

PENASCO VALLEY NEWS

AND HOPE PRESS

Vol. 26, No. 38

Hope, Eddy County, New Mexico

Friday, Jan. 8, 1954

Sam Hunters of Hope Given Fiftieth Anniversary Party

Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Hunter and daughters, Joan and Joyce, Hope, were hosts at a surprise barbecue honoring Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hunter on their 50th wedding anniversary.

The celebration was held Saturday noon, Dec. 26, in the home economics room at the Hope high school. Barbecued beef, frijoles and son-of-a-gun were furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Hunter with salads and pies furnished by the guests.

A three-tiered wedding cake topped with a miniature bride and bridegroom under an arch of golden wedding bells flanked on each side with four candelabras with red candles to carry out the Christmas theme was the centerpiece.

During the lunch hour, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Morrow, of Carlsbad, minister of the Hope Church of Christ, sang "I Love You Truly," "Silver Threads Among the Gold," and "In a Land Where We Never Grow Old."

Mrs. Newt Teel and Mrs. Maurice Teel presided over the guest book which was signed by over 200 guests.

Besides Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Hunter, a son of the honorees, Mrs. Hunter's relatives who attended were Mrs. Fred Spikes, a sister, and Mrs. A. P. Edwards, a niece of Lubbock, Texas and Houston Spikes, a nephew, of Amarillo.

Mr. Hunter's relatives present were Miss Rose Nelson, niece, of Wink, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Mitchell, great-niece, Lovington; and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Nelson, nephew, Tularosa. Friends from Hope, Artesia, Carlsbad and Hagerman also attended.

On Dec. 24, 1903, Miss Beatrice Carter of Farmer, Texas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Carter, became the bride of Sam Hunter, son of the late Haywood and Eliza Hunter of Tucumcari at Emma, Texas, in the lobby of the Witt Hotel.

Jan. 1, 1904, they came to Tucumcari where Mr. Hunter engaged in the ranching business. Here they resided until 1909 when they moved to Willard in the Estancia Valley. In 1916 they moved to El Paso where Mr. Hunter ran a filling station.

Nov. 19, 1917 the Hunters arrived in Hope and lived at the Morgan Davis place which they purchased from the Bill Jump family and where they now reside.

To this union, one son, Lyle, was born. He and his family live five miles north of Hope.

Lee Glascock and Irving Cox were out and inspected the work of cleaning the Hope retard dam. They were impressed with the work being done. It is bound to help the valley, Lee Glascock said.

Oscar C. Cole Was Pioneer Hope Resident

Oscar C. Cole, who died in Ajo, Ariz., Dec. 20, and who is survived by relatives at Artesia and Hope, was highly active in Pima county, Ariz., political activities, according to the Ajo Copper News.

Mr. Cole was Pima county legislator from the Ajo district and was serving his fourth term in the Arizona house of representatives.

He was born Oct. 29, 1886, at San Saba, Texas, and as a small child was taken in a covered wagon to homestead at Hope.

A younger brother, Charles Cole, still lives at Hope. Mr. Cole is also survived by a sister, Mrs. Mary Neatherlin of Artesia.

Mr. Cole aided in the early forming of Arizona and was among the men who marched with the governor to the state house in Phoenix for ceremonies dedicating Arizona as a state in 1912.

He was a veteran of the first world war and active in veterans affairs.

Sage and Cactus

Well fifty three has gone into the discard. Many this morning will come to with a hangover and as soon as they are able will start singing the income tax blues. Income will go down and social security up. One will take care of the other.

The scientific world has made wonderful progress in 53. (atomic) They have found ways to kill more people faster and with less pain. Jet planes that you can kill a man and get away so fast you cant hear him squawk. Faster automobiles and more slaughtering on the highways. If they will stop installments highway deaths will stop. It is the nut behind the steering wheel that causes most of them.

Ike is going to deliver his message of the State of the Nation. He will talk for some time. I could say it is a very few words. It is in a helluva state. I am so smart I dont see how they get along in Washington without me. But they have Joe McCarthy.

