

CASHWAY



Gunn Bros.



Double on Tues.

1/2 LB BOX
69¢
NO. 16 TEA BAGS
19¢

SALAD DRESSING Kraft Salad Bowl Pint Jar 25c TOMATOES Hunt's No. 300 Fancy Solid Pack 2 For 35c STUFFED OLIVES Penrod Spanish No. 12 Jar 39c PEANUT BUTTER 12 Oz. Refrig. Jar Peter Pan 39c

MALONE'S — ASSORTED FLAVORS **MELLORINE** 1/2 Gal. . . . **39¢** MODART CREME **SHAMPOO** 69c Val. . . . **35¢** BAYER'S **ASPIRIN** 15c Size **9¢**

Liquid Detergent Lux King Size 79c RANCH STYLE BEANS No. 300 Can 3 For 39c Spaghetti & Meat Balls Libby's No. 303 25c Midget Pickles Sun Spun, Fancy Sweet, 16 Oz. Jar 55c



1/2 Gal Can 25 Lb. Print Bag Aunt Jemima
1.59 FLOUR . . . 1.69



COCO-COLA (12 Bottle Carton Plus Deposit) 39c WHITE SWAN GREEN BEANS Fancy Blue Lake, No. 303 Small Whole 29c VIM Libby's, 12 Oz. (Vegetable Juice Cocktail) 3 For 25c MILD SOAP Jergen's Lotion Reg. Size 4 For 25c

FREE! 3 months subscription to **Coronet** magazine with 6 labels from **KEN-L-RATION**
DOG FOOD
Economy Size
19c

SUGAR 10 Lb. Bag Imperial Pure Cane **89c**



Chopped Beef 12 Oz. Tin Swift's Premium **29c**

Farm Fresh PRODUCE

SWEET YAMS Maryland lb. 5c
YELLOW ONIONS No. 1 lb. 5c
MUSTARD GREENS GARDEN FRESH Bunch . . . **5¢**
SPINACH Garden Fresh bunch 5c
FANCY YELLOW SQUASH Lb. **5¢**
GREEN ONIONS Garden Fresh bunch 5c
WHITE ONIONS No. 1 lb. 5c
FIRM CRISP GREEN CABBAGE Lb. **5¢**
RADISHES Garden Fresh bunch 5c

We Sell Only the Best U.S. Choice Beef

TENDER Meats

CHOICE **BEEF SHORT RIBS lb. 9c**
FRANKS Pinkney's Jumbo Pack 3 Lb. Pkg. 89c Chuck Roast Choice Beef lb. 29c
Bologna Wright Bass 1 lb. pkg. 39c Club Steak Choice Beef lb. 39c
ARMOUR'S STAR CHEESE American 1 lb. pkg. 47c Ground Beef Choice Fresh lb. 25c
Arm Roast Choice Beef lb. 33c CALF LIVER Fresh lb. 29c

FROZEN FOODS

ORANGE JUICE Holley Hill 6 Oz. Can 2 For 29c
STRAWBERRIES Flavor-Pac 10 Oz. Pkg. 25c
FISH STICKS Booth 8 Oz. Pkg. 29c
WHOLE OKRA Snow Crop 10 Oz. Pkg. 25c

CASHWAY

Free Delivery Phone 2440 or 2450

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Broadcast From Muleshoe Over KICA, 980 MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY, 10 A. M. Another Service of Your—
CASHWAY GROCERY

Sing a Song of Springtime Savings during

Dollar DAYS



During the Dollar Day Sale Piggly Wiggly and Libby bring you prices that sing! Prices which help you stay on the economical side of your budget . . . prices that make your dollar do extra duty. Shop Piggly Wiggly and pack more into every dollar you spend.

PINEAPPLE LIBBY'S NO. 2 CRUSHED 4 for. \$1⁰⁰

Apples Comstock No. 2 Can 4 For \$1 Tomato Sauce Libby's 8 Oz. 11 For \$1 New Potatoes Libby's 8 Oz. 10 For \$1
 Fruit Cocktail Libby's No. 303 4 For \$1 Brown Beans Libby's No. 2 1/2 4 For \$1 Pumpkin Libby's No. 2 1/2 Can 5 For \$1
 Apricots Libby's Whole Unpeeled, No. 303 5 For \$1 PEAS Libby's No. 303 Garden 5 For \$1 Tomatoes Libby's S. P. No. 303 4 For \$1

PEACHES LIBBY'S NO. 303 HALVES OR SLICED 5 for. \$1⁰⁰
COCA COLA 12 Bottle Carton 39¢

Tomato Juice Libby's 46 Oz. Can 33c Pineapple Juice Libby's No. 2 15c PLUMS Libby's No. 303 21c
 CORN Libby's W K Gold No. 303 19c ASPARAGUS Libby's No. 300 Spears 45c GREEN LIMAS Libby's No. 303 27c
 KRAUT Libby's No. 303 17c GREEN BEANS Libby's No. 303, Cut 23c BEETS Libby's No. 303, Sliced 15c

Pork & Beans Campfire No. 300 10c
 PINTO BEANS Campfire No. 300 10c
 CAKE MIX Pillsbury's White or Choc. 35c
 Powdered Sugar 1 Lb. Box 14c
 SALT Morton's 24 Oz. Box 11c
 Corn Starch Argo 15c
 Toilet Soap Lux Reg. Bar 3 For 25c
 CHEER Giant Box 75c
 CHEER Large Box 31c
 PUREX Quart Bottle 17c
 TOWELS Northern 5 For \$1
 NAPKINS Northern 80 Count 8 For \$1
 TISSUE Northern 12 For \$1

R S P NO. 303 PIE
CHERRIES 5 for \$1⁰⁰
 HOLLANDALE, 1 LB. PKG.
OLEO 5 for \$1⁰⁰
 REALEMON 46 OZ. CAN
Orange-Drinks 5 for \$1⁰⁰
 LIBBY'S 14 OZ. BOTTLE
CATSUP 5 for \$1⁰⁰

ASPIRIN Bayer's 15c Size 10c BABY MAGIC Mennen's 59c Size 45c
 DENTAL CREAM Colgate 50c Size 39c CANDY Ass't. 5c Bars 6 For 25c
 ALCOHOL Pint Bottle 15c KOTEX Sanitary Napkins 12 Count Box 35c

KLEENEX 400 Count 4 for \$1⁰⁰
SHORTENING SWIFT JEWEL 3 LB. CAN 59¢

BALLARD'S OR PILLSBURY
BISCUITS 11 for \$1⁰⁰

Bologna E & R All Meat 3 lb. \$1 BACON Rath Mulbury 4 lb. \$1
 FRESH SHOULDER Pork Roast lb. 39c FRANKS 3 Lb. Celo 98c
 Sausage Pure Pork Bulk 5 lb \$1 BOSTON BUTT Pork Steak lb. 49c
 Spare Ribs Fresh Pork 3 lb \$1 U. S. CHOICE Chuck Roast lb. 35c

FRI-DAY, 8 OZ. FROZEN
FISH STICKS 4 for . . \$1⁰⁰

FRESH GROUND
Hamburger 5lb. for. \$1⁰⁰

CALIFORNIA SUNKIST
LEMONS Lb. 9¢

TEXAS JUICE
ORANGES Lb. 9¢

ONIONS Fresh Bunch 5c RADISHES Fresh Bunch 5c
 CORN Fresh on Cob 5c CABBAGE Firm Heads lb. 5c
 CALAVOS California Large 17c CARROTS Fresh Bunch 2 For 15c

LIBBY'S 10 OZ., FROZEN
STRAWBERRIES 4 for . . . \$1⁰⁰

ORANGE JUICE Libby's 6 Oz. Can 15c



Nell Gholson and Lee Roger Pool, Jr. Wed In Impressive Ceremony Saturday



MRS. LEE ROGER POOL, JR.

nations, gladioli and stock, completed the arrangement. White candles tied with orchid satin bows marked the pews.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a gown of imported French Chantilly lace, fashioned with a low necked bodice and short sleeves. Just above the flounce on the bottom of the full tulle skirt, which swept into a short train, was a wide band of lace. She wore net mitts and a fingertip length veil of illusion which fell from a queen's crown of pearls sprinkled with rhinestones. She carried a purple throated orchid with pearl leaves, showered with stephanotis and looped pearls, atop a white pearlized Bible.

Attended By Twin Sister
Miss Ann Gholson, twin sister of the bride, was maid of honor. She wore a dress of deep orchid net over taffeta, fashioned with a sweetheart neckline and short sleeves. In her hair, she wore a spray of orchids. Bridesmaids were Miss Betty Shanks, Miss Rosemary Pool, sister of the bridegroom; and Marcia De Sims, of Quanah. Their dresses were of pale orchid net, and were fashioned like that of the maid of honor. They wore halos of orchid feathered carnations. Junior bridesmaid, Donna Curry, cousin of the bride, of Wellington, wore a dress similar to the maid of honor. She also carried a halo of orchid feathered carnations. All the attendants carried net fans matching their dresses, decorated with orchid carnations and spray orchids.

Vicki Gholson, cousin of the bride, of Quanah, and Sylvia Pool, sister of the bridegroom, were candlelighters. Debbie Gholson, cousin of the bride, of Hereford, was flower girl.

Buddy Pool served his brother as best man. Ushers were Levell Pool, cousin of the bridegroom, of Levelland; Alex A. Rodriguez, uncle of the bride, of Altus, Okla.; and Thurston Garrison and Stanley Fox.

Ring bearers were Linda Rodriguez of Altus, Okla., and Bill Gholson, of Quanah. Both are cousins of the bride.

For her daughter's wedding, Mrs. Gholson chose a blue linen sheath, which she complimented with white accessories and a white glabella on heart shaped leaves.

Mrs. Pool wore a dress of periwinkle blue with matching linen jacket. She also wore white accessories and a white glabella on heart shaped pearl leaves.

Reception Followed Ceremony
Following the ceremony, a reception honoring the couple was held in the dining hall of the First Baptist Church. The bride's table was covered with a white drawn-work cloth, and centered with the fans carried by bridal

Epsilon Chi Sorority Members Entertain Members of Gamma Pi, Costume Party

Miss Wilmoth And Ray West Wedding Planned For June



MISS DONNA WILMOTH

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Wilmoth, of Beaver, Okla., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Donna, to Ray West, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. F. West, of Muleshoe. The wedding will be solemnized June 10, in the Chapel of the First Methodist Church in Beaver.

The bride-elect was graduated from Beaver high school, and is now a student in the school of Education at Oklahoma University.

Mr. West is a graduate of Muleshoe high school, and is attending Oklahoma University, where he is a Petroleum Engineering student.

attendants.

Wedding cake and punch were served to guests by Miss Billie Ann Pence of Muleshoe and Miss Janelle Sedgwick of Slaton. Miss Celia Ray Anderson, of Wellington, registered the guests.

For a wedding trip to points in New Mexico, the bride wore a medium blue dressmaker suit with white accessories.

Mrs. Pool, who attended school in Wellington until the past year, is a senior in Muleshoe high school. Her husband is a graduate of Muleshoe high school and attended Draughon's Business College in Lubbock. He is now stationed with the U. S. Air Force in Spokane, Wash., where the couple will make their home after May 4.

Epsilon Chi chapter of the Epsilon Sigma Alpha Sorority entertained members of the Gamma Pi chapter last Wednesday evening with a costume party at the R. E. A. building.

Decorations and refreshments carried out a Hawaiian theme. Cantaloupe halves filled with whipped marshmallow salad, date nut loaf, and fruit sticks containing blocks of sugared pineapple squares, apricots, plums, and peach slices, and Cokes and coffee were served.

Many of those attending came as natives while others came as "hula girls", and still others as tourists.

A number of interesting games were played.

During the business session, Epsilon Chi chapter made plans for assisting the Gamma Pi chapter in their coming rush session. Members who did not attend will be notified of coming events.

Hostesses for the party were: Mmes. Kenneth Precure, Bill Jim St. Clair, Carl Bamert, and Johnny Glasscock.

Epsilon Chi members attending were: Mmes. Connie Dale Gupton, Herbert Griffiths, Paul Hammett, Dick Ellis, Bob Harvey, James Glaze, Mack Ragsdale, Bob Glass, James Crow, Carol Goss, Don Bryant, Miss Bill Ed Jones, and Mrs. Fred Johnson, educational director.

Members of the Gamma Pi Chapter present were: Mmes. Aubrey Heathington, Neal Arnold, and Kenneth Hanks, and their guests: Mmes. Phillip Garrett, Arvis Grogan, Bobby Ross Goodwin, Rex Sanderson, and Richard Puckett, and Misses Ann Woodley, and Joy Dean Warner.

Installation of officers will be held in the home of Mrs. Johnny Glasscock on May 9. All members are urged to attend.

HUNT ABOARD LST USS COMSTOCK

Cloyce Hunt, fireman apprentice, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Buford Hunt, of Rt. 5, Muleshoe, returned to San Diego, Calif., April 20, after spending a fourteen day leave at home.

He is aboard the United States ship, Comstock, at present docked at San Francisco, Calif.

Lamb To Speak Lazbuddie P-TA

Lazbuddie P. T. A. will have their regular meeting Monday evening, May 7, beginning at

Wesleyan Guild Pledge Service To Be May 14

With president, Mrs. Fred Johnson in charge, Wesleyan Guild of the First Methodist Church met Monday evening of this week in the lovely home of Mrs. Clarence Stephens.

Opening prayer was offered by Mrs. Ray Edwards.

At the next meeting, May 14, which is to be held at the home of Mrs. A. C. Leveridge, a pledge service will be held.

Public installation of officers of the Women's Society of Christian Service and the Wesleyan Guild will be held at the church Sunday, May 20.

New officers were: president, Mrs. S. D. Slemmons; vice-president, Helen Ingles; recording secretary, Mrs. Clyde Bray; promotion secretary, Mrs. Jim Burkhead; spiritual life, Mrs. Walt Colbert; Christian social relationship, Mrs. T. M. Slemmons; miss-

8:00 o'clock. Following the business session, Gil Lamb, speaker will give a talk on alcoholics.

Every parent and student is urged to attend this meeting and hear the talk.

Jackie Henderson and Kenneth Collins will sing and give musical entertainment. Other entertainers will be Patsy and Dorene Nowlin, who will be accompanied at the piano by Naomi Watson.

ionary education, Mrs. Sam Gholson; and treasurer, Mrs. Ray Edwards.

Mrs. Buford Butts was in charge of the program, during which Mrs. Pearl Stephens gave a talk on "Indian Americans At Farmington, N. M.," and told of their work. She also brought the devotional. During the program the ladies enjoyed two recordings, of "Let There Be Light," from the United Club Committee on Indian Work. The recordings were: "First Class Citizen," and "Crossroads At River Side."

At the close of the program, several sentence prayers were given, with Mrs. Stephens giving the closing prayer.

Refreshments were served to a new member, Mrs. M. L. Gibson, a visitor, Mrs. David Stephens, and other: Elizabeth Harden, and Mmes. Sam McKinstry, Jim Burkhead, Francis Gilgreaith, A. S. Stovall, Jim White, S. D. Slemmons, Ray Edwards, Buford Butts, Lois Schoenberg, Gilbert Lamb, Helen Ingles, and Homer Sanders, Jr.

The hymn, "Blest Be The Tie," closed the meeting.

To Mother for Mothers Day

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Manicure, Hair Cut, Hair Style, Shampoo and Set with any PERMANENT

MAY 7-8-9-10

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Wellborn Beauty Shop

Phone 6130

Muleshoe

Melrose
HAND CREAM

From an old original formula to beautify your hands



2 Oz. 59c
4 Oz. 98c

AVAILABLE AT—
WESTERN DRUG

MRS. SAM MCKINSTRY, Teacher of Piano Announces The Reopening of Her Piano Studio

She wishes to thank all of her pupils and their parents for the consideration and patience they have shown since she had to close her studio in March when she underwent surgery, and "thanks" to the Hi-Lo Piano Club. Sorry we had to miss two of our meetings. In response to the many requests for music throughout the summer, registration for summer music may be made anytime after 5:00 p. m.

Phone 2370

519 W. 5th

DOLLAR DAY

MONDAY, MAY 7 - SHOP AND SAVE!

MEN'S WOOL AND DACRON

Summer Dress Pants

In assorted Summer Shades and Patterns. They are expertly Tailored, smart fitting Slacks.

A SPECIAL PROMOTION

On These Slacks Gives You an Exceptionally Good Bargain

REG. 12.98 VAL. FOR ONLY

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CANNON TOWELS

with reinforced double selvedge edges of Dacron and nylon for added strength, maximum wear, rugged service. Size 22x44

Dollar Day Savings

2 for \$1

CANNON TOWELS

Large super soft Bath Towels, Beautiful fluff finish. Tightly anchored loops for longer wear

Color fastness. EACH

\$1

Ladies' Brassieres

Cotton and Nylon in padded and Stitched Cups. Size 32 to 38.

Dollar Day Only. EACH

\$1

Cobb's

MULESHOE

LADIES' NYLON HOSE

New Spring Shades Full Fashioned Hose Size 8 1/2 to 11—Reg. and Long

\$1.50

DOLLAR DAY ONLY 2 pr. for \$1

LADIES' COTTON SLEEVELESS Blouses

Sanforized, fast colors. 3 smart styles, assorted colors.

