch of the Marine Corps.



PVT. LUTHER METCALF

Frionans Attend Church Camp

A large number of Frionans participated in the annual youth camp sponsored by the United Pentecostal Church at camp grounds north of Amarillo last week.

Activities began Tuesday morning and continued through Thursday evening.

Those attending all sessions from Friona were Karen Hughes, Martha Wages, Karen Turner, Patsy Rule, Barbara Baber, Mrs. Frank Griffith, Mrs. Frank Baber and Mrs. Joe Johnson.

WHAT? NO LONG LINES OF TRUCKS WAITING TO BE DUMPED?—In spite of the enormous quantity of wheat harvested in this area and hauled to Friona Wheat Growers for storage or sale, there have been no long lines of trucks waiting to be dumped. Unloading facilities at the elevator have been speeded up until it is possible for trucks to be emptied in a short time regardless of the amount of grain being received.

TELL THIS TO YOUR CHILDREN JULY THE 4TH

TO: MR. AND MRS. AMERICA
FRIONA, TEXAS

Why not be old fashioned this Tuesday? Why not unplug the TV set, put away the papers and magazines, leave the bags in the closet and stay close to home this July 4th?

Here's an old-fashioned suggestion on what to do on this most notable of all American holidays: Call in the children and have a story-telling time. Here's what to say:

Kids, you never stop to think about it, but you are living in the greatest country in the world. We have more of everything that makes for a good life... more than anyone else in all the world. Now, this didn't just come about by accident. Not quite. There was a lot of thinking, and a lot of planning that went into making this country what it is today. There was even a good bit of fighting and dying, and a considerable amount of praying that built America.

Today it's pretty easy to forget these things. Most of our necessities are taken for granted. We don't really need to be concerned about going hungry, or unfed, or being without comfortable shelter. These things are almost automatic in the wonderful life that we live.

But there's a lot more to it than just the material side. The goods and services that we enjoy so casually are nothing more than by-products of the finest document for social and political organization that was ever conceived by the mind of man. We speak of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States of America. The thoughts put on paper 185 years ago are ageless. They are the only answer man has ever found to his yearning for freedom in an organized society.

Today kids, we are comfortable and free not because of anything we have done. Our leisure and our rights were paid for by those who went before us. And a lot of them paid a very high price. Think of it, kids. We have the most priceless inheritance in the history of man. We shouldn't treat this stewardship lightly. We must understand that it can be taken from us. It may be taken from us if we take our liberties lightly. Remember, Kids, July the 4th isn't just another holiday. It's the wellspring of all we hold dear.

Bank Overtakes Brookfield In Little League Play

A seven-point lead over Brookfield Drilling in the second game played at Little League Park Tuesday evening put Friona State Bank in first place in the Intermediate League. A 10-3 victory put the Brookfield nine out of first place for the first time this season.

Standings in this division are now Friona State Bank, first; Brookfield Drilling, second; and Star-Hurst and Associated Growers tied for third.

Winning pitcher of the Tuesday evening game was Johnny Barker.

Friona Motors is still leading the Pee Wees with a record of four wins and no losses. They are followed by Parmer County Pump with three wins and two losses. Ethridge-Spring is in third place.

In the Babe Ruth League Hub Grain Company is still leading. Their season record is 3 wins and 0 losses. Herring Implement is in second place and Parmer County Implement and Chester-Fleming are tied.

Games played during the past week were as follows:

PEE WEES
Friona Consumers 10, Ethridge-Spring 7--winning pitcher, David Satz.
Friona Motors 7, Rockwell Bros. Lumber 5--winning pitcher, Mitch Terry.
Parmer County Pump 5, Ethridge-Spring 3--winning pitcher, Jerry Shelton.

INTERMEDIATES
Associated Growers 5, Star-Hurst 4--winning pitcher, Bobby Jordan.
Reeve Chevrolet 10, McCaslin Lumber 3--winning pitcher, Robert Satz.
Friona State Bank 10, Brookfield Drilling 3--winning pitcher, Johnny Barker.

BABE RUTH LEAGUE
Herring Implement 18, Chester-Fleming 12--winning pitcher, Ray Braxton.
Hub Grain Company 13, Herring Implement, 2--winning pitcher, Gary Lou Renner.

STANDINGS
PEE WEES

Team	W	L
Friona Motors	4	0
Parmer County Pump	3	2

Ethridge Spring Agency	2	3
Rockwell Bros. Lumber	1	3
Friona Consumers	1	3

INTERMEDIATES

Friona State Bank	5	1
Brookfield Drilling	4	2
Star-Hurst	3	3
Associated Growers	3	3
Reeve Chevrolet	2	4
McCaslin Lumber	1	5

BABE RUTH

Hub Grain Company	3	0
Herring Implement	2	1
Parmer County Implement	0	2
Chester-Fleming	0	2

TOP TEN BATTERS
PEE WEES

Player	AB	H
Bruce Fite	1	1
Gary Phipps	3	2
Bobby Thomas	6	3
D. McFarland	8	4
Jeffrey Price	10	5
Mike Mills	2	1
Freddie Bailey	7	3
Gene Cannon	8	3

INTERMEDIATES

Johnny Claborn	3	3
Billy Burton	20	11
Danny Nettles	17	9
Bill Weatherly	16	8
Bobby Sims	21	10
Delbert Davis	24	10
Johnny McFarland	17	7
Jackie Jenkins	19	7
Steve Buckley	22	9
Ronnie Altman	12	5

BABE RUTH

Jackie Clark	7	5
Danny Murphee	13	9
Numan Loafman	3	2
Larry Buckley	12	7
Bob Welch	7	4
Eugene Weatherly	9	5
Ray Braxton	11	6
Billy Thomas	10	5
George Rushing	4	2
Joe Aleman	6	3

Church Group Slates Meeting

Plans have been completed for the regular fifth Friday meeting of the Interdenominational Church Women's organization. The program will begin at 9:30 Friday morning at the Union Congregational Church.

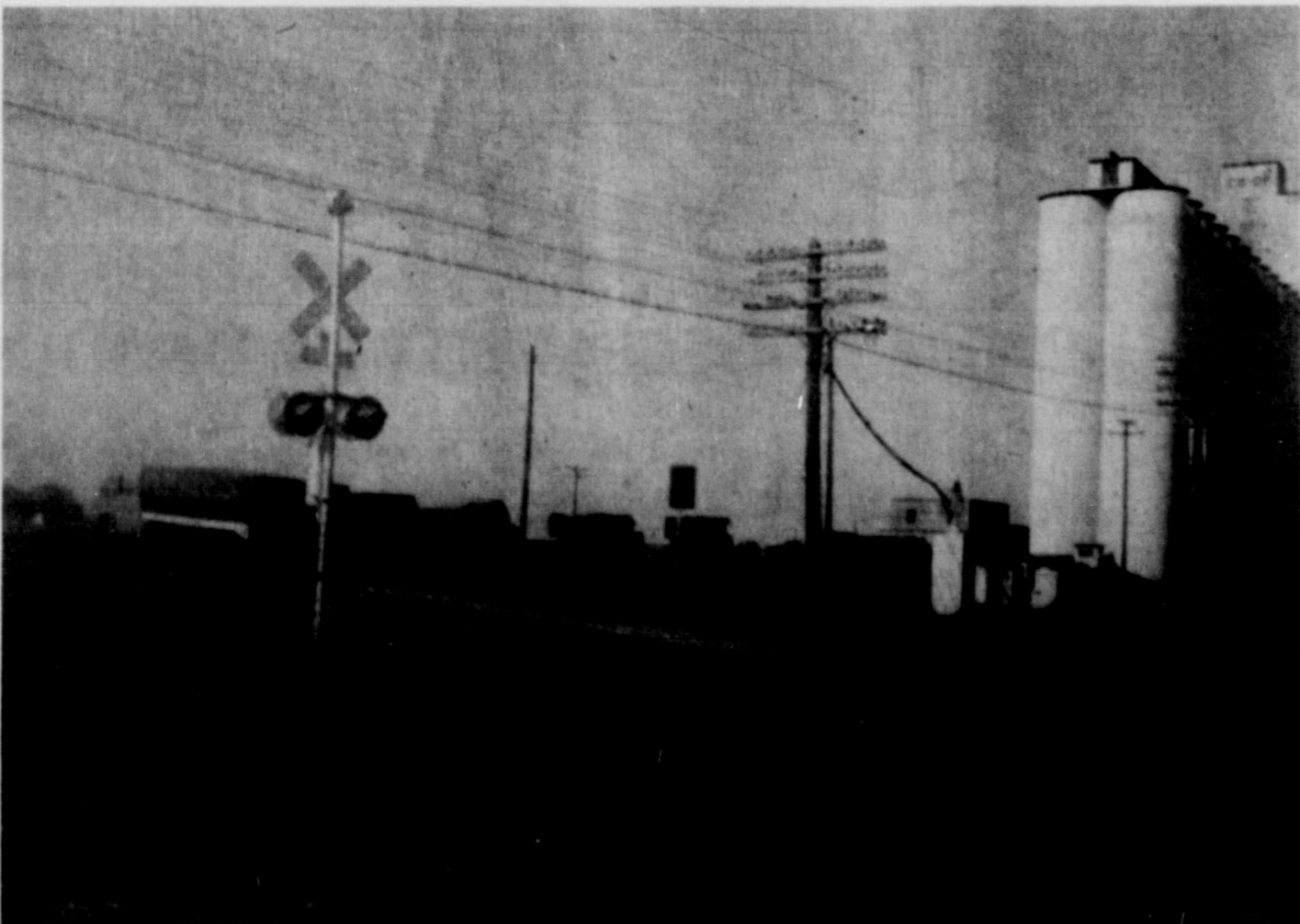
Rev. Alvin Askins, pastor of the Assembly of God Church, will deliver the principal address. Special music will be presented by members of the Calvary Baptist Church.

Prayer will be directed by a member of the First Baptist Church and the devotional will be presented by a member of the Friona Methodist Church.

All women of the city are invited to attend this meeting, regardless of church affiliation, by members of the hospitality committee.

COURTHOUSE CLOSED TWO DAYS

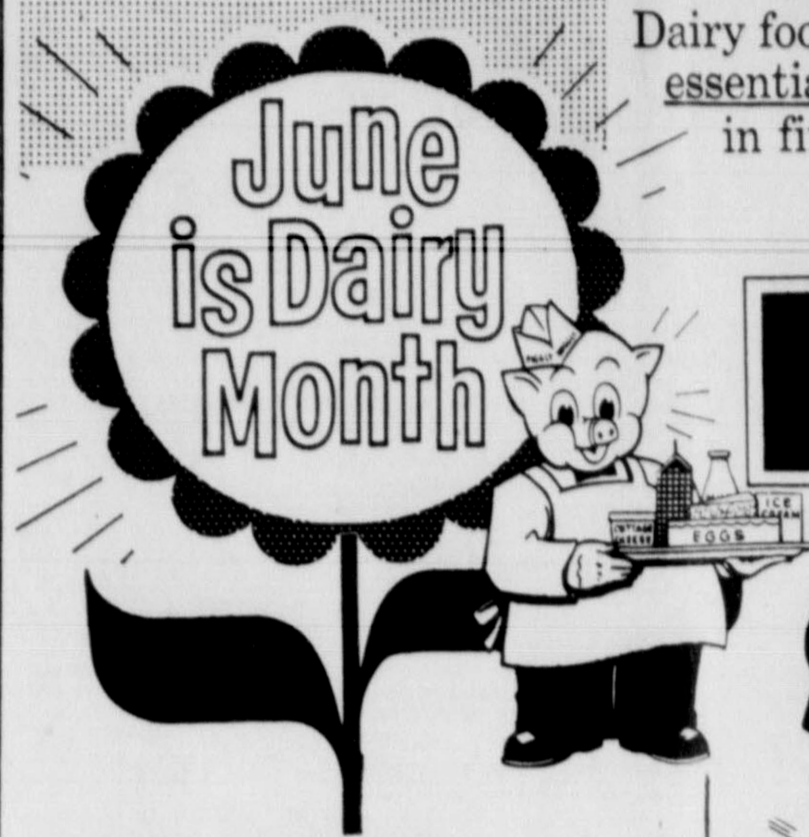
The Parmer County courthouse will be closed both on Monday and Tuesday, July 3 and July 4, in observance of the Independence Day holiday.



MONDAY IS DOLLAR DAY IN FRIONA



SEEING IS BELIEVING—Preach Cranfill, right, could hardly believe his eyes when he tested some wheat brought to Continental Grain Company by Walter R. (Bob) Riethmayer, left. The wheat, which was of the Tascosa variety, tested 65.5 pounds per bushel.



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Dairy Foods Sale



DOUBLE
S & H Green Stamps
Every Wednesday
With \$2.50 Purchase
Or More

SOLID GOLD



VALUES

Borden's	Buttermilk	1/2 Gal.	45¢
Borden's	Skim Milk	1/2 Gal.	41¢
Borden's	Orange Drink	Gal.	61¢
Borden's	Lem O'Grape	1/2 Gal	37¢
Borden's	Half N' Half	Pt.	33¢
Borden's	Cottage Cheese	12 oz.	29¢
Borden's	Sour Cream	Pt.	29¢
Borden's	Ice Cream	1/2 Gal. All Flavors-	69¢
Borden's	Eagle Brand	Cond. Milk	33¢
Borden's	Starlac	12 Qt.	\$1.01
Borden's	Instant Potatoes		33¢

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COINS

Come in, browse around and look over this valuable display.

FRI. SAT.

SHURFINE FROZEN 6 OZ.
LEMONADE 3 for **29¢**

ARROW BRIQUETS 10 LB.
CHARCOAL **49¢**

SHURFINE SWEET 22 OZ.
PICKLES **39¢**

SOFLIN RAINBOW 60's
NAPKINS 2 for **19¢**

SHURFINE 14 OZ.
Catsup 5 for **\$1**

SHURFINE 16 OZ.
Mustard 2 for **29¢**

SHURFINE BOOK 50's
Matches 2 for **29¢**

SHURFINE ELBERTA 303 CAN
Peaches HALVES or SLICED 5 for **\$1**

SHURFINE STUF. MANZ. THR. 3 OZ.
Olives 2 for **49¢**

SHURFRESH 2 LB.
CHEESE SPREAD **69¢**

SHURFINE QT.
SALAD DRESSING **39¢**

LUNCHEON MEAT SHURFINE 12 OZ. 3 for **\$1**

SHURFRESH 1 LB.
Margarine 2 for **39¢**

SHURFINE CHUNK STYLE 6 1/2 OZ.
Tuna 4 for **\$1.**

SHURFRESH SLC. AMERICAN 6 OZ. or PIMIENTO
Cheese 2 for **49¢**

SHURFINE 5 1/2 OZ.
Potted Meat 2 for **29¢**

10-9 OZ. COLD
Dixie Cups 2 for **29¢**

SAYA-DAY ASSTD COLOR 40-9"
Paper Plates **49¢**

SOFLIN ROLL WHITE 150
Paper Towels 2 for **39¢**

SOFLIN FACIAL 400's
Tissue 3 for **59¢**

WAXTEX 100'
Waxed Paper 2 for **39¢**

SHURFINE 4 OZ.
Vienna Sausage 5 for **\$1.**

SHURFRESH 8 QT.
Instant Milk **59¢**

SHURFINE 20 OZ.
Grape Jelly 3 for **\$1.**

SHURFINE PINEAPPLE-GRAPEFRUIT 46 OZ.
Drink 2 for **59¢**

SHURFINE 18 OZ.
Peanut Butter **49¢**

SHURFINE PINEAPPLE-ORANGE 46 OZ.
Drink 2 for **59¢**

SHURFINE HAMB. SLI. DILL 22 OZ.
Pickles 2 for **59¢**

PORK and BEANS SHURFINE 300 Can 10 for **\$1**

PRODUCE

Bananas	2 #	25¢
Apples	Winesap 21¢ Lb.	
Potatoes	Long White 10# Bag	49¢
Beans		21¢ Lb.

MEATS

T-Bone Or Loins	79¢
Velveeta Cheese	89¢
Pinkney Sausage	59¢
Sunray Bologna	43¢

	Colonial Strawberry Shortcakes	12¢	
	Fresh Strawberries CTN....	35¢	
	Borden's Whipping Cream 1/2 PT..	39¢	

Shurfine Sale Starts
Monday 26 Thru July 4th.
All Other Specials Good

Starting June 22
Through June 28th

We Reserve The Right To Limit
Quantities-Prices Effective This Week
CLOSED SUNDAYS

Shop Rite . . . Always Shop

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Ph. 9301



Are We Doing Right By Our Dairy Cows?

We have spent a good deal of time and money developing and using dairy sires that have a background of high milk production.

The question is: are we cashing in on this improved breeding?

In Australia researchers gathered up a group of calves in three successive years from 20 low producing herds and 20 high producing herds, brought them together for rearing and recording of their first lactations after which they were returned to their original herds.

In a companion trial 40 sets of identical twin calves were divided between the low and high producing farms and milked through their first lactations.

In all cases the milk yield of the cows regardless of origin tended to reach the same level as the herd in which they were milked. That is differences in milk yield appeared to be due to environment rather than heredity.

Further investigation of differences in management or environment indicated that the most significant factors were: 1. level of nutrition, and 2. milking practices.

There are indications in other experimental work here and abroad that the effect of good breeding shows up to a greater extent under a favorable environment.

This adds up to this fact: that we cannot expect to realize the benefits of breeding high production into our herd unless we give the cows a chance, providing the feed, the proper careful handling, and proper milking methods to which the cow will respond.

Breeding can never be ignored; it sets the ceiling of production. The indications are, however, that many herds are operating at levels below their present potential.

Ask yourself these questions:

1. Am I doing a good job in balancing the ration to meet the needs of cows in my herd?
2. Am I planning ahead on my feed program?
3. What am I doing to help check that summer shrink in milk production? Enough water? Shade?
4. Does my feeding program include silage?
5. Am I balancing the right kind of concentrate with the type of roughage fed?
6. Are the cows bred to calve once a year?
7. Am I doing a good job of growing out my heifers?
8. Am I using the best bull available?
9. Am I keeping the kind of breeding records that will enable me to carry out a better breeding program?
10. Am I using labor efficiently?
11. Am I producing a quality product?
12. Am I maintaining a healthy herd?
13. Am I keeping production records?

The wheat plan for 1962, presented to a House Agricultural subcommittee last week, would require growers to reduce plantings by 10 per cent. An extra 30 per cent of the land could be diverted if the grower so desired. For this reduced acreage the wheat grower would receive government payments—similar to the emergency feed grain program.

For compliance to this reduced acreage program farmers would receive an increase in the support price for wheat, probably \$2 per bushel instead of the present \$1.79.

Wage slave: Could you give me a raise, sir? There are three companies after me.

Boss: What three are they?

Wage slave: Light, telephone and water.

Much of the fun of eating outside is relaxation. Away with work... and on with easy-do good food for a successful outing. Make it hearty, make it tasty and be prepared with meal plans for a sudden whim to go camping or eat outside close home. The same packable easily prepared foods will suit either occasion. Hearty grilled ham slices from canned ham, a skillet vegetable casserole, sliced tomatoes or a tossed salad, hard rolls, pickle relish and mustard, are the main part of the meal. For dessert have either canned or fresh fruit and cookies, or pick up an iced melon. Iced tea or fruit juice drink are choice beverages.

Grilled Ham

Cut canned ham in fairly thick slices and grill until lightly browned. Canned hams come in several convenient sizes. Better plan on a half pound of ham per person to allow second helpings for hearty outdoor appetites.