I got a tubful of Christmas cards. One man wrote that he wanted to live to see the day when my name would be a byline in every newspaper. He is nuts! Or going to be a candidate for something. Many said things that I cannot get through the mail but they must be reading my stuff. And that is what counts. I am not making any mone yout of this writing but I am shore having fun.. Exit 53. Welcome 54 and may you bring a little satisfaction and plenty of peace on

earth and good will to men to this war torn weary world.

Lusk Files For Sheriff

O. L. "Oscar" Lusk of Artesia this week became the fifth announced candidate for the Democratic nomination for Eddy county sheriff.

Lusk is at present an Eddy county deputy, assigned to Artesia by incumbent Sheriff Bill High, who is ineligible for re-election.

Lusk has served as deputy at Artesia since July 1952. Other law enforcement experience includes a six-months period as a military police officer during his 3½ years in the service.

Lusk came to Eddy county in 1936 and has lived here ever since. He has been employed in the oilfields east of Artesia.

He was with Battery F of the 200th Coast Artillery in 1941, and was in the armed forces until mid-1944.

Lusk came to New Mexico from Lubbock, Texas. He was born at Inman, Okla.

He is a member of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, Masonic lodge and South Plains Peace Officers association.



The Story of Nitrogen

Fifty-six years ago Sir William Crookes, noted chemical scientist, foresaw the possibility of the end of life on earth. He wasn't forecasting a plague, another great Deluge, the development of the H-bomb or bacteriological warfare. He was merely calling attention to the dwindling supply of usable nitrogen in the earth's farmlands. Unless a way could be found to replenish the nitrogen being drawn from the soil by crops, the soil gradually would become unproductive—and wholesale starvation would face the human race.

The pitifully small earth deposit of usable nitrogen in Chile's nitrate mines wouldn't fill a hollow tooth in the earth's hunger for this chemical element which sustains all plant and animal life. Chemical science was being challenged. And echoing in this challenge was God's own admonition to Adam and Eve: "Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it." Mankind had multiplied all right; and had scattered, in the millions, over all the globe. But mankind had not replenished the earth, as they took from it.

Must Be "Fixed"

When Crookes made his important observation, the world's population was swiftly growing, as it is now; while te productivity of te land, on te wole, was diminishing. These two related facts were what concerned the

chemical scientists. They forecast not a land of plenty, but a land of growing food scarcity.

Long before Crookes lived, pure scientists had discovered the place of nitrogen in the scheme of life. And, strangely enough, they had found that there was more nitrogen on earth than any other element. The air we breathe is 80 per cent nitrogen, and thus in the air column over each acre of land on earth there are approximately 70,000,000 pounds of nitrogen. But before the soil, or man, or animals can use this air-nitrogen, it must be extracted and made into a different kind of chemical called "fixed" nitrogen.

Job for America

The chemists found that a bolt of lightning converted the air nitrogen into "fixed" nitrogen, and rain brought it down into the ground, and it renewed the soil's productivity. This occurrence was not widespread enough to be of any consequence, but it gave them a clue. The job was far too big, however, for test tube chemistry. In time small chemical plants of Europe developed a cumbersome process for "fixing" air nitrogen so that it could be put into the soil and used by the plants.

It is doubtful that the European production ever would have been of any substantial commercial value. It took the genius of American industry to get the big job done. In 1924 some of our bigger chemical industries began experimenting with "fixing" nitrogen. DuPont and others acquired European formulae and then plowed vast resources in men and money into developing mass production of "synthetic" nitrogen fertilizer. By 1940 the fertilizer business had been revolutioned, and Sir William Crookes spectre of a starving civilization was erased.

Replenishing the Earth

One of the big new nitrogen plants was built at El Dorado, Ark., by Lion Oil Company. It reaches up into the air we breathe; it reaches down into the South Arkansas earthen reservoirs and pulls in petroleum gas. Then, this monstrous and intricate plant, covering 600 acres, pressurizes, mixes, and heats the gases, and out of it comes vast quantities of "fixed" nitrogen for converting into fertilizer. Lion is building a second big plant. Other big plants are going up throughout the South—throughout America.