Sizes 32 to 38 Reg. 1.98 Value Dollar Day Savings

\$1

each

MEN'S NYLON Stretchy Sox

Fancy and Solid Colors

\$1

2 Pr. for

GIRL'S TRIPLE ROLL COTTON Bobby Socks

\$1

3 Pr.

LADIES' NYLON BRIEFS

First Quality, 100% Nylon Tricot Briefs, White Only—

Size 5 — 6 — 7

Regular \$1 Value

\$2

3 pr. for

ONE TABLE SPRING AND SUMMER Cotton Piece Goods

Smart Patterns in Plaids, figures, Stripes and solids. Create Resistant Prints and Novelty Woven Cottons

Values to

\$1.49 yd.

SAVE DOLLAR DAY!

2 yds. \$1

Lazbuddie News

Mrs. Bert Gordon — Phone Y. O. 5 3376

The Senior class of the Lazbuddie High school was entertained with a Western Style banquet on Tuesday night, April 24 at 7:30, in the basement of the Baptist church with the ladies of the W. M. U. as hostesses. Western decorations were used and the food was served church wagon style. Bro. C. K. Roberts, church pastor, was master of ceremonies. Mrs. Jimmy Ivy gave the welcome and the response was given by Jimmy Ray Oliver. Invocation by Coach C. W. Dukes, Larry Treider and Duella Lawrence sang several western songs and Rev. E. K. Shepherd brought the address. Closing prayer by Mrs. Wesley Barnes. About 30 seniors and teachers attended.

Mrs. Black Honored With Shower

Mrs. Jack Black was honored with a stork shower in the home of Mrs. Alton Morris on Thursday, April 26 at 2:30, with Mrs. Morris, Roger Buckmaster, C. W.

Dukes, and Earl Peterson as hostesses. The serving table was centered with a miniature tree with small dolls and storks in the branches. Yellow and mint green were the colors used in the decorations. Mrs. Black was presented with a carnation corsage. After several games were played the honoree opened the many lovely gifts. Refreshments were served to Mrs. Jimmy Ivy, Buster Jones, Weldon Slayton, C. K. Roberts, J. L. Withrow, F. W. Greene, J. G. Ward, Bob Gandy, J. W. Newton, Bert Gordon, James Haynes, Dud Winders, A. E. Redwine, Claud Heath, Clarence Mason, the honoree, Mrs. Black and the hostesses.

Mr. and Mrs. Ival Hesser and daughter, Marlene and Jerry Johnson of Texaco, N. M. visited in the Ralph Cox home Sunday afternoon.

Clinton Cox of Clayton, N. M. spent Sunday night in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Cox.

Mrs. Ronnie Smith of Earth has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Ivy several days while her husband is fishing.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Altum of Abilene visited with Mr. and Mrs. Ted Treider last week. Mrs. Treider is a daughter of the Altum's.

Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Houston and family from San Francisco, Cal., visited Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Houston.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert DeLoach and family of Sudan visited Sunday in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harold DeLoach.

Mrs. Ernest Nolan was called to Modesto, Cal., last week to be at the bedside of her mother. Word was received that she passed away on Thursday. Mr. Nolan left immediately and was there for funeral services which were held on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Ivy were in San Angelo over the week-end with her mother, Mrs. A. L. Eaves. Mrs. Eaves returned home with them for an indefinite visit. Rev. C. K. Roberts was in Hereford Tuesday night to speak to the Brotherhood of the Avenue Baptist church where Rev. Grady Allison is pastor.

The Muleshoe Journal

DEDICATED TO THE PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT OF BAILEY COUNTY AND THE GREAT MULESHOE COUNTRY

VOLUME 35, NUMBER 18

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1956

Enochs Events

and children visited in Amarillo Sunday with Mrs. Steinbock's sister. Mr. and Mrs. Artie Beavers and Joe Don spent the week-end in Ft. Worth visiting their daughter and family, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Seales and baby.

"Grandpa Goes to College"
The Senior Class will present a three act comedy, "Grandpa Goes to College," Friday night, May 11 at 8:30 p. m. in the new school auditorium. Admission will be 75c for adults, 50c for high school students and 25c for grade school students.

Those taking part in the play are:

Jimmy Oliver as Doug Hewing
Travis Peterson as Sam Banning
Chunky Ivy as Elmer Sloan
Leland Gustin as Herman Gross

Leon Smith as Elihu (Tex) Colriver
Shirley Carpenter as Beth Neely Steinbock as Maxine Doran

Therese Jesko as June Day
Mina Jennings as Mary Shayne Clayton Graef as (don't call me Gramp) Parson
Mary Blackburn as Angela Clo Ann White as Kitty

Seniors this year are: Mina Jennings, Therese Jesko, Neely Steinbock, Patsy Weaver, Sherry Steinbock White, Jo Ann Nowell, Mary Blackburn, Janice Lawhon, Shirley Carpenter, Clo Ann White Leon Smith, Jimmy Oliver, Clayton Graef, Olen Ivy, and Leland Gustin.

There will be a clinic on Tuesday May 8 at the Baptist church beginning at 1:45 for those who plan to work in the Vacation Bible school this year. Everyone who thinks they might possibly be able to work is urged to take advantage of the clinic.

Rev. and Mrs. C. K. Roberts Mrs. F. W. Greene, Mrs. Jewel Treider and Mr. and Mrs. Luther Ham attended a clinic in the Frontera Baptist church on Sunday School work on Monday night.

VISITING IN BRUNS AND ZIMMER HOMES

Mrs. Mable Cooper, of Norman, Okla., and her sister Mrs. Virginia Bracken, of Billings, Montana, have been visiting for the past week in the homes of Mrs. Zilpha Zimmer and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bruns.

FROM MIDLAND

Mr. and Mrs. George Neill and daughter, of Midland, visited over the weekend with her parents, the Claude Sanders, and her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Don Sanders.

and children of Hobbs, N. M.

visited her sister, Mrs. James Merrell and family Monday night. Travis Altman, nephew of P. A. Altman, who is a senior student at Littlefield high school, is seriously ill in the hospital.

Farwell high school boys played baseball Monday at Bula school. Bula won the game, score 5 to 3. Mrs. E. L. Hall and Mrs. J. C. Pearson shopped in Levelland Tuesday.

Enochs and territory are thankful for the nice rain we got Monday night, 8 of an inch. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Steinbock The most we have received in months.

This is not enough to plant cotton, but we are looking for more this week.

Highway Patrol Is Seeking Young Men For Posts

Captain E. L. Posey, commanding officer of the Lubbock district of the Texas Highway Patrol, said today that applications are being received from young Texans who are interested in appointment to the state patrol force.

The Patrol Captain said that he will be happy to talk to prospective candidates at his office in Lubbock, located North Avenue H and Plainview Highway. He pointed out that the last Legislature authorized an increase of 200 men in the Patrol's strength and that the remaining vacancies would be filled through examinations given state-wide late in June from the list of applicants filing between now and June 10.

General qualifications for appointment to the Texas Highway Patrol, according to Captain Posey, include the following: age 20 to 35 years, inclusive; high school education, or equivalent minimum height of 5 feet 8 inches; weight in proportion to height; god moral character and excellent character.

Rookie Patrolmen are paid during their training and probationary period, the Captain said, and other job benefits outlined by the Captain include: two weeks paid vacation annually; sick leave; State Retirement and Federal Social Security.

Use The Journal Want Adds.

Mr. and Mrs. Grady Dawkins

Joyce Sanders of Texas Tech visited her parents over the weekend, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Sanders.

Danny Hall is ill this week. E. N. McCallis, C. D. Seiglers, J. W. Layton, W. R. Harris, P. A. Altman, and Mrs. Carl Hall all attended the funeral of Charles Coffman at Hereford last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Grady Dawkins

Word was received that Mrs. P. A. Altman's great uncle, Ben Walters, 98 years old, passed away April 25. He was an early day cowboy rider here.

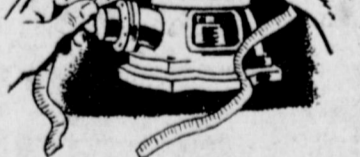
Mrs. Bobby Henderson and her son, Bobby Carrell of San Angelo, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Pearson. Bobby Carrell is 15 months old, and his father, Bobby Don, is in the Army in Germany and has not seen his son since he was two months old. He is to return to the states in August.

Linda Karen Welch is on the sick list this week.

Freshman girls from Bula, Sandra Angel, Sammy Reynolds, Beverley Snodgrass, La Nell Claunch, Kathy Archer, Judy Young, and Shirley Cox went to Muleshoe April 24 to sing at the teacher's banquet.

The Baptist Church are making preparations for the Vacation Bible School for the first week in June, starting June 4.

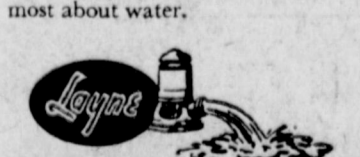
The Enoch's Homemakers Club met April 26 with Mrs. L. G. Fred. They made the report that



Good irrigation systems are "made-to-order"

There can be no "standardized" irrigation systems because there are no "standardized" irrigation problems. All proper systems are "made to order" . . . designed and engineered to perform a specific job.

Wise farmers first "ask the man from Layne." He knows most about irrigation because he knows most about water.



VERTICAL TURBINE PUMPS
WATER WELLS - WATER TREATMENT
D. H. Snead Supply

Phone 4170 — Muleshoe

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Mr. and Mrs. Grady Dawkins

IN AIR FORCE

Perry L. White, son of former Muleshoe residents, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. White, volunteered recently for services with the U. S. Air Force and is taking his basic training at Lackland AFB, San Antonio.

Lee White, another son is on the sick list, and will be for some time to come. Lee has to have complete rest at all times. The White family resides now at Van Horn.

VISITED IN LUBBOCK

Mrs. Eva Murrain and daughter visited Saturday and Sunday in Lubbock with a son, Jess Murrain and another daughter and family. Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Stark and son otis.



"Worry doesn't empty the day of its trouble, but only of its strength."



SENATE PROBERS QUESTION NIXON MANAGER — Murray Chotiner, Los Angeles lawyer and vice-pres. Nixon's campaign manager in several elections, including the 1952 campaign, reportedly received a \$5,000 fee for professional service from the A-C Clothing Co., of New Jersey, according to the testimony of accountant Murray M. Kimmel before Senate probers. Chotiner expressed a willingness to appear before the committee but stated that his testimony would be repitious.

Be sure of a stand of small grain . . . KILL ALL SPECIES OF WIREWORM WITH A SINGLE dieldrin seed treatment

NEWLY SEEDED FIELDS make good feeding grounds for true and false wireworms and other soil insects. If there is not enough moisture in the soil to permit quick sprouting, seeds are vulnerable to insect attack for several days. But the threat of wireworm damage should be recognized at all times.

A dieldrin preventive seed treatment is a sure way to protect small grain seeds until they sprout.

LOW-COST PROTECTION
It costs just pennies to treat seed with dieldrin, but dollars per acre to feed the wireworms untreated seed! A dieldrin seed treatment prevents "spotty" stands . . . eliminates the expense of time and money for re-planting or sowing extra seed for the wireworms to feed on . . . assures you of a longer

grazing period. And dieldrin does not harm plant development.
COMPATIBLE WITH FUNGICIDES
Dieldrin is compatible with fungicides . . . can be applied at the same time to save the expense and work of a double treatment. You can buy dieldrin-treated seed from your seed dealer, or treat the seed yourself. Dieldrin can be applied as a slurry, dry, or in a grain drill. A convenient method is to apply dieldrin to the seed in the grain drill as you plant. Follow directions on the label for the particular formulation you buy.
LESS WORK AT PLANTING TIME
Seed can be treated now and stored until planting time. Dieldrin eliminates the rush of treating seed and planting within a few days. Dieldrin formulations are available throughout the small grain growing area. See your local supplier.

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The Muleshoe Journal

School Notes Of Interest

Bailey County Teacher's Association meeting was held in the MHS cafeteria last Tuesday evening, with approximately one hundred teachers from Muleshoe, Three Way and Bula schools, attending.

Guest speaker for the occasion was Dr. Leon Hill, of Amarillo. New officers for the coming year were elected, and are: president, Mrs. Mary B. Obenhouse of Muleshoe; first vice-president, Mr. McDaniel, of Bula; second vice-president, Archie Sims, of Three Way, and secretary, Mrs. Beatrice Blackburn, of Muleshoe.

The faculty of Muleshoe schools presented Supt. Jerry Kirk with a lifetime membership in the National Education Association. Muleshoe school had received the highest rating ever received by the band from here at the regional meeting recently at Levelland, when they were voted a strong second place by judges, many of whom voted them for first place.

The band, under direction of Norvil Howell, was judged with many larger bands of this area. They were voted second in all phases of the meeting.

Bill Parker, high school principal announced this week that the baccalaureate services for the graduating class will be held in the high school auditorium, Sunday, May 13, one week from this coming Sunday. Rev. E. K. Shepherd, of the First Baptist Church will preach the sermon.

PIONEER ROUND-UP AT PLAINVIEW MAY 19
Saturday, May 19, is the day for the 28th annual Pioneer Round-up in Plainview. A full program of activities has been planned with the theme "This is Your Life."

MHS Student Council Elections To Be Held Friday

The key words at MHS this week are "Who ya voting for?" as this is the week when the Student Council officers for the 1956-57 school term will be elected. Each candidate is running against someone just as qualified for the office.

Candidates are campaigning all week long and have signs and posters in all the halls of the school building. Friday will be the big election day, with the campaign speeches being made Friday morning, and then students will return to their homes to vote.

Candidates and the office they are running for are: Student Council president, Johnny Allison; Vice president, Dolores Cannon and Buddy Peeler; Secretary, Quinell Elliott and Brenda Sinnacher; Reporter, Eddie Wilt, Don Copley, Nan Allison, Terry Dill, and Curtiss Browder.

Parliamentarian, Alva Lee Shofner and Naomi Watson; Historian, Rose Lee Millen, Richard Pillow and Patsy Nowlin.

Cheer leaders of the pep squad for 1956-57 will also be elected. Candidates for cheerleaders are: Sophomore cheer leader, Judy Hanks, Carla Carrell, and Roberta Elliott; Junior Cheer Leader, Bobbie Nell King, Elaine Evans, and Mary Janice Puckett; Senior Cheer Leader, Shirley Mathieson, Quinell Elliott, Geneva Bartlett, and La Vayne Gregory.

FROM FT. WORTH
Mr. and Mrs. Orbie Chandler and children of Ft. Worth, visited over the weekend with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Watson, near Lazbuddie.

Use The Journal Want Ads.

Cotton Meeting To Be May 10 At Friona School

Cotton farmers and other citizens of Farmer county interested in the future of cotton will meet in the Friona school auditorium May 10 at 8:30 to hear John T. Gregg, West Texas representative for the National Cotton Council discuss ways and means necessary to the end of acreage cuts and market lags in the field of cotton.

Jack Patterson, of Rhea community, commodities chairman of Farm Bureau, directed planning for the meeting, designed to gain participation of producers in the solution of the cotton problem. He and Wright Williams, president of Friona Chamber of Commerce, met with Gregg about three weeks ago to discuss such a meeting.

A. L. Hartzog, of Farwell, president of Farmer County Cotton Improvement Association and W. Office Supplies at The Journal.

L. Edelman, Friona, president of Farmer County Farmer's Union, has been urged to invite their members to the meeting. Chambers of Commerce and Lions clubs of Farwell, Bovina and Friona are also actively promoting and advertising the meeting.

Gilbert Kallwasser, Farm Bureau president, joined Patterson in emphasizing that this is not an organizational meeting, but a cotton farmer's meeting. They said they believed this would be a non-partisan and non-organizational meeting that every cotton producer in the area will feel at home in. Questions may be directed to Mr. Gregg on any phase of cotton production, marketing, grading, or what have you, at the close of the illustrated speech.

Cotton promotion week, May 19, will be emphasized following the meeting and merchants of Farmer county towns will be provided with "Pick Cotton" streamers designed to promote purchases of cotton materials and clothing.

Five Bailey County Students Wind Up Year of Activity At Wayland College

Five Bailey county students, Wayne Bristow, Holly Ann Cox, Winona Glenn, Rosemary Pool from Muleshoe and Yvonne Mitchell of Maple, are in the midst of a flood of springtime activities as the Wayland College year rapidly approaches the commencement season.

Commencement will be May 21 with honorary degrees going to three outstanding Baptist leaders, Mrs. H. G. Stinnett, Jr., vice-president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Austin; George L. Shearin, Dallas, endowment secretary of the Baptist General Convention of Texas; and Rev. Harlan Harris, pastor of First Baptist Church, Plainview, and bachelor's degrees on 42 seniors.

The Gypsy Trail Banquet, April 26, at which the 1956-57 officers for the Student Govern-

ment Association were installed and to which all students were invited was one of the gayest affairs of the spring. Everyone from President and Mrs. A. Hope Owen came dressed in gypsy costumes. On May 10 the Baptist Student Union officers will be installed at the banquet followed by the Spring Music Festival in Wayland Chapel.

Wayne, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Bristow, Muleshoe, is a member of Volunteer Mission Band and senator for Mike and Mask club. He is sports editor of the Trail Blazer, student paper, and vice-president of the freshman class. He will serve next year as reporter for Ministerial Alliance and stewardship chairman for the BSU Council.