Skillet Vegetable Casserole

- 2 cans (1 lb. each) cut green beans
- 1 can (1 lb.) white potatoes
- Celery salt, pepper
- 1 can condensed cream of mushroom soup
- 1 medium size onion
- 1/2 cup diced cheddar cheese

Alternate layers of drained green beans and sliced potatoes in skillet, sprinkling each layer with celery salt and pepper. Mix soup and diced onion; pour over vegetables. Sprinkle cheese over top. Cover and heat. Stir once or twice while heating. Six generous servings.

Spray Your Pests Away

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Facts

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FRIONA

Phone 5431

Recipes

Orange Balls

Orange Balls keep for three to four weeks in a tightly covered container. In fact, they improve in flavor when held.

Makes: approx. 4 1/2 dozen

No Bake

- 1 6-ounce package (1 cup) semi-sweet chocolate morsels
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/4 cup light corn syrup
- 1/4 cup water
- 2 1/2 cups finely crushed vanilla wafers (approx. 5 doz.)
- 1 cup finely chopped nuts
- 1 teaspoon orange extract

Melt semi-sweet chocolate morsels over hot (not boiling) water. Remove from heat. Stir in sugar and light corn syrup. Blend in water. Combine finely crushed vanilla wafers and nuts. Add and mix well semi-sweet mixture, crumbs, and orange extract. Form in one inch balls. Roll in sugar, tinted red and green.

Surprise Balls

The surprise comes in the speed of preparation and the delicious flavor.

Makes: 2 1/2 dozen

No Bake

- 3/4 cup soft butter or margarine
- 1 cup brown sugar, packed
- 2 cups oatmeal (quick or old-fashioned, uncooked)

1/4 cup shaved semi-sweet chocolate
confectioner's sugar
pecan halves

Beat butter and sugar together until creamy. Stir in oats and chocolate. Shape into balls. Sprinkle with confectioner's sugar. Press pecan half on top of each. Refrigerate.

BITTER WITH THE SWEET
An irate visitor darted angrily up to the beekeeper and complained:
"One of your bees stung me, and I want you to do something about it."
The beekeeper answered soothingly, "Certainly, madam, just show me which bee it was and I'll have it punished."



Spot Treatment Control Of Johnson Grass In Cotton

Use DOWPON*—the systemic grass killer. Sprayed on the leaves, Dowpon kills the whole grass plant, from the tops to the deepest roots. And Dowpon doesn't require rainfall following application. Dowpon effectively kills problem grasses anytime—in the spring before planting, or in the fall after harvest. Simply mix with water, and spray on the grass foliage. Order Dowpon today.

*Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company

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Phone 8211

Friona, Texas

June is Dairy Month!

A JUNE DAIRY Special

Borden's DAIRY FRESH Cottage Cheese

2 For 49¢

Borden's Whipping Cream

1/2 Pt. **39¢**

Swifts Park Lane

ICE CREAM 59¢

1/2 Gal.

CELEBRATE THE **4TH** WITH FOOD

Shurfine FIRECRACKER SPECIALS

<input type="checkbox"/> Catsup - 14 oz. 5 1.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Olives-Stuf. Manz. Thr. - 3 oz. ... 2.49
<input type="checkbox"/> Charcoal Briquets-Arrow-10 lb. 49	<input type="checkbox"/> Paper Plates-Sava-Day-40-9" 49
<input type="checkbox"/> Cheese-Amer.-Sic.- 6 oz. 2.49	<input type="checkbox"/> Paper Towels-Soflin-150 2.39
<input type="checkbox"/> Cheese-Pim'to-Sic.- 6 oz. 2.49	<input type="checkbox"/> Peaches-Elb. Hlv. or Sic.-303 5/1.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Cheese Spread- 2 lb.69	<input type="checkbox"/> Peanut Butter-18 oz.49
<input type="checkbox"/> Dixie Cold Cup- 10-9 oz. 2.29	<input type="checkbox"/> Pickles-Ham. Sic. Dill-22 oz. ... 2.59
<input type="checkbox"/> Facial Tissue-Soflin-400's 3.59	<input type="checkbox"/> Pickles- Sweet- 27 oz.39
<input type="checkbox"/> Grape Jelly-20 oz. 3 1.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Pineapple-Grapefruit Drink-46 oz. ... 2.59
<input type="checkbox"/> Lemonade-Frozen-6 oz. 3.29	<input type="checkbox"/> Pineapple-Orange Drink- 46 oz. ... 2.59
<input type="checkbox"/> Luncheon Meat- 12 oz. 3 1.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Pork and Beans - 300 10 3.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Margarine-1 lb. 2.39	<input type="checkbox"/> Potted Meat-5 1/2 oz. 2.29
<input type="checkbox"/> Matches-Book- 50's 2.29	<input type="checkbox"/> Salad Dressing - Qt.39
<input type="checkbox"/> Milk-Instant-8 Qt. 59	<input type="checkbox"/> Tuna-Chunk Style-6 1/2 oz. 4 1.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Mustard-16 oz. 2.29	<input type="checkbox"/> Vienna Sausage - 4 oz. 5 1.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Napkins-Soflin Rainbow-60's 2.19	<input type="checkbox"/> Waxed Paper-Waxtex-100' 2.39

<p>BOLOGNA</p> <p>All Meat 49¢ Lb.</p>	<p>MEATS</p> <p>BACON</p> <p>Campfire 1 Lb 49¢</p>
<p>WIENERS</p> <p>All Meat 49¢ Lb.</p>	<p>SPICED LUNCHEON MEAT</p> <p>49¢</p>

HI-C ORANGE GRAPE

PINEAPPLE GRAPEFRUIT PINEAPPLE ORANGE PUNCH

46Oz. Can **29¢**

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

<p>Cantaloupes</p> <p>10¢ Lb.</p>	<p>Santa Rosa PLUMS</p> <p>19¢ Lb</p>	<p>Long White POTATOES</p> <p>10¢ Bag 55¢</p>
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Double S&H Green Stamps On All Cash Purchases Over \$2.50 **Every Wednesday**
 Your Home Owned Affiliated Food Store
Johnson Corner Grocery
 Phone 2111 Friona

THE FRIONA STAR

RICHARD HAPKE, Editor

Entered as second class mail matter July 31, 1925, at the post office in Friona, Texas, under the Act of March 31, 1897. Published each Thursday.

In Parmer County \$3 Per Year
Elsewhere \$4 Per Year



An Antidote to Federal Aid

The Rev. Ira Gallaway, pastor of the Kirkwood Methodist Church of Irving, Texas, returned four Veterans Administration checks with the request that future payments to him be discontinued: "I hope you realize that there are increasing numbers of Texans who are getting fed up with the dangerous trends towards the welfare state and the power of central government . . . Perhaps the action I am taking is radical, but I am taking it in the hopes that I can effectively say to you that the vast majority of people of this country do not want further aid from the government."

The Sounding Board

From "Drifting Sands" in Andrews paper, comes this astute commentary on the tractor hassle and Castro:

Eleanor Roosevelt
Hyde Park
Washington, D. C.

In view of Castro's demand yesterday for \$28 million rather than \$2.8 million in tractors, we have decided after much soul-searching to join forces with you. Stop. We are launching an immediate nationwide campaign to solicit S&H Green Stamps from every man, woman and child in the nation. Stop.

Ultimate goal of the national campaign will be to obtain over \$28 million dollars worth of stamps to use in bartering with Castro over exchange of Cuban nationals caught during the ill-conceived ill-fated, ill-advised, ill-planned, ill-timed, and illegitimate invasion of Cuba. Stop.

We are counting on your full support in behalf of this gigantic movement to extract stamps from every household in nation. Stop. Believe you can readily understand the merit of such a campaign and the

overall negotiating power the stamps would have for this government and for Castro. Stop.

Armed with bushels of stamps, he can order from this country what his heart desires—a little dab of this and a little dab of that . . . and from America's standpoint, his price cannot change with each succeeding visit of delegations. Stop.

Would appreciate it very much if you would enlist the aid of your fellow workers in this cause: Namely, Jack Parr, Walter Reuther, Milton Eisenhower and Sen. Ralph Yarborough. Stop. We feel sure they will throw their mighty support behind this great and noble humanitarian campaign to swap Green Stamps for prisoners. Stop. Looking forward to receiving your contribution to the cause. Stop.

Directors
Internal Revenue Service
Washington, D. C.
Am making immediate application with your department for a favorable ruling concern-

Fidel Castro
Palais Nacional
Havana, Cuba
Following news of your dis-
appointment over offer of \$2.8

ing the legal deduction from income tax returns of full value of S&H Green Stamps donated in the "Stamps for prisoners" campaign. Stop.

This is a nationwide non-profit charitable campaign to secure \$28 million in Green Stamps to exchange with Castro for approximately 1200 Cuban national prisoners. Stop.

We are certain the campaign has the full endorsement of the administration and certainly deserves the same privileges and concessions granted by you at the request of JFK to the American tractors for freedom committee.

In order to comply with all rules and regulations by your department, headquarters of "Stamps for Prisoners" committee will furnish your Dallas office with complete list of donors, number of stamps, and market value thereof. We would appreciate a prompt and early ruling by your department head upon this urgent matter as success of this noble experiment in private-citizen-to-Castro diplomacy depends upon a benevolent and generous ruling from your department.

Upon graduation, he married a public health nurse and bought a farm with an F.H.A. loan and then obtained an R.F.C. loan to go into business. A baby was born in the county hospital. He bought a ranch with the aid of the Veterans Land Program and obtained emergency feed from the government.

Later he put part of his land in the soil bank and the payments soon paid out his farm and ranch. His father and mother lived very comfortably on the ranch on their Social Security and Old Age Assistance checks.

million in tractors rather than \$28 million by tractors for freedom committee, we have launched a nationwide campaign to secure for you \$28 million in S&H Green Stamps. Stop. We know that even in Cuba you are aware of the popularity and the possibilities inherent in the ownership of Green Stamps. Stop. When collected, we will offer you the entire amount in exchange for your release of those Cuban nationals captured in that invasion of your island. Stop.

With Stamps, you can order a wide variety of items from the United States—items to help you in shorting up the sagging economy in Cuba. Ownership of stamps will give you same power as free credit rein in Sears - Roebuck Catalogue. Stop.

Campaign is now underway and will keep you fully posted as to progress of this venture. Please wire your acceptance of our generous and noble offer. Stop.

Editor
Andrews County News
Andrews, Texas

Bill Turner of the Olton Enterprise has this story to tell: HERE'S a little story that sort of hits all of us, because most of us have had some part or another in making the situation that now exists across the nation.

I don't know who originated this one, but it is almost as funny as it is tragic:

A young man lived with his parents in a public housing development. He attended public school, rode the free school bus and participated in the free lunch program. He entered the army, then upon discharge retained his National Service Insurance. He then enrolled in the state university, working part-time in the State Capitol to supplement his G. I. education check.

Upon graduation, he married a public health nurse and bought a farm with an F.H.A. loan and then obtained an R.F.C. loan to go into business. A baby was born in the county hospital. He bought a ranch with the aid of the Veterans Land Program and obtained emergency feed from the government.

Later he put part of his land in the soil bank and the payments soon paid out his farm and ranch. His father and mother lived very comfortably on the ranch on their Social Security and Old Age Assistance checks.

The county agent showed him

how to terrace his land; then the government built him a fish pound and stocked it with many fish. The government guaranteed him a sale for his farm products at highest prices. Books from the public library were delivered to his door. He banked money which a government agency insured. His children grew up, entered public schools, ate free lunches, rode free school buses, played in public parks, swam in public pools. The man owned an automobile so he favored the Federal Highway Program.

He signed a petition seeking federal assistance in developing an industrial project to help the economy of his area. He was a leader in obtaining the new post office and federal building, and went to Washington with a group to ask the government to build a great dam costing millions so that the area could get "cheap electricity."

He petitioned the government to give the local air base to the county. He was also a leader in the movement to get his specific type of farming special tax write-offs and exemptions! Of course, he belonged to several farmers' organizations, but denied that they were pressure groups.

Then one day, he wrote his congressman: "I wish to protest the excessive governmental expenditures and attendant high taxes, I believe in rugged individualism. I think people should stand on their own two feet without expecting handouts. I am opposed to all Socialistic trends and I demand a return to the principles of our Constitution and the policies of States' Rights."

"You just can't come in here like this and ask for a raise," the boss said to his newest employee. "You must work yourself up."

"But I did," the employee replied. "Look, I'm trembling all over."

... Santa Fe Magazine

Two men were discussing a friend's bad luck at the races. "It's funny," commented one of them, "Frank is a demon at cards but he can't win a bet at the track."

"That's not so funny," the other said. "He can't shuffle the horses."

"Why do you have an apple as your trade-mark?" asked a client of his tailor.

"Well," replied the tailor, rubbing his hands, "if it hadn't been for an apple, where would the clothing business be today?"



The Uneasy Audience

In 1960 Texas traffic, one injured every one hour and 35 person was killed every three minutes; a traffic crash was hours and 53 minutes; one was recorded every 100 seconds.

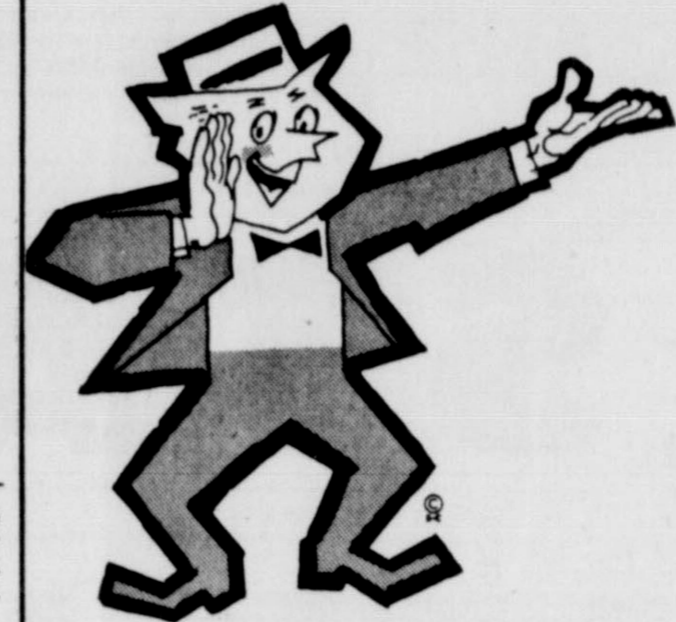
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21 SUPER
TRANSMISSION
PROPELLED ROTARY

See the 18" Super Walking Rotary too with Moto-Mower's Exclusive Credit Plan.

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Monday & Tuesday
July
10th & 11th

The Roberts Will Be Going To Market In Order To Give The People Of Friona The Latest In Fall Furniture Fashions.

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Friona

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Successful farm operation calls for practical thinking, hard work, planning based on hard facts—and, to carry out many plans, hard cash.

We're practical-minded, too—and we lend cash, to help local farmers carry out sound plans, at low cost. Come in—let's talk over your plan soon!



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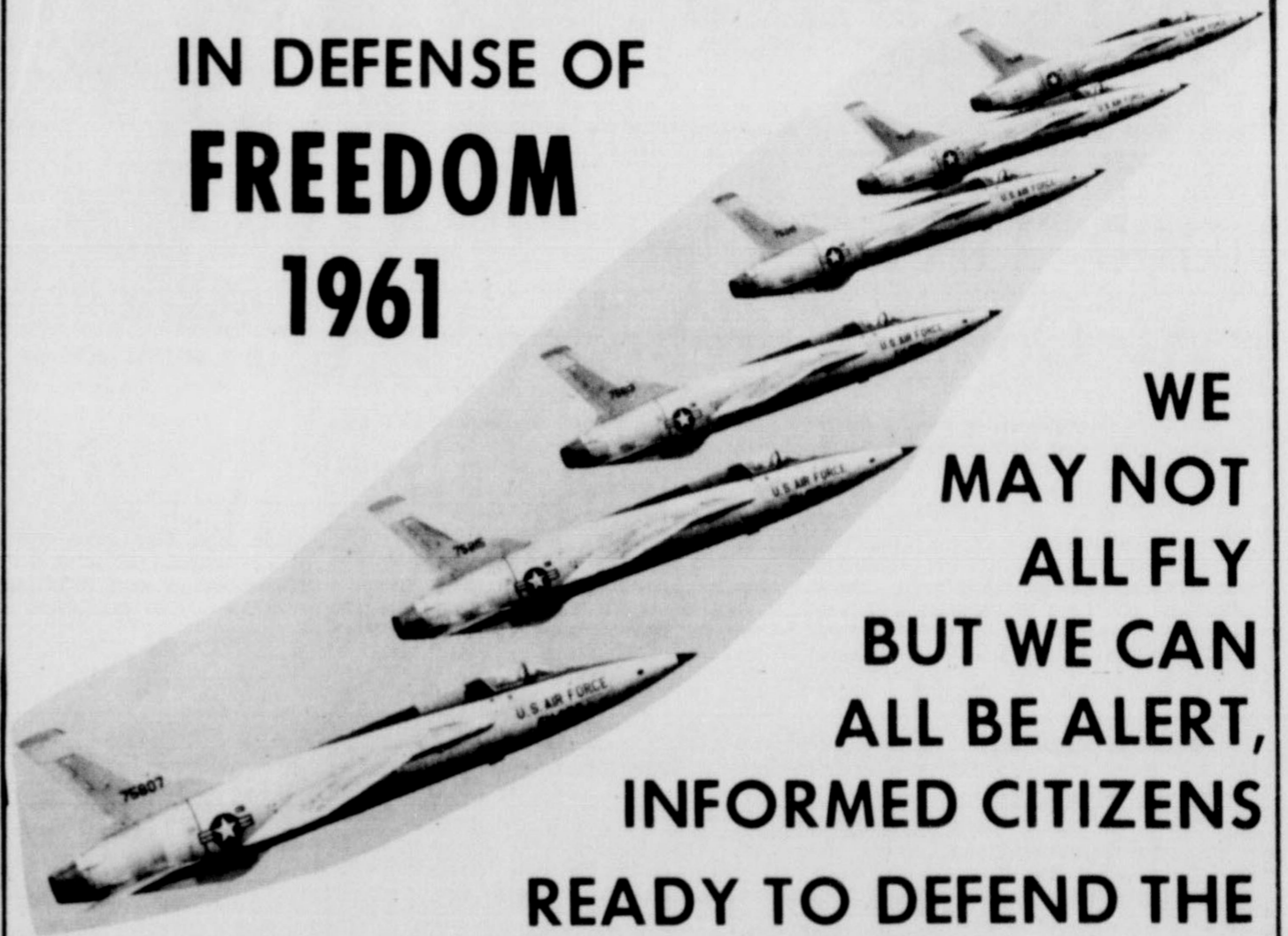
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Friona