American farmers meantime have learned how to use the life-giving, stimulating nitrogen in every agricultural production job. It is performing amazing feats in increased production of crops and livestock. Man gets his nitrogen from the meat, vegetables and grains he eats, and it keeps him alive. Thus, American industry, wit hits freedom to grow, with its powerful incentive inherent in our competitive, profit system, and with its great capacity for research, is helping mankind to be "fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth and subdue it." Next week: The insect hordes.

The Hope Extension club will be entertained Jan. 20 by Mrs. Felix Cauhepe at an all-day meeting.

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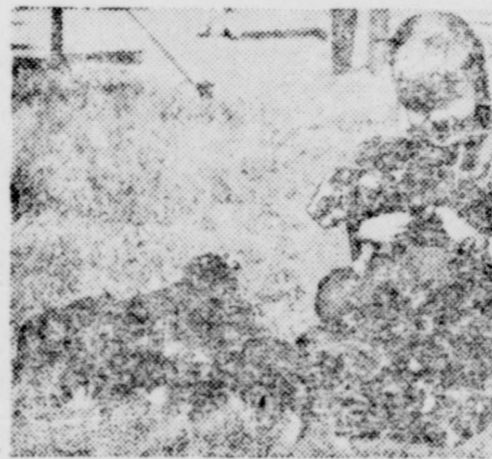
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Baby Swine Beauties



Pigtailed Shirley Couch, 3, of Trenton, N.J., proudly shows off her Poland China piglets which she entered in the baby swine beauty contest at the New Jersey state fair in Trenton in September. This oldest fair in the country and the largest in the East marked its 267th birthday this year. The piglets, incidentally, were only nine hours old when this picture was taken.

Rural Fire Losses Can Be Cut Down

More than \$100,000,000 worth of rural property will be destroyed by fire in 1952-'53 unless building practices change radically.

The Tile Council of America warns in a recent report that the 1951 loss of \$122,000,000 worth of farm buildings and equipment probably will be repeated unless greater attention is paid to construction of dwellings in areas where organized fire-fighting apparatus is not available. It is estimated that at least half the farm fires could be easily prevented through safeguarded construction, and that dwelling fires will be most common in the winter season coming up.

Here are recommendations from leading fire-prevention authorities for protecting rural property against flame:

1. Be sure there is a clear space of 150 feet between major structures. If one catches fire, such as a hay barn from spontaneous combustion, other buildings will be less endangered if flame cannot spread.

2. Fireproof surfaces such as clay tile should be installed in as many parts of the home as possible, including kitchen, basement, garage and bathroom.

3. Take prevailing winds into account. Plan the layout of buildings against the wind, so that fire from one structure will not be carried to the next.

4. Don't have a firetrap fireplace. It should be constructed of fireproof materials, such as clay tile, with the outside chimney of brick or masonry.



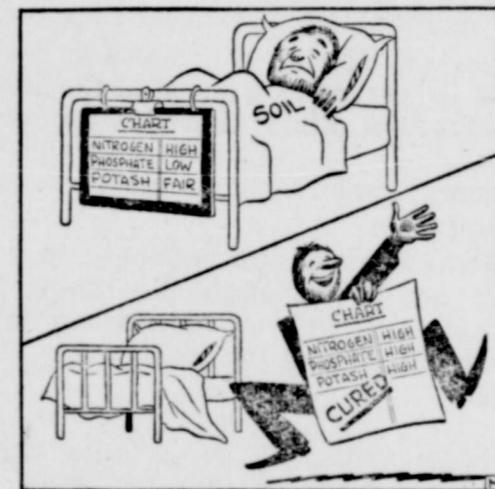
Balanced Feeding Builds Soil Health

Crops Need Good Diet Like Humans

You can't build up the soil's health and crop yielding power by overfeeding it one plant nutrient while starving it for others.

Purdue university agronomists demonstrated the importance of balancing the nutrient supplies in tests in Davies county, Indiana.

Loading up the soil with nitrogen when phosphate and potash levels were low, reduced corn yields on



A balanced diet of all the essential elements will soon have your sick soil healthy and productive again.

the Charles Schenck farm, reports Howard Lathrope, Purdue soils specialist.

In the tests, three plots of corn each received 100 pounds of phosphate and potash per acre. One plot had eight pounds of nitrogen, a second had 108 pounds and the third, 208 pounds.