Miss Cox came to Wayland in January as a freshman. She is a member of the Wayland Wonder Band which furnishes music for all home basketball games. She is a 1954 graduate of Muleshoe high school and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Cox.

Miss Glenn is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Glenn and is also a second semester student at Wayland. She is the third Glenn daughter to attend Wayland in recent years. She is a secretary in the Former Students office and is taking active part in BSU affairs.

Miss Pool, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lee R. Pool, is a 1955 graduate of Muleshoe high school. At Wayland she is a member of the Chapel Choir and the Trail Blazer staff. She also took part in the intramural tennis activities.

Miss Mitchell is a junior student at Wayland, majoring in elementary education and minoring in history. She is reporter for Ikwa, girls' service club, and secretary-treasurer for Matador Hall. She is an assistant in the nursery and kindergarten operated by the college for children of students. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Mitchell, Star Route, Maple.

MHS Senior Rings Are Standardized By Committee
Special meetings were called at MHS Friday for the freshmen, sophomore, and junior classes. They were to vote on standardizing the senior ring beginning next year and all three classes voted unanimously to standardize the rings.

A committee of all class officers and three representatives of each class then met to select the style ring that seniors will receive each year starting with the 1956-57 school year. The committee voted for the ring with a round stone, which will be red. Engraved around the

stone will be "Muleshoe High School". On one side of the ring there will be the traditional Muleshoe figure of a mule jumping through a shoe, and on the other side there will be an engraving of some form of MHS's scholastic standing.

By standardizing the rings, it will be made possible for the juniors to order their rings at the end of their junior year and get them in September when they are seniors.

LEGAL NOTICE NOTICE TO BIDDERS

Sealed Proposals addressed to the Hon. Mayor and City Commission, Muleshoe, Texas, will be received at the office of the City Secretary, City Hall, Muleshoe, Texas, until 2:00 p.m., May 11, 1956, for the construction of grading, drainage, concrete curb and gutter, caliche base and asphalt surface treatment on certain streets, and sealcoating the existing paving as hereinafter specifically designated.

As soon as possible after receiving the bids they will be considered and the successful bidder notified. Prices in the Proposal shall be made on the basis of unit measurement for each of the four items of the Proposal. The approximate quantities are as follows: Subgrade preparation, 151,700 S. Y.; Concrete curb and gutter, 57,600 linear feet; Payment (includes caliche base and asphalt surface), 138,900 S. Y.; Prime Coat, 135,400 S. Y.; Sealcoating, 165,000 S. Y.

Bidders must submit cashier's or certified check issued by a bank satisfactory to the Owner, or a Bidder's Bond from a reliable Surety Company, payable without recourse to the order of the City of Muleshoe in an amount not less than five (5%) per cent of the largest possible bid submitted as a guaranty in that Bidder will enter into contract and execute bond and guaranty in the forms provided within the (10) days after notice of award to him. Bids without required check or proposal Bond will not be considered. The successful Bidder must furnish performance bond on the attached form in the amount of one hundred (100) per cent of the total contract price from a Surety Company holding a permit from the State of Texas to act as Surety, or other Surety or Sureties acceptable to the Owner.

The City reserves the right to reject any or all bids, to waive formalities, to accept the bid which seems most advantageous to the City's interest. Bidders are expected to inspect the site of work and to inform

themselves regarding all local conditions.

Attention is called to the provisions of the Acts of the 43rd Legislature of the State of Texas, Page 91 Chapter 45 (Article No. 5159A Civil Statutes 1925) covering the wage scale and payment of prevailing rates of wages as established by the Owner. Said scale of prevailing wages is set forth as follows:

Mechanic Workman or type of labor: General Prevailing per diem wage based on 8 hour working day. Skilled, \$10.00 to \$18.00; Semi-skilled, \$6.80 to \$10.00; Unskilled, \$6.80.

General Prevailing Hourly Wage: Skilled, \$1.25 to \$2.25; Semi-skilled, \$0.85 to \$1.25; Unskilled, \$0.85. (Detailed Labor Classifications and Corresponding Wage Rates are set forth in the specifications.)

Information for bidders, proposal forms, plans and specifications are on file at the office of the City Secretary at Muleshoe, Texas, and are open for public inspection. A set of such documents may be obtained from

Ralph W. Douglas, Engineer, at 403 1/2 Drive, or P. O. Box 832, Littlefield, Texas, upon deposit of \$15.00 as a guarantee of safe return of the Plans and Specifications. The full amount of this deposit will be returned to each bidder immediately upon return of the Plans and Specifications in good condition. No refund on contract documents and Plans returned later than ten (10) days after the date of receiving bids will be obligatory.

The bidders attention is called to the fact that bids will be received on the following basis:

1. Cash program - The City of Muleshoe has made arrangements to convert the Paving Assessment Certificates to cash upon completion of the Contract, at which time the Contractor will be paid for the work performed in accordance with the terms of the contract. The City agrees to perform all legal, solicitation, promotional work, etc.

2. Assessment Program - The Contractor will not be paid in

cash by the City of Muleshoe for the work performed on the street improvements under the terms of this contract, except for the City's share minus 6% for Engineering, but will accept without recourse, assessment certificates payable in four equal payments (See information for Bidders) and will be entirely responsible for the collection of the Property Owners Assessments. (See information for Bidders.)

Included in the General Conditions of Agreement is a condition of national emergency whereby the contract may be terminated.

No bids may be withdrawn after the schedule closing for receiving of bids for at least thirty (30) days.

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Saturday, May 5
SUSAN POWER — HAYWARD
UNWANTED

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James MASON
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Tues., Wed., May 8-9
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Safe 'n Sound

BY LEE POOL

There are a good many fine insurance agencies with experience and knowledge and service which recommend them highly to the public.



How can you tell which one comes under this category? What points the way? There are a number of things... First of all good agents represent good insurance companies. Next, the good agent is always anxious to render services which are unusual but essential to the insurance welfare of his policy-holders. He knows how to build a good insurance program. He is not after just the expiration dates on your present policies. He is willing to advise first, before you buy. The services of a good agent costs no more, in most cases, it costs you less.

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COX DRIVE-IN
Saturday, May 5
A price on his head... revenge in his heart!
ROBERT TAYLOR AS Billy the Kid
with BRIAN DONLEVY

Sun., Mon., Tues.
May 6, 7, 8
Never Say Goodbye
Rock HUDSON
Miss Cornelia BORSHERS
George SANDERS

THE BIRDS & BEES
ROSE TATOO
BACKLASH
ULYSSES
PICNIC
CAROUSEL

Wed., Thurs., May 9, 10
True! Incredible!
CINEMA SCOPE
ON THE THRESHOLD OF SPACE
GUY MADISON — VIRGINIA LEITH
JOHN HODIAK — DEAN JAGGER

Fri., Sat., May 11, 12
Story of Two Fighting Men!
STRANGER AT MY DOOR
Bedford FERRIS
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Certified studies show Ford Trucks last longer than any of the other four leading makes

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PROGRESS NEWS

BY MRS. ARTHUR COOPER

The Women's Missionary Union of the Progress Baptist Church spent an enjoyable afternoon April 30 at the church. The younger women's circle entertained the older women's circle with a social.

The program began with two hymns sung by the group.

The devotional theme was "Go Quickly and Tell", Mrs. Elmer Downing gave the talk and then conducted a "Search for Talent" among the members.

The recreation period was filled with hilarious games, including "Queen for a Day" and several relays. Then the president, Mrs. Herbert Peugh, conducted a business session. Afterwards, refreshments of cakes and cake were served.

Members present included: Mmes: J. J. Redwine, J. R. Walker, Leonard Redwine, M. L. Shipp, Herbert Peugh, Sam Blackburn, Clarence Bishop, Ben Atkins, Ruth Blair, Melvin Marlow, Bessie Davis, and Whit Barber.

VACATION CHURCH SCHOOL PLANNED

Tentative date set for vacation church school by the Progress Methodist church is June 3 to 8.

and there will be classes for all children through the age of 15. The educational building now being remodelled will provide sufficient room for all the activities planned.

Mrs. Earnest Bass was elected director by the Education Commission. Other workers and their classes include:

Kindergarten - Mrs. W. H. Lee and Mrs. Earl Henry.

Primary - Mrs. Vernon Roming and Mrs. James Wedel.

Junior - Mrs. George Gross and Mrs. Arthur Cooper.

Intermediate - Mrs. Doyle Green and Mrs. J. W. Thomson.

Music - Mrs. Edgar Bass and Mrs. J. W. Herrington.

Others of the W. S. C. S. members will serve refreshments and several MYF members will help. Rev. C. T. Jackson will hold special classes for the older children. Eight of the teachers attended the clinic for church school workers held in Lazbuidde on Thursday April 26.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Quisenberry of Abernathy visited Sunday with relatives and friends, and attended church services at the Progress Baptist church.

Mrs. Birda Garrett returned home the first of last week after

a month's absence. She stayed with a niece and her family in Pueblo, Colo., and later visited her sister in Anadarko, Okla.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wedel and daughters were Sunday visitors in his parents home in Littlefield.

Johnny Urteaga spent three days recently with his family here before returning to Utah, where he is employed.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Thomson and family went to Hereford Sunday and visited O. C. and Dan Thomson, brother and nephew respectively of John Thomson.

Methodist Youth Fellowship members of the Progress church who enjoyed skating at Clovis last weekend included: Ben and Ralph Roming, Lucille and Elmer Davis, Donna Actkinson,

Three-Way News

Mrs. Frank Griffith

Goodland Bible Study Club Met Tuesday

The Goodland Bible Study Club met with Mrs. L. W. Chapman last week on Tuesday in an all day meeting with a covered dish luncheon at noon. The morning was spent quilting. After the luncheon, the club studied Chapters I and II of Colossians. Two new members were welcomed into the club. They were Mrs. Baker Johnson and Mrs. Mae Henderson.

Mrs. Woolly of Knox City was a visitor. Members present were Mmes. Leon Reeves, L. D. Sanderson, Pete Tarlton, Tommy Galt,

Judy Murrah, Kenneth Powell, Patsy and Mary Urteaga.

Linda Thomas of Shallowater was the guest Sunday of Toni Billingsley. Linda and her family formerly lived at Muleshoe.

Mr. and Mrs. Elton Gulley enjoyed dinner and an afternoon of visiting in the McCary home Sunday.

Mrs. Mattie Griffin left last Friday for an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. Mollie Johnson in Albany, Oklahoma.

Barbara Jones Going to Cuba

Next summer, Miss Barbara Jones plans to spend two months working in Cuba with a youth caravan of Methodist church workers. Before going, she will train for two weeks with other young college people at Miami, Florida. Each caravan consists of four young people and an adult sponsor, and the groups go wherever most needed.

Barbara is the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Carol Jones of Stinnett, formerly of Progress. She spent last weekend on Friday through Sunday here in the Troy Actkinson home, before returning to McMurry College, Abilene where she is a sophomore student. The Actkinson's daughter Sue, a Texas Tech student also spent the weekend here.

Rev. C. T. Jackson made a trip to Amarillo last week.

BAPTIST JUNIORS HAVE WIENER ROAST

Members of the junior class of the Progress Baptist church had a wiener roast at the home of their teacher, Mrs. Melvin Marrow, on Friday evening April 27, with the wiener and buns, the children had all the fixings, including potato chips pickles, cookies, and pop. Many games were played.

Those present included Janie Gulley, Brenda Woodruff, Clifford Gray, Lollie McCary, Larry Marrow, Christine McCain, Janet Ship, and Larry Nigh. Mothers present were Mrs. Martin Nigh and the hostess, Mrs. Marrow.

Mrs. Buck Gregory and small son returned last Wednesday after spending two weeks with her father, Mr. Womack, and relatives at Hico. Mr. Womack who has been in poor health, formerly stayed here with the Gregorys.

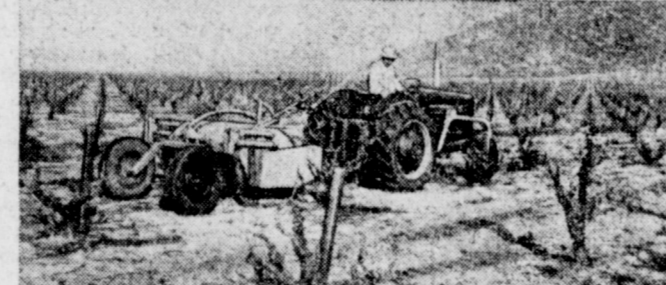
Mr. and Mrs. Jim King and son James Carroll visited Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. King and brothers J. R. and Doyle King. The Jim Kings live in Roswell, N. M.

Spring Is On The 'Lamb'

LAMBS AND SPRING go together at the James Baker Farm, Monterey, Wis., as these good little shepherds welcome new woolly arrivals. In two-week period this Spring more than 75 lambs were born at the Baker farm, including six sets of triplets and 17 pairs of twins. The Baker children are Susan, 4; Stephen, 2; and Phillip, 4.



SPRING IN GAY PAREE brings latest feminine fashions. This Dutch Race hen defiantly displays her feathered charms at annual Paris Farm Show.



SPRING IS BUSTING OUT ALL OVER in this large Capitano vineyard, Fountain, Calif., as 15 year old grape vines make new growth and another crop of grapes. John Moramarco, co-owner, drives an International 300 Utility tractor to pulverize last year's vines pruned during the winter. Each plant regularly produces 60 to 70 pounds of big, delicious grapes each season.

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MULESHOE

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Billy Jim St. Clair is using a MATHIESON ALUMINUM Sprinkler Irrigation System on his farm located three miles northeast of Muleshoe. He has 1/2 mile of Aluminum Sprinkler Pipe and 1/4 mile of Main Line. He is watering Grain and Alfalfa. Naturally he bought from . . .



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Muleshoe



IT'S NIXON, AND IKE! .. A smiling Vice President Richard M. Nixon tells reporters outside the White House in Washington, D. C. that he would like to seek re-election with President Eisenhower. Nixon met with reporters after a lengthy private talk with the Chief Executive who said he was "delighted" by the Vice President's decision.

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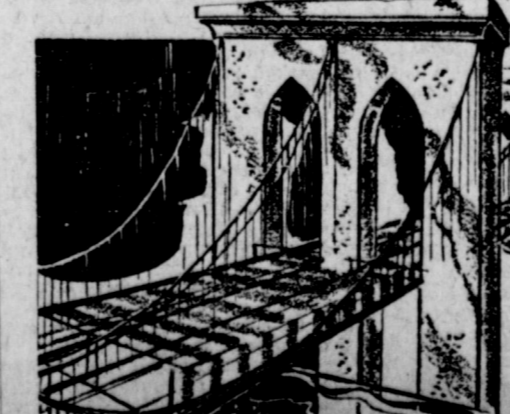


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THE MULESHOE JOURNAL

Published Every Thursday at Muleshoe, Texas



J. M. FORBES, Publisher

Entered as second class matter at the Muleshoe Post Office under the Act of Congress, March 3, 1897.

In Immediate Territory, 1 Year \$2.50
Out of Immediate Territory, 1 Year \$3.00

BABSON DISCUSSES . . .

STOCK SPLIT-UPS AND GOVERNMENT BONDS

Babson Park, Mass., May 3—So much appears in the newspapers today about stock split-ups, I believe readers will be interested to know why they occur.

Large Stockholders Will Die
Most of the split-ups are due to the fact that some very large stockholder has died and his stock must be sold to help the executor pay the estate taxes, which may approximate fifty per cent. As investors are much more willing to buy stocks at a low price, the brokers strongly advise split-ups in such cases to help the marketing of the stock. There is nothing unethical about this. No stockholder should be harmed or helped by such an action. It is a "two for one" split-up, and if you have ten shares of stock, you are sent, without cost, ten shares more. The capitalization is doubled, but the assets are the same. Hence, theoretically the value of your shares after the split-up should be only one half of what it was before.

However, owing to the gullibility of investors and to their desire for low-priced stocks, the sum total of the "split-up" stocks for a while is usually worth more than before there was any talk of a split. In addition, new investors in a split-up stock may be misled by the price of the shares. For instance, just before General Electric was split, it sold at about 125. It is now quoted at a price of around 60, which looks lower to most people. However, because the stock was split 3-for-1, this really represents a price of 180. The new lower price misleads investors who did not know of the split-up.

What Prominent Stocks Have Done Since 1929
Without taking any position as to whether you should now buy stocks, or put your money into Government Bonds and await much lower stock prices,—I submit the following interesting table, using stocks which have not been split since 1929, so as not to mislead you.

Am. Radiator, 1929 high, 55 3/8, 1932 low, 3 1/8, Present Price, 22; Am. Sugar Refining, 1929 high, 94 3/4, 1932 low, 13, Present Price, 100; Anaconda, 1929 high, 174 7/8, 1932 low, 3, Present Price, 76; Curtis-Wright, 1929 high, 30 1/8, 1932 low, 7/8, Present Price 33;
Electric Storage Battery, 1929 high, 104 1/2, 1932 low, 12 5/8, Present Price, 37; New York Central, 1929 high, 236 1/2, 1932 low, 8 3/4, Present Price, 43; R. C. A., 1929 high, 114 3/4, 1932 low, 2 1/2, Present Price, 46; So. Calif. Edison, 1929 high, 93 1/4, 1932 low, 15 3/4, Present Price, 49.