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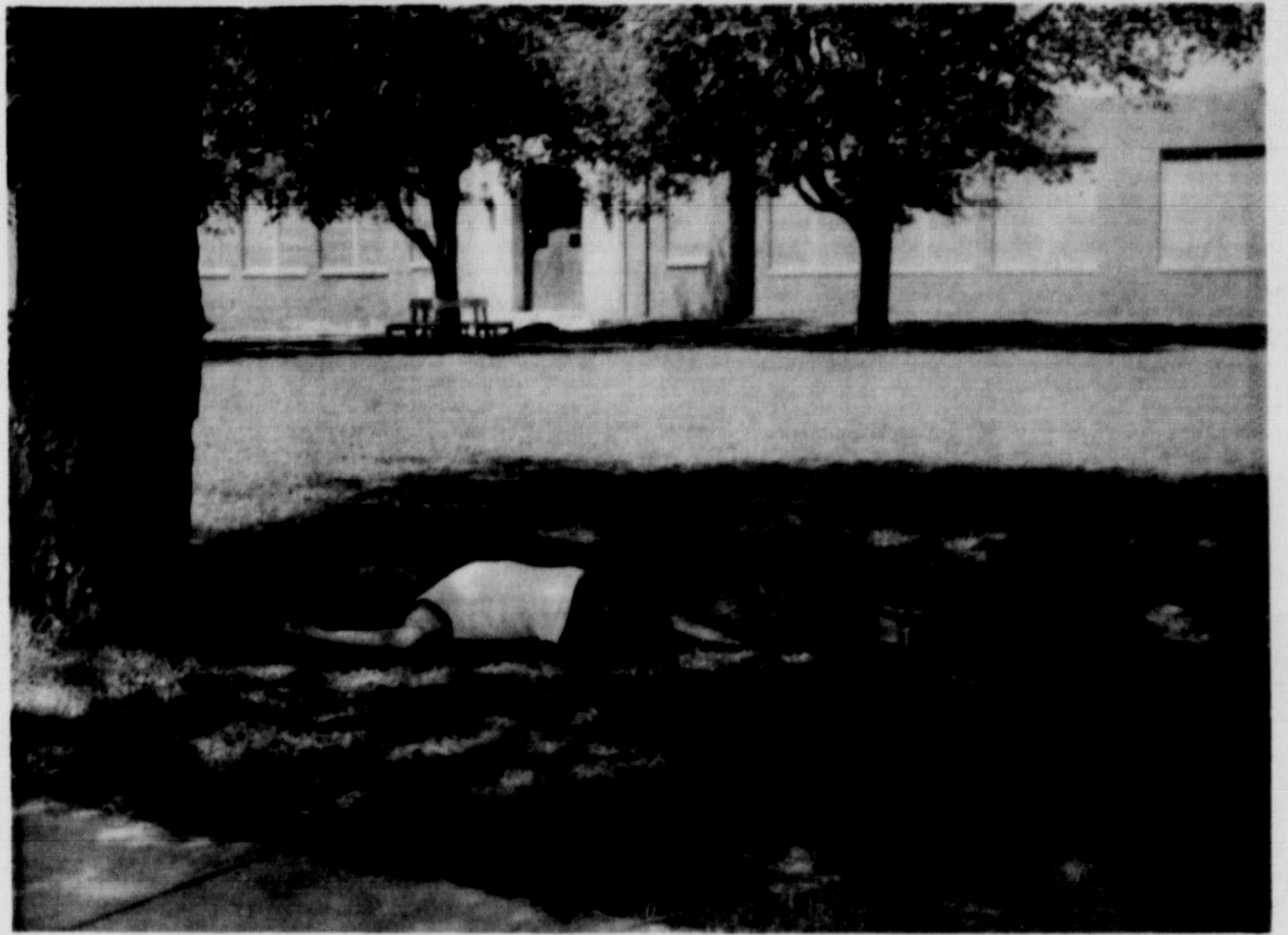
Friona

Summertime

IN FRIONA



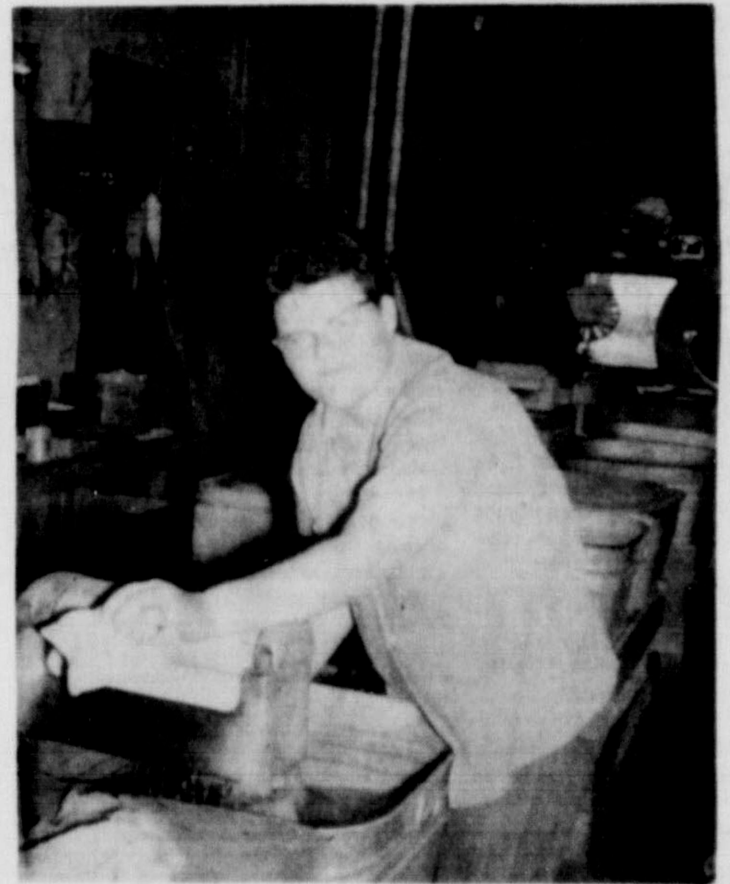
During summer vacation Floyd Reeve, son of Mrs. Fay Reeve, puts in a lot of time doing farm work on the family farm at the west edge of town. He is pictured here as he starts cultivating young cotton on the Reeve farm. Floyd will be a senior in Friona High School this fall.



Ronnie Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Williams, enjoys loafing in the shade occasionally and can find no better place than under a tree in front of the high school building. Keeping a faithful watch over his master is Buster.



Sandra Hoover, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bill Nunn, has completed a summer project in home economics under supervision of Mrs. Ernest Osborn. Mrs. Osborn is pointing out some important factors to be studied before starting to machine stitch a garment.



For the past several summers Janice Cunningham, daughter of the James W. Cunninghams, has made a full time hand at the Helpy Selfy Laundry. She is pictured here doing one of her regular jobs. In addition to doing the washing, she often does ironing for the family and others. She will be a freshman in Friona High School this fall.



Piles of grass on Dr. Paul Spring's lawn resemble newly cut hay. Rodney Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Williams, keeps the Spring lawn mowed and raked to earn his spending money during the summer months.



Although these youngsters haven't really finished their chores and gone down to the "Ole Swimmin' Hole," they are having fun in the water. Kay Riethmayer, Butch Watkins, Joe Boggess and Billy Ross Procter have just completed a series of swimming lessons.

Birth, Death Certificates Upped To \$1.50 By State

Beginning September 1, 1961, Texans will begin paying a higher fee for certified birth and death certificates according to Senate Bill 69 passed by the 57th Legislature.

The law raises the fee for a certified copy from \$1.00 to \$1.50, to cover the increased cost for issuing such certificates.

The new law does not affect birth certificates copies requested before September 1.

The Records and Statistics Section of the State Health Department—the State agency responsible for Texas' birth and death record keeping—also made its annual summer plea for parents of children entering school for the first time to make application for certified birth copies as soon as possible to avoid the last minute rush.

There is an added incentive this year, explained State Health authorities, because of the expected extra rush of requests seeking to beat the September fee increase.

Texas schools usually require proof-of-age for children entering school for the first time. A certified copy of a birth certificate is the best and most accurate proof, accepted by all Texas schools.

Certified copies may be obtained from county clerks and local registrars.

If not procured locally, a copy may be obtained for \$1.00 from the Records and Statistics Section of the Texas State Department of Health in Austin until September 1, 1961—\$1.50 after that date. The fee must accompany the certificate request.

Needed for a quick and positive search of records are

the name of the child, both parents' names, place of birth and date of birth. This information should be included with the request.

Past experience proves the earlier requests get quicker response.

Another hint for parents with children beginning school, is to provide each child with a thorough physical check-up from a physician.

Also, it is wise to check school regulations concerning vaccinations.

Locals

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Lotspeich and Bobby and Brenda Shirley of left Tuesday for their home at Ojai, Calif. after spending several days in the home of Mrs. Lotspeich's mother, Mrs. Pearl Hand, and attending the funeral of Mrs. Merler Shirley, grandmother of Bobby and Brenda.

M. F. Balls of Ashland, Ohio is visiting in the home of his son, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Balls and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Larry Martin were in Lamar, Colorado last week to attend a school reunion.

Marti Blume of Oklahoma City is visiting in the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Smith for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Irvin of Oklahoma City are visiting in the home of Mrs. Carrie Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. Elroy Wilson.



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Giant Can 98¢

Colgate TOOTH PASTE
Large 69¢ Economy Size For 49¢

Dr. West's TOOTH BRUSH 98¢
2 For Reg. 69¢ Value

BRYLCREAM 59¢
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SOFLIN RAINBOW

NAPKINS 60 COUNT 2 FOR 19¢

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SHURFINE FROZEN 6 OZ. CAN

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PICKLES 22 OZ. JAR 39¢

Shurfine Chunk Style — 6 1/2 Oz.

TUNA 4 FOR \$1.

Morton's Potato 69¢ Size
CHIPS 49¢

LEMONADE Shurfine Frozen 6 Oz. 3 FOR 29¢

Shurfresh, 1 Lb.
MARGARINE 2 for 39¢

V. O. HAIR SPRAY Plus Tax \$1.19

10 — 9 Oz. Cold
DIXIE CUPS 2 for 29¢

Soflin Roll White 150
PAPER TOWELS 2 for 39¢

Waxlex 100'
WAXED PAPER 2 for 39¢

Shurfresh 8 Qt.
INSTANT MILK 59¢

Ava-Day Asst. Color 40-9"
PAPER PLATES 49¢

Sunshine 1lb. Box
CRACKERS 29¢

Sunshine Hi-Ho 1lb. Box
CRACKERS 35¢



Shurfine CHEESE SPREAD 2 LBS 69¢

Shurfine 12 Oz.
LUNCHEON MEAT 3 for \$1.

Shurfine Qt.
SALAD DRESSING 39¢

Shurfresh — 2 Lb.
CHEESE SPREAD 69¢

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California Grown Fresh Crisp Firm Heads—Special Low Price

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California Grown Fancy Fresh Kentucky Wonder Green Beans lb. 19¢

HAMS

Half Or Whole Lb. 49¢

ROAST

USDA Good Chuck Lb. 49¢

STEAK

USDA Good Round Lb. 89¢

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Pile hay, the duri

THE HIGH PLAINS FARM AND HOME

Plains Cotton Growers Set Aim On Quality

Consistency in production of better quality cotton is one of the long-range goals of cotton producers on the Texas High Plains and proof that this is underway and that progress is being made is evident in the 1960 cotton Quality Survey recently released by the Plains Cotton Growers, Inc.

Cotton on the High Plains in 1960 showed an average grade of Middling Minus in the white cotton, and a full Middling grade in the Light Spotted cotton. These two groups account for about 86% of the 1960 crop, George W. Pfeifferberger, Executive Vice President, explained.

The remaining 16% of the 1960 crop did include some 7% spotted cotton and wasters totaled 4 1/2%, and all others

such as grays, tinges and light grays totaled 2 1/2%. Average staple length of the 1960 crop on the High Plains was 30.7 thirty-seconds inch with more than half of the crop, 52%, measuring 31/32 inch or longer.

The micronaire average of the 1960 crop was 3.7 with 2/3 of the crop testing 3.5 or better. Pressley fiber strength averaged 77,000 pounds per square inch with 2/3 of the crop testing above 75,000 pounds.

In 1959 on the High Plains white cotton averaged only Strict Low Middling plus in grade and Light Spots averaged Middling. In that year 61% of the cotton was graded as White cotton and about 34% Light Spotted. Average staple length in 1959 was 30.5 thirty-seconds inch with about 45% measuring 31/32 - inch or longer. Micronaire was only 3.4 with about 45% above 3.5 and Pressley fiber strength average was 75,000 pounds with about 47% 75,000 and above.

In 1958, the all-time record high in production on the High Plains when 2,025,000 bales were produced, White cotton that year averaged Strict Low Middling in grade and Light

Spots averaged Middling. A whopping 71% of the crop that year was White cotton and about 26% Light Spots and 2 1/2% Full Spots. Average staple length was 30.9 thirty-seconds inch with some 63% measuring 31/32 inch and longer. Micronaire average that year was 4.0 with 81% 3.5 or above and Pressley fiber strength was 74,600 pounds with about 47% testing 75,000 and above.

Statistics from the Area Farm Management Specialist John Seibert of the Texas Extension Service, show that High Plains farmers had a yield of about 430 pounds of lint off of cotton in 1960 which produced an approximate net return per acre of some \$40.13 for an approximate cost to produce a pound of lint of 18.7 cents.

The 1960 cotton crop was produced off of 2,152,245 harvested acres for a total yield of approximately 1,942,787 bales in the 23 member counties of the High Plains.

Prospects continue to look as good in 1961 since additional acreage is available and farmers will have 2,442,627 allotted acres available for planting. At present planting operations are from 80 to 85% complete.

Wheat Streak Mosaic Virus Lowers Yields

Wheat yields are being lowered in many Panhandle counties due to infections of wheat streak mosaic virus. This disease causes light green to yellow streaks in leaves and heads do not fill normally, advises Harlan Smith, extension plant pathologist.

A microscopic mite transmits the virus from infected native grasses or volunteer wheat to planted wheat. He points out the mite responsible for transmission of this disease is the tulip mite and not the commonly known brown wheat mite.

When the mite is present in large numbers, one may note that top leaves are severely

rolled. Mites may be found inside these rolled leaves but only with the aid of a hand lens or microscope.

Early planted wheat is more severely attacked. Late planting, from late September to mid-October, seems to give best control of the disease. This allows growers time to destroy volunteer wheat and frost to kill native grasses so the virus cannot be transmitted to planted wheat.

Volunteer wheat should be destroyed two or three weeks before planting the new crop so mites responsible for transmission will be eliminated.

Get Johnsongrass With Spot Oiling

Johnsongrass can be eliminated from Texas cotton fields in one season through the use of proper cultural methods supplemented by spot spraying, says Glenn Black, extension cotton specialist.

Herbicide oil such as napha should be used early in the season while cool weather prevails. Diesel or kerosene give best results during warmer weather. Water solutions of sodium dalapon or other chemicals are also effective, Black says. Oils are commonly applied to the crown of Johnsongrass near the ground while water solutions are applied as foliar sprays.

The specialist states that a half and half mixture of napha and diesel oil or napha and kerosene are oil sprays commonly used in warmer weather. Oil mixtures may be used for econ-

omy with C-56 added for increased toxicity, or for a combination of contact toxicity and residual effectiveness. Oil sprays kill on contact when applied to the crown of Johnsongrass sprouts 6 inches or less in height.

Sodium dalapon is usually used at the concentration of 20 pounds in 100 gallons of water. It is applied to the foliage and is a translocated herbicide but also has a residual effect.

A man on foot using a hand sprayer does the best and safest job of spot-spraying Johnsongrass in crops, according to Black. He suggests a visit with the local county agent for complete details on this cost-cutting practice in cotton production. Ask the agent for a copy of B-902, "Spot Spraying Johnsongrass."

New Equipment Enlarges Water Research At Halfway

Installation of new irrigation equipment has permitted the enlargement of the water conservation research program at the High Plains Research Foundation. James Valliant, Assistant Water Engineer said, "The new facilities will provide an opportunity to enlarge the studies on irrigation and recharge well problems for the benefit of farmers on the High Plains."

New equipment includes 2,100 feet of 12-inch underground concrete pipe contributed and installed by the American-Marietta Company of Littlefield, Texas. Five hundred feet of this pipe was the thick wall type and 1,600 feet was the standard 12-inch concrete pipe.

The drilling of the new recharge well, located at the Playa Lake in the southwestern part of the Foundation farm at Halfway, was contributed by Bud Gibbons of Plainview, Texas. The 301 feet of 15-inch steel casing for the new recharge well was a gift from Pioneer Natural Gas Company, Transportation of the pipe from Amarillo to Halfway was donated by Jay Taylor of Amarillo, Texas.

A new pump for the well was presented by Green Machinery Company of Plainview, Texas. This company, with the Chrysler Corporation, contributed the Chrysler engine. Swayze Brothers of Plainview dug the intake ditch for the pipe to the new well.

Dr. Tom C. Longnecker, Director of the Foundation, expressed the appreciation of the staff and of the Board of Trustees for these gifts. "The additional facilities will materially advance the water conservation studies for more information urgently needed to protect the future irrigation economy of the Hi Plains area.

The wonderful assistance of the above firms and many others

in making these water conservation research facilities available shows that many people are aware of the seriousness of the water situation and are willing to do something to help correct it."

Courthouse

INSTRUMENTS FILED FOR RECORD WEEK ENDING JUNE 24, 1961 County Clerk's Office, Farmer County

MML, Norbert Schueler, Farmer County Pump Co., SW/4 Sec. 29 & SE/4 Sec. 32, T2N, R1E

D.T., W. D. Moore, Amicable Life Ins. Co., N/2 Sec. 1, Kelly "H" and S/21.5 a. Sec. 29, T5S, R4E

W.D., J. F. Vestal, Bill Christian, Inc., Part Lot 3, Bk. 71, Bovina

W.D., A. L. Glasscock, et al, Bill Christian, Inc., Bks. 72, 73, 92, 93, 94, 95 & 115, Bovina

D.T., Bill Christian, Inc., A. L. Glasscock, et al, Bks. 72, 73, 92, 93, 94, 95 & 115, Bovina

W.D., F. L. Carson, David H. Carson, Part Sec. 28 & 29, Synd. "C"

W.D., Charles Allen, Tr., David H. Carson, Part Sec. 28 & 29, Synd. "C"

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THDA CHAIRMAN ADVISES DELEGATES--During a brief business session following the Farmer County HD Council meeting Monday afternoon, Mrs. Winburn Hardage, left, instructed delegates to the state HD convention at San Angelo on routine procedures. Pictured with her are Mrs. Vernon Symcox, president of the council, and Mrs. Rene Snead, who acted in the capacity of secretary.

Plans Made For Countywide Luncheon

During the business session of the Farmer County Home Demonstration Club Council Monday afternoon in the community room of the Friona State Bank, plans were made for the countywide luncheon to be held in September.

An invitation was extended by members of the Black club for the luncheon to be held at the community house in that community.

Motorist: "Aren't you the fellow who sold me this car two weeks ago?"

Salesman (proudly): "Yes, sir."

Motorist: "Tell me about it again. I get so discouraged."

Work done by members of the local 4-H Club was exhibited by Edna Musil, County Home Demonstration Agent, who was a guest. A style show is being planned for 4-H girls July 14.

Following the council meeting Mrs. Winburn Hardage gave instructions for delegates to the state convention at San Antonio in August.

Members present were Mrs. Winburn Hardage, Mrs. Rene Snead, Mrs. Fern Barnett, Mrs. Floyd Brookfield, Mrs. John Hand, Mrs. Vernon Symcox, Mrs. W. T. Magness, Mrs. J. R. Cocanougher and Mrs. Clyde Hays.

Dr. William Beene
Optometrist

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Friona, Texas (South of Hospital)

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It must compare with or out-yield any other variety of hybrid milo you plant or ONE-HALF of the purchase price of the TE 77 seed will be refunded IN CASH. No questions asked.

