

Grain Sorghum takes Spotlight

Three fertilizer experiments on grain sorghums at the High Plains Station at Halfway in Hale County may offer pointers to regional farmers on how to increase their per-acre net profits on the crop.

"Of all the crops grown on the High Plains, grain sorghums probably offer the greatest opportunity for an increase in yield through the practical use of fertilizer."

He said the fertilizer program on grain sorghums was an effort to find the answers to a number of questions, such as, what kind of fertilizer to use;

when to use it; where to place it and how much to use.

"One experiment has been set up to determine whether phosphate is necessary to increase the yield of grain sorghums and whether the phosphate is required in combination with nitrogen," Dr. Longnecker said.

"This test, which was set up in the Spring of 1957, called for applications of nitrogen and phosphate at planting time, singly and in all possible combinations at the per-acre rates of zero, 40, 80 and 120 pounds," he continued.

"The second experiment involved the application at planting time of zero, 40, 80, 120 and 160 pounds of nitrogen to the acre, with zero and 80 pounds of phosphate to the acre. The fertilizers were applied singly and in all possible conditions."

In addition, 40 and 80 pounds of nitrogen were applied to the acre as a side-dressing after the first irrigation. "But in no plot did the total nitrogen application exceed 240 pounds an acre," Dr. Longnecker added.

He explained that the second experiment was designed to determine how high nitrogen ap-

plications could go and still show an increase in net profit for the farmer.

"The third experiment is concerned with spacing," he said. "Many farmers have become interested in closer spacing as a possible factor in increasing per-acre yields."

This last test, accordingly, is one in which grain sorghums in one and 2-row beds can be compared at four rates of seeding and three fertilizer levels.

"The rates of seeding were 5½, 7, 8½ and 10 pounds to the acre," Dr. Longnecker said. "And the three fertility levels

were zero, 100 pounds of nitrogen an acre at planting time, and the same amount of nitrogen at planting plus an additional 100 pounds as a side-dressing just after the first irrigation."

He thought that planting and fertilizing rates should be included in the investigation of thicker spacing of grain sorghums in order to determine the most effectual combination for closer spacing of rows.

Read The Classified



From The Bible
For Thou, O Lord, hast not forsaken those who seek Thee.—(Psalm 9, 10.)
Most happy and blessed is he who, early in life, has experienced a real demonstration of God's love and mercy, through devotion and prayer—and who then, having sought and found Our Heavenly Father, never for an instant thereafter departs from Him and His goodness all the years of his being... Too few of us, unhappily, seek God and His grace until our course is almost run.

My Neighbors



"Sue Mary, will you stop wiggling? How can Daddy solve your algebra problem if you bother him all the time?"

OFFICE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT THE QUITAQUE POST



1927 — Mrs. Allie Morris Rearus, 500 F.S.E., Childress, Texas; Mrs. Rosamond Johnson Koch, 551 So. Grove, Wichita, Kansas; Clyde Monk, Rt. 3, Muleshoe, Texas; Findley Brewton, 1539 Pleasant Drive, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Sue Persons Berry, Box 57 Tulia, Texas.



1930 — Back row - L. to R. Edna (Payne) Hawkins, City; J. W. Lyon, Jr., Silvertown, Texas; Olga (Tunnell) Colwell, 3607 Julian, Amarillo, Tex.; Ronald Kitchens, Silvertown, Tex.; Nona Hazel (Grundy) Van Winkle, 411 West Studebaker, Amarillo, Tex. Geneva (Metzker) Curtis, City, Mary (Rucker) Pittman, City.



1932 — Myrtice Gillespie, Quitaque; Lena Hawkins, Lockney, Texas; Raymond Rucker, Rt. M, Lockney, Texas; J. P. Taylor, Rt. O, Lockney, Texas; Loyd Edwards, 418 Arch Terrace, Amarillo, Tex.

1933 — Mr. and Mrs. Bill Woods, Quitaque; Mr. and Mrs. James F. Bailey, Quitaque.



1937 — Bill King, 823 W. Kiowa, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Murray Morrison, Quitaque; Graham B. Harvey, 505 Nelson, Amarillo; Mrs. Belva Robertson Castleberry, Rt. 1, McLean, Texas; Mrs. Ethelvn Bell May (Mrs. Loyd), Rt. 1 Silvertown, Texas.