Security For Government Bonds
Many prominent bankers and businessmen believe that the government debt should be cut down. They may be right; but I see no vital reason for this. The U. S. Government is a corporation with definite assets, including about one fourth of all the real estate in the United States.

I understand that an inventory of these federal holdings can be secured from Senator Hayden of Arizona. This report shows that the government has over 400,000,000 acres of land, about 400,000 buildings which cost over \$14,000,000,000, very valuable mineral rights, undeveloped water powers, and many other assets.

Furthermore, there are various ways of figuring the government debt. Also, in addition to its power to tax and the right to print money, which no other corporation has, the Federal Government keeps books in a very conservative manner. For instance, if a new Post Office is built in your community, it is not listed in the Capital Account, as every private corporation would do, but is charged to Operating Expenses.

"The Fly In The Ointment"
Although there is no lack of security for Government Bonds and no fear of present outstanding U. S. Government Bonds defaulting on their coupons, such bonds could suffer from inflation. I refer to the fact that the interest payment on Government Bonds is fixed. Hence, if the value of the dollar declines, the price of long-term Government Bonds might decline correspondingly. This danger can largely be offset, however, by buying short term Government Bonds.

Inflation is a danger which all investors should carefully watch and fight. This is especially true in a democracy like ours, where Congressmen and Senators vote for inflationary measures just to get re-elected. Such politicians are selling our country "down the river" or as the Bible says, "for a mess of pottage". I know nothing about the possibilities of World War III; but if it comes, I forecast that our dollar will fall to thirty cents. In that case, most Government Bond holders, yes—investors, employers, wage-workers, and housewives, too—will suffer.

STRENGTH FOR THESE DAYS
For Thou art my hope, O Lord God; Thou art my trust from my youth.—(Psalm 71, 5.)
In the vigor of youth, one inclines to assume that his strength will overcome all obstacles and insure success, without any other help. But how joyous and useful life will become when youth realizes the need of the love of God, and His guidance and His help, which are so freely given.

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"They count on us can't we count on you?"

Sand Hills Philosopher Fails To See Connection Between Price Support and Loss of Incentive

Editor's note: The Sandhill Philosopher on his Johnson grass farm discusses incentive this week, a subject he's not in very close contact with.

Dear editor:
There are so many people offering solutions to the farming problem and there are so many different ideas on how to get rid of the surplus that if most farmers listened to all of them they never would get around to getting any farming done, although I can tell you from experience that there are other ways not to get any farming done too.

But on the theory that the patient is entitled to hear something of what the doctors say I will cure him. I have been listening to the farm problem discussions pretty steadily now and about the best one I've heard came from a man up in the Midwest.

According to him, price supports are bad because they have robbed the American farmer of his incentive, they're making him lazy.

I don't know about others, but I resent this. I was lazy long before price supports were thought up. It takes more than an act of Congress to make me lazy. In fact, nothing made me, I just figured it out on my own.

But as for other farmers, I can't see how it applies. If they can produce all the surpluses we've got without any incentive, how big do you reckon the surpluses would be by now if they had some?

Another argument is that us farmers have got to get more efficient if we want to stay on the farm. As I understand it, 40 years ago the average farmer was producing enough for himself and family and four other people living in town. Now he's producing enough for himself and family and seventeen other people living in town. If this ain't efficiency, I don't know what efficiency is, and of course I may not.

But I can't get over this argument that high prices robbed the farmer of his incentive. I guess you might think that the less a man makes the harder he'll work and the more he'll improve his incentive to make ends meet and get ahead, but I've

noticed that some of the hardest working men on earth are the men who really don't have to work in the first place. The prospect of a profit never has been beat as an incentive.

Yours faithfully,
H. B. Fox

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The present reaction of Southerners to the Supreme Court decision of 1954 prohibiting racially segregated schools has been compared by Senator A. Willis Robertson of Virginia to the reaction to an amendment between 1919 when it was ratified and 1933 when it was repealed.

Robertson spoke on the Senate floor answering criticism by Senator Herbert H. Lehman of New York which was directed against the "Declaration of Constitutional Principles" adopted by nearly 100 members of Congress from the Southern states.

Explaining that he had enjoyed friendly relations in the South for some time, although they had differed on economic and social problems, Robertson said it was without rancor or bitterness that he proposed to point out how inconsistent it is for a distinguished member of this body to make a strong and determined fight on one phase of States' rights and attempt to deny the same rights to others who invoke the same doctrine but on a different issue.

The declaration signed by Southern members of Congress, Robertson said, condemned the Supreme Court decision as unwarranted under the division of powers provided by the Constitution and unwise not only because of the effect it would have on public schools but also because of the damage it would do to our country's economy. The declaration advocated only "lawful" means to bring about a reversal of the Court's decision. Robertson recalled that after the Reconstruction (prohibition) Amendment and the enforcement act adopted by Congress had been approved by the Supreme Court in a test case, Senator Lehman of New York had refused to cooperate in enforcement of the law. He quoted the U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of New York as saying repeal of the New York enforcement act was "the hardest blow the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment had received."

What New York Did
Robertson also quoted statements of New York officials as to the thousands of speakings which operated in that state during the prohibition period and recalled that former Mayor LaGuardia of New York City had said it would take 250,000 policemen and an additional force of 200,000 "to police the streets" to enforce prohibition in New York.

Recalling that Senator Lehman had been Lieutenant Governor of New York during this period and was Governor when the Eighteenth Amendment was repealed, Robertson quoted Lehman as saying that repeal marked "the end, so far as this state is concerned, of a seven-year long struggle carried on by thousands of devoted and patriotic men and women against sumptuary legislation which at no time represented the uncontrolled sentiment of a majority of the people of this country."

He said former Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York had admitted, however, that those who fought against prohibition had been called nullificationists and enemies of the Constitution. Robertson asked if Lehman would not recognize that the law requiring the Southern



"An electric light bulb is the only thing that can go out every night without looking dissipated!"

Integration of Schools Compared to Prohibition

Senator Robertson says it is now the South's turn to appeal to public opinion.

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FARMER COUNTY Farm Bureau News

By RAYMOND EULER

We believe cotton farmers who attend the May 10 meeting in the Friona school auditorium stand to profit by having done so. It is hoped that members of all farm and commodity organizations will be present en-masse for consideration of problems facing every cotton producer in these times. Interested persons from other counties are cordially welcome, too.

National Cotton Council Representative, John T. Gregg, who's business is research and marketing for American Cotton presents an interesting and informative illustrated talk.

Members of the Weed Committee who went to Amarillo to attend the Experiment Station weed eradication demonstrations and discussions last week were: Bruce Parr, Gene Snodgrass, L. F. Bruns, Roy Grace, and Gilbert Kaltwasser. Four Agriculture boys from Friona, and two from Lazbuddie accompanied them.

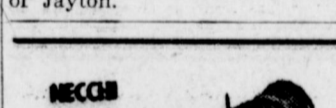
Sodium chlorate for use in destroying weeds is again available at Farmer County Implement and Cuming's Farm Store at the same reduced price as last year, \$12.25 per can. Check with your ASC Office for assistance financially in treating bindweed.

Interest in checking the spread of Johnson Grass seems to be growing among farmers, too. We are not sure, but we believe the Commissioners will give aid in bindweed treatment in county road rights of ways.

Farmer County Farm Bureau, Texas Farm Bureau and American Farm Bureau are opposing the Federal Highway bill (HR 10660) that is presently before Congress. Kaltwasser sent a telegram to Congressman Walter Rogers last Thursday, urging his opposition. If you will wire your senator opposing this bill, it will help. Among other objectionable features, the bill would delegate to truck weight regulations on such highways to the Federal Government. It would also increase the cost of construction because of wage regulations peculiar to Federal road construction. Farm Bureau people believe the states can collect and spend necessary money in improving their highways more economically and satisfactorily than the Federal Government can.

DINNER GUESTS
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Clark, of Progress, were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Campbell.

VISITED J. M. MOORE
Out of town guests of J. M. Moore, during his stay in the hospital were: Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Simmons, Debbie and Mona, of Roby; Don Moore, Lubbock; J. B. Moore, Kingsville; W. W. Moore, Rule; N. M. Moore, Aspermont; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Marr, Crowell; Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Reeves, Lynda, Doris and Patsy, Odessa; Mrs. Lillie Reeves, Midland; and Oren Yarbrough, of Jayton.



THE WORLD'S FINEST SEWING MACHINE



HARVEY BASS APPLIANCE

Phone 4690 Muleshoe

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NEW MIDWEST All-Steel Streamliner

25% LIGHTER 40% STRONGER LASTS LONGER
The farm body you have been waiting for. All the labor-saving features that save you time and money. Compare the size, quality and price before you buy any farm body.
AMERICAN TRAILER SERVICE
740 North Grand
P. O. Box 8 — Ph. DR 2-8341
Amarillo, Texas

Today's Meditation

Read Proverbs 31:10-20 or John 4:34-38.
Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest. (John 4:35.)
Once I visited a home where a busy mother of five boys was cleaning the floor. I said to her, "You must find it difficult to keep the place so clean." She looked up at me and replied, "I had to learn to keep my eyes off the floor. To be a real help to my boys, I decided to stop nagging and to think of more important things than mud."

Her eyes were filled with sparkle, her face was radiant with the love she had for her family and for all who came within her sphere.
In a few years whether the floor is soiled or clean will not matter much. The influence of her character on her children will be important. In her simplicity and sincerity, she is building greater than she herself dreams.

Jesus said, "Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest." The first field in which we can labor for God is the one nearest us—the home field.
PRAYER
Our Father, be very near to us in our homes. To parents grant wisdom, vision, and grace so necessary to the proper guidance and training of those entrusted to their care. Help families to work together and in harmony with Thee through love and true devotion. For Jesus' sake Amen.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY
The field of home is ever white unto harvest. Elsie B. Byers, (Nova Scotia)

Use The Journal Want Adds.

MRS. DYER'S MOTHER INJURED IN FALL
Mrs. Roy Dyer has returned home after visiting in Fayetteville, Ark., with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Mills, following an accident last week when Mrs. Mills fell and broke a hip. The Mills were coming to Muleshoe to visit their daughter's family, and were preparing to get into their car when the accident occurred. Mrs. Mills is improving satisfactorily.

TO LEVELLAND
Mrs. Cleburne Gray and children John Earl and Kathy, journeyed to Levelland Saturday to attend the contests entered by the Muleshoe band and eighteen other bands in the area. Jean Gray, eldest daughter of the Grays traveled with the senior band, of which she is a member.

HONOR ROLL

NEW SUBSCRIBERS:
Sidney Providence, Clovis; Roy R. Lewis, Amarillo; Bob Eyrnd, Rt. 2; Cecl Cole, Goodland.
RENEWALS:
Bryan Booth, Rt. 2; Rufus Gilbreath, City; Harvey Bass, City; Clyde Holt, City; Jeff White, Rt. 1; Mervin Wilterding, City; J. B. Williams, City; Homer Paul, Amarillo; Troy Perkins, Rt. 3; Guy Nickels, City; W. S. Menefee, Aransas Pass; W. L. Middlebrooks, City; R. G. Jordan, City; K. H. Buhman, Rt. 1; Baker Johnson, Goodland; Raymond Green, City; J. J. DeShazo, City.

PHONE 2860

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SINGLETON FUNERAL HOME

Thanks . . .
For your past patronage and Friendship

WE HAVE SOLD
Our Motor Co. to Homer Currey and Harry Beckner, but will retain our agency for GREEN PUMPS AND Sprinkler Irrigation Systems

And Invite Your Continued Patronage.
We Will Maintain Our Office In the Same Location.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Morrison

THIS WEEK
—In Washington

Clinton Davidson
You may find it hard to distinguish between facts and politics in the current Washington hassle over the farm crisis. If you do you have plenty of company.
Some of the facts are obvious. Farm income and prices have gone down every year except one since 1947. Non-farm prices and income have gone up steadily for the past 15 years.
Farmers are caught in a vicious price-cost squeeze that has reduced farm purchasing power to the lowest level in 20 years. Non-farm buying power is at the highest level in history, more than 100% over 1936.
The net return to farmers for work on the farm last year, after expenses were paid, averaged under 60 cents an hour. The non-farm average was over \$2 an hour. One-fourth of all farmers reported net income under \$600 last year.
Since 1951 the things farmers buy, including machinery and other production supplies, have gone up an average of 20%, but the selling prices of the things they produce have declined 27%. That adds up to almost a 50% drop in net farm income.



BULGANIN - CAUGHT OFF GUARD - Visiting Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin, who up till now has presented to the British a countenance so benevolent that a little girl asked him if he were indeed Father Christmas, is caught off guard by a photograph in an expression more befitting a member of the Soviet hierarchy. The Communist leaders indicated that they would welcome a ban of all Middle East arms shipments. Prime Minister Eden accepted an invitation to visit the Soviet Union later this year.

Fourteen Members Muleshoe HD Club Attended Meeting

Fourteen members of the Muleshoe Home Demonstration Club attended the meeting last Tuesday afternoon, April 24, at the home of Mrs. S. C. Caldwell.

Attending were: Mmes. C. E. Briscoe, J. E. Day, W. W. Smith, W. R. Bowers, S. L. Robinson, Walter Witte, C. H. Gillis, M. L. Oswalt, Barry Lewis, D. E. Beller, H. G. Griffiths, A. W. Copley, Ruth Williams, and visitors: Mmes. Gene Caldwell, Oscar Rudd, Juanita Buhman, Earl Harris.

Other guests were 4-H girls Brenda Nelson and Tommie Hale, who won third place with their demonstration of making pineapple cottage cheese salad; Peggy Howell and Sandra Harris, who won second in the demonstration contest with their chocolate mint tower dessert; and Virginia Bowers, who won first place with her cheese biscuit.

Mrs. Elzada Gulley gave an interesting talk on Civil Defense last week as the Progress Home Demonstration club met at the home of Mrs. Myrtle Wells.

Roll call was answered with "My Favorite Sandwich", after which the group played a game led by Mrs. Wells.

Council report was given by Mrs. Elvov Sinnacher, and Mmes. Marie Malby and Fern Davis reported on their trip to the district meeting which was held April 6, at Hereford.

An interesting program on "Foods for the Lunch Basket", was given by Mrs. Mary Sweatmon. A discussion on the subject followed.

Progress club members received an invitation from the Midway Club of Parmer county, to attend a Silver Tea at the Legion Hall in Friona, Wednesday, May 2, at 2:30 p.m.

Members voted to have a traveling gift instead of a hostess gift. The person who draws the gift at one meeting will furnish the gift for the next meeting.

Coke-salad, crackers, cookies and Cokes were served to the following members: Veta Self, Gladys Haley, Bonnie Mead, Elzada Gulley, Phebe Gray, Elsie Williams, Fern Davis, Mae Sinnacher, Elvov Sinnacher, Mary Sweatmon, and a visitor, Wanda Patton.

Each member brought an apron which they made, and exchanged with someone.

The next club meeting will be at the home of Alameda McGuire, at 2:30 in the afternoon, May 10.

Pink and Blue Shower Honors Mrs. K. Hanks

Mrs. Kenneth Hanks was feted with a stork shower at the home of Mrs. G. F. Howell, Thursday afternoon, April 26.

The home was beautifully decorated with bouquets of pink and white tulips in small pink and blue baby carriages. Tall tapers in candelabra lighted the dining room.

Mrs. McKinstry Re-Opens Studio

Mrs. Sam McKinstry, teacher of piano, is back home and has re-opened her piano studio, which has been closed since March, when she underwent surgery. For the past two weeks, Mrs. McKinstry has been visiting in the homes of her daughters, Mmes. Harold Allison and Oscar Allison.

Piano classes have been resumed, and will continue thru the summer. An announcement appears elsewhere in this issue of The Journal.

WORKING AT FT. WORTH

Melvin T. White, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. White, of Van Horn, formerly of Muleshoe, is now employed at the Convair Aircraft Plant in Ft. Worth.

Coffee and Miscellaneous Shower Honor Miss Ann Woodley At Fox Home Saturday

Miss Ann Woodley, bride-elect of Derrell Gene Hanks, was honored with a coffee and miscellaneous shower attended by some one hundred-fifty guests Saturday morning, April 28, from 9:00 until 11:00 in the lovely home of Mrs. Sam Fox.

Assisting in hostess duties were: Mmes. Charles Mayhugh, Bobby Ross Goodwin, Jim Gaede, and Misses Barbara Douglass and Quineil Elliott.

house were carried out beautifully in pink and aqua, chosen colors of the honoree. In the entrance hall was a bride-doll on a revolving stand which played, "Here Comes the Bride". An arrangement on the registration table consisted of an aqua baroque candle in silver holder, and a garland of white gardenias.

The silver appointed serving table was covered with a lovely cloth of pink linen and silver thread, and centered with a bride-doll dressed in aqua holding a nosegay of pink sweetheart roses from which flowed satin ribbon on which was written "Dink and Ann".

chunks from a three-tiered silver service. Other refreshments were sausage rolls, apricot bread and coffee.