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- Sherley-Anderson-Pitman, Inc.
- Friona, Texas
- Farwell, Texas
- Sherley Grain Co.
- Sherley-Anderson Grain Co.
- Bovina, Texas
- Lariat, Texas

Grooming Important

Good grooming counts for appearance as well as for morale. A lovely garment often is spoiled by a lack of good grooming. On the other hand, a garment which in itself is not particularly outstanding may become attractive when worn by a well-groomed person.

Anyone can be well groomed. A special program, "Clothing Accessories" and "How to Walk, Sit, and Stand" will be presented by the county home demonstration agent, Miss Ettie Musil. All homemakers are invited to attend this program Thursday evening, June 1 at 8:00-9:30 p. m. in the Oklahoma Lane Community Center.

Two basic dresses will be accessorized to appear as casual, Sunday best, and party dresses. Fashions in hats, gloves, bags, and shoes will be demonstrated and how to wear or carry these accessories will be practiced.

The way a lady walks, sits, and stands influences the overall appearance of the garment. Practice periods will be allowed during the program. Facial make-up is very important in a well-groomed appearance. Many tricks of applying makeup will be demonstrated.

Included on the program too will be the modeling of leaders and homemakers participating in the recent Basic Clothing Workshops.

All homemakers and teenage daughters are invited to attend the country-wide program.

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WALTER ROGERS REPORTS

DESALINIZATION OF WATER

On June 21st the President of the United States pressed a button in Washington, D. C. that started the flow at Freeport, Texas, of fresh water produced from the sea. It heralded the completion of the first saline water conversion plant in a long-range government program designed to produce the answer to one of man's oldest problems.

It is the hope of all of us that effective answers to this problem can be found at an early date. However, we must recognize that the proper attack must be on a long-range basis.

If we can find the solutions early, the research and development program can be terminated. On the other hand, if the answers are not forthcoming quickly, we must not run the risk of wasting money on short-range, ineffective programs.

Man lives by the theory of elimination. He moves step by step as he probes into the future. He can only discover by repeated attempts to gain the desired result.

In other words, "If you don't succeed the first time, try, try again." It was this philosophy that the first flight of the Wright brothers blossomed into the jet airliners of today.

We know that the vast waters in the sea, as well as the brackish waters underlying the earth in many places, can be changed into life-giving fluid that can be utilized not only for human consumption, but for all other domestic and industrial needs of man. The question is, as to how this can be done so that it will be economically feasible.

Whether or not this can be done by perfecting present known methods, or whether it will be done by new and unknown methods, is our responsibility. It must be accomplished and it can only be done by proper research and development. It must be done, because this accomplishment during our generation would go down in history as the greatest single step ever taken by mankind to bring about universal peace.

Let us all hope that this occasion which took place in the State of Texas will constitute the beginning of man's conquest of one of his most dread enemies, "drought."

THE BERLIN ISSUE
The Berlin issue could turn out to be the number one issue in this decade. There is no doubt but that Khrushchev so considers it. Some feel that he would rather have the issue than a settlement.

This, however, appears to be wishful thinking. The Berlin question has already been pushed by Khrushchev to the point that some settlement is expected by the other countries of the world. Undoubtedly

Khrushchev realizes this, because he has as much, or more, at stake than does this country. He also realizes that war is not an answer to this dilemma. It can probably be concluded also that he realizes the futility of war as a solution to problems, as compared to the additional problems created. Our position must be firm and he must understand that we will not vacillate.

Unless this position is maintained, our position in the eyes of the world and each area could be seriously jeopardized.

In passing, I would make the following observation: although the Germans have been our enemies twice in this century, it is difficult to visualize people of the German stock remaining complacent under a Russian boot heel.

VISITORS

Visitors to the Nation's Capital this past week included Dr. and Mrs. Holley Reed of Amarillo and daughters, Courtney and Kathy and Marilyn; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Martin of Amarillo and Kay Martin; Mr. and Mrs. Malouf Abraham of Canadian and children, Bill Ed, Betty Lee and Malouf, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Storm of Amarillo and sons, Frank III and Chris; Mr. V. C. Sterquell and children Vickie and Steve, with Miss Rustine Russell of Amarillo; Mrs. Charles Harter and Mrs. Dan F. Sanders of Canyon; Mr. Jack W. McNeil of Pampa and Carl L. Lee of Childress; six 4-H members from Texas were here to participate in a week's training in citizenship under the auspices of the National 4-H Club Center. Among them were Miss Joyce Wilson and Herky Killingsworth from Paducah who represented Cottle County.

Walter Rogers
Member of Congress
18th District of Texas

Short Family Tours Texas

Mrs. Charles Short and children of Friona and Mrs. Short's mother, Mrs. B. B. Noyes Sr. of Hereford returned early Tuesday morning after spending one week touring points of interest in Texas.

First stop on the tour was Fort Worth. From there they drove to McKinney then east almost to the Louisiana state line. Highlight of a tour of Houston was San Jacinto Park. They spent some time on the Galveston beach then ferried across to Point Bolivar on a sightseeing expedition.

From the Houston-Galveston area they drove to San Antonio and visited the Alamo, Brackenridge Park and several other interesting spots.

In Austin they visited the capitol building and made a tour of the city before starting the drive home.



DON'T FENCE ME IN- If Chigger, three year old dog who belongs to the Steve Struve family, could sing, it is probable that he would be singing just those words. Since the Struves moved from the farm to town last year, Chigger has spent much time sitting atop the slide gazing first one direction then another. If dogs have thoughts, his probably go like this, "That fence can keep me from getting out, but it can't keep me from looking out."

Peter Hewlett Guest In Brock Home

Peter Hewlett of South Rhodesia, Africa and who has been a guest in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Keith Brock for several weeks recently showed slides and talked of farming conditions in this country.

Present in the Brock home for the occasion were Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Renner Jr. and

family, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Jesko, Mrs. Weldon Fulgham, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Deyke, Phil Brock and Judy and Jan Andrews from Carlsbad.

Mrs. Hattie Snead and granddaughter, Janet Snead, spent Thursday night visiting relatives at Tatum, New Mexico.

Hospital Notes

Patients admitted to Farmer County Community Hospital since June 21.

Ronnie Glasscock, Bovina, Med; Frank Trutt, Friona, Surg; David Ray Smith, Friona, Surg; Audrey Ann Slagle, Friona, Med; Susan Blair, Farwell, Surg; Jo Ann Slaughter, Friona, T&A; Betty Jean Slaughter, Friona T&A and Nita Slaughter, Friona, T&A.

Billy Slaughter, Friona T&A; Lorenzo Sot Zunigo, Friona, Acc; Adano Caballero, Bovina, Med; Ronnie McCutchan, Bovina, Med; Victor Moreno Medina, Friona, Med; Magdalo Poot, Friona, Med; Alfred Burggren, Bovina, Med. and Walter Steinbock, Muleshoe, Med.

Alma Louise Perry, Vega; Sam Mears, Borger, Med.; Rita Gayle Collier, Surg., Friona; Margaret Ruzicka, Friona, Med; Doris Kirby, Friona, Surg; E. H. Moody, Bovina, Med; Pedro Marta, Friona, Med; Elthie Morene Hand, Friona, Surg; Sally Cole, Acc., Friona; Alma Belle Simpkins, Tulla, Surg. and Jim Roy Wells, Friona, Surg.

Patients dismissed from

Farmer County Community Hospital since June 21.

Ruth Jones, Gladys Day, Wandy Joyce Mayfield & Baby boy, James H. Floyd, Susan Blair, Ronnie Glasscock, Charlie Doak, Joe Allen Brown, David Smith, Frank Trutt, Billy Slaughter, Nita Slaughter, Betty Jean Slaughter, Jo Ann Slaughter, Audrey Ann Slagle, Ruth Terry, Carol Dean Huggins, Medina Victor Moreno, Lorenzo Zuniga, Ronnie McCutchan, Walter Steinbock, Rita Gayle Collier, Magdalo Poot and Sam Mears.

D.H. Nelsons On Vacation

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Nelson left last week for a three or four week vacation trip. Their first planned stop was Phoenix, Ariz. where they were to be guests in the homes of Nelson's two sisters.

From Phoenix they planned to drive to San Francisco then up the Pacific coast to Vancouver, British Columbia and then to Calgary, Alberta for the annual stampede. A brief stay in Banff National Park was also included in their plans.

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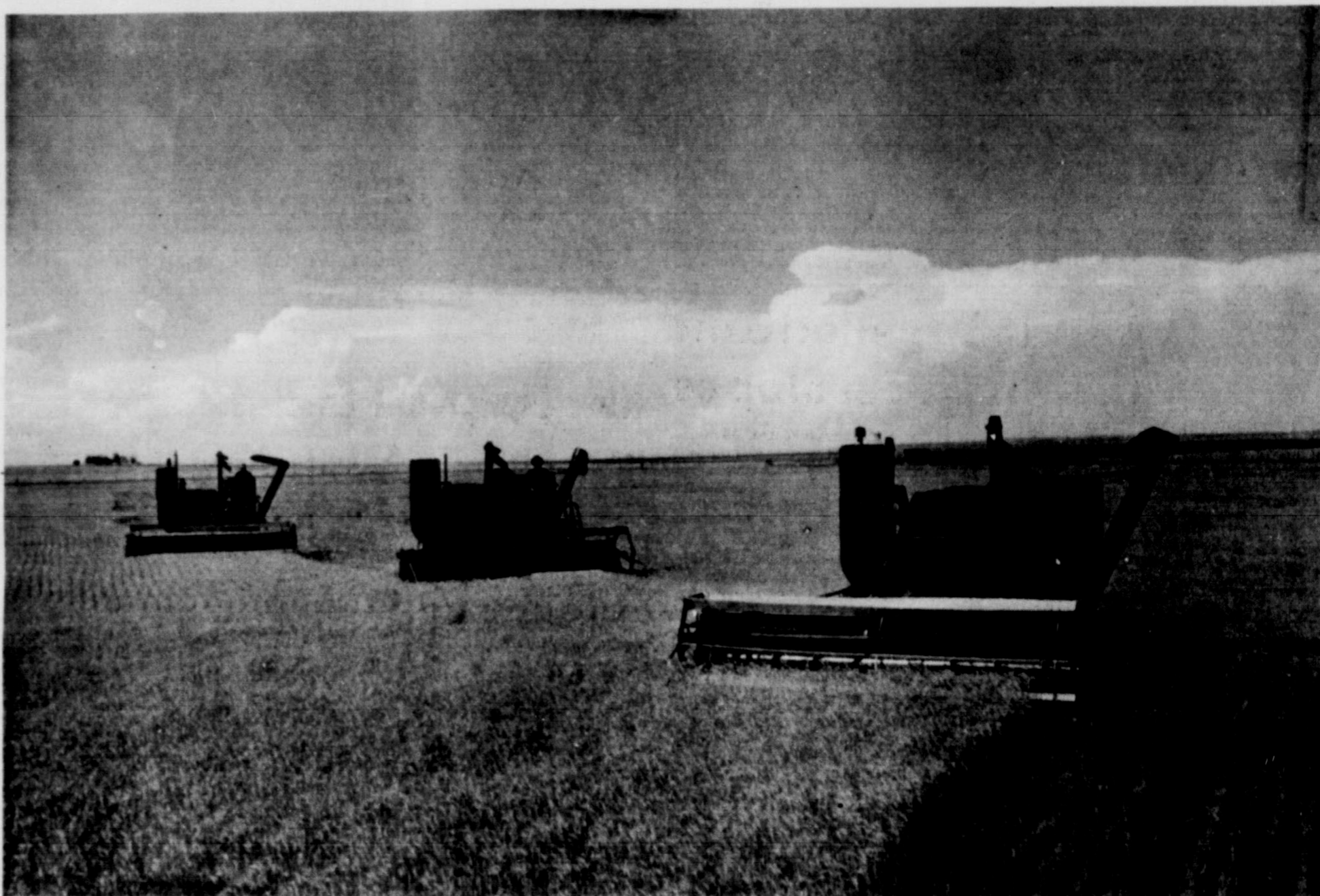
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Phone 3831

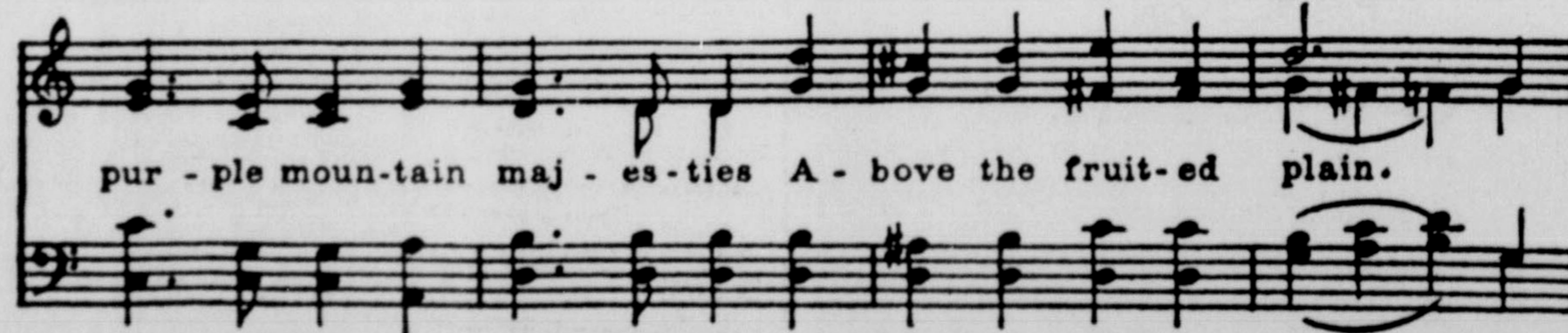
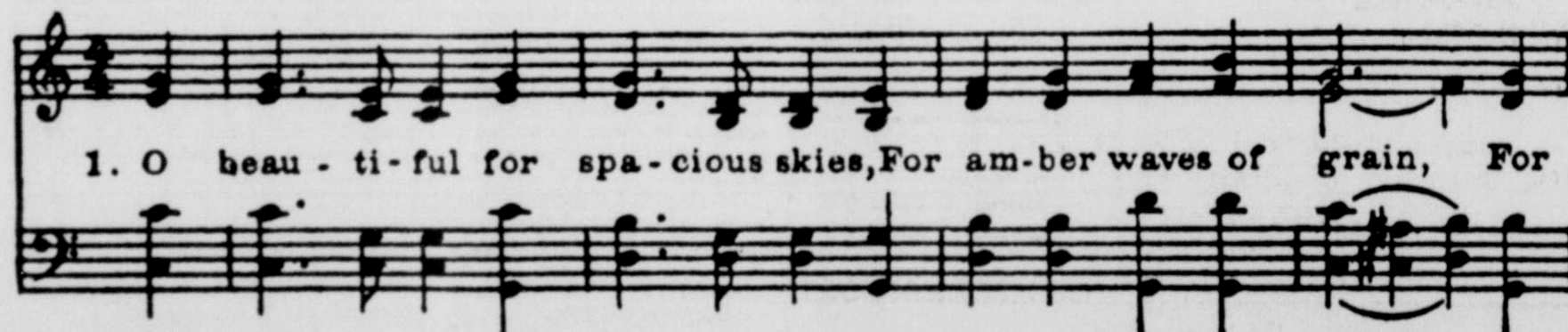
Friona



On This July 4th 1961 Let Us Recall The Words To This
Mighty Anthem
America, The Beautiful

KATHERINE LEE BATES

SAMUEL A. WARD



PLAINVIEW PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION

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Effect of different rates and ratios of nitrogen and phosphate on yield and net return of cotton.

Treatment 1/	Yield 2/	Increase 3/ over Check	Value of Increase @ \$26.51 cwt.	Fertilizer Cost 4/	Net 5/ Return
Check	621	---	\$	\$	\$
0-40-0	628	7	1.86	3.56	- 1.70
0-80-0	605	-16	-4.24	7.12	-11.36
40-0-0	654	33	8.75	2.96	5.79
40-40-0	654	33	8.75	6.52	2.23
40-80-0	690	69*	18.29	10.08	8.21
40-120-0	710	89*	23.59	13.64	9.95
80-0-0	648	27	7.15	5.92	1.24
80-40-0	654	33	8.75	9.48	- 7.3
80-80-0	700	79*	20.94	13.04	7.90
80-120-0	681	60*	15.91	16.60	- .69
120-0-0	661	40	10.60	8.88	1.72
120-40-0	638	17	4.51	12.44	-7.93
120-80-0	697	76*	20.15	16.00	4.15
120-120-0	690	69*	18.29	19.56	-1.27

Effect of different rates and ratios of nitrogen, phosphate, and potash on ginning percentage and fiber quality of cotton.

Treatment 1/	Ginning %	Grade	Staple 2/	Microaire	Pressley 3/
Check	25.6	LM+	30	3.60	83.7
0-40-0	26.7	LM	30	3.05	82.8
0-80-0	26.2	LM+	31	3.50	86.7
40-0-0	27.5	LM	30	3.55	90.1
40-40-0	28.5	SLM, LtSp	30	3.00	85.3
40-80-0	25.0	LM+	30	---	---
40-120-0	27.8	LM+	31	3.40	86.0
80-0-0	25.1	LM+	31	3.95	85.3
80-40-0	27.7	LM+	30	4.05	84.6
80-80-0	26.3	LM+	31	3.50	85.3
80-120-0	25.9	LM+	30	4.30	85.6
120-0-0	24.5	LM, LtSp	31	3.60	84.2
120-40-0	25.0	LM, LtSp	30	3.20	83.5
120-80-0	25.6	LM+	30	3.15	84.5
120-120-0	26.9	LM+	31	3.70	86.2

Daily Care Of Hogs Pays Off

Most everyone has heard the fable of the tortoise and the hare, but how many people have realized the truth in this tale? Dr. C. M. Patterson, extension veterinarian, believes that livestock producers, especially hog growers, can learn from the patient turtle.

The swine producer who leaps hare-like for the bottle of "wonder-drug" when his hogs are ill will fall way behind the thorough, patient husbandman who has followed a program of disease and parasite prevention.

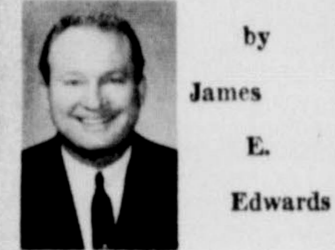
True, day to day attention to details which insure the health of a swine herd is not very spectacular, but it is far and away better than reliance on drugs, says Patterson. Treatment alone does not provide the complete answer to the problem of profitable swine production.

An effective health program for swine must, Patterson advises, provide a clean healthy environment, prevent exposure of animals to disease-producing agents, provide for early detection and identification of diseases and parasites, provide for early treatment selected and applied on the basis of diagnosis, and include accurate and complete records.

Diseases and parasites cut \$15.50 from every \$100 net profit realized from hog production. Baby pig diseases cost producers \$438 million yearly and hogs cholera and erysipelas siphon off \$75 million each year. Patterson says these could be cut drastically if proper herd health measures were followed.

Detailed information on setting up a herd health program can be obtained from local veterinarians.

FOOTSAVING EDUCATION



Is Diet Important To Good Foot Health?

IT is more important than we know. There is a popular belief that the Negro race is hereditarily flat-footed. But the feet of Negro children in the North are no worse or better than the feet of white children. Why?

The slight change in geography would not affect hereditary factors.

Could it be because the Negro who comes North is better able to provide his children with a varied diet that includes all of the essential foods? (This I believe.)

If that is the case, the Negro in the South never did inherit weakfootedness -- he "inherited" a deficient menu.

If that is the case, an improved diet might be the answer for all weakfooted children.