1938 — Wayne Whittington, Quitaque, Texas; Christeen Merrell Gilbert, Flomot, Texas; Dalsie White Monk, Quitaque; James Brunson, Quitaque; Bryant Eddleman, Silvertown, Texas; Harold Bogan, Rt. 2, Denton, Texas; Bob Young, 331 N. Bowie, Tulia, Texas; Walter Taylor, Quitaque.

1939 — Shirley Powel Elkins, 1020 W. 34th. Ave. Amarillo, Tex.; Lela Mae Persons Hutcherson, Quitaque, Texas; Clara Belle Cupell Stodghill, 1614 Martin Rd., Amarillo, Texas; Lola Jane Merrell Pigg, Rt. 1, Kress, Texas; J. C. Rhoderick, Jr. Box 143, Plainview, Tex.; Lela Lee Mayfield, 103 Ave. W., Lubbock, Texas; Allene Broxson Young, Turkey, Texas; Ruby Jewell Mayfield, 3209 Erskine St., Lubbock, Texas; LaRue Patrick Golden, Rt. 2, Levelland, Texas.

1940 — Mr. W. D. Lowery (teacher); Marie Adkinson Nadine King; Mildred Starkey; Walter Patrick; Marion Wilson; Frank Martin; (teacher) Reba Wilson; Margaret Bogan; Lorene Johnson; Joe King; Shug Drake.



Homecoming Speaker Admonishes Supreme Court Action In Making Hasty Decisions



This group of characters called themselves the Discords, and performed in a barbershop manner for the Homecoming crowd last Sat.



The Sweet Adelines performed for the Homecoming crowd with several choruses and old time songs at the big program meeting last Saturday night. They are: Mrs. Billie Wise, Mrs. Mary Stark, Mrs. Mary Pittman, and Mrs. Cora Gragson. Photo by John Pope.



GRADDY TUNNELL, former Quitaque resident is shown above telling his audience in no uncertain terms his views on the behaviour of the Supreme Court in the Past few months and years. The Post will run his speech in its entirety next week in an issue that will include every graduation class that had a reunion at the recent Homecoming. — Photo by



SLOCUM ROBERSON, ex-president of the Quitaque Homecoming Association handles the business meeting of the group before his term expired last week. Slocum did a good job and much of the success of the Homecoming was attributed to his hard work. — Photo by John Pope.

I keenly appreciate the privilege of being with you here tonight. I do not feel my presence here results from any meritorious action or accomplishment on my part, but rather from the generous nature and helping-hand I have always found in this, my home town.

My mother and father gave me the chance to study law and legal profession. Although neither the opportunity to enter the latter of them is here tonight, it seems to me fitting and proper before their friends of long standing that I again publicly acknowledge my debt to them for this gift, and to renew my pledge to try to justify their faith in me.

I can recall a number of very competent attorneys who have their origin in Quitaque. One of the most successful attorneys to ever come from Quitaque, of course, is Glen R. Lewis, now practicing law in San Angelo. Other fine attorneys include Max Addison, practicing law in Lubbock; J. W. Lyons, your own County Judge over at Silverton; and Robert Hamilton, recently married and now practicing law in Amarillo.

I want to tell you what I think nine lawyers in the United States are doing. These men compose the United States Supreme Court. It was my good fortune to be in Washington during May, 1955, and to be admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. Since that time, I have scarcely picked up a newspaper that I did not read of some additional controversial action taken by this Court.

As a citizen and a lawyer, I do not intend nor desire to hinder or sabotage any decision of the Supreme Court. As a lawyer, I must have respect for the law and confidence in the integrity, ability and enlightenment of our judiciary.

The situation of the law presently in the field of Civil Rights particularly in the following areas:

- (1) Subversive activities involving the Communist Party;
- (2) Segregation vs. Integration;
- (3) The requirement that confidential files and reports to the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be open carte blanche to cross examination in criminal cases,

has resulted in the lowest ebb of public confidence in our judiciary this nation has ever known.

This same Court has extended federal control:

- (1) In water cases;
- (2) Control of our own natural gas; and
- (3) In Derogation of State Law state commerce.

The approach of this court seems to be that legal precedents may be justifiably thrown

to the wind because the end justifies the means, and that the orderly method of amending the Constitution is much too slow. I feel there is a resulting judge-made law, and maybe a judge amended Constitution.

Some scholars and law professors hold to the view that it is proper for the Supreme Court to read new meaning into the Constitution to keep it abreast of the times. This present Court has been termed a Progressive Liberal Court.