Bouquets of cut flowers decorated the receiving rooms. Out-of-town guests included the grandmother of the bride-elect, Mrs. C. E. Jamson, of Odessa; Elizabeth Massey and Carolyn Christian, of W. T. S. C.; Mmes. Jack Farr, Neil Wood, Olen Jennings, and Ray Kelling, all of Littlefield; and Miss Nell DeShazo, of Midland.

TFWC Convention Meets In Dallas

"Nine Resolutions will be presented to the Convention Body of The Texas Federation of Women's Clubs at their 59th Annual Convention, Dallas, May 7-10, in addition to reaffirming two resolutions heretofore acted on", stated the organization president Mrs. L. E. Dudley, Abilene.

resolution calling for support of House Joint Resolution 588 by Congressman Rogers which seeks approval of the principle of reserving to the several states the power to conserve and regulate the exploration, production and distribution of their petroleum products, water, sulphur, and other minerals and natural resources. Another relates to the inequalities of the new relating to the handling of separate property by married men and women and calls for petition to the 55th Legislature to pass legislation that will remove the disabilities arising from women's marital status.

The principal amendment being offered calls for increased representation for clubs whose membership is greater than the basic fifteen member requirement and will allow an additional delegate for each unit of fifteen members. Morning and afternoon sessions will be devoted mainly to business and reports, with luncheon and dinner programs featuring key speakers.

Pink and Blue Shower Honors Mrs. Sutton

Mrs. A. P. Sutton was honored last Friday, April 27, from 2:00 until 4:00 o'clock, with a lovely pink and blue shower in the home of Mrs. C. L. Campbell.

Co-hostess with Mrs. Campbell was Mrs. Alice Kelton. Guests calling during the afternoon were: Mmes. Lena Kenney, Beatrice Simpson, Patsy Wolfe,

Eddie Walters, Opal Crawford, G. E. Moore, Evelyn Perkins, Lorane Bynum, and the hostesses.

A number who were unable to attend, sent gifts. Mrs. Lena Kenney presided at the guests register. Refreshments were punch and cookies, and plate favors were small dolls and marshmallows.

PVT. ALLEN EXPECTED HERE FOR GRADUATION

Pvt. George M. Allen, of Van Nuys, Calif., is expected to arrive home sometime this month, and will attend graduation exercises at the local high school. His wife, Shirley Allen will be one of the graduates.

Shirley is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Reid, of the Baileyboro community, and George is the son of Mrs. Rose Allen, of Muleshoe.

Mrs. Allen plans to return to California with her husband following her graduation. He will be stationed there for the next thirteen months.

DUNLAP'S DOLLAR DAYS advertisement featuring various clothing items like Sport Shirts, Sport Coats, Boy's Slacks, Men's Long Sleeve Sport Shirts, Men's Slacks, and Dress Socks. It includes a large graphic of a crowd and the text 'Dunlap's DOLLAR DAYS MAY'.

DUNLAP'S FABULOUS DOLLAR DAYS - Prices Good Three Day's Saturday Monday and Tuesday - May 5, 7 & 8. Shop DUNLAP'S in Muleshoe. Open a Dunlap's charge account... Use our convenient lay-a-way.

FABULOUS VALUES IN OUR Piece Goods Department for three days only - Save 1/2 and more on famous brands Dollar Day. Includes sections for Household Furnishings and Bedding, Big Dollar Day Values in Dunlap's Shoe Department, and Ladies' Fashion Belts.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR ALL GOOD CITIZENS TO



It's EVERYBODY'S JOB!

Mother Nature does her part in bringing beauty to our community every spring. But the transformation isn't complete unless we clean-up, paint-up, fix up, and plant up our homes and property. Let's make our community one we can be proud of! It will be, if we all do our part. It's a challenge for every man, woman and child to do his part. Here's what you can do to help our townwide Spring Clean Up Week:

PREVENT FIRES by cleaning up rubbish, garden plots and burning inflammable matter. Check wiring and roofs.
CLEAN-UP FRONT AND BACK YARDS, get paper, sticks metal, leaves and all refuse picked up and burned.
PAINT AND REPAIR your home where needed, inside and out. New improvements will increase the value of your property.
PLANT AND LANDSCAPE your yard. Flowers and shrubs add beauty. A well-planned vegetable garden can be profitable.
ALLEYS AND VACANT LOTS should be weed and rubbish free. Structures not worthy of repair should be wrecked.

SEE US FOR...



THE LOW COST, PRACTICAL WAY TO ADD NECESSARY HOME IMPROVEMENTS NOW!

Painting, papering, adding a few of the uses for a low rooms, building garages and cost FHA Home Repair Loan, re-roofing your home are just

See us today! No down payment and three years to pay!

Higginbotham-Bartlett Lbr.

modern **PLUMBING** and fixtures

See our big selection of smart, new plumbing fixtures.

Add beauty and convenience now!

WELCH'S PLUMBING



TOP QUALITY **PAINTS** and supplies

BRIGHTEN YOUR HOME INSIDE AND OUT

Everything you need for home paint-up projects!

WIZARD ALKYD RUBBER WALL FINISH, covers walls, woodwork or old wallpaper.

Gal. \$4.79 qt. \$1.45

OUTSIDE WHITE HOUSEPAINT, top quality Gal. \$4.95

WIZARD AUTO ENAMEL, choice of colors qt. \$2.20

WESTERN AUTO ASSOCIATE STORE

EVERYTHING FOR HOME FIX-UP **Lumber & BUILDING MATERIALS**

We're fully stocked with everything you need for home fix-up. Highest quality merchandise.

B P S PAINTS

For Every Painting Need

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Top name **POWER TOOLS**

Choose from our selection of hand and table model power tools for all your home repair jobs!

BLACK & DECKER

Electric Drills, Saws, Tool Kits, etc.

Extra Blades for Saws

JOHNSON-POOL TIRE & APPLIANCE

Quality **Building Supplies**

Whether you're planning on building, remodeling, repairing, repainting, or making an addition to your home... call us. No job is too big or too small. We'll fix your roof, gutters, windows, doors, or whatever you say, to help you clean-up and brighten up for Spring.

CHARLES LENAU LBR.

DO-IT-YOURSELF week

MAKE SURE YOUR INSURANCE COVERS THE INCREASED VALUE OF YOUR HOME!

Do-it-yourself projects such as new additions, remodeling, repairs, and landscaping will increase the value of your home! Let us make sure that your insurance plans are keeping pace with these new values and give you complete coverage. See us soon.

We Carry A Complete Line of Insurance!

BOBO INSURANCE AGENCY



Our expert advice and friendly help will make it easy to bring your home up-to-date — and our Easy Financing Plan gives you three years to pay for your home improvements.

See us for Your Building Supplies, Paints, Wall Paper, Screens, Etc.

WILLSON-SANDERS LBR.

WORK HOME OFFICE

FEEL BETTER WITH **AIR Conditioning**

KEEP YOUR HOME COOL AND

THE SAND OUT

With an—

Alpine Evaporative Cooler

TAYLOR METAL PRODUCTS





DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS of the Blackwater Valley Soil Conservation District and SCS technician discuss problems at a recent meeting. From left to right: Virgil Nowell, Bill Eubanks, Shorty McCall, Duane Barteo, Ray Carter and Sherman Inman. (Staff Photo)

landowners and operators is important to the district. Their accomplishments are the District's accomplishments.

As a basis for a comparison of accomplishments, the years 1945 and 1955 have been selected to show 10 years of conservation work within the District.

A History of the Blackwater Valley Soil Conservation District From '41

1941-1956

In 1939, the State Legislature passed the Texas Soil Conservation Law. This is an enabling law, which places conservation of the land into the hands of individual landowners.

In 1941, landowners of Bailey county voted in the Blackwater Valley Soil Conservation District. This District is a legal subdivision of the state of Texas. The first Board of Supervisors was composed of E. L. Smith, chairman; N. C. Moore, D. V. St. Clair, W. L. Patton, and Mervin Wilterding. The first District Work Plan for the Blackwater Valley Soil Conservation District was compiled in January, 1942. Since that initial plan of 1942, the District has enjoyed a vigorous and sustained growth in numbers of operators applying conservation practices. Up to January, 1956, there were 629 cooperator operating 285,253 acres, which represents 53% of the total land in farms and ranches. The majority of land not under agreement is located in the dryland part of the District.

Special recognition is herewith given to the men below who have, also in the past, been active in the District's work as Supervisors:

Mr. B. H. Black, Muleshoe

Farm and Ranch Conservation Plans

District Cooperators, 1945, 162; 1955, 629; 288% increase.

Basic Conservation Plans, 1945, 101; 1955, 336; 233% increase.

Soil Surveys (acres), 1945, 35,990; 1955, 242,322; 573% increase.

Range Site & Condition Class, 1945, 0; 1955, 96,724.

To illustrate the Soil and Water Conservation practices used in the District, the 1955 Report of the Board of Supervisors is outlined below. This is a good report and clearly indicates the growing interest in Soil and Water Conservation throughout the District.

Practice	Amt. Applied
Contour Farming	3,802 acres
Cover Cropping	6,370 acres
Rotation Hay and Pasture	2,971 acres
Stubble Mulching	13,655 acres
Proper Use (range)	24,098 acres
Deferred Grazing	1,186 acres
Laterals (concrete pipe)	63 miles
Border Irrigation	503 miles
Furrow Irrigation	2,400 acres
Land Levelling	727 acres
Imp. Water Application	3,442 acres
Irrig. Water Man.	1,889 acres
Terraces	27 miles
Irrig. Water Man.	30 (no.)
Sprinkler Irr. Sys.	3,116 acres
Sprinkler Irr. Sys.	23 acres
Waterway Devel.	88 acres
Water Spreading	88 acres

Technical assistance to carry out the above practices was sup-

plied by the Soil Conservation Service. Also farm planning assistance and soil surveys were furnished by technicians of the Soil Conservation Service.

The District also received Government assistance to carry out its plan of operation from the local ASC office, County Agent and Farmers Home Administration. The Vocational Agriculture Department of the Muleshoe high school also provided assistance to the District by maintaining and renting the District's conservation machinery.

All of the Government agencies helped with the District's annual Blackwater Valley Soil Conservation District Tour, a Land Judging Contest for 4-H and FFA boys was sponsored by the District.

The business men of the District also are very cooperative in the District's program. Some of their many helpful projects in 1955 were:

The Rotary club was very helpful by preparing and serving barbecue and dinner on the annual tour. They also furnished the ribbons for the land judging contest.

The Muleshoe State and First National Banks showed their cooperative spirit by furnishing the beef for the barbecue dinner on the tour.

A loud speaker furnished by Cox Drive-In Theatre contributed to a successful tour.

The Lions club presented to the District's outstanding conservation farmer a conservation plaque.

All of the business houses showed a cooperative spirit toward soil and water conservation each time they were called upon by the District.

The District's plans for 1956 are big, but will be realized because our past record shows that we are striding forward together toward our goal of sustained production on each acre of agricultural land in the Blackwater Valley Soil Conservation District. Full use of all this land in the District, greater total production, lowered operating cost per unit of production, greater farm income, and higher living standards will be realized by all cooperators completing a coordinated conservation plan.

The Muleshoe Journal

DEDICATED TO THE PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT OF BAILEY COUNTY AND THE GREAT MULESHOE COUNTRY

VOLUME 35, NUMBER 18

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1956



CARL BAMERT looks at this excellent cover crop of Vetch which is improving his soil condition and building soil fertility. The Vetch was seeded in Sesame middle last August. (Staff Photo)

Do Cowpeas Fit On Your Farm?

During the past year there were several thousand acres of Cowpeas grown in this Blackwater Valley Soil Conservation District. The majority of these peas were intra-planted with sorghums. There were several acres seeded alone for seed harvest. H. E. Schaefer was probably the most successful cooperator in harvesting them for seed. The variety which Mr. Schaefer grew was New Era. They were seeded in 40 inch rows the same as his other row crops. The 38 acres which he harvested produced 30,000 pounds of seed, combine run.

Lewis Sanders has reported some of the most outstanding benefits in using Cow peas as a soil improving crop. In 1954 Mr. Sanders turned under a crop of green cowpeas on a very thin piece of white land, in 1955 this

area was seeded to grain sorghum along with the most of the other part of that field.

On part of the grain sorghum land he applied 16-20-0 and anhydrous ammonia where no Cow peas were grown. The results were where the Cow peas were grown the sorghum made 3600 pounds, the area where the fertilizer was applied made 2600 pounds and an area which was neither fertilized nor where Cow peas were grown produced only 800 pounds of sorghums.

Where your soils are in good condition and still very fertile it is not anticipated that you would experience anything like this response; however, it is the opinion of this writer that the use of COWPEAS intra-planted with the sorghums that you grow will have the effect of maintaining the good condition which your soil may be in.

SEED INOCULATION is important if you are interested in improving the fertility of your soil. U. S. D. A. Farmers Bulletin No. 2003 says that well inoculated Cowpeas fix about 90 pounds of pure nitrogen. If bought in the form of ammonium nitrate this nitrogen would be worth \$14.50 per acre. Although there is more natural inoculant in the soil for Cowpeas than for most legumes it is always a good investment to inquire on some seed check with your county agent, your Vocational Agriculture Teachers or your Local Soil Conservation Service Technicians. Although cowpeas are not the kind of intensive treatment you will get by growing 3 years of alfalfa A STITCH IN TIME MAY SAVE NINE

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Sprinkler Irrigation Systems Compared To Flooding Through Ditches By Krezik

Y. C. McAdams, Agricultural Engineer, Soil Conservation Service

The use of sprinkler irrigation system is increasing each year. They can do an efficient job provided they are designed properly and operated as designed. The manufacturers of sprinkler nozzles have different combinations of nozzles to fit various spacing. Each head and nozzle combination is recommended for a pressure where it will give a good distribution.

Correct pressure at the nozzle is very important. Too low a pressure at the nozzle will result in a lower discharge and uneven water distribution. A higher pressure than the nozzle and head are designed for will add to pumping costs and increase evaporation under windy conditions. A pitot tube gauge is useful in checking pressures at the nozzles. Gauges left in the main line at all times soon corrode up and give inaccurate readings. Irrigation water should be applied at the proper time and in the proper amount. To determine when to irrigate, and the method can be used with good results. As a guide, irrigate when about half of the available moisture has been used from the upper one-fourth of the root zone. On most soils this will require an application of from five to six inches of water to fill the root zone back up to capacity. By applying needed amounts of water at the proper time, the quality of crops can be improved and yields increased. Soil Conservation Service technicians assisting your Soil Conservation District are available to assist you in making these determinations.

Be A Steward of the LAND

BLACKWATER VALLEY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT SUPERVISORS URGE YOU TO ATTEND THE CHURCH OF YOUR CHOICE.

SUNDAY, MAY 6 PROCLAIMED SOIL STEWARDSHIP SUNDAY

"Thou shalt inherit the Earth as a faithful steward, conserving its resources and productivity from one generation to another."

WE BACK OUR SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

EDWARDS'

IRRIGATION SERVICE

PHONE 5670 MULESHOE

NO COMMUNITY

CAN RISE ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE LAND THAT SUPPORTS IT!

SOIL CONSERVATION WEEK MAY 6-13

THE FUTURE OF BAILEY COUNTY

DEPENDS ON

HOW WELL WE CONSERVE OUR TOPSOIL.

THE CITY OF MULESHOE CONGRATULATES THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE UPON THEIR WORTHWHILE PROJECT AND WISHES THEM CONTINUED SUCCESS IN THE FUTURE.

THE CITY OF MULESHOE

W. T. BOVELL, Mayor

LOYD ALSUP
ERNEST KERR

MORRIS DOUGLASS

HOUSTON HART
HORACE BLACKBURN



Crop Yields Higher
Organic Matter Increased
Nature's Way of Enriching the Soil
Soil Protected From Erosion
Economical Feed For Livestock
Requires Minimum Amount of Labor
Velocity of Water Run-off Decreased
Essential for Good Crop Rotation
Soil Covered All Year
Offers More Storage for Moisture
Improves Soil for Tilling
Leads to Security

THE BLESSINGS OF GRASS



SOIL CONSERVATION WEEK MAY 6-13

MULESHOE STATE BANK
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Use of Land Should Be Geared To Capabilities

J. C. EBERCOLE, Management Agronomist Soil Conservation Service

What crop can I grow that will give me a fair profit and not add to the overproduction problem? What crop will make for me as much money as grain sorghum and give me better results from the soil improvement standpoint? What crop will improve the condition and increase the fertility of my soil as well as alfalfa and not require so much water for irrigation and competition for labor? These questions have been in the minds of farmers of the South Plains Area for several years. Recently, talk of the soil bank plan has increased this interest to an all

time high. A crop which is the answer to these questions and will also, fit into a long time rotation is a real need. Whether or not it becomes available, may well determine the success or failure of the soil bank plan in this area if the plan is put into effect.

Since the "dust bowl days" of the 1930's, Soil Conservation District Supervisors and the Soil Conservation Service technicians working with them have emphasized the use of grasses for wind erosion control and soil improvement. During this time, several grasses have proven their value for these uses. Some of them have been more widely used than others due to publicity

as to their value for grazing and the profit to be obtained from seed production. Others, though they are just as valuable for erosion control and soil improvement have not gained as widespread attention and use. Still other grasses have proven their value, but so far their seed has not been available for widespread use.