Instead of arch supports maybe we should give our children a more complete diet.

I'm only guessing but I do know that arch supports must be very hard to chew.

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1960 Cotton Fertilizer Tests

Six separate fertilizer tests at the Foundation included the following comparisons: (1) rates and ratios of nitrogen and phosphate; (2) preplant versus sidedressed applications of nitrogen; (3) six sources of phosphate; (4) different methods of phosphate placement; (5) various treatments of magnesium, potash, and trace elements; and (6) four sources of nitrogen.

All of these tests were conducted on Pullman clay loam soil. Because of wet weather, seed bed preparation was limited to disking and bedding. A preplant irrigation of four inches was made to the entire test area on April 8. Planting was begun May 1 and continued through May 13. Cold, wet weather during this period resulted in an Ascochyta infection (wet-weather blight) and seedling diseases to the extent that most of the plants were killed or severely stunted.

On June 16, all tests (except the phosphate placement test which had been planted May 13) were limited to little more than a bale per acre and the effects of fertilizer were nullified in many cases, since the short growing season tended to eliminate plant nutrients as a limiting factor.

Acid delinted Gregg cotton seed were planted in all tests at the rate of 20 pounds per acre.

On May 26 the phosphate placement test was sprayed for thrips. On July 14 all the fertilizer tests were sprayed for thrips and flea hoppers.

Because of the late replanting and heavy rains during June and July, only one irrigation was made during the growing season, on August 17. The test

which was not replanted received two irrigations, on August and August 17.

Rainfall from March through September totalled 22.7 inches, of which 17.64 inches fell in June and July.

All plots were defoliated on October 22. This defoliation treatment produced a drying effect and caused a greater percentage of the bolls to open before the hard freeze.

Rates and Ratios of N and P2O5
Rates of 40, 80, and 120 pounds per acre of nitrogen and phosphate were applied alone (except for the 120 pound rate of P2O5) and in all possible combinations on April 28 and 29.

Nitrogen was applied as ammonium nitrate (33-0-0) and phosphate as 20% super phosphate (0-20-0), in bands 20 inches apart (ten inches on each side of the row).

The results of this test are shown in Table 1. The yield with no fertilizer was 621 pounds lint per acre compared with 710 pounds produced with a combination of 40 pounds nitrogen and 120 pounds of P2O5 per acre. This treatment also gave the highest net return of \$9.95 above the fertilizer cost.

Most treatments did not significantly affect the yield. This illustrates the fact that fertilizer response is dependent on the growing season and that little response can be obtained from fertilizer on cotton planted as late as June 16.

Phosphate alone had no beneficial effect on yield and nitrogen alone gave only small increases. But, a combination of 80 or 120 pounds of P2O5 with 40, 80, or 120 pounds of nitrogen produced yield increases of 60 to 89 pounds of lint per acre in each case. The results show a more consistent response to phosphate fertilizer than had been obtained in previous tests.

This suggests that the phosphate level of our soil is being lowered by removal through high crop yields, to the point that phosphate applications are necessary for maximum yield.

Table 2 shows that neither ginning percent nor fiber qualities were affected appreciably by any of the fertilizer treatments.

Time of Nitrogen Application
In this test 30, 60, 90, and 120 pounds of nitrogen were applied, both preplant and sidedressed, and in split applications totalling these same amounts. Ammonium nitrate (33%N) was the source of nitrogen used. A uniform application of 80 pounds of P2O5 in the form of 20% super phosphate was made to all plots except the no fertilizer check.

The preplant applications were banded 10 inches from the row on April 28-29 and the sidedressed applications on July 27. This late sidedressing was due to the late replanting and heavy rains during July.

NEWS FROM THE FARM BUREAU

BY RAYMOND EULER

We are all happy for the wheat farmers who have been able to harvest their wheat without much interruption by bad weather. We don't remember any year when test weight was as high-generally as it is this year.

July 3, about eight thirty in the evening, will be the time of the next regular directors meeting in the office here in Frlona. Herman Gerles, your president and other officers and directors welcome you to attend if you would like to know what goes on, and if you have any suggestions to make. All of these meetings are devoted to the carrying out of policies adopted by the membership in the annual meeting of last October.

We do not recall any farm program that has had so many different views presented continuously in the news as the Cochrane-Freeman bill is enjoying (?) The meeting held in central Texas last week at which Mr. Freeman was speaker has been heralded by proponents of the bill as another place where all farmer groups gave endorsement to it.

Farm Bureau has written some of the "endorsing" organizations and found that some of them either did not endorse at all or that they reserved the right to advocate certain changes in the program before they could fully endorse it.

Texas Farm Bureau, the largest farm organization, with 81,000 members was not invited to attend the meeting. Farm Bureau policies would have required a complete rejection of the program, had there been representatives

present. According to J. H. West, TFB President, two of the largest commodity groups in Texas did not attend or endorse the proposed program. They are the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association and The Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association.

It is quite apparent that minority groups who have already expressed approval of the program are the ones who are invited to such meetings so that the expression, "Overwhelming Approval" can be used in news releases.

CONSIDER THIS: Lay not wait, O wicked man, against the dwelling of the righteous; spoil not his resting place; For a just man falleth seven times, and riseth up again; but the wicked shall fall into mischief. Proverbs 24:15-16

The story of man and the dairy cow are closely linked. It goes back to the very beginning of civilization. In America the first dairy cattle were shipped to Jamestown, Virginia, in 1611. From that day until the present, the dairy cow has contributed mightily to the health and economic well being of this nation, says A. M. Meskma, extension dairy specialist.

Chronic respiratory disease, the number one problem of broiler growers, can also cut deeply into the laying flock's production if the flock becomes its victim. Good flock management and a vaccination program for the disease complex which goes with CRD are the best preventives.

Wheat yields in several Panhandle counties are expected to be cut from infections of wheat streak mosaic virus. The disease causes light green to yellow streaks in the leaves and heads of infected plants do not fill out properly, says Harlan Smith, extension plant pathologist.

Nematodes Limit Production Of Garden Tomatoes

Are your garden tomatoes poor producers? If so, the plants may have been damaged by root knot. Many other vegetables may also be affected.

Root knot occurs in all areas of Texas, and is usually more common in sandy soils. The disease is caused by nematodes. Nematodes are small, microscopic worms belonging to a group of animals known as roundworms.

Plants damaged by nematodes show a lack of vigor as indicated by stunting, wilting and yellowing of the leaves. Loss of leaves often occurs. Plants may die. Vegetables are usually small and unfit to eat.

To examine suspected plants, carefully remove roots and soil with a shovel. Diseased roots have abnormal galls or knots. Nematodes are controlled by a combination of cultural practices and the use of nematocides. Some chemicals com-

monly used for nematode control are Garden Dowfume, D-D, Nemagon, Fumazone, Nema X, Vapam and VPM. Most of these nematocides are used prior to planting. Apply as the manufacturer directs.

For further information contact your extension agent and ask for a copy of MP-356, "Plant Nematodes, Their Identification and Control."

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Africa Is Target For Grain Sorghum

Dr. J. Wayland Bennett, professor head of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Texas Technological College, will leave for Africa on June 25th to spend a month as head of an agricultural study team.

The group is scheduled to visit Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria and Sierra Leone during a 30-day tour of the country.

The announcement of Dr. Bennett's assignment was made jointly by Dr. Gerald W. Thomas, dean of agriculture at Texas Tech and Frank Moore of Plainview, president of Grain Sorghum Producers Association.

The study team director was requested through Grain Sorghum Producers Association by the U. S. Feed Grains Council and the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Members in addition to Dr. Bennett are: Dr. John L. Milligan, head of the Broiler and Roaster Division, Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Taylor A. Cisco, president and general manager, American-Liberian Development Corporation, Bloomington, Illinois, and Mr. John J. McCracken, Grain Marketing Specialist, Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.

The team's visit is the outgrowth of increasing interest being displayed by U. S. feed producers and manufacturers in the rising economies in Liberia and other areas of Africa. Liberian business and government leaders have been exploring the various U. S. grain and credit programs which may

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Smut Major Threat To Grain Sorghum

Head smut disease of grain sorghum occurs in all areas of Texas. Losses are likely to range from 0 to 25 per cent in the Coastal Bend area of Texas. The disease, in recent years, has been building up in other areas, and losses of 5 to 10 per cent are not uncommon. The value of badly infested land is lowered.

Close examination of the stalk near harvest is necessary to determine disease loss. With many infected varieties and hybrids, the head is sterile. In such cases, the blackish, powdery smut is found by pushing the smut and checking lower on the stalk. On other varieties and hybrids, the main head will be smutted and destroyed.

In harvesting a badly-infested field, smut comes by a whitish membrane. The membrane soon breaks and allows the black dust (spores) to be scattered by the wind and rain. The fungus disease overwinters as spores in old plant trash or in the soil.

The following spring and summer the spores germinate and produce smaller spores of another type, which in turn, infect the sorghum plants through the roots. The fungus grows up through the roots and stalk to complete its life cycle. Infection of the root may occur at any time during the growth of the sorghum.

In the absence of grain sorghum, disease spores in the soil gradually die. However, some may remain alive for an undetermined number of years. The fungus builds up in the soil when regrowth is allowed to develop.

When head smut is expected to be serious, it is recommended that growers avoid the use of highly susceptible varieties and hybrids. Highly susceptible are Combine 7078, RS 510, RS 608, AMAK R-10, and AMAK R-12. The use of rather susceptible varieties and hybrids such as F 62a, E 56a, Redline-60 and Texcoa 54, in heavily infested soil is

questionable. The growing of adapted hybrids with a higher degree of tolerance to head smut is highly recommended. Resistant hybrids may be observed in experiment station tests and in demonstrations conducted by county agents. Several strains of the fungus occur and this has made more difficult the development of resistant hybrids.

Plan Now To Use Burs This Fall

Every year more and more Texas cotton is machine harvested, resulting in a larger supply of cotton burs at the gin. To dispose of these burs, most ginners burn them, thereby increasing the fire hazard.

Research by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station has proven, however, that there is a better use for this gin waste. These burs, when applied to the land, will increase cotton yields. In a 4-year study at Lubbock, the use of cotton burs under nonirrigated conditions increased lint yields by an average of 27 pounds per acre, and the residual effect increased yields by 28 pounds per acre for 5 years.

Liberal application of burs results in a better soil-water relationship, thus letting crops use the available moisture more effectively. Soils to which cotton burs have been added are also more resistant to wind and water erosion, and they may have a better infiltration rate.

Angular leaf spot, verticillium wilt or cotton seedling diseases have not shown any increase on land receiving six annual applications of burs at Lubbock. In years favorable to angular leaf spot infection, it was more serious where no burs or fertilizers were applied.

Cotton insects which reduce yields and lower grades have not built up to a point in the bur-treated soil that they nullify the advantage of using burs. In 1951, cotton burs were released by the State Department of Agriculture and the Department of Plant Quarantine for use on the land, provided certain standards in methods of handlings were met by ginners in order to destroy any pink bollworms present.

BILLIONS OF BUGS DEFEY MAN... SCIENCE

MORE INSECTS INHABIT THE EARTH THAN PEOPLE

INSECTS DO \$8 BILLIONS DAMAGE EVERY YEAR

MAN'S FUTURE ON OUR PLANET MAY DEPEND ON HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE INSECT WORLD.

PEST CONTROL POSSIBLE THROUGH...

CHEMICALS BIOLOGY INSPECTION RADIATION

The 4-H entomology program is now at its peak. Some 56,000 young bug hunters from coast-to-coast are engaged in the Hercules Powder Company sponsored 4-H awards program supervised by the Cooperative Extension Service.

Prepared by National 4-H Service Committee

National Farm Safety Week July 23-29

The period from July 23-29 has been designated as National Farm Safety Week by a proclamation released by President Kennedy.

The President called attention to the fact that more than a million farm residents are injured and thousands are killed each year in accidents and that these accidents bring suffering and sorrow to our farm families and inflict heavy economic losses upon both the farm community and nation. The safety of these people, he continued, who produce our food is of vital concern to all our citizens.

President Kennedy is urging all persons and organizations interested in the safety of farm people to support and participate in this special endeavor to help reduce the number of farm accidents. He asked farm residents to remember that "Safety is a Family Affair."

In Texas, plans are going forward for the observance of the Week, reports the Texas Farm and Ranch Safety Council. In many counties extensive programs will be carried out, emphasizing that safety is a family affair. County extension agents, 4-H Club members and their leaders, farm and community organization leaders and others with a deep interest in the promotion will contribute to the overall plans.

The Councilmen said that in many counties a different phase of farm and home safety would be emphasized each day during the week: Sunday, reverence for life; Monday, safety begins at home; Tuesday, agricultural chemicals; Wednesday, prevent falls; Thursday, highway safety; Friday, farm machinery and Saturday, recreation safety.

The failure of rural people to observe safety in their daily living is a chief contributor to their safety record. The Council said this record includes a disabling injury accident every 32 seconds and a death every 45 minutes to farm residents of the nation. The council concludes it is time to stop this needless waste from accidents since most could be prevented.

What About Chemical Poisoning In Foods?

Ever since the state of public water fluoridation for the sake of dental health and the cranberry contamination scare of recent years, there has been growing concern in Texas and elsewhere that we are being "poisoned" by our progress in chemistry.

The fact is that there is no evidence to indicate that any material approved for use in agriculture or public health has proven detrimental to man in connection with his diet.

The cause for alarm in practically every instance has been the peddling of misinformation, half-truths, statements out of context and concocted stories by seekers of notoriety. These alarmists are often food-faddist or well-intentioned but uninformed people who believe that nothing wholesome ever came out of a chemical factory.

Actually, a vitamin is a vitamin whether it's made in a chemical factory or whether it comes from an orange. Oranges, especially Texas oranges, of course, are one of our best sources of natural Vitamin C, and in taste far superior to a vitamin pill.

Fluoridation of water--which must be exacting and carefully controlled--has reduced dental decay in youngsters by 50 to 60% in those communities which follow competent scientific advice. Anti-fluoridationists claim there's a difference between natural and artificially fluoridated water. Water with the mineral nutrient fluorine added and food enriched with vitamins have as much purity as ever and certainly more wholesomeness.

To cite an example close to home, in recent years there was a sudden alarm sent against use of a chemical cotton defoliant containing arsenic acid because some Texas cottonseed oil products were found to have six parts arsenic acid per million. This seemed shocking and dangerous to the uninformed who weren't aware that arsenic acid is also a by-product of seafood and that a small shrimp cocktail contains a harmless 150 parts arsenic acid per million. The alarm was soon quieted.

Insecticides, certainly no aid to food enrichment as such, are nonetheless vital to production of healthy and undamaged foodstuffs. Use of such chemicals is carefully controlled and, despite fears and shoutings of alarmists, there is no record of any cancer or other serious human illness resultant from use of agricultural chemicals on food crops.

Fortifying of food is one of the outstanding advances of public health of all times. Vitamin D added to milk and other foods has helped abolish rickets. Salt with iodine added has practically eliminated simple goiter.

We have the best and finest food in history--also the safest.

Thanks to the many responsible companies that have in mind the welfare of the people as well as profits and the capable professional staff of the Food and Drug Administration, we can be confident and unafraid.

... it's no secret

"Why, I just read where some government bureau that reports on statistics says that electric service costs me only one and one-third cents out of each dollar that we spend at our house."

"Then I found out that the more hours I use Reddy Kilowatt -- he's the electric servant, you know -- the less he charges for each hour."

"You say your electric bill is higher? Oh, ours is, too, but we're using twice as many appliances as we did 10 years ago. Skillet, television, hair dryer, clothes dryer, why, those are just a few of our new ones. You're probably using a lot more appliances, too."

"On top of everything else, my Public Service neighbor told me the average hourly wage for that little fellow we were talking about, Reddy Kilowatt, is 21 percent lower than it was 10 years ago."

"I can't think of anything else that costs less today than it did in 1951. Can you?"

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY

P.S. The government bureau the lady is talking about is the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumers' Price Index.

Knock Out 1962 Root Rot Now

To reduce "dying-off" or root rot, a cotton farmer needs to know when dry weather is expected for 10 days to 2 weeks. When dry weather follows deep plowing, root rot will be reduced, says Harlan E. Smith, extension plant pathologist.

Soil should be plowed 6 to 18 inches with a disk or moldboard type. The drying of the soil that follows helps to kill the root rot fungus. Deep plowing and drying helps to kill old cotton roots and roots of susceptible weeds that harbor the root rot fungus.

Deep plowing plus the turning under of a large tonnage of old crop straw, stalks or leaves will give added insurance against root rot, Smith continues. The deep plowing and turning under of organic matter can often be done in one operation. Grain sorghum, small grains, clovers and winter peas, where adapted, are often turned under to supply organic matters. Cotton burs have also been used. The organic matter must be turned under deep in order to be effective against root rot the following season.

Following the deep plowing, rain may occur before the soil dries. When this happens the deep plowing should be repeated or a resistant crop should be planted, explains Smith. Crop

rotation in itself will not reduce root rot. However, a rotation using deep plowing and burying of organic matter will reduce root rot.

Because of different amounts of rain each year, no single practice is likely to reduce root rot every time. A combination of practices carried on for a number of years is necessary for best results, says Smith.

For further information, ask your county agricultural agent for a copy of the publication, MP-361, "Root Rot Losses of Cotton Can Be Reduced."

A. M. Meekins, extension dairy specialist, says most dairy herds would produce enough additional income to pay the farm taxes if every cow produced a calf every year. Breeding problems prevent most herds from reaching this goal, however, and the resulting loss amounts to millions of dollars annually. If your cows require three or more services per conception, you've got trouble. Consult your veterinarian before you lose more money.

Foundation seed for Caldwell, a new cold-hardy, high-yielding winter flax, have been released to Texas seed producers. This new variety is the highest yielding winter-type flax that can be grown in Texas and may eventually replace much of the spring-type now grown in the State. A limited amount of certified seed will be available for farm planting this fall.

Recharge Wells Still Have Their Problems

Rainfall runoff that collects in wet-weather lakes is the only known economic source of surface water for use in replenishing the ground-water supply in the southern High Plains of Texas.

Attempts have been made for many years, by the High Plains Undergrnd Water Conservation District and others, to reclaim a part of this runoff water by draining it through wells into the fresh-water bearing underground formation. These attempts have been only partly successful. Complete success has been deterred primarily due to clogging of the water-bearing sand.

The recharge well, usually a normal production well with minor modifications, clogs and eventually will neither take recharge water nor give up production water. The clogging results as the lake water, laden with suspended solid particles of silt and clay, drains into the underground formation through the well. The formation acts as a filter and extracts the solids from the lake water. Over a period of time, the formation

adjacent to the recharge well filters out such a tremendous amount of silt and clay that it becomes overburdened and ceases to function in the efficient manner necessary to recharge an appreciable quantity of lake water.

In an effort to overcome this problem, it was suggested that perhaps an irrigation pump should be installed in the recharge well and pumped at intervals to recover the particles causing the clogging. This helped to prolong the useful life of the recharge well.

Test have shown that not all the solids drained into the well during recharge can ever be pumped back out that same well. It can, therefore, be assumed that even a well that apparently functions trouble-free will in time become inefficient.

The High Plains Water District has recently installed a combination recharge well and filter

system near the Allmon Gin in southwest Floyd County. This project is an experiment to determine whether the major portion of silt and clay can economically be filtered from the lake water before using it for recharge.