I submit that when law or legal precedents are changed or ignored, this change may not be progress. When this Court overrules a decision which has stood for seventy-five years, it appears to me that reform rather than justice is the aim.

I realize the announced purpose of the Supreme National Tribunal has been not simply to do justice between the parties, but rather to secure the national rights and the uniformity of judgments.

This thinking, if carried too far, could lead a court into the concoction of nice sociological essays which cannot be related or impressed on our complex society.

We not infrequently see a Supreme Court decision issued on one day and on the next day a bill introduced in Congress to set aside that decision.

Without being disrespectful, I state to you tonight that the environment in which I have grown to maturity, at least in years, my education and my own personal observations compel me to the honest belief that many of the recent Supreme Court decision in the fields previously mentioned have been erroneous.

This Court has overruled its own decisions before and is doing so daily.

If these decisions had been before the Court more than one time and been reaffirmed through a course of years, it might be wrong not to accept them as settled. I feel that it

is not disrespectful, however, to treat certain of these new doctrines as not quite established for this country yet, at least as a political rule.

Some lawyers and law makers seem to feel the Supreme Court decisions are sacred and should not be criticized — that the citizens should conform their same people urge us to be kind votes to such decisions. These to the Court.

This reminds me of a story I heard about a Tennessee mule.

(At this point the speaker told a very interesting story about a mule purchased at an auction in Tennessee. When the new owner couldn't get the mule from the trailer after arriving home, he called for the previous owner who had admonished his customer to "be kind to the critter, and he'll obey you." The man came, picked up a two-by-four and lowered the boom on the animals head. After repeating this maneuver twice, the new owner became upset, reminding the visitor of his advice to "be kind to the mule." The weilder of the two-by-four replied with conviction "I know, but you have to get his attention first!" —Ed.)

I urge that we resist these unwanted decisions so as to have them reversed, if we can, and a new judicial rule established on these subjects.

A special committee of the American Bar Association recently, at its 80th Annual Conference, charged that the recent Supreme decisions may have tied the hands of our country by leaning too far backwards in the maintenance of theoretical individual rights. Individual rights were won for the English people on a great meadow called Runnymede in 1215 when the Magna Carta was signed. This Magna Carta is the fountainhead of liberty under law.

The present Supreme Court's solicitude for individual rights may be failing to give proper regard to the rights of society.

The supreme law of the land, it seems to me, is the right of society to protect itself against the criminal element and to safeguard the existence of the nation. This is being overlooked.

It is an over-simplification, and for this reason, a partial distortion, but I feel politics enters too strongly into our judicial decisions. The rule of law today may change tomorrow, and I have reported to me instances in which Lower Appellate Courts wait months to see if the law will be changed before disposing of a case.

I have not considered this problem without some thought as to what can be done to modify present decisions of the Supreme Court and to control future decisions. I think the following four suggested steps would help:

- (1) The Tenth Amendment to the Constitution reads: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." I urge the preparation of a Constitutional Amendment that would protect the States' reserved powers in terms that are certain and that such language be carried to the legislatures in the 48 states for ratification.
- (2) That each of us undertake to urge Congressional action to correct erroneous Supreme Court decisions, as far as possible.
- (3) That the tenure of the Supreme Court Justices be limited to ten years.
- (4) That a method be devised that either the Bar Association or the respective citizens of the several States be given the power of confirmation of appointments to the Supreme Court instead of the United States Senate, as it presently exists, or at least require 2/3rds vote of the Senate in Confirmation.

to be present here this evening I proposed to tell a few jokes and I do like to tell jokes, and make a few mild remarks about the Supreme Court. The more I thought about this subject, the less I felt jokes were called for. It is saddening to me to consider the prospect that our present judiciary is weakening our ability and right to protect ourselves as a society under the name of protecting the under-dog and securing individual rights. This same judiciary is undermining the original established federal-state relationship.

(With appropriate closing remarks that brought laughter from his audience, the speaker noted the time allotted him by Homecoming President, M. L. Roberson and concluded with the statement):

In conclusion, it seems to me that the tail is doing a pretty good job of wagging the dog. (Following is a speech made by Graddy Tunnell at the Saturday night program of the 1957 Quitaque Homecoming. With his fluent manner of speech and his unusual ability to take advantage of any situation, he brought peels of laughter from his audience before beginning the following address. — Ed.)

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