Blue panic grass has been the most widely used of any at the present time. It is best adapted to medium-textured soils but does well on both tight and sandy soils, also. It is one of the most drought resistant but is, also, one of the highest yielding under irrigation. There has been some loss of stand from freezing of the ordinary blue panic, but a cold resistant strain developed at the Woodward, Oklahoma Experiment Station is suitable for all of the South and Rolling Plains Areas of Texas. It has a good root system and is nutritious and well liked by livestock. It produces 75 to 100 pounds per acre of seed per year

dryland and 300 to 500 pounds under irrigation. The seed is usually combined direct but usually requires some reseedling. Weeping lovegrass is another grass of proven value for erosion control and soil improvement. It does well on any soil ranging from the deep sand to the tight wheatland soil. However, it will live indefinitely on the deep sands but tends to die out after four or six years on tight soils. It does not winter kill anywhere in the states. It is very drought resistant but produces high yield under irrigation. It is not as well liked by stock as blue panic but is grazed readily if not allowed to grow too rank. Its best season of use is during the winter months with roughage or high protein feeds. It produces two to three seed crops per year and is easily harvested with a combine. Seed yields range from 60 to 300 pounds per year dryland and 400 to 600 pounds under irrigation.

Sand lovegrass is a native grass which has been widely used, mostly for range reseeding. It is best adapted to deep sandy soils but does well on medium-textured soils under irrigation. It is very drought resistant and will not freeze out. It has a good root system and produces well on dryland. This grass is one of the best liked by all kinds of livestock. It produces only one seed crop per year which is in the fall. It is easily combined but usually requires reseedling. Yields range from 100 to 200 pounds on dryland and from 300 to 500 pounds under irrigation.

Sideoats grama is one of the most widely adapted grasses in Texas and has been perhaps the most widely used in grass seeding work. It is adapted to practically all soils, particularly the very shallow and high lime soils on steeper slopes. It is drought resistant and will not freeze out under any conditions. It has a good root system and usually spreads underground by short root stocks. Sideoats does not produce as much grazing as the grasses mentioned above but is among the higher producing range grasses. For this reason, there is a steady demand for seed for revegetation and range reseeding. The seed is easily combined and does not require reseedling. Yields are from 200 to 250 pounds on dryland and from 500 to 800 pounds under irrigation. Some very desirable special strains of sideoats grama have been developed. They produce a higher yield of better quality grazing and, also, give a higher yield of better quality seed than ordinary native sideoats. They include El Reno, an Oklahoma strain, Tucson, from Arizona; Uvalde, a Texas strain; and the newest is Coronado which came from New Mexico.

There are other high producing grasses which are well adapted to South Plains conditions but which have not come into use

due to lack of seed. Native switchgrass seed has been used in mixture seeding on sandy soils with excellent results. Blackwell switchgrass, a high producing improved strain has shown up well in cultivated planting, both dryland and irrigated land. Indiangrass, another high producing native grass is showing up well, also. It is an excellent soil conditioning grass, and seed yields as high as 800 pounds per acre have been obtained under irrigation. Sand bluestem is another sandy land grass that has been doing well in mixture seedings, but pure seed has never been available on the commercial market. Some seed increase plantings are being planned for the coming season. One of these will be of special strain, called Woodward, which was developed at the Woodward, Okla. Experiment Station. Cane bluestem, another native grass, has shown much promise under irrigation. It is adapted to the South Plains and across the drier Trans-Pecos area to the extreme western part of the state.

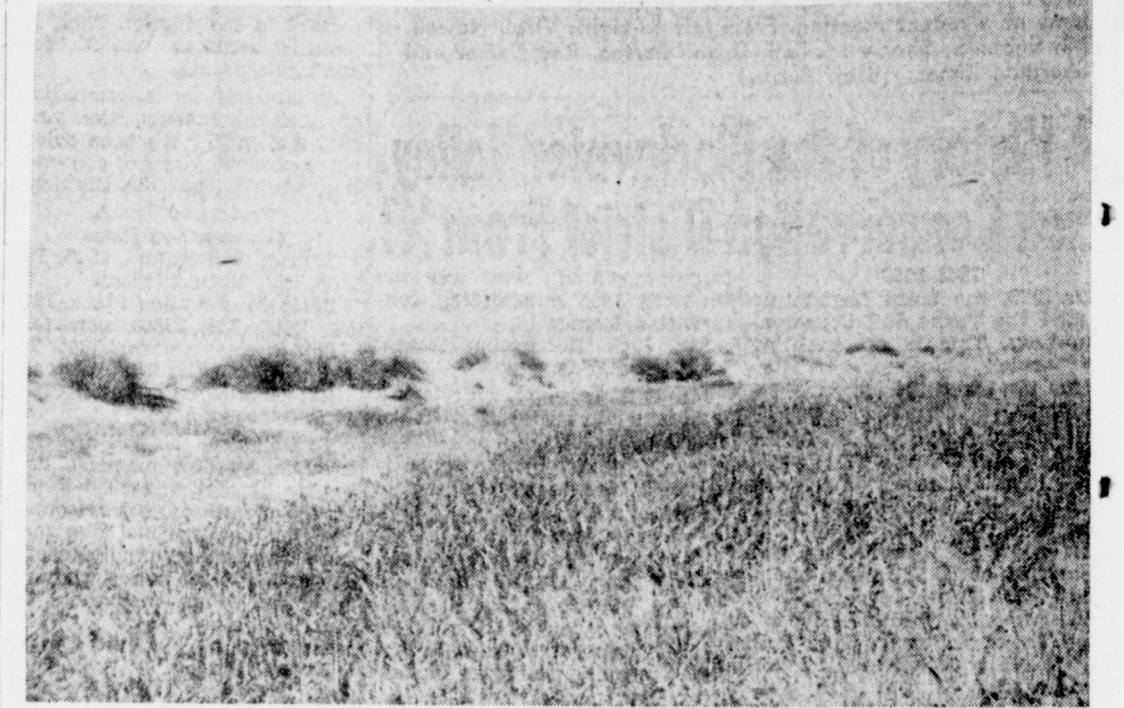
Caucasian, another bluestem, introduced from Asia, is adapted to the South Plains. It is similar to KR bluestem but will stand a much lower temperature without danger of freezing out.

Soil Conservation District Movement In America Told

Our democratic way of life with its basic freedoms is vividly demonstrated in the formation and operation of a local Soil Conservation District. The WHY and HOW of its development is of great importance to all Americans. Our farming history is but a second in the annals of time, but we have in that one second severely damaged our greatest natural resource — the soil. We have in our country about 2 billion acres of land, of which approximately 403,000,000 acres are used as cropland and about 1,052,000,000 acres for pastures and grazing. Of the U. S. total — 1,905,000,000 acres — wind and water erosion has severely damaged 280 million acre, moderately damaged 775 million and slightly eroded 700 million acres. We now have about 460 million acres of good cropland in the United States, and all but 95 million of this 460 million is subject to erosion if it is not protected. With such erosion in such a short time and with recorded history of other nations all over the world, i.e., North Africa, the Near East, and parts of China, bearing testimony to total destruction of their civilization by



RESIDUE MANAGEMENT on the Clyde Krobb's farm one and a half mile south of Muleshoe which protected his sandy soil from wind damage. (Staff Photo)



THIS GOOD COVER CROP of Rye is being grown by M. W. Vice, two miles south-east of Muleshoe. Note the blowing land in the background. (Staff Photo)

erosion, we have recently begun to become cognizant of this serious threat to our national welfare. The United States has had during its short history, the highest acreage per capita in the world, with which we could easily produce our food and fiber without serious consideration of the threat of soil erosion to our land's productivity. Now we have no more land to use, or lose, and, actually, more good land for crops is needed in so much as many farmers should put back some of their land into grass and woodland. About 500,000 acres are ruined each year at the present rate of erosion. These are the reasons for the organization and development of Soil Conservation Districts in America. Our own district, the Blackwater Valley Soil Conservation District, is an active member of both of these organizations, thereby showing their interest in and devotion toward conservation of our land as a nation and as a state. A history of the Blackwater Valley Soil Conservation District appears in another column in this issue.

PROPER TILLAGE IS ONE METHOD OF CONSERVATION

WE HANDLE THIS TYPE MACHINERY

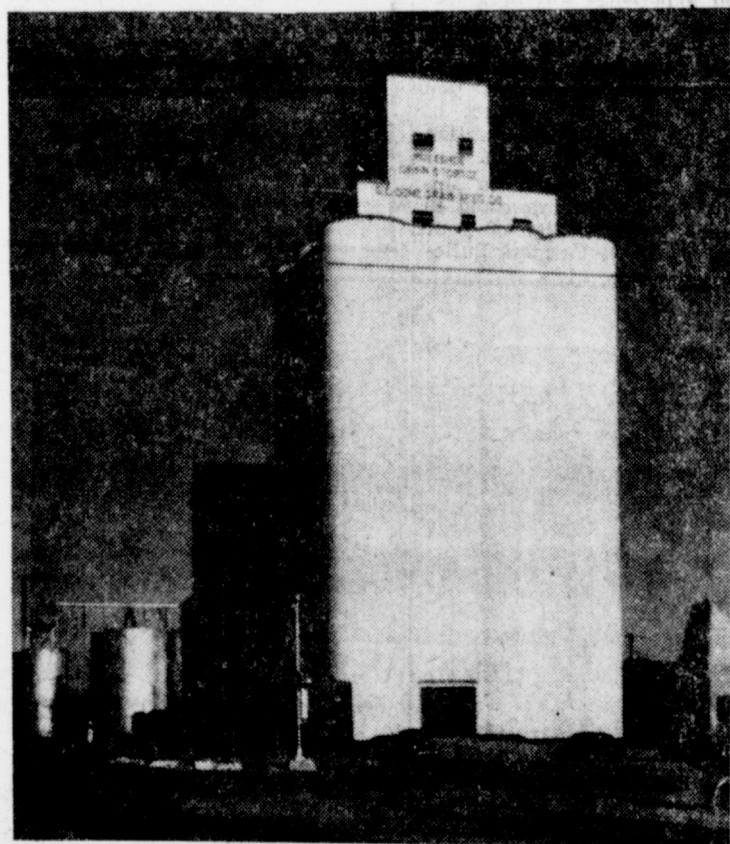
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Crop Requirements Closely Related To Needs of Livestock, Is Report

BY WES W. FUCHS
Soil Scientist

The needs of crops are closely related to the needs of livestock. In feeding steers, we by or mix concentrate of protein, carbohydrates, and fat. Also we supply water, mineral and salt. We have several items that we normally do not consider. These include air for the steers to breathe, the feedpens for them to stand in and eat, a climate which isn't too hot or cold, and insect control measures to prevent disease or loss of strength.

In growing crops, we have similar conditions. First of all, as in the case of the steers, we must have "feedpen". This is the soil from which most of our other needs will come. It must be large enough to grow the crops we expect to grow. A few inches of soil will grow some crops, a fraction of an inch of soil may grow moss and lichens. For the production of most of our crops however, we want

a deep soil. Support of the plants is our first concern. Steers are not fattened in a bog where they have no support. Likewise, crops cannot be grown in water alone. Climate is probably the next thing to consider in the needs of livestock and crops. Livestock are more versatile however than most crops. But the fattening of steers is unprofitable in the extreme north where temperatures drop to many degrees below zero for several months of the year. Likewise, the very hot climate of the equator isn't adapted to the production of beef. In like manner, our crops are adapted to climate zones.

Air to livestock is very important. As oxygen is a necessity for all animal life, we could not raise beef where we have no air. Likewise, in the production of crops, we also must have air. Crops are nature's balance in the air of the world. As animals use oxygen and exhale carbon dioxide; crops use carbon dioxide and make oxygen available.

Crops differ from animals in that the air they use is assimilated in the roots, and expelled above the ground. A plentiful supply of air is needed therefore within the soil, regardless of the supply above the ground.

Water is of vital importance to both crop and animal needs. The balance of minerals is as important to crop production as the balance of protein, carbohydrates, fats and minerals are to livestock.

This comparison could be more closely drawn between the effects of various supplements to livestock and fertilization of crops. However, we would not expect to add more concentrates in the feedlot if the animals were dying of thirst. We would first see that ample drinking water was available. If the animals had sufficient water, air, feed, space for exercise, ideal climate and other readily noticed needs, and yet were not growing as they should, we would call the veterinarian to see if they had a disease. In the production of crops, we also must analyze the needs of the crop to determine which of the necessities is out of balance. Fertilization is a necessity in several of our soils, however, if something else is unbalanced, additional fertilizer may have

the same effect as putting out another three or four hundred pounds of cottonseed meal. It not only will cost us money, but will not give a return on the investment. Excessive irrigation of crops can result in the same financial returns as excessive watering of livestock. Crops that go into stress and then are overwatered get a sickness similar to a steer without water for several days that is allowed to drink all he wants. Disease and insect control and a must to the livestock feeder. However, he cannot afford to vaccinate or dip for ticks every week. The producer of field crops likewise cannot afford complete control of insects and disease. He must reach a profitable level of control. In the same light, if a steer was needing more protein in the supplement for fast gains, a drenching or vaccination would probably have little effect. A crop that is suffering from lack of nitrogen, benefits little from a dusting or spraying to kill the great J. bugs or boll worms.

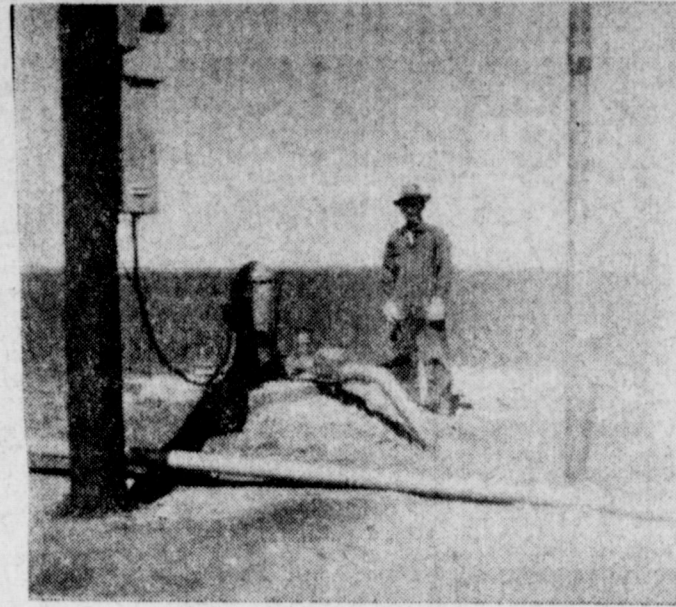
Most of the necessities of crop production are within the soil itself. The most frequently overlooked is air within the soil. Organic material returned to the soil throughout centuries of grass have held the soil porous and open. This in turn created air space within the soil, though fully wet. As most of our crops require about as much air within the root zone as water, they have grown abundantly on these soils. As less remains of plants have been turned back into the soil and irrigation water has tended to produce more per year, we have greatly reduced the amount of organic material in our soils. This in turn has let the soil particles lie closer together which has reduced the amount of air for crop use. In several of our surface soils this decrease, coupled with compaction by farm equipment is too meager for root growth. Plow pans occur that will not afford enough air for the roots to penetrate.

The supply of nitrogen is lowered directly with the supply of organic matter. The symptoms of a shortage of nitrogen is generally a yellowing retarded growth. The symptoms of lack of air in the root zone is the same. Correction of the air space in the soil by the addition of organic matter will elevate the symptoms. However, the addition of nitrogen fertilizer alone would not, as fertilizer will not create additional air space within the soil.

As fattening of steers is a program of supplying the major needs throughout the fattening period, supplementing with vaccines, insect control and needed minerals, the production of crops is a program of supplying the correct balance at all times. This is achieved by a crop rotation which will maintain the soil in as productive capacity as possible, supplementing with irrigation water, insect control and fertilization as needed.

Something more than material benefit is impelling American landowners and operators to become conservation farmers or ranchers. Something more than the established fact that soil and water conservation increases farm buying power is motivating businessmen and countless others to support conservation work.

Bula Farmer Believes Small Wells Can Produce Cotton On Dryland



JIM CLAUNCH

Jim Claunch, farmer from the Bula community, made an amazing amount of cotton from a small well in 1955.

Mr. Claunch has a three inch well with a two and a half discharge, and pumping capacity was about 85 gallons per minute. The well was powered by a 7 1/2 horse power electric motor. The operating cost of the well was approximately \$35 per month when in operation day and night.

Fifteen hundred feet of aluminum pipe was used to apply the water where needed without loss from use of an open ditch. Mr. Claunch stated that he watered 27 acres three times and about one-half the fourth time before planting. Cotton was planted May 1, 1955, but was destroyed by rain and was re-planted on May 15 and 16, 1955. Northern Star Storm Proof cotton was the variety of cotton planted.

In addition to the 27 acres pre-watered, Mr. Claunch was able to water an additional nine acres in the summer one time. Out of the 27 acres pre-watered, four acres was sod. The sod land made two bales per acre, and the balance of 23 acres made 40 1/2 bales. The nine acres that was watered only once in the summer made four and one-half bales or one-half bale per acre.

Pre-watering was started February 15, 1955, and completed about May 1, 1955. The summer watering was started July 15, 1955 and was completed September 13, 1955. The water in the summer was applied to every other middle. Mr. Claunch stated that he watered the same middle each time, permitting the dry row for air penetration.