The filter system consists of 500 feet of 16-inch steel shutter screen laid horizontally in a ditch cut in the lake bed, and backfilled with pea gravel. When the lake fills with runoff water the gravel-covered pipeline will be submerged. The lake water will filter through the gravel into the shutter screen and ultimately drain by gravity into the recharge well.

According to the High Plains Water District, the question to be answered is, "will the gravel filter extract enough silt and clay from the lake water to add appreciably to the trouble-free life of the recharge system and still allow a sufficient quantity of water for recharge."

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Rainbow Girls Attend Dallas Grand Assembly

The Friona Rainbow Assembly No. 275 left Saturday, June 17, to attend Texas Grand Assembly in Dallas and returned Thursday. There were 4,452 girls present from the state of Texas. Besides attending morning and evening sessions of the

Assembly, Friona girls visited several points of interest. They stayed at the Statler Hilton Hotel.

Due to a bus breakdown, the Friona and Petersburg groups returned home in a chartered bus.

Making the trip were Marce Lynn Massie, Sharon Reeve, Kay Johnson, LaVoyce Burrow, Cynthia Boatman, Debbie Hawkins, Karen O'Brian, Gayle White, Ada Beth Akens, Mrs. A. H. Boatman, Mrs. W. M. Massie, Mrs. U. S. Akens and Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Coffey.

Fleming Family Returns From Trip

Mr. and Mrs. Don Reeve of Amarillo and Mr. and Mrs. Ray Dean Fleming accompanied their parents, Mayor and Mrs. R. L. Fleming, last week on a fishing trip to parts of Colorado. They returned to Friona Saturday.

The group fished and vacationed at Southfork and Dolores, Colo. and reported the catch was plentiful.

Birthday Party Honors Mrs. Snead

Mrs. Hattie Snead was honored at a surprise birthday party in her home Saturday, June 24 at 2:30.

A three tiered decorated cake and punch were served to guests.

Attending and sending gifts were Mesdames Ethel Adams, Lucy Welch, J. M. Watson, Cap Dennis, J. F. Miller, L. B. McClain, C. J. Hughes, Jack Fulgham, Paul Smith, John Blackburn, Jim Cocannouer, Mrs. Newman Jarrell Sr., T. I. Burleson, Eugene Ellis, Rene Snead and Misses Janet Snead and Kim Miller.

Cummings Home From Vacation

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Cummings returned home Monday night after spending a two week vacation at their cabin in Tres Ritos.

Spending a few days with the Cummings while they were gone were Mr. and Mrs. Newman Jarrell Sr.

Other points visited by Mr. and Mrs. Cummings were Taos, Cleveland and Las Vegas.

Of Interest To THE WOMEN



FIVE GENERATIONS OF HADLEY FAMILY--Pictured are F. H. Hadley, A. H. Hadley, Mrs. Leo Balls, Mrs. Donn Tims and son, Larry Donn. The great-great grandfather will be 93 in October and Larry is seventeen months old.

Hadley Reunion Held At Community Center

The Hub community center was the scene of a reunion Sunday, June 18, for the family of F. H. Hadley. Mr. Hadley celebrated his 92 birthday last October.

Five generations were represented and forty-seven members of his family were present for the occasion.

Attending were Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hadley, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbie Trigg, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Balls and children, Mr. and Mrs. James Papp and children, Mr. and Mrs. Donn Tims and Larry, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hadley and children, F. H. Hadley and Carl, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cannon and boys and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cannon and children all of Friona.

Also Mr. and Mrs. Albert Beavers and Carolyn Sparks of Bovina, Mr. and Mrs. R.H. Hadley, Mrs. Janie Woodard

and Mrs. Lillie Freddie from Amarillo, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Cannon and Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Gaddy and Donny of Muleshoe and Jerry Hanson of Athens, Texas.

"The current international situation does have its good side. Like for example, if you don't know how to pronounce this new trouble spot, Laos, just think of a Communist and the correct way to pronounce it comes easily. Louse." —Richard Mayer, Jr., North Vernon (Ind.) Sun.

Thorntons Host Swimming Party

Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Thornton and Stevan hosted a swimming party for the ball team sponsored by Associated Growers at the local pool Friday, June 23. Following the swimming session, guests were served hamburgers and cold drinks followed by a period of fun and fellowship.

Attending were Steve Buckley, Mike Wooley, Mike Wyle, Charles Bishop, Joe Perez, Mike Smith, Joel Osborn, Jodie Fallwell, David Reeve, Don Ready, Billy Jack Slaughter, Ricky Hurst, Bobby Jordan, Tim Rhodes, Mike Riethmayer and Don Fortenberry, bat boy.

Deanne Schueler Observes Birthday

Mrs. Gilbert Schueler honored her daughter, Deanne, with a party on her seventh birthday Monday, June 26.

Guests arrived at the Schueler home at 4:30 when homemade ice cream and decorated birthday cake were served.

Following a swimming party at 6:30 the group had hamburgers and cold drinks and attended "The Greatest Show on Earth."

Present were Vickie Schueler, Rhonda Bauer, Kathy Schueler, Carlene Schlenker, Wayne Schueler, Samuel Drager and Danny, Darrel, Doris, Darlene and Denise Schueler.

Four Attend Art School

Four Friona women spent a week in Cloudcroft, New Mexico attending an art class under the direction of Raymond Froman recently.

Making the trip were Mrs. Ethel Ruth Spring, Mrs. Layvon Hughes, Mrs. Billie Long and Mrs. Juanda Jarrell.

Guests Visit Jarrell Home

Mrs. Thomas Bagshaw and daughter, Nancy, from Long Beach, California were guests for several days in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Newman Jarrell Jr.

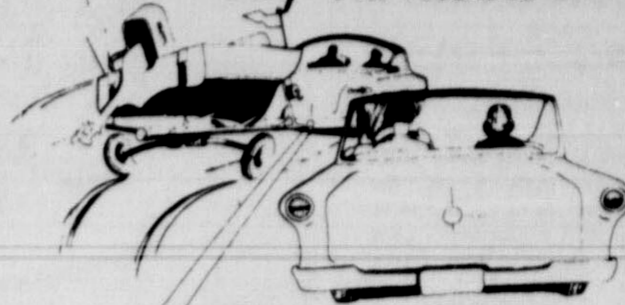
Also visiting with the Jarrells last weekend was Mrs. Jarrell's sister and family, Mr. and Mrs. George Idelett from Amarillo.

Grady Dodds Return Home

Mr. and Mrs. Grady Dodd are at home after visiting several days with Mrs. C. N. Sims, mother of Mrs. Dodd, in Texarkana and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Dodd at Gainville. The Dodds spent some time fishing in Lake Texoma while they were gone.

A woman motorist jumped out of her car after a collision with another auto and shouted at the driver, "Why don't you people ever watch where you're driving? You're the fourth car I've hit this morning!"

SEE TEXAS - SAFELY! July 4th Weekend



TEXAS HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

If you're heading for the lake on the July 4 holiday weekend, the Texas Highway Department urges you to handle your boat safely on the highway as well as in the water. Safe driving, safe boating will protect the pleasures of this holiday weekend. See Texas --- Safely!

Ginsburgs Make Southern Trip

Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Ginsburg, Kathy, Robert and Mrs. R. W. Ginsburg returned to Friona late Sunday following a trip to the Rio Grande area. They arrived in Brownsville Sunday evening, June 18, where Mr. and Mrs. Bob Ginsburg attended a dinner party which opened the 46th annual convention of Texas Society of Certified Public Accountants.

The Ginsburgs were house guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Deyo during the period of the convention. They are an uncle and aunt of Mrs. Bob Ginsburg.

Mrs. Ginsburg attended joint sessions of CPA with Mr. Gins-

burg and spent remainder of her time visiting relatives. Wednesday the group was in Kingsville, Corpus Christi and stayed overnight with Mr. and Mrs. A. Hastorf in Nixon. Arriving at home of Mr. and Mrs. T. I. Vaughn near Eules late Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Ginsburg and children were their guests until Sunday. Mrs. Vaughn and Mrs. Ginsburg are sisters.

Mrs. R. W. Ginsburg visited relatives in Dallas and Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Green in Dennison.

Grandpa Hoiges says every body kin git old if they live long enough.

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ABUNDANT LIFE



by ORAL ROBERTS

WHAT DOES CHRIST OFFER YOU TODAY?

At one of our crusades not long ago, I heard this unusual, true story.

One of the prayer counselors was talking to a young man about accepting Christ as his personal Saviour. "Wouldn't you like for Christ to come into your life?" she asked. His reply startled her.

"I don't know. Just what does He have to offer, anyway?"

When I heard this story, I realized that many people probably have the same question—"What does Christ offer me today?" It is not unusual that this question should arise. Too often, people think of God as a mean, angry God with huge, horny hands, just waiting for a man to make a mistake so He can punish him. Others envision God as a God of hate—a vengeful deity. It is normal that people should hesitate to dedicate their lives to such a negative, hateful God.

But these ideas are wrong! God is not hateful, harsh and vengeful. He is not bad! God is a good God! Think of what that means. He is good, totally and completely good. And He offers nothing but goodness to those who follow His teachings. The will of God for our lives is expressed in 3 John 2: "Beloved, I wish above all things that thou

mayest prosper and be in health, even as thy soul prospereth." Christ offers abundant life to those who seek Him.

When you are sick, He offers abundant healing and health. When you are hungry or thirsty, He offers food and has promised to supply all your needs. When you are tired and discouraged, He offers strength. He is a sure anchor when you are in time of storm. He is a Friend who never leaves you lonely. If you are burdened with sin, He is "the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." If you sorrow, He is the comforter. He said, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Christ has come to help mankind—to express God's will for man, not against him. The Bible says, "No good thing will he withhold from them that walk uprightly."

What does Christ offer you today? He offers good for your problems and sickness. He gives you peace and joy in your soul. He fills your heart with love. You are important to God because people are His business. Anything that touches your life is vital to Christ. What does Christ offer you today? He offers you abundant life. Won't you accept it—now?

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Friona

CLEARANCE

Ninth Annual July Clearance

<p>Children's Sun Suits Reduced 25%</p> <p>One Lot BLOUSES 33 1/3 % Off</p> <p>Entire Stock Of HATS 1/2 Price</p> <p>One Group Ladies Dresses Pay Regular Price For One Dress, Buy Second For \$1</p> <p>One Group Tee Shirts And Shorts 25% Off</p>	<p>Childrens Summer Sleepwear SHORTY PAJAMAS Sale Reg. \$3.98 2.59 Reg. \$2.98 1.89</p> <p>One Lot New Fall Coats For Children Sizes 7-14 By Curtis Buy Now And Put On Layaway</p> <p>All Summer Play Clothes 25% Off</p> <p>Boys Pajamas Regular \$2.98 Sale Price \$1.89</p> <p>Summer Dresses Girls 1-14 Sub Teens 6-14 Reduced 25, 33 1/3 & 50% Off</p>	<p>Ladies Short Sets \$5.99</p> <p>SWIM SUITS 33 1/3 % Off</p> <p>Ladies SHORTS \$1 Up</p> <p>Boys Summer Shirts 25% Off</p> <p>Ladies Pedal Pushers Values To \$5.98 \$2.99</p>
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HIGHLIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS

From The State Capitol

By—Vern Sanford
Texas Press Association
AUSTIN, Tex.—State Capitol is having a relatively quiet period—somewhat like the "eye" of a hurricane.
Legislators are at home, and Gov. Price Daniel has gone to Hawaii for the National Governor's Conference. Officially, the "time out" ends July 10 when the special tax session begins.
But despite the lull, sharp gusts of differing opinion are still blowing. Before leaving, Gov. Daniel issued a parting blast at lobbyists in particular and critics of his anti-sales tax stand in general. He is thinking

of asking for tighter lobby control measures, particularly in regard to reporting of money spent to influence legislation. He also accused opponents of his tax plan of being unwilling to compromise.
Lawmakers are having their say before the Daniel-appointed committee to study tax measures. Sen. Wardlow Lane, sponsor of the Senate-passed sales tax bill, took a dim view of the "compromise" talk. Legislature compromised on taxes in 1959, he reminded, and the state government ended up more deeply in debt.
As to lobby control, Sen. Lane said the Legislature had already

passed the measure that the governor had said would do the job. In general, Sen. Lane urged "a stop politicking and get on with the job" approach.
NEW LAWS COMPLETED—Before leaving for Hawaii, Gov. Daniel signed scores of bills into law, vetoed a few, and otherwise cleared the decks from the 57th regular session.
He signed the bill which will allow the University of Houston to become fully state-supported in the fall of 1963. This bill was the cause of a month-long filibuster in the Senate.
He let become law without his signature a measure known as the Carling Brewery bill, also highly controversial. It was sought by the Carling Brewery which plans to build a \$20,000,000 plant in Fort Worth. Under the bill, a brewery may continue to operate in an area even if it is voted dry. By not signing it, the governor demonstrated his lack of enthusiasm.
Altogether the Legislature passed 549 bills in the regular session. Only 14 were vetoed by the governor.
SCHOOL BUS PRICES PROBED—Atty. Gen. Will Wilson has launched inquiry into the prices being paid by the state for school buses.
Wilson announced courts of inquiry to be held in Austin, Dallas, and perhaps later in San Antonio. He said investigation had been under way for six weeks and had revealed that Texas was paying from 10 to 25 per cent more for school buses than other states. He said there was no evidence of identical bids, but that he felt there was a strong possibility of "rigged bidding."
School buses are bought by the Board of Control with state school funds on the basis of sealed bids. Bus dealers could, if found guilty of conspiring together over prices, be subject to both civil and criminal anti-trust suits.
(Courts of inquiry are not trials, but proceedings for the taking of sworn testimony to see if there is evidence for filing suits.)
PARENT LIABILITY UPHOLD—In a recent case, the Supreme Court refused to charge a lower court decision that the law holding parents liable up to \$300 for damage caused by their children is constitutional.
Challenging the law was a father whose 15-year-old had stolen and wrecked a car. Three courts upheld the con-

stitutionality of the law and the father's responsibility.
It holds parents liable for "malicious and willful" destruction of property by children between 10 and 18 years of age.
INSURANCE HIKE FORECAST—Higher auto insurance premiums are predicted by officials of the State Board of Insurance.
Board has the matter under advisement after a public hearing. New rates, if set, will go into effect Aug. 1.
Increases suggested by both industry spokesmen and the Board's actuarial staff are the same. They are 8.7 per cent for comprehensive private passenger coverage, 8.1 per cent for collision, 23.6 per cent for liability, and 16.1 per cent for medical coverage.
A Department study showed that premiums were down as a result of the new safe driving plan and that claim costs were up because of the costliness of replacements on today's automobiles.
GAS TAX RULINGS ASKED—Probability of a strong push for a gas tax in the coming special session was indicated by Gov. Daniel's request for opinions for Atty. Gen. Will Wilson on the constitutionality of two such proposals.
One is a proposal by Rep. Bob Eckhardt of Houston which would require the holders of contracts for dedicated gas reserves to guarantee the state a tax of at least one cent on each 1,000 cubic feet of gas produced.
Another, by Rep. George Hinson of Mineola, is a rewrite of the severance beneficiary tax passed in 1959 and since held unconstitutional by the courts. Gov. Daniel has said that the 1959 bill would have stood up in court if it had been enacted as he recommended.

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Cotton Quiz

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ONLY COTTON. OTHERS REMAIN THE SAME OR LOSE STRENGTH.

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DRESSES
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REDUCED 1/4 TO 1/3

SPORTSWEAR
SWIM SUITS
PIECE GOODS

Reduced 1/4
Reduced 1/4
Reduced 1/4 TO 1/2

NYLON
GOWNS

Reduced 1/4 TO 1/3

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REDUCED

1/4 TO 1/2

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BAGS REDUCED 1/4

Jewelry 1/4 To 1/2 Price

HATS REDUCED \$4 To \$6

FOSTER'S

Friona

705 Main

Mr. and Mrs. Cap Dennis were in Amarillo Sunday visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Smith, parents of Mrs. Dennis, and with other relatives. Returning to Friona with Mr. and Mrs. Dennis were Joyce Ford of Phoenix, Ariz. and Linda Billingsley, Amarillo. They are nieces of Mrs. Dennis and will be guests in their home for several days.



SCENE OF ACTIVITIES AT DAY CAMP held recently at the Ralph Wilson farm west of Friona. A large number of Girl Scouts, Brownies and leaders attended the camp and participated in outdoor cooking, games and other activities.



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The Changing Face Of Texas Agriculture

Striking changes have occurred in the farming and ranching sector of the Texas economy in the past five years as indicated by the preliminary figures just released by the Bureau of the Census in the 1959 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE. The interval 1954-1959 saw many changes in Texas agriculture. Technological changes were responsible for many of the shifting patterns. The number of farms in the state decreased at a record rate, and correspondingly, the size of the average farm increased by more than 25%. There appears to have been a shift in the cattle population from east to west. The number of areas in improved pastureage almost doubled, and areas planted in grain sorghums again increased over the previous census enumeration.

Weather was an important factor affecting agriculture and played an influential part in some of the changes that have occurred. The years 1954-1956 were marked by drought-withered crops and declining livestock numbers as range conditions became progressively worse. The rains came in 1957, frequently in torrential amounts. Many farmers and

ranchers saw their dusty fields and pastures turn into a quagmire almost overnight. Since then the weather has approached normal (if such a word could ever be applied to Texas weather.) Some rainfall comparisons of cities in widely separated parts of Texas will emphasize the difference between the two years, 1956 and 1957. In the Panhandle, Amarillo had 21.24 inches of rain in 1957 as contrasted with only 9.94 inches in 1956. At San Antonio rainfall amounted to a scant 14.31 inches in 1956 (normal 27.02 inches). The following year rainfall measured 48.83 inches, more than triple what it had been the previous year. Rainfall in Abilene in 1956 amounted to slightly less than 10 inches, some 14 inches less than normal for that West Texas city.

But the intervening years were marked by more than just varied weather conditions. The most outstanding changes in Texas agriculture were, of course, the phenomenal rise in land prices and the huge increase in acres of improved pasture in Texas.

In 1954, census enumerators reported 292,947 farms in the state. In 1959 there were 227,-

054 farms reported, a 22.5% decrease in number from the previous census. Even allowing for the 15,518 reduction in number of farms due to change in the definition of what constitutes a farm, this is a very substantial decrease which must be explained.

As the number of farms decreased, the size of the farm increased. In 1954 the average size of the farm was 497.7 acres. By 1959 this figure had grown to 629.5 acres, a spectacular increase of 131.8 acres per farm in the intervening five year period.

A brief comparison of these figures with those of the U.S. average shows a parallel development. The average size farm for the nation as a whole in 1959 was 302.4 acres as contrasted with an average size farm of 242.2 acres five years before. This increase, converted to a percentage change, equals a growth over a five year span of 24.9%. For Texas the increase in size for the AVERAGE farm amounted to 26.5%, slightly more than the national figure.

Another striking change in Texas agriculture is the growing ability of farmers to harvest greater quantities of agricultural commodities from fewer acres of land. The increasing yields per acre have more than compensated for the average which has been taken out of crop production.

In 1954 farmers harvested crops from approximately 24.9 million acres of land in Texas. By 1959 the number of acres from which crops were harvested had declined to approximately 22.2 million acres.

There is a clear relationship between the declining acreage harvested and the increase in irrigated lands on farms. As the farmers are able to control moisture conditions by irrigation they are able to raise their per acre yields.

The growth of land in irri-

tion amounted to more than a million acres in the 1954-59 interval. Again, as land is put under irrigation, it also increases the value of the irrigated acreage, helping to account for the rising land prices.