Tissue tests of corn on the eight pound plot showed no nitrogen, but ample phosphate and potash.

As the nitrogen applications went up, the potash levels in the corn plants went down, reducing growth. On the plot where 208 pounds of nitrogen were added, there was just enough potash in the fertilizer to balance out the corn feeding program. The potash shortage caused a lack of energy foods in the plant. The root systems of the high-nitrogen, low-potash corn were weak. The stalks were wobbly, so the plants lodged badly.

YOUR EYES

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The Way Things Look to Me

(By the Editor)



The Eddy county sheriff's race is going to be a closely contested race. With five persons in the race, it is hard to predict the winner.

Fred Hill was the first one to announce his intentions. Mr. Hill is a peace officer with years of experience. He is well known in all parts of the county.

Ed Price is now a deputy in the sheriff's office under Bill High. He was a peace officer over in Texas for several years and I think was a guard at the Potash mines for several years.

Carl Hawkins is a deputy under Bill High. From reports received, he has made a good officer. He is not too well known in North Eddy county and will have to get out and do a lot of handshaking and back slapping.

Hartsill Martin is a farmer from Otis. He served as a guard at the state penitentiary when Howell Gage was warden. He is well known among the farmers and business men of the county.

Oscar Lusk is now a deputy in Artesia under Bill High. He seems to be doing all right at his present job, but is not known too well among the voters.

When is the state going to get busy and stop some of this fast driving on Highway 83? Since the new road was constructed it looks as if the motorists take it for granted that they can travel as fast as they please. We are willing to wager that some of them go from 75 to 100 miles per hour through Hope.

The first thing to be done is the erection of large signs with letters two feet high notifying the motorist to slow down or get into trouble.

The governor's race is getting off to a good start. Leroy Wise of Lovington is anxious to get the nomination. If elected he says he will give us the kind of government we need.

John Simms of Albuquerque is also a candidate. We have been told that he is a very capable young man. He will have to get out and tour the state not too many people know him.

Ethel Altman, Mayor of Hope, has announced she will not be a candidate for the office of mayor this spring. Mrs. Tempe Cox has been mentioned as a possible successor. That will require another board member. Mrs. John Bush would make a good board member. It has also been whispered that the men would put out a ticket in the spring election. But here is the \$64 question: Who would they put on that would take as much interest as the "Petticoats"?

The money from the FHA with which to drill the Hope well is now available. But before the FHA will turn the money loose, the Hope Water Cooperative, Inc., has to get 45 property owners to sign an agreement they are ready to use the water when it is available. A \$10 meter deposit is also required. Lenard George from Hagerman, who has the contract to drill the well will be ready

to drill in about two weeks. It will be a big day in Hope when water can be turned on. Everyone seems to think the water rates are very reasonable.

The state highway department had a crew of men here the first of the week putting up highway signs. These will do until the road is black-topped and then different arrangements are made.

C. M. Livingston will soon be moving his service station to the new location on the highway. Ben Marable intends to leave his service station where it is. He intends to keep all his local trade and pick up a few tourists that drift down his way.

The Hope 4 II club met at the school Jan. 8, 1954.

Dairymen and others interested in the production and marketing of milk and milk products are invited to attend a two-day dairy short course in Milton Hall on the campus of New Mexico A&M college, Feb. 13 and 17.

Joe Clements was taken to the hospital in Roswell the first of the week suffering from a heart attack.

The work of cleaning the Hope Reservoir dam is going ahead. We are sure it will be finished by April 1.

One of our news releases states "New Mexico Crop Income Down." If you notice all the silk and satin dresses the farm women are wearing and the Cadillac cars they are driving you wouldn't think the "incomes" are down.

Just had a press release from Richard H. Robinson, attorney general, stating that he would be a candidate for re-election for that office.

Deputies Lusk and Buck were in Hope Wednesday morning. Mr. Buck is going to be assigned to the Hope area soon and says that all these speeders look alike to him. He is going to bring them in before the judge whether they are citizens of Hope, Artesia, Carlsbad or Santa Fe.

We wish to warn motorists that when they come to a "STOP" sign they are supposed to stop. Not just slow up like lot of them do. Stop means to STOP, not just slow up. The speed limit past school buildings is 15 miles per hour and don't forget that when you appear before the judge. And another thing, if you drink do your drinking at home, don't get out on the highway and endanger somebody's life.

Polio Patients Still in Need

A new and tragic record was set when 1954 started with the largest number of polio patients ever reported who still required March of Dimes aid in paying treatment costs. On Jan. 1, some 66,000 polio victims stricken in 1953 or previous years were receiving such help from March of Dimes funds. This is the longest list of carry-over patients in history. Continue high polio incidence rates year after year have resulted in each year starting with a greater number of "old" cases than the year before. At the beginning of 1953, there were 60,000 cases from earlier years, while 1952 started with a pa-

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tient load of 45,000 "old" cases.
Long-Term 'Lung' Patients

Some of these are longtime iron lung patients; others still require regular physical therapy while some need orthopedic surgery to restore use of their crippled limbs. A survey made in March of last year revealed that 98 per cent of longterm respirator patients had polio before January of 1953.

No polio patient who can benefit from further treatment ever is refused aid by the National Foundation, regardless of when the disease struck. Four patients who received March of Dimes assistance in 1953 had had polio back in the 1890's. Also, 17 per cent had had the initial onset of the disease at least five years before.

However, new techniques of treatment are constantly being developed through March of Dimes research and training programs, so new hope often can be given to "old" cases. Patients once considered hopelessly crippled have been enabled to work again. This is one extra dividend of the dimes you give.

No 'Forgotten Men'

The National Foundation and its 3100 chapters have pledged that there will be no "forgotten men" on the roster of polio victims. As a result, the March of Dimes pays more hospital bills than any other voluntary health organization supported by public contributions.

Since the patient aid program started, the National Foundation has spent \$174,000,000 for this purpose alone. This is 68 per cent of all the funds used by the March of Dimes since it began. The money has provided necessary aid to 270,000 polio patients.

While it is hoped the new polio prevention program will spell ultimate victory over polio, the tens of thousands of past victims of this crippling disease cannot be forgotten. More dimes than ever before will be needed this year to insure that there are no forgotten men among past and present polio sufferers while prevention techniques are worked out.

The 1954 March of Dimes is now under way and will continue until the end of January. More of your dimes and dollars are needed now—they are the ammunition in this crucial battle affecting us all. Make January the month of real giving.

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Meditation For This Week

Lord, teach us to pray. Luke 11:1. Read Philippians 4:4-8.

Just as oxygen is necessary to keep us alive physically, so is prayer necessary to keep us alive spiritually. It is the channel through which we commune with God, and through which His power flows into our lives.

After the early Christians had prayed in the upper room for several days, they were empowered with courage to go out and witness for Christ in a pagan world. They became fruit bearing Christians.

Without prayer, we are powerless in the real of Christian service, but through prayer God makes available to us the very resources of heaven.

Jesus, the Son of God, prayed often and always in the face of life's crises. He prayed all night before He chose the twelve disciples.

If He needed to pray, how much more we need to exercise this privilege to seek God's power through prayer! As the poet says: "Prayer is the Christian's vital breath."

PRAYER

Our Father, help us to realize our need of Thee as we face the responsibilities of life. Teach us to pray. Be with us all along the way. Use us in Thy service. In the name of Him who taught us to pray, "Our Father who art in Heaven . . . Amen"

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY
"Prayer is the Christian's vital breath."

November Is Deadline Month for Mulching

Most farm gardeners know that November is the deadline month in most areas for mulching the garden plot. In many farm-home gardens, a soft blanket of granular mineral will be used to give this protection.

When the gardener is cozy in his house this winter, this protective material will keep plants in good condition and ready for cultivation in the spring.

The material is vermiculite, containing countless tiny air cells that insulate and protect plants in severe weather.

It protects against rapid or severe temperature changes, which often threaten bushes, plants, and shrubs in cold areas. It also guards them against over-soaking by melting snow or rain on mild days in winter and early spring.

Terra-Lite, as vermiculite is called by the Zonolite company, Chicago, is poured from its bag to the ground. For good mulching, it is advisable to clear away the soil about 12 inches in each direction from the root and about an inch deep.

Immanuel Lutheran Church
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