Mr. Claunch believes that his success was due to the fact that he cut his runs down to where water was not wasted. Three hundred yard runs was the longest he had. Five rows was watered at one time at approximately six three and one-half inches of water applied each watering.

No fertilizer was applied to any of the cotton. Dust for boll worms was applied twice. The first time when the cotton was about knee high, and again about the time the grown bolls appeared.

Mr. Claunch and sons farmed a dryland farm across the road from this farm, and harvested three bales of cotton from 130 acres. The 85 gallon well when used properly has convinced Mr. Claunch what can be done, so this year he drilled three more small wells. He has four wells tied together with underground pipe which pumps about 300 gallons per minute. He has increased his aluminum pipe 2500 feet and is watering about 1009 acres. The additional land he is watering this year has been cut into 220 yard runs. Mr. Claunch stated this will permit him to water more acreage without waste, and water it properly.

Texas has 172 soil conservation districts which embrace 96 percent of the land area of the state.

Soil Conservation A Necessity, Says Photographer

by Gomer J. Cool

Recently Duane Barbee accompanied a staff photographer from the Muleshoe Journal on a short tour to obtain some of the photos in this Soil Conservation section of the Journal. The staff member was impressed by the number of cooperators in the Blackwater Valley Soil Conservation District.

A bit of reflection however reveals that the reason is quite simple. Two main factors are probably responsible for the large number of Bailey county farmers who practice soil and water conservation.

The first factor is that for the most part, farmers in the soil conservation district are irrigation farmers, and are acutely aware of the necessity for soil and water conservation in order to prolong their livelihood.

The second is that there simply is no argument against conservation principles. Basically, conservation is such a sound idea that any farmer who is at all interested in his farm or something new to try out, it is about the only sure way to keep in business.

And the reasoning behind soil and water conservation make mighty good sense, too.

We are rapidly approaching the point where the best farming land is almost extinct, if such a term may be applied to land. We are, each year, breaking out

land that has questionable value in relation to its productivity. Our population continues to increase and apparently will continue to do so, and yet our available farm land is becoming less and less each year. While there is no cause for immediate alarm in these statements, there is cause to be concerned about preserving and taking care of what good land is left for farming.

If there is to be but very little more farming land to be broken out, and that appears to be the case, then the only alternative is to try to increase the productivity of the land now in cultivation.

Wind and water erosion, primary destroyers of topsoil, are the two villains that cause the most damage.

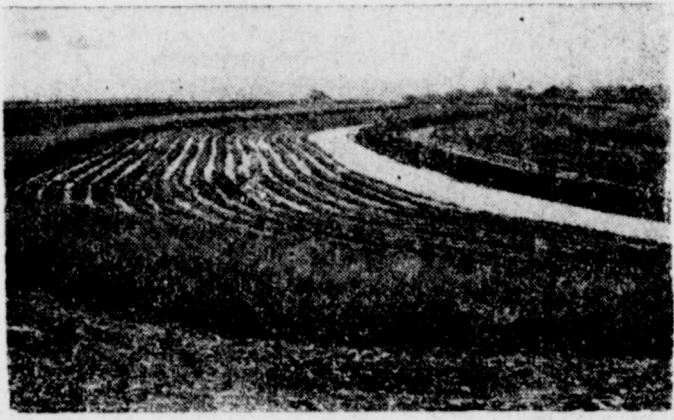
There is less than six inches of topsoil over most of the best farm land in the United States today. Scientists say that in another 1,000 years that may be gone. If and when it is, there will be nothing from which crops and growing plants may obtain the nutrients they need for growth and productivity.

While a thousand years is admittedly a long time, the fact remains that six inches of topsoil is all that separates us right now from starvation.

That fact alone should be enough to convince any farmer that anything he can do to preserve that six inch layer of topsoil would be justified.

Soil and water conservation seem mighty important to a non-farmer, and I believe if I were a farmer I would be mightily concerned about practicing conservation.

Life Depends on Productive Soil



Productive land is the only natural resource without which we cannot live. We are completely dependent on the soil for all food except fish.

Therefore we must protect our source of food so the only sensible, practical thing to do is to conserve the productive land we now have.

CONSULT THE SUPERVISORS OF THE BLACKWATER VALLEY SO

SOIL CONSERVATION WEEK MAY 6-13

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Our land, plus our energies are our stake in the future. By following the advice of the Soil Conservation Service we can hold on to our soils.

SOIL CONSERVATION WEEK MAY 6-13

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Harold Wilson, Pres.
W. H. Lee, Vice-Pres.
W. B. Little, Sec.
Wiley Baker

DIRECTORS

Dick Willman
D. B. Head
Edgar Broyles
Earl Richards, Manager

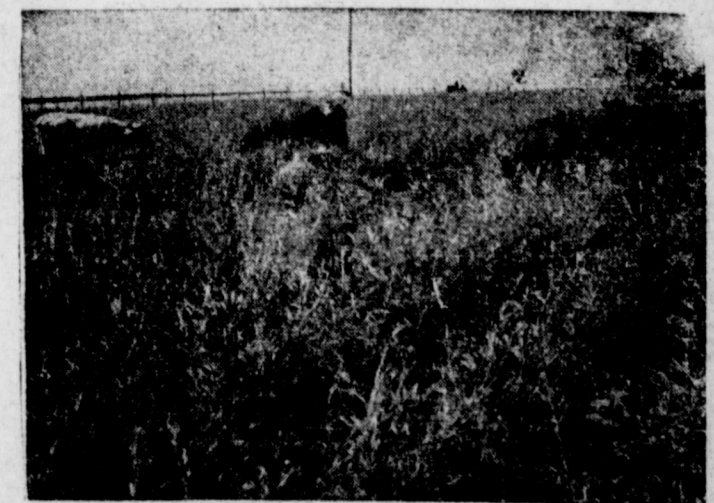
WE STILL HAVE PLANTING SEED

- Northern Star No. 11
- Lockett No. 1
- Lockett No. 88
- Lankart No. 611
- Lankart No. 57
- Half & Half Storm proof No. 1
- Empire



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THE CHIEF HARVEST OF THE LAND IS MAN HIMSELF

Soil Rebuilding Methods Discussed By Soil Scientist

BY WES W. FUCHS
Soil Scientist

In recent years, we have heard about completely rebuilding farms in a single day. Perhaps some of you have actually seen these demonstrations. They consist of huge machinery leveling turnrows, filling gullies, moving hills, and building dams. Tons of lime and fertilizer are applied in accordance to the soil test. Other items such as plowing, fence building, sodding waterways, terracing and planting various crops, and in some cases digging silos and building barns, are practices that are applied. When sundown comes, this is a new farm. This is a great demonstration of what can be done to change the rundown condition of a farm to one that will have a high productive potential.

Soil rebuilding is not as complete at the end of the day as the rebuilding of a farm. Some hazards of erosion have been eliminated, the deficiencies of fertility have been replaced, and the crop adapted to the soil has been planted; but the rundown condition of the soil is the same. This farm is on the right road, however, and in time the soil may be rebuilt. Run-down conditions is a physical property of a soil that causes it to crust easily and form hard pans. Fertilizer alone will not correct this sickness of the soil. Chisels and flat breaking will break the soil up temporarily, allowing water and air to enter the soil, but will not prevent it from running back into a hard mass when the first rains come. Soil gets into this condition by continuous cropp-

ing where little or no crop residue is turned back into the soil. Originally, when the soil was broken out from native sod, it was mellow and darker. This soil of ours has been built over a period of thousands of years under grass with roots dying and dead leaves falling to the surface. Our soil is one of the best in the world. When oxen and horses were used to turn the first sod, it was dark, mellow, and rich. Even after several years the soil had the smell of fresh earth when it was first plowed in the spring, and there was little difficulty in getting a stand at the first planting. Today we very seldom smell the good earth when it is turned in the spring. Instead we are choked by dust on some occasions. The stands we get are not as they were in the past. New met-

hods, such as pressing the clods around the seed, have been devised recently to assure a better stand in soil that has a rundown condition. The mellowness has disappeared when the seed could be covered nearly any way a farmer chose. Our soil originally had it various size particles coated with a film of humus. Humus being the organic remains of roots and leaves of grass after they had decomposed. The word humus is Latin, being one of the few that has not changed in the English language. The meaning, however, is slightly changed. Humus in Latin means "the earth," the substance from which life comes, lives and dies. Using the English meaning, humus is truly the life of a soil, and all civilization depend upon the soil to supply the first necessity of life. The coating of humus upon these particles tends to keep them aggregated or in clusters of soil particles. Some refer to this as loamy; others say the soil feels like bread crumbs. The part this very small percentage of humus, usually less than 2 percent of the total soil, plays in holding a soil, open spongy, and productive is amazing. Yields of various crops are often doubled and even tripled by rebuilding the percentage of organic matter or humus.

Fertility, also, is directly related to the organic matter content of a soil. Several needed elements become tied up in such a manner that the plant roots cannot use them when the soil is low in organic matter. When there isn't any plow pan or surface crusting, the rainfall soaks into the ground resulting in less runoff and more moisture saved for production of crops. Crops grow off faster, have a darker green color, and make more growth on the same amount of water taken in by the roots when the soil is mellow and friable. Therefore, humus being the remains after decomposition, is what we are after. Trash or stubble alone within the soil helps combat wind erosion and decrease the amount of runoff after a heavy rain, but this will not make the surface soil mellow and dark. The stubble needs to be broken down. The stubble or remains of plants decompose according to the moisture available, the temperature, and the protein content. A chunk of butter will decompose much faster than a piece of wax when set in a warm place which is due primarily to the content of protein.

The legumes are probably the highest of high protein crops to be incorporated within the soil. Legumes are crops such as: alfalfa, peas, beans, clover, vetch, and many others. These plants have the ability to use nitrogen, the basic element in protein, directly from the air when inoculated with the correct bacteria. They will add nitrogen to the soil instead of taxing the available supply. Due to the high protein content of the plant to be incorporated within the soil, as well as its ability to trap the nitrogen from the air, these types of crops are probably the best that can be used for soil improvement.

However, legumes are not the only way to increase the humus content of the soil. All plants vary in protein according to age. No doubt everyone has heard of green manure crops. These types may consist of any crop incorporated into the soil prior to maturity when the protein content begins to decline. They are usually left in the soil as long as possible to get the maximum growth. Careless weeds and other fast growing crops have been used to some degree for green manure crops. Stubble of these crops have less value for soil conditions if left till harvest, but they are still an important route that can be used for soil improvement. At the maturity or dry stage, the residue when incorporated within the soil decomposes slowly, resulting in less benefits. Sometimes this draws upon the nitrogen content of the soil to aid decomposition. If a crop is growing at this time, it usually is slow and retarded. This occurs quite often on cotton following wheat or sorghum that was combined, resulting in the continuous cotton out-producing the rotation. In recent years commercial nitrogen fertilizer has been added to offset this robbing of the available nitrogen within the soil. Some of these results look very promising, both in omitting the decreased yields of the growing crop and in increasing the humus content.

Some years ago, the idea of green manuring or the principle of "plowing under" was used. Results recently show that chopping or diskling into the surface of either legumes, green manure crops or dry stubble have proven far superior. The assumed reasons could be that the surface soil is the most rundown zone; and, therefore, makes the most response. Also, turning a heavy amount of residue or trash

AN EDITORIAL

RECIPE FOR RUINING
A FARM

RECIPE FOR SAVING
A FARM

Cut one medium size farm into square pieces.
Add successive crops to remove organic matter.
Stir the thin layer of topsoil frequently to encourage the soil particles to be carried off by the next wind or rain.
Allow plowpan to form, and burn crop residue if necessary to leave surface bare.
Carefully run the rows up and down the slopes so that the rain can get away in a hurry, taking precious topsoil with it.
Repeat until dark color disappears and subsoil shows.
Stuff native pastures with as many cattle as gate can be closed on to insure rapid destruction of all good grasses and develop bare surface to stimulate washing and blowing.
Then allow deep, irregular gullies to form and leave the surface exposed to the sun to bake.
Season with an unpaired house, broken down fences, some old machinery and an old barn.
Repeat the process for a few years until the farm is ready to be abandoned.

Apply to your Soil Conservation District for assistance.
Obtain the assistance of a trained conservationist to help you determine the best use that can be made of each acre within the limits of its capability.
Carve farm into pieces on lines determined by land capability classes.
Seed native grasses on areas that can no longer be safely kept in cultivation.
Add cover crops and legumes to cropping system and apply to all cultivated areas.
Stir soil with implements that allow crop residues to remain on surface to prevent erosion and increase intake of water.
Hold crust into terraces where necessary to control erosion.
Spread cover of perennial grasses over surface of all waterways.
Apply "take half-leave half" rule to native pastures.
Sprinkle with water facilities for livestock convenience.
Season with well painted farm buildings, good fences and fat livestock.

economical well irrigation, natural surface and underdrainage is good; the topography, slope and gradient of the land offer economy in even distribution of water. The soil is adapted to irrigation, fertile and productive, when supplied with proper amount of moisture. The climate is very favorable to crop production and health.

IN CONCLUSION

In my opinion, your land offers an ideal condition for irrigated farming. The most ideal water supply for irrigation is found in the independent ownership of the irrigation plant, as offered by well irrigation with an individually owned perpetual water right, where an adequate supply of economical irrigation water is available, when the water is wanted, and where conditions are favorable for diversified farming. I predict, Blackwater Valley is destined to become one of the most productive and prosperous diversified farming irrigated districts in the United States.
Respectfully submitted,
C. C. Cunningham

Technician Says Water Is Worth Fighting For.

Continued drought has caused many of our farmers to search for under ground water with which to irrigate. Where water is found new row directions are noted which usually run in the direction of greatest fall. In many cases maybe only a small part of the farm can be irrigated. Those rows that will encourage the irrigation water to run will also cause our rainfall to run off quicker. Thus there is less moisture with which to produce a crop.
If you have a small irrigation well which will water only a few acres decide how much land you can water. Lay out an irrigation system that will enable you to make the best use of your available water. Then, install the type of farming system that will allow you to make the most of what rain that falls.
It appears that it will be easier to fight to keep our water than it will to get it back after it is gone.

Area Predicted To Be Prosperous As Far Back As 1916

As long as 40 years ago, the Blackwater Valley was being pointed out as one of the best farming areas in the country, according to small booklet loaned the writer by Mr. L. L. Lowery, who lives on the Plainview highway near Muleshoe.

The booklet is called The Report of an Expert, and is written by C. C. Cunningham, who is described as "a well known soil expert, agricultural director and irrigating instructor." The booklet is dated February 16, 1916.

After going into considerable detail on the results of a study he made of the area, Cunningham writes:

"In my opinion, your land in Blackwater Valley, possesses all the necessary natural conditions for successful, economical, irrigated farming. The water is pure, the supply abundant, the easy availability of water affords

soil and water conservation means more farm income

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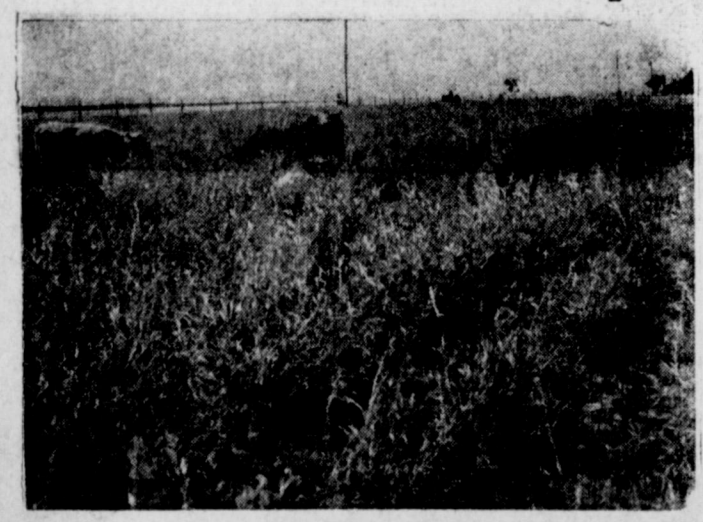
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SOIL STEWARDSHIP WEEK MAY 6-12

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Muleshoe

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Texas

Everett L. Smith On First SCD Board, Still Practices Conservation Methods



EQUIPMENT used in doing 220 acres of land levelling on the farm of E. L. Smith, and also to maintain the leveled area.



EVERETT L. SMITH looking over his livestock on pasture of Rye which is watered in level borders.

A member of the first board of supervisors of the Blackwater Valley Soil Conservation District, Everett L. Smith, still believes that soil and water conservation pay, and he still practices approved methods on his farm one mile east of the New Mexico line in Bailey County.

Moving to West Camp community in 1825, Mr. Smith began irrigation in 1938, with one of the first wells above ground in the community.

Because of the damage being done by wind and water erosion in the 1930's, the Soil Conservation District was organized, with Supervisors including D. V. St. Clair, N. C. Moore and others.

Mr. Smith had early experience which taught him the need

for conservation practices. As a boy he recalls in Oklahoma of seeing the deep, clear creeks and swimming holes fill up with silt, and the fishing places become poor because of water erosion.

He is farming five quarters in Texas and has 18,000 acres near Roswell, N. M. which he obtained in 1944.