A curious anomaly is that the competition among farmers for additional land to enlarge their units is driving the price of land upwards, even though per acre yields are rising so fast as to require less and less acreage each year.

Another factor which has tended to drive up land prices is, of course, general inflation. Some investors have put their capital into farm land as a hedge against inflation thus competing against farmers for the land and contributing indirectly to an even greater increase in land prices. Some city dwellers have purchased farms in order

to have a weekend country place. Others simply take up farming as a hobby and thus have contributed to increasing land prices, especially around large metropolitan centers.

For the moment, however, the national upward spiral of land prices has been halted. An Agriculture Department report on the farm real estate market showed that land values toward the close of 1960 were at the same level as last July 1. There had been a steady upward trend in market values of land since 1941, with only two minor interruptions. Values leveled off with a 250% increase over those prevailing at the start of 1941.

A major factor in halting the upturn was uncertainty regarding future federal farm programs. Another factor was a recent increase in interest rates on land mortgages. This discouraged some prospective

buyers.

Commercial fertilizer and fertilizing materials were used on 4.6 million acres in Texas in 1954. By 1959 commercial fertilizer and fertilizing materials were being used on 6.1 million acres, an increase of 1.5 million acres in a five year span. The increased use of fertilizer was a significant fac-

tor contributing to the increased yield per acre obtained by Texas farmers.

(Continued on page 6.)

FIRE WORKS

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BOLOGNA	45¢ Lb.	White Swan Reg. Can	BISCUITS 6 Pack 49¢
Wicklow	BACON 57¢ Lb.	Maryland Club	COFFEE Drip Or Regular 69¢
Camay	Reg. Size	Sweetheart	FLOUR 5 Lb. Bag 39¢
SOAP	4 For 35¢	Libbys Cut 303 Can	GREEN BEANS 5 For \$1.



Dollar SALE

Sweet Peas	LIBBYS	303 Can	5 For \$1.
Libbys	CATSUP	8 For	\$1.

Libbys	PICKLES	3 For	\$1.
Sour - Dill - Hamburger Dill			

Libbys 303 Can	Fruit Cocktail	4 For	89¢
Libbys Sliced Or Halves	Cling Peaches	3 For	79¢
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FRESH PRODUCE	
VIENNA SAUSAGE 4 Oz.	4 For 89¢
Winesaps	APPLES 19¢ Lb.
SANTA ROSA	PLUMS 19¢ Lb.
White	POTATOES 53¢ 10# Bag

Northern Tissue	4 Pk.	33¢
Fireside	Sweetie Pies	12 Pk. Ctn. 45¢
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Fireside	FIG BARS	2 Lb. Box 45¢

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Quality you can measure by your car's performance

PATRIOTISM Is Not Old Fashioned

Let Us Not For Get The High Ideals
And Unselfish Motives That Led Our
Fore Fathers To Declare Their Independence
On July 4th., 1776

Herring Implement Company

FRIONA

Black News

BY MRS. BURL FISH
Ronny McLain of Lakln, Kansas, and Keith McCabe from Berger are visiting with the Bill Carthel family. They are nephews of the Carthels. Last week two nieces visited, Caria McCabe from Berger and Dianna Golden from Wildorado. Saturday night guest in the Carthel home was Mrs. Bonnie Ray from Grand Junction, Colorado.

Karen Bales is spending three days at Baptist music camp at Floydada.

Martie Roberson spent Saturday afternoon with Brenda Deaton.

Mrs. J. F. Miller of Friona had Sunday dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Fern Barnett.

Randolph Holloway of Brownwood is spending most of the summer with his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Beryl Fish, working on the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. George Frye had Sunday dinner with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Truett Booth, of Dimmitt.

Veatrice and Brenda Crow are spending two weeks with the Les Deaton family.

Charlotte Campbell of Midland is visiting for several weeks with the Bob Cokers and with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Coker and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Turner of Friona.

Mr. and Mrs. Dick Rocky visited Sunday in Amarillo with Dick's niece and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Kees. Also there were a nephew from Lubbock, W. G. Rocky, and a niece and nephew from Bryan, Sandra and Fred Rocky.

Barbara Hall is visiting with her uncle, aunt, and cousins, the Travis Stone family.

"Dear John: Come home. Forgive and forget. I have destroyed that cherry pie recipe.--Betsie Ann."

Sailing Supper



All ashore that's going ashore—and if there's a meal like this one to starboard, every sailor in sight will be glad to come home from the sea. The convenience products involved abolish galley slavery—all the foods are good sailors, too—so whether the cook's a land-lubber or goes along for the boat ride, she can count on serving this All Ashore Picnic at the drop of an anchor:

- Chicken and Biscuit Cookout
- Picnic Potato Salad
- Cucumber Slices
- Banana Nut Cupcakes and Coffee
- Grilled Tomatoes
- Carrot Sticks

Chicken And Biscuit Cookout—Fry chicken in skillet over charcoal or on galley stove. When done, remove to platter, and arrange one can Pillsbury refrigerated biscuits in remaining shortening. Cook, covered with foil, 4 to 6 minutes on each side, until golden brown. Serve hot with chicken.

Broiled Tomatoes—Place tomato halves on aluminum foil, sprinkling with Parmesan cheese or shredded Cheddar cheese. Heat over grill.

Picnic Potato Salad
Pillsbury Hash Brown Potatoes
1/2 cup sliced celery
1/4 cup chopped onion
1/4 cup sliced sweet pickle

2 sliced hard cooked eggs
2 tablespoons pickle juice
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon celery seed
1/4 cup mayonnaise

Simmer potatoes following directions on package. Cool. Combine with celery, onion, sweet pickle, eggs, pickle juice, salt and celery seed. Toss with mayonnaise. Keep chilled until serving time.

Banana Nut Cupcakes—Prepare Banana Nut Cake Mix batter as directed on package. Spoon rounded tablespoonsful of batter into muffin pans lined with paper baking cups. Bake at 375° for 12-15 minutes. Sprinkle tops with powdered sugar while still warm.

Four Frionans Attend Lions International

Four Frionans, Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Horton Jr. and Mr. and Mrs. Steve Messenger, attended the 44th annual Lions International Convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey, June 21-24. Activities began on Wednesday with an eight mile parade on the Boardwalk. This was followed by a program in Convention Hall where more than 50,000 persons can be seated.

Officers were presented and the welcome address was given by Joseph Altman, mayor of Atlantic City, David Furman, joint attorney general of the State of New Jersey, made the acceptance speech.

Responses were then given by District-Governor-Elects from Bombay, India; Capetown, South Africa; Nice, France; and Valparaiso, Chile. Highlighting the program was the presentation of flags of nations of Lionism.

Entertainment for Thursday's program was presented by Lions from Sweden and the Friday morning address was made by Sir Leslie Munro, special representative of the United Nations from New Zealand, Friday evening's program was an International Night Show starring Jane Morgan.

Saturday activities began with a Texas breakfast. Following election of officers, Pearl S. Buck addressed the group.

Other highlights of the trip included a fashion show in New

York City for the ladies and an address by Paul Nitze, assistant secretary of defense for international affairs of the U.S. Defense Department for the men and a boat ride around islands and Islands waterways for the entire group.

The Hortons flew to New York and spent several days visiting and sightseeing before going to Atlantic City. They appeared on Play Your Hunch Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week.

On their return trip they toured Washington, D. C., and visited several government buildings then flew home and arrived Sunday night.

The Messengers drove and included several side trips in their itinerary but a report from them is not available at this time.

Two Madison Avenue advertising men were chatting over a liquid lunch. Seems an acquaintance of theirs from the ad world had just gone to that Great Big Agency in the Sky. One said:

"Did you hear about George Smith? He died last night!"

"Good Lord," said the other, "what did he have?"

"Nothing much," said the first guy, "just a small tooth-paste account and a beer client --nothing much worth going after."

The Thrill That Comes Once in a Lifetime



AN EXPERT TAKES OVER.

Here are pointers from Lee Coffey, extension agronomist, on seed buying. He says planting seed are tagged to protect the farmer. The Texas Seed Act requires that all seed offered for sale at a seed store carry a tag showing the percentage of weed seed and the number of primary and secondary noxious weed seeds per pound. Coffey says it's very expensive to plant weed seed because of the cost of getting them out of a crop. Read the tag and get the best seed available. They are cheapest in the long run, says the agronomist.

An expert is someone who is called in at the last minute to share the blame.

YING SOLOMON TOOK THE QUEEN OF SHEBA OUT, FED HER WINE AND NECTAR

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Borrowing Can Be A Pleasant Experience --



FRIONA FEDERAL CREDIT UNION
Bingham Bldg. Phone 3301
Mrs. Lucy Jones, Mgr. - Treas.

The Earth Is The Lord's AND THE FULNESS THEREOF - - - -

24th. Psalm



Let Us Give THANKS To ALMIGHTY GOD For Our Freedom And Liberty As We Joyfully, Humbly And Reverently Celebrate

July 4th 1961

CONTINENTAL GRAIN CO.

Ph. 2051

G. "Preach" Cranfill

YOU'LL FIND JUST THE CAR YOU'VE GOT IN MIND AT YOUR CHEVY DEALER'S ONE-STOP SHOPPING CENTER

Thirty-one models to pick and choose from! Jet-smooth Chevrolets, fleet-footed Corvairs, the one-of-its-kind Corvette—just name your pleasure. Then stop in for a pleasant visit with your Chevrolet dealer. For full-sized fun, take a look at Chevy's budget-lovin' Biscaynes, ever-popular Bel Airs and always-elegant Impalas. (A tip for top-downers: The Impala Convertible is the liveliest, loveliest ever.) For king-sized wagon fans there are six happy-hauling, vacation-minded Chevrolet wagons. And, for a thrift-car treat, don't miss the nifty selection of easy-handling Corvairs—sedans, coupes, Monzas, and Lakewood and Greenbrier wagons. Take your pick—the easy way. Just one stop at your Chevrolet dealer's does it.



New Chevrolet IMPALA SPORT SEDAN

One of five delightful Impala models with just about everything anyone could want in a car. Here's top-of-the-line luxury—at a sensible Chevy price.



New Chevrolet BEL AIR 2-DOOR SEDAN

Like all Chevrolets, this family favorite brings you Body by Fisher craftsmanship... and it's priced just above the thriftiest full-sized Chevrolets.

CHEVY'S traditionally high resale means it costs less in the long run

Because these people-pleasing Chevies keep on bringing more trade-in money, it's almost like having your cake and eating it, too. One more reason for going Jet-smooth Chevrolet. Happy motoring. And many happy returns!

Based on prices in the National Automobile Dealers Association official USED CAR GUIDE, recent model Chevrolets are now bringing a higher percentage of their original price than any other full-sized car in their field.

See the new Chevrolets at your local authorized Chevrolet dealer's

REEVE CHEVROLET CO.

Phone 2021

Friona

ESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The thirteen united States of America,

For one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to end of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, dictates in these circumstances, that those who have heretofore been the subjects of a former Government, should not in the first instance resort to the right of self- defence, — But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object render a Change necessary, it is their duty to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies to the last will of a tyrannical King of Great Britain. — To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid and impartial View. — He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and essential consequence, unless by his assent and under his negative. — He has refused to assent to Laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. — He has called together legislative Bodies at unusual times and places, dissolving them when they please, and postponing to another tedious Session, and when so assembled, he has uttered harsh and unbecoming expressions, and endeavoured to excite the most violent passions among them. — He has refused to assent to Laws by which the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. — He has called together legislative Bodies at unusual times and places, dissolving them when they please, and postponing to another tedious Session, and when so assembled, he has uttered harsh and unbecoming expressions, and endeavoured to excite the most violent passions among them. — He has refused to assent to Laws by which the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

- Handwritten signatures: John Hancock, John Adams, John Jay, etc.

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AND HOW WILL YOU SPEND THE 4TH?



First, he built a portable desk. Friends helped him move it into a rented room at Market and 7th Streets, Philadelphia. Then Virginia lawyer Thomas Jefferson, quill in hand, wrote a 1,817-word manuscript.

("WHEN IN THE COURSE OF HUMAN EVENTS"--)

On June 28, 1776, the committee appointed to put together a declaration of independence reported Jefferson's result to the Continental Congress.

Verbal fireworks went off. Congress--which included an ironmonger, soldiers, merchants, a minister, and printer Ben Franklin--didn't "buy" word for word what Jefferson's quill pen had written.

("WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE SELF-EVIDENT,"--)

Members of Congress said the suggestions were "deplorable." But Congress didn't okay Jefferson's arraignment of the British people and King George III for encouraging slave trade, which Jefferson called "an execrable commerce." Some 86 changes were made, eliminating 480 words and leaving 1,337.

("THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL,"--)

In the final form of the Declaration, capitalization was erratic. Also, Jefferson had written that men were endowed with "inalienable" rights; in the final copy it came out as "unalienable" and has been thus ever since.

The Declaration was adopted on July 4th,--but only two men signed on that date. The President of Congress stepped up and signed his John Hancock to the document; and, as witness, secretary Charles Thomson affixed his name.

("THAT THEY ARE ENDOWED BY THEIR CREATOR WITH CERTAIN UNALIENABLE RIGHTS,"--)

At day's end, the Declaration was turned over to printer John Dunlap to be printed on broadsides. But the original copy was lost and one of his broadsides was attached to a page in the journal of the Congress. It was read aloud four days later in Philadelphia; in Easton, Pa., and in Trenton, N. J. Then, on the night of July 9, it was read by order of General George Washington to his troops in New York City's City Hall Park.

("THAT AMONG THESE ARE LIFE, LIBERTY, AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS,"--)

The Declaration--engrossed on parchment--was signed by members of Congress on and after August 2, 1776. In fact, Thomas McKean of Delaware rejoined Washington's army before signing and said later he signed in 1781.

True, there were changes from the original document. But not one word, not one letter, was altered in this part of the Declaration:

"That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."



IN CONGRE

The unanimous Declaration of the

Where in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for

to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of

should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths

with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness--

flowers from the consent of the governed,-- That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive

Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to

will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; as

evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. If

evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off

been the patient sufferers of those Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to

Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of

world. He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for

and preserving importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and

pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the

to tyrants only. He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and

compliance with his measures. He has deprived Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing

along time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable

ing in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within?

ling the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither,

Administration of justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing judiciary powers

and payment of their salaries. He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither

us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislatures. He has affected to

with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws;

armed troops among us:-- For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murder

our Trade with all parts of the world:-- For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:-- For a

Sea to be tried for pretended offences:-- For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbor

so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into the

altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:-- For suspending our own Legislatures, and

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

of our people. He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the

fearedly paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished

have petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered, by repeated

is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren.

able jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here

by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would in inevitably interrupt our

consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and to

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General

ventions, &c. in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and de

States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connectio

that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Allie

States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the

and our sacred Honor.

John Hancock

John Adams

Samuel Adams

Wm. Paul

Thos. Stone

Charles Carroll of Carroll

Edward Rutledge

Thos. Mifflin

Thomas Lynch

Arthur Middleton

George Wythe

Richard Henry

Th Jefferson

Wm Harrison

Th Nelson

Francis Lightfoot Lee

Carler Braxton

Butler

Gwinnett

Symon Hall

Geo Walton

John Cooper

Joseph Hewes

John Penn

Whither Protestantism?

By Daniel Walther, Ph.D.
Professor of Church History
Andrews University
from "These Times"

From week to week Protestant lands resound with numerous sermons repeating the basic tenets of Protestantism, looking back to the epic time of the reformers of the sixteenth century.

But often Protestant churches, especially in Europe, have their spacious sanctuaries empty. The people live on the insipid diet of the past, on capital that has ceased to grow. The sermons—and many of them are excellent—do not change the world and rarely affect man's life today. True, we often hear self-accusing voices in Protestantism pronouncing a doleful "mea culpa."

One deplorable that Protestantism is waning; that it is "sick," suffering from vagueness of belief; that the vision without which the people perish. Of course, the ever-increasing membership of Protestant churches is proudly mentioned. Indeed, there is a quantitative increase, but many a church is similar to a civic club with its traditions and where the membership is attracted by a fancy liturgy. In the last resort there is no substitute for the simple, everlasting Word of God, the warning of the prophets. There is no equivalent for divine grace, and nothing can take the place of a dedicated, inspired, message-bearing voice.

Many seek salvation in one of the numerous peace-of-mind cults. Edward L. R. Elson, pastor of the National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C., says adequately, "As a generation we dope ourselves with amateur psychology. We buy up all the books of the peace-of-mind cults, pitifully confident that it is possible to have peace of mind in our kind of world. We follow preachers who hawk formulas for banishing worry and fear and tension while the prophets of God, with their painful judgments requiring repentance, go unheeded. We turn wistfully to "inspirational" speakers, and are left with a terrible emptiness and loneliness of soul and a desperation of spirit.

To man today comes a tragic sense of failure—failure in living. We are brilliant but unhappy, clever but unstable, comfortable but comfortless; we own so much and possess so little. We are forlorn souls, groping and hungering and lost. Once again, as in the Garden of Eden, man is a fugitive from God and bereft of spiritual certitude."

Protestantism has wrestled for its very existence since its inception. It came into existence through the courageous ministry of Spirit-filled, gifted men

who wanted to do God's will: nothing less, nothing more, nothing else. But as it happened before, the initial vision which brought forth a new movement slowly vanishes and is replaced by erudite, manmade creeds which temporarily satisfy the scrupulosity of theologians. Formalism takes over. The church longs again for a change. Thus, Lutheranism was reformed by Pietism. Anglicanism had its Puritan and Methodist reformers.

Calvinism was the builder of Protestant theology and still is a potent framework. Calvin's "Institutes" are the clearest and most intelligent apology of the Protestant faith, and it was Calvinism that was the acceptable Protestant type in Holland, England, Scotland, and America. It even contributed to the survival of Lutheranism (Heldelberg Catechism). That Calvinism is not a spent force today is evidenced by the never-ceasing output of monographs on Calvin, whose works are constantly re-edited. Calvinism continues to challenge the thinking of leading theologians such as Karl Barth, whose conception is permeated by Calvinism. (Barth started by opposing an overcritical trend of German theology as was fashionable among the higher critics of the nineteenth century, as well as the mysticism of theologian Schleiermacher.)

One of Protestantism's severest trials came in the nineteenth century, when higher criticism sapped the foundations of the faith. Nineteenth-century liberalism was meant to be a protest against dogmatism in religion and science. It demanded a spirit of free inquiry, but in its extreme form it capitulated to science "almost to the point of kowtowing before it."

There came a sharp reaction under the skilled leadership of men like Karl Barth, who challenged liberalism in its extreme forms. Barth and other theologians were concerned about the very survival of Protestantism, and they demanded a return to orthodoxy; but it was to be a "new" orthodoxy that would retain the scientific and critical achievements of our age. However, neo-orthodoxy did not succeed; it was unacceptable to the evangelical conservatives as well as to the liberals. Even Barth has abandoned his early position.

The liberal modernist wants intellectual independence. He rebels against man-made creeds. He would rather follow the scientific fact found by research than the dogmatic assertion by a church. Similar to the Renaissance humanist, he seeks the solution of man's quest, not in theology but in man's own achievements.

The fundamentalist—a beautiful term but ruined by misuse—keeps intimately close to the Bible. He accepts the full text of the Bible though he does not necessarily accept "literal" inspiration, but plenary inspiration just the same from Genesis to Revelation. In the 1920's fundamentalism was tied in with the Genesis record of creation in opposition to evolution, which in its early form made a belated appearance in the South. The controversy came to a head in the famous "monkey" trial—which took on national, and even world, proportions. The law of the State of Tennessee forbade the teaching of evolution in public schools, a law which was challenged by a young teacher, Scopes. He was convicted and tried in Dayton, Tennessee. The dramatic episode was one of the amazing events of the time, when questions of geology, paleontology, and Bible exegesis were debated by a politician (Bryan) and a criminal lawyer (Darrow). To the fundamentalist trend of those days was opposed the modernist reaction of a Fossdick, who undertook to "spare" Protestantism from extremism. The fundamentalist is not a bigoted obscurantist; he simply believes what the Word says: "In the beginning God." God is the Alpha and Omega.

This does not mean, by any means, that science is considered irrelevant and that scientists have declared war on God. When a scientist discovers a law of nature, it is by painstaking research and not by a premeditated attack on religion. Millikan states that "mechanistic philosophy is bankrupt. The trend is toward God all right. Or rather, it is away from his enemies."

Although the stubborn authoritarianism of the medieval church greatly retarded the advance of free inquiry and scientific research, religion, especially Christianity, is based on the principle of authority. Basic concepts have to be accepted by faith, on the authority of God's Word, as the Latin Father Tertullian said so beautifully: "By whom has truth ever been discovered without God? By whom has God ever been found without Christ? By whom has Christ ever been explored without the Holy Spirit? By whom has the Holy Spirit ever been attained without the mysterious gift of faith?"

While firmly and uncompromisingly believing the Word of God in its entirety, the evangelical conservative avoids an unsound dogmatism; he welcomes genuine scholarship which widens his outlook and thus conveys a larger concept of God. He endorses earnest and solid research and truth-seeking scholarship be-

cause it improves his knowledge of God and makes him an enlightened witness.

The higher critics of the past century demanded that the Bible be submitted to critical investigation like any other text; they believed that they would render a service to honest scholarship by hunting for basic facts in trying to discover the factual origins of Christianity. They were anxious to separate reality from tradition or, as the Marburg theologian Bultmann has it in his famous phrase, to "de-mythologize" Christianity. The higher critics, no matter how intransigently honest they wanted to be, just about wrecked theology, and were not able after all, to establish what they set out to do. It is impossible by any method of literary or historical criticism to remove the supernatural elements of the gospel.

Even the intellectual thrust of modern conservative theologians was not able to bring about a lasting reinvigoration of Protestantism. Other means were suggested. Especially since the beginning of this century, when Protestant missionaries brought back reports of the "scandal" of denominational division abroad, Protestant leaders decided to do something about it. The idea to unite Protestants was soon considered for the home base as well. Innumerable interfaith conferences have been held all over the world. Protestant leaders endeavored to find a "modus vivendi" (and "modus operandi") to cut across denominational confessions and stress instead the common Christian denominations.

When the World Council of Churches came into being in Amsterdam in 1948, obstacles were far from removed. The W.C.C. affirms that it is not seeking to create a "super-church." Unity must be achieved on the high level of the lofty Christian concepts, and yet each member church is to retain its traditions. The ecumenical idea has not reached the grass roots, and even some ecumenical leaders express doubts about it. Some theologians are not altogether won to the ecumenical idea, either. Did not Karl Barth at Amsterdam address the Council by using the passage in Isaiah, "Take counsel together, and it shall come to nought; speak the work, and it shall not stand; for God is with us?"

It is clear that modern aggregate Protestantism has not the answer for our day. The left wing, liberalism, led to a barren result; literalism, on the other hand, went to extremes that were distasteful to the conservative.

Has Christianity grown old? Has Jesus, as one observed, become an enigma and a stranger to our world? On the contrary, it is our belief that Christianity never grows old.

Changing Times--

trend in Texas. The results of the 1959 Census show evidence of a further concentration and specialization of agriculture in the United States. Even without the new definition of a farm, the changes in farm sizes and number between 1954 and 1959 were great. There was a 30% drop in the number of farms selling less than \$2,500 worth of products and a 36% increase in those selling \$10,000 worth of products or more.

The number of farms having milk cows decreased 39%; farms having chickens declined 36%; farms raising turkeys went down 49%; farms selling eggs dropped 37%; farms raising vegetables for sale decreased 35%; farms harvesting Irish potatoes dropped 52%; farms harvesting cotton were 41% fewer.

Farms of less than ten acres declined 50% during the five years, largely because of the definition change. Most of the



More than 27% of the drivers involved in fatal accidents in 1960 were under 25 years of age.

decrease from 1954 in the number of farms occurred in farms having less than 220 acres.

Farms 10 to 69 acres in size decreased in numbers by almost three-fourths of a million during the five-year period. More than 70% of this decrease occurred in the 16 Southern States where there was a great deal of reorganization of individual farm operations due to the decline in the numbers of share tenants and croppers. Only farms of 260 acres or more increased in number in the five-year interim. Specialization in the larger farming units progressed at a faster rate than in any five-year period in history.

The intervening years between 1954 and 1959 in Texas and throughout the nation saw changes occur, that were in most instances continuation of past trends. But some of these trends were happening at a much accelerated pace, particularly the trend toward larger farms. The other most significant items are increased mechan-

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Floyd and family and Mr. and Mrs. Bill Woolley and boys attended a family reunion at San Jacinto Park in Amarillo Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Nettles were in New Home last week-end visiting in the home of Mrs. Nettles' parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Phifer. Danny who has been a guest in the home of his grandparents, returned to Friona.

Mrs. Ollie Wilson of Plainview spent several days in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Ella Faye Holcomb and girls, last week. Other guests in the Holcomb home were Mrs. Alvin Law and Sylvia and Mrs. Luke Wilson of Plainview.

Mrs. Bill Burton returned home Monday from the Lubbock hospital where she underwent surgery recently. She is reported to be doing fine.

Headquarters For Your Sick Motors Expert Repairs On All Makes, Models Of Power Units FORD Industrial Engines TERRY'S SHOP Ross Terry Phone 5941 Friona

Something To Think About 6th. Street Church of Christ Box 515 -- Friona, Texas

come to church sunday

Farmer's Confession of Faith McGuire "God and I raised fifty acres of corn. He created the soil, laid deep reservoirs of moisture beneath it, and by alchemy all His own changed leaves and grass into plant food. I plowed the land, harrowed it and buried grains of corn in neat rows. Grains of corn they would have been as pebbles had not God breathed the breath of life into each grain. I left the planted field in His care. The warmth of His sunshine played upon it. Tiny green shoots appeared. I cultivated the ground as God worked by my side. If He had not done His work well, I should have failed. With my two horses I drove up and down the long rows. God used 121,000 horses in the field--2,420 H.P. units of Divine energy per acre every moment that the sun shone. Throughout the long summer, He watered the growing crop, not like the meager dripping of a garden hose; He distributed 165,000 tons of water over the fifty acres of earth. He fed the corn from His abundant store of carbon dioxide, little green chlorophyll bodies in the blades seized the hot rays of the sun and sifted out the energy of the plants needed to digest nitrogen as they sucked it up from God's pantry underground. I worked 500 hours on our 50 acres. God worked more than 6 hours to my 1 - 24 hours a day all summer without pausing a moment. Even after I had finished my work, laid the corn by and left the field, He stayed on. He still had to put rich pollen in the yellow tassels and send His breezes to scatter it over the silky stamens that curled from 4 million green husks. In this He worked alone. He was performing a miracle beyond the skill of any human hand or the understanding of the most scientific mind. Without a miracle I should have had no corn. Each grain I planted in May became 1,000 grains in Sept. God packed each grain with potential bone and sinew for my family and cattle. The corn we raised is His and mine, for we are fellow workers."

LIBERTY NEEDS YOUR PROTECTION The freedom our forefathers bequeathed us on this day 185 years ago was a gift of sacred trust—a gift won with lost lives, a gift we must strive to protect each day in our own land and in countries abroad. DO MORE THAN DEFEND. FIGHT FOR FREEDOM! BE AN INFORMED, ACTIVE CITIZEN

NEED A HOME LOAN SEE THE FIRST FEDERAL CLOVIS See ETHRIDGE-SPRING AGENCY Phone 8811, Friona

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LOST--Man's Bulova wrist watch. Broken leather band. Small reward. Has sentimental value. O. J. Beene, Phone 2812 or leave at Star office. 39-2tc

FOR SALE--My 3 bedroom home on 2 lots at 510 E. 9th on corner. Will sell furnished or unfurnished. Cheap. \$4500.00 unfurnished. Steven Stubbs. P.O. Box 239, Friona, Texas. 36-tfnc

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ELK Drive-In

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY
June 28, 29

Terry Moore And Debra Paget In

WHY MUST I DIE

Friday & Saturday
June 30, July 1

13 GHOSTS

With Charles Herbert

Sunday & Monday
July 2, 3, & 4

Hell To Eternity

Starring Jeffery Hunter-- Vic Damone

FOR SALE: One 1958 Cushman Eagle. Call 5311. 38-2tc

Am interested in making loans on farm and ranch land, also in buying notes secured with farm and ranch lands, J. J. Steele, Citizen's Bank Building, Clovis, New Mexico, Dial PO 3-3521 or PO 3-6455. 24-tfnc

WOMAN WHO CAN DRIVE-- If you would enjoy working 3 or 4 hours a day calling regularly each month on a group of Studio Girl Cosmetic clients on a route to be established in and around Friona, and are willing to make light deliveries, etc., write to STUDIO GIRL COSMETICS, Dept. JW-42, Glendale, Calif. Route will pay up to \$5.00 per hour. 37-4tc

FOR SALE - My home on 5th Street. Bill Stephens. Phone 9432 after 6 p.m. 32-tfnc

DUKE'S SHOP Service calls anytime. Bring your trucks and pickups in to get ready for harvest -- Robert L. Duke. Business Phone 2571 Home Phone 2732 34-tfnc

SEE Nettie Rogers, your Studio Girl beauty advisor for all your beauty needs. 424 Main St. 39-3tp

FARM for cash rent or sale. 5 miles west-3 north Friona, 6" irrigation well, E. L. Owens, Box 1082, Littlefield, Texas. Phone 385-3840. 39-2tc

LOST--Blue parakeet with one foot. Phone 8441. 39-1tc

FOR SALE--My three bedroom home, Kenneth Williams, Phone 3492. 39-1tc

HELP WANTED--Apply at Tasty Cream. 39-1tc

HOUSE TO BE MOVED--Will sell reasonably, 28'x38', Phone 4961, V. R. Jordan. 39-2tp

STRAYED -- from Harry Hamilton's place--5 miles west, 4 north Friona black Angus cow, 6 years old. Branded CC - 38-3tr

CARD OF THANKS We wish to express our sincere appreciation to friends and neighbors for all kindnesses shown us during our recent sorrow. Everything that has been done in our behalf will long be remembered. Mr. and Mrs. Andy Wilson and Margaret Kenneth Harrington 39-1tc

FOR RENT--three room house and bath. 1001 Woodland street. Contact A. H. Hadley. 504 Prospect. 36-tfnc

The Changing Face--

Facilities and equipment on Texas farms showed advances from 1954. More farms had telephones and deep freezers than ever before. What is really significant, however, is the greater number of machines used for farming operations. There were more corn pickers, pick-up balers, and field forage harvesters on Texas farms than ever before in history. Crawler type tractors were more in evidence than during the previous census enumeration. Big crawler type tractors are typically well suited for larger farming operations and can cover a great many acres in one day. The primary use of crawler tractors, however, is for grading and cleaning land, for root-plowing, and other uses. Their increased utilization provides more evidence of the trend toward mechanization on Texas farms.

In 1959, 181,715 farms reported having cattle and calves. This number was down considerably from the 241,858 units that reported in the 1954 Census. The number of cattle and calves on farms and ranches in the latest enumeration was 8,507,658 as contrasted with the 1954 count of 8,239,905. While cattle numbers are now on the upturn this was not true several years ago. Drought conditions as well as low prices

were the two main factors in holding down cattle population on Texas farms and ranches. The drought was, perhaps, the most serious limiting factor in livestock production. As the months rolled on and it became more and more evident that the needed rains would not be forthcoming, ranchers and farmers began to sell their herds. Some looked to areas of abundant rainfall where they might pasture their cattle. For several decades there had been a continuing shift in the cattle population from West Texas to East Texas. This was most noticeable during the thirties and forties. But this trend seems to have been arrested. If not changed, in the five year interval between 1954 and 1959. All counties bordering on the Louisiana and Arkansas state lines showed a loss in cattle population. All counties (with the exception of Morris and Liberty) to their immediate west also had decreased in cattle numbers. Most of the declines were relatively small, and there is some indication that part of this decrease may be attributed to fewer dairy cattle being kept on East Texas farms.

It is an interesting fact that the great majority of Texas cattle and calves are located in the eastern half of the state bounded roughly on the west by the Balcones Fault line. This has not always been true, however. Around the turn of the century the exact opposite appears to have been the case--that is, most of the cattle were located in the western and northern part of the state. Several High Plains counties had significant increases in cattle population in the past five years. Most notable among those with large increases were Dallam (plus 18,042), Lubbock (plus 29,121), and Hall (plus 12,802).

On the other hand, a great many of the High Plains counties had declining cattle populations. Motley County which had an indicated cattle population of 40,269 in 1954, decreased to 18,454 in 1959, a decline in numbers of 21,815 in the intervening five year period. Other counties showing substantial declines were Deaf Smith (-11,774), Gaines (-8,162), and Oldham (-8,154). While cattle numbers remain high in South Texas, several counties in this area showed substantial decreases in the five year period between the last two censuses. Out in far West Texas, all of those counties west of Brewster and Reeves had a decline in cattle population between 1954 and 1959. Brewster County showed an increase of 11,810 head, thus arresting a decline in cattle numbers which had been going on since 1945. Cattle and calves on farms and ranches in the Gulf Coast Plain, for the most part, were increasing. A few notable exceptions were Harris County (-8,196), Calhoun County (-6,019), and Brazoria County (-15,038).

There are many reasons why some Texas counties are showing decreasing cattle numbers, while others are increasing. But analysis of contributing factors with respect to increases or decreases is complicated by the fact that conditions which seemingly make for an increase in one county are almost identical to those which make for a decrease in another county. For instance, increased irrigation has been said by some to have been the reason for decreases in cattle population in a number of High Plains counties. On the other hand, the abundance of grain sorghum which is partially a result of irrigated farming practices has made cattle feeding a profitable venture with a resulting

increase in cattle numbers in several of these counties. It has been speculated that some of the declines in various counties were influenced by increasing property taxes which make it less profitable to raise cattle. Increased taxes frequently call for a more intensive type of agriculture such as the raising of some cash crop. However, this type of activity has also been severely restricted in recent years by acreage and other governmental restrictions. Rapidly increasing land prices, especially close to metropolitan centers, frequently make it more profitable for farmers and ranchers to sell their property and invest elsewhere. A corollary of increasing land prices is increasing property taxes. Some farmers might be forced to sell, especially those whose land has been annexed by nearby cities, and this has frequently been the case. Farmers who put portions of their land in soil bank were committed to leaving their land in soil improving crops for a certain period of time. The exact effect of the soil bank of Texas agriculture is yet to be determined but it should be obvious that it was at least a contributing factor to declines in some counties.

In 1959, there were 30,140 farms participating in the Soil Bank Conservation Program. A total of 3,238,491 acres were in the program throughout the state. Farmers received \$34,025,056 for placing acreage in this program. The largest county participating in the program in 1959 was Deaf Smith County which had a total of 114,215 acres in the soil bank and for which farmers received a total of \$1,028,233 for leaving their land in the soil bank. Deaf Smith is one of those Panhandle counties which had a substantial decline in cattle population between 1954 and 1959. Of the three major cash crops in Texas, sorghum grain continued to occupy the largest area with 7.6 million acres being planted in this crop in 1959. Cotton was planted on approximately 6.1 million acres in that year, followed by wheat which was planted on 3.0 million acres. Acres planted in sorghum grain has been greater in each census year since 1949. The greatest increases have been, of course, in the High Plains area, and particularly in those areas where irrigation is possible. But sorghum grains do well in semi-arid climates and irrigation is not an absolute necessity so the big increases have not really been limited to any one county. Per acre yields of sorghums has been increasing and last year amounted to 40 bushels per acre. These gains in per acre yields may be attributed to three dominant factors: increased irrigation, and extensive use of hybrids and fertilizer. Unfortunately, this record production has not been enough to offset lower prices so that income from sorghum was actually down from year-earlier estimates. In terms of acres harvested, cotton is the second largest crop grown in Texas. But in terms of farm cash income it is by far the largest and in fact, consistently accounts for more than 50% of farm cash income for crops. The number of farms on which cotton is grown has been consistently declining and is roughly half what it was in 1949. Acreage has decreased from 10.6 million in 1949 to 7.5 million in 1954 to 6.1 million in 1959. Increasing per acre yields, however, have been more than enough to offset declining acreage allotments.

WANTED--Furniture repairing and upholstering. Free pickup and delivery. George Haines at The Workshop. East on Highway 60, Friona. 36-tfnc

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM If in need of reference material you now have a local representative for World Book and Child Craft. This representative is a person dedicated to education and welfare of children. Your Friona representative is Mrs. Loyde Brewer Phone 4142 37-3tc

WANTED--Lawnmowers and small motors to tune up and repair. BAINUM BUTANE Phone 8211. 24-tfnc

OF the cash crops, wheat is third in acreage and third in farm cash income for crops. It is one of the few crops that was grown on a greater number of farms in 1959 than in 1954. But the acreage increase was very small; approximately 10,000 acres. Record yields per acre were obtained in 1958 and again in 1960. The current record yield of 22.5 bushels per acre exceeds the previous record of 22.0 bushels set in 1958. Harvested acreage in 1960 was up 10% over that in 1959 and represented a sharp contrast when compared with the difference between the 1959 and 1954 Census. A brief summary of changes in agriculture throughout the nation indicate the same general

FOR SALE--Choice 1/4 section. Directly across from Rhea Lutheran Church. Suitable town site. Owner E. W. Heckman, 3725 Broadway, Fort Wayne, Indiana. 38-2tp

FOR SALE** '58 model Ford truck, '58 model Oliver "40" combine. Phone 481-3240, Farwell. 38-2tp

CONTROL CRAB GRASS with one application. Spreaders furnished. CUMMINGS FARM STORE Phone 9111. 24-tfnc

FOR SALE--Field grown tomato plants 1¢ a piece. Call 7-3439. 4 miles north, 1 east, 1/2 north of city limits. 38-2tp

Motor rewinding, repairs, sales and service. Electric wiring of all kinds. Residential, industrial and commercial. OWENS AND HOLLINGSWORTH Ph EM4-3572 Hereford, Tex. 25-tfnc

FOR SALE: Set of Colliers encyclopedias. \$50.00. Phone 3052. 39-3tc

GRASSLAND FOR SALE Choice 6 1/2 sections of tall grass in irrigation water. 8 miles from Friona. Will sell as one unit or to individuals. Also 150 A. cultivated and irrigated to sell with this. One windmill to each section. 1/2 minerals and is leased for oil. This is the best in grassland. 29¢ down will handle. Dean Bingham Land Co. On Hi-way at stop light. Phone 8711 Friona, Texas 39-tfnc

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN--I will not be responsible for any debts unless made by me personally. H.W. Brookfield. 39-3tp

FOR better cleaning, to keep colors gleaming, use Blue Lustre carpet cleaner. Rent our Blue Lustre electric shampoo machine. Roberts Furniture, Friona. 39-1tc

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CARROTS 1# Carton 13¢	CUCUMBERS 12¢ lb.

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