On his Texas farm, Smith, assisted by his two sons in laws, Partin and Guy Austin, has 220 acres of bench levelled land and 19,470 feet of concrete lateral pipe. He began his conservation irrigation system in 1952, and on his dryland has made 18 crops of Sudan. He has alfalfa and wheat on his irrigated place combined with livestock.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith live in

Clovis. He was on the Board of Supervisors until 1945.

The Soil Conservation Service lays out the work for approved practices on the Smith farm and designs the pipelines, and Mr. Smith constructs the benches.

Partin and Guy Austin farm all the row crops while Mr. Smith farms the bench area plus 80 acres of alfalfa.

He has rye and vetch on 25 acres; barley on 40; alfalfa on 60; cane on 30; 25 in blue panic and 70 in rye.

Report From Muleshoe Game Refuge Warden

BY BOB DARNELL

Just 20 miles South of Muleshoe, between Needmore and Enochs, on State Highway 214, lies an area called "The Game Preserve" by most Bailey County people. Officially this is the Muleshoe National Wildlife Refuge; one of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge units.

Muleshoe Refuge contains 5800 acres, consisting mostly of shore grass pasture with a sprinkling of Mesquite, about 500 acres of lakes-wet or dry-depending on rainfall and nearly 160 acres of cultivated land.

The refuge was established in 1935 as a wintering area for migratory waterfowl. The objective of Muleshoe, along with other units of the Federal refuge system, is perpetuation of our wildlife resource for use - wildlife observation, recreation and hunting.

The Fish and Wildlife Service was established by a union of two separate agencies in 1940. The re-organized service, in the Department of the Interior, is charged with management and protection of the country's fisheries & migratory birds, through research, assistance to State conservation departments and by regulation.

In the early thirties waterfowl population had reached the lowest point in their history. It seemed that in a few years there would be no more birds and no more hunting. Spurred on by aroused individuals and conservation organizations, the United States began enlarging its system of Wildlife refuges to better protect migratory birds. In addition, close cooperation between the United States, Canada and Mexico for management throughout the length of the flyways, helped implement treaties with these countries for protection of migratory birds.

The Fish and Wildlife Service is divided into several branches to help accomplish its stated purpose. The Branch of Predator and Rodent Control, has offices in each state, which assist state and local organizations with control of predator and pest species, such as, coyotes, prairie dogs,

pocket gophers and so on; where these species are giving trouble. This branch has an office in Lubbock.

The branch of Game Fish and Hatcheries handle fish propagation for the service. Much of the water on Federally owned land is stocked with fish raised in its hatcheries. Nearby federal hatcheries are located at San Angelo, Texas and Santa Rosa, New Mexico.

The branch of Game Management, includes the Game Management Agents, who handle state wide management problems, as well as game law enforcement plus biologists who work with ducks and geese from the nesting grounds in Canada through the States and into Old Mexico, where some of our migratory birds spend the winter. Their work aids in establishing current management procedures, including the yearly established hunting seasons and bag limits.

Their other functions all relating to specific field of Wildlife Management that we will skip over and go directly to Muleshoe National Wildlife Refuge, in which Bailey County Texas has a more personal interest.

Many of you probably have never seen the refuge since its purchase by the Fish and Wildlife Service. You are welcome to come and pay us a visit. Please leave your guns at home - or at least out of sight, in your car; no hunting is permitted on the refuge.

Over 5,000,000 people visited the National Wildlife Refuges over the nation in 1954. These folks came for fishing, picnicking, Wildlife observation, photography, swimming and, on some refuges, hunting.

There is much use of refuges under lease and special permit for economic uses which bring in revenue to help support the refuge and some of this revenue is returned to the county for the use of schools. You might get a permit to trap muskrat on some refuges; grazing privileges are leased on some and on a few, you can buy a surplus Longhorn Steer or Buffalo, de-

pending on the number immediately available.

Although Muleshoe Refuge is small, we have a definite place in the refuge picture. Water, of course, is our limiting factor. We are continually working to improve the value of the refuge to Wildlife and to the community. Presently, we are working toward the fencing of all our earth windmill tanks so that aquatic plants can be raised as food for our small summer population of water birds and also provide water for quail.

We have a picnic area in a small grove of trees behind refuge headquarters. As yet, we have no picnic tables or fireplaces. We will work out this problem soon.

We are expecting a load of fingerling fish from one of the federal hatcheries this spring. These fish will be planted in Upper Goose Lake. These fish will not reach catchable size for a year. We hope, when the refuge fishing season opens in 1957, to have a few nice fish for you to catch.

Refuge headquarters is 2 1/2 mi west from the gate on highway 214. Stop in and see if you can. Either Edd Ary or myself will probably at headquarters or working somewhere around the refuge.

Robert L. "Bob" Darnell
Refuge Manager

Virgil Nowell Is Sold On Cowpeas As Soil Builder

Increased crop yields result from soil conditioning according to Virgil Nowell, a Supervisor of the Blackwater Valley Soil Conservation District, who lives in the West Camp community.

Nowell has more than doubled the yield of feed by growing soil improving crops on a field that was in poor condition.

His tried and true soil improver is alfalfa. It is used in a conservation crop rotation on

all his crop land.

After three years in alfalfa each field is broken out. It is then ready for a bumper crop yield. Row crops are planted for about 5 years.

The deep roots of alfalfa open up the soil and add organic matter. After three years of alfalfa the soil is no longer in a run-together and packed condition. It has been reconditioned. In fact it might be said to be air-conditioned. The porous spongy condition permits an easy flow of air into and out of the soil. This exchange of air in the soil

is necessary for high crop yields. Cowpeas interplanted in grain sorghum is another soil improving crop that appeals to Nowell. This practice is so promising he says, "I believe cowpeas are the answer to the problem of soil improvement."

Growing peas with feed is a means of improving the soil without reducing the acreage of cash crops.

This past year is the first time Virgil has interplanted peas in

grain sorghum. The field with peas produced about 700 pounds more grain than an adjoining field without peas. Then, too, the field plowed easier this spring. The ground was loose and mellow, pouous and spongy. Ready to soak up more rain and hold it longer.

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SERMON

--- on Soil Conservation

"Hordes of gullies now remind us we should build our lands to stay; And departing, leave behind us fields that have not blown away. When our boys assume the mortgage on the land that's had our toil, They'll not have to ask the question 'Here's the farm, but where's the soil?'"

See the SCD Supervisor for a Planned Program on your farm

SOIL CONSERVATION WEEK MAY 6-13

PRODUCTION CREDIT

W. B. LEVEQUE

Muleshoe

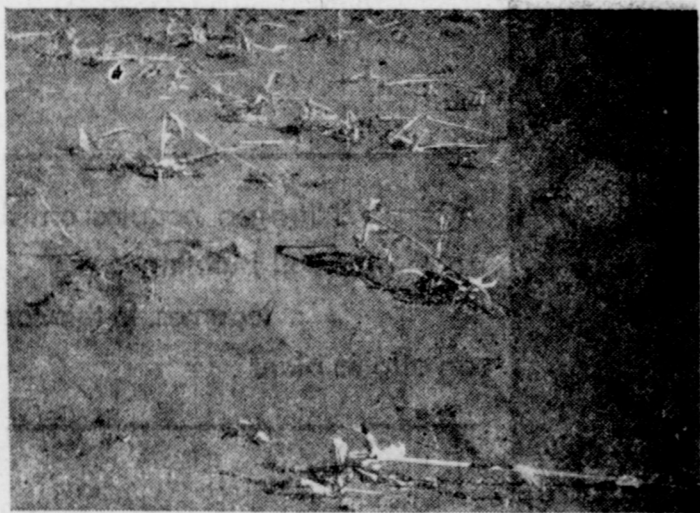
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See the supervisors of the Blackwater Valley Soil Conservation District about improving your irrigation practices. You can save water and money, too.

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PHONE 3600

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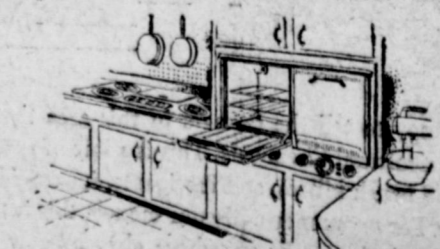
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Your Texas Soil Conservation Districts And How They Operate ...

The formation and functions of a Texas Soil Conservation District as issued by the Association of Hill County Soil Conservation Districts, are presented below:

This presentation clearly outlines the democratic processes of a soil conservation district. The State Soil Conservation Law of Texas, enacted by the State Legislature in regular session in 1939, places the state's soil conservation movement entirely in the hands of the landowners. Every state in the Union and each territory now have a law of this kind, although there is considerable variation in provisions of the laws passed by the states.

Texas' law divides the State into five subdivisions of about equal area and provides that the State Soil Conservation Board be made up of five men, one from each of the five subdivisions. The law further provides that each of these men must be an owner of land actually living in the subdivision he represents. Each board member must be actively engaged in the business of farming or animal husbandry. All five board members are elected to office and only landowners may take part in the election.

The State Soil Conservation Board administers the State Soil Conservation Law. The members of the Board are not responsible to the Federal Government or any of its agencies, nor to any agency of the State Government. They are responsible only to the landowners who elected them.

The principal work of the State Soil Conservation Board since it began its operation in 1939 has been to help farmers and ranchers of the state organize soil conservation districts. The first soil conservation district was formed and ready for work early in 1941. By 1955, 171 soil conservation districts, covering all except a small portion of the state's area had been organized with the Board's help.

Before a soil conservation district can be organized, the State Soil Conservation Board must receive a petition signed by at least 50 landowners or by a majority in case there are fewer than 100 landowners involved. When the State Board receives such a petition, it is required by the law to conduct a public hearing on the proposal of organizing a soil conservation district in a specified territory.

In the public hearing the State Board tries to determine how earnest the local people are in their desire for a soil conservation district. There are three things that

the State Board attempts to learn at the public hearing:

First, do the local people believe they need a soil conservation district? Second, do they WANT a soil conservation district? Third, and most important, are the local people sufficiently interested in a soil conservation district to operate it if it is established? If the landowners are not sufficiently interested in a district to operate one, it cannot be successful. Only the landowners are authorized to operate a soil conservation district and no one else is charged with this responsibility.

If the people at the public hearing show sufficient interest in a district, the State Board will hold a public referendum in which landowners vote for or against organization of the district. The law defines "Landowner" or "Owner of Land" as "any natural person who holds title to farm or ranch lands lying within the proposed boundaries of a soil conservation district to be organized under the provisions of the Act, who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and is a resident of a County, all or any part of which is included in such Soil Conservation District."

Before further steps can be taken by the State Board in the organization of a district, two-thirds of the landowners voting must vote in favor of the district's organization, and there must be a sufficient number voting to convince the State Board that the operation of the district will be successful. If the vote is favorable and conclusive, the State Board will take further steps in the district's organization.

The next step is for the local people to divide the area of the district into five more or less equal subdivisions. The subdivisions of the district have only one purpose, that of assuring equal representation for the landowners in the government of the district. The law provides that a district have a governing body or district board made up of five men, one from each of the district's five subdivisions. These men must have the same qualifications as do members of the State Soil Conservation Board; each must live within the district he must own agricultural land in the subdivision he represents; and he must be actively engaged in farming or in animal husbandry. The five district board members are elected, and no one may participate in the election but landowners living in their respective subdivisions.

The governing body, or Board of District Supervisors, applies

through the State Soil Conservation Board to the Secretary of State for a Certificate of Organization, not a Charter. Many institutions operate under a State Charter in Texas, few under a Certificate of Organization. When the Secretary of State issues a Certificate of Organization to a Soil Conservation District, that district becomes a legal operating subdivision of the State. Like counties, incorporated cities, school districts, and other special districts, which the state has created, a soil conservation district is a legal subdivision of the state. But unlike counties, cities, or school districts, soil conservation districts do not possess taxing or bond issuing authority.

The State Soil Conservation Law grants a Board of Supervisors in a Soil Conservation District only limited authority, but it does give them great responsibility which requires the active cooperation of the people within the District to carry out. The first major responsibility or duty of the Board is the development of a program and plan of work for the District. The program and plan of work are the legal documents upon which operations of the District are based. The program, which is the first of the two documents to be written, usually is from 75 to 150 typewritten pages in length. Many people work on it. In the program the actual land conditions that exist within the District are described. This means all of the conditions bearing on land and its use - physical conditions, economic conditions, social conditions, or any other conditions which might be a combination of one or more of these. The program is an inventory not only of resources but of the liabilities of the District. It is a complete study by the people concerned of exact conditions within their District.

In the plan of work for a district the people say in effect: "This is the condition that exists. This is what we want done about it. This is who we want to do it, and this is how we want it done. This is why we want it, and this is where and when we want it done."

People occasionally ask: "If we organize a Soil Conservation District, write a program and plan of work for the District, and get ready to begin operation, just what will the District do?" The answer is that the District will do exactly those things that have been written into the Plan of Work which the people think should be done. This Plan of Work may be amended from time to time.

When the Soil Conservation District legislation went into effect in 1939, the soil conservation objective the people had been working toward became legally possible and for the first time they were given the opportunity to write a legal agricultural program for themselves.

A Soil Conservation District is set up by the people for the purpose of preparing a Plan of Work and executing it because of the benefits that accrue from that work to all people in the District.

Now and then someone may say: "If a Soil Conservation District is set up, the government will make it do this or that." It should be emphasized again that the operation of a Soil Conservation District is not within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, or any of its agencies, nor is it within the jurisdiction of any agency of the State Government. It is an institution built upon local democratic control.

Another remark occasionally heard is this: "If a Soil Conservation District is organized, your taxes will be raised." There is no subdivision of the State Government which can levy taxes or issue bonds unless it is authorized to do so by the Legislature of the State. The Texas Legislature has not authorized the governing bodies of Soil Conservation Districts to levy taxes or issue bonds. The law itself specifically prohibits a Soil Conservation District from levying taxes or issuing bonds; therefore it is impossible by law for a Soil Conservation District to create a tax burden.

If a district cannot raise money how can it carry on a plan of work which the people of the District propose? The District Program and the Plan of Work adopted by the governing body of a District are sent to the State Soil Conservation Board. The program is forwarded to the United States Secretary of Agriculture with a request that he enter into a basic memorandum of understanding or agreement with the governing body of the District based on the program the

people have prepared. This the Secretary of Agriculture does if it appears that the people have given adequate consideration to their problems.

When the Secretary of Agriculture enters into a memorandum of understanding with the governing body of a soil conservation district, he says, in effect: "We, the United States Department of Agriculture, agree that the conditions existing in your soil conservation district as you have listed them merit assistance by the agencies of this Department insofar as you desire this assistance and to the extent this assistance can be given."

The plan of work for a district is forwarded to the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, which enters into a supplemental memorandum of understanding with the governing body of the district based on the plan. In this memorandum, the Soil Conservation Service agrees to help the supervisors carry out the plan of work. Any other Federal Agency may enter into a similar agreement. The State Soil Conservation Board has an agreement with most of the agencies in the United States Department of Agriculture, where in these agencies agree to help

the district governing bodies carry on their plans of work. The State agencies in a position to help soil conservation districts are committed by the State Soil Conservation law to assist boards of supervisors in their Plan of Work.

Although the State's soil conservation districts are not empowered to raise money by taxes for their work, the Legislature in 1919 established a fund for their use. That year the Legislature appropriated \$5,000,000.00 for the Districts to enable them to make available to the owners and operators of land needed conservation machinery, materials, seeds, fertilizers, and other supplies that otherwise would not be available.

Your Blackwater Valley Soil Conservation District has the following conservation equipment located at Muleshoe, Bula, and Threeway vocational agriculture departments. These are rented to cooperators at nominal rental fees.

- 1. — 3 furrow seeders.
- 2. — 3, 8 row grass drills.
- 3. — 8 land planes.
- 4. — 1 earth mover.
- 5. — 3 dumpy levels.

The week of May 6-12 is Soil Conservation District Week in Texas. It begins on Soil Stewardship Sunday, May 6, when many churches will hold special services to recall man's duty to the land. During the rest of the week, most SCDs will present special tours, programs and field days publicize District accomplishments and objectives.

REMININGTON Typewriters now in stock. No money down! See at The Journal.



ARCH FOWLER checking wheat overseeded with Hubam clover for soil improvement and seed production.

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✦ Nitrogen nodules on the roots of a soil building legumes. In this case, an alfalfa plant

Soil Stewardship Week May 6-12

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For a Conservation
program
for your farm

FERTILE SOILS PRODUCE PROSPEROUS CITIZENS
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We Have A Responsibility For Soil and Water Conservation

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**Chief Jones says—
"PROUD TO ANNOUNCE
I'M SERVING TEXAS WITH
DOW AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS"**

I am happy to tell the farmers in this area that I have been appointed a dealer in Dow Agricultural Chemicals. This is a line of special-purpose products which includes weed and brush killers, soil fumigants, insecticides and other chemical aids to better farming. For my money and your money, this is the best line of agricultural chemicals sold today in Texas or anywhere else. I know they'll show results that will bring you back for more. I'm asking my old customers and new ones to come in and get all the facts. I'll be looking for you the next time you are in town.

JONES FARM STORE
MULESHOE, TEXAS

you can depend on **DOW AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS**