



THE BIG SPRING DAILY HERALD



MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

"DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT" EDITION

BIG SPRING, TEXAS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1936

SECTION 1-A

Trade Gains Are Shown In 1936 Figures

The 'Big Spring'



Historic Spring Is Now Just A 'Hole In The Ground'

Ever so often some newcomer to Big Spring ponders upon the name of the town and asks about the spring it was named for, usually in a skeptical voice as if he doubts such a spring ever existed.

Old-timers are eager and quick to answer such questions. And some of them even drive him out past the former entrance to the golf links and point to the spot where the spring once was. It is a uninteresting enough spot to view from the road, and one walks upon it unexpectedly. Yet they say that in the old days the spring waters roared with a thunder that announced their presence to anyone within a mile or more.

Along about 1882, several families lived in dugouts near the spring. Canvas and railroad ties were used in fixing up the dugouts, and a few had doors and frames. Early settlers described them as making very comfortably living quarters, especially during the summer months. The dugouts were occupied for nearly ten years.

Only Supply

The spring attracted newcomers with small herds of cattle. It was necessary to camp near a stream of water and the big spring was the only plentiful water supply in the immediate section.

The spring resembled Moss Springs except that the water came out in small springs rather than a single large stream. Overhead was a deep ledge of rock. Not only was there a pool of water above the spring, but a stream running off from it for several yards.

Early in 1883 a pump-house was erected at the spring, and it was not long until the railroad blasted the rock to enlarge the spring.

After the blasting, the spring was twenty feet across and filled an enormously deep hole. It flowed until the city wells in the present city park drained its source and dried it almost completely.

Today, there is still a place almost thirty-five feet deep where the big spring once gushed forth. Underneath the ledges it is still damp, and the minerals have made the rocks many colors.

Ruins of the old pump-house are still there, and a wide deep gully makes it easy to see where the stream once flowed.

"Drownin' Hole"

Only the very earliest settlers recall "drownin' hole." It sometimes went by other names, such as "swimmin' hole" or the "baptizin' hole." It was located in the draw directly west of the big spring.

The name, "drownin'" was given because a small boy was drowned there in about the year 1882. His mother's name was Robertson and according to the story, she was a widow with two small children.

The hole of water was very deep, almost 12 feet along the ledge of rocks and there was a strong current there. After rains the water often ran over into the big spring. The child was playing in the water with other children and got out of his depth and was drawn into the depression along the ledge.

Capt. Marcey's Report

More than 80 years ago, Capt. R. M. Marcey of the U. S. army, one of the outstanding pathfinders of his period, camped beside the big

First Quarter Business Tops That Of 1935

Revival Brings Confidence In Outlook For Remainder Of Year

Ask Big Spring business men about business in this Spring of 1936 and they will answer you generally in such cheerful tones that the conclusion only can be that recovery is accomplished.

Figures As Proof

The answer of these business men are not only so many boosting words. Their comments on the upturn in trade are substantiated by figures on accurate business barometers—indicators that point to the first quarter of 1936 as a period of brisk business revival.

To cite some of these:

Postal receipts, an important gauge on the town's business turnover, were for the first quarter of 1936, \$14,156.05, a gain of \$677.11 over the \$13,277.94 of the first three months of 1935. March postal receipts were the highest for any March since 1929, the all-time high for that month.

Building permits, another significant indicator on the trend of business, reached a total for the first quarter of this year more than twice that of the corresponding period of 1935. The January-February-March total this year was \$20,545.45, as compared to \$9,313.50 of the first quarter of the preceding year.

Highest Since 1930

Building permits in March were the highest of any March since 1930.

New car registrations for the first quarter totaled 302, against 295 for the same three-month period of 1935. The high for any of the six months in the tabulation was last March, when 117 new cars were registered. Car sales continue brisk here.

Although figures are not yet available for the month of April, indications are that the same barometers will point to continued upward trend. Most merchants report trade active through April especially in retail lines affected by the Easter trade.

The business trend has been upward for several months and was expected to touch a new high for April.

Indicative of heavier business in Big Spring has been the opening of several new merchandising establishments here since the first of the year. The new stores represent varied lines.

In addition to these newcomers to Big Spring business, established firms have, in the past few months, spent considerable sums in remodeling and expansion. Similar improvements are planned for the immediate future by other stores.

Reliable observers report that confidence in the business outlook has returned in great degree since

Steers Weighing Ton And A Half To Be Exhibited

DALLAS, April 25.—A steer weighing more than a ton and a half will be exhibited at the \$25,000,000 Texas Centennial Exposition which opens here June 6. "Big Jim," once owned by the late Will Rogers, is said to be the biggest steer in the world. He weighs 3100 pounds, stands five feet four inches at the withers and is ten feet long from head to tail.

A Way To Build Big Spring

The story of Big Spring, as unfolded in pictures and articles in this section, will be of interest to people of other sections and states desirous of knowing more about Texas and the western part of Texas. It will be a boost to your home city to mail out copies of this edition of The Herald, thus broadcasting the resources and assets of this region and the possibilities it offers. Copies prepared for mailing in a special "Decade of Development" wrapper may be obtained at The Herald office.



Great Changes Wrought In Four Decades



Four decades have wrought great changes along Main street in downtown Big Spring—and beds have been replaced by pavement, shacks by brick and stone, and the plodding oxen by the automobile. Yet now as then, Big Spring is the vital division point for the T. & P. and in trade center for a large surrounding area.

In the top picture snapped in 1896, two of the famous seven-yoke oxen teams from the Slaughter Long 5 ranch are waiting the command of Uncle

Billy McWhorter, teamster on the white mule, to start their monotonous trek back to headquarters as German Creek and other parts of the Slaughter domain which sprawled from Howard to Hockley county.

On the bay is W. W. Nivens who assisted the veteran McWhorter before the two teams were combined in one team of 17 yokes. They pulled a special made wagon built here in proportions large enough to hold the entire cargo of a box car.

It often took two weeks or longer to distribute the supplies over the ranch.

Old timers love to relate the visits by Uncle Billy and his oxen teams. He invariably came over the crossing which is now Benton street, drove up Second street past the old wagon yard between Johnson and Runnels, turned down Main where the banks are now located, swung the teams around in a U-turn—all by just talking to the oxen. The teams and

wagon formed a train so long that by the time the wagon was in front of where the Big Spring Hardware stands, the lead team was even with it on the other side of the street.

But all that has changed. Instead of the sand bog for First and Main streets, there is pavement. In the place of the pesky oxen is the automobile. Vast contrast between the times may be seen in the lower picture, taken on an ordinary day from the same point.

Cosmopolitan Population Helped To Make Gay Times In The Eighties And Nineties

The gay nineties were gay indeed in Big Spring. So were the 80's. The old opera house was the scene of balls and German dances those days when the girls wore trains with loops to slip over their wrists while they danced and the men dressed in tails. Champagne suppers were not uncommon, and a party was something to plan for months and work on for weeks beforehand.

For a pioneer town the quality of citizenship was particularly high and cosmopolitan. Two reasons contributed to this. General superintendents of the railroad were changed often and every change brought a man from a different part of the country—from a northern city or Canada or California. The superintendents brought their chief clerks and other men; each group added a different strain.

"Reconciliation Men"

The other reason were the "reconciliation men," Englishmen who had come out with large allowances to invest in sheep mostly. They seldom knew their sheep but they knew how to spend their money. Among these were Mark Moody, Bainbridge, Eskridge, Chasland, Bullitt and others.

They came into town driving a subscription by the citizens, tandem in English gigs or a tally-ho and four-in-hand, eager to throw a party. They stayed with the west until the drought of '94 cleaned them out and depleted their flocks; then they returned to England.

Ranchmen added considerably to the social activities of the town in those days. Bob Slaughter, son of Col. C. C. Slaughter, kept rooms at one of the hotels all the time for himself and his wife. The minute he came to town he had the merchants hustling to fill his orders and plans were immediately underway for some sort of dance or party or picnic. His arrival was always a signal for good times.

"Imported" Orchestras

Many, too, were the dances held at the Bauer house north of town. It was nothing for George Bauer to import an orchestra from San Angelo for a dance.

If the opera house was not available the court house was pressed into service.

When the Y.M.C.A. was opened it was the scene of many a tea and reception. The building was erected by Miss Helen Gould (now Mrs. Finley Sheppard) with aid

their delivery wagon to the auxiliary to convey the paraphernalia from their homes to the scene of the party. The women worked so hard that long after Miss Gould left and the names of those in the receiving line forgotten the memory of the work remained.

A social register of those early days would be difficult to define. It took money and a flair for entertaining on a lavish scale to measure up. Among the families who were well known in railroad and ranching circles and as citizens were the following:

George Deats, John Cherry, J. C. Bird, Alec Mitchell, Adam and Walter Demerest, Clay Read, J. M. Walker, W. M. Vaughn, Rufe Manion, Alec Courtways, Dave Atkins, L. D. Eddins, M. Sparenberg, Bob Sanderson, W. F. Cushing, J. C. Smith, Ed Hart, J. S. Winslow, Dr. Barnett, Captain Ayers, Dr. McIntyre, John Snoddy, Dr. Prince, Mrs. W. I. Garrett, Joe Fisher, Will Fisher.

Although society was active, news was scarce, as J. M. Walker, editor of the first paper, the Pantagraph, viewed R. Whasever ranchman came to town, especially Friday of autos. J. and W. Fisher representing congenial souls, such as

Naval Academy To Have Exhibit At Centennial

DALLAS, April 25.—Part of the Navy's exhibit at the \$25,000,000 Texas Centennial Exposition, which opens here June 6, will be a reproduction to scale of the entire U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. Commander James M. Lewis, in charge of the exhibit, said this is the first time the Naval Academy has ever been reproduced in miniature.

Rufe Manion's comment of the citizens would be: "Here's Manion come to town. Guess you'll have to get out a Pantagraph this week."

The remark was a tribute to the visitor, implying that he was likely to arouse something newsworthy, as well as comment on the fact that his arrival was the most interesting thing that could have happened to the town.

The town was such a jolly place to be that those who remember its little life vividly always remain a little homesick for the old days. Nothing ever happens now, they say.

Texas' Gains Of Four Years Are Reviewed

Building, Bank Figures, Employment And Trade Are Increased

SAN ANTONIO, April 25. (AP)—Recovery's progress in Texas from 1932 to 1935 was outlined with statistics and charts for the delegates to the national emergency council statewide co-ordination meeting here.

Building permits in 13 Texas cities increased more than 68 per cent, the representatives from all federal agencies in the state learned, while in the same three-year period individual accounts in the banks of 14 cities jumped more than 85 per cent. Both figures came from the Federal Reserve bank of Dallas.

Exports to Mexico through Texas were 433 per cent larger in 1935 than in 1932, according to the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Growth of trade between this area and Mexico was also shown in the import figures for the same ports, 202 per cent greater in 1935 than in 1932.

Texas payrolls gained 21.6 per cent in the three years reported by the United States bureau of labor statistics, while at the same time employment in Texas increased 10.8 over the 1933 figure.

1935 Farm Income 2 1/2 Times Figure For 1932

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Cash income of American farmers available for farm living, after making deductions for wages, operating expenses, taxes and interest, was 3,375 million dollars in 1935, according to a report recently issued by the department of agriculture. This was the largest net cash income from farms since 1929 and two and a half times the net return of 1,473 million dollars in 1932.

Initiation of the soil conservation and allotment act recently approved finds American agriculture vastly improved since early 1933. Farm cash income is up 58 per cent, prices are up 66 per cent, farm wage rates are up 27 per cent.

The low point in average prices of farm products was 55 per cent of the pre-war level in March, 1933. In December, 1935, they averaged 110 per cent of that level. Meanwhile from 1932 to 1935 prices farmers receive for commodities used in living and production advanced 17 per cent.

The rise in farm prices since AAA programs were put in effect is shown in these figures: Cash income from farm production in 1932, \$4,377,000,000; in 1933, \$5,131,000,000; in 1934, \$5,673,000,000; in 1935, \$6,429,000,000. In addition to this, farmers who participated in the adjustment programs received in rental and benefit payments: \$278,000,000 in 1932; \$294,000,000 in 1934 and \$480,000,000 in 1935.

Total farm cash income from production in 1935 was thus \$6,909,000,000, an increase of \$2,532,000,000 or 58 per cent over the 1932 figure of \$4,377,000,000. Between 1932 and 1935 the income from cotton, wheat, corn and hogs and tobacco increased 90 per cent. This compares with an increase of 48 per cent for all other farm products.

Historic

Flows Again
 Within the oil decade the spring has done the miraculous thing of flowing again. This was a gentle flow, however, several dozen streams tinkling over the ledge and falling into the round basin far below the ledge. The discovery was first made by R. L. Southard who lived in the little house above the spring. It was in the summer of 1930.

The Herald carried big headlines and everybody went out to see the spring. It had been dry for 20 years and here it was flowing again, and flowing on a hot July day. Ferns were discovered growing in the shadows of the overhanging rocks.

Nobody understood why the spring had ever ceased to flow naturally so one could explain the phenomenal re-appearance of its waters until a geologist was consulted. The late E. A. Kelley cleared up the mystery. The spring, he said, had a close connection with a saucer-like depression below the surface of the earth where the City park is now located, the site where the first city wells were dug. Into this saucer flowed underground water on its way to the gulf. The saucer caught the water and held it. The spring re-erected a neck in the saucer's rim. For hundreds,

possibly thousands of years, the waters had flowed out through this neck and fed the buffalo, the Indian and the wandering white man, until the T. & P. came along. Then the spring was put to the use of supplying water for its engines. (There is a railroad lake below the spring that was used for the picnic grounds of Big Spring. It was built to conserve the water of the spring.)

When city wells began drawing out the water in the saucer the level of water was lowered until it fell below the neck. Then the spring no longer flowed.

The town in the meantime found other wells for its supply and stopped pumping many of the old city wells. So the saucer filled up again and in the summer of 1930 overflowed.

Its flow did not last long. And it has never flowed since that time.

CHURCH PIONEER



Mrs. P. B. Sinn (above) is the only living charter member of the First Methodist church here. She is still active in church work.

Dog Curfew Established

PAULDING, O. (UP)—Sheep owners complained, so dog warden has established a curfew—all dogs must be home by sunup and stay there until sundown.

T&P Is Under Guiding Hand Of Lancaster

Road Today Stands As A Mark Of President's Leadership

The Texas & Pacific as it is today is a monument to the sacrifice, the ability and the vision of John L. Lancaster, its president. That is the verdict of the leading railway executives of the nation, of the business and industrial leaders of Texas and of the public served by the road.

He is, more or less, a legendary figure to the rank and file of Big Spring people. But his influence upon the destiny of the city has been tremendous, all agree. This pioneer road having placed a divisional office here in 1881 when the track was extended into what was believed to be a vast wilderness Big Spring has remained the chief base of operations for that long, important section between Fort Worth and El Paso.

Having had vision of the possibilities of the regions through which his road extended, Lancaster was ready for each major development—the steady agricultural growth, the numerous discoveries of oil.

Therefore the Texas & Pacific under the guiding hand of Lancaster, has ever been abreast of the times and in holding that position has kept Big Spring in the forefront of industrial progress.

Lancaster was born in Jackson, Tenn., December 29, 1869, and started his railroad career in 1885 as a rodman in the engineering department of the Illinois Central railroad. From that year and consecutively until 1906 he occupied various positions in the engineering departments of the Illinois Central, the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe, the Texas & Pacific, Tennessee Midland, Seaboard Air Line, Chesapeake & Ohio, Ohio & Southern, Cleveland, Akron & Columbus, Mobile & Ohio and Missouri Pacific railroads.

From 1906 to 1907 he was vice-president of the Union Railway company of Memphis, Tenn.; from 1907 to 1915 president of the Union railway of Memphis and latterly president of the Union Station company of the same city, coming to the Texas & Pacific as assistant to the vice-president in 1916. Succeeding to the first vice-president he held that place to June, 1918 when he became receiver for the road, continuing in that capacity until the property was reorganized when he became its president in 1924. During the war he was federal manager for the railway administration of the Texas & Pacific and a number of other southwestern lines, including the Cotton Belt and the International—Great Northern.

From the date of his appointment as receiver in 1918 Lancaster has devoted his entire time to molding the property in his charge to the end that it might become a railroad of the first class—functioning in every branch and giving to the public the best and safest of services to be had.

Lancaster is both methodical and constructive. He cares for the needs of the public in the present and provides for their needs in the future. Mr. Lancaster's first move was to perfect his organization so that it worked harmoniously and as a unit. This organization speaks for itself—it is second to none in the United States for efficiency and loyalty.

Mr. Lancaster, knowing that rates over all lines of railway serving the same territory were the same, realized that service was what would get and hold the business. That service could only be had by putting the property in a physical and operating condition to render this service. Acting on these lines, he commenced with the roadway. He widened the banks and strengthened all weak openings, ballasted the main line and since 1916 has laid more than 1,100 miles, much of it 110-pound rail. He knew the ruling grade line of the road was heavy and that this grade line could not be reduced except at an expense that would be prohibitive. He reduced those where economy of operation would be brought about and offset his grades by purchasing engines with greater tractive power than those formerly used.

In some instances the tonnage handled by this increased tractive power is threefold greater than formerly moved with the light engines. Since 1916 Mr. Lancaster has purchased more than 145 locomotives costing over \$10,000,000. He has spent \$8,700,000 for passenger train cars.

WORKED ON ONE OF FIRST WELLS



O. L. Williams (above) worked as a "roustabout" on the Marland company's first well in the Clark field. Marland entered the territory soon after the discovery well was completed. Williams, a native of Howard county, is now engaged in the trucking business here, having started his firm in June, 1926. His headquarters are at 105 East Second street.

45 Members In School Band

Organization New, But Is Garnering Its Share Of Awards

Music hath charms to soothe the soul but only recently was it soothing enough for it to be included in the high school curriculum. In fact, the Big Spring independent school district had been organized 27 years before a high school band was organized. There may have been previous attempts but the records do not chronicle their realization.

Even since a Mr. Riggs directed a band of high school players in 1928, the road has been rocky. The following year Wayne Mathews still a teacher in the high school took over the band. He worried over it for a year and then confined his efforts to teaching.

100 Taking Music
 Three years ago Dan Conley was hired for the purpose of building up a creditable high school band. Today the band numbers 45 players with approximately 100 students taking music on various instruments from Conley. He has classes and offers credit just like the English or history teacher.

The first year he had charge of the organization it was extremely inexperienced and did well to make music. However, it did win first place in class D competition at the Hardin-Simmons university annual band contest.

Last year, his second year with the unit, the band and its subdivisions brought home three cups. It won the superior rating of the West Texas School Band contest held at Lubbock. It took second place in the class B division of the Hardin-Simmons contest. The orchestra was first in the class D division in the same competition at Abilene.

For Younger Students
 This year the band, according to Conley, is showing the effects of experience and is improving steadily. Graduation will deal the organization a hard blow by taking ten of the best players, so Conley is looking around for some scheme similar to that employed by football coaches—introduction of band among the junior high school students.

After two years under Conley the orchestra was abandoned. In its place has arisen a new unit which is winning high praise. It is the violin ensemble with Miss Evelyn Jackson directing.

The band operates under a combination plan whereby both the city and school contribute to its support. In the past three years it has acquired 30 instruments and 41 uniforms.

Latest innovation is the prancing drum major to lead the band on parade. First of these was Torchy Bright who always could put on a one-man show. His understudy, Charles R. Sikes, has perfected his twirl and strut and, so they say, will see that the public continues to love a parade.

CUT-RATE DRUGS SPECIALS

All Standard Merchandise
 NO PET BRANDS

CONGRATULATIONS, OIL MEN OF BIG SPRING
 On Your Anniversary of a Successful
 1926 DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1936

Cut Rate DRUGS

EVERYDAY HEALTH NEEDS

- \$1 Cardui, cut to .77c
- \$1 Nervine, cut to .83c
- \$1.25 Lydia Pinkham Vegetable Compound 98c
- \$1 Hobo, cut to .87c
- \$1.25 Absorbine Jr. .98c
- \$1 Peruna, cut to .98c
- \$1 SSS Tonic, cut to .98c
- \$1.25 Saraka, cut to .98c
- \$1.25 Mineral Oil, cut to .69c
- 39c Rubbing Alcohol 19c
- 50c Phillips Milk Magnesia .29c
- 50c Scullin's Milk Magnesia .29c
- \$1 Nujol, cut to .49c
- \$1 Adlerika, cut to .79c

Cut Rate DRUGS

DENTAL NEEDS

- 50c Pepsodent .29c
- 50c Ipana, cut to .29c
- 50c Bost, cut to .29c
- 50c Phillips, cut to .29c
- 35c Co-Re-Ga, cut to .29c
- 50c Klutch, cut to .39c
- 25c Warnet Dental Powder .29c
- \$1 Pyclope, cut to .89c
- 50c Pyorrhea Run, cut to .86c
- 50c Dr. West Tooth Brush .37c
- 50c FICOPE TOOTH BRUSH .37c
- 50c Teak Tooth Brush .39c
- 50c Contraangle Tooth Brush .37c
- 50c PRO-FIT-LAC-TIC Tooth Brush .37c

Cut Rate DRUGS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

- 25c Feenamint, cut to 17c
- 25c N.R. Tablets, cut 17c
- 25c Ex-Lax, cut to .17c
- 30c Sal Hepatica .21c
- 60c Syrup Pepsin .39c
- \$1.25 Petrologar .98c
- \$1.25 Petrosyllum .89c

DEODORANTS AND DEPIATORIES

- 50c Zip, cut to .42c
- 35c Mum, cut to .29c
- 35c Odo-Ro-No, cut to 29c
- 60c Heck, cut to .49c

SHAVING NEEDS

CREAMS

- 50c Williams, cut to .39c
- 50c Aqua Velva .39c
- 50c Molle, cut to .39c
- 50c Coty's, cut to .39c

Candy-Gum

- 5c Candy, 3 for .5c
- 5c Chewing Gum, 3 for 5c

Cigars

- 5c Cigars, 3 for .12c
- 10c Cigars, 3 for .24c

Cigarettes

- Chesterfields 15c Pkg.
- Camels 15c Pkg.
- Old Gold 15c Pkg.
- Luckies 15c Pkg.
- CARTON .145

Face Powder

- 75c Coty's cut to .69c
- \$1 Max Factor, cut to .85c
- 55c Lady Esther, cut to 39c
- 75c Three Flowers .67c
- 50c Luxor Face Powder
- 50c Luxor Perfume Both for .39c

SMOKING TOBACCO

- Prince Albert Velvet Half & Half 10c

SOAPS

FOR SKIN PROTECTION

- Lux, cut to 2 for .15c
- Lifebuoy, cut to 2 for .15c
- Sayman's Soap, 2 for .15c
- Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap, 3 for .21c
- Wedbury's Facial Toilet Soap, 3 for .24c

Laundry Soap

- P&G 6 Giant Bars .24c
- 10c Oxydol, 3 for .21c
- 10c Rinso, 3 Bars .21c
- 10c Lux, 3 .21c

GAMES

- 2.50 Monopoly, cut to 2.29
- \$1.00 Bingo, cut to .89c
- 75c Finch, cut to .69c
- Bridge Cards, cut to .25c
- 60c Bicycle Cards .49c
- 60c Bee Cards .49c

Razor Blades

- 50c Gillette, 10s .39c
- 25c Auto Strop .19c
- 35c Gem, cut to .29c
- 35c Enders, cut to .29c

Baby Needs

- 25c J J Talcum, cut to 17c
- 50c Baby Oil, cut to .39c
- 50c Pabium, cut to .43c
- 75c Dextri-Maltros .59c
- \$1 Lactogen, cut to .87c
- 50c Baby Percy, cut to 39c
- 40c Castoria, cut to .29c
- 10c Nipples, cut to .5c
- 15c Baby Bottles, cut to 8c

CREAMS AND LOTIONS

- 50c Jergen's, cut to .33c
- 50c Chamberlin's, cut 33c
- 50c Honey Almond .87c
- 60c Italian Balm .49c
- 50c Hand Cream .39c

Collins Bros

ORIGINAL CUT-RATE DRUGS

THOMAS and McDONALD

Attorneys-at-Law

EXTEND THEIR CONGRATULATIONS
 To the Oil Fraternity of Big Spring
 On a Successful
 1926 DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1936

Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.

Congratulates
 THE OIL FRATERNITY
 ON A
 1926 DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1936

50 YEARS PROGRESS In Only a Decade

We Recognize the Progress of the Oil Men in Big Spring

And Extend Our Congratulations On a Very Successful
 1926 DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1936

You Have Given Our County Prosperity and Built a Beautiful, Progressive City

BIG SPRING HARDWARE CO.

117 MAIN ST.

BUILD with BIG SPRING

Civic Work Promoted By Four Service Clubs In B'Spring

Membership In All Units Numbers 150

Many Activities Sponsored By Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, ABC

Few cities in Texas and even fewer in West Texas are as service club minded as Big Spring. It is one of only three in this western region which has four major service units—the Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions and A. B. C. These four organizations have a combined membership of approximately 150, meet regularly and carry on projects upon which their clubs are founded. For 40 years civic leaders of Big Spring engaged in cooperative efforts on civic and charitable enterprises before an enduring luncheon

club was formed. First of the present clubs to be organized was that of the Lions. It flourished in 1923, but finally succumbed two years later, being succeeded by the Wednesday Luncheon club.

AM To Children
Rotary was organized here Feb. 23, 1928, with J. Fred Phillips as first president. In the years following W. T. Strange, Jr., B. Reagan, R. T. Piner, E. J. Mary, Dr. M. H. Bennett, James A. Davis, and M. K. House have served as its heads. Elmo Wasson is president-elect.

Specializing in the international organization's favorite work, the local club has given extensive aid to crippled children, correcting deformities, financing minor operations and providing glasses. Once a month members forego a full meal and give half the regular price to the crippled children fund. For underprivileged children, the club furnishes milk at the ward schools. It also has a student loan fund which has been used to aid worthy boys and girls in attending college. A living testament of the club's worthiness is a group of sturdy trees planted in the city park when it was started. The club sponsors

a Boy Scout troop.

Kiwanis
Kiwanis club was organized here April 18, 1929, with Dr. James A. Dillard as its first president. G. A. Woodward, incumbent president and a past president of the Lubbock club, was the guiding spirit back of establishment of the club in Big Spring.

One of the major aims of Kiwanis is the aiding of underprivileged children. Through its committees, several children have had physical difficulties corrected and glasses have been given many. Annually the club is host to every newsboy in the city and sends them away happy, a \$1 bill in their pockets. It also has a scholarship fund which has been the means of sending several to college. Along this same line, the club assists in vocational guidance and one year carried on an extensive program in cooperation with the schools. Interested in parks, the organization presented the city with a wading pool and a rustic bridge. For its juvenile work, the club sponsors a Boy Scout and Girl Scout troop.

Work Among Mexicans
The Lions club made its comeback in 1929 when reorganized by the San Angelo club with Cecil C. Collings as president. Others who have served in that capacity are R. W. Henry, R. G. Pyeatt, Buel T. Cardwell, Dr. P. W. Malone, Charles W. Corley and Joe Pickle.

Purposely, the club has confined most of its service activities to the Mexican section of town, as District Gov. R. E. Randall put it, "touching the untouchables." The unit has laid the foundation of a plaza for the Mexican people by securing a plot of ground from the school board and planting trees upon it. For years it has sponsored the only Mexican Boy Scout troop in the council and this year instituted a series of vocational training classes for Mexican women. During the Christmas season the club aids the needy families and last year gave a Christmas party which attracted 800 Mexican people. Other activities of the club include sight conservation and blind

ENTERTAINMENT CENTERS



Recent photos of the Ritz (above) and the Lyric, two of the local units in the R&B theater system, showhouses which attract patronage from a large section.

SURVEY SHOWS GAIN IN HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN

CHICAGO, April 25 (UP)—More than 800,000 persons in 60 cities now are providing for hospital care under group-budgeting plans, a survey reveals.

The Julius Rosenwald fund described the rapid growth of health insurance in the United States, listing 45 plans covering hospital care insurance, industrial health services, tax-supported medical care and cooperative service in rural areas.

Baylor University hospital of Dallas, Texas, conducted the first continuously successful experiment with 1,500 school teachers each contributing \$4 a year into a fund to be used for the payment of hospital bills for acute illness.

Nearly 3,000 persons in Dallas are placing hospital bills in the family budget along with other necessities, the survey showed.

Other cities in which group-budgeting plans have enrolled more than 5,000 subscribers include San Antonio, Houston, New Orleans, Memphis, Sacramento, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Cleveland, New York, Rochester, Bluefield and Charleston, W. Va., Newark, Washington, Durham, N. C.

Various plans have been sponsored by state and county medical societies, industries, mines, railroads, private clinics, hospitals, city or county governments, labor unions and fraternal or cooperative organizations.

Sailing is a favorite sport on Elk lake; nearly a mile above sea level in the Deschutes national forest, Oregon.



If You're Fond of Good Food You Are Invited To Eat With Us

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE OIL FRATERNITY OF Big Spring-Region On Their



—and Congratulations to Our Newcomers for Picking Big Spring for their Home.

HOME CAFE

W. A. SHEETS, Prop.



We Recognize the Splendid Work In Building Big Spring . . . and

CONGRATULATE THE OIL MEN

On Their Anniversary of a



O'REAR'S BOOTERY



PLENTY:

Our Goal and Yours

The material side of Plenty is only one side of it; yet, since it is of vital importance to you . . . and because it happens to be our business . . . the material side of plenty is our constant goal in serving you and our community.

CONGRATULATIONS

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Room 208



Crawford Hotel

A Little Distant, This Claim On Movie Actresses And Violin Artist

Big Spring lays claim to two famous actresses and one violinist that were remotely connected with the town in its early days. If they did not come from Big Spring, at least their relatives did.

Mary Brian's father was a jeweler employed here in the Irving H. Parks store about 1900. His name was Torrance Danzier. He was considered one of the best-dressed men of the town.

Irene Rich's aunt, Mrs. H. L. Levy lived in Big Spring on the lot where the Settles hotel guests now park their cars overnight. Mrs.

work, citizenship training, and parks and playgrounds. The fish pond in the city park is the gift of the club.

Youngest of the service organizations is the American Business club, chartered here this year as one of three in Texas, with Duward Carnett as president. One of the foremost objects of the club is providing for underprivileged children through the big brother movement. It has made plans to construct a monkey cage at the park, an act which might easily prove the foundation of a municipal zoo.

Rich came to Big Spring to visit her sister. (Irene never did.) She was a handsome, well-dressed woman from New York City and she looked the town over and said: "Such a town! No place where you can spend your money."

Levy had a dry goods store and owned property out on Seury across from Cameron's lumber company, but that was considered too far out to reside. Mrs. J. B. Young said Mrs. Levy taught her how to cook. Although Mrs. Young was a friend of the Levys here and visited in the Rich home in New York, she never met Irene Rich.

Violinist

The violinist was a naive little curly-headed brunette by the name of Myrtle Kennedy. Her father was one of the early conductors on the T&P. Every summer Myrtle's mother took her to California to study music. They lived in Big Spring in the late 90's in one of the "three little pink houses" where Robinson's Grocery now is. Myrtle was frequently called to play at church affairs. They moved away later.

Verd Van Gieson accidentally heard Myrtle play several years ago when he was visiting his brother, George White, in New York City. They had gone to the roof garden of the New York theater to hear a violin concert. Van Gieson heard the artist and did not recognize the name—he has forgotten it now, but it was not Myrtle Kennedy.

Soon after that trip he read an account of this violinist's life. He learned then that she was the Myrtle Kennedy he once knew. She had had a very colorful career in the meantime. She and her mother had gone to London and their money had given out. She was reduced to dire poverty when Sir Thomas Lipton chanced to hear her play and gave her a job playing in his tearooms. After that she climbed to success and fame and later married the manager of the New York theater.

Electrical Machine To Show Population Growth

DALLAS, April 25. — Hourly growth in the population of the United States will be recorded by the United States Department of Commerce in an exhibit at the \$25,000,000 Texas Centennial Exposition, to open in Dallas June 6. Births, as recorded in reports of the Federal Census Bureau, will be reported on an electrical census machine in the federal building at the exposition.



Quality and Style Economically Priced

New Citizens of Big Spring You Will Enjoy Shopping at the La Mode

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CONGRATULATIONS Oil Fraternity

On Your Anniversary of a



We Wish You a Long, Continued Success

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SUMMER THINGS, DELICATE IN MATERIAL, REQUIRE CAREFUL HANDLING

The color must be preserved in its fresh vividness . . . and the shape of the garment must be retained. Our cleaning methods insure you satisfaction.

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Oil Men of Big Spring, On a



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Roy Cornelison — W. Day Cornelison

Scout Work Here Has Progressed Through 25-Year Period

City Boasts Oldest Troop In The State

Competent, Devoted Leaders Have Done Much For Youth Welfare

The firm position of Boy Scout work in Big Spring and the area of which it is a part stands today as a monument to the men who failed to forget that they were once boys.

In the quarter century period that scouting has been known and practiced in this section, this spirit has been predominant. It was unselfish devotion to boys that led the late C. S. Holmes to organize troop No. 1 here Sept. 30, 1910, and Rev. W. M. Elliott to do likewise soon after.

As the first 25 years of scouting in this territory began this year

the enrollment figures had increased from a mere handful with two leaders to 40 troops with 248 volunteer leaders and 1,241 scouts.

From Eight To 200—Big Spring had gained from an original eight registered by Holmes to almost 200 scouts and leaders by the end of 1935. Instead of one troop, there were six in the city and in the place of one leader there were more than a dozen active in addition to three times that number of committeemen from sponsoring organizations.

One distinction which Big Spring claims is that of having the oldest troop in the state from the point of continuous registration. Not since the day when Holmes received the first charter in 1910 has the troop failed to remain active and in good standing with the national offices.

In testimony of the type of service and training it is tendering its members, the troop has produced several business leaders, has furnished scoutmasters for three of the six troops in the city, and has never had a member run amuck the courts.

Moreover, the troop established the forerunner of the modern council camp which last year at-

tracted 227 individual scouts during a three-week tenure at Merison. At the very outset, Holmes took his boys to the Concho river for a two weeks' outing.

Supplies and bedding were packed into a wagon and the boys walked 40 miles to the river. This summer approximately 50 will travel 300 miles to the Nueces river near Barksdale in Edwards county and get there in half the time it took Holmes and his boys to trek to the Concho.

The area—Buffalo Trail council—of which Big Spring is a part is one of the most expansive in all the nation. It contains 15 counties stretching along the T. & P. tracks for more than 200 miles. Included in its confines are Nolan, Fisher, Stonewall, Kent, Scurry, Mitchell, Howard, Martin, Andrews, Ector, Winkler, Loving, Ward, Midland and Reeves counties.

To one man goes the challenging task of keeping the work on even keel in every part of the council. That man is A. C. "Coke" Williamson, area executive who maintains offices in Sweetwater. Williamson is known to more than a thousand boys as "chief" and in turn he knows virtually every boy by his

NEW DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS OF TEXAS ELECTRIC SERVICE CO.



The attractiveness of the new home of the Texas Electric Service company is shown in this interior view, snapped a few days ago. The company moved its district headquarters to the building at Fourth and Runnels street this month, to provide larger office and display space. Many improvements were made on the building, and the interior was completely remodeled.

FIRST READER BY M'GUFFEY 100 YEARS OLD

OXFORD, O., April 23 (UP)—Representatives of societies dedicated to the immortalization of the famous McGuffey Readers, which years ago were the main textbooks of the nation's schools, will gather at Miami university here this summer to celebrate the 100th anniversary of publication of the first "Reader."

The celebration will be held July 24 and 25 in Withrow Court of Miami, where McGuffey, as a teacher there from 1826 to 1836, wrote the readers. Dr. Harvey C. Minnich, curator of Miami's McGuffey Museum, announced.

McGuffey societies, scattered from coast to coast, will send delegates. The societies have pledged themselves to raise \$10,000 needed to complete the Lorado Taft McGuffey Memorial, to be erected in honor of the educator on the Miami campus.

The university now boasts one of the largest and most complete collections of McGuffey's Readers, being second only to that of the Detroit Public Library. Henry Ford has the third largest. The Miami collection includes the only copy of the McGuffey Primer.

Scenic Wonders Of Nat'l. Parks To Be Displayed

DALLAS, April 23.—Scenic wonders of American national parks will be displayed for visitors to the Texas Centennial Exposition by the United States Department of the Interior. The \$25,000,000 World's Fair opens in Dallas June 6. Murals and colored models of the most beautiful spots in the parks will be shown, as will a 16-foot model of the capitol building in Washington.

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Extends

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE OIL FRATERNITY

ON A



East Third St.



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Greetings, Pioneers, Builders of Big Spring

Congratulations Oil Men In Big Springs

On the Anniversary of a Successful



Newcomers to Big Spring We Welcome You to Our City

JACK FROST PHARMACY

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One of the Largest and Most Complete Drug Stores

In All West Texas

Jewish Congregation Organized As Temple Israel Here Nine Years Ago

first name. It is largely due to his superb management that the council has steadfastly remained solvent during the depression period when so many others were folding up because of inadequate financial support.

Williamson has a capable co-worker and advisor in Charles Paxton, six times president of the council. When Paxton came to Sweetwater—from Port Arthur where he was interested actively in scout work, he was drafted into service and became the second president of the council and has been doing such a good job that no other nominations are received for the office at the annual council meetings here.

Big Spring has furnished its share of the council's outstanding leaders. Two local men have been presented with the coveted Silver Beaver award, highest gift within the command of the council. C. S. Holmes was given the award together with Rev. Elliott when the practice was instituted. This year E. Reagan, who had a son in the first scout troop organized in West Texas, was given the Beaver in recognition of his invaluable, solid service toward the boys.

This city is the logical center of the council and practically all the area meetings are held here. Executive board members meet here from four to six times a year and the annual council meeting draws more than 100 scouters here each January.

Round-Up—Chief among the attractions of the council is the annual Round-up which is staged on the scout grounds south of the city park. Growing in popularity with each succeeding year, the Round Up last year drew more than 700 scouts and scouters here for two days of demonstrations and contests. Citizens make a practice of furnishing the visiting boys with a barbecue lunch each year.

Only other major gatherings of the council are the summer camp at Barksdale and the water meet at Midland. Last year 300 scouts participated in the swimming contests at Midland.

Big Spring is scout-minded. When the city park was established, the city commission constructed a rustic scout hut for the boys. Last year when more land was needed for park purposes, additional acreage was obtained and dedicated to the scouts.

Recently girl scout work has been gaining in popularity and two troops have been organized. Not given to playing favorites, the city outfitted a hut for the girls in the city park.

The city and individuals who contribute to the perpetuation of scout work assume the attitude that it is not a donation, but an investment—one that has and will continue to pay the biggest dividends possible.

Buffalo Bones In Huge Stacks Among Early Day Sights

Not many men living remember the days when buffalo bones were heaped along the railroad tracks. Among those who do is Verd Van Gleson who was a boy in those days. He saw buffalo bones and hides stacked up in large piles that extended from the Boydston's place to the west viaduct, and one day he asked some one what those bones were for.

"Ship 'em up north, sonny, and make baking powder out of 'em," was the reply. From that day on, said Van Gleson, he has had no use for baking powder.

Founding of the congregation known as Temple Israel was a result of continuous effort on the part of the Jewish people of Big Spring devoted to the perpetuation of Judaism.

In 1927 the congregation was organized and held its meetings in the Federation club house. Will Fisher presided as president until his death in 1932. At that time the Temple was moved to a room at the Settles hotel where services since have been held every Friday night at 8 o'clock. With the passing of Fisher, Max S. Jacobs was elected president, Victor Mellinger, vice-president, and Bernard Fisher, treasurer. As the congregation was not large enough to maintain a Rabbi, Jacobs was selected to preside over the services which place he is now holding. Mrs. Bernard Fisher has acted as director of the choir.

An exemplary piece of work was done in the Sabbath school by Mrs. Julia Eckhaus, teacher and leader, who through her patience and perseverance, made it possible that there be a confirmation class. Services for the five confirmants were held May 13, 1934. Settles hotel, by Rabbi David Lefkowitz, Temple Emanuel, Dallas. This confirmation class was unique within itself since it was believed to have been the only class of its kind held in a small town where there was no Rabbi.

The Nettie Fisher Sisterhood was organized in 1931, and the present membership is composed of 10 women who have participated in many charitable acts for the benefit of orphan homes and other charitable institutions.

The services are of the Reform type being held in English. It is interesting to note that the Jews here possess a very old document—the Torah—the essence of the Jewish laws and faith. The present congregation is composed of eight families.

During the sacred holidays, namely New Years (Rosh Hashanah) and Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur) the stores are closed, and many visitors from neighboring towns attend these services.

There are approximately fifty-six Jewish residents of Big Spring, the majority of whom are engaged in mercantile business. Many of these people take an active part in the community life, some belonging to the Kiwanis and Rotary clubs, and chamber of commerce.

Engineer's Fast Run Made A Hit With Jay Gould

Big Spring was the home of one engineer who achieved fame in railroad circles when Jay Gould and his family traveled across Texas. Ed J. ("Kid") Hadlock was his name. He was engineer on the train that carried the Gould's special train from Big Spring to El Paso. He knew Gould was in a hurry, so he made a record run that was the fastest ever made across the tracks in his day. During the run something went wrong and he did not stop the train but turned his job to one of the brakemen while he climbed down outside the engine and repaired it himself.

Gould was so impressed with the speed and Hadlock's ability in an emergency that he kept him on as engineer all the way to San Francisco.

The Hadlocks moved to El Paso later and became very wealthy for a time until misfortune overtook them and they lost their money.

Virtually every Kansas county is requiring direct relief clients to plant vegetable gardens.

G. J. TAMSITT SHEET METAL & RADIATOR SHOP Greetings the Oil Industry On the Anniversary



302 East Third

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CONGRATULATIONS

to the

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in the Big Spring Oil Fields on a



You Are Doing a Great Work for Big Spring and Howard County

BIG FOUR INSURANCE CO.

GENERAL INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

First National Bank Bldg.

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Sorority Is Successor To Delphian Club

Epsilon Sigma Alpha Was Organized In B'Spring Six Years Ago

The Epsilon Sigma Alpha literary sorority is an outgrowth of the former Delphian club and some of the members of that organization are active today in the sorority. Especially so is Mrs. Fox Stripling, first president of the Delphian club

who has also served as president of the E. S. A. Others active in the Delphian organization were: Mrs. L. C. Dahme, the late Mrs. W. F. Edwards, Mrs. L. S. McDowell and Mrs. M. M. Edwards. The Epsilon Sigma Alpha was organized in 1930 with Mrs. W. J. McAdams as president for the first two years. The group followed an outline of study provided by the 15-volume set of the sorority. Only in the last two years have the program committees deviated from the suggested topics. Included in the study have been history, the fine arts and literature. Social welfare has occupied the attention of the members and they have done a great deal for the underprivileged in a quiet fashion. Their outstanding achievement of

Oldest Living Resident Of City, L. F. McKay, Came Here On Water Prospecting Job For Railroad

L. F. M'KAY



L. F. McKay is the oldest living resident in Big Spring. He came here early in 1881, when the T&P railroad had just begun building west from Big Spring. He was employed by the railroad company to prospect for water and locate wells. The shops were located here because this was the only location in West Texas where water was to be found in abundance.

McKay's first job was to clean the buffalo bones out of the big spring. The animals came there to drink and evidently would push each other into the deep pool below the spring. About three carloads of bones were taken out of that pool. When that was done the water was dammed up and Hughes lake was formed as a T&P reservoir.

Two Pumps McKay recalls how much trouble he had getting water to the shops. They shipped him a single pump steam boiler which he rigged up beside the spring. It took all the pressure it could produce to put water over the hill. So he asked for a larger pump but he was sent instead another pump of the same size. He coupled them and made a compound pump that worked fairly well.

He had to have pipelines laid and was sent pipe of all sizes, both 2-inch and 4-inch and cast iron pipe. He was so busy attending to the water difficulties of the company that he had no time to go to town. He and his crew had tents and camped where they worked, cooking their own meals and sleeping out of doors.

He remembered that two water tanks of 50,000 gallons capacity were built on the two little hills adjoining scenic mountain—known then as the Big Spring mountain—and pipes from there carried water to the roundhouse. At one time the company tried to syphon water out of the spring but that was a failure.

In addition to the spring, McKay located wells in the valley of the spring and the company erected windmills.

McKay went to Moss springs and estimated the cost of piping water from there, but the company considered it prohibitive.

From here McKay went west to put in other water stations along the railroad. Big Spring was the loading point and material was shipped here and the cars loaded out of here.

Retired From Railroad When the T&P met the Southern Pacific at Sierra Blanca, its building days were over. McKay worked then for the railroad at one job or another until 1884 when he became an engineer. He retired on August 31, 1928. Today he interests himself in a variety of business projects, including a method of softening water for local hospitals and individuals who cannot drink water with as high a lime content as this has.

When McKay came to Big Spring it had no merchants, only commissaries on wheels, the large

recent years has been the San Jacinto operetta, "The Rose Window of San Jose" which was given as a Centennial project.

Charter members of the club still active are: Mmes. Stripling, McAdams, Ira Driver; Misses Edith Hatchett and Roberta Gay.

Presidents succeeding Mrs. McAdams have been: Mmes. Stripling, Stanley Davis, Driver, Miss Edith Gay and Mrs. Ruth Alhart.

est of them being hardly as large as a box car. They were owned by contractors that traveled with the railroad as it went westward.

Smith and Lawson were among the first merchants. The Brosie brothers worked for them, later establishing a business of their own. There was no bank here and McKay recalled that the railroad employees banked their money in Smith and Lawson's store. They put the money in big envelopes, wrote their names on the envelopes along with the amount and left the money. When Smith and Lawson went broke, many men lost savings of a year or more, because the envelopes disappeared and no one knew what happened to the money.

The late J. D. Boydston who came to Big Spring about three months after McKay came, ran a laundry that ran with the T&P. As a new town sprang up Boydston moved to it. In consequence McKay sent his laundry to Boydston in several towns, as he, too, traveled west in his water prospecting.

Map of Town

The most interesting incident of early town history that McKay remembered was a plot of Big Spring on exhibit for those who wanted to buy lots. Only a few blocks were laid off, the blocks between Main and Scurry from First street to Fourth street. The railroad company reserved the use of one of these for its company superintendent and other employees and set aside one of the others for the courthouse square. The block bounded by Second and Third streets, by Main and Scurry, was the T&P lot. The superintendent's home was erected where Albert M. Fisher's store now is and the master mechanic lived where the Crawford hotel is. The railroad still owns the northwest corner of that block and has only recently demolished its superintendent's house, although for many years no superintendent has lived there.

Lot for \$15

About a dozen men had written names on the lots of the plot, thereby indicating they wanted to buy. As McKay remembered it, a corner lot brought \$25 and an inside lot \$15. A corner lot one block out cost \$15 and inside lots less.

First street—known then as Front street—was the main business street and its tents straggled along in an uneven line.

If people wanted to buy way out in the country—say about where the Clay Read house is now, they could have a whole block for \$10.

Among the men who bought a block was Bauer. The business houses, erected on the east side of Main and First, are still known as the Bauer block. Bauer also bought a section of land north of town and built his residence there—the old two story green house beyond the Catholic church. Bauer was a gold prospector in those days, later a saloon keeper.

Junior Club Was The Forerunner Of 1930 Hyperion

The 1930 Hyperion club was organized six years ago. Originally its membership consisted mainly of daughters and younger relatives of the members of the Hyperion study club. It was then known as the Junior Hyperion.

Mrs. Robert Parks was its first president. Succeeding presidents have been: Miss Clara Pool, Mrs. Ralph Houston and Mrs. Ira Thurman.

For the past two years the club has adopted a civic program in addition to the study program. It has interested itself in building up the juvenile department of the public library. To this end it has sponsored a series of book reviews which have been very popular.

The club began, by studying a variety of subjects, choosing them anew each fall. For the past two years its members have devoted themselves to contemporary fiction and non-fiction.

Flowers Form Memorial

ST. JOHN, N. B. (UP)—A flower bed, portraying a soldier on horseback, carrying a lance from which floats a memorial banner carrying the inscription, "In Remembrance, 1914-1918," will be laid out in King Square here this summer.

Bounty Put On Crows

MAPLETON, O. (UP)—The crow, regarded by some as a table delicacy, has a price on its head in Henry county. As an enemy to crops, more than 2,000 of the birds have been banded and paid for at five cents each.

The Druggists Contribution To Development

The battle of pushing back the frontier is fought in a thousand ways. Men encounter all kinds of strenuous tasks. Women fight to establish new homes and safeguard their loved ones. Doctors pit themselves against death, and these days, win more often than not... but the first line of defense in the home is the medical aid. The druggist is ever aware of the seriousness of the things that prevent disease and are first aid to the injured. The druggist is with the pioneer in his every step of advancement.

We have filled nearly 200,000 Prescriptions. —How many would we have filled if Big Spring and Howard County had not been so healthy?

Druggists in Spring Since Away Back When...



Faith
We're actually proud of some of the things that your youngsters expect us to be able to do. They have the "faith that moves mountains"; and, to our surprise we are sometimes able to do the things they expect of us.
You can't explain to a child that a good druggist is like a good assistant. We can supply the cure that the doll hospital prescribes, but we are not expert doll patchers. The glory of the cure is never ours, only the honor of having aided.

The World's Leading Cosmetics: Elizabeth Arden, Dorothy Grey, Bourjois, Yardleys, Dorothy Perkins, Lenthéric, Vita Ray.

We Recognize the Progress of the Oil Men in the Big Spring Region and...

EXTEND HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS on Their Anniversary of a



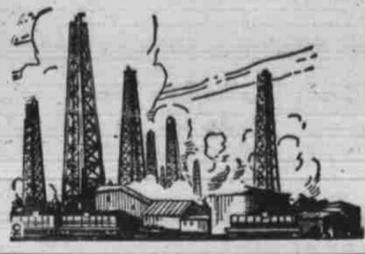
NEW CITIZENS OF BIG SPRING, we're glad you've come and hope you find happiness and prosperity here, in the best city on the Broadway of America



"The Old Store" "Modernized" In Service For More Than 50 Years On Main Street



Settles Hotel Drug—One of West Texas Finest
Petroleum Drug Where Physicians Get "City Store" Service



BUILDERS OF BIG SPRING and PIONEER

OIL MEN OF BIG SPRING

We appreciate the oil men and other Howard county citizens who, through reading the Star-Telegram have helped it to the position it holds.



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Shine Parlor and News Stand
All Magazines
Agents for
Fort Worth Star-Telegram
LYRIC THEATER BLDG.



WE JOIN ALL BIG SPRING IN CONGRATULATING THE OIL MEN OF BIG SPRING

On a Successful



HOME BAKERY

13 Years in the Bakery Business

Butternut Bread and Centennial Bread

Naval War Games Off Panama This Week Will Test Vulnerability Of Western Defenses Of The Canal

WASHINGTON, April 25. (UP)—Departure of the United States fleet from its California base Sunday for maneuvers off the west coast of Panama will mark another important phase of the navy high command's plan for protection of this country and its possessions.

As usual, the movements of the fleet after it leaves California will be secret. Only Admiral Joseph E. Reeves, commander-in-chief of the fleet and chief umpire of the war games, will know the exact part each vessel is to play in this year's maneuvers, which are known to the war plans division of the navy as Problem 17. The maneuvers will give Reeves his last opportunity to demonstrate his ability as a master sea strategist. Soon after the games are over he will turn his command over to Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, recently named ranking sea officer of the navy.

While the high command of the navy has prepared the general outline of the maneuvers, it will be up to Reeves to work out the details of the problems.

Smaller Area Marked

It is understood that in general the maneuvers will be a test of the all-around efficiency of the nation's first line of defense. In contrast to the far-flung movements of the fleet last year when it worked out the difficult Problem 16 for the defense of the west coast, the 1936 games will be held over a comparatively small area.

Last year the games' area extended from Panama to Hawaii and thence to Alaska in the form of a huge triangle with its apex at Hawaii and the adjacent islands. Navy air forces played an important part in the games last year. In fact, squadrons of planes cruised long distances from the main fleet, simulating actual wartime conditions when the air force would be called upon to provide the fleet with advance information as to the movements of an enemy.

Although officials of the navy de-

partment decline to comment on the general plan of the maneuvers this year, it is believed that the swiftness of the fleet will play an important part in the games. It is a possibility that aerial defense of the west entrance of the Panama canal from an attack by a fleet of hostile planes will be one of the most important features.

Some unofficial observers believe that there is a possibility that Problem 17 is a continuation of Problem 16, the theory being that an enemy force has compelled the fleet to abandon its base in Hawaii and it is making a stand off the west coast of the canal in an effort to protect that passage and the eastern coast of the U. S. from an attack.

Few Vessels Missing

Virtually the entire fleet will participate in the games this year. Only a few vessels which have been detached on special missions, such as training cruises for reservists or midshipmen, will be absent.

After the maneuvers have been completed, a force of 10 cruisers and six destroyers will visit west coast ports of South America. The purpose of this cruise, according to the navy department, is to further stimulate friendly relations.

The heavy cruisers Chicago and Houston, commanded by Rear Admiral Thomas C. Hart, and the cruisers Chester and Salt Lake City, commanded by Rear Admiral Henry L. Brinser, will visit Valparaiso from May 28 to June 2.

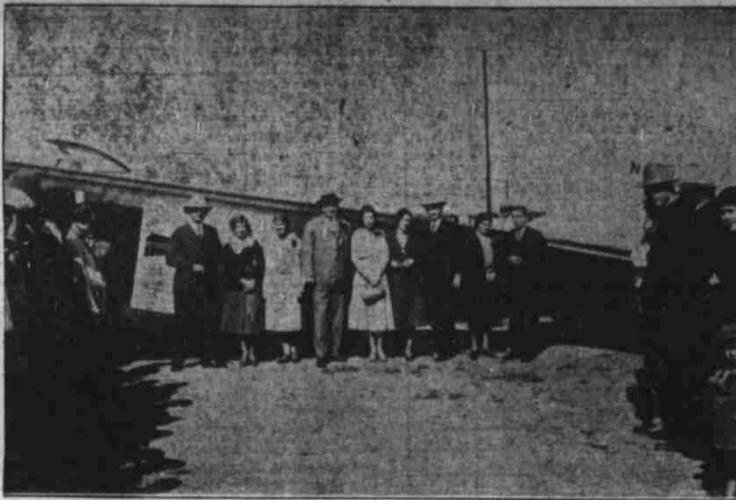
Several other vessels of the fleet will visit ports on the eastern coast after the games, and the remainder will return to the California bases.

Smokeless Coal Tested

NEW YORK (UP)—Smokeless coal for domestic furnaces has been produced in a super-heated steam retort devised by L. C. Kar-

rick, former fuels technologist, U. S. Bureau of Mines. It is undergoing further tests by him and by S. Clark Jacobsen and George W. Carter in the mechanical engineering laboratory of the University of Utah.

WHEN AIRMAIL SERVICE WAS INAUGURATED



This photo was taken on October 15, 1936, when the Atlanta-Los Angeles line was inaugurated by Aviation Corporation (a forerunner of American Airlines) and airmail service was brought to Big Spring for the first time. Among those here for ceremonies and in the picture were F. G. Coburn, Aviation Corporation president; Graham B. Grosvenor, chairman of the board; A. F. Barrett of Fort Worth, whose Texas Air Transport service was the first for Big Spring; Eric F. Halliburton, who operated the Safe-way Lines; Minor Smith and Ruth Nichols, two famed women fliers.

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Photo-Engraving Once Hobby Now Commercial Work; Plant A Part Of Herald's Equipment

A. S. Bureau of Mines. It is undergoing further tests by him and by S. Clark Jacobsen and George W. Carter in the mechanical engineering laboratory of the University of Utah.

An activity that started out as an experimental hobby has become, in little more than a year's time, a real commercial job for Vernon Mason.

The work is photo-engraving. Mason, a taster at the Cosden refinery, became interested in engraving processes early last year, ordered informational material on the work, decided it would be an interesting side-line, and started out to build and procure equipment. Much of the apparatus he built himself.

Associated With Herald

He immediately made a success of the work. His first engravings appeared in the columns of The Herald last fall, and early this year the newspaper, seeing the advantages of having its own photo-engraving department in order to have new pictures promptly, made a deal with Mason for installation of his plant in The Herald office.

The photo-engraving department, with dark room for developing pictures, was installed in a special room, and today is one of the integral units of the newspaper plant. Few papers of the size of The Herald—none in this part of the state—have such equipment.

When Mason became associated with The Herald, his equipment was improved and expanded and it now represents an investment of several hundred dollars.

Makes Photos

Mason continues in his work at the refinery, working his regular shift there and putting in additional time in the engraving work. He also is a photographer of ability, and many of his engravings are from pictures he made himself.

Through the arrangement with The Herald, he also does commercial work, and has turned out engravings for other printing firms in this section.

Associated with him in the work is his brother-in-law, Max Owens, who is an able assistant in the making of engravings.

Today's Pictures

In the building of a special edition of the size of today's Herald, no small part of the job is that of accumulating and preparing the illustrations. While local commercial photographers cooperated with The Herald in furnishing many of the pictures, several of the views appearing in today's paper were snapped by Mason, and a big percentage of the engraving work has been done by Mason and Owens. Only a few of the pictures have been taken from The Herald's file of previously-used engravings.

Today's edition of The Herald incidentally, has been produced entirely by the regular office person-

nel. The big task of preparing and merchandising advertising copy, of accumulating factual material and writing the news articles, of setting the type and of operating the stereotyping and press unit has been accomplished without the employing of any additional worker.

Song Blamed For Suicide

STURGIS, Mich. (UP)—The song "Gloomy Sunday," has been blamed for the suicide of Floyd Hamilton, 13. A copy of the song was found in the boy's pocket after his death. "Gloomy Sunday" was banned recently in Hungary because it inspired 25 suicides.

Homestead Becomes Museum

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (UP)—The historic homestead occupied for many years by former Gov. Frank B. Weeks of Connecticut, and prominent in the early colonial history of Middletown, has been purchased by Wesleyan university. It will be opened as a museum.

Program Set For Reunion At Stamford

Inquiries Already Coming In On Rodeo Events July 2, 3 And 4

STAMFORD, April 25.—Sponsors and contestants are already making inquiries about the seventh Texas Cowboy Reunion to be held in Stamford, July 2nd, 3rd and 4th. H. G. Andrews, chairman of the sponsors' committee has announced that four towns have selected sponsors to attend this year's reunion, which is to be known as the Texas

Cowboy Reunion celebration of the Texas Centennial.

Attractive prizes are to be awarded the winners in the sponsors' contest, which is to be based on appearance, horsemanship and riding apparel of the girl and performance, performance and equipment of the horse. This contest is to be held the first and second mornings of the rodeo. First prize will be a fine saddle, second prize a pair of boots, third prize a bridle and fourth prize a pair of spurs. A handmade miniature quilt, the work of John Selman of Stamford, will be presented each sponsor.

Tickets of admission to all performances of the rodeo will be given each sponsor and they will be honored with numerous social events. Mrs. H. G. Andrews has been named as hostess for the reunion this year.

Cowboy Contests

Contests preserving the customs of ranch and range will be held

for the cowboys, and performers actually employed on ranches rather than professional rodeo performers will be featured in calf roping, steer riding, bronc riding, wild cow milking, cutting horse contests and old timers' calf roping contest. In addition to the cash prizes to be awarded by the Reunion in these events, cowboy equipment will be given by various firms as special awards.

The Texas Cowboy Reunion is considered as being one of the most authentic representations of the old West, and recently accepted an invitation to join with the central exposition of the Texas Centennial in Dallas, August 1st through the 31st, at which time a program of cowboy contests—similar to the program at Stamford in July—will be given twice daily, afternoon and night.

HOWARD COUNTY ABSTRACT COMPANY

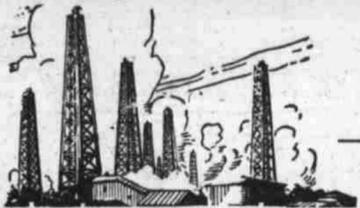
30 YEARS IN BIG SPRING COURT HOUSE
A. C. WALKER, Mgr.

EXTENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO THE OIL MEN

In the Big Spring Oil Regions for Their Remarkable Progress in a



The Howard County Abstract Company is always at your service with every facility of a well equipped organization

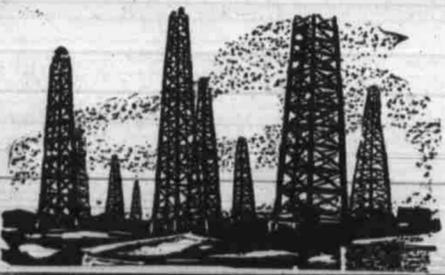


Linck's Food Stores

Congratulate

Oil Men and Builders of Big Spring

on a



CONGRATULATIONS

Oil Men in the Big Spring Area On a Successful



You Have Displayed A Fine Example Of Confidence And Action.

HARRY LESTER
Auto Supply Co.



First Quarter

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

the beginning of 1936. While gains were shown in the year previous, they have this year stabilized on even a higher level, so that merchants and others are genuinely optimistic. Only the weather factor, it is declared by those viewing the business situation, can have an adverse effect on 1936 business—and it will take the severest of weather blows to check the upward trend.

Comparison

Following is a tabulation, by months, on business figures for the first quarter of this year and last:

Postal Receipts	
1935	1936
Jan.	\$ 5,012.80 \$ 5,308.14
Feb.	2,516.33 4,378.15
Mar.	4,447.71 4,544.78
Total	\$11,976.84 \$14,231.07
Building Permits	
1935	1936
Jan.	\$ 3,870.00 \$ 5,066.00
Feb.	1,182.80 2,866.80
Mar.	4,811.00 13,922.50
Total	\$ 9,863.80 \$21,855.30
New Cars	
1935	1936
Jan.	76 80
Feb.	140 80
Mar.	153 117
Total	369 277

B. A. DUFFY DRILLING CO.

Abilene—Big Spring

CONGRATULATES THE OIL FRATERNITY ON



IN THE BIG SPRING OIL REGION WE ARE GLAD TO HAVE HAD PART IN THIS GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

—and Congratulations, Builders of the City of Big Spring On Your Wonderful Progress



Hyperion Club, Organized More Than Twenty Years Ago, Has Had A Part In Many Of Big Spring's Civic Projects

The Hyperion club of Big Spring was organized in January, 1905 and was federated the same year. At that time it was a member of the first district.

In the beginning its membership was limited to 16. Its object was to promote and stimulate intellectual growth among its members.

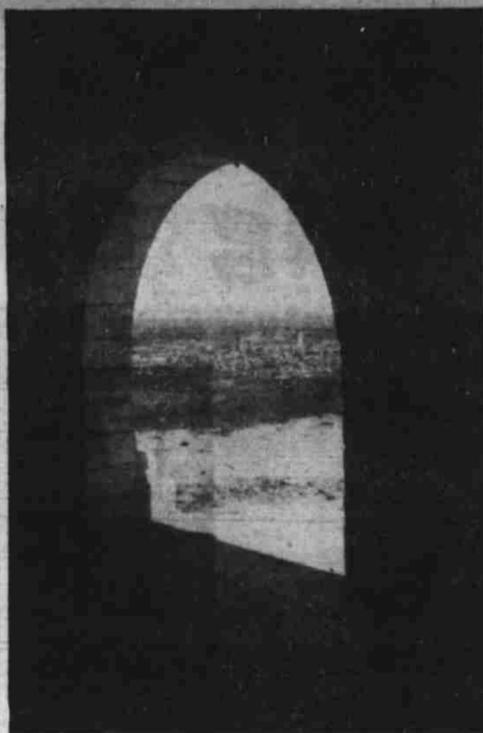
When the club was organized, there was considerable opposition aroused among some of the local citizens. The objection was to any form of organization that limited

its membership. Today such organizations cause no comment.

Texas Day Program
The first president of the club was Mrs. E. F. Willis. The first Texas Day program was held in her home on April 23, 1906, with approximately 50 women in attendance. Texas Day programs have been a feature of the club work all down the years.

An outstanding event of the first year was the visit of the state

MOUNTAIN VIEW OF BIG SPRING



Big Spring is seen stretching in the distance through the darkened arch of the pavilion atop Scenic Mountain. This unusual study gives charm to the majesty of the pavilion's big arches as well as a unique

treatment of the distance. One may follow the edge of the mountain to the lines of white dirt atop the crest—then the drop, and in the distance downtown Big Spring.

president, Mrs. E. P. Turner, of Dallas.

Courses of study undertaken by the club have ranged through many fields of thought. Among them have been English and American history, literature, Shakespeare, the Ray View study courses, Delphian courses and the extension courses offered by Texas colleges. A policy of the club from the start was to send delegates, when possible to the district federation conventions, and do the club's part in carrying on district duties.

In 1909, the members in their inexperience, decided to invite the district to hold its 1910 meeting in Big Spring. The invitation was accepted. The delegate, Mrs. P. G. Stokes, returned with a glowing account of the wonderful entertainment provided by Amarillo. The club—then with a membership of only 12—began then to wonder how it could entertain that large group of women, coming all the way from Fort Worth and from El Paso.

Entertaining Conventions
They had a year to work it out and before the year was up all Big Spring was enlisted and enthusiastic over the idea of being hostess to the first district. The business sessions were held in the Methodist church, and the social affairs in the new Y. M. C. A. building. For a special feature an automobile drive was planned to the Caylor ranch, 16 miles south of town, a courtesy of the then-called Commercial Club (now the chamber of commerce). A dairy lunch was served the guests from the Caylor milk house in the yard. Everybody had the privilege of seeing Mr. Caylor's paintings and frontier relics. (These relics are now on

display in the local museum.)

While a member of the first district the Hyperion club furnished it with a president and corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. I. McDowell and Mrs. W. W. Rix. Mrs. McDowell also served the state as vice president at large.

During Mrs. Hertzberg's term as state president—1911-1913—Mrs. R. Reagan, a member of the club, was appointed as state chairman of the pure foods committee. She persuaded the state superintendent of pure foods to come to Big Spring to deliver a free lecture on the subject of food sanitation.

In Sixth District
In 1915 when the sixth district was organized the Hyperion club was transferred from the first district to the sixth. The Hyperion club won the district silver loving cup awarded for the best work done in the state in Americanization. Mrs. Reagan was chairman of this district committee.

During the World War the club joined heartily in the various patriotic movements and helped in the Liberty loan campaigns and War work fund. The social activities were discontinued.

Work for Parks
Parks and public playgrounds were also among the dreams of the Hyperion members and appeared frequently in their discussions. The late Miss Verberne Barnes served as a playground director at times and conducted a story hour for children long before the day of the City park.

The members have donated freely of their plants and shrubs to the City park. Many of the redwood trees enjoyed by so many of us this spring were a gift of the club.

Fostering the fine arts has been an aim of the organization from its beginning. Music has had a prominent place on its programs. The club assisted in financing the Community chorus which gave excellent recitals while it lasted.

Art exhibits have also been a fine arts project and an educational work offered for the general public. These exhibits have always been open to school children and from the first teachers have gladly arranged for the pupils to attend.

Wealth Amassed By Some Cowboys Of Earlier Days

One often wonders what happened to some of the old-time cowboys who moved off to other fields. Two ranchmen who visited Big Spring often in early days moved to Fort Worth and grew wealthy there. Whitfield Scott was one and Gus O'Keefe another. Scott owned a ranch northwest of Big Spring beyond the one-mile salt lake. It was run by a foreman named W. Arnett. Scott often came to Big Spring to see after his property. The Worth hotel in Fort Worth belongs to his estate. O'Keefe was the foreman for the Slaughter sections that extended from the northern part of the county and way beyond Lamesa. The Blackstone hotel is owned by the O'Keefe estate.

City's Sphere Widened By Air Service

American Airlines Links B'Spring With Centers Of The World

The value of scheduled air transportation to any city is immeasurable in the additional facilities and service it affords the community not only in the widening of its trading area, but in the opportunities for pleasure and educational travel, according to E. L. Nelson, district sales manager of American Airlines, Inc.

American Airlines links the city of Big Spring by air with the entire length and breadth of the United States and with thirty-four countries in the western hemisphere, Nelson said, with the reality of a direct air connection to the mid-Pacific and Orient.

The adverse economic situation of the past few years failed to block achievement of commercial air lines. On the contrary, stimulated by the rapid growth of travel, the lines forged ahead in strides never before achieved in any industry. New, luxurious high speed planes have been developed, which have given the American air traveler the finest of flying equipment, superior to any of the entire world.

Europe Bested
As a matter of fact, air lines in the United States are carrying passengers, mail and express on an average of forty miles an hour faster than air lines in Europe, and American air fares are the lowest in the world for the highest type of service offered.

American business men and women are availing themselves of air transportation facilities in greater numbers all the time, he continues. The slogan of American business has always been "Time is Money"—Why Waste It? Time en route is usually lost time and the airplane so drastically reduces travel schedules that good business judgment actually demands its use.

As an example of time saving by air, surface travel from Big Spring to New York requires more than 50 hours, while by air less than 13 hours are necessary. To Los Angeles, American Airlines offers a seven and one-half hour service while ground travel requires two and one half days.

Air Express
Live communities not only travel by air, but they ship by air. Air express is becoming an increasingly important item in the economic structure of American business. Heavy gains in air express were registered in 1934, and increases for 1935 indicate there will be even further advances this year. Newspapers, news photo services and

news reel companies, to whom time is money in a very apparent manner, are among the largest users of air express. They have speeded up their own services an appreciable extent by its constant use.

It has been truly predicted that a city not having adequate facilities to accommodate air mail and passenger lines, will fall behind in the upward trend of competitive business. Most of the predictions regarding aviation made a few years ago, have not only been fulfilled, but have for the most part been greatly exceeded. American Airlines has contributed a great deal to their realization by constantly improving the service to and through Big Spring. Sleeper planes, used exclusively over the southern transcontinental route have afforded the finest in accom-

modations for night air travel with speed and comfort. American Airlines, the largest airlines system in the United States, has assumed a definite place in the industry of Big Spring and is unquestionably an asset without which commercial life of this city would be seriously retarded, Nelson concluded.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (UP)—The average age of admission to Yale during the last half century is 17 years, according to a survey conducted by the Yale department of personnel study. More sons of Yale alumni are entering Yale than ever before.

KIMBERLIN'S

Brownbilt Shoe Store

We Extend Our Enthusiastic

Congratulations

To the Oil Men in the Big Spring Area on a . . .

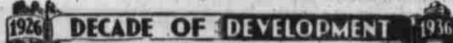


—we also Congratulate the Builders of Big Spring on 10 Years of Building



CONGRATULATIONS

Oil Fraternity of Big Spring On a Successful Anniversary of a



We Have Confidence, the Best City On the Broadway of America



UNION CLUB

L. F. McKay

L. Grau

AUTO ELECTRIC and Battery Company

305 West Third St.

Recognizes the Fine Work of the Oil Men of Big Spring and

CONGRATULATES

them on their Anniversary of a



Welcome Newcomers You Did Well To Select Big Spring for Your New Home



Change to the different oil...alloyed

—and be kind to your pocketbook.

We'd rather see you change to any fresh oil, before we'd have you risk watery Winter-dregs in your crankcase any longer. Any fresh oil is better for you than that.

But when you change to Germ Processed, don't do it just to change your brand of oil; do it to change your whole brand of lubrication!

That's how different this alloyed oil is. And here's why: the patented Germ Process of alloying oil gives it an "affinity" for metals . . . not only for steels and iron, but for every type of bearing now in use, no matter how carefully it must be lubricated.

With alloyed oil actually merging into every inner engine surface, and with the high-durability Germ Processed oil-film also in between the moving parts, your engine is doubly summer-safe. You can streak along on days that shimmy with heat. But your heat indicator needn't jump, and your oil level needn't slump. Not with this different, alloyed oil . . . High time for you to say "Drain," but be selfish—say Conoco Germ Processed. Continental Oil Co.

There's a Difference in Oil



There's a Difference in Oil

TEXAS IS ON PARADE

Let Conoco service your trips and your trip will be a happy and enjoyable one.

Congratulations

Oil Fraternity in Big Spring on a Most Successful



J. C. LOPER

Big Spring Agent 301 East First

10 Years of Growingwith Big Spring!

1936 Marks Our Tenth Anniversary in Serving Big Spring

CONGRATULATIONS, OIL MEN

IN THE BIG SPRING REGION, FOR YOUR
SPLENDID WORK AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN A



We Sincerely Hope That You Enjoy Many More Successful Years

New Citizens of Big Spring

We welcome you to our city may
you enjoy your home here and
prosper as you



8 Piece Dining Room Of Charm. Built to Stand Years of Hard Usage

Solid oak, consisting of credenza buffet, refectory table, large arm chair and five straight chairs upholstered in rust tapestry. \$139.50 value.

Anniversary
Special **89⁵⁰**

With each dining room suite sold for \$69.50 or more CASH during this week you will be given \$15.00 worth of merchandise absolutely free, and you may select the merchandise.

We are now showing a very large selection of Dining Room Suites ranging in price from \$49.50 up.

MODERN IS THAT MODERN DOES



5 PIECE
BEDROOM SUITE
A Real
Value
at **89⁵⁰**

Genuine hand matched walnut veneers, consisting of large four drawer vanity with extra large mirror, roomy chest, bed, bench and nite table. A real value.

44 other suites of various designs priced from \$29.50 up.

Beautyrest Mattress and Box Spring by SIMMONS



39⁵⁰

337 tiny springs "give" to fit your body — allowing perfect relaxation. This mattress is built for years of service and comfort. See our large display of Simmons beds, mattresses, springs and children's furniture.

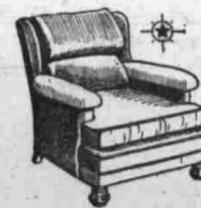


2 PIECE MODERN Living Room SUITE

Especially Priced at
\$89⁵⁰



Heavy two-tone upholstery, heavy genuine hardwood frame with deep comfortable springs. Specially priced for this big event. Other two piece suites from \$29.50 up. Come and see these values.



ONE GROUP LOUNGE CHAIRS

Covered in Tapestry of Several Colors, Mohair and Frieze.

SPECIAL
PRICE

24⁹⁵

OCCASIONAL TABLES

Walnut Finish
Sturdy Built
SPECIAL PRICE

3⁹⁵

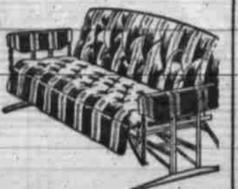


NEW GLIDERS

Removable Cushions
Steel Frames
A Fine Selection

24⁹⁵

Others Priced Up to 44.95



GAS RANGES

New Aluminum Burners
Full Porcelain, Rock
Wool Insulation, Oven
Heat Control, Auto-
matic Lighter.

49⁵⁰

Regular 64.50 Value.



SEE OUR WINDOWS

BARROW FURNITURE CO.

205 RUNNELS

"WHERE QUALITY COUNTS MOST"

PHONE 850

BUILD with BIG SPRING **THE BIG SPRING DAILY HERALD** **BUILD with BIG SPRING**
 MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

"DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT" EDITION BIG SPRING, TEXAS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1936 SECTION 1-E

City Bids For Tourist Traffic, Area Trade

FIGURES ON COUNTIES IN THIS SECTION

County	Area	Population	Assessed	Crop Land	Total Tilled	Total	Total
	County	Co. Seat	Valuation	Harvested	or Avail.	Crop	Livestock
				(acres)	(acres)	Value	Value
Andrews	1,565	736	4,067,511	1,436	7,453	45,846	1,071,701
Borden	895	1,505	2,051,686	7,109	44,560	179,351	1,262,006
DeWitt	908	15,573	4,700	5,940,450	313,975	385,834	3,990,220
Elmer	892	3,958	2,407	4,756,470	1,971	2,889	39,127
Glasscock	866	1,263	315	3,950,504	8,039	16,296	194,327
Howard	891	22,888	13,735	13,272,116	106,327	162,589	2,017,818
Martin	904	5,785	1,384	2,690,175	120,538	140,624	1,535,326
Mcland	887	8,005	5,484	6,286,300	57,812	63,618	813,161
Mitchell	885	14,183	4,671	7,505,883	129,950	180,115	3,674,474
Meridian	948	1,431	886	2,457,090	2,503	8,196	57,208
Total	9,636	73,327	21,772	54,378,185	749,360	981,976	12,546,705

Improvement Of Roads Has Been A Spur

Tourist Income Important As One Of Sources Of Revenue

Amazing development of motor transportation has led Big Spring to cater to tourist traffic and trade extension as the means of promoting another source of income and entrenching this city as one of the most important in this section of the state.

100,000 A Year

While there is no accurate gauge of the amount of tourist traffic passing through and stopping in Big Spring, estimates from service stations, hotels, tourist camps and restaurants place the number annually just short of 100,000.

In 1931 a survey by the chamber of commerce pegged the number at 72,500 per year and most are agreed that there has been a 30 per cent gain in traffic during the past four years. The chamber's survey estimated a total annual tourist expenditure of \$212,500. With better times and decidedly more traffic, that figure is averaged at more than \$300,000 today.

Chamber of commerce supporters may or may not have realized the import of listing "tourists" as a source of income when the "five sources of income" slogan was adopted in June of 1927, but today it is a major item for local business.

Trade Extension

Despite popular agitation for good roads since the early days, Big Spring is just now becoming trade extension conscious. Perhaps it was the "forward movement" sponsored by the chamber last year which forcibly projected this on the minds of the people. Figures were advanced to show that this city was merely scratching the surface in attracting its just portion of the spendable income in its area.

Area Figures

Ten counties of which Howard and Big Spring may be considered the center, had an assessed valuation of \$54,578,175 in 1935. Crops were harvested from 749,360 acres and were worth more than twelve million dollars. Livestock values were just short of twenty millions.

This vast area has various sources of income, to mention a few: Oil, cattle, sheep, farming, tourists, railroads and industries. Primary step in any program of trade-extension for this city, according to civic leaders, is the provision of more modern highways. The chamber of commerce is planning a series of tours and inter-city community meetings toward this end and has already realized the importance of this city fighting the battles of its smaller neighbors.

Howard Grove Of WOW One Of Early Day Organizations

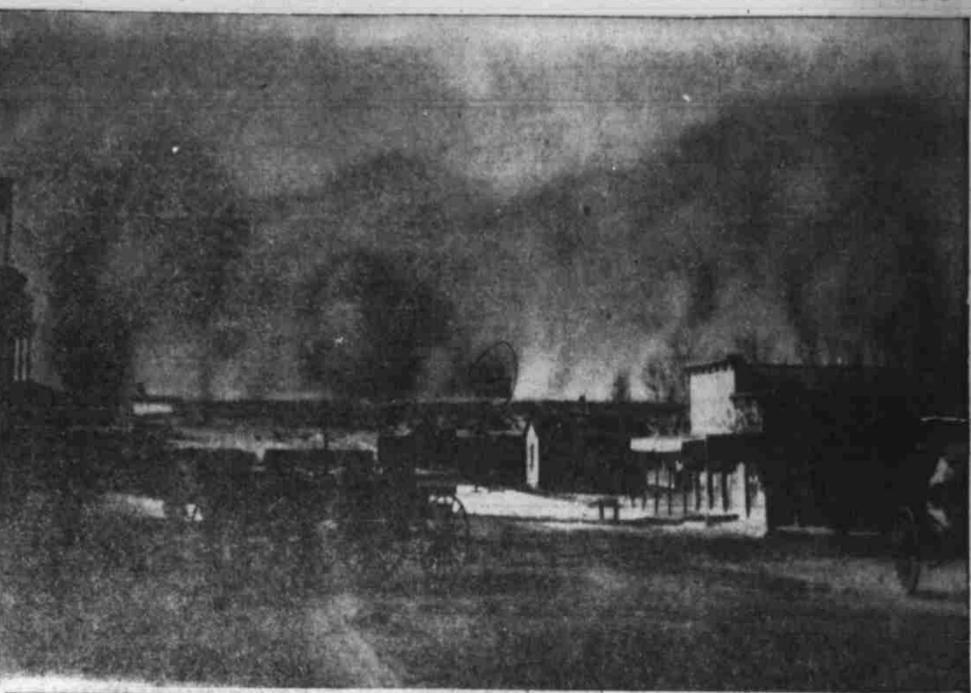
One of the older fraternal organizations in Big Spring is that of the Howard Grove of W. O. W. Chartered on Dec. 19, 1907 with a membership of 20, it has grown in three decades to a unit with an adult membership of 127 and 58 juniors.

First officers of the grove were Lizzie Crain, guardian, Fannie L. Stephens, financial secretary, and Louise Leeper, banker. Since Mrs. Crain these have been guardians of the grove: Beulah Carnick, Lottie Kennedy, Mary Menger, Mary Elzett, Cora Fleeman, Ethel Clifton, Eula Robinson, Lela Andrews, Viola Bowles and Irene Luton.

The grove had been active in its contributions to welfare projects in Big Spring and Howard county and is one of the outstanding chapters in the national organization.

Robbed Twice In One Day
 PASADENA, Cal. (UP) — Mrs. Martha E. Egger has a record of being robbed twice in the same day. On a Sunday morning, thieves opened her sedan car and took what money she had in her purse. She replenished her currency, and later in the day thieves again opened the car and took her money and two valuable rings.

NATURE CONTRIBUTES HER SHARE OF HISTORICAL INCIDENTS



Reproduced above are two photographs of local historic value, since they mark a couple of dates when Nature went on the rampage in Big Spring. Not an unfamiliar sight to Western folk of today is the top picture of an approaching sandstorm, with the clouds of dust billowing in upon the town. This picture was made on February 29, 1894, with the camera pointed northward from Main street at the Texas & Pacific tracks. The Bauer house, standing today, may be seen against the dust curtain. The lower photo, more unusual for ordinarily dry Big Spring, was made during the flood of 1902, when rushing waters from Sulphur Draw inundated a big portion of the town. The scene here is of approximately the same location as that one above.

Dawson Banner Farm County Of This Area

Let's Tell The World

There's a story in the pages of this edition that every citizen, every booster of Big Spring will be glad to tell. They will want the world to know of this city's



Send out copies of this edition to advertise the remarkable achievements of Big Spring and what it offers today. Papers prepared for mailing in a special wrapper are available at The Herald office.

Local Freight House Largest In West Texas

T&P Structure Erected In 1929 To Accommodate Business Increase

The Texas & Pacific railroad was already in the midst of a large building project locally when final plans were drawn up by Vice President Somerville and a committee drew up plans for the million dollar shops in 1930.

On July 15, 1929, plans were completed for the largest freight house in West Texas and construction started immediately.

The old freight house, a yellow wooden structure that had outlived its purpose, was razed at its location just west of the old Y. M. C. A. building and the foundation was laid for the new building that was to be 225 feet long and 40 feet wide.

Now the old "Y" building is no more, the great cottonwood trees that had dotted the horizon on the railway are gone and in their place a sturdy two story, brick, with platforms on three sides, went skyward.

Houses Offices

Much of the old glamour departed with those trees and the curious bits of vegetation that had been planted around the old freight buildings but the company had to expand to handle the booming business.

In addition to taking care of all the railroad freight that made its way here, the building was to serve as offices for the claim agent, the special agent, the yard master, and several other officials. All of these were placed on the second story.

Two tracks were built on the north side of the platform to afford loading and unloading of cars in which they are shipped obviating the slow and laborious task of taking them through the side doors to the platforms.

The platforms along that side extend 250 feet past the foot of South Scurry street and almost to the north end of the Continental Supply company. About a dozen freight cars can be taken care of at a time in this way.

Automobiles can be handled with ease in this improved way, taken from the freighters, assembled on the platforms, and driven off the runway at the end.

There are 14 openings on the south side of the buildings. With the station at the hub of the Big Spring business district, all merchandise can be handled with a great saving of time.

The Topeka, Kas. postoffice led the nation last year with a \$80.41 per capita sale of savings bonds.

Prairies Have Given Way To Farm Lands

First Census Showed 36 Inhabitants; 14,000 Counted Today

When the first federal census in Dawson county showed only 36 bona fide inhabitants, none would have dared to have predicted that 26 years later it would be the home of 14,000 people and have a city of 4,700 souls.

Yet just that—and more—has happened in the years since the turn of the century and Dawson county today is one of the leading farming sections in the entire state and Lamesa, its county seat, one of the most substantial towns of this region.

From a barren, limitless stretch of rolling prairie in 1900 the county has been transformed into a series of fertile farms and ranches. It is hard to believe that at one time an Ohio cobbler bought in a block of Dawson county land for 10 cents an acre and was forced to take it when the auctioneer refused to let him back down on his offer.

Organized In 1905

Dawson county was formally organized the second Monday in February, 1905, taking its name from Capt. Nolan Dawson, prominent figure in the early history of Texas. It was carved from the rambling county of Tom Green which originally embraced much of this section.

As the result of the granting of a petition by Howard county commissioners, to which Dawson was attached for years for political and judicial purposes, first officers were chosen March 20, 1905 with M. C. Lindsey being elected county judge. Anxious to establish Dawson as a real county, commissioners ordered a bond election for June 6 of the same year and the people approved a \$5,000 bond issue to be devoted to the construction of a courthouse.

This action precipitated a bitter rivalry between the thriving communities of Chicago and Lamesa, the latter having been organized two years previous and located some two miles south of Chicago. By the narrowest of margins, Lamesa won and in a few days Chicago gave up the ghost and moved into the new county seat.

Old Chicago

Some interesting tales are told about Chicago. It is related that once a stranger stopped a newcomer to Lamesa and asked how was the best way to get to Chicago. "Up through Oklahoma and through to Illinois," volunteered the new resident. The stranger took him for a wisecracker.

Lamesa was incorporated in 1917 and at the present time has a population estimated at 4,700. It has a system of paved streets, excellent water, substantial buildings in imposing courtyards, hospital facilities, efficient modern schools, a large compress, a cotton oil mill and eight churches.

Citizens of this thriving city now concern themselves with further development of the town and county. In 1908 they had debated feverently over a name for the city after G. C. Cody, Jr. had laid off the townsite from the old Frank Conner home section. Directors of the townsite company submitted

Nose Tests For Horses
 LYONS, France (UP) — Nose-print identification for racehorses on the same principle as fingerprints for human beings is being tried here, with the object of preventing well-known horses from being disguised and run under assumed names.

(Continued on Page 2)

P-T-A Associations Today Improving On Work Of Organizations Of Former Years

Almost as far back as any Big Spring woman can remember, there was some sort of a mother's organization that worked for the betterment of the schools. At first it was the Mother's club. Then it became the Home and School club.

The old Home and School club, the immediate predecessor of the Parent-Teacher association, was one of the most active organizations in Big Spring in its day. Its first president was Mrs. S. A. Penix, herself an outstanding woman in the state of Texas.

Whatever the trustees needed for the school and couldn't buy, the Home and School club tried to buy. In addition to the items they thought of themselves. It was estimated that by 1924 this organization had raised \$1,000 and invested it in school equipment. School ground equipment, a piano, dishes, linen and silverware for the home economics department, and books were among the school necessities. A council was organized to which

the women brought common problems. Supt. W. H. Brasher was head of the school system when the Home and School club was organized.

Active Members
 Among the women active in that club were: Mmes. S. H. Morrison, G. W. Lee, J. D. Birdwell, W. W. Rix, Lee Perimeter, T. S. Currie, K. S. Beckett, Fox Stripling, Della K. Agnell, J. O. Tamsett, L. L. Freeman, Noble Read, Dan O'Keefe, William Fisher, R. A. Hathcock, Charles Koberg, A. W. Flankon, C. E. Yarnell and Charles W. Davis.

The club followed the tendency of such clubs throughout the state and re-organized itself as the Parent-Teacher association, affiliating with the state and national organizations of this name. This occurred in 1928.

At that time there were three school buildings: high school, north ward, central ward and south ward. Each had its own P-T. A. much to raise the health level of

the pupils. During the depression the mothers have done untold good in taking care of the undernourished children. Not only have they given them luncheons but have bought school materials and provided clothing in many instances.

Since the building of three new ward schools—West, East and North that temporarily exhausted the building budget of the school board—the P-T. A. has interested itself in equipping playgrounds and buying shrubs and trees for campus beautification.

Presidents of this P.T. A. period have been: Mmes. B. Reagan, J. C. Douglas, Albert M. Fisher, Charles Koberg, Wayne Rice and Hayes Stripling.

In the meantime Big Spring women have taken active part in the district work, and have served as district committeemen. Mrs. A. S. Woods has been a vice president

(Continued on Page 2)

City Federation Played Important Role In Local Affairs

Organization Had Knack Of Fund Raising

Drive To Finance \$8,500 Club House Was Big Undertaking

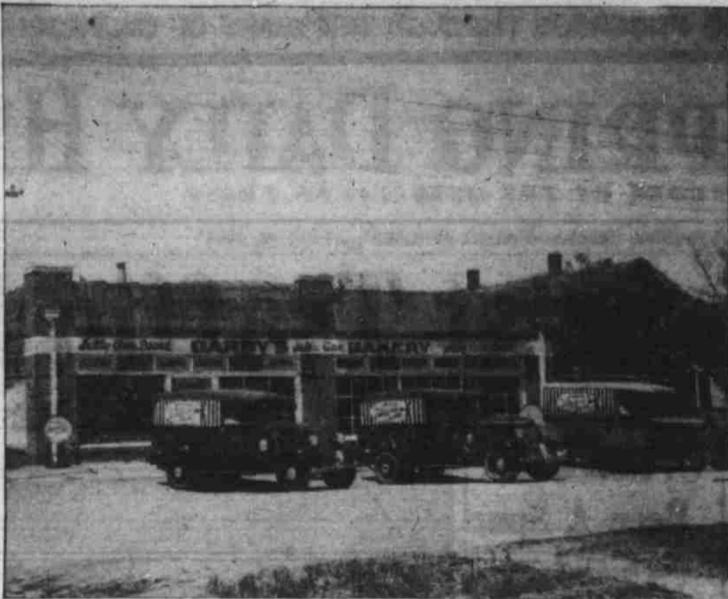
Men and women of Big Spring today who do not remember or know the activities of the City Federation in its heyday often wonder how a group of women ever thought they could erect a \$8,500 club house and pay for it.

The answer to that is in the minutes of the Federation. The sum of local projects carried out by the women of the City Federation in the 20 years prior to the erection of the club house amounted to far more than \$8,500 in money, and justified them in thinking that no project was impossible of completion. In fact when the club house drive was on, one team of women raised \$500 in a few hours of solicitation.

Could Raise Money

It was nothing uncommon for the federation to raise three to five hundred dollars for any scheme it had in mind. Tag day used to bring in that much; so did the carnivals held on the courthouse lawn, when lemonade booth, homemade ice cream and candy and all sorts of novelties drew dimes and nickels like magnets.

ONE OF MODERN BAKING ESTABLISHMENTS



A recent photo of the home of Darby's Bakery, one of the three which serve Big Spring homes and stores as well as nearby towns. The Darby establishment operates a fleet of three trucks, shown in the picture.

At one time the federation had over \$1,000 in its treasury. The chief trouble with having so much money on hand was that the men were always finding it out and asking the women to buy something.

The variety of things the federation sponsored or contemplated sponsoring are amusing in their variety. They discussed oiling the pond by the depot (in the preparation days) to keep down mosquitoes; they had a good road committee; they discussed the erection of a tourist camp. They paid for benches on the courthouse lawn. They kept up two beds in the Mercy hospital, which was operated by a group of Catholic sisters in the old Birdwell residence.

They accomplished what the city and the county commissioners and private concerns accomplish today. They even entered the field of the P.T. A. and the school board. They bought \$500 worth of equipment for the domestic science department of the high school at one time and, at another, spent about \$200 on light fixtures for the school building. These were needs of the town and the women seemed to be the ones chiefly interested. The men remarked that it all came out of their pockets anyway and let them go ahead.

The federation was especially active in supplying the town with parks. The only park it did not provide was the City park of today. For three years the organization paid J. T. Parrish \$100 a year for the use of Parrish park; when the lease was up and Parrish doubled his yearly rent the federation might have paid that amount if it had not already made plans for its club house. The park was recreation ground for children chiefly and the women installed playground equipment of an elementary sort, seats, and lights to make the park usable for evening picnics.

When Mrs. W. R. Settles expressed a willingness to donate a block of land at the end of south Runnels and Johnson streets as a park, the women agreed to plant trees and make it into as much of a park as they could. They even watered the elms after they had planted them, but the dry weather and the poor location finally wore down their energy and the site reverted to the Settles estate.

The story of the federation's purchase of the top of scenic Mountain in one of its flush moments is history that will always redound to the glory of the old city federation.

Everybody A Member

In those days every woman in town who was interested in anything outside her home was connected with the city federation. All study clubs and P.T. A. were members of it. The aim of the federation was entirely civic in nature, and this was one reason of its universal appeal. In those days women worked. They expended any amount of physical energy necessary to attain their goal.

The death knell of the federation was sounded by the erection of the club house. From the very first it brought disagreement into the banks. There had been disagreement before, but this was a breach that not even time could heal. The fact that so much money was required to pay off the early notes and so little left to refurbish it, put the federation in a difficult position. Women began to ask what did they gain from it. The achievements of the past were forgotten and hardship of working for the present debt loomed big. Along came the depression and the rationing of oil that flattened local pocketbooks. That was the end of the federation.

Cotton Diet Successful

OGDEN, Utah (UP)—Cotton for dinner, supper and breakfast—between meals as well—saved the 11-month-old Jerry Strabel from the surgeons knife here recently. He swallowed an open safety-pin which was eliminated through use of the cotton diet.

When Jim Simpson of Oitawah, Tenn., lost his job in 1931, he converted his garage into a brooder, his barn into a chicken house, and since has made a living from the sale of chickens and eggs.

762 Loans In Nine Years Is Assn. Record

Dollar Volume Of Loans Has Totaled More Than \$1,855,000

Loans totaling \$1,855,450 have been made to farmers for land purchases and for refinancing by the Big Spring Farm Loan association in its 19 years of existence. A total of 762 loans, including land bank and land bank commissioner loans, have been made. More than one-half this number, and over half the amount involved, have been made during the past

P-T. A.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1) for several years, and was elected at the 1936 conference as third vice president.

Most actively interested of all the teachers has been Mrs. Della K. Agnell. The support of the teachers, however, has been sustained the P-T. A.'s throughout the years, particularly in the high school. Mrs. Agnell has a high attendance record and missed attending her P-T. A. for the first time in 16 years in April when she was too ill to leave her bed.

has continued to show gains. Today it is next to impossible to secure a house or an apartment in the city. On week days and particularly on Saturdays, getting through the tangled mass of traffic around the square is a genuine problem. With merchants reporting an average gain of 33 1-2 per cent over last year's business and banks reporting largest deposits in several years, Lamesa is sitting tight for a good rain and is ready to back up its time honored slogan of the "best in the west."

Prairies

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

names but the one suggested by A. L. Wasson, now residing just south of Big Spring, struck a responsive chord. Wasson proposed the name "La Mesa," Spanish for the table (land). As an alternative he suggested an English spelling of "Lamesa" with the "a" pronounced as in land and the "e" as in be. When it was put to a vote all except Wasson voted for the English pronunciation. Later he said the choice was a wise one.

On Two Highways

Although there are 25 distinct communities in Dawson county today, Lamesa is the only town and draws a large volume of trade with in land and the "e" as in be. When it was put to a vote all except Wasson voted for the English pronunciation. Later he said the choice was a wise one.

Located as it is on two important state highways, Lamesa is benefitting increasingly from tourist and truck traffic. During the past year the north and south road, highway No. 5, was surfaced through the county and work is now being done on highway No. 15.

The Santa Fe railroad built its spur line into Lamesa in 1901 and furnished the first and best stimulus to real land values in the county. From around \$3.50 to \$5 an acre, prices jumped to \$10 and had more takers.

Farming really got its start in 1903 when the first bale of cotton was raised by W. B. McWhorter. Since that time the practice has gained momentum until Dawson county has become one of the leading cotton producers of West Texas in addition to raising copious quantities of grain sorghums and other crops. The county has 17 farms, most of them swamped with business when the harvest season rolls around.

Backing the city in its program of development is a bustling chamber of commerce with 150 members. There are fifteen other fraternal and service organizations, each doing their part in making the city

a better place.

School System The Lamesa school system requires 16 high school and 21 elementary teachers. The 1935-36 school enrollment stood at 486 while there were 823 in the elementary grades. The graduating class this year will have more than 100 members. Lamesa high school has 36 affiliated units of which ten are vocational. V. Z. Rogers is superintendent, F. T. McCallum, high school principal, and G. M. Roberts elementary principal.

In the face of heartbreaking droughts since 1932, the fundamentally agricultural town of Lamesa

Congratulations

Oil Men of Big Spring
On a Successful



AND CONGRATULATIONS,
BIG SPRING ON 10 YEARS
OF GROWING

Miller Bros. Cleaners

1605 Scurry St. Phone 482

GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

W. W. Inkman, District Agent

CONGRATULATES

THE OIL MEN OF BIG SPRING

On a Successful



Congratulations

Oil Men of Big Spring

We Recognize a "Successful



SULLIVAN DRUG STORE

ten years, during the big growing era of Big Spring and Howard county. By 1926, 237 federal land bank loans had been made in the amount of \$378,000.

The association makes and services loans for the federal land bank. Commissioner loans were inaugurated in 1933, under provisions of the emergency act of that year, and since that time 223 commissioner loans amounting to \$343,000 have been made by the Big Spring association.

Clyde E. Thomas was the association's first secretary-treasurer.

The first board included J. B. Shockey, president; J. A. Rigard, vice-president, and J. K. Scott, N. B. Davidson and W. M. Fletcher.

The association's first loan was made to J. M. Coleman. Thomas served until June, 1928, when he was succeeded by G. B. Cunningham. Cunningham was re-elected in June of last year by Ira Driver, present secretary-treasurer. Present members of the board are Arthur Woodall, president; Walter Robinson, vice-president and B. B. Fox, C. C. Anderson and L. H. Thomas.

WACKER'S

"5c and 10c to \$5 Merchandise"
Operating Stores in Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Louisiana
210-212 Main Street

We Extend
Congratulations

To the Oil Men of
Big Spring On a



BUILD with
BIG SPRING

SPRING SALE

NO MONEY DOWN
EASY TERMS

EVERYTHING FOR YOUR CAR

Friendly Credit Service

Here's your chance to equip your car without paying a penny down. You can quickly and easily get everything you need on Easiest Credit Terms.

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You can enjoy the safety and pleasure of first-quality guaranteed products and pay as you ride. There is no red tape or delays.

Here's all you have to do...

- 1. Select what you need.
- 2. Show us your license identification.
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HOMAN'S

Super-Service Stations, Inc.

108 East 3rd 3rd and Scurry
GASOLINE, OIL, EXPERT LUBRICATION,
WASHING AND VACUUM CLEANING

We Offer Congratulations
to the Oil Men on a



BUILD with
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CONGRATULATIONS
and Best Wishes
Oil Industry
on a
DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT
1916 1936
We Hope Your Success
Continues for Many
More Decades
Hathcock Hardware Co.
HARDWARE PRICED RIGHT
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WRECK'S
REBUILT LIKE NEW
You may think your car is a useless mass of metal, after an accident; but we can most likely rebuild it so that it's as smart as new again—and in good running order! Let us give an honest estimate—no obligation.

OUR SINCERE
CONGRATULATIONS
to the
OIL INDUSTRY
In the Big Spring Area
On Their First
DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT
1916 1936

We Are Glad to Be a Resident
of This City — add
**BUILD with
BIG SPRING**
**RUECKART BROS.
GARAGE**
(B. A. and W. G. Rueckart)
AUTO REPAIRING
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GAS, OIL and TIRES
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Looking Forward

It has ever been Big Spring's purpose to keep in step, as a progressive modern city, equipped with all facilities vital to present-day commerce, culture and entertainment.

An important addition to such facilities will be the installation of the new plant of the Big Spring Herald Broadcasting Company, which, by mid-summer, plans to be on the air with full-time programs.

The broadcasting company, hoping to serve the best interests of this city and territory, plans to give adequate service to merchandisers, to help develop the cultural and entertainment talent of the community, and to fill those particular needs that only a radio station can fill.

Looking forward to a term of service in behalf of Big Spring and West Texas, the broadcasting company hopes to play a major role in this city's next



BIG SPRING HERALD BROADCASTING CO.

100 Watts — Unlimited Time

1500 Kilocycles

Head Lady Of Welcome Department Was Her Title; Actually Nell Hatch Was First Woman C-C Secretary

Eight exciting years had their beginning for Miss Nell Hatch on a summer morning in 1920 when a group of business men walked into the old West Texas Electric company's offices where she was office manager and conscripted her into the job of secretary of the Big Spring chamber of commerce.

Up until a few months previous, Big Spring had not had a chamber of commerce but a business club that handled all the civic affairs. Finally a chamber was organized with J. E. Mundell as president and J. C. Wells, secretary. Wells resigned after two months and it was then the group descended upon Miss Hatch and asked her what she knew about oil. Her answer was "Not a darn thing." She became secretary and started glad-handing one of the biggest bunches of people that the little city had ever seen for she had been in office hardly two months when S. E. J. Cox came to Big Spring and started leasing land right and left.

Welcome Department

To Miss Hatch goes the distinction of being the first woman chamber of commerce secretary in Texas but that wasn't her official name for the job. Her job, according to her, was head lady in the "Welcome to Our City" department, and she was known all over Texas and much more of the United States through the services she rendered to oil men and other interested parties during the busy days after the Cox development.

Cox found oil the first try which naturally enough attracted attention and stockholders in his enterprise could be found far east and far west. When plans to show the first well were being completed Cox sent the details to these people. The results were that three complete special trains arrived in Big Spring as closely together as possible for the big three-day celebration. People came from Honolulu she called the railroad offices and reception party for the meeting of each train was headed by the head

lady and the hour of the day or night was no object. For three days and nights the chamber of offices were kept open and every one was in a bustle about something. Big Spring families opened their doors to the visitors and Cox rented the entire Cole hotel to house his special guests. These people came for a show and they got one with a good dose of Western hospitality thrown in.

\$8,000 Entertainment

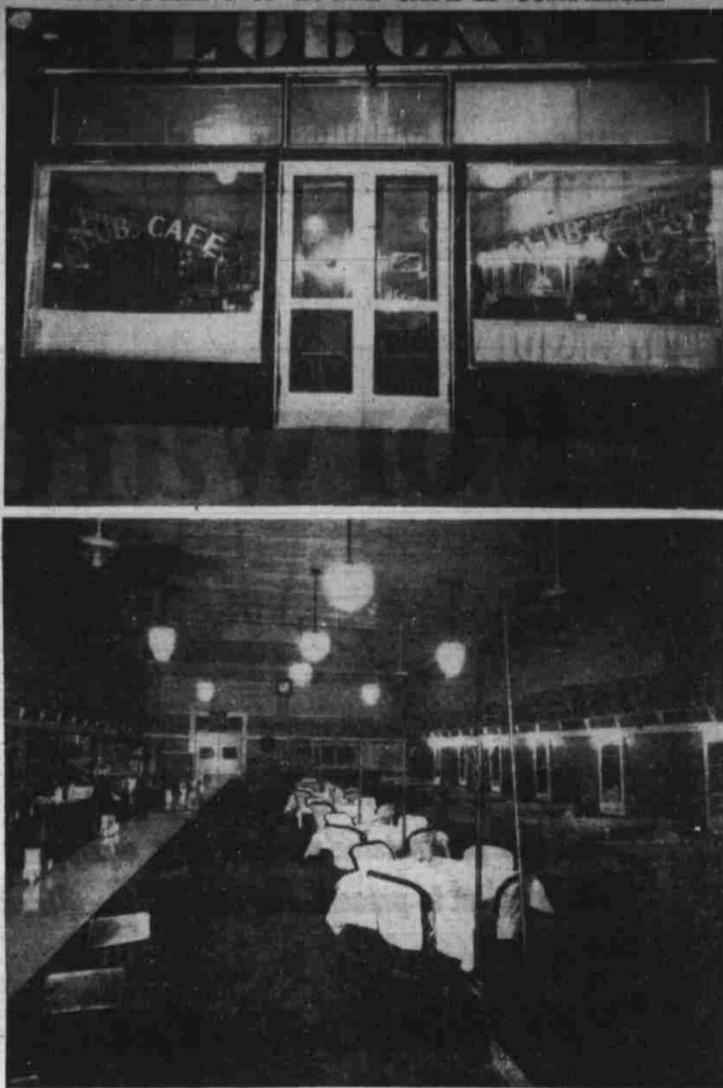
To feed and entertain from eight to ten thousand people was no little job and it took some good talkers as well as good workers to collect the \$8,000 that was spent on this celebration, but this little group did it. Committees were detailed to get donations from ranchers who gave many heaves, calves, goats and lambs. This affair was so well planned and carried out that West Texas and Big Spring was known for its gracious hospitality from the north to south and east to west.

Nell Hatch, who knew "not a darn thing" about oil got to be so good on scouting wells that she carried on her good work by telephone to scouts and oil men all over Texas and by mail to all over the country. The chamber maintained offices for oil men and provided typewriters, tables, papers and all other necessities. Many men, now big executives, who were oil scouts and news reporters then still drop in to see "Miss Nell" and go over those days when she was the "first lady," who could get the big stories and the best news for them.

First Aid Work

But these eight years were not all glitter and glamour. In the spring of 1923 Miss Hatch received the first word of the disastrous cyclone that hit Colorado, and assembled the first group of first aid workers that arrived on the scene. Immediately after getting the news she called the railroad office and explained the situation. Within a

REMODELING OF LOCAL CAFE IS COMPLETED



Here are views of the Club, popular Big Spring cafe and gathering place which recently has been remodeled inside and out. A new front was installed on the building, and the interior was redecorated, with installation of new lighting fixtures and mirrors and repainting throughout.

very short time a special train was assembled and a group of fifty entrained for the stricken town. Every hand was needed so the head of the "welcome to our town department" became a nurse and aided in two emergency operations besides helping to comfort and aid those who were wounded and dying.

Miss Hatch served as secretary under the late Edwin Kelley for a year and then under W. W. Ritz who served four years in the capacity of president. Together they made Big Spring prominent for one thing if nothing else. They were the power behind the first chicken barbecue ever given in Texas. The barbecue was given in honor of the group of men who were on the committee to select a location for Texas Tech. This affair also gave scenic Drive the first publicity it had ever received which may or may not have been

good considering the conditions of the roads on it at that time.

First Tourist Camp

Due to the fresh invigorating air of Big Spring, the first tourist camp was erected. Many visitors from the east would call at the offices and want to know if there was any place they could "put up" for the night without staying at the hotel. So many questions did they have of this nature the officials put their heads together and the result was a tourist camp, located on the site of the present Church of Christ. The land was donated by L. S. McDowell and the expense was borne by the C. C. The camp consisted of plenty of cleared ground, a recreational hall, a dining room, a big kitchen, plenty of wood and shelter for the cars. The guests slept in the open and got plenty of western air. A caretaker was provided but was nearly lost on the day he saw a most unusual sight that sent him scurrying to Miss Hatch for help. He came into the office panting breathlessly and said that "a woman with broocher on and cropped hair" had taken the place over and wouldn't leave. "Dad" Hefley was city marshal then and helped to keep all undesirable cleared out. The camp was abandoned when others were built and operated for profit.

Experiment Farm

Among the many beneficial moves made during these years, the one that has proved its worth many times over was the location of the experiment farm for this county. Later the feeder day program was added which has proved extremely beneficial to farmers in this section. Other highlights are the moves for obtaining street lights, arterial highways, the sewer system, and location of deep water wells. These wells were located by Major Hawley of Fort Worth who

had gained prominence by virtue of work done during the war as chemist in the water department overseas, and Edwin Kelley.

In October of 1925 Miss Hatch was in charge of the Howard county exhibit at the Dallas fair which was awarded a prize. On two occasions she was guest speaker at exhibitors banquets and won many admirers with what a reporter for the Fort Worth Star-Telegram described as "her native humor."

After serving eight years during which time she did everything from holding crying babies to taking a hand in helping plan a farm, Miss Hatch served her last year as secretary under M. H. Morrison. She then left the service and returned to work with the Texas Electric Service company where she is now employed.

Blood Donors Flip Coin

TOLEDO (UP) — Two University of Toledo athletes, Charles Cupp and Charles Hennessy, flipped a coin in the corridor of Toledo hospital. Cupp won, so he entered the operating room, rolled up his sleeve, and gave a pint of his blood to Dr. Philip C. Nash, president of the university, who was ill.

Sailor New City Marshal

LONDON (UP) — The British Navy and Army competed for the honor of providing the city of London with its new marshal—and the Navy won. The Court of Common Council chose Lieut-Commander John R. Poland. He is the first sailor in nearly 400 years to hold the office.

OTTAWA, Ont. (UP) — Canada has moved up to second place as a supplier of the British market. Last year the Dominion contributed 7.40 per cent of Britain's total imports. The United States was first, contributing 11.96 per cent.

J. D. Berry And R. V. Jones, Engineer And Fireman, Two Of The Oldest Men In Point Of Service With T. & P. R. R.

Neither J. D. Berry and R. V. Jones, engineer and fireman, respectively, have ever experienced train wrecks of any kind in their more than 72 years service with the Texas & Pacific railroad.

Berry, coming from Eddy, New Mexico, at the turn of the century, and Jones, going to work for the company in 1904, are two of the oldest men in point of service in the employ of the T. & P.

Since Berry left the railroad that is now known as the Pecos Valley Southern and his home town, Eddy (but now known as Carlsbad) to make his home here, he has run many trains over the Big Spring-Toyah line and has put many a mile behind him as an engineer, but other than a few derailments, has enjoyed one of the best safety records on the road.

He was put on the extra board after becoming an engineer in 1901 and has been running ever since. For several years he worked out of El Paso but returned here several years ago and has since made his home here. He now resides at 500 Hunnells street.

He recently recalled that when he first came to Big Spring it was nothing but a few scattered shacks and huts. There were few stores but many saloons. The Wolcott Grocery store was the best known business establishment in Big Spring. It was located where the State National bank building now stands.

Berry is now on the passenger run between here and Toyah, going out on No. 7 one morning and returning on No. 2 the next.

The running time for both trains is 3 1/4 hours, which, Berry said, is several hours better than the first run he made in the 8-wheeled coal burners of the 1890's.

Berry still has an order he received on September 8, 1901. It reads:

"Hopkins
"C&E:
"Engine 89 will take siding and meet No. 21, Engine 75, at Eskots and run to Abilene regardless of No. 13.

"J. W. W.
"ok at 11:30PM
"Kilway"

The signature of J. W. W. was of J. W. Ward's who was at that time local superintendent while the C&E referred to the conductor and engineer of that train. Berry was the engineer while C. Brindley, now retired and living in the Elbow community, was the conductor. Jones joined the services of the company in the Fall of 1904 when he went to work in the coal bins.

He soon caught on as a student fireman and on December 14, 1909, he went out on his first trip from Big Spring as the regular fireman. He has been in continuous service since.

During the war, he switched to the other side of the cab and became an engineer for a short while. At one time he went to New Orleans and worked through that section of Louisiana when the officials called for replacements in that area. Still later, when the great Ranger oilfields were on the boom, he worked between that city and Fort Worth for some 60 days or more.

The rest of his service to the company has been given in Big Spring.

Jones related that Big Spring was only a wide place in the road when he came here to live. There were only two rooming houses in Big Spring at that time and both were owned by the railroad. One

was located where the depot now stands and the other stood where the Rockwall Brothers Lumber company is now. The latter was known as the T&P "reservation."

J. & W. Fisher, F. F. Gary and A. P. McDonald were the major merchants of the town at that time.

Jones' first engineer was a man by the name of Murray. He recalled that the engine, No. 172 would be small compared to the present day 600's but that it was considered large at that time.

On his first trip, he left Baird at 7 a. m., January 7, 1907, and arrived here at 11:30 that night. During the Wilson administration, a federal law was passed forbidding a man to be worked more than 16 hours at one time but there was no time limit then.

Jones is now on a west end passenger run, working out on No. 7 which leaves here at 7:20 a. m. and returns at 6 a. m. the following morning.

Probably the worst wreck ever to occur in this division occurred four miles west of Monahans when trains piloted by Howard Schwarzenbach and Bill Marlin met in a head-on collision in 1911. None of the crew lost their lives but there was one old hobo killed that was never identified. The train piloted by "Swazy" who is the oldest engineer in seniority in this division was a mixed train and had, among other things, 14 cars of old Mexico longhorn cattle. About 90 head were killed.

One old steer came flying out of the cars, over the crews' heads, and lit in the cab with his hoofs hanging out.

Jones went out on the wrecking

crew and helped clear the wreckage which took about four days.

Jones is second in point of service to Billy Powers, the oldest active fireman while Frank Eboite, H. V. Hart and A. C. Hart are next in line.

The oldest conductor who works this division is Dave Tobin. Tobin resides in Fort Worth and makes his home at the Crawford hotel while staying here. He works in on No. 3 at 4:40 p. m. and goes out on No. 2 at 6:20 a. m. the following morning.

Clock's Hands Catch Bird

LONDON (UP) — It's the early bird that catches the worm, but one pigeon which overslept at Rothsa, Elgin, was caught. The pigeon went to sleep on one hand of the town clock, and later became wedged in by the advance of the other hand. The clock stopped, too. A watchmaker had to be called to release the bird and restart the clock.

Old Auto Unused in 30 Years

SEATTLE (UP) — A White Steamer automobile of 1906, complete with brass headlights, safety valve and copper boiler has stood unused for 30 years in a garage here. The old car was driven only a few months in 1906 before the owner died and has not been moved since.

FILLERS for the speshull

Texas Has Camel Mystery

BEAUMONT (UP) — Residents are discussing the possibility that camels once roamed the Texas coastal plains. Margie Ruff, 12, while playing on the sands at High Island, found a petrified bone which has been identified as part of a camel's foot.

Road To Quintuplets Closed

CALLANDER, Ont. (UP) — The road to the Dafoe hospital, home of the Dionne quintuplets, from Callander, has been closed for repairs. Dr. Allan Roy Dafoe, the babies' physician, said he understood it would be reopened to traffic some time in May.

LIBERTY CAFE

Harry Nixon, J. C. Coston

103 West 1st

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DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT

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BUILD with BIG SPRING

Torch Bearers of Progress

—the Agriculturists, the Stockmen, Industrialists, Builders and Developers of Natural Resources

CONGRATULATIONS Oil Men of Big Spring on a Successful

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Your Anniversary of a

EXPERT TIN WORK AT REASONABLE PRICES

Satisfaction Guaranteed

We Also Do Roofing Of All Kinds

Mother's Day Portrait Special

Bring Mother to us for her Portrait - - - at the most Delightful Time of Her Life

8 x 10 PHOTO ETCHING

\$ 1.95

A \$3.00 VALUE

Thurman's Studio

North, Opposite the Courthouse

BUFFALO HUNTING WAS FIRST MAJOR 'INDUSTRY' OF AREA

First industry of this section was not ranching or railroading, but buffalo hunting.

In the decade of 1870 crews of professional hunters massacred the hump-shouldered brutes by the thousands solely for their skins. So complete was their wanton slaughter that by 1880 a buffalo was almost a curiosity.

Many early day settlers recount that before the Texas & Pacific railroad built into Big Spring, it was difficult to walk several miles in any direction without stepping on buffalo bones at every stride.

Hunted From Trees
Sam E. Everett, uncle of J. B. Winslow, was one of the old buffalo hunters who roamed this section in search of the thundering herds of bison.

Oddly the men hunted the buffaloes from trees. They pitched camp near an isolated waterhole and waited, some times days. Often when the buffaloes appeared they shied away from the watering place because their keen sense of smell told them their enemy lurked nearby.

But the hunters waited patiently from their perches in trees near the water supply and perhaps two or three days later patience would be rewarded when the thirst-crazed animals would charge into a barage of withering fire in an attempt to get water.

After it was all over, hunters would slide down and start ripping the hides from the buffaloes, leaving the carcasses strewn about the countryside.

Animal Captured
The last buffalo captured near Big Spring was in the late eighties. Frank Hilburn and his father captured a small buffalo calf which could not keep up with the herd and brought the little fellow 17 miles horseback to Big Spring.

As it grew to maturity, they disposed of it to a cattle company which in turn told it to A. G. Den-

mark who kept it as an overgrown pet for a while before placing it on exhibit at the state fair. It attracted much interest before it died while on exhibit. Denmark had it stuffed and it continued to create much interest among fairgoers.

Shortly before this cowboys on the Long S ranch of Col. C. C. Slaughter had captured five buffalo and decided to ship them to Fort Worth along with the cattle. They succeeded in driving them to the stock pens but the wild animals smashed the fence rails and made their way back to the ranch. Determined to ship them, the cowboys rounded them up, yoked them to some sturdy bulls and after much travail succeeded in getting them into stock cars.

It was in 1890 that the last buffalo was seen in this area. A few old timers tell of how a lone, giant bull came loping through this section headed in a northwesterly direction, making a voluminous purring sound which they said could be heard for miles.

Perhaps this was a fitting end for the romantic era of the buffalo in West Texas for the powerful brutes must have sensed their only salvation from extermination was in flight into untrodden lands.

Ely Finds Politics Rough
MIDDLETON, Conn. (UP)—Advising young men to enter politics, former Gov. Joseph Ely warned Wesleyan students that "they may be disillusioned by the nature of the game" in a talk here. He advised aspirants to political honors to "be prepared to take some rough bumps."

Hawaiian Language Retained
HONOLULU (UP)—There is only one Hawaiian language newspaper published in Honolulu. It is the "Ke Alakai o Hawaii (Leader of Hawaii). The publisher is a ukulele manufacturer.

BEFORE THE DAYS OF SAFETY CAMPAIGNS



The exact date is not available, but it is agreed that the above wreckage is the result of the first automobile crash in

the city of Big Spring—at a time before modern traffic rules were in effect, with motorcycle officers to enforce

them. These two fine machines of their day collided at Fifteenth and Scurry streets, with devastating results shown.

City Steadily Trimming Its Bonded Debt

Total Issues Near A Million, \$679,000 Now Outstanding

In the little more than 29 years of its existence, the city of Big Spring has issued, for capital investment and improvement, bonds and warrants in an amount just \$23,000 shy of the million-dollar mark.

The total is \$977,000. Today the funded debt is \$679,000. Reduction has been steady since 1932, when the outstanding obligations touched a high of \$854,000. During the last fiscal year which

NEW BUILDINGS ON INCREASE



Here is one example of why building permits in Big Spring were more than twice as much for the first quarter of 1936 than the preceding year. This framework of a two-story apartment on Main street is

one of the reasons that the total building permits for March were more than for the entire first quarter of 1935. Crowded conditions have virtually forced a revival of building activity in Big Spring.

ended March 31, the city retired \$28,000 in bonds before maturity. Included in its funded debt are warrants in the amount of \$11,000, which the municipality owns.

First Issue In 1912
Incorporated in January of 1907, Big Spring managed to get along for nearly six years without issuance of bonds, but the need of a

municipal waterworks system resulted in the floating of a \$50,000 waterworks issue on December 30, 1912. This first issue, which bore a five percent interest rate, has been paid in full.

Another nine-year period went by without the need of another funded obligation; but additional water facilities called for new financing in 1921 and on April 12 of that year a \$50,000, six per cent issue was negotiated. This was made a term bond, due in 1931, and the entire amount is outstanding. The city has the option, however, of calling the issue as early as 1941.

It is significant that waterworks bonds were the first issued, because the water system represents by far the biggest investment of the city in point of bonds and warrants issued. Waterworks and waterworks improvement bonds and warrants have aggregated \$395,000.

Third municipal bond issue was one for \$60,000, sewer system series bearing five per cent interest. The serial matures in 1955, and \$47,000 of these bonds are outstanding.

Another waterworks issue, \$30,000 at five per cent, was floated on September 1, 1925. This issue matures \$1,000 per year until 1959, and there remains \$23,000 outstanding.

Paving Bonds
The city's first paving bonds were negotiated on January 1, 1926, a \$50,000 five-percent issue. Paid serially until 1940, the issue still has \$45,000 outstanding. Another paving issue was authorized on November 1, 1927. It was for \$40,000, runs serially to 1967, and remains as a \$32,000 obligation. A third street issue, one for street improvements, came on April 15, 1930. The original amount was \$20,000, of which \$18,000 remains to be paid.

A waterworks improvement obligation in the amount of \$115,000 was issued on April 15, 1930. This runs serially to 1970 and represents an outstanding obligation today of \$108,000.

On the same date a \$130,000 issue for sewer improvements was authorized, and \$120,000 of this obligation is outstanding.

The city's biggest issue—that of \$200,000 for the city hall, auditorium, fire station and jail—was floated on July, 1931. Bearing five per cent interest and maturing serially to 1971, it is on the books this year as a \$190,000 obligation.

With the exception of the \$60,000 term bond issued in 1921, all issues bear five per cent interest.

Warrants
Following is a list of warrants issued, together with the interest rate, and present amount outstanding:

Aug. 1, 1928, \$15,000 downtown waterworks improvement; six per cent; \$1,000.

May 27, 1927, \$30,000 waterworks improvement; five per cent; \$18,000.

July 20, 1928, \$50,000 waterworks improvement; six per cent; paid in

per cent; \$7,000.
October 1, 1929, \$11,000 viaduct; six per cent; all owned by city.
August 1929, \$15,000 waterworks improvement; six per cent; paid in full.

The funded debt is met through the city's interest and sinking fund, from which during the past year was paid \$83,471.19. Bonds paid amounted to \$40,000; warrant payments aggregated \$6,500; interest and exchange amounted to \$36,753.74. At the end of the last fiscal year there was \$54,918.85 in the interest and sinking funds, including \$39,918.58 cash in banks and \$15,000 in securities owned.

Alaska Seen As Sheep Country
SEWARD, Alaska (UP)—Western Alaska will become a great cattle and sheep country, J. B. Hersey, prominent meat-packer from Tacoma, Wash., predicted on a visit here. This region is free from burrs and other wool entangling impediments, he pointed out.

Liquor Stamps Collected
AUSTIN, (UP)—A new kind of philatelist is Miss Beverly Bolton. She collects liquor and beer stamps. Frequent changes in the liquor, wine and beer stamps are expected to make Beverly's collection valuable some day.

Chemistry Jobs Proliferating
CHICAGO (UP)—It looks like chemistry is the course to study at college. According to a survey made by the chemistry department of Northwestern university, every student graduating with a Ph.D. or a M.A. degree in chemistry during the last three years has obtained a job.

Artichokes In Trouble
BERKELEY, Cal. (UP)—California's artichokes are being pestered with a pest. It is called the plum moth. The University of California has undertaken to find scientific means for the eradication of the insect.



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CONGRATULATIONS

and Best Wishes to the Oil Industry on Their Anniversary of a



WE WELCOME ALL NEW CITIZENS TO BIG SPRING AND TO VISIT OUR STATION



We Recognize THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE OIL MEN

IN THE BIG SPRING AREA AND CONGRATULATE Them On Their Anniversary of a



Quality Auto Top and Body Co. Ben McCullough 419 E. 3rd, Ph. 306



We Congratulate the Planters of Howard County

On the fine progress they have made on their farms in the past ten years.

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(E. M. MILLER)

(GEORGE OLDHAM)

WELCOME NEW CITIZENS

to Big Spring and Burr's

We hope that you like our city and will enjoy your home here — and prosper.

Make Your Shopping Headquarters at Our Store

and we will do our best to serve you well.

CONGRATULATIONS

To the Oil Men of Big Spring

On Their Anniversary of a



—and Wish You Many Successful Decades to Come.



Once An Indian Haunt, Scenic Mountain Boosted As State Park Over Decade Ago

Scenic mountain, so the legend runs, was a favorite haunt of the early Indians who roamed the prairies. They were the first human beings to make use of it. Instead of a park site they used it for signalling. Wispes of smoke arose in the air in the form of messages to other Indians on Signal mountain, seventeen miles south-east.

There are men in Big Spring today who remember well the collection of colored beads and the pieces of shaped flint they found at the base of a long coffin-shaped rock on the lower slopes of Scenic mountain during their childhood.

When the hill had no roads leading up to it and the only way to reach its summit was by climbing, it was the favorite destination of Sunday afternoon hikers. After they had climbed, they left their names cut into the limestone ledges and read other names cut there. Some dates were in the 80's.

First Park Move
During the year 1924 when Pat Neff was governor of Texas, there was considerable talk and interest throughout the state in the matter of state parks. Neff had visited in Big Spring and commented on Scenic Mountain's suitability. The men were enthusiastic over the idea of having a state park in this vicinity and sent a committee to

the City federation women to suggest that they buy it.

At that time the City federation was the town wallet. By some book or crook the women could always manage to make enough money to do what they wanted done, and they were richer by far than any other civic-minded body. In fact they were asked to pay \$1,000, half the purchase price of the mountain, out of their treasury and to solicit the rest.

The mountain—called then the Big Spring mountain—was owned by Will P. Edwards who was willing to sell the top of it for \$2,000 for the purpose of making it into a state park.

The women organized teams, quickly raised \$1,187, and took the remainder, \$817, out of their treasury. They even went so far as to endorse R. L. Price as local park commissioner. The land was then donated to the state.

The State Forgets
It was the belief of the citizens that the state would immediately set about doing something to improve its park. But Neff went out of office and succeeding governors forgot about the park possibilities of Scenic mountain.

Several years later, in 1930, E. F. Robbins was made chairman of the civic committee of the chamber of

commerce. Robbins decided that Big Spring would have to improve its state park if any improving were done and he suggested as much to his committee.

Many people recall the howl that went up when Robbins suggested making a road. "Cost too much money; can't be done," Robbins got a permit from the state, however, to build a road and worked out ways and means of getting the men to work. It took him considerably longer to get the road than it took the women to raise the money. He asked men to donate from one to three days' price of common labor (\$2 a day then) or to work themselves. He called on the two jails and finally persuaded a few prisoners to work their fines out. He had dynamite donated.

Road Completed
After about six weeks' work, the road that he had engineers survey and stak out, was completed. A big barbecue with the women serving, was staged on the mountain and every civic-minded man in Big Spring went up and shouldered pick and shovel to help rush up the work before the oil jubilee. Robbins got the flagpole erected on the evening before the jubilee began, July 3, 1930.

Several photographs were taken of the road and these were printed

in the advertising matter put out by the chamber of commerce and also appeared in a few magazines. These photographs did more, said Robbins, to get the CCC camp here than anything else the citizens had done. They attracted the attention of D. E. Colp of the state park board and when money was appropriated for relief work, the Scenic Mountain was among the state park sites visited.

Another factor that entered into the choice was the advertising of the mountain by word of mouth by all who had driven around it. Robbins' road followed the outline of the mountain, using the flat limestone ledges as a road bed when possible.

No views were overlooked and Scenic Mountain, arising out of a flat plain, has them in abundance—a view for every point of the compass. As the road was originally planned it was a one-way road with lookout peak—the view of Big Spring—coming toward the end. This view was the climax to the drive and was always certain to bring forth favorable comments.

Town boosters received their biggest thrills when they parked their cars on lookout spot below the flag pole and pointed to the city. The road then descended into Edwards Heights. When the state engineers built their road they followed the course of Robbins' road with the exception of the descent; that was changed to make the grade less steep, also to bring the road back to the entrance to Scenic park.

Before federal and state relief funds were spent on Scenic it was the job of the chamber of commerce to see that the road was kept in order. Robbins assumed the duty cheerfully and whenever rains washed out the surface he put men to work. At one time he had men working there 116 days repairing the ravages of water and winds. The fact that the road was kept in order made it possible to demonstrate the scenic possibilities of the old Big Spring mountain to their best advantage.

Safety Made Factor In All Improvement

Traffic Signals, Viaducts, New Statutes Among Developments

A human life is not and can never be valued in dollars and cents but money can attain a degree of safety that can make any community a less dangerous place to live.

Every year, the losses in property due to vehicle wrecks is counted in the millions of dollars. Those setbacks, however, can be replaced but the 36,000 people that met death will forever be a loss to mankind.

Big Spring has her share of accidents but the toll cannot be blamed on local traffic conditions for this city has won a high niche for herself in traffic rating through the states.

As early as 1931 Big Spring became a city without a grade crossing when the municipality completed the record of two viaducts across the railroad and closed all streets except those leading into the overpasses.

The two viaducts, one on Gregg and the other on Benton, were erected at the cost of more than \$120,000 of which the city paid 15 per cent.

In 1926, when Big Spring gave its first signs of growing pains, the first paving bonds were issued for work on Scurry, Main, Runnels, and Johnson. Now, by adding throughout the 10 years, the city has more than 70 blocks paved and is still building.

Traffic Officers
The greatest step in controlling local traffic, however, was made this year when two motorcycle patrolmen were added to the local force.

These men, both schooled in police work, assumed their positions in early February and by forcing the drivers to obey their ordinances abruptly checked reckless driving.

The state offered a big hand at the beginning of the year when a law made it necessary for every driver to have a license. By distributing these, it became necessary for a person, to be of age to drive a vehicle and at the same time grounded those with disabilities.

In early February, the city commissioner met with the commissioner and passed upon a set of traffic rules and published it for the benefit of the people.

These regulations controlled parking and stopping, the operation of vehicles, traffic control, and the rights and duties of the pedestrian.

In the first 24 hours the policemen were on duty, a total of 57 complaints were filed, the majority of which were for overparking, but experience soon taught the local motorists to respect the ordinances.

YOUNG RAILROADERS POSE



Presenting two former residents of Big Spring and former engineers with the Texas & Pacific, in the pose they struck for the photographer in 1887. They are L. C. Soldan seated, of Chester, Neb., who was in the T&P engine service from 1887 to 1908, and Charles Rahrup, a retired T&P engineer, now of Hollywood, Calif. Soldan recently visited here.

THEY HELP BOSS THE RODEO



In the top picture, Mrs. Roy Green, then Miss Otero Lloyd, operated the Elite Hat shop; Mrs. Kirby Miller and Miss Helen Stewart, the Vogue beauty shop; Merrick and Welch, the Vogue barber shop.

Customers of the hotel were unable to save any of their belongings. Douglass thought of the register and reported all the guests saved except a R. F. Battie, Dallas, who had a room adjoining a fire escape and it was believed that he had easily escaped. One man, Philip St. George Cooke, jumped from the third story window and broke his arm and pelvic bone. The building was erected in 1909.

Well-Known Hotel Razed In Hotel Fire

Burning Of Cole Hostelry One Of City's Most Costly Blazes

One of the most disastrous conflagrations in the history of Big Spring was the burning of the Cole hotel, the result of an explosion on the night of December 17, 1926.

The blaze was discovered about midnight by the night clerk, Douglas Bruce. Bruce had gone to the boiler room to see about the furnace and the flames from the explosion ignited his clothing. He ran out to give the alarm and was one of the most severely burned victims.

The hotel was crowded to capacity, many of the guests being oil men. Firemen and volunteers had difficulty in getting people from the third floor. Knotted sheets and ropes served as ladders. The flames climbed rapidly to the third floor, then ate their way downward.

Lack of sufficient water pressure at first made it impossible for the fireman to check the fire in time. The fight then became an effort to keep the flames from spreading. There was no wind that night; the rock walls of the building helped enclose the flames, and most of the sparks went upward.

Shops in the building were damaged, although most of the owners carried out their fixtures before the flames reached them. Mrs.

Centennial To Be Air-Cooled

Million Dollars Spent On Regulating Weather In Buildings

DALLAS, April 25—The Texas Centennial exposition will be the first air-conditioned world's fair in history.

"For the first time, an exposition has been designed and is being built with the comfort of its visitors primarily in mind," said William A. Webb, general manager of the \$25,000,000 show which opens in Dallas June 4.

"More than \$1,000,000 is being spent to provide fresh, cool air throughout every major building. The temperature and humidity of the atmosphere will be kept constant over more than 10 acres of floor space in 29 buildings. This is 90 per cent of our floor space. The

from stone used in the old courthouse. It had served as a hotel for 15 years, being one of the best-known in West Texas. Douglass had bought it only a few months earlier, although he had operated it under lease for several years. He was planning to remodel the building and it was first thought that the fire would simplify his problem. It did not, however, because the following year saw Big Spring in a greater need of hotel accommodations than at any time in its history.

air over all other floor space will be changed completely every eight minutes or less, thus lowering the temperature 10 degrees or more and insuring fresh, clean air at all times.

"With two exceptions, our exhibit buildings have been erected without windows. This makes it much easier to control the temperature. "There were a few air-conditioned spots at the Century of Progress in Chicago," Webb continued, "but this is the first time an entire world's fair has been air-conditioned. We feel sure, however, that in future all big exhibitions will be equipped in this way."

Air-conditioning engineers said 6,000,000 gallons of water will be used daily in cooling the atmosphere at the Dallas exposition. As an economy measure, this water will be used over and over again, only enough being added to take care of evaporation.

"This volume of water, of course, does not include that used in the many fountains, reflecting basins and the lagoons," Webb explained, "although they also will help cool the air. Indeed, engineers tell us they will take a considerable load off the air-conditioning equipment."

Eskimo "Can't Take" Gin
"FLEETO (UP)—Eskimo Cheeklet Kutum-Uknet says he eats raw meat in his native Alaska, but admits that when it comes to American gin, he "can't take it."

The enforced silencing of automobile horns except in cases of extreme emergency is credited with reducing traffic accidents in Sweden.

W. A. GILMOUR PLUMBING SHOP
206 East 4th St. Phone 565

We Congratulate
The Oil Men in the Big Spring Fields
On Their Anniversary of a

1926 DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1936

CONGRATULATIONS
Oil Men of Big Spring
ON THEIR GREAT ACHIEVEMENT
IN THE BIG SPRING FIELDS
IN A

1926 DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1936

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LET'S MODERNIZE

Our Homes for Centennial Visitors

Greater Convenience
Greater Economy
Better Living

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107 Gregg Street Big Spring, Texas

LET US EXPLAIN THE LOW COST
—and Easy Payments to You
—For Farm, Home or City Home
You and Your Family Deserve
This Comfort of Life

CONGRATULATIONS
OIL MEN AND BUILDERS
of Big Spring On Your Anniversary of a

1926 DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1936

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Dress Special

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of Gleaming
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Delightful Prints

2.95 Actual Value Up to 10.95

A GROUP OF HIGHER TYPE DRESSES MARKED FOR CLOSE-OUT

THE VOGUE 3rd St. Opposite Douglas Hotel

Keep up with your favorite Baseball Club with a Philco

Before You Buy See the New Stewart-Warner

Congratulations Oil Men in the Big Spring Area On a Successful

1926 DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1936

You have done a wonderful work in bringing prosperity to Howard county and building a beautiful city.

CARNETT'S RADIO SALES AND SERVICE
Philco Radios, Stewart Warner Electric Refrigerators
210 W. 3rd St. Phone 261

US To Check Results Of Soil Program

Surveys Will Seek To Show Effects Of Controlled Production

WASHINGTON, April 25. (UP)—A program of co-operative research will be begun by the soil conservation service and the bureau of agricultural economics for a more accurate check on economic and social benefits derived from soil conservation and erosion control practices, according to Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

The studies will contrast the economic and rural life effects of uncontrolled erosion and soil depletion, on the one hand, and definitely planned erosion control measures on the other.

Research work, Wallace said, will follow four general lines: 1. A study of the economic and social conditions at the time erosion control measures are begun. This study also will determine to what degree soil erosion in the past has influenced the present situation.

2. An estimate of the economic and social effects likely to result from the adoption of a definitely planned program of erosion control and soil conservation measures.

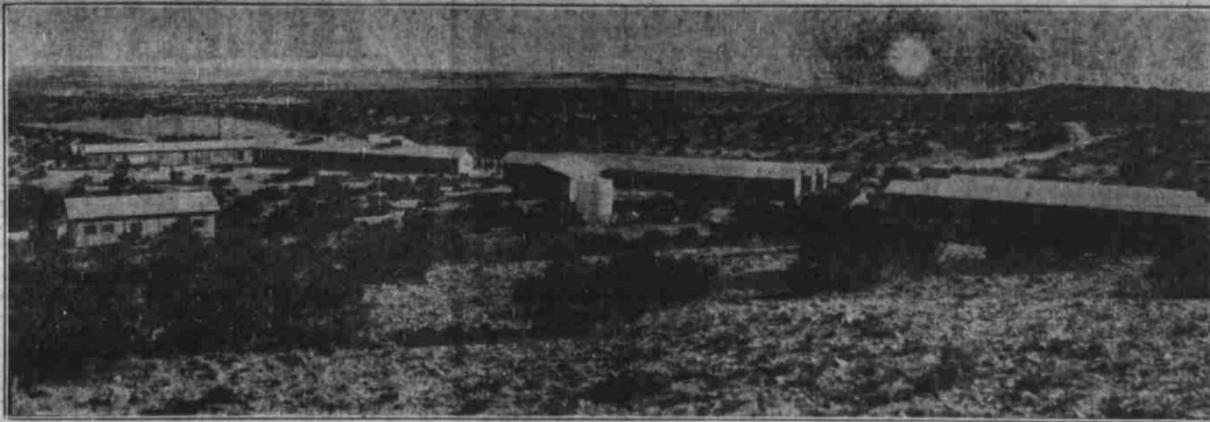
3. Ultimately, an evaluation of the economic and social effects which have resulted from the adoption of the recommended erosion control measures.

4. Such additional studies as may be essential to the economic and social evaluation of the activities of the soil conservation service.

The research program will be on a national basis, Wallace said, and will be under supervision of Dr. Walter J. Roth, in charge of economic and rural life studies of the soil conservation service.

Reed college faculty and students devote one day each year to beautifying their Portland, Ore., campus.

UNCLE SAM HELPED IN SCENIC MOUNTAIN PARK WORK; THE CCC BARRACKS



CLUB'S GIFT TO THE CITY



The rustic bridge pictured above is one of the unique beauty spots at the City park. It was a contribution to the city and park by the local Kiwanis club.

When club women visited a house in Victoria county in search of relics for the Texas Centennial exposition, they found \$200 hidden in an old organ.

Eddins Held First Court In New Town

'Uncle Ike,' Now Dead, A Pioneer Railroader, First Justice

With the passing of I. D. "Uncle Ike" Eddins in 1933 went one of the most colorful pioneers of the days when the T. & P. railroad was making passage through this section of the country which led to the founding of the city of Big Spring.

Leaving his native Alabama after serving in the Civil war, he came to Texas to get away from the sight of the destruction that was taking place in his glorious south at the hands of ruthless carpet-baggers. He arrived in Dallas in 1874 but moved on to Arlington soon afterwards where he went into the business of wagon and buggy building, a trade learned as a boy. In 1878 he moved to Weatherford where he obtained employment with the T. & P. railroad and was soon made car foreman. With a crew of six men he had to repair all cars that were out of commission while construction through to Big Spring and El Paso was being effected.

Buildings At Spring
The slow procedure finally brought the railroad through and on April 16, 1881, the T. & P. came into Big Spring which was nothing but a barren draw with a smattering of little hills and lots of game. There were no buildings where the city is now located, only structures being those around the spring several miles south of the tracks. These buildings were quarters, saloons and a grocery store which were maintained by the dwindling clan of buffalo hunters. Buffalo was getting very scarce due to the unwarranted plague of hunters, but the country was still teeming with antelope, quail, prairie chicken and wild turkey.

As a natural course the town started to build around the central interest, the railroad, and the first building constructed was a very small depot which was located about where the Gregg street viaduct stands. The first house built in this city was constructed on a small hill cornering on Second and Gregg streets. It was put up by Ed Tucker for Bob Perkins. The second house was built right across

"I heartily endorse Hospital Day and trust our people throughout the land will accept the invitation of the hospitals to visit them and thus become better acquainted with their services and with their needs."

Hospital Day is held annually on May 12 in honor of the birthday of Florence Nightingale.

The day has also received enthusiastic endorsement from the President's mother, Mrs. James Roosevelt, who writes:

"Support for the hospitals should be our first thought. In the present day and age, when so many cannot afford to pay the costs of medical care, it is especially important that the hospitals be supported. They give a service which is indispensable for our community."

CHURCH, SCHOOL, CLUB LEADER



Mrs. Fox Stripling, who during the past ten years has participated in every worthwhile movement in which women of Big Spring have interested themselves. She has served as school trustee, she teaches the Coffee Memorial class of the

First Methodist Sunday school and is an officer in the W.S.E.S. She is a charter member of the Epistol Sigma Alpha literary club. She has been president of the P.T.A. and is still active in its work. (Photo by Bradshaw.)

set intention of having a good time and nothing or anybody got in the way of these hellions who would start their bender on the way into town.

Paid For Damages
Mounted on their horses they rode right into the saloon, shooting every glass that they could see, shattering lights and windows as if they were clay pigeons, and mak-

"Wild" Town
The country into which the road came in '81 was wild and the town that followed became as wild as the country and finally surpassed even that. Eddins described early Big Spring as "worse than wild." Nervous trigger fingers and hasty tempers were the cause of 15 violent deaths in the first three years of the town's existence. Gambling joints, saloons, and dance halls composed the major portion of the city with a few merchandise houses interspersed at random.

This was truly no place for a woman of any repute and the only ones here were those of questionable character who hung around the dance halls as their like did in all the western towns. "Rosie" was the manager of a dance hall which was located at Second and Nolan, one of the noisiest of the lot. This was the main hangout for the cowboys who came to town with the

ing a scramble of mirrors and other fixtures. Chairs were broken and tables turned over—in fact nothing was left intact, but even as they were destructive they were repentant and never left until the proprietor had been fully paid for the damage they had wrought.

The citizenry took no time to argue with the "punchers" but took to cover with the first shot that was fired on their entrance to the town. Not wishing to be targets for their misguided fun few men or beasts showed their heads until the "playful rascals" had had their fun and used up their store of ammunition.

Peace settled over the city with the exit of the cowboys and the high pressure gambling was resumed and the tinpany tinkle of the dance hall piano began its monotonous "music," a signal for the dancers to get in swing again.

Was First Justice
Such was the life in Big Spring until 1882 and '83 when railroad men began to move their families. So the lower element moved its portable shacks out and followed the railroad first to Midland, then to Odessa, always to the west where they courted the favor of the transient workers and "punchers."

First peace officers of the newly organized Howard county were Eddins, who was justice of the peace, and R. W. Morrow who was the sheriff. The new justice held the first court that ever convened in this county and the culprits who were first before him were two hardened pioneers who were used to taking the law into their own

hands. These two had grown bold—cross and over-confident with the aid of alcohol. The first offender was rather meek and he was given a good talking and fined a small amount. The second however, was in the throes of a terrible hang-over and was in a nasty temper. When told that he would be fined a couple of times he roared around and finally pulled a vicious looking gun on his honor, the justice.

The Judge Wins Out
Now, dodging bullets in the war from guns he knew were there but couldn't see, and looking straight down the black barrel of a drunk's pistol were two different things and the new justice was in a spot—

but for lack of anything better at the moment he swallowed his rapidly rising heart and settled down to looking straight into the half-closed eyes of the gunman. Slowly the gun dropped to the defendant's side and he was disarmed. For his display of violence and the scare he gave the judge, the drunk was placed under a thousand dollar bond to await action of the grand jury. Eddins' display of sternness had a quieting effect on would be "hell raisers" and much of the boisterousness was calmed a bit.

"Uncle Ike" served 45 years as ex-foreman for the T. & P. and one month from the day when he would have rounded out 49 years of service with this company he was forced to retire because he was stricken with a malady that would have caused death immediately had he kept up his former work.

Will Observe Hospital Day

Public Will Be Urged To Visit Institutions On May 12th

WASHINGTON, April 25. (UP)—Observance of National Hospital Day, Tuesday, May 12, has received the stamp of Presidential approval, the American Hospital association revealed in making public a proclamation by President Roosevelt.

On National Hospital Day, since its inception May 12, 1921, hospitals in the United States, Canada and distant lands, joined to present interesting, constructive programs to encourage the public to know their hospitals better.

"National Hospital Day," the President's proclamation said, "which is observed annually on May 12, is becoming year by year a day of increasing interest and importance. The day gives the people in all parts of the country an opportunity to become better acquainted with the work and the needs of the hospitals, our most important defense in the battle against disease and injury."

"In all the world we cannot find better equipped or better staffed hospitals than those we have in our own country. But the support of the people must be regular and consistent if they are to maintain their present standards and step forward toward better services to the sick.



When you entertain... or just want a good meal

We Recognize the Splendid Work of the Oil Men in Big Spring and Congratulate Them on a Successful



Twins Cafe

Leonard and Connie Coker, Props. 206 West Third St.

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Dependable Electric Service

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CONGRATULATES

the Oil Men on a



CONGRATULATIONS

and Best Wishes

to the Oil Men of the

Big Spring Area

On Their

Anniversary of a

Successful



F. S. McCULLOUGH

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Beauty in your bathroom is essential to the well furnished modern home. We will be happy to show you, without obligation, several completely set-up modern bathrooms which we can put in your home at a very low cost. We can easily please you.

Plumbing and Water Heaters On The Easy Payment Plan

CONGRATULATIONS BUILDERS and OIL MEN OF BIG SPRING ON 10 YEARS OF SUCCESS

Runyan Plumbing Co.

505 East Sixth

Phone 535



Forsan Built To Serve The Oil Field Area

Town Name Coined Because Of Four Crude Producing Sands

Oil built the Howard county town of Forsan, and oil producing sands brought it its name.

Nearly eight years ago, when the "big play" was on, with wells of 4,000 barrels and more being completed in the Roberts pool, the need for a settlement in the oil field was seen. A townsite company was formed by S. F. Balentine and associates, and the name "Forsan" was picked for the proposed town, since production in the area was coming from four sands.

On May 25, 1928, the Forsan Townsite company displayed its first advertisement, announcing that water, gas and electricity would be available at the new town, to be located in section 180, block 20, W&NW survey; and that standard size lots of 25 by 140 feet would sell at from \$50 to \$150 each.

4,000 People

Forsan grew at a boom rate, and within a few months had a big quota of stores, filling stations, hotels and tourist camp accommodations and other business establishments. Contract for a school building was awarded in August of 1928. It was estimated that population of the town at one time reached

4,000. The town was laid out on land that had been property of Clayton Stewart. It adjoined the Doris Roberts property which was then the focal point of active oil development.

Forsan was—and is—an oil town; and with the passing of the first days of opening of fields and flush production, its "boom" times ended. Establishment of oil company camps in the area, however, has served to maintain a more stable population and a steadier run of business; and a solid community has been the result. Forsan today is the third largest town in the county, with a population of about 4,000.

One of the lasting achievements in the town during its busier days was the development of an efficient school system, one which occupies an important place in the county educational scheme today.

The original school building was of two rooms, and two teachers were employed. Today there are 13 teachers in the system directed by Superintendent Leland Martin, and the Forsan schools are now a fully accredited system, having 20 units of affiliation with the state department of education.

Oldest Mury Radio Is Property Of Dallas

DALLAS, April 25.—WRR, the radio broadcasting station on the \$25,000,000 Texas Centennial Exposition grounds, is owned by the City of Dallas and is the world's oldest municipal station.

A. J. Hory of Hartlingen, Tex., harvested 23 tons of cabbage from two acres of ground.

DIRECT ARRANGEMENTS FOR WTCC MEET



To prepare for the West Texas chamber of commerce convention, May 11-13, in Amarillo is the task confronting this group of committee chairmen. More than 200 Amarilloans are on committees arranging for the eighteenth annual meeting of the large regional organization.

From left to right, standing, are Herb Budke, transportation; O. L. "Ted" Taylor, dances; Bill Gilstrap, registration; Norris Ewing, breakfast and luncheon; Bill Beechler, bands; Jim Mark Williams, public relations; Fred Post, director of publicity; Jed Dix, convention manager; Horace Russell, decorations.

Seated, left to right, are Tom Gallaher, Lawrence Hagy and Roy Cullum, West Texas chamber of commerce directors for Amarillo; Dr. R. F. Farrell, special entertainment and program.

Labor Unions Of Rail Men Are Powerful

Organizations Have Done Much To Advance The Workman's Cause

A quarter of a century after Richard Trevithick, a Welsh engineer, conceived a vague idea of the present day motive power of the class of railroads, Geo. Stephenson won a \$2,500 prize offered by the Liverpool & Manchester railroad for the best working model of a steam locomotive.

Until that time and for many years later, the working conditions of the railroader had been distinctly distasteful. No thought was given to that phase of their life. Humanity was interested only in improving the road conditions and raising the roads to a higher degree of efficiency.

All machines, however, had to be manned and the railroad officials began to study ways of improving the efficiency of their men as well as their roads.

The men, however, could see where they could improve their working conditions without burdening the railroads and in many cases proved to be a financial aid to the railroads.

The officials first suspected that the initial organization of the B. of L. F. & E., formed in 1873, was a radical group of men banded together to produce arguments over wages and other things but once they became acquainted with their policies they found that their views were liberal and as a result the move gained momentum and their achievements were great.

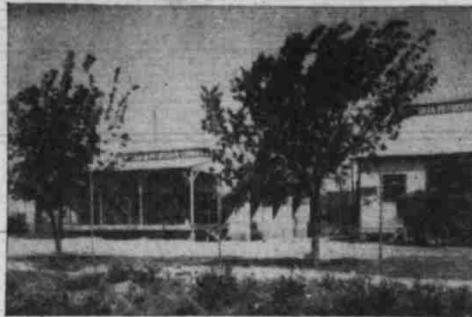
The organization grew from a scant dozen men with no capital in 1873 to an organization of 130,000 members at the present time with capital of over \$20,000,000.

The motto of the railroad brotherhood is "Charity, Sobriety, and Industry."

The four organizations, engineers, firemen, conductors, and brakemen can all be considered as progressive because they adopt and follow all their business transactions.

Of the four, the firemen's organization is probably the most powerful because it boasts the most members. It is, without a doubt, the most powerful labor organization in the world and usually takes the lead in labor problems in Washington.

WHOLESALE OIL FIRM



A photographic glimpse of the wholesale distributing plant here of the Magnolia Petroleum company, located at 401 East First street. A. L. Rogers is Magnolia agent.

BULLS ON CAUBLE FARMS



Photographs of some of the Anxiety 4th Hereford bulls at the I. B. Cauble farms near Big Spring. The top three animals are herd bulls Cauble raised, the lower three were purchased. At the bottom is Superior Diamond, considered by Cauble to be second to none as a fine Hereford.

City Supported Only One Livery Stable At A Time

One livery stable at a time has been all Big Spring could support. For about 25 years W. R. Cole had a corner on the industry. His stable was approximately where the gas company's offices are now. He kept about 25 horses and leased them out as saddle horses, and teams—single or double. There were about 15 stalls on each side.

In those days the biggest joint excursion was an all-day jaunt to Moss Springs—picnicking ground of the early settlers. Everybody had his favorite team and it was necessary to make reservations days ahead of time if one obtained one's favorite horses.

Cole went into business in 1888. Later he took in J. S. T. Baker as a partner, then sold out to Baker and a brother.

Joe R. Neel was the successor to Baker Bros. He at first leased the lot at 113 Runnels, where the Coots blacksmith shop is now. Neel afterward moved to his present location and operated a wagon yard.

He was succeeded by Herrington and Hefley—J. H. ("Dad") Hefley—who ran a stable and a wagon yard at 110 Runnels, but by that time the horse was giving way to the automobile.

One of the livery stable men had habit of meeting the trains. His greeting to newcomers was: "Fresh hay and new ties ropes."

The greeting paid him in cold cash, for many men got off the train to meet wagons and drive out to nearby ranches.

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Notes On The First Hotel

When the old Stewart hotel at the corner of Runnels and Third was sold to Elliott of El Paso, December 13, 1926, Big Spring was jubilant. An eye-sore would be torn down to make way for modern office buildings and possibly a new hotel, reported The Herald of that date.

At that time the eyes of the town were all to the future; little did anyone remember the important personages whose lives were tied up with the famous old hostelry.

Most picturesque of all the owners of the Stewart hotel was the Earl of Aylesford. Several stories exist concerning his purchase of it. Ward Van Cision, whose mother, Mrs. M. I. Garrett, once operated it, said that the Earl did not buy it on one of his spending sprees, but with the deliberate purpose of having a place to live in.

Purchased by the Earl

When the Earl came to Big Spring in 1882 there was only one hotel—the Cosmopolitan, later named the Stewart. The Earl had a retinue, consisting of his valet, his chaplain, a friend or two and expected his brothers to come out from England. The Cosmopolitan had not room enough to accommodate his party and its other guests, so he bought the hotel outright, stipulating that about eight rooms be reserved for him. The rest the former owner could have without paying rent, if he would keep up the hotel. The building had not more than ten rooms in it and that left about enough for the owner. The cook's house was a two-room shack behind the main building.

The Earl died in 1884. Sometime before his death he installed his friend John D. Birdwell as manager of the Cosmopolitan and so started the Birdwells on their careers as hotelkeepers.

At that time the Cosmopolitan was as modern as the Settles in

Talley Drug Co.
CRAWFORD HOTEL BUILDING
Sincere Congratulations to the Oil Men
Of Big Spring On Their First



—and our highest praise to all having a part in the building of the city of Big Spring.



BILES & LONG

Pharmacy, Inc.

THE REXALL STORE

Main and Third

CONGRATULATIONS

to the

Oil Men and Builders of Big Spring

On Their Wonderful Achievements in a . . .



We Are Proud Of Our Beautiful City and Glad We Are Residents of Big Spring.

*You may doubt this but—
YOU'LL BE A BETTER DRIVER IN A BUICK!*

TAKE this as a challenge if you want to! Come around and make us prove it if you like!

But you've never had such control over power as you've got in this action car with its quiet, trigger-quick valve-in-head straight-eight engine.

You've never had brakes so smooth and sure, yet so light and easy in their action.

You've never had a wheel so feathery light to guide, or a car that holds itself on the track like this solid, low-swung, road-hugging mile-tamer.

Its very steadiness and smoothness keeps you relaxed and easy behind the wheel—and that itself makes you a safer and a better driver.

You won't believe it, of course, until you try it. So why not let us bring around a Series 40 Buick Special and let you see how a good car can make you an even better driver than you think you are?

There's no obligation if we don't prove our point—but there's a whole lot of treat in store for you if we do!

"Buick's the Buy"

YOU GET A BETTER USED CAR FROM A BUICK DEALER

A GENERAL MOTORS PRODUCT

MONTHLY PAYMENTS TO FIT YOUR PURSE!
Ask about the General Motors installment plan

\$765 in \$20's are the list prices of the new Buick at Flint, Mich., subject to change without notice. Standard and special accessories shown on all models at extra cost. All Buick prices include safety glass throughout as standard equipment.

"When Better Automobiles Are Built Buick Will Build Them"

We Recognize the Fine Progress of the Oil Fraternity In the Big Spring Area and CONGRATULATE Them On a Successful



Keisling Motor Company

4th and Runnels

Big Spring



CONGRATULATIONS TO THE OIL FRATERNITY AND OTHER HOWARD COUNTY CITIZENS ON A

1926 DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1936

STOP HERE PREPARE YOUR CAR FOR SPRING AND SUMMER Driving

Winter oil and lubricants are too thin for spring and summer driving. Come in today and let us flush out winter oil and grease—replace with the proper grade oil and lubricants for carefree summer driving. Expert service by factory-trained men using the most modern and highest quality lubricants. Check-chart System assures that no fitting will be missed.

CHANGE NOW!

1 Oil change—5 quarts of correct summer weight 100% Pure Pennsylvania Oil.

2 Drain and flush transmission and differential grease.

3 Refill with correct summer lubricant. (5 lb. limit).

4 Firestone Specialized Lubrication.

\$3.50

SPECIAL ANY CAR 95¢ 3 DAYS ONLY

1 Car Wash
2 Top Dress
3 Clean and Adjust Spark Plugs
4 Check Tires and Battery

FAN BELTS Built to give high tensile strength and long life. 40¢ up

TOP DRESSING A smooth flowing weather-proof finish. Fills cracks and small holes. 40¢ up

RADIATOR HOSE Tough rubber tubing—protected by three plies rubber. Covered with wire. 21¢ up

CLEANER 45¢

WAX 50¢

RADIATOR CLEANER Completely cleans all parts from automobile cooling systems. 40¢

PENN-SENTINEL OIL 1 qt. \$1.35 5 gal. \$6.45

RADIATOR SEALANT Effectively seals all small leaks in automobile radiator and cooling systems. 50¢

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FIRESTONE

AUTO SUPPLY & SERVICE STORES

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1926

DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT

1936

"DEPICTING BIG SPRING'S PROGRESS THROUGH TEN YEARS OF OIL PRODUCTION"



THE BIG SPRING DAILY HERALD

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS



"DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT" EDITION

BIG SPRING, TEXAS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1936

SECTION II

Oil Plays Major Role In Building Big Spring City Entered Era Of Real Development In '26

Many Factors Helped Start Of Expansion

Coming Of Oil Served As Spur To Building And Improvement

It would have taken a most optimistic and accurate prophet to view the year 1926—when the first rush of development came as a result of both the oil activity and the general colonization of this section—as the first of a sustained period of progress that would bring Big Spring to its present position as a major industrial center of this section.

The "Big Push"

To those who have lived here and watched the amazing story of Big Spring's growth as it was being written, there is difficulty in fixing the beginning point of the real "big push," but a survey of the records gives 1926 the distinction of opening the "decade of development."

There were several contributing factors. First, business in general throughout the United States was good. Depression was only a word in the dictionary and the post-war expansion was gaining momentum. Second, West Texas was swinging into its era of development. The section was attracting farmers, home-seekers, business people; all its towns were stirring. Third, this era was entering into an exceptionally good crop year. Rain-fall was heavy, yields were large, prices were good. And fourth, the oil industry centered its attention on the Howard county sector.

Big Spring was thus the beneficiary of all these better-business items. And in 1926 the city prepared to accommodate increasing population, boosted its assets as developed its homes and business houses.

Having Water Improvements
It was in 1926 that the city awarded contract for the first paying. Surveys were ordered on blocks of downtown streets at a cost of more than \$128,000. The city's "white way" was installed at the same time.

The same year, the city ordered a major improvement in its water system, with installation of dual eight-inch mains, installation of larger fireplugs and other expansion. Some \$30,000 was expended on this.

The first year of the "decade of development" saw federal designation of highway No. 9, the north-south traffic artery of the county, soon to be surfaced across the county. It saw also the construction of a road to the Chalk oil field—necessary because drilling activity was gaining momentum with commercial production in that sector.

Postal Facilities
There was other public expenditure in 1926. The county commissioners court ordered expenditure of \$15,000 for improvement of the jail building.

Postal facilities were not neglected. Ten years ago, the rural mail route No. 1 was extended from a 27.4 mile trip to a 58.1 mile circuit, bringing rural free delivery to an additional 125 families in the county. A new star route to Venmore was inaugurated.

There was the beginning of efforts that have produced the local parks. Land on which the present Scenic Mountain state park is located was acquired by the City Federation of Women's club, with assistance of local merchants. This purchase, with later transfer of property to the state, was the first step in the development of a recreation project that was to be completed ten years later.

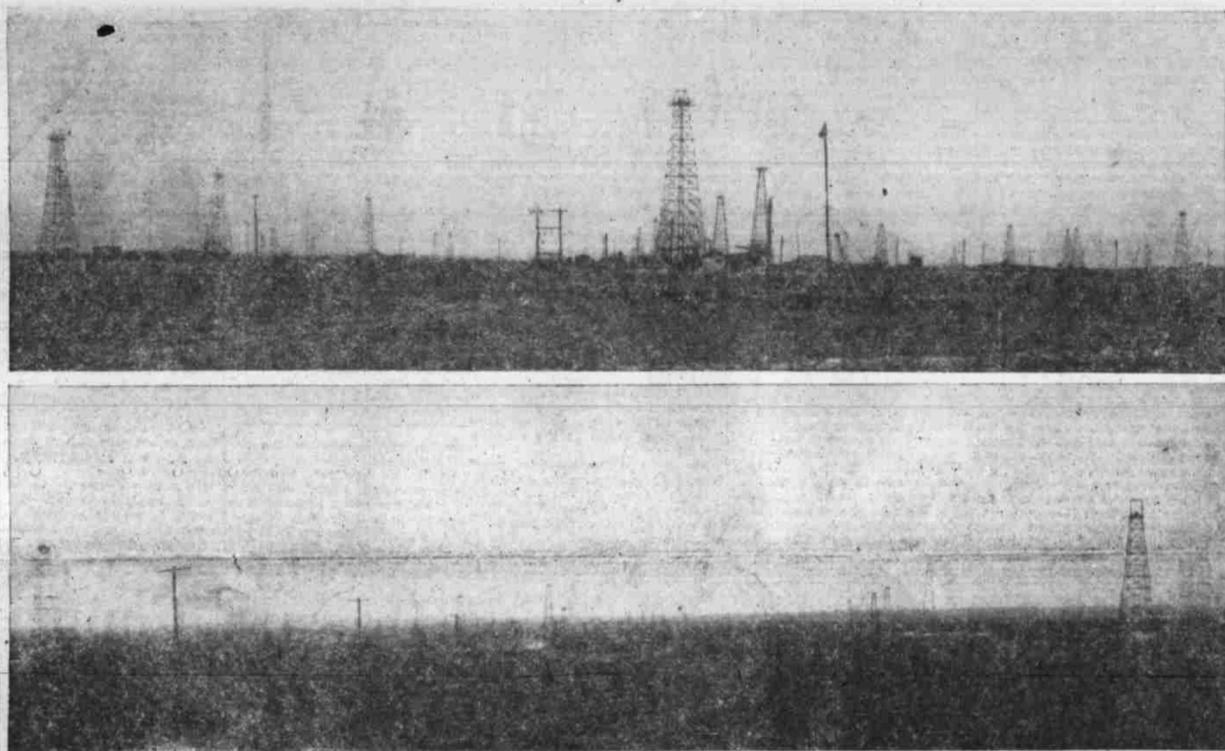
City Government Change
Big Spring stepped forward in 1926 in the program of modernizing its city government. In that year, the present charter form of government was voted, to provide for later inauguration of the city manager system, replacing the aldermanic form of government.

In other respects the city started its advancement. The present Methodist church building was completed at an approximate cost of \$58,000. Baptist and Christian

Big Wealth

PRESENTING PANORAMIC VIEWS OF HOWARD COUNTY'S PRODUCTION AREAS; THE HOWARD-GLASSCOCK AND EAST FIELDS AFTER TEN YEARS OF DEVELOPMENT

Shown Here



No. 1 Chalk Focused Interest On County

Recalling S. E. J. Cox And Loss In An Earlier Venture, B'Spring Was A Bit Dubious Over Oil Prospects

Big Spring wasn't in too big a hurry, in 1926, to get excited over the oil prospects in the southeastern part of the county.

Even after six months of activity following the "pay encounter" on the Chalk ranch, with a full-fledged oil field at her doors and certainty of a persistent drilling campaign, the city was viewing the oil situation with a sort of cautious eye.

There was a reason why. Big Spring hadn't forgotten the S. E. J. Cox boom and the \$100,000 loss business men put into a dry hole. That, however, was not a Cox enterprise, but was well under way when Cox began his exploitation on the McDowell ranch.

Cox entered the county in 1919, in a blaze of publicity, and got oil. His McDowell No. 1 came in as a small producer, apparently proving up a large territory, and, what was more exciting, "bringing the crowd." The well was on the McDowell ranch, 29 miles south of Big Spring, and while production never amounted to much it at least furnished fuel oil for other tests—none completed.

Cox ran his famous "Investor's Special" in the McDowell well in August of 1920. The train started from Kansas City and dropped on the Howard county lands an excited crowd who had been assembled from points as remote as New England and Hawaii. There were no Texans aboard—but the publicity men saw that the Texas papers covered the event fully.

At one time Cox had 200,000 acres under lease in Howard, Martin, Glasscock, Ector and Sterling counties. He had about everything in the country, but his holdings, while they ran up to the boundaries of the Howard county pool as it was

marked in 1926, did not touch them. Trouble fell on Cox. His leases lapsed, Big Spring business men lost \$125,000 on a deep test of their own and the oil business languished in Howard county—then the Chalk pool was brought in.

Five Lines Buyers Of Howard Crude

There are five pipe lines purchasing crude oil from the Howard county fields: Corden, Col-Tex, B'Spring, Humble and Shell. In addition to these, Magnolia takes oil produced by the Magnolia Petroleum company on the Dora Roberts lease.

Two of the lines, Corden and B'Spring, transport crude to local refineries. The Col-Tex provides crude for the Col-Tex refinery at Colorado.

TORONTO, Ont. (UP)—When he drove through a mud-puddle here, Reginald Batchelor had the misfortune to splash a policeman. It cost him \$10 fine in court.

Strike Meant More Drilling

Many Interests Held Large Acreage Around First Paying Well

The time is April, 1926. Howard county, more or less on the "edge" of pioneer oil prospecting for the preceding five years, was watching the oil play come in closer, was awaiting the necessarily slow developments that go with wildcat exploration, was looking to the day when "flowing gold" in commercial quantities would be found within its confines.

—And the Chalk No. 1 "hit." It was the Owen & Sloan test on Otis Chalk's ranch 15 miles southeast of Big Spring by air-line and some 20 miles by road—another of the tests sunk as oil men sought additional production along the Marathon Fold.

Attracted Interest
Came that day when the Owen & Sloan No. 1 Chalk encountered the pay. It was pronounced capable of from 100 to 200 barrels a day. That doesn't sound like a big well now, and the test's steady production didn't reach those figures; but the output was sufficient to mark southeastern Howard county as pay territory; and it was big enough

Fred Hyer's No. 1 Clay First To Get Real Oil Show, And Deep Rock Hyman Test Encouraged Activities

to interest major companies as well as independent operators.

There had been other minor producing wells in the territory, among them the Fred Hyer et al No. 1 Clay which had been completed several months before for about 25 barrels; at around 1,450 feet; but, as a news dispatch on the Chalk well said:

"While oil showing and small production in two or three other tests developed prior to the Owen & Sloan well, this latter has proved the most stimulating effect on the industry yet recorded in the county."

The ten-year period has been one of swift expansion; but that is another story, and interest centers in this article—on its tenth "birthday"—on the well that is considered Howard county's first commercial producer.

"True Oil Sand"
The Chalk well was spudded in on

(Continued On Page 6)

While the Owen & Sloan No. 1 Chalk gets credit as being the well which actually inaugurated development in the Chalk field, and subsequently the vast producing territory in Howard county today, there were earlier tests which played an important part in the initial activity.

The starting point goes back even to 1919, when the S. E. J. Cox promotion was launched, and when local interests were backing oil exploration. And through the ensuing few years, the search for crude never completely stopped. It was spurred on in its immediate section by discoveries in the Westbrook and Iatan areas in Mitchell county, later by Reagan county development, and all the while by tests in Sterling, Glasscock and other nearby counties.

But for the Chalk field proper—and the beginning of crude production in Howard county, two wells deserve a place on the records.

First, was a test of the Deep Rock Oil company of Fort Worth, which entered the area in the fall of 1925. In its Hyman No. 1, a showing was encountered—but the hole was plugged after being carried down to 3,700 feet.

While the Hyman test may have been called a failure, its 1,900-foot showing encouraged further prospecting.

There also was the Fred Hyer et al No. 1 Clay, which shares with the Deep Rock location in the credit for the development following, and which was one of the principal causes for the drilling of the Owen & Sloan No. 1 Chalk, the first comparatively large producer. Initial production of the Hyer well, completed some months ahead of the Owen & Sloan well, was rated at 25 barrels. Later on its production was 15 barrels, and it furnished fuel

Has Been A Force Behind Growth Of Past Ten Years

From One Well To 810, Industry Advanced To Bring Population, Wealth And Innumerable New Assets

From the time of first pay production in Howard county in April of 1926 through ten succeeding years, oil has played a major role in an unprecedented era of growth, progress and development which raised Big Spring from the ranks of mediocrity to one of West Texas' leading cities.

Since the day when it came up in commercial quantities from the Owen & Sloan No. 1 Chalk, oil has been the impelling force behind the phenomenal period of expansion which must go down in local history as "The Decade of Development."

In 1926 it was a fantastic find, something which could be used as one of five sources of income in promotional advertising for the community. Today it exists as a virtual backbone in the commercial life of this city and county.

The Fruits of Oil

During ten years of production in Howard and Glasscock counties oil has stimulated the building industry, brought thousands of people here to live, built and sustained business, directly enriched some attracted affiliated industries, and yielded almost \$60,000 to the support of schools and the county government.

Strictly from the production angle, oil has experienced a rapid development since the Chalk test was drilled into pay at 1,577 feet on April 15, 1926. Other companies came to the scene of play and drilling activity quickened. By May 12 the Chalk-Henshaw No. 1 M. H. Henshaw had been brought in for 95 barrels a day in an entirely different pay horizon at 2,640-2,707 feet in lime.

The Big Strikes

As the play followed the trend to the southwest, slightly heavier producers were encountered. Then on Oct. 24, 1927 Magnolia Petroleum Co. No. 1 Dora Roberts threw the field wide open for development when it drilled in for 3,300 barrels a day. On Aug. 7 of the following year, Henshaw Oil Corp. (now American Manganese Co.) made a real strike on the No. 1-A Bettle with 4,200 barrel daily production and the Howard county pool was established as a factor in the oil industry.

Except for the lean years when oil dropped to ten cents a barrel in 1932, development of the field continued until today there are 81 producing wells in the county with a daily potential of 245,694 barrels of oil and an allowable of 24,400 barrels.

In the east extension of the Howard-Glasscock field where the activity originated, there are 45 wells. The west extension has 21 wells from the Chalk and Hyman production on the east in the McDowell wells on the west. To the north of the eastern tip of the field lies the East Howard pool encompassing an area of approximately five miles in diameter.

Other Industries
With the commercial production of oil came a bevy of associated industries. Five companies encompassed the field with their pipelines. Oil well supply houses were established here. Drilling, trucking and re-contractors made Big Spring their headquarters, as did several petroleum concerns. The railroad built loading racks and four refineries sprang up.

Manager hotel facilities were soon overtaxed and houses were at a premium. Business firms were demanding space in which to operate. Naturally a building boom followed. Three large hotels were constructed as a result; wholesale companies erected modern quarters; an office building took shape; on every hand new business houses were

oil for a number of other tests in the field. The Hyer and Deep Rock tests may be termed the "pioneers" in the 10 years of Howard county oil development.

(Continued On Page 5)

Barbecue And Rodeo Aided Town's Start

Otischalk Settlement Was Christened May 31, Ten Years Ago

A "bronc bustin'" sport devised from West Texas' first industry, cattle, was a means of entertainment for the occasion of christening the town which was a product of the West's newest industry, oil. On Monday, May 31, 1926, taking its name from the man who owned the land upon which it is located, Otischalk became the official name of the town which is now more commonly known as Chalk.

Where cowboys had once herded cattle that grazed on this land, hundreds of excited people milled about discussing the source of the latest riches which were to be gotten from this former ranchland.

Notables There
The day was fittingly celebrated with a western barbecue which was planned by those primarily interested in the developing of this field.

Among the notables gathered together in this, the territorial spotlight of the day, were Mr. and Mrs. Otis Chalk, owners of the land which was in the first stages of development; Fred Carey, an independent operator, and F. H. Lockhart who were at that time drilling four tests; Messrs. Owen and Sloan who owned the discovery well; Thurman Cole, one of the first merchants of Otischalk, owner of the general store and filling station; S. O. Wilson and J. F. Brown, proprietors of the first restaurant; Fred Hyer, pioneer independent operator in this field and H. W. Sharp, oil scout for Pure Oil company.

Taken from the files of The Big Spring Herald of June 4, 1926, is this description of the day's events: "The barbecued beef and chow was as fine as you ever tasted, and with the trimmings, pickles, onions, bread and coffee made a meal anyone would appreciate. And they certainly had enough to feed a hun-

(Continued On Page 5)

THIS FORETOLD THE START OF AN OIL FIELD

The following is taken from the files of Big Spring Herald, issue of January 1, 1926:

"A dr'ing rig was unloaded here Wednesday and is now being moved to the southeast corner of Howard county where Sloan and associates are to make a deep test on the Otis Chalk ranch, about nine miles southeast of Big Spring. Location has been made on section 112, block 49, W. & N.W. survey. This location is mid way between the Deep Rock Oil Co.'s Hyman No. 1 and the Fred Hyer Clay No. 1; about two and one half miles between these wells.

"It is especially favorably located and the fact that Mr. Sloan contracted to drill the well on such a limited acreage is the best evidence that he believes he is going to acquire a commercial well."

Make This A Souvenir Edition.

This edition of The Herald presents a story of Big Spring's achievements through a "Decade of Development." It tells of Big Spring's resources and opportunities. Send copies to your friends and correspondents. Let them see what Big Spring has to offer. Help "Build Big Spring" by telling others. Copies prepared in a special, decorated wrapper, ready for addressing and mailing, are available at The Herald Office.



(Continued On Page 2)

Independents Hold Potent Place In County's Oil Activities

Control Half Of Wells In Local Fields

Discoveries Credited To This Group; Men Have B'Spring Offices

Since it was an independent company which brought in the first commercial producer in Howard county, it is not unnatural that these operators should play an important part in the making of local oil history.

From April in 1926 when Owen & Sloan drilled into producing sand on their No. 1 Chalk, independents have more than kept pace with the majors in the development of every new pool since discovered in this area. An independent discovered the productive Settles pool in 1928. The City, Lockhart-Scott, Fanning, Edwards, McDowell and East Howard pools.

Half of Wells
At this time independents have exactly 50 per cent of the wells in the Howard-Glasscock and East Howard fields; they have 58 per cent of the potential production, and 52 1/2 per cent of the daily allowable.

In numbers it stacks up like this: 405 producing wells, 142,334 barrels potential, and 13,887 barrels' s daily allowable.

A large number of the independents have their headquarters or district offices in Big Spring. From their ranks largely comes the leadership for battles in interest of local fields.

Here They Are

- These are the independent producers in the Howard-Glasscock and East Howard pools: American Maracabo Co., Otis Chalk, Comet Petroleum Co., Cosden Oil Corp., Dunigan Bros. & Hyer, Eastland Oil Co., F. H. E. Oil Co., V. W. Fuglar, et al, Fuglar & Scott, Green Production Co., C. C. Hinson, et al, Fred Hyer, Hyer & Yates, Imperial Oil Co., Jamison, Pollard & Forster, Merrick & Britton, McLaughlin & Co., Merrick & Lomb, Royal Oil & Gas Co., Schermerhorn Oil Co., Sprague Oil Co., Superior Oil & Gas Co., Ward Oil Corp., Weekley Oil Corp., Erasos Production Co., Cardinal Oil Co., General Crude Oil Co., Kirby Oil Co., Lee Petroleum Corp., Luce & Pickens, Lion Oil & Refining Co., Noble & Co., Plymouth Oil Co., Richmond Drilling Co., Samedan Oil Corp., Simms Oil Co., E. L. Smith Oil Co., Tribal Oil Co., Witherspoon & Glasscock, W. E. Production Co., World Oil

He Works For Independents

Joseph Edwards Director From This Section In National Body



JOSEPH EDWARDS

Independent oil operators with 50 per cent of the wells in the Howard-Glasscock and East Howard fields and 58 per cent of the potential production have vital interests at stake.

To champion their cause they could have chosen no more capable a man than Joseph Edwards, director for the second consecutive year in the Independent Petroleum Association of America.

Edwards serves as a representative from this section to the increasingly important national independent organization, has learned his oil ABC's from long experience. Coming here from Henrietta, where he had been engaged in the refining business since 1919, Edwards has been actively associated with the development of local fields.

Pipeline Pioneer

It was Edwards who organized and promoted the first pipeline to bring crude from the Howard-Glasscock field to Big Spring. Co., Ambassador Oil Corp., Bond Oil Corp. & Bohago Oil Corp., Chester Oil Co., Coahoma Oil Co., Donnelly & Norman, Ennisbrook Oil Corp., Herschback Petroleum Corp., International Petroleum Co., Iron Mountain Oil Co., Owen M. Murray, et al, Shasta Oil Co., Southern Oil Corp. of America, and R. J. Wallace.

It Might Have Been A Dry Hole, But The Location Was Changed And The Magnolia-Roberts Made History

An interesting account of events leading up to the location of the first big Magnolia well that created big excitement in earlier days of the Howard county field is told by R. F. Fisher, active vice-president of the First National bank who formerly handled business affairs for Mrs. Dora Roberts, on whose land the well was located.

The first well ever drilled on Mrs. Roberts' land was drilled in 1924 by the Transcontinental company on section 100 several miles north of the present field. It was a dry well, although the driller went 3700 feet.

The first well in the present field was put down by L. C. Harrison, Big Spring drilling contractor. This was a dry hole.

The territory then awaited development. Only the geologists felt free to predict where oil would be found. A well and been drilled on Otis Chalk's land east of Mrs. Roberts' 29-section ranch. The question was then: in what direction to drill next.

Leasing Starts
In March 1927, Marand leased a solid block of the Settles ranch, west of Mrs. Roberts, and discovered oil.

Immediately oil scouts started buying leases on all Roberts' land that lay between Chalk and Settles wells. Among the buyers were J. H. E., the Magnolia Petroleum Co., F. W. Merrick, the R. F. Schermerhorn Co., and one of the most interesting characters in early oil development—Capt. Coyne of San Antonio, officer in the First American Air Squadron in the World War, who was associated with Governor John Winant of Connecticut in wildcatting in Texas.

Since his was an independent pipeline, he had much in common with the independent producer.

In recognition of his efforts on behalf of independents, the national association last year named him to the board of directors. His service in this capacity merited him for another term.

When IPA of A wants work done toward securing or defeating oil legislation vitally affecting the independent interest, they call upon Joseph Edwards. With his knowledge and experience in the oil business, he gets his job done.

Others to serve as directors in the association from this place are R. "Blackie" Caprito, present director, and E. F. Robbins, past director.

Pipelines In Field Quickly

Outlet Rushed To Chalk Field Soon After Pay Encountered

Even before gauge tests were run on the Owen & Sloan No. 1 Chalk, Howard county's initial commercial producer which started the "decade of development" for Big Spring, outlet facilities for the crude run were receiving attention.

Oil men believed pay was in the territory, and knew there must be pipelines to take that production to market. And within a few short weeks after the Chalk well was completed, a pipeline was being constructed from the Chalk field to the Texas & Pacific railway east of Coahoma. It may be considered the forerunner of the vast network of pipelines that now serve to take Howard county oil to the refineries and the markets.

The pipeline to the Chalk field was that of the Kay County Pipeline company, subsidiary and buying agency for Marland, which had acreage around the discovery well. H. J. Corcoran, West Texas representative of the Kay company, was an observer at the Chalk well when it first started flowing.

Work Started
Within a short time, announcement was made that the Kay County company had started building the line, from the field to the T&P, where loading facilities were provided. A crew of 14 men started the construction.

The main line extended from section 89, block 29, W. & N. W. survey, where a 55,000-barrel storage tank was erected, to the railroad line, a distance of 12 miles. Survey was made to handle the run by gravity flow.

In addition to the main line, arrangements were made at the start for laterals to other producers in the section: Cheate & Henshaw No. 1 O'Daniel; Deep Rock Oil company No. 1 Hyman; the Chalk No. 1 of Owen & Sloan, and the Fred Hyer No. 1 Clay.

Oil Waiting
A four-inch line was laid from the field to a point two miles southeast of Coahoma, where two more 5,000-barrel tanks were erected. An eight-inch line was constructed from those tanks to the ten-car loading rack.

Within two weeks—this was June, 1926—a construction crew of between 40 and 50 was at work. Oil from four wells was waiting for the outlet and other production was expected. Work went ahead through the

Pioneering Spirit In His Blood, L. S. McDowell Pointed The Way In Many Phases Of Westex Progress

The L. S. McDowell ranch southwest of Big Spring has been the testing ground for many a successful project that has aided in the growth of Big Spring.

In the matter of oil, McDowell has pioneered in two respects. He offered acreage free to S. E. J. Co. for the first production of oil west of Ranger. That was back in 1917 when oil was eyed with suspicion and if an oil company wanted to drill, the idea of the land-owner was to get all he could out of his lease. McDowell's idea was to get the oil.

He pioneered also in allowing use of his land for the deep well test that aroused so much interest last spring. Although the well was drilled 11,000 feet and finally abandoned, oil was encountered at several levels, enough to justify McDowell in believing that oil could be obtained from lower levels if this country in paying quantities.

From Ohio
Pioneering is in the McDowell blood and it has been expressed in a variety of ways in his ranching activities. He came to the San Angelo country from Ohio and engaged in the sheep business. All the time he had his eye on the undeveloped territory to the west and north where there were openings and a young man had a good chance to carve a future for himself.

Good luck attended McDowell's first efforts at procuring a water well and helped him to make up his mind. He was camped then in the same valley where his ranch headquarters are now located. Today he looks on the ranch with the same thrill and pride that filled his heart in 1894 when he first cast his eyes over the fertile valley and decided to call it home.

Expanded His Ranch
When the second well brought him plenty of good water he began to expand his ranch, buying railroad land and leasing acres, paying his expenses as he went along although often he had to buy the land on time. He leased land with the option of buying, and often as was the case with ranchmen everywhere—had to buy for self protection. He now owns 33,000

acres, approximately 31 sections. In 1890 he acquired a small herd of full-blooded shorthorn cattle and a few years later began to sell out his sheep. Later he added thoroughbred horses.

He pioneered in farming. In 1887 he plowed up the first land ever broken in this section of the West. He planted 25 acres in a variety of sorghum grains and a little cotton. The cotton matured and did well and a farmer who saw it said he could have realized one-third balance to the acre if he had it picked. He was not interested in cotton but in seeing what the land could do. Ever since then he has raised feed for his livestock, a little corn and other feedstuffs.

Race Horses, Cow Ponies
During the drought of 1915-18 he bought land in New Mexico to have a place to run a herd of cattle where he could obtain good grass. When he sold the ranch he took in a few registered thoroughbred mares as part payment. As a result the ranch is now stocked with good race horses which have never been on a track. They are proving good cow ponies. A well-trained cow pony and a polo pony are not far apart, he said. He sells many horses to cavalry officers and polo players. His son, Loren, is especially interested in horses and gives them much of his attention.



L. S. McDOWELL

Crude Means Much To State

The story of what the oil industry means to Texas is set forth statistically in the tabulation below, compiled from a special issue of the National Petroleum News.

The magazine's article pointed out the investment of the oil industry is well over \$1,000,000,000 in Texas; and the investment in refining in the state would carry the total to over \$2,000,000,000.

The Petroleum News table: Total production of oil through 1934, (bbls) 2,795,835,000.

Production, 1934, (bbls) 381,316,000.

Value at wells, 1934 production of oil, gas and natural gasoline, \$288,000,000.

Total 1934 farm income from crops and livestock, \$319,961,000.

Oil royalties and rentals in 1934, \$54,533,000.

Direct operating cost in producing oil, 1934, \$49,500,000.

Cost of drilling dry holes, 1934, \$10,103,000.

Expenditures producing division for non-capital purposes, 1934, \$124,133,000.

Number producing wells, end of 1934, 52,000.

Wells drilled in 1934: oil 6,880; gas 291; dry 2,159; total 9,330.

Natural gas, 1934, (thousand cu ft) produced 622,976,000; exported, 132,512,000.

Investment of oil industry in state, end of 1934 (not including refining division), \$1,804,089,000.

Of all McDowell pioneering, that with Cox in oil remains one of the most important. Cox paid big wages to Big Spring and spent more than a year in his activities in this section. Oil companies (then spent as much time fishing for tools as in digging. As Mrs. McDowell said, "almost everything about the well fell in except the driller." It is McDowell's opinion that with modern-day equipment the Cox wells would have been producers.

As it was, they focused attention on the local field that never entirely left it, even in the interim between 1919 and 1926. Oil wells are still going down on McDowell land and the future history may contain another big chapter in oil discovery.

Congratulations To Big Spring And Howard County On The



Since Oil Was Discovered Ten Years Ago

We, together with all Big Spring and Howard County, take pride in the phenomenal development and progress of this region which received a new impetus when the oil industry added its capital to the development of the oil resources in this area.



SCHERMERHORN OIL CORP.

Offices: Big Spring

R. F. Schermerhorn, President

Tulsa

Supply Houses Located In B'Spring Serve West Texas Fields

National And Local Firms Share Trade

Big Investment Represented Here By That Division Of Industry

Wherever there is an oil field located—and there have been many found since old Colonel E. L. Drake first drilled for oil around Titusville, Pennsylvania, in 1859—there can always be found those establishments that directly gain their income through the industry yet are not connected in any partnership way with the oil people. The bonds are strong, however, between the drillers and these establishments for without the supply houses, no well could be drilled or maintained. Big Spring and Howard county boast of many supply houses and firms that deal in oil well explosives, some of the major units of their kind in West Texas.

These houses, handling everything from gas engines to pipe, represent a huge aggregate investment. Their business volume is vital in this section's commercial life.

Local and National Firms
Several are local firms, having been founded here, but others are national organizations which have spread southward and westward from Pennsylvania to cover the entire oil producing world. Both have been essential in the growth and maintenance of the industry.

The structures that house all the local stores are constructed primarily for the supply industry and it is doubtful as to whether the establishments could be used for any other purpose if deserted.

Big steel girders, sheet-iron walls and roofing and heavy floors—that is what the buildings are made of. During the last few years several local concerns have been organized, not as large as some of the major corporations and not as varied in their equipment but their origin was necessitated by lack of supplies in other camps.

Expansions
Among these are the Big Spring Pipe and Supply company and the Great West Supply company, both on South Scurry.

The former located here some six years ago and recently opened a second shop in Glen Falls. The Great West concern, with M. E. Ooley as manager, opened as an independent concern in May, 1934, with an investment of about \$50,000. The increase in the oil business around Odessa may cause the Great

THEY SERVICE WELLS



Views of some of the oil well supply houses located in Big Spring. Many of the establishments are here, carrying complete stocks to service wells throughout West Texas.

West people to expand to that part of the country within the next few months.

The oldest local establishment—the Oil Well Supply, located on West Third and Lancaster—was founded only a few weeks after the first well was brought in in the south Howard county field. This company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel corporation, is also the oldest supply company in operation in the world.

Bought Marland Investment
Founded only three years after the Drake well was discovered, it has spread to every section of the nation and parts of Canada and Mexico.

Before they established here, the Marland Oil company was in operation and maintained its own supply houses but the "Oil Well" people purchased Marland's investment and improved the local store.

Three men, including Roy L. Combs, present manager, are employed in the local office. The Big Spring house, represent-

ing an investment of around \$75,000, is perhaps the largest supply station operated by the "Oil Well" people in West Texas. Other stores are maintained in Breckenridge, McCamey, Monahans, Odessa, Olney, Pampa and Hobbs, N. M.

Several years ago, pipe was taken from the local store to form the longest string of pipe in the world. The Gulf lease purchased the pipe measuring about 13,000 feet, for tests in Crane county.

Continental, Marion
Immediately after the "Oil Well" supply house was opened, the Continental Supply company and the Marion Foundry Works & Supply company located here.

The former, at the present, maintains probably the largest local store of any of the companies. Their investments amount to better than \$250,000.

The Continental people, like the "Oil Well" supply concern, are found where ever there is oil. They opened their first office in St. Louis and spread to Texas, main-

How Big Is The U. S. Oil Industry? Total Investment Over 13 Billion

taining their main offices in Dallas. R. P. Kountz is the local manager. Other Continental Supply stores are located in Odessa, Monahans, McCamey, Breckenridge, Olney, Graham and Hobbs, N. M.

The Marion store, a neighbor to the Continental people on West First street, does not handle the same material as do the other companies. L. C. Graves, local manager, deals more with pipe line and refinery supplies.

The Marion company was organized in Marion, Ind., where its main offices are located. Breckenridge is the site of its other West Texas store.

Frick-Reid, Republic
The Frick-Reid firm, whose local store is on Bell street, gained its base in Pittsburgh, Pa., and came to Big Spring in 1929. The local store, representing an investment of around \$100,000 is managed by Glenn Holtzman and maintains a force of three.

The local establishment looks to Dallas as its main office but supplies are received from Tulsa, Okla.

Since locating here, the Frick-Reid people have opened offices in Odessa, Midland, Best, Monahans and Hobbs, N. M.

In 1927, the Republic Supply organization, with H. L. Ellis as manager, came from its main office in Houston to establish a store for the Howard county and West Texas oil fields. This concern, unlike the other organizations, is strictly a Texas institution and has since located in Monahans.

An inventory of the local office would total almost \$100,000. West of the Republic Supply company, on Bell street, is the National Supply company, which maintains one of the largest stores in this part of the country. Since 1927, it has been serving the oil fields of this vicinity.

The Hinderliter Tool company, dealing more in fishing tools and casing heads than in equipment the other concerns handle, opened its doors in 1929 on South Scurry.

"Shooting a well" is an art that necessitates science and experience and two of the nation's major corporations dealing in that line of work have agents located here. One is P. H. Liberty, local manager of the Independent Eastern Torpedo company; the other, H. N. Robinson, who represents the American Glycerine company.

Liberty was the first to come, locating here soon after oil was discovered here; while Robinson arrived here in September, 1932. Of all the jobs associated with

How big is the oil industry? An independent estimate of its properties and investments throughout the United States, compiled by the National Petroleum News and published in a recent special issue, gives the following figures:

In production, this property: 337,079 producing oil wells, gas wells, undeveloped acreage, headquarters buildings, camps, warehouses, tankage on leases and oil in tankage, inventories of supplies and equipment, etc., a total investment of \$5,665,000,000.

In natural gasoline plants, this property: 766 plants, equipment and oil inventories, an investment of \$270,230,000.

In oil pipelines, 115,000 miles, an investment of \$941,900,000.

In refining, this property: 638 refineries, equipment and oil inventories, a total investment of \$3,800,000,000.

In marketing, this property: 170,499 gasoline stations; 26,299 bulk stations; 5,800 miles gasoline pipeline; 150,000 trucks, trailers; 144,000 tank cars; 750 tank vessels; gasoline pumps in dealer outlets, headquarters buildings, oil inventories, salesmen's cars, etc., a total investment of \$3,000,000,000.

Approximate total investment in the U. S., \$13,276,000,000.

Many Factors

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)
church edifices only recently had been occupied.

Business kept pace with the public improvements—at such a rate that a detailed account of building and expansion cannot be recorded. But 1926, among other items of growth, witnessed a \$34,000 expenditure by the Southwestern Bell Telephone company for plant im-

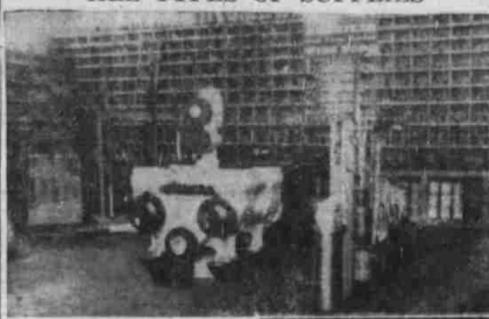
provement, moving of poles and lines and general expansion.

Other Buildings
A new six-story, 70-saw gin was constructed by White & Williams. The compress installed a new press. A testing system, including a 450-foot dock, a 60-foot bridge span over the street from vault to railroad, was constructed by Southern Ice & Utilities company.

In commercial building, the Radford Grocery company constructed a 100x140 building at First and Tunnels. W. G. Hayden had a 50x122 building erected on First street; Rix Furniture and Undertaking company had a second story added to the 50x140 building at Second and Rannels; Cliff Talbot, R. E. Gay and Bug Brothers erected buildings on Third street. The Lyric theatre was reconstructed. Smaller buildings were constructed in various sections of the city. It was estimated that a quarter-million dollars was spent on new residences alone in Big Spring during 1926—and that was only the start of a period of building. Among homes completed during the year were those of F. C. Hopkins, R. C. Strain, R. A. Greaves, Eddie Price, Victor Mellinger, W. B. Currie, Swan Jones, Bart Wilkerson, L. F. Smith, H. M. Gilbert, E. F. Springman, W. S. Davies, R. Richardson, Sam Weaver, Ira Driver, W. A. Ricker, Mrs. Sam Hall, Clyde Fox, Yull Robb, Bob Austin, Paul Cochran.

College Bars Knitting
GRINNELL, Ia., (UP)—Co-eds at Grinnell college no longer can take their knitting into the women's dining hall. College authorities said the click of the needles makes conversation well-nigh impossible.

ALL TYPES OF SUPPLIES



Interior scenes of some of Big Spring's oil well supply houses. Here any type of material may be had. The supply company's stocks in Big Spring represent a huge investment.

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modalled. The high school was enlarged. Four ward schools were built.

The city voted bonds for paving, for improvement of the water and sewer system, and climaxed its pace-keeping with a magnificent \$200,000 municipal plant and auditorium.

40 Million Dollars

As this was going on, millions of dollars were being realized from oil drawn from the several pools. To Jan. 1, 1935, 67,315,820 barrels of oil had been placed on the market from the local fields. Figured at mean of 60 cents per barrel, this meant \$4,039,000 in return for the oil; and no little amount of that went to land owners, royalty holders, drillers, truckers, workers and supervisors. In 1935 alone, 6,751,515 barrels were produced from the Howard-Glascock field. Added to this was approximately 500,000 barrels from the East Howard field.

Howard county and its schools are due oil many thanks for solvency today. In a period when bonded indebtedness naturally soared, taxes from oil property and production made it possible for tax rates to be lowered.

Tax Money

In 1928, the first year oil valuations appeared on the county books, valuations were pegged at \$2,652,676 and yielded \$38,611.70 to the county and \$7,386 to schools. The following year oil valuations had jumped to \$8,699,000 and netted the county \$104,385 and the schools \$22,733. Since then there has been only one year, 1933, when state, county and school taxes from oil brought in less than \$100,000.

And there has been vastly more paying and decidedly less kicking about taxes from oil companies than any other type of taxpayers in the county.

Today as Big Spring and Howard county look back on progress of ten years, oil is everywhere in the picture. The unfolding of the period was largely a story of oil, a modern builder of little empire.

Has Been A

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

built and over the town ring of the carpenter's hammer could be heard as new residences dotted every section of the town.

Valuations Up

And so long as people came, Big Spring built until valuations in the city increased to six and a half millions in 1930 when the first oil depression years put a damper on this phase of development.

Many new businesses, among them large and reputable concerns, were attracted to Big Spring and have remained to make it the center of a wide trade territory. At least seven churches were either built new or extensively re-

Barbecue

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

gry bunch twice as large as the crowd that was present.

"After the barbecue, there was an entertainment of bronc busting and wild mule riding.

"Another most interesting event was the spudding in of the Carey and Lockhart Chalk No. 1." A week and a day after the christening of the new oil town Ot's chalk's first native citizen was born. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ratliff and arrived on Tuesday night, June 8.



GREAT WEST PIPE & SUPPLY CO.

M. E. Ooley, Manager

Big Spring, Texas

220 Scurry St.

Extends---

Hearty Congratulations
To

THE OIL FRATERNITY

Upon The Occasion Of The

Tenth Anniversary Of Oil Discovery In Howard County
And We're Doubly Proud Of Big Spring's



HOWARD COUNTY REFINING CO.

PIONEER IN THE REFINING BUSINESS
HAD ITS PART IN BIG SPRING'S



By Refining the First Crude Oil Delivered In Big Spring

(Plant Completed And Operating Oct. 1, 1928)

Manufacturers of Bronze and White High Octane FLASH Gasoline, distillate, gas oil and fuel oil, and distributors of Water White Kerosene, Cleaners Naptha, Amalie, Wanda and Crown Central Lubricating Oil and Greases.

FLASH Gasoline, manufactured from Howard county sulphur crude, is a high-quality product, giving more power and longer mileage than gasolines manufactured from other crudes.

We own and operate a large fleet of trucks, and are prepared to make pump delivery of Howard County Refining company products to any point within a radius of 150 miles.

This company has never issued coupon books in exchange for trade or in paying employes — we pay all bills and employes in cash.



The following filling stations in Big Spring handle Howard County Refining Company products:

- FLASH SERVICE STATION—2nd & Johnson Sts.
- J. J. STEPHENS—East Second St.
- OTIS THORNTON—West Third St.
- BROWN SERVICE STATION—San Angelo Highway
- WEST TEXAS MOTOR COMPANY—100 Runnels St.
- BIG SPRING MOTOR COMPANY—311 Main St.
- M. B. MOORE—West Highway
- CAMP DAVIS—West Highway
- LLOYD'S SERVICE STATION—East Third St.
- BROADWAY TOURIST CAMP—West Third St.
- RUECKERT BROS.—311 N. Gregg St.
- G. O. RICE—North Benton St.

"Watch For The FLASH Gasoline Sign In West Texas"



"A BIG SPRING - OWNED INSTITUTION"

R. T. PINER, President JOSEPH EDWARDS, General Manager G. H. HAYWARD, Sec'y-Treas. J. HENRY EDWARDS, General Manager



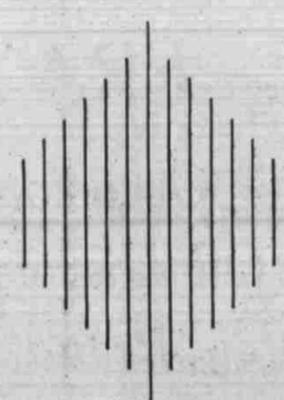
*"We Ran The First Oil Delivered to Big Spring
For Refinery Purposes"*

AS OUR PART IN THE BEGINNING OF THE



The Big Spring Pipeline Company, organized in June, 1928, built and completed the first common carrier line in Howard County serving the independent operators in this section; delivered the first crude oil to a refinery in Big Spring in September, 1928; also shipped a large amount of crude oil over the Texas & Pacific Railway to other points.

The Big Spring Pipeline Company has been in continuous operation since organization.



BIG SPRING PIPELINE CO.

Joseph Edwards, President

J. Henry Edwards, Superintendent

R. T. Piner, Sec'y-Treas.

810 Wells In Nearby Fields Have 245,000 Bbl. Potential

Three Pools Get Oil From Five Levels

East Field Has Been Most Active During The Past Year

Few realize the size and scope of the oil fields to the south and east of Big Spring; few realize the amount of oil those pools are capable of producing daily; few realize that the five pay horizons have attracted 68 operators into the field.

As of March 1, 1936, the three field divisions of this area—the Iatan-East Howard, the Howard-Glasscock east extension, and the Howard-Glasscock west extension—had a total of 810 producing wells with a daily potential of 245,094 barrels and a daily allowable of 24,400 barrels.

Held Down By Proration

Last year's proration of the fields kept production down to slightly less than seven million barrels. Had the field been turned loose, that much oil could have been produced in a month's time.

Oldest, and proportionately the weakest, division is the eastern division of the Howard-Glasscock pool. It was in this area that the Owen & Sloan No. 1 Chalk was brought in as a commercial producer in April, 1926. Today there are 458 wells in this section with a daily potential of 47,017 barrels and an allowable of 7,900 barrels.

By far the most production comes from the western extension of this same pool. There are now 212 wells in the area with a daily potential of 154,993 barrels and an allowable of 12,700 barrels.

PRODUCERS AND PRODUCTION IN HOWARD COUNTY'S FIELDS

Field	No. Wells	Potential	Allowable
Howard-Glass E. Exten.	459	47,017	7,900
Howard-Glass W. Exten.	212	154,993	12,700
Iatan-E. Howard	139	43,084	4,400
Total	810	245,094	24,400

EAST EXTENSION HOWARD-GLASSCOCK FIELD			
Company	No. Wells	Pot.	Allow.
Amerasia Pet. Corp.	14	956	237
American Maracabo Co.	4	872	115
California	14	3,705	399
Chalk (Oils)	3	648	80
Comet Petroleum Co.	2	10	10
Continental Oil Co.	72	2,861	709
Cosden Oil Corp.	2	395	45
Dunham Bros. & Hyer	4	217	66
Eastland Oil Co.	4	352	58
Empire Gas & Fuel Co.	4	461	90
F. H. E. Oil Co.	2	5	5
V. W. Fuglar, et al	2	6	6
Fuglar & Scott	1	12	10
Green Production Co.	6	582	108
Gulf Oil Corp.	14	579	153
Hessco, et al	1	2	2
Humble Oil & Ref. Co.	9	1,738	231
Red Hyer	3	117	41
Hyer & Yates	4	341	57
Imperial Oil Co.	11	65	65
Jamison, Folland & Foster	3	168	30
Jagnolia Pet. Co.	74	2,962	783
Merrick & Bristow	19	1,730	273
McLaughlin & Co.	1	245	33
Merrick & Lamb	32	945	378
Pure Oil Co.	18	244	90
Loyal Oil & Gas Corp.	14	4,615	488
Schermerhorn Oil Co.	12	1,033	257
Shell Petroleum Corp.	8	579	84
Sprague Oil Co.	3	80	80
Stanford Oil & Gas Co.	9	469	104
Sun Oil Co.	6	1,990	225
Superior Oil & Gas Co.	49	12,548	1,454
Ward Oil Corp.	22	5,623	621
Weekly Oil Corp.	4	18	18
Total	469	47,017	7,900

HOWARD-GLASSCOCK WEST EXTENSION			
Company	No. Wells	Pot.	Allow.
Amerasia Pet. Corp.	6	1,466	228
American Maracabo Co.	10	7,858	584
Brazos Prod. Co.	2	1,042	102
California Co.	4	1,317	302
Cardinal Co.	4	3,622	236
Continental Oil Co.	42	36,027	2,733
Empire Gas & Fuel Co.	2	3,087	247
General Crude Oil Co.	2	1,724	127
Jumble Oil & R. Co.	17	14,749	1,148
Kirby Oil Co.	8	6,319	690
Lee Petroleum Corp.	3	2,186	181
Lion Oil & Ref. Co.	5	5,234	340
Luse & Pickens	4	2,612	224
C. T. McLaughlin & Co.	5	43	43
Noble & Co.	9	2,454	673
Phillips Petroleum Co.	1	20	20
Shelton Oil Co.	10	4,222	598
Pure Oil Co.	2	1,646	190
Richmond Drilling Co.	2	2,945	173
Schedman Oil Corp.	1	37	27
Schermerhorn Oil Corp.	10	11,018	927
Shell Petroleum Corp.	11	10,826	763
Stimms Oil Co.	14	5,627	678
E. L. Smith Oil Co.	4	4,652	324
Sun Oil Co.	7	2,923	385
Triumph Oil Co.	2	2,807	276
Wilkeson & Glasscock	3	1,594	142
W. E. Production Co.	9	5,509	424
World Oil Co.	2	1,000	123
Total	212	154,993	12,700

IATAN EAST HOWARD POOL			
Company	No. Wells	Pot.	Allow.
Ambassador Oil Corp.	4	2,352	179
Bond Oil Corp. & Bahago Oil Corp.	6	329	129
California Co.	23	3,377	587
Chester Oil Co.	1	48	21
Coahoma Oil Co.	1	8	8
Donnelly & Norman	1	16	16
Eannsbrough Oil Corp.	7	6,129	402
F. H. E. Oil Co.	3	99	51
Green Production Co.	1	18	18
Herschbeck Petroleum Corp.	8	2,103	347
International Petroleum Co.	6	2,424	321
Iron Mountain Oil Co.	8	4,689	358
Magnolia Petroleum Co.	9	122	90
Marrick & Lamb	3	232	63
Mid Continent Petroleum Corp.	3	2,464	463
Murray, Owen M. et al	2	217	48
Phillips Petroleum Co.	5	3,558	251
Shasta Oil Co.	37	12,838	1,247
Sinclair Prairie Oil Co.	3	1,858	127
Southern Oil Corp. of America	2	1,858	49
Wallace, R. J.	2	1,858	49
Total	139	43,084	4,400

East Howard Active

The up and coming section on the basis of development last year, is the East Howard pool. Number of wells in that area have jumped to 139, approximately one-third the number in the discovery pool. Yet its daily potential of 43,084 barrels is only slightly less than that of the east Howard-Glasscock area. The allowable, however, is considerably less at 4,400 barrels.

Production in Howard county comes from five distinct horizons. In round feet numbers they are 1400, 1700, 2200, 2500, and 3000 feet. Easily the most prolific are the 2200 and 3000 foot levels from which more than half the total production of the fields has come. Third best level is the 1700 foot depth.

Two kinds of oil—sweet and sour—are found in the fields of this vicinity. The eastern extension and the East Howard pool have a sweet oil while that of the western extension is decidedly sulphurous. Little gas is found in the west end. More is in evidence in the eastern extension and still more in the East Howard field.

Two levels of production in the fields come from sand, while the remaining three are found in lime. All in all, the Howard and Glasscock county pools are among the most unusual in all the state.

Deep Test A Failure, But Makes Shows

Log Of McDowell Location May Chart Way For Exploration

Operators put more than an estimated quarter million dollars into pioneering for deep production in northeast Glasscock county only to reap the hollow reward of having the third deepest oil test in Texas and among the very deepest in the world.

When sulphur water, steaming at 190 degrees, boiled up at the rate of more than 12,000 gallons a day on Feb. 24, it meant the immediate end of one of the most promising chapters in oil development of this section.

With two years of drilling and promoting behind them, operators ruefully plugged the hole which they had laboriously wormed to a depth of 10,966 feet and left the Loffland Bros. Moore Bros. No. 1 McDowell as a pit with strange formations streaked about an inauspicious spot 1,930 feet from the north line and 660 feet from the east line of section 22, block 24, T-2-S, R-2P survey, Glasscock county.

Joining, as it did, the ranks of oil wells charged up to wildcatting, the McDowell test may not have been entirely in vain. As it was abandoned, geologists said presence of the hot sulphur water indicated it was in the Ellenburger, lower Ordovician from whence comes the Big Lake deep production.

This, coupled with reliable reports that Superior Oil Corp., of Oklahoma was calling for bids on a test near Foran, left the possibility that the Howard-Glasscock field may hit deep production in commercial quantities.

Made Heads

For one thing the McDowell test showed that there was oil in the deep strata. In the space of nine months it made five separate heads, flowing approximately 600 barrels of high gravity oil in the aggregate.

First sizeable head occurred April 3, 1935 at 9,946 feet. Fifty barrels of dark green oil, testing 49 gravity and possessing an odor distinctly akin to gasoline, came up in the flow.

Three months later a second

head was recorded after the test had been deepened to 10,115 feet and treated with 6,000 gallons of acid. This time it was more of an amok color and tested only 42 gravity, but this change was attributed chiefly to the presence of the acid.

With available funds exhausted, those interested in the 5,970.2 acre unitized block on which the test was located elected to let it stay open to await developments.

She 'Cuts Loose'

In subsequent months the McDowell well wildcat was forgotten. Then early on the morning of Oct. 11 Ira Kirkpatrick, farm boss on the World Oil Co. lease a half mile away, and J. R. Overton, an assistant, heard a strange, rumbling. Suddenly it swelled into a deafening roar and they knew the well was heading again. They rushed to the location and attempted to cut it into tanks but pressure was so strong that it blew most of the 175 barrel flow across the surrounding prairie.

Operators, encouraged by this show, mustered additional funds and were preparing to deepen when another anticipated head did not materialize. Boilers were fired on Dec. 15 and preparations made for resumption of drilling the following morning. Suddenly the well cut loose once more, blowing oil and gas sprays past tank connections. Before a worker could cut off the flow, flames from the boilers caused the tanks to catch fire.

More Than Two Miles

It was Jan. 21, 1936 before repairs could be completed, an obstruction removed and drilling resumed. From then until Feb. 18 when drilling fluid began to drop without apparent cause, the test was pushed steadily downward to 10,883 feet, past the two-mile depth.

Nine tons of cotton seed hulls were forced into the hole with aqua-jell to seal the leak, but it took five days to do the job.

Charged by promising stains appearing in dark brown lime re-

Howard County Refining Company The Pioneer In Providing An Outlet For Independent Producers

Its Line Ran First Crude To B'Spring

Initial Plant In County Now Handles Variety Of Products

Production in the Howard-Glasscock field was mounting at a dizzy pace in the summer and fall of 1928; the big pay had been encountered and an extensive drilling campaign was on. But there was one major drawback, independents were having difficulty in marketing their crude.

To meet this situation, there stepped in a group to organize a refinery and pipeline organization to provide the needed outlet; and the result was the Howard County Refining company, which today is one of the outlets for Howard-Glasscock oil.

Started In 1928

The first independent refining company in Howard county, successor to the Big Spring Refining company, was organized and the plant constructed in the summer of 1928. It was completed on October 1 of that year, and immediately launched on steady operation. Within the first 12 months the plant handled 880,000 barrels of oil.

Thus, the pioneer refinery in Big Spring launched operations at a time when an outlet for Howard county crude was badly needed; and remained to be a refiner and distributor of several crude products.

The Big Spring Pipeline company, owner of the line connecting the refinery with the field and affiliated with the refining company—owned and controlled by the same stockholders—was a pioneer in its field, also. The line, completed September 1, 1928, ran the first oil delivered to Big Spring for refinery purposes.

15-Mile Line

A four-inch welded line, 15 miles in length, extends from Big Spring to the Dora Roberts pool. The pumping station is located on section 137, and laterals serve the leases and operators in that area.

The line has a capacity of 5,000 barrels a day.

Its outlet, of course, is the Howard County Refining company, a cleanly-built, compact plant two miles west of the city. The refinery has a capacity of 2,000 barrels a day, and distributes its products by rail and truck. A fleet of trucks is operated to serve the territory in a 150-mile radius of Big Spring, and tank car shipments are made to various sections of the country.

Products

Its products include gasoline sold under the trade name of "Flash"; naphtha, distillate, gas oil, and kerosene. In addition to these, the company is distributor for kerosene, cleaners, naphtha, lubricating oil and greases.

Stockholders in the refining and pipeline firms are Robert T. Piner, Mrs. Dora Roberts, Joseph Edwards, G. H. Hayward and Henry Edwards. Piner is president of the refining company; Hayward is general manager, Hayward secretary-treasurer and Henry Edwards sales manager. Joseph Edwards is president of the pipeline unit, Piner is secretary-treasurer, and Henry Edwards is controller.

Edwards In Charge

Actively in charge of operations are the two Edwards, father and son. Joseph Edwards, who since 1919 had been vice-president and general manager of the Beacon Refining company at Henrietta, came to Big Spring early in 1928.

The marketing of Howard-Glasscock crude production was his first interest. He organized the Big Spring Pipeline company and built the line. Later he acquired stock with other local interests in taking over the refining property, launching its operations and supervising it since its start. He was joined in the activity by his son, Henry, who supervises sales of the refinery's products.

GERONIMO GOT CLOSE TO OIL, BUT NEVER EXACTLY ABOVE IT

A unique figure in oil geology that the reminiscences of local oilmen have brought into the limelight again is that of an Indian on the L. S. McDowell ranch.

He was nicknamed Geronimo and called that by everybody. He served as one of S. E. J. Cox's geologists and located several wells for him. He used some sort of instrument of his own invention, a combination of a bottle and a stick.

He declared then that there was oil on the Charlie Reed ranch and this was later proved a fact.

What stood between Geronimo and fame was that he got close to oil but never seemed to get exactly above it. His locations were in the neighborhood but he never found a gusher.

P. Edwards, Big Spring cattle and oil man; Dr. G. T. Hall, Big Spring physician and oil man; L. S. McDowell, cattle and oil man; Y. C. Gray, Garden City; Continental Oil Co., Geop No. 1 Oil Corp., Atlantic Oil, Proctor Corp., World Oil Co., and Shell Petroleum Corp.



The plant of the Howard County Refining company, located two miles west of Big Spring. This firm led the way in providing an outlet for production of independents in the Howard county fields. Marketing a variety of products, including its "Flash" gasoline, the Howard county plant has been taking local crude since the fall of 1928.

MILLION PEOPLE ENGAGED IN OIL INDUSTRY'S ACTIVITIES; THEIR PAY HAS TOTALED MORE THAN THREE MILLION A DAY

It requires the work of a million persons, men and women, to run the oil industry. Administrative employes, but not executives, are included in the total of 999,800 established through a recent survey made by the American Petroleum Institute.

This army was paid in 1934 a total of \$1,216,764,000. That is \$3,800,000 per day.

Had they been concentrated in one spot, the oil company employes would have occupied a city the size of Cleveland. With their dependents, averaging three to a worker, they would have made up a city the size of Chicago.

Oil industry workers are scattered throughout the land, from the big refining centers such as Bayou and Naway, N. J., the huge oil fields such as the Los Angeles

Basin and East Texas, where thousands are concentrated, to the lonely places in the desert country.

By Divisions

They are employed by companies whose payrolls have thousands of names, by one-man concerns and by units of all sizes in between. It requires 151,000 employes to man the producing division—to drill the wells and get the oil into the field tanks, and 24,500 of them to run the pipeline division. The refineries use 102,700 people and the marketing division employs 721,000.

The employment figures were summarized by the Institute as follows:

Drilling and production division: Clerical, employment average in 1934, 21,500; total 1934 payrolls, \$48,040,000; operating, 129,500 and \$182,570,000.

Pipeline division: Clerical, 3,300 and \$6,979,000; operating, 21,000 and \$30,148,000.

Refining division: Clerical, 22,600 and \$48,328,000; operating, 80,100 and \$111,015,000.

Marketing division: Wholesale, 147,900 and \$298,860,000; retail, 573,900 and \$492,824,000.

Pay Comparisons

How does the pay in the oil industry compare with earnings in other industries? Those who are in the oil industry know that it is one of the best paid, but the actual figures gathered by the Institute may surprise even oil employes.

The average hourly earnings of employes in all manufacturing industries in July, 1935, were 56.9 cents. Employees of the petroleum refining companies in that month averaged 81.3 cents.

In the non-manufacturing group of industries, drilling and production employes received in July, 1935, 77.1 cents per hour average. They led all other non-manufacturing industries except anthracite coal mining and electric light, power and manufactured gas. Latest official figures on the pipeline division for July, 1934, which reveal the average hourly earnings as 78 cents per hour.

These exceptionally high hourly rates naturally result in fair-size per capita weekly earnings. The average weekly earnings of employes in all manufacturing industries (July, 1935) amounted to \$20.1 per capita, whereas refinery employes received \$27.80, or 38.1 per cent more than the average. Drilling and production employes averaged \$27.88 per week in July, 1935.

YOU'LL FIND COSDEN MOTOR OILS AND GASOLINE AT

THE SIGN OF THE COSDEN TRAFFIC COP

Flewellen Station No. 1
2nd and Scurry Streets

Flewellen Station No. 2
4th and Johnson Streets

Homan Super Service Station
103 East 3rd Street

Homan Super Service Station
3rd and Scurry Streets

Jimmie Mason Service Station
910 East 3rd Street

Jimmie Mason Service Station
604 East 2nd Street

Cooperative Gin & Supply Company
511 E. N. 2nd Street

Firestone Auto Supply & Service Store
507 East 3rd Street

Rueckert Bros. Garage
311 North Gregg Street

P. O. Nichols
West Highway

Palace Camp
East 3rd Street

Cosden Oil Corporation
East Highway

GOSDEN



WE extend congratulations to every one who has had a part in "The Decade of Development" in the Big Spring area, and we earnestly hope that the next ten years will show an even greater development.

The Cosden Pipeline Company was constructed and completed in August of 1928, and has purchased and delivered for refinery operation an average of more than 2,500,000 barrels per year since its date of completion.

Under the present estimated future yield of this field with proration restrictions in force, this company will probably purchase an amount equivalent to its past operation, which will mean a market for the producers of the Howard-Glasscock field of approximately 2,500,000 barrels per year for future operations.

The estimated total production is calculated by petroleum engineers and geologists with the various companies operating in this field, and is based largely on the fact that there are five different producing horizons in this field.

Cosden Pipeline and the Cosden Pipeline Gathering System serving the Howard-Glasscock field, costing \$550,000, includes thirty-one miles of gathering system and thirteen miles of main trunk line system.



COSDEN PIPELINE COMPANY

RAY SIMMONS, Superintendent

Cosden Refinery Holds Key Position In Oil Industry

Plant Boosts Output With Improvement

Has Capacity Of 400,000 Bbls. Monthly; Carries A Big Payroll

Integral factor in Howard county's oil development and a major Big Spring industry is the Cosden Oil corporation refinery.

Holding an important position from the day it started operation in 1929, the Cosden plant holds the same position today—so strongly that within the past month it has completed one of its major expansion programs and is operating more extensively than ever before. Figures don't always make interesting reading, but in the case of the Cosden plant they do show impressively the scope of this local industry.

Its capacity is approximately 400,000 barrels per month with a gasoline output of 200,000 barrels, 50,000 barrels of furnace oil, 25,000 barrels of asphalt and 80,000 barrels of fuel oil.

It is regularly employed an average of 175 men; its payrolls have never been less than \$20,000 per month.

Its gasoline delivery by truck runs about 50,000 gallons a day. It owns 800 tank cars, with an average shipment of that many carloads of gas a month, in addition to the truck delivery.

The plant property on highway 1 three miles east of Big Spring—an industrial showplace of this section—includes 250 acres. Storage capacity at the plant is 1,000,000 barrels.

Figures do not tell the whole story, of course. From the purchasing end, Cosden, since the beginning, has purchased all but a negligible amount of its crude from the Howard county fields. It has been a steady market for so-called local production, taking over one-third of the Howard fields' output.

Wide Distribution From the sales and distributing end, Cosden products are distributed throughout the United States. Its gasoline, in tank car shipments, goes into Minnesota, the Dakotas and other northern sections of the midwest. Its paving asphalts are sold all over Texas (Cosden products are used on local paving improvements) and in several other states. Its roofing asphalts are distributed to all corners of the nation.

With trucks, Cosden services many dealers in this section of West Texas, this distributing supplementing that by rail.

Cosden manufactures two grades of gasoline, the high octane and motor fuel gasoline. In addition, the output includes furnace oils, tractor distillates, and all grades of paving and roofing asphalts.

Improvements The plant ever has been in step with developments and improvements in the oil and refining industries. A little more than two years ago—in February, 1934—Cosden completed a vast rebuilding and expansion program. Processes at that time the most advanced, were inaugurated to adopt the latest methods in cracking and treating.

And in keeping pace with progress, Cosden last month completed a big expenditure in again revamping its equipment and opening additional units to step up output and improve quality of products.

The Dubbs process was installed and the old Richardson plant, adjacent to the Cosden units, was opened, as topping units, for the first time in four years. One hundred men were employed on the expansion and improvement work, which also included addition of barreling and loading racks.

Better Product The renovation not only increased the crude capacity to the figure given above from some 8,000 barrels a day, but adoption of the Dubbs process was for improving products and extracting gasoline of a higher octane rating. The Cosden product now rates at about 70 octanes.

Installation of the process called for general revamping of equipment, and also meant additional towers, increased soaking time and increased rate of cracking.

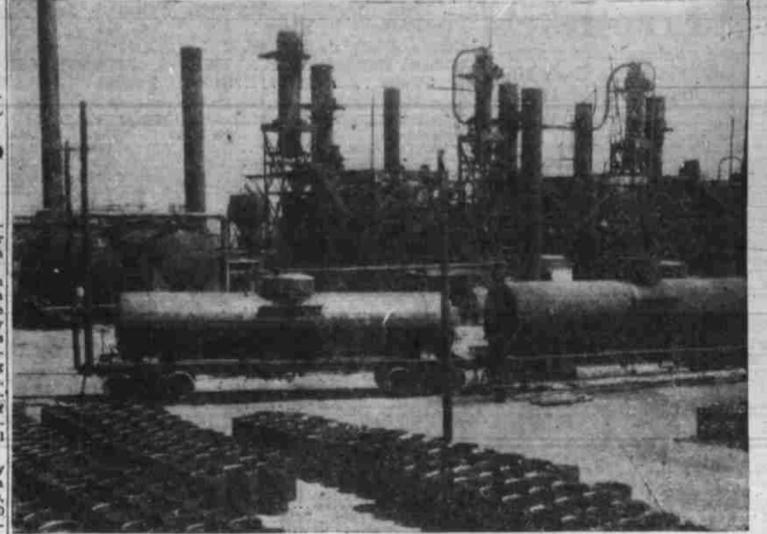
It wasn't so long ago that a topping plant was the whole story insofar as a refinery was concerned. At the Cosden plant, that is only the first of five major phases of the whole process. The others are the absorption and stabilization plant, the cracking plant, the reforming plant and the treating plant.

The Cosden refinery always has emphasized processes that would bring out the full possibilities of the West Texas crude, a product of high sulphur content but possessing rare possibilities for producing gasoline of high anti-knock characteristics. The result, with the Cosden plant, has been a gasoline of exceptionally high octane number.

Asphalt Units Cosden added its asphalt units in November, 1934, when the cracking system was made into vacuum stills and oxidizing stills were added. Now asphalt production is important in the plant's output.

The figures given at the beginning of this article, on products turned out, accounted for all of the crude run except 15,000 barrels per month. This is "feed gas," not converted, but used by Cosden just the same. It goes as fuel for the

WHERE ASPHALT AND ROAD OILS ARE MADE



A new picture of the asphalt units at the Cosden Oil corporation's refinery here. Production of asphalt and road oils was started by the plant about a year and a half ago, now is one of its major activities. The complete asphalt plant, with drums and cars used in shipping, are shown in the picture.

Asphalt, Road Oils Widely Distributed

STATE MAN



H. C. Stipp, division engineer for the Texas railroad commission, watches over all West Texas fields from his headquarters offices in Big Spring.

Watches All Westex Fields

Stipp Division Engineer Here For Railroad Commission

Ever since the day when he received his degree in petroleum engineering from the University of Oklahoma in 1924, Hubert C. Stipp, division engineer for the Texas Railroad Commission, has been associated with the oil industry.

Today he has the "simple" assignment of covering all of West Texas and more particularly running from one pool to another in the 35 heavy producing counties of this section of the state.

Stipp started out with the Pure Oil Co. upon graduation and came here May 7, 1927 as district petroleum engineer for the company. He was in charge of operations in Howard and Winkler counties.

In May of 1930 Stipp accepted a position as district engineer for the T. & P. Land Trust company. It was in 1932 that he first became attached to the railroad commission as petroleum engineer with headquarters at Henderson in the booming East Texas field.

By April, 1934 some of the excitement had subsided in that section and he was transferred to West Texas as division engineer in charge of all this section. Big Spring was designated as his headquarters.

Stipp married a Big Spring girl, Miss Mary Lou Cushing, member of a pioneer and prominent ranching family.

The refinery in addition takes fuel gas from a six-inch line of the Empire Southern Service company.

The plant's purchases in Big Spring are not confined to utilities service, but are felt in practically every line of merchandising and industry. Most materials are purchased locally; railroads are helped locally from shipment of products and the earnings of 175 employees in this city represent a heavy slice of its retail trade.

There is reciprocity. Cosden has seen its sales mount steadily in Big Spring, just as they have mounted elsewhere in Texas and the United States. Demand for its products has been good, is increasing. It is the greater demand for Cosden products that has resulted in the steady expansion of this industrial unit vital in the life of Big Spring.

Newer Department Is Profitable One For Cosden

Discarded equipment at its Big Spring plant was converted into asphalt manufacturing units by the Cosden Oil corporation in November of 1934 and today, 17 months later, asphalt and road oils are widely distributed as part of the plant's major products.

This phase of the business has experienced steady growth since the company saw the attractions of the asphalt business and revamped the old Jenkins cracking units and converted them into vacuum and oxidizing stills. With this renovation the old equipment, which had been discarded for use as a cracking plant, was turned into a profitable operation.

Crude Well Suited Success in the asphalt business is attributed to several factors. One is that the Howard county crude is found to be particularly suited to the manufacture of asphalt. Another is that sales of asphalt have steadily mounted throughout the nation as its economy and durability, as compared with other surfacing products, was established through extensive trials and tests.

Cosden's asphalt business continued to develop until a complete line of high grade roofing asphalts, paints and fibre coatings are being manufactured, along with some 50 different grades of paving asphalts and road oils.

In Several States While the majority of the various products are used in road building in Texas and New Mexico, shipments reach through Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Nebraska and Illinois. Cosden asphalts were used in the public surfacing recently done in Big Spring.

Roofing asphalt at the present time is being shipped to all major roofing concerns, and the product has been accepted with high recommendation.

The local department alone at the asphalt refining plant gives employment to twenty men and requires the use of 150 tank cars a month.

Strike Meant

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

January 20, 1926, and hit pay some three months later at 1,577 feet, being carried on down seven feet in the sand to total depth of 1,584.

Several flows were made by the well and prior to any gauge production was estimated all the way from fifty to 200 barrels. "Its production," said one account, "is coming from a true oil sand and keeps interest as to the thickness of this pay exists."

The going wasn't always easy. Owen & Sloan's test followed one drilled earlier by the Deep Rock company—one which had hit a show, later had been plugged.

The well was drilled three miles southwest of the Deep Rock hole. Gas was picked up at 1,300 feet. It was decided to abandon the hole. Then Chalk himself stepped forward with an offer of \$1,000 and a half-section of land to go on; and at 1,577 production was encountered.

Acreage The location was made in the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 113, block 26, W. & N. W. survey. On a part of the Chalk seven-section ranch, the rig was a mile and one-half north of the Sterling county line and a half-mile west of the Mitchell county line.

Said April, 1926 reports on the acreage surrounding the well: S. B. Owen and E. A. Sloan, well-known independent operators in this section and owners of the well,

hold a total of 1,390 acres in the vicinity of the well, including the 240-acre tract on which it was drilled and 190 acres of other close-in land. The Magnolia, Tidal, Pure Oil, Marland, Gulf Production and Humphreys corporation hold choice acreage about the well. With the exception of 200 acres, part of which comprises his homestead, held by Mr. Chalk, all the land about the well had been leased.

The play was oil. Within two weeks, Owen & Sloan had moved their National drilling rig 600 feet south of the No. 1 Chalk and were ready to start on the No. 2.

Offsets Marland had started an offset. Lockhart and Carey, taking over the Humphreys acreage, prepared to drill four tests. The Gulf Production company also prepared to drill four tests. The Gulf Production company also prepared to locate, and demand for acreage was brisk.

In addition to other offsets by Owen & Sloan, Magnolia prepared to sink an offset; and there were these other immediate developments:

The Rio Grande Oil & Refining company and Carey and Fogelson purchased from Mrs. Dora Roberts two quarter sections which carried a drilling contract, and made a location; the same group purchased two 80-acre tracts from Owen & Sloan; the Republic Oil company purchased 120 acres and the Humble Oil & Refining company purchased two one-quarter sections from Mrs. Dora Roberts.

All this activity and trading demonstrated that an oil field was in the making. If more evidence were needed to show belief in the area at that time, it came in the report, circulated within a week after the No. 1 Chalk was completed, that Owen & Sloan refused a half-million dollars cash for their well. A story out of San Angelo at that time said:

"The operators are holding out for a figure said to be in excess of \$1,000,000, with one of the major companies as the prospective purchaser, the reports added."

The news dispatch continued: "The new producer has opened up a large area to development and that it is of great potential value is evidenced by the reported cash offer, the largest made for a West Texas wildcat for some time."

Other activity resulting immediately from the No. 1 Chalk production included surveys for pipelines. Marland Pipeline company engineers started preliminary work for a line from the Chalk well to the Texas & Pacific railroad for the Kay County Gas company, a Marland subsidiary.

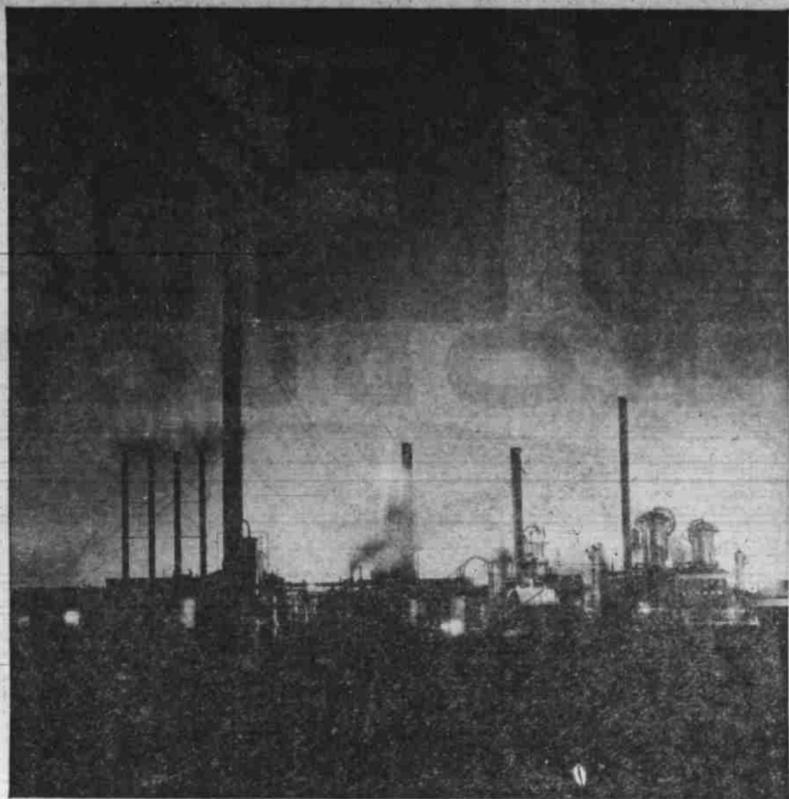
Magnolia, Owen & Sloan and Carey and Lockhart all got production within a short time. By the time the field was six months old, there were five wells producing 275 barrels daily, and seven new tests were drilling.

Owen & Sloan, owners of the Chalk well, were pioneers in the Westbrock development in Mitchell county, activity that preceded the Howard county play by about four years. Owen made the location for and as general manager of the Underwriters Producing & Refining company, brought in the first well in the Westbrock field. The holdings in the Westbrock area of this company, financed by Eastern capital, were sold to the California company for \$600,000.

Sloan was head of the Sloan Oil company in the Westbrock development and was instrumental in interesting the California company in that section, holdings of his company being disposed of for \$300,000. Owen & Sloan later became associated as independents and did much wildcatting. This climaxed, in this section, with the Chalk discovery.

Horse Falls on 2nd Floor STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal. (UP)—Students, as a practical joke, succeeded in luring a horse to the second floor of Sequoia hall, men's dormitory. But when it came time to leave, neither sugar nor carrots prevailed. An expert horseman and polo player, called in the emergency, succeeded in solving the problem of departure.

INDUSTRY KNOWS NO HOURS; THE COSDEN REFINING PLANT AT NIGHT



Cosden Buys Third Of Field's Output

Richardson At Helm Of Cosden Corp.

Vice-President Is Given Much Credit For Recent Gains

More or less "behind the scenes" but nonetheless a leading figure in operations of the Cosden Oil Corporation is W. D. Richardson. A resident of Fort Worth, where Cosden offices are located, he could call Big Spring his "other home" since he frequently is here on company business and is well known here.

For twenty-five years, as a close friend and business associate Richardson has been close to J. S. Cosden. From the days when Cosden first began to make headway in the Oklahoma fields, with his first little refinery, the two men have worked elbow to elbow. I was therefore fitting that Richardson was called back into the Cosden organization when the Cosden Oil Corporation was formed.

Today Richardson is trustee and vice-president in charge of all operations, and those in a position to know give him a major share of credit for the company's recent commendable climb upward.

Richardson had charge of rebuilding the Big Spring refinery two years ago, again supervised installation of the asphalt units late in 1934, and more recently has directed the renovation work that increased the plant's output. The recent expansion included the opening of the old Richardson plant he formerly operated.

All the expansion, in plant and in sales, has been under Richardson's direct supervision. He is actively in charge of the corporation's affairs, carrying responsibility as a chief executive.

Purchases Near Total Of 20 Million Barrels

In addition to the hundreds of thousands of dollars paid out annually in Big Spring for salaries and wages, and for materials and services, the Cosden Oil Corporation has been, since establishment of its refining plant, the biggest purchaser of crude from the Howard-Glascock field.

Through the Cosden Pipe Line company, it has purchased more than a third of the total yield of this field, this pipeline concern having created the biggest outlet for crude sales and crude production of any pipeline operating in the field. Purchases of the Cosden concern and runs to refined products had totaled, to the first of this year 19,500,000 barrels.

\$500,000 Outlay
The Cosden Pipe Line company's line was completed in August, 1928, construction of the trunk and gathering lines representing an outlay of approximately \$500,000. The line includes 31 miles of gathering system and 13 miles of main trunk line. Since the line was put in operation, it has purchased and delivered for refinery operation an average of more than two and one-half million barrels of crude per year. Its delivery constitutes practically all the crude purchases made by the Cosden refinery.

It is estimated from present data on the Howard-Glascock field, Ray Simmons, superintendent of the pipe line points out, that the field will ultimately produce oil in excess of 100,000,000 barrels; and this figure may possibly be increased from time to time as new areas are proven productive and the field is enlarged by drilling more wells and the development of property progresses.

Future Market
Under the present estimated future yield of the Howard-Glascock field with production restrictions in force, the Cosden Pipe Line company is expected to purchase an

JOSH COSDEN



Runs Plant He Helped Build

E. W. Potter Has Been With Local Refinery Since 1929

The man who had a part in first construction work on the Cosden Oil Corporation's Big Spring refinery is today the plant superintendent.

He is E. W. Potter, a resident of Big Spring for some nearly seven years and associated with the Cosden firm throughout that time.

Potter came here in 1929, in the employ of the Graver corporation to supervise for that company the erection of the pressure stills at the Cosden plant then being constructed. He previously had been associated with J. S. Cosden, and when construction of the plant here was completed, he remained to renew that association. He first was still foreman at the local plant. Later he was made assistant superintendent, and was advanced to the superintendency in July last year.

A Missourian, Potter was graduated from the engineering school of the University of Missouri, and took his first job with Cosden, at the West Tulsa plant. Later he was with Empire at Okmulgee and then with the Phillips Petroleum company, serving as an assistant plant superintendent with that company for three years. Then he joined the Graver corporation, and that capacity had a part in erecting refineries in all parts of the nation, from Canada to California.

The job here returned him to his first interest, that of refinery operations.

OBSERVES 25TH YEAR AS AGENT FOR TEXACO

T. W. Ashley, well-known Big Spring resident, has observed his 25th year as agent for Texaco products in this area. On December 10, 1936, he will have completed the 25th year as Texaco agent.

Ashley sees continued growth for Big Spring and its territory during the next decade. He said: "Through the past 25 years it has been a pleasure to serve the

amount equivalent to its past operation, which would mean a market for the producers of the field of approximately 2,500,000 barrels.

The estimated production is calculated by petroleum engineers and geologists with the various companies operating in the field, and is based largely on the fact that there are five different producing horizons in the field.

Josh Cosden A Worker For This Section

Plant An Example Of His Energies In West Texas Oil Activity

No review of the oil industry's history in Howard county and West Texas would be complete without an account of the part played by one of its most dynamic figures—J. S. "Josh" Cosden.

For it was Josh Cosden who, as one of the pioneers in this section, was most of all responsible for the building of one of the midwest's remarkable refineries, a plant that assured, almost from the start of heavy production, a market and distributing outlet for Howard county oil.

Ultimate Progress
The story of Cosden's experiences in the West Texas area is familiar to many. West Texans know how it's man, during a career that at times has been nothing short of spectacular, worked unceasingly to provide a refining service for this section that would be second to none. His efforts were marked by advancement and setbacks; but in the whole they marked the ultimate progress the Big Spring refining plant has made.

A pioneer in the oil business, Cosden as a young man early in the century left his native Maryland to seek riches in Oklahoma. He bought a refinery at Eitzen, amassed a fortune and continued to expand until the Cosden refinery at Tulsa became the largest independent plant in the world.

Into West Texas
The course of business changed all this, and the vast properties passed from his hands, his Tulsa refinery becoming a part of the Mid-Continent system.

Cosden was not long in "going up" again. He organized the Cosden Oil company, and then advanced upon another frontier—West Texas.

More than seven years ago he centered activities in Big Spring, acquiring acreage and production, building pipelines and constructing the big refinery east of this city. The Cosden interests were a dominant factor in the West Texas oil picture, until illness and business reverses resulting from the depression handed Cosden another setback.

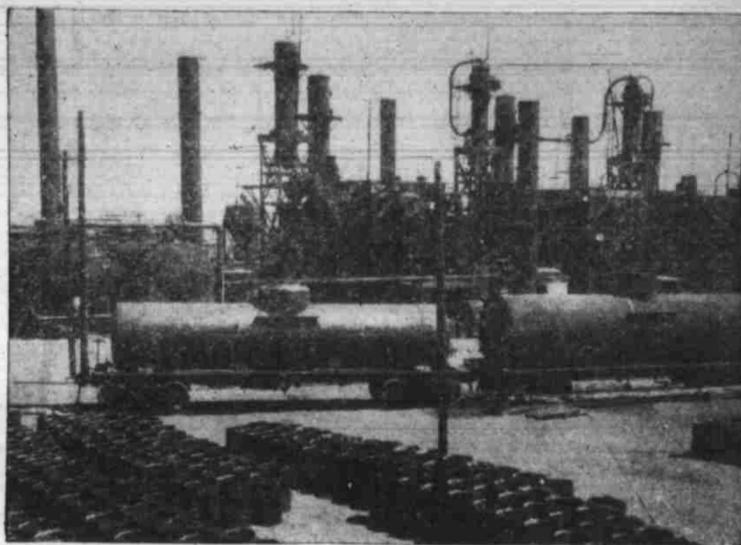
More Expansion
Another turn came in 1933, when he launched reorganization plans and at the same time, a program of improvement and expansion that again put the Big Spring refinery at the top in its field. The plant was renovated at that time, its output increased, and its markets expanded.

The story continues to point the way upward. This year, the Cosden plant again has been improved and expanded, its production stepped up. Addition of asphalt and road oil products a year ago provided the basis for another field expansion, and today the Cosden plant is making progress, continuing to be an industry vital both to Big Spring and the Howard county oil industry. It bespeaks the energy and unyielding efforts that mark the career of Josh Cosden.

people of Big Spring and Howard county with Texaco products, and I hope I shall have the opportunity to continue the friendly relations. "We in Big Spring have witnessed far-reaching growth in the past ten years as a result of the oil development and there is every reason to believe that our city will expand more and more."

COSDEN

Recognizes Big Spring's



—VIEW OF COSDEN ASPHALT PLANT—

ASPHALT PRODUCTS

A complete line of high grade roofing asphalts, paints, and fibre coatings are manufactured by COSDEN, along with some fifty different grades of paving asphalts and road oils.

COSDEN ASPHALT PRODUCTS are recognized and used by leading contractors for Quality and Durability in such states as Texas, New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Nebraska and Illinois.



Asphalt Department COSDEN OIL CORPORATION

It Wasn't Much Of A Farm, And Nobody Wanted To Buy; Sam Eason Kept It; Now There Are Eight Wells

The Mansion of Aching Hearts is the romantic title Mrs. Sam Eason bestowed on the three-roomed office that Sam built on the ranch he owned between the Settles sections—the ranch that was in the heart of the oil development.

In 1908 Eason grew tired of "bar-spring" and decided to make money fast by ranching. He had bought less than a section—186 acres—and had built a house and dug a well, erected a windmill. That year he and the family moved out to live on the ranch.

Mrs. Eason hated it. Mostly, she said, because she was lonely. The other women in the neighborhood—Mrs. W. R. Settles and Mrs. B. H. Settles, living several miles apart—worked by making butter and selling milk, butter and eggs, but Mrs. Eason had nothing to do but get homesick and wish for company.

She envied Mrs. Settles getting a chance to run into town ever so often.

Mrs. Settles tells how she envied Mrs. Eason. The Easons lived on the ranch only the one year, but that year they got all the rainfall. Showers fell on their gardens and

they grew bigger pumpkins and delicious beans, while the Settles didn't raise a thing. So Mrs. Settles envied Mrs. Eason her fine garden and Mrs. Eason envied Mrs. Settles her opportunity to see and visit people.

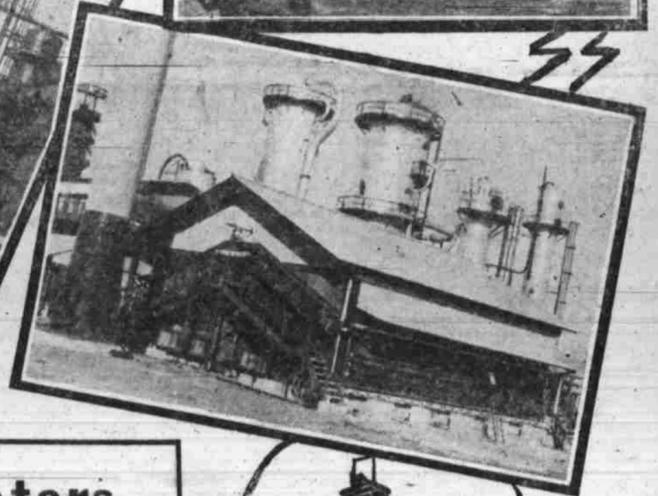
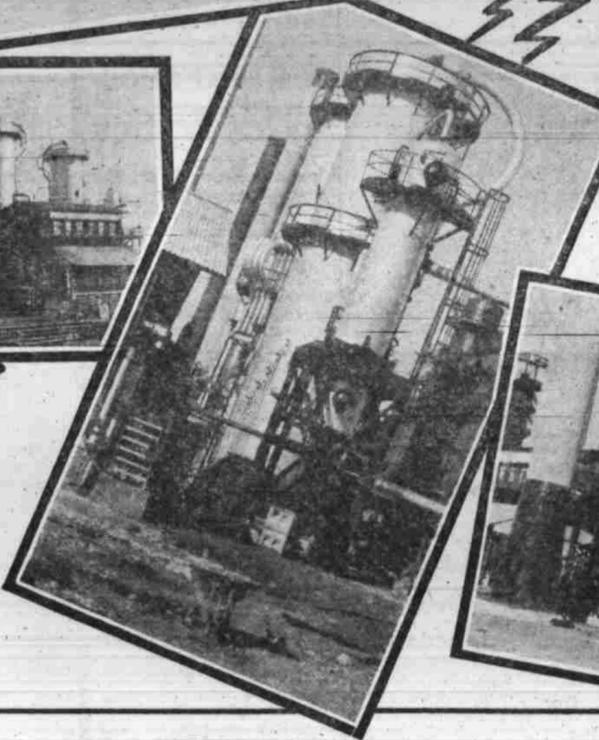
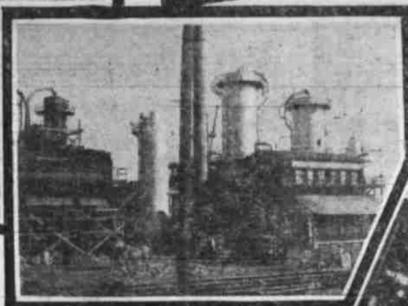
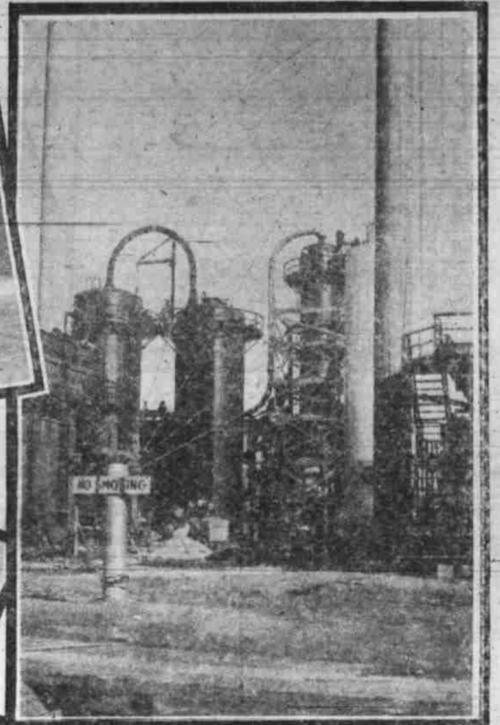
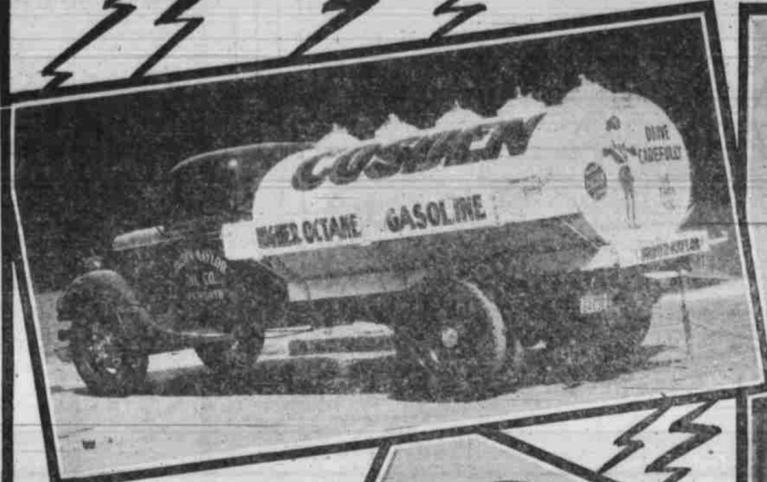
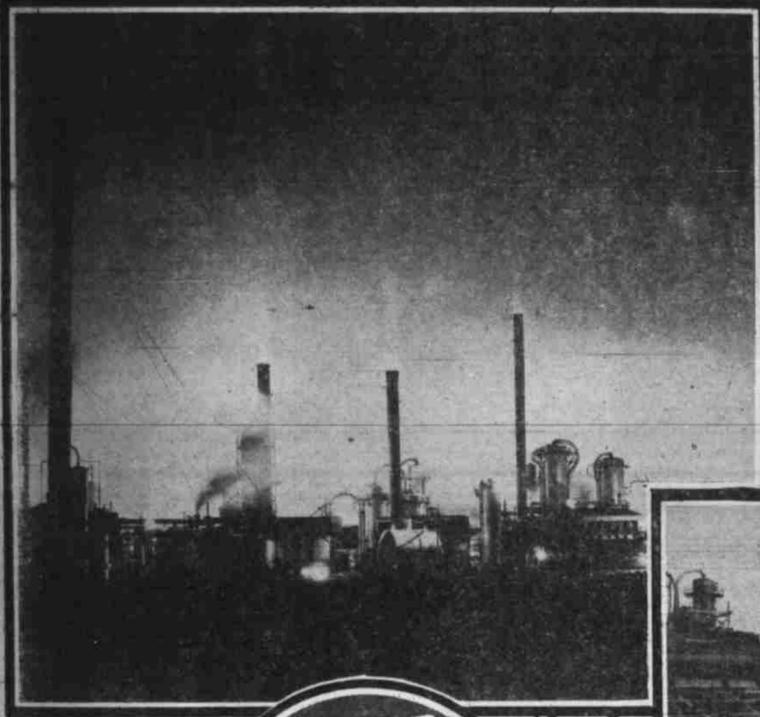
In September the Easons came back to Big Spring to put the children in school. They never returned to the ranch. At times it was rented and at times it lay idle. When nobody lived there, thieves constantly visited the house of aching hearts and carried away doors, windows, parts of the windmill, so that the Easons were kept hard-pressed keeping the house in repair—it became even more of a headache then.

It was not a good place for a farm. The showers did not select the Eason acres to descend upon every year and tenants would not stay put. The land was hardly worth tax money; in fact Eason would have almost given it away in order to get rid of it. He couldn't, so he kept it.

And eight oil wells were his reward.

COSDEN

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS



HIGHER
COSDEN
OCTANE

COSDEN
PARA-FINE
MOTOR OIL



Producers - Refiners - Marketers

In order to achieve a uniform standard of high quality in its petroleum products, the Cosden Oil Corporation built and equipped a refinery at Big Spring, Texas which ranks among the finest plants of its kind in the world. Here is installed the most elaborate and modern equipment ever assembled for the purpose. To be sure, it represents a large investment, but it provides the only known means of insuring the uniform grade of quality demanded by Cosden. Controlling the entire process, from the producing at the oil well to the marketing at the filling station Cosden can really claim and GUARANTEE the last word in quality in every product sold under its name.

Cosden High Octane Gasoline

(Anti Knock—Instant Starting—Extra Mileage)

Especially refined by our own advanced processes which produce its 70-octane rating without the use of lead or any other poisonous adulterant or stimulant, COSDEN HIGHER OCTANE GASOLINE is the outstanding fuel for the modern high-speed, high-compression motor. It starts like a flash, winter

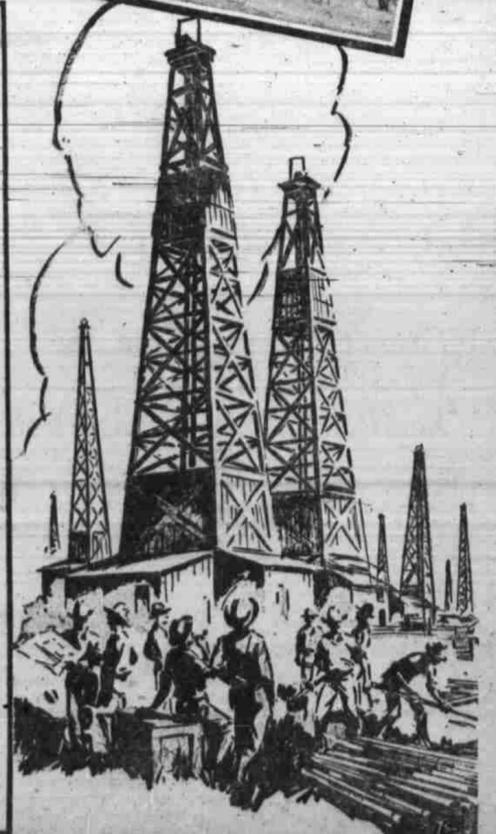
or summer, and maintains sustained operation without "spitting" or missing. COSDEN HIGHER OCTANE GASOLINE puts pep into your motor—adds immeasurably to its power—and increases your mileage. One tankful will convince you.

Cosden Para-Fine Motor Oil

(Processed—Alloyed—Extra Mileage Guaranteed)

Just like the lining of a chicken's gizzard, COSDEN PARA-FINE MOTOR OIL coats the cylinder walls and all moving parts and bearings of the motor with a highly adhesive, tough, heat-resisting oil covering and then supplies a high degree of lubrication which causes the motor to run cooler, last longer and deliver more mileage. COSDEN PARA-

FINE MOTOR OILS are CLEAN! Every deleterious and foreign element has been removed. Purity, PLUS processing, PLUS alloying, makes COSDEN PARA-FINE MOTOR OIL the PERFECT lubricant. Be kind to your motor and use COSDEN PARA-FINE OILS AND GREASES.



OFFICES
Fort Worth

COSDEN OIL CORPORATION

REFINERY
Big Spring



DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT

"DEPICTING BIG SPRING'S PROGRESS THROUGH TEN YEARS OF OIL PRODUCTION"



THE BIG SPRING DAILY HERALD

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS



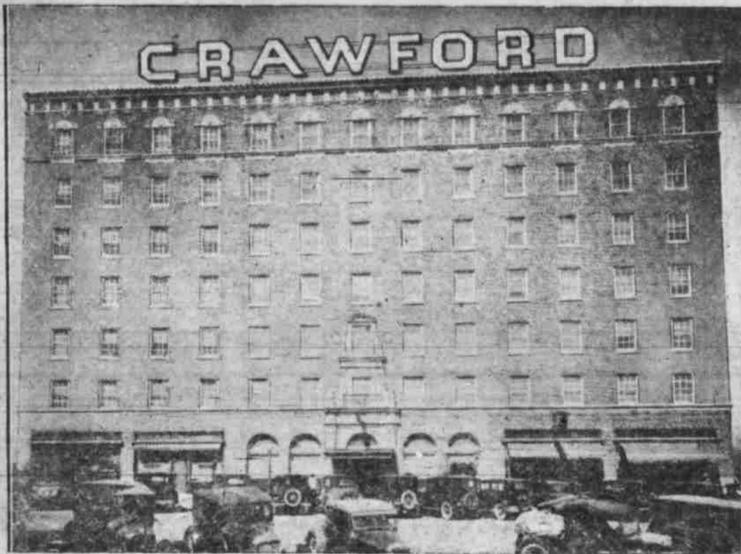
"DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT" EDITION

BIG SPRING, TEXAS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1936

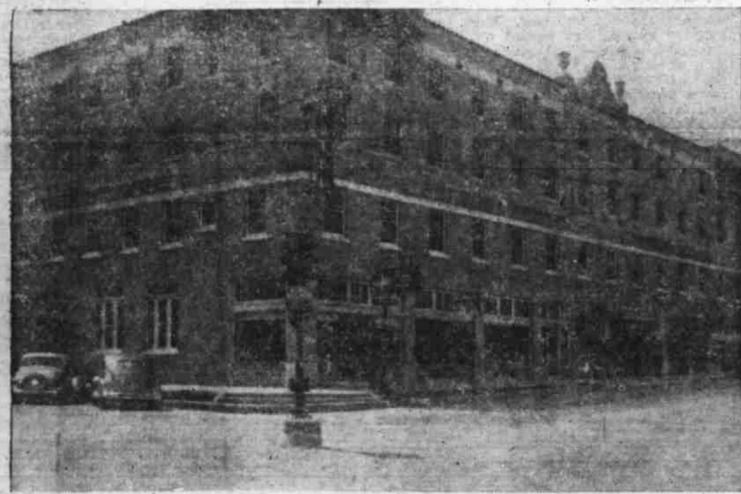
SECTION 3

Oil Interests' Tax Bills Approach A Million

OIL HELPED BUILD THESE FINE HOTELS



CRAWFORD



County Receipts Exceed \$383,000 In 8-Year Period

Schools And State Benefit In Hundreds Of Thousands; Valuations Going Up Again In Past Two Years

(Tax Chart at Bottom of Page)

Since 1928, when this section of West Texas first bustled with "oil boom" activity, and Howard county realized over thirty-eight thousand dollars in taxes alone from the liquid gold, Howard county oil operators and developers have paid almost a million dollars in state, county and school taxes. The county treasury has been swelled by oil tax payments to the extent of \$383,365.66.

This income for the governmental units including that of producing, transporting and refining companies, holders of oil property, royalty owners, and supply houses and similar concerns associated with the oil industry.

Notable payments to the state during the eight big production years aggregate \$321,726.83, while schools benefitted to the extent of \$210,355.72.

Oil Quest In This Section Going Ahead

Several Explorations In Nearby Counties At Present Time

For almost two decades now the search for oil has been going on in Howard and surrounding counties—sometimes rewarded by rich strikes; more often by dry holes or sulphur water.

Even at this date, with 810 wells in proven areas, the search continues in the hope of discovering new and richer fields.

Today the Fleetborn Oil company is drilling on a wildcat test six miles north of Garden City in the hopes of extending the production area now halted on the World Oil Co. lease on the McDowell ranch in the northern part of the county.

There is talk of a wildcat on the Wilkerson ranch 18 miles west of here. Woodley Petroleum Co. No. 1 M. S. King is sinking a hole 3 1/2 miles southeast of the town of Stanton in an effort to catch the trend in that direction.

Some Failures

Outcome of these tests is problematical, of course. Here are a few of the more recent wildcat attempts which went the way of many an exploratory attempt:

Superior Oil Co. No. 1 Logan estate three miles northeast of Coahoma hit sulphur water past 3,000 feet without any shows. Jack Ellis' attempt one mile east of Coahoma got salt water short of that depth and produced only some rare dinosaur bones for its trouble. The Gib Sawtelle No. 1 Morrison, on a supposed trend between the East Howard and Westbrook pools, ran into a good show but a 500-quart shot failed to shake it into a producer. Likewise, the John Moore No. 1 D. H. Snyder, midway on a logical trend between the East Howard and Chalk pools, had good shows but could not be converted into a commercial well.

The C. E. Hyde No. 1 G. M. Dodge took its place as another fruitless try for oil in the southwest corner of Borden county. The best it could do was to pick up an

Trend Upward Again
The peak was reached in 1929 and the low in 1933, the "pit" period of the depression. The county raked in \$104,388.00 in taxes in 1929 but a steady drop was noted each year after that until a depression low of \$26,925.49 was reached in 1933.

A sign of business upturn and of general recovery in oil activity is shown by the fact that tax payments were on the increase in 1934 and '35.

The oil income, coupled with a decrease in bonded indebtedness, has been responsible for a sizable decrease in the county tax rate—from \$1.44 in 1928 to 50c in 1935. In 1929 the tax rate had dropped to \$1.20 and a year later it had slipped to 96c. Then for two years it stood at 75c before taking a ten-cent drop for 1933. It has been 50c for the last two years.

Big Jump In 1929
The aggregate of assessed value of oil properties in the county over the period from 1928 through 1935 was more than 46 million dollars, an average of about \$5,755,330 per year.

Valuations jumped from something over two and one-half millions in 1928 to nearly \$8,700,000 the next year; then for the next four years they showed a decline. The upswing was started in 1934, and by last year the total had climbed back to \$6,358,070, highest of any year except '28 and '29.

Biggest Payment Ever
Largest single tax payment ever made on oil in Howard county was \$22,118.16, a sum remitted by a major oil company on a valuation of \$1,082,580. Of that amount, \$12,999.99 went to the county.

The payment was made in 1929, and the same year, the smallest tax on oil property was received. The latter was a payment of 29 cents on a \$10 valuation. An independent concern of Tulsa, Okla., made that remittance.

In 1928, first year of the "big" oil roll for the county, largest single payment was \$8,330.78. Smallest payment of that year was \$2.80.

Other Remittances
The same major which paid the 1929 maximum led the field in 1930, with a remittance of \$13,374.61. The wide range of payments continued, with an oil company of Bartlesville, Okla., at the lower extreme—a payment of 53 cents on a \$20 valuation.

Biggest assessment in 1931 was

BUSINESS AND POPULATION BAROMETER READINGS

	1928 Or 1927	1932 Or 1933	1935 Or 1936
Bank Deposits	\$1,872,133.55	\$1,976,236.29	\$3,201,667.85
Bank Loans & Disc.	1,613,083.63	1,133,920.31	1,478,787.69
Postal Receipts	24,953.77	42,018.73	55,663.01
City Valuations	2,935,332.09		5,896,500.00
New Cars		469	1,654
Gas Meters	(x) 500	1,500	2,175
Electric Consumers	681	2,342	2,639
Telephones	(xx) 500	1,596	1,844
School Enrollment	1,336	2,102	1,510

(x) Company Started in 1928

(xx) Estimated.

Whipping Depression Part Of City's Achievement Of Decade

Just as it may view with pride the remarkable progress made since 1926, through its "decade of development," the city of Big Spring has cause, in this spring of 1936, to consider its job of whipping the depression, a task well done.

For there can be no denying that the city has definitely emerged from the business stagnation that struck in the early 30's. The upswing, has been so far and so marked, in fact, that Big Spring stands today, in many respects, on more solid ground than ever before. There are figures to substantiate this; and certain sets of figures are vital in reviewing actual position of business. Accepted as accurate barometers in a review of commerce are bank figures, postal receipts, building permits, automobile purchases. A reading of any and all of these barometers, will show that Big Spring has achieved high marks in a business comeback.

Resurgence Is On
Reliable estimates on population totals, figures on various utility services. In these, Big Spring shows broad growth in the past three years. The position of the city today is such that it can well afford to look

back on the entire 10-year period just closing—a period taken as such because it has included the years of oil production—and view it truthfully as a "decade of development," even though that decade included some of the darkest years American business has ever seen.

In other words, even a major economic depression didn't stop Big Spring. It only slowed activity temporarily. And now the resurgence is on. It has been on for some two years, gained speed in the past year, and goes ahead today with even greater momentum. Take a glance at bank deposits. As of April 12, 1928, deposits in three banking institutions here at that time aggregated, in round numbers, \$1,872,000. As of March 4, this year—nearest comparable date on bank calls—deposits in the city's two banks totaled over \$3,201,000. That is an increase of approximately \$1,329,000. Deposits have gained about a million and a quarter dollars from the low point of depression years.

In postal receipts, only the two years of 1929 and 1930 have brought larger totals than that of last year. Total receipts for 1935 were \$55,663.01. This sum compares with those of more than \$50,000 in

the peak years, but it also compares with a \$42,000 aggregate in 1932. Since that year, the trend has been steadily upward, the three years bringing a boost of more

(Continued on page 7)

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HOWARD COUNTY OIL ROLL FOR PAST EIGHT YEARS

YEAR	ASSESSED Value	STATE Taxes	COUNTY Taxes	SCHOOL Taxes	TOTAL Taxes
1928	\$ 2,692,070.00	\$ 17,068.21	\$ 38,611.70	\$ 7,386.78	\$ 63,066.69
1929	8,699,000.00	59,153.22	104,388.00	22,733.20	189,274.43
1930	7,262,890.00	50,114.04	69,723.76	25,191.86	145,029.66
1931	5,742,440.00	42,494.07	43,068.35	31,753.00	117,315.42
1932	5,228,585.00	36,077.21	39,214.49	32,081.69	107,373.39
1933	4,133,850.00	31,830.51	26,925.60	25,060.89	83,817.00
1934	5,925,740.00	45,600.63	29,629.02	30,803.97	106,033.62
1935	6,358,070.00	39,388.94	31,804.74	35,344.33	106,538.01
TOTALS	\$46,042,645.00	\$321,726.83	\$383,365.66	\$210,355.72	\$918,448.22

TOWERING 15 STORIES OVER BIG SPRING



PERTINENT DATA OF HOWARD-GLASSCOCK FIELDS

Depth Feet	Date of Discov.	No. Prod. Acres	Character Prod. Form.	Recovery Per Acre	Gravity Of Oil	Per Cent Sulphur
EAST POOL—						
1,400	Mar. '27	900	Yates Sand	3,222	33.0	1.02
1,500	Apr. '26	3,500	Sand	2,515	32.1	0.87
2,500	Feb. '28	1,000	Limestone	4,830	26.6	3.53
3,000	Oct. '27	3,500	Limestone	5,505	24.6	2.91
WEST POOL—						
2,500(1)	Oct. '28	7,000	Limestone	2,921	33.0	1.45
2,500(2)					30.4	0.77
2,500(3)					30.8	0.74

B'Spring Field 21 Miles Long, Produces From Five Horizons

Holding fifth rank in the total recovery of crude petroleum in the West Texas Permian Basin, the Big Spring field in Howard and Glasscock counties—the name applied by the Bureau of Mines, United States department of the

interior—holds the double distinction of comprising the longest unbroken chain of pools in the region and of having five producing horizons, the shallower two from sand, the deeper three from the Permian dolomite lime. In some localities only one horizon is productive; in some there are three pays. Sprawled over an area 21 miles long, northeast and southwest through southeastern Howard county and northeastern Glasscock county, and ranging in width from one to 2 1/2 miles, the field at the close of 1934 had 16,500 proven acres. Five hundred and ninety wells had yielded 58,968,000 barrels of oil. Ninety-four wells with total daily initial output of 45,835 barrels were completed in 1935 and total production was 7,530,219 barrels, swelling total recovery in nine and three-fourth years to 69,036,116 barrels.

"Sweet" Oil

The discovery well, Owen & Sloffs No. 1 Chalk, drilled in early in April, 1926, obtained pay in 21 feet of sand, topped at 1,577 feet, 853 feet above sea level. The oil had such a low sulphur content compared to that produced in other West Texas fields, only 0.82, that it was referred to as "sweet" oil. It tested 22.1 gravity. At the

close of 1934, according to a bureau of mines petroleum engineering study, 256 wells on 2,800 proven acres had produced 9,560,000 barrels, a recovery of 2,515 barrels to the acre. These wells produce at depths ranging from 1,250 to 1,500 feet, from 300 to 350 feet above the dolomite, and usually are pumps, with initial ranging from 50 to 600 barrels daily.

Shallower Sand 1,200-1,300 Feet. The shallower sand, the Settles, opened in March, 1927, is found from 1,200 to 1,300 feet below the surface and from 600 to 650 feet above the top of the dolomite. At the close of 1934 there were 62 wells producing from this Yates sand and total recovery from 956 proven acres had been 2,300,000 barrels, an average of 3,222 barrels to the acre. This oil tests 23 gravity and its sulphur content is only 1.02, the second lowest in the field.

The shallowest lime production is from the 2,300-foot level, producing 33 gravity oil with a sulphur content of 1.48. Next is the 2,300-foot zone, yielding 30.4 gravity oil with a sulphur content of only 0.87; the third is the 2,500-foot horizon, producing 28.8 gravity oil. It tested 22.1 gravity. At the

(Continued On Page 6)

Local Fields Provided City's First Natural Gas Supply

THEY SPENT MONEY FREELY, WITH FEW QUESTIONS ASKED; OIL FIELD PEOPLE MADE BIG SPRING RETAIL BUSINESS BRISK

Oil field workers of '26, '27, '28—What did they do for our business? Did they quibble about prices? Were they free spenders? What did they buy? What about them?

Merchants of Big Spring settled down and were ready to talk on a favorite subject when asked some of the foregoing questions.

The "oil people" were those who made Big Spring alive and bring-ling and kept the cash registers jingling and merchants happy.

Even though their abode turned out to be a two-room affair hastily constructed by the company they worked for, there was a shiny car—and always a good one—parked somewhere near.

The house furnishings generally consisted of a bed, a dresser, a table, stove, and several chairs but there were numerous places of this kind and it took lots of these. Camp superintendents were furniture men's delight.

Druggists sold more ginger ale, expensive cosmetics and "high falutin'" perfume than they had previously had any idea existed.

No Questions On Price

Because someone had done a friendly little turn for a fellow he was given a fountain pen and pencil set like the ones an office force gives the boss for Christmas. No questions asked about the price. Come easy, go easy!

When a lady from the field wanted a dress, it was understood that the accessories were forthcoming and when she left the establishment she was "rigged up."

The main point that was stressed throughout any discussion of business was the fact that practically everything was sold for cash on the barrel head! These people were not interested in building up a credit rating. They had the money and kept it in circulation.

Quoting a prominent druggist: "I believe it would be safe to say that business here quadrupled. As far as our business here in the store was concerned it wasn't just terrific but the volume of business enabled us to expand to a good advantage. We sold more goods, of course, just as everyone did and enjoyed the business of these people. They are the ones who made the business brisk and kept things on the go."

Ginger Ale, Near-Beer

Another drug store operator who was located in the center of most activity says: "What did I sell most of? Ginger ale. We'd no sooner get a load in than it would be gone. Boy, how that stuff'd sell! And near beer! At that time it was going at two-bits a shot and we sold plenty of shots. We had a line of perfume that sold for \$15 and a small bottle at that. We didn't have to sell this stuff. People just came in, liked the odor, said wrap it up and then asked how much. Lots of time we had customers in who just wanted something for a remembrance for a fellow who had done some little thing for him. Nine times out of ten the selection would be a fountain pen and pencil set that was in the price range of

\$15 to \$25.

"People bought candy all the time. Great big boxes of the very best we had. Our curb business was so great that we kept five men behind the fountain and one on the curb all the time. Five cent drinks were as common as water and malted milks and banana splits were twice the price they are now and they were plenty fast selling."

Furniture

A furniture man said: "When a camp superintendent came in the store, as a general rule he wanted to buy a good sized amount of merchandise. We sold more beds, mattresses and springs than anything else. We'd show him a bed, he'd ask how many of that style we had and for a long time they bought all we could keep in stock. Then came the mattress and spring order. Little gas stoves were fast sellers, too. Of course in the bunk houses they didn't have much use for mirrors or rugs. These were sold to those people who had their families with them.

"People living in town and who were refurbishing their houses after reaping profits from the field, bought good durable furniture, rugs and drapes. There was quite a contrast between the two buyers. One an absolute necessity for quick living—here today and gone tomorrow type. The other bought carefully, choosing that which was sturdy and more or less conservative in design because it was to furnish the house that was in the town where they intended to stay."

MANAGER



JAMES A. DAVIS

This from a ready-to-wear shop owner: "Our business was greatly increased by the patronage of the oil field workers wives. When they found a dress, coat or suit they wanted, they didn't mind the price—and they nearly always had the money handy. If they didn't have it with them they paid down on it and we knew when we put it up for them, they would be back for it with the money. Sometimes a wife would drag her husband in to have his word passed on something she thought she liked but wasn't sure enough to take. It wasn't that there was any quibble about the price—it was just that he was uncomfortable in such surroundings and she couldn't decide without his o. k. This was the hardest time on earth to make a sale.

"It was a different question with the 'big shot's' wife. She was used to having a wide assortment of clothes to choose and if we didn't have just exactly what she wanted, we just missed the sale. Of course, our place was much smaller than now and our stock was limited but we soon learned that we had to get what these women wanted because if they couldn't get it here they would seek somewhere else for it—and we wanted these people to buy in Big Spring!"

A realtor was telling about how his apartments rented. "I started work on an apartment house and as soon as people found out who the owner was I was swamped with calls for apartments. Long before the place was finished the apartments were rented for a good price. People clamored for places to live and I was on the jump morning to night showing people apartments. I seldom had any vacancies."

An automobile salesman tells of the sad fate of his new car of which he was extremely proud. It seems he had just purchased this new model and it was just getting to the stage where he could afford to "let 'er out." One day as he drove up in front of his dealer's place, the dealer walked out and said he could sure use that car and he had it sold if the salesman would let him have it. The salesman flatly refused to take his property. The dealer would take his car, broken-in prize from him, but the dealer persisted until the salesman gave in. While he looked on, out came the blow torch, the saws and other instruments of destruction and before him and through the most beautiful paint job for miles around went the saws and the blow torches. The finished product was a brightly colored cab and chassis with a tool bed bringing up the rear. An oil field worker wanted a fast tool car and here was the answer. What price speed?

Service Has Kept Abreast Of Demands

New Lines Laid By Company As Consumption Increased

Popular agitation and a shoe-string promoter brought natural gas to the doorstep of consumers in Big Spring less than two years after the first commercial oil well was discovered in this county.

After the Owen & Sloan No. 1 Chalk well stirred up an active play in southeastern Howard county in 1928, people who had been using coal and mosquito stumps for their life for fuel began to grow "gas conscious."

By April 15, 1927 the agitator had reached sufficient proportions that The Herald took cognizance of it and declared it as one of the city's greatest needs. It mattered not that a hotel, adequate telephone service and half a dozen other things were desired in order to be great public needs—gas was the urgency then.

30-Year Franchise

With a limited amount of capital and an eye for possibilities, F. A. Hornaday of San Antonio travelled northward to peruse the possibilities in this virgin territory. To him it looked good. He lost little time in securing a 30-year franchise from the city on Nov. 12, 1928.

Essentially a man of action, Hornaday lost even less time in getting construction started and less than a month later he had crews at work, stringing lines from the oil field to town.

His source of supply was from two wells and amounted to about 400,000 cubic feet daily. But to Hornaday this presented no great obstacle and he ordered work to proceed.

Rapid progress was made in laying the 15-mile 6-inch main and on March 14, with ample halyhoys from the paper and chamber of commerce, a large crowd drove to a point one mile south of town to witness a pressure demonstration as the first gas was sent through the pipe.

Rabbits and Rocks

"Gas, dust, rust and other things came through the opening with a roar which made you think of a cyclone," reported The Herald. "Rabbits and rocks issued from the pipe as though shot out of a cannon. Rocks were thrown with great force for several hundred yards. One rock was hurled through the steel side of an automobile which was 200 yards from the point where gas was coming from the pipe."

Continuing in perfect confidence, The Herald added that "the gas people say the pressure could have been doubled."

All this splendid demonstration was taken as a good omen. Gas needs, the paper thought, were not only satisfied for the moment but for all time. "The citizens who witnessed the pressure demonstration," the account continued, "were indeed satisfied to know that the supply is going to be sufficient to meet the needs of a city several times the size of Big Spring."

"Best Obtainable"

Patriotically claiming that the fuel was the "very best gas that can be obtained," The Herald rested in the happy belief that "Big Spring is doubly fortunate in having a gas supply right at her door and is not likely to be subjected to the inconvenience and shortage which result when the source of supply is hundreds of miles away."

Yet when the first chill winds of winter began to knife the citizenship, a hue and cry went up and many began to yearn for the old living room coal stove. The casing head gas supply from the local field was dropping and the demand increasing.

To offset this, the company installed a compressor station in the field and boosted the daily potential to approximately 700,000 cubic feet. This seemed to be well enough until the winter of 1927 when extreme cold weather and scores of additional consumers combined to over-tax the supply.

Need For More

Forgetting its optimism of little more than a year before, The Herald joined chattering citizens in a demand for more gas. Denouncing the theory so recently proffered that a home gas supply was the best supply, all concerned appealed to the gas company to acquire more, no matter from what source.

So in December of 1929 arrangement was made for 22 miles of 8-inch lines to connect with the South Plains (now West Texas Gas Co.) mains supplying Midland and Odessa. By February workmen were engaged in laying the line and on April 1, 1930, Big Spring was receiving gas from the Panhandle, "hundreds of miles away" and glad to get it.

Since Hornaday promoted the gas line from the south field, ownership of the company has been changed frequently. Southwest Utilities company bought in during September of 1932. The distributing unit took the title of Big Spring Public Service Co., and the transmission department was known as the Natural Gas & Power company. Empire Southern Service, present owners, took the system over in 1931 and has modernized it to make it more adequate to needs until today it can really service a city much larger than Big Spring.

Increase In Consumption

Consumption of gas has witnessed a sharp increase since it first was piped into Big Spring. For the year of 1930 a total of 267,

Oil Quest

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

uninterrupted strata of hard lime.

Another Deep Test

Most attention of all wildcat attempts in this section was that of the Moore Bros.-Loffland Bros. No. 1 McDowell deep test half a mile from the westernmost shallow production in Glasscock county. This test, however, was after deep pay and was drilled to a depth of 10,906 feet, picked up the Emburger, lower Ordovician lime, and had several promising high gravity oil returns.

Due to its showing, Superior Oil Co. of Oklahoma is reported to have asked for bids on another deep wildcat test just east of Foran, 12 miles removed from the McDowell hole. Fact that the Emburger was encountered leads to the belief that deep production will yet be found in the local field; that the McDowell venture was perhaps on the edge of the trend.

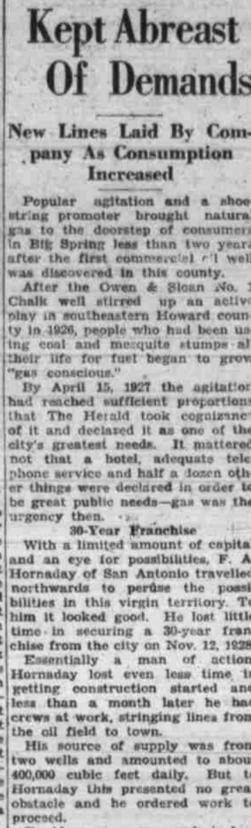
In former years tests have been drilled at R-Bar, one north of here near the cemetery, another three miles north, one short distance south, still another four miles west and a test 20 miles southwest in Martin county.

It took seven years of wildcatting before the Owen & Sloan No. 1 Chalk came in a producer in April, 1926. And as the exploration continues it is not improbable that some company, likely operating on a "shoe-string," will tap a new supply of oil for this area.

Most Consumption Averaged

MINNEAPOLIS, (UP)—The average person in the United States, if he crammed all his meals into one big meal, ate 128 pounds of meat in 1935, according to figures disclosed at the annual Minnesota retail meat dealers' convention.

CONSTRUCTING NEW GAS MAINS



Despite the fact that Big Spring people at first believed their gas supply from the Chalk pool to be inexhaustible, two chill winters with a falling supply robbed them of their local patriotism to the extent they were ready for Panhandle gas by the winter of 1930. To meet the demand, Empire Southern Service strung 22 miles of 8-inch line from Big Spring to Martin county in something like four months. Here are seen a crew of workmen welding and asphaltting the mains, a long stretch of the line, and a ditch digging machine which made possible the rapid progress.

Jefferson Oldest Telegraph Point

The oldest Western Union office operated in the state of Texas is located in Jefferson, near Texarkana.

Opened only a short time after the numerous telegraph companies merged to become the Western Union Telegraph company in 1854, the Jefferson office served nearly all of East Texas and shipping companies along the Mississippi.

secretary he was keeping records and directing most of the water department activity. Finally he was made superintendent of the water system but that failed to lighten his duties. It was a hard fight from early morning until late night. Of him one prominent Big Spring attorney said "he turned out more work than I had ever seen one man do."

The district manager has about ten days seniority on Leo Clawson and Roy Green. He hired both of these men soon after he went to work for the gas company.

Born here, Davis attended the Big Spring public schools and was graduated in 1923. He then went to A. & M. where he finished his course in 1927 and returned here. It is a tribute to him that while everything else about the company has changed, he has stayed right at the top.

Year Marked By Expansion



Despite the fact that Big Spring people at first believed their gas supply from the Chalk pool to be inexhaustible, two chill winters with a falling supply robbed them of their local patriotism to the extent they were ready for Panhandle gas by the winter of 1930. To meet the demand, Empire Southern Service strung 22 miles of 8-inch line from Big Spring to Martin county in something like four months. Here are seen a crew of workmen welding and asphaltting the mains, a long stretch of the line, and a ditch digging machine which made possible the rapid progress.

Appropriations For Industry Up 24 Percent From Last Year

Oil company appropriations for plant improvements, expansion and development in 1935 are 24 per cent above those for 1935, according to a survey completed by the National Petroleum News.

The companies reporting in this survey, representing one-third of the total investment of the industry, will have spent a total of \$213,000,000 this year for improvement and expansion purposes. This expenditure will be reflected in all branches of the industry, including production, natural gasoline plants, pipelines, refineries, transportation and marketing. It represents a \$41,000,000 increase over the amount spent for this purpose in 1935.

The companies reporting in this survey include many of the largest which operate nationally, and also some of the smaller companies in certain sections of the country.

Three companies alone planned to spend over \$27,000,000 this year on the development and expansion of production facilities. Four companies have appropriated \$26,000,000 for expansion of their refinery properties and the building of new units; and in the marketing division four companies will have invested more than \$16,000,000 this year for the improvement of service stations and bulk plants and other marketing investment.

The 1936 improvement and expansion appropriation of \$213,000,000, as reported by these companies, represents five per cent of their total investment. In other words, for every dollar of investment which these companies report, five cents will have gone into plant improvement and expansion of operations during 1936.

TRUCKS

That Will Go Anywhere - Any Time - For Any Load

SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF OIL IN WEST TEXAS OUR TRUCKS HAVE SERVED THE OIL MEN

We Are Proud of a

1926 DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1936

IN THE BIG SPRING AREA

..... and we congratulate the city of Big Spring on its splendid growth, its homes, industries and municipality.

BUILD with BIG SPRING

O. H. McALISTER

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TEXACO

We Join Big Spring In Congratulating The Oil Fraternity In Their Successful

1926 DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1936

Our Sincere Wish For Continued Progress

T. W. ASHLEY

Agents For The Texas Co For 25 Years

WE'RE PROUD OF THE PART WE HAVE PLAYED IN THE



IN BIG SPRING AND ITS AREA

EMPIRE SOUTHERN SERVICE CO.

feels that Big Spring, Howard County and West Texas are just beginning to grow. We have always had faith in the future of Big Spring, and will continue to strive for a better and bigger community. This company will also continue to play its part in furnishing a

GAS SERVICE

second to none for the comfort of Big Spring homes and the economical operation of Big Spring industry. But stop a moment, and think! What other fuel—for cooking, water heating, house heating, automatic refrigeration and for hundreds of industrial uses—is so clean, so uniform, so quick, so easily regulated, so efficient . . . so economical?

Under our optional residential rate, gas for heating costs you as little as 20c per 1,000 cubic feet—the lowest rate in the state for domestic gas.

—Ask About This Rate—



"GAS IS WORTH MORE THAN IT COSTS"

Petroleum Building Met City's Need For Office Space

Owen & Sloan Sell Holdings For \$400,000

Properties, Including The Initial Producer, Go To Magnolia

The Howard county oil production jumped into "big money" with little time wasted, after drilling extended rapidly following the Chalk strikes.

One of the first major property transfers was the sale by Owen & Sloan of 1,021 acres in and near the Chalk field to the Magnolia Petroleum company. The price involved was \$400,000, the date of sale in December, 1926, a short six months after Owen & Sloan completed their No. 1 Chalk.

The Big Spring Herald reported in its story on the sale, "The Chalk oil field is on the map in earnest," pointing out that the sale meant development by the major company. Magnolia had other holdings in the territory, and the purchase made that firm the greatest acreage holder at the time in the field.

Other firms holding acreage at the time of the discovery were Tidal, Pure Oil and Matland. Included in the Owen & Sloan-Magnolia deal were two wells, the discovery, No. 1 Chalk, and the No. 2 Chalk, which was rated at 50 barrels "or better."

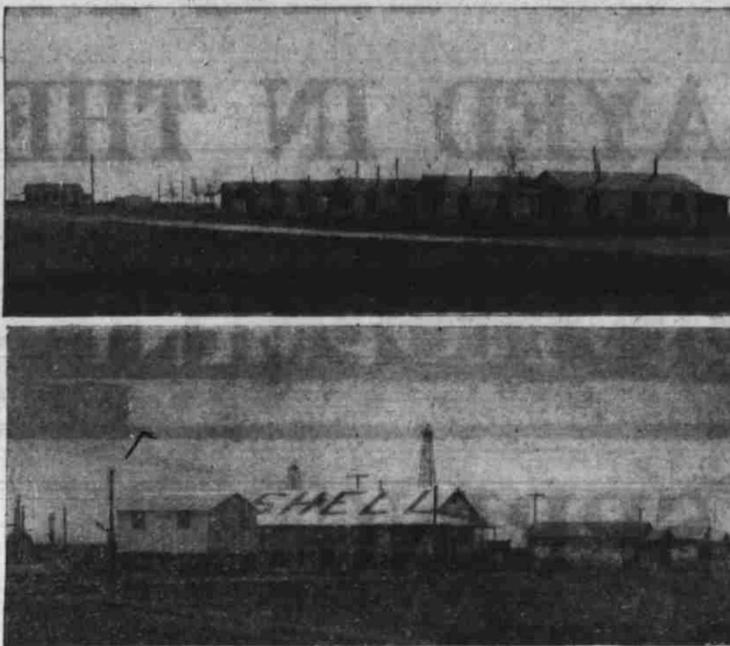
The following acreage was included in the sale: 240 acres in section 13; 80 acres in section 114; 400 acres in section 67; 95 acres in section 95; 160 acres in section 86, and 15 acres in section 96.

The sale marked the retirement, for the time being, of the two independent whose operations focused attention of the oil world on the Howard county field. But by the time they sold, drilling was active, and the Chalk area already was a field.

GULLEY PIONEER IN TELEGRAPHY HERE

Ernest Gulley, who was associated with the Western Union Telegraph company for more than 10 years and had a big hand in the early pioneering of the industry in West Texas, served as manager of both the Big Spring and Sulphur Springs offices during that time. He spent two years in Sulphur Springs and returned here to become an employe of the Texas and Pacific railroad.

HOMES OF THE OIL FIELD FAMILIES



Views of two camps in the Howard county oil fields, the Continental at top and the Shell below. Here are homes of the men who labors keep them at the wells. They are little communities within themselves.

Electricity Supply Ample For Section

Less Than Dozen Small Communities Not Reached By Lines

able in any needed quantity from the myriad of electrical transmission lines which supply power and light to practically every city of more than 1,000 population, and also to hundreds of small towns, villages, ranches and farm homes in this part of the state. Fewer than a dozen sparsely settled communities in the distant parts of West Texas are not reached by the power lines.

Building Program
It is only within recent years that West Texas has had ample electric power for industrial and commercial development, but within the last ten years, the major electric power and light companies serving this section of the state have been carrying out a comprehensive building program. The Texas Electric Service company, one of the largest power companies in the state, recently completed a construction program, adding more than 1,000 miles of lines, to the power network of West Texas. These lines extended electric service to more than a score of cities

and towns, many of which never before had electric service. Oil fields, too, and industries allied with the oil business received ample electric power, which was particularly needed during the period of rapid development immediately following the discovery of new oil fields in West Texas. Of the 30 West Texas counties into which the lines of the Texas Electric Service company extend, approximately half are active oil producers. Electric power in these counties is used to drill new wells, pump oil from the ground and through pipe lines to refineries or to Gulf ports. Several of the largest refineries in the area served by the Texas Electric Service company are operated by electric power.

Other Industries
Not only is electric power demonstrating its advantages in West Texas oil fields, but also in dozens of other industries in this part of the state. Electric power is used to manu-

Was Financed By Group Of Local People

Six-Story Structure Completed In 1929 At Cost Of \$190,000

Another civic need was fulfilled in Big Spring during the summer of 1929 when the Petroleum building on Second and Scurry streets threw open its doors for the first time.

The building was started in October of 1928, after a group of prominent local citizens had gathered and decided that the city and surrounding territory needed a large office building. Construction contract for the six-story affair costing a little more than \$190,000 was given to A. L. Randall of Amarillo, general builders, and to Peters, Strange & Bradshaw, architects.

Rising in the midst of a building boom, the big structure gave Big Spring its second "skyscraper" when completed the following year. L. S. McDowell, Dr. G. T. Hall, R. C. Sanderson, Bernard Fisher, J. M. Fisher, Rupert Ricker, Floyd Dodson, and Mrs. Dora Roberts were the combining parties responsible for the erection of the edifice and all maintained stock in the building until McDowell, along with his wife and son, L. S. McDowell, Jr., decided to buy a controlling interest in the building.

R. L. Cook became the first manager of the building after its completion in 1929. He was succeeded by Woodward & Coffee, local lawyers, who in turn gave way to E. E. Fahrenkamp, former Big Spring postmaster.

Fahrenkamp served as manager for almost 18 months before giving way, January 1, 1936, to Merle Stewart, present manager.

Although the Petroleum building is not a Community Mart such as the one that serves the city of Chicago, tenants occupying the buildings carry on many different lines of business in the six stories and at the present time the building is filled almost to capacity. Oil companies, insurance agencies, doctors, dentists, chiropractors, lawyers, real estate offices, architects, haberdashers, drilling companies and government bureaus all can be found under the Petroleum roof.

Two government bureaus, the Old Age Assistance Commission district offices and the Work Progress administration, maintain offices there.

A list of the present tenants includes: American Marasibo Oil company, Ajax Drilling company, Bristow & Tate, Big Spring Dental Laboratory, Tom J. Coffey, Dr. R. E. G. Cooper, Grover Cunningham, Ira Driver, Dave Duncan, Ellington & Rogers, E. E. Fahrenkamp, C. C. Holderness, Dr. W. B. Hardy, Dr. G. T. Hall, Dr. T. B. Hoover, Dr. G. H. Wood, Dr. M. H. Bennett, Dr. Preston Sanders, Dr. Harvey Kennedy, B. L. Lawson, B. L. LeFever, Dr. P. W. Malone, Loris McDowell, Rube Martin, W. E. N. Phillips, Dr. P. C. Sasser, Fox Stripling, Meric Stewart, Robert Schermerhorn, Peters, Strange & Bradshaw; Clay Stevenson, Eugene Thomas, G. A. Woodward, Ted O. Groehl, W. E. Wade, and the West Tex Oil company.

The Men's Store, owned and operated by Elmo Wasson, and the Cunningham & Phillips drug concern maintain stores on the main floor.

facture West Texas gypsum into wall board and other building materials. It is used to pump water for several irrigation projects and also for individual truck farms. Rock crushing plants, railroad shops, glass factories, city water pumping plants, gin, cottonseed oil mills and plants are a few of the other major industries which are operated by power received from the network of electric lines.

Power for the system which serves West Texas comes from several large centrally-located steam generating stations, all of which feed power into the network of power lines. The system is so arranged that in case of difficulties in one plant, the other plants could still supply electricity for the needs of the cities and industrial establishments served. In addition to the large generating stations the power transmission system covering West Texas is connected at several points with the lines of electric companies in Central and East Texas, providing an additional guarantee of the dependability of electric service furnished this part of the state.

One of the most powerful electric lines in the Southwest extends from Hillsboro, in Central Texas to Big Spring, a distance of 205 miles by airline. This line, which operates at 132,000 volts, is the main artery for the transmission of electric power in the western part of the state. Other power lines of 66,000 volts extend to the major cities, while lines of lesser voltage provide ample power for small towns and rural homes.

With ample electric power available, any West Texas city or town served by the power system in this part of the state has an important additional advantage to offer new industries, especially those which are seeking locations near the source of raw materials. West Texas, with the same foresight and vision of the pioneers of fifty years ago, are using this advantage of ample electric power in creating a new empire of oil, industry and agriculture, as well as cattle raising.

NO. 1 AMONG BIG SPRING OFFICE BUILDINGS



These Citizens See Ways To Improve Big Spring Would Build Parks, Paving, Provide For Young People

If you had a million dollars and wanted to spend the greater part of it for the good of Big Spring, what would you spend it on? Business men of Big Spring would build libraries, gymnasiums, parks, educational units. They would give pipe organs to the churches that do not own them now. There would be pavement for the miles, sidewalks everywhere possible and highways would be smooth as silk to aid those who drive from the rural communities to this city. This would be the city beautiful if these men should become heir to a million. Here are a few views:

MAX JACOBS would spend his money on a library. Said Jacobs: "I would build a library that would be so beautiful that it would be talked of by everyone that ever visited in Big Spring. It would be made of large blocks or marble or light brick. I would like it located on the present court house square directly in the center surrounded by a park. I should like to lend an air of dignity so that those who desired to enter for knowledge or relaxation would feel it a privilege to use its books and reading rooms and to treat it with respect. I'd like for this city to have such a place."

Aiding Children
"I think of nothing I'd rather do than to benefit the underprivileged children that are of school age," said **BERNARD FISHER**. "I should like to take those of them who really wanted to study and prepare themselves for a future and give them an opportunity."

JOE FISHER would pave streets and build sidewalks. Also he would encourage highway improvements and make the roads leading into Big Spring so good that it would be a pleasure to drive over them.

This from **TAYLOR ANDERSON**: "My first dream would be to build a gymnasium for boys. This would not be restricted; a gym instructor that would be selected for supervision of the place would make everyone equal. This place would be so conducted that I would be a pleasure to be one of the group. Included in this gym would be a natatorium; also accommodations for handball, boxing and other sports of this kind. As an improvement in civic beauty I would broaden Third street and light it more from the top of the hill at the east entrance to the top of the hill at the west entrance. I would also put a park in the nearest hilly section east of town."

Free Night School
VICTOR MELLINGER would sponsor a free night school. "This would be a benefit to those who are unable to study at the local schools because of necessity of working during the day. I should also like to see Big Spring have a public bath house, a spacious library and numerous parks."

RALPH RIX and **LEWIS RIX** agree on the idea of a local athletic club where business men who are tired of golf and the like could get a light workout in the evening. Then Ralph would build an apartment house and pave the first three blocks after entering Edwards Heights on Park. Lewis would remove the center standards from the signal light, provide a parking lot for people from rural communities and put a danger signal at the end of the street just west of high school.

LEE'S COMMUNITY 'GATEWAY' TO THE OIL FIELD TERRITORY



Lee's community is some sort of a gateway in its own right. Situated in Glasscock county just over the Howard line, it is at the cross roads from the Coffee and Edwards pools; from the farming and ranching territory in Howard county to the ranching expanses of Glasscock county. For years Lee's was just a one store affair. A modest amount of development occurred

when the Coffee pool was opened but a new day dawned for the community when the Tribal Oil company bit on its extension well in July of 1932. Since then the field has been extended five miles west and south and Lee's has added several houses, among them a Shell camp, a few stores, and a Baptist church. It is perhaps the "baby" of oilfield towns in the Howard-Glasscock field.

more parks and playgrounds so that we can compensate future generations in a measure for the heavy tax burdens we are imposing now."

GEORGE GENTRY would build a new high school. This would be equipped with a complete gymnasium and would have a program that would deal with remedial physical education. Then he would enlarge and make more complete the library at the school.

Parks and Paving
W. C. BLANKENSHIP has views much the same as Gentry. He would build a new school, support a library and start the foundation for a senior college because he believes that Big Spring is the logical center for such a place of learning.

"I'd like to build a new residential section on the land surrounding Birdwell's dam," says **E. L. GIBSON**. "I'd have it laid out with the natural contour of the land. A park for this section would be the next step. This would be laid around the lake. Another step I would take would be to improve the highways, pave more streets and make more sidewalks."

Another who would choose Birdwell's place as an ideal spot for a park is **W. W. INKMAN**, who believes that no city can have too many parks because it benefits a greater number of people.

CHARLIE FROST is primarily interested in getting young boys off the street and interesting them in something beneficial. He says:

"I am interested in the mental and physical well-being of young boys, therefore I would build a gymnasium that would be restricted to boys who were 21 or younger. This, I believe would be a greater benefit and would keep the boys' minds occupied so that they would not be tempted to commit the little misdemeanors that sometimes grow into serious trouble."

Manual Training
Constructiveness is what **CECIL LONG** would like to encourage in the boys of high school age. This he would make possible by financing a manual training laboratory in the local high school which would be fully equipped and present every advantage possible. **HOMER MCNEELY** would improve Third street through the city limits by pavement, more light-

and sidewalks. Because he has dealt with crippled children benefits for a long while, **VASTON MERRICK** is primarily interested in furthering their welfare. Besides helping those handicapped by some physical misfortune he would help those who are handicapped by inadequate space for provided exercise. A park which provided Sheldon ponies and horses to be ridden over a well laid bridge would be his first move.

A junior college sufficiently endowed so that no one in Howard county would pay tuition would be the gift to this city and county of **H. R. DEBENPORT**.

"I'd give directed playgrounds, not one, but four because I believe that community playgrounds that are in walking distance of the main part of town are needed more than many other things." This from **SHINE PHILIPS**.

P. V. ALEXANDER would work hard toward getting larger schools that were well lighted. Secondly he would like to see much more pavement in the city.

Pipe Organs
GARLAND WOODWARD would present to each church in town a pipe organ. He also would work toward city beautification by paving the streets.

An institution where free hospitalization would be tendered those in need of medical aid would be the gift to Big Spring from **E. E. FAHRENKAMP**.

GEORGE WHITE would furnish a revolving fund for the aid of those students of college age who would be unable to attend a college or university otherwise.

PASCAL RUCKNER would clean up the highway entrances to Big Spring and pave the streets. A novel plan for the benefit of boys between the ages of ten and fourteen years would be sponsored by **ELMO WASSON**. This one he read about several years ago and would like to see put into practice here. The boys form a sort of juvenile city on a block which is devoted to this idea. They build small stores and sell drinks and the like. The idea is to instill into the boys' minds what being in business is like and to prepare them from a profitable future at the same time keeping them occupied and interested in a beneficial pursuit.

OIL MEN, DEPEND ON O.L. WILLIAMS TRUCK SERVICE NO DISTANCE TOO GREAT, NO LOAD TOO BIG!

Williams Trucks Deliver the Goods on Schedule

CONGRATULATIONS, OIL MEN, IN THE BIG SPRING AREA ON A



.... And Congratulations, Big Spring, on your fine and steady growth. We are glad, to



O.L. WILLIAMS TRUCK SERVICE

2200 Runnels

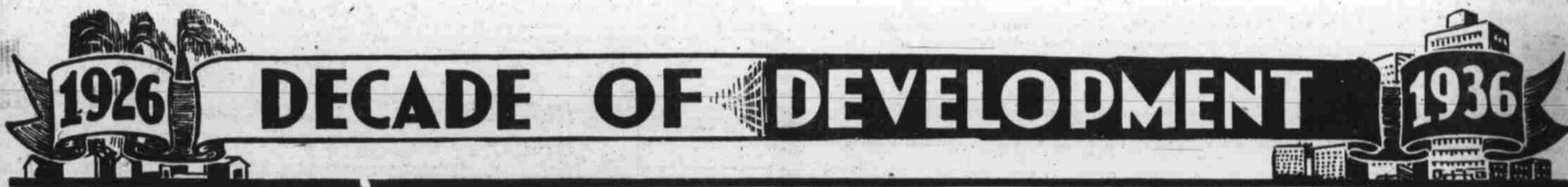
Phone 758

The Roots of Empire Lie in
NATURAL RESOURCES

**-but Development
 awaits the Action of Men**

.... men with vision, confidence and spirit of accomplishment, such as make up our great Oil Fraternity. They transform the frontiers into beautiful, prosperous and modern home communities.

**OIL MEN:- YOU HAVE, THROUGH YOUR IMPLICIT WILL PERFORMED A GREAT WORK IN THE BIG SPRING AREA
 AND WE CONGRATULATE YOU ON YOUR PART IN THE**



**BACK OF EVERY GREAT MOVEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT
 MUST LIE A RELIABLE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION**

We are proud to have had an important part in the Financial Service of the Big Spring Oil Development and the Growth of the City of Big Spring.



Behind every brick, each stone and each piece of lumber that goes into any building operation lie the credit or the resources of a good bank. It is the background and foundation for all building. In innumerable ways, in every step of each operation, your bank can serve you well, no matter what you plan to build: a home, a factory or an office building, this bank is ready to serve you and the community.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK
 IN BIG SPRING**

Electric Power Used In Drilling Many West Texas Wells

Lines Extend Into All The Major Fields

Stable Service, Assured Through Vast Network Of Power Wires

One of the paramount difficulties which beset pioneer drillers in West Texas oil fields is now considered to have been a blessing in disguise, as is often the case in such a changing and rapidly developing business as the oil industry. Drilling the first wells in this part of the state, far from rail lines and highways, was largely a problem of providing power for the drilling process. Water was scarce and what there was of it had a high mineral content which made it unsatisfactory for boiler use. Natural gas found in these wells carried a high percentage of sulphur and hence was undesirable

for internal combustion engines.

These twin obstacles caused drillers and owners of pumping wells to seek some other form of power, with the result that careful study was made of electricity. That this study was successful may be gained from the results already obtained from wells drilled by electric motors. In fact, the advantages of electric power for drilling were sufficient that a large percentage of the wells now being drilled in West Texas fields where electricity is available are being drilled by electric power.

Lines Extended
In supplying central station power service to oil fields in the western part of the state, the power companies encountered the same difficulties in planning generating units that hindered the drilling of wells by steam. Water in the large quantities necessary to condense steam in a modern generating station was not available, and for that reason, the Texas Electric Service company, with other power companies extended its network of high voltage power lines to the new oil territory. In addition to tying in this section of the state with the large power systems of Central Texas, this network of

wires also added to the dependability of the electric service, a necessary feature of oil field power.

In addition to their own generating stations, the power companies serving West Texas are interconnected at six points which gives a greater stability to the service rendered. The entire power network of these companies are so arranged to give two-day feed to oil fields and also cities and towns it served.

Power Consumption Low
One of the characteristics of electric power is the ease with which accurate figures can be obtained as to power requirements for different drilling operations. Careful checks are being made of the power consumption on most of the wells being drilled by electricity, and as a result, a mass of data is available which attests to the economy and other advantages of this form of power. It is a comparatively simple procedure to get a complete history of the fluctuations in electric power, needed for drilling and when a hole is completed, these power charts provide valuable information which aids in reducing future drilling costs.

In Texas is reached by the power lines of central station electric companies. West Texas is no exception, and within the last three years, power companies have been going through a tremendous campaign of construction to supply ample electric power for oil field development. Electric lines, built to pump the first wells in the field, were also available for drilling additional wells, with the result that in several of the oil fields in West Texas more than 50 per cent of the wells have been drilled with electric power, and a large percentage are electrically pumped.

Work Together
Oil companies and electric companies have worked together in making possible the electrification of new oil fields. Since the oil fraternity is becoming more familiar with the use of electric power, it is customary to find that the electric companies have built electric transmission and distribution lines in the new fields and are ready to provide power service before the pipe lines are ready to receive oil.

The cooperation between oil companies and electric companies has resulted in the working out of several policies which are mutually advantageous. The power companies serving a number of fields in West Texas, have worked out an arrangement for the benefit of drilling contractors whereby they may rent transformers and protective devices at a considerable saving over the cost of this equipment if it were necessary to buy outright. When the contractor moves, the power company will move the equipment to a new location at a nominal price. This type of cooperation has given a strong impetus to the use of electric power for drilling.

OVER 21,000 WORK FOR WESTERN UNION

There are 21,078 Western Union telegraph offices in the United States, a late survey showed.

The last checkup showed that the Western Union company had a total of 66,454 employees working for the company.

FACSIMILE TELEGRAPH MAY REPLACE SIMPLEX PRINTERS
If experiments prove out, the new facsimile telegraph, which is being tested between Buffalo and New York City, may replace the simplex printers.

advantageous. The power companies serving a number of fields in West Texas, have worked out an arrangement for the benefit of drilling contractors whereby they may rent transformers and protective devices at a considerable saving over the cost of this equipment if it were necessary to buy outright. When the contractor moves, the power company will move the equipment to a new location at a nominal price. This type of cooperation has given a strong impetus to the use of electric power for drilling.

Field

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

oil with a sulphur content of only 0.14. These shallow lime bearing horizons, considered as one group, are on the west side of the field. The field is divided into east and west sides for the purpose of convenience and proration, the line being drawn one mile east of the west line of the W. & N. W. Ry. Co. survey.

The fourth producing zone is the 2,500-foot horizon and the fifth the 3,000-foot, both on the east side. At the close of 1934 forty wells on 1,000 proven acres in the 2,500-foot pay had produced 4,830,000 barrels of 26.6 gravity with a sulphur content of 3.43 for an average recovery of 4,830 barrels per acre. The 3,000-foot horizon had 76 wells on 3,000 proven acres that had yielded 18,578,000 barrels of 26.4 gravity oil with a sulphur content of 2.01 for an average yield of 5,805 barrels per acre.

The 3,000-foot horizon was opened in October, 1927, by Magnolia's No. 1 Roberts, flowing 4,800 barrels daily initially at 2,990 feet. It produced approximately 100,000 barrels of oil before another well nearby was drilled. The second pay, an offset to the discovery, flowed a few days, but both soon declined and were placed on the pump.

With the completion of the second well, Magnolia's pipe line to Iatan, the only outlet, became incapable of handling all the oil produced from the 3,000-foot horizon. The operators asked the railroad commission to shut in all wells producing from the lime until adequate pipe line facilities were available. By common agreement of the operators, all lime producing wells were closed until August, 1928, when production was resumed under proration.

Henshaw Oil Corp. in August, 1928, drilled in No. 1 Settles, a three-mile west extension of the deep lime production, the initial yield being 4,200 barrels of 32 gravity oil at 2,248 feet. Shortly after production from the 3,000-foot horizon was resumed under proration large amounts of water began to appear with the oil and the operators sought the assistance of the railroad commission in handling the problem. Later the bureau of mines began a more detailed study to reach further conclusions regarding recovery values.

The Big Spring field, quoting from a summary of a Bureau of Mines report, is located on an anticlinal fold which has a general east-west trend over the greater part of the producing area but changes to a northeast-southwest direction on the east and west sides of the field. A surface high dotted with derricks, is visible from one end of the field to the other. The top of the lime, the most consistent marker, has been contoured from data obtained from driller's logs.

All wells in the west pool produce from what commonly is referred to as the 2,200-foot pay. Except for the 1,400-foot pay, the anticlinal axis of all the oil producing structures are congruous to the anticlinal axis of the structure of the "big lime." The producing structure in the 1,400-foot or Yates sand, however, lies on the north flank of the major fold.

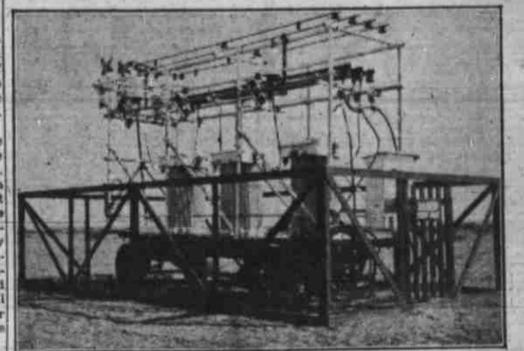
No unusual subsurface conditions were encountered by the Bureau of Mines engineers in the 1,400 and 1,800 foot sandstone members, which were quite uniform and easily correlated, but each of the three limestone producing formations displayed individual characteristics of porosity, permeability and water appearance. The 2,500-foot limestone pay which was found in an extremely irregular zone—variations as great as 150 feet in the elevations of the tops of the pay rendered contouring impossible—produced practically no water, whereas, the 2,200 and 2,000-foot pays were found in limestone horizons approximately parallel to the dip and began producing large quantities of water soon after discovery.

Water encroached into the 3,000-foot pay with such rapidity that it was impossible to predict fairly accurately the date of water appearance in a well. No method has been found to completely eliminate the water in wells producing from this pay, but the encroachment has been retarded and the water production reduced by slow withdrawal, maintenance of back pressure, reduction of tubing diameters plugging back with cement, casing and deepening wells below impervious streaks found within the 3,000-foot pay zone.

At the outset the 2,200-foot horizon, which was nearer the top of the lime than either the 2,500 or 3,000-foot pays, was believed to consist of only one pay member that possibly was divided into two parts. The early appearance of water, however, in wells located high on the structure and its delayed appearance in wells located lower structurally, presented an anomalous situation. As development progressed, a definite separation of the pay zones became readily apparent and there was strong evidence indicating that in pay No. 1 the water and oil were closely associated. Several wells that produced large quantities of water from pay No. 1 are producing clean oil from lower pay members in the 2,200-foot zone, with pay No. 1 cased off.

The Bureau summary noted the impetus given drilling in the western part of the west pool by the treating oil producing limestone formations with acid, begun in 1933 and now a general practice in the area. It added that it is difficult to estimate the ultimate recovery of a proved field since the production curves give little indication of decline.

Portable Substations Take Power Directly To Locations In Oil Fields



Here is one of the ways that the Texas Electric Service company is making electric power more readily available to drillers in nearby oil fields. The three 100 kva transformers are mounted on a truck bed and can be taken anywhere in the oil fields and hooked up for service within a few hours. The transformers convert the 12,500-volt current of the high-line to 440 volts required to operate electric motors of the drilling equipment.

This portable equipment reduces by days the amount of time necessary to start drilling a well, and eliminates one of the greatest problems of the oil fields—water for boilers. The portable substation was designed by Texas Electric Service company engineers, and while it is primarily for oil field service, it also can be used for emergency purposes. The fence that surrounds the substation also is portable and is lashed to the side of the structure when it is being transported to a new location.

Geo. Henshaw Rocky Hills, Made Three Clay Flats--- Big Strikes And Then Oil

Roberts-Settles Extension Capped A Spectacular Career



GEORGE A. HENSHAW

Drilling in of the three-mile west extension of the Roberts-Settles pool in Howard county early in August, 1928, by the late George A. Henshaw, Jr., of San Angelo and associates was the crowning achievement in the spectacular career of one of West Texas' most successful independent oil operators. It was Henshaw's third strike within six weeks and the fifth in the region within three years and skyrocketed him to the millionaire class while still in his 30s.

Henshaw's first discovery—Choate & Henshaw No. 1 M. H. O'Daniel in Howard county, in May, 1926—was sold to the Magnolia Petroleum Co. for \$375,000 and the second on the Lowe lease of 80 acres in Brown county, was disposed of to The Texas Co. for more than \$2,000,000. The third and largest was the west extension to the Roberts-Settles pool in Howard county.

This strike came in the days of high finance, in which Henshaw by now was skilled. He went to New York and turned the extension well and other properties to the American Maracaibo Co., for more than \$3,000,000. Payment largely was in stock, which boomed, then dropped low.

An ardent sportsman, Henshaw took up polo in 1929 and the following winter spent \$180,000 on the first unit of what was intended to be one of the largest polo plants in the South, just outside San Angelo on the Concho river. He invited the champion team of the Mexican army to San Angelo in July, 1930, and attendance at the series set a record that still stands. Henshaw saw his fortune dwindle during the depression and never completed his ambitious polo venture. To stage a come-back, he joined forces with the late Carl Cromwell to acquire distress oil properties and drill deep tests in search elsewhere of the world-famous pay which Cromwell had opened in Reagan county for the Texon Oil & Land Co. in 1928 more than a mile and a half beneath the earth's surface. There was to be a 10-million-dollar concern, the Apollo Oil Co.

Cromwell met death in an automobile accident in his native Pennsylvania while in the east signing papers that would have turned millions to the young operators. Late in 1932 Henshaw sustained a broken back when a car in which he was riding crashed through a barrier on Highway 9 between Big Spring and Sterling City. With Cromwell dead, Henshaw herded and the oil business at a low ebb, the Apollo landed in receivership. Henshaw died at his home in San Angelo, April 25, 1933, and was buried in Oklahoma City. Impetuous and generous, Henshaw was a free spender in his

Denman Pool, Opened In 1931, Shows Steady Development

Rocky hills and red clay flats in eastern Howard county for years were thought to be fit only for cows—and a limited number at that. Even in 1931 when the so-called Denman pool was discovered not much worth was attached to the rolling country mired in cat-claw, mesquite and chunky buffalo grass. It seemed that the area was destined to gradual development. In the forefront of 1932 L. C. Harrison, independent operator, opened his No. 1 Denman and interest quickened.

Still there was no great play since the East Texas phenomenon was captivating the eye of the oil industry.

Slight mention was made of the fact that the Wallace No. 1 Bell had been located in section 12, block 30, T-1-S, R-2-P survey Feb. 5, 1932. Principal interest in the test aside from the fact that it offered possibilities as an extension, centered around the holdings of Dr. G. T. Hall, James T. Brooks and the Big Spring Royalty company.

But things were warming up and on June 3, 1932, Harrison drilled in his No. 2 L. C. Denman, the best producer the area had shown. This, as much as anything, seemed to serve as a tonic for activity in the field and development began a steady increase.

Yet with this encouragement the number of wells in the field had grown to only 49 in July of 1934 and potential production was pegged at 3,148 barrels per day. The field, however, was allowed to produce 1,200 barrels per day, a boon to the thirteen operators who had 22 leases to maintain.

In the following year several new tests were sunk in the field and production appeared perceptibly stronger in some of the later wells. Too, some important extensions offered a cheering note.

The coming of Iron Mountain Oil Co. to the field provoked little more than routine comment—but when that company's No. 1-C. D. Read, located on a ridge between two dry holes began to get warm, operators took notice. Because it was half a mile north of nearest production, significance was attached to sizeable heads it made before and after being shot Dec. 3, 1934.

Other offset tests turned into some of the best wells the field had produced and as the trend veered to the west and slightly to the north, production grew heavier.

Today the field, which under the Howard-Glasscock production, is spread over a wide area, contains 34 leases, 140 wells, a daily potential of 43,749 barrels and an allowable of 4,400 barrels.

There have been several efforts to connect the East Howard pool with other production in this area. Most recent have been the John I. Moore No. 1 D. H. Snyder, midway on a trend to the Chalk (discovery) pool and the Sawtelle No. 1 Morrison on a supposed trend to the Westbrook field. Both had shows but neither turned producer.

Efforts to extend the pool to the northwest have thus far met with complete failure. One test just east of Coahoma by Jack Ellis struck sulphur water and produced only a good set of dinosaur bones from a dead-man's hole. Likewise, the Superior Oil No. 1 Logan east northwest of Coahoma ran into sulphur water below 3,000 feet.

days of affluence and often was on the front pages of the newspapers of the nation. When he married in California he chartered an airplane large enough to carry a stringed orchestra and made a honeymoon flight to New York. Sam Goldman, of Big Spring for many years was a close associate and secretary of his numerous companies.

HATS OFF TO THE OIL MEN!

Who have done and are doing such a splendid job in developing the Howard County Oil Area

We Offer Our Sincere Congratulations On The



You have, through your courageous conviction, brought prosperity to this section.

To the city of Big Spring you have unfolded the possibilities of building one of the most important cities in the state of Texas.

We appreciate your efforts and accomplishments..... May your good work go on.

CLUB CAFE

G. C. DUNHAM, Proprietor

Opposite Settles Hotel

Phone 13

Decade Brought Big Spring Outstanding Hotel Facilities

Settles Has Drawn Many Famed Guests

15-Story Structure One Of The 'Big Sights' Of West Texas

A quarter of a century ago when a prominent New York woman Miss Ellen Gould, stopped over in Big Spring the occasion was worthy of a reception by the leading citizens in Miss Gould's honor. When, however, Miss Agnes duPont, of the famed New Jersey duPonts, recently stopped over at the Settles hotel, nobody noticed her except the hotel management. Miss duPont was only one of the many bigwigs to spend the night or stop for lunch in Big Spring.

The change has been due chiefly to the erection of a 15-story hotel in the middle of West Texas. It offers a stopping place to motorists on their way to California, and since motoring through has become the favorite mode of travel for all classes, rich or poor, it is inevitable that the Settles gets them sooner or later.

Famous Guests
The list of famous guests includes such as the two Mayo brothers, the doctors of the famous clinic at Rochester, Minn., who stopped to leave behind them in Big Spring some of the dollars that local citizens had paid them. It takes in W. F. Herman of Windsor, Canada, provincial governor of Ontario who has registered at the hotel twice; Colonel Rococo Turus of aviation fame; Judge Genesaw Mountain Landis, well-known baseball commissioner; Lyle Talbot of the movies, also Jack Hoxie. Recently Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whipple on route from Catalina to Chicago spent the night at the hotel. The nation's only living ex-president, Herbert Hoover, ate luncheon in the coffee shop with his son. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt have registered at the Settles.

These are not all, but they indicate the variety. It is probable that citizens have stopped for meals and, except from tower unseeing eyes.

A Thing of Pride
As startling as the sight of a 15-story hotel in a thinly populated district is to visitors, it was no less startling to Big Spring citizens when it was new. The idea thrilled them with pride. When the hotel held open house on October 1, 1930, so many reservations for the dinner-dance poured in that the ballroom would not hold them all and a second night was set aside.

There was enough news about the hotel to fill a special edition of the Big Spring Herald. No hotel west of Abilene offered such a variety of accommodations. There was the mezzanine with its billiard room, its private dining room which with the coffee shop, could serve meals to as many as 600 people at one time. There were club rooms for small parties and a men's clubroom on the 15th floor. There were simple rooms and apartments in addition to the regular guest rooms, and the lobby is unusually spacious. It was announced that the hotel was among the fourteen Class A buildings of its kind in the United States.

"The Best"
It was erected by Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Settles with oil money. Their business manager, M. L. Tinsley handled all the details. Fred W. Cow, first manager of the hotel and well acquainted with it throughout a busy lifetime impressed on the public the fact that everything bought for the Settles was the best of its kind. It cost \$200,000 to erect.

The story of the hotel has its other chapters. The boom was over by the time the hotel was completed and the crying need for more hotel space, for private dining rooms, for service clubs and day-rooms for bridge parties was not as urgent as it had been. Yet the town appreciated the hotel and the depression did not make any effect in that appreciation. The less the number of paying guests the more room for local citizens.

Prosperity Again
Today with prosperity smiling again on Big Spring and with the return of the oil people from East Texas, with the increased number of motorists over the Bankhead highway, the hotel is serving an actual local need that would go unserved without it.

Under the supervision of its new owners, the National Hotel company, Inc., it is being efficiently operated. Joe D. Farr, its manager, came to Big Spring in October of last year. Lee Hubby, the auditor and assistant manager has been here since the first of September, 1934.

County

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)
\$10,687. Another company had property in the county valued for tax purposes at \$682,595 in 1932, and paid a tax of \$13,433.66. Low payment was \$1.95, by a royalty corporation.

Another major led the parade for both 1934 and 1935. Its tax for two years ago was \$2,837.70, and the assessment jumped last year to \$3,002.69.

Canadian Hose Popular
OTTAWA, Ont., (AP)—British women prefer Canadian-made silk hosiery to any other imported. When statistics here reveal that 170,000 pairs of silk stockings exported by Britain last year, Canada supplied half.

TWO LOCAL HOTEL MANAGERS



J. C. DOUGLASS

CALVIN BOYKIN

J. C. Douglass An Oldtimer In Local Hotel Field; Modern Structure On Site Of Hostelries Of Early Days

The corner of Rannels and East Third street has been a hotel location of sorts from the beginning of Big Spring history.

Oldtimers used to camp there. They return to Big Spring today and tell gruesome tales of men who thought nothing of killing an enemy while the bacon and egg sizzled over a campfire, and of eating breakfast unconcernedly afterward.

Today a first class commercial hotel, operated by J. C. Douglass and called the Douglass hotel occupies the site of the old camping ground. In the intervening years the location has had an interesting history. Bill Cole erected a livery stable and made enough money from it to build a hotel.

Douglass today is carrying on the Cole tradition for hospitality. When he leased the hotel 15 years ago with an eye to buying it (the later did) the Cole was one of the outstanding hostelries of the middle west. It was famed in Big Spring as the only hotel not a frame building and the only place where the public could get a bath.

Early Facilities
Even after a huge lumber shed and showers, the old Cole hotel remained the only hotel between Midland and Colorado where a woman could take a bath if she didn't have a home of her own. There were other hotels in Big Spring then, but bathing was not among their patron's demands.

The Douglass hotel of 1936 is a three-story fireproof structure with hundreds of guest rooms, eighty with bath and a six-room family apartment in which the Douglass family resides. It has a long list of friends among the travelers of the state who come back year after year, drawn to it by its informal home atmosphere.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Douglass came to Big Spring from Mississippi in a roundabout way. They arrived via New York City and southeastern Arkansas. Douglass spent ten years in New York, part of the time with the Holland House, the "ben-ton hotel of its day" which was located near the Waldorf-Astoria. He then became manager of the Schuyler Army apartment hotel in New York City.

Turned Southward
He married a Mississippi girl during this New York period; in 1907 they became homesick and started southward. After being associated with the Edwards hotel at Jackson, Miss., and the Cowan hotel, Greenville, Miss.—two leading hotels of the state—the Douglasses decided to go into business for themselves. About Thanksgiving time in 1910 they went to Arkansas.

They were attracted westward to Big Spring and the fact that M. B. Emrich, owner of the Cole hotel, wanted to lease the building. They came to Big Spring with their two children. They had a daughter of the age to be enrolled among Mrs. Agnell's primary pupils and a son that was an infant in arms. J. C. Jr., is helping his father today manage the Douglass.

Accommodating Oil Men
At that time Big Spring was getting acquainted with oil. S. E. J. Cox and his associate were here. The first oil flurry was over and

things had quieted down. During the second outbreak the hotel played an important part in furnishing a place for visiting oil men to live. The hotel benefited in accommodations for its guests in the gradual development of oil, especially in heating arrangements. First it burned coal in its furnace later crude oil from the Chaff field. Today it uses gas.

The most tragic event of the 15 years was the burning of the hotel which occurred in December, 1928. Big Spring was then left without a hotel of sufficient size to meet its needs for many months. This happened at a time when the city needed such accommodation most, for it was the beginning of the oil boom. Douglass completed the first unit of his present hotel on March 17, 1928, and the second unit in 1929.

Whipping

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

P. O. Volume Doubled
Postal receipts for 1935 were close to \$25,000. Big Spring has more than doubled its postal volume in 10 years.

New car registrations are accepted as an important factor in calculating the life of business; and that indicator shows Big Spring a leader. While new car registrations at the depression low—1933—totalled 469, the annual aggregate by last year had more than doubled. Registrations for 1935 were 1,054—a large figure even in comparison with those of cities of greater population than Big Spring.

The revival of business is indicated in building permits, although not to such a marked degree. Last year's total does not compare with the huge sums of 1928, 1930 and 1931, when the city was working feverishly to keep pace with the sudden oil development, and was erecting public buildings as provision for the future.

Best In Four Years
The 1935 figure was, roughly \$65,600. That was the best in four years, and was more than three times the total of 1933, lowest year of the depression. The upswing has been steady, again in this case; and the first months of 1936 indicate this will be a good building year.

These are figures to substantiate the assertion that Big Spring is back on the plateau again, from the business standpoint. There are others to show that the city is growing.

In school enrollment, the total 10 years ago was 1,238. Steady advance has been shown through the years, with a brief setback through the depression years; but the city has all but surpassed the high scholastic enrollment mark of 1929-30. The figure of that term was 2,277. Last session the total was 3,152; and records of the schools indicate that total enrollment for the term soon ending will have reached 3,600, an all-time high.

Utilities Connections
Growth is similarly indicated in utilities connections. The number of customers served by the Texas Electric Service company, as of the first of this month, totals 2,678. That is an increase of more than 300 in three and a half years, the

Crawford Met Need At Peak Of Oil 'Boom'

Was First In City To Provide Metropolitan Conveniences

The first passenger elevator in Big Spring was installed in the Crawford hotel when it was erected in November, 1927. The elevator served the seven stories of the building.

Of all possible passengers those who enjoyed it most were the Central ward school children—youngsters who attended the red brick school building on the lot north of the First Methodist church. Their chief after-school sport was to rush the Crawford hotel in a body and ride up and down in the elevators. They became such a nuisance that it became necessary to install guards outside and inside the lobby doors to keep them out of the building.

First In Section
Just as the youngsters were thrilled by elevator rides so were the adults of Big Spring thrilled by the very sight of a 15-story hotel with all city conveniences. It was the first of its kind, not alone in Big Spring but in all West Texas from Abilene to El Paso.

When the Crawford was built the Douglass hotel was still a mass of ruins from a disastrous fire. Oil men were pouring into the city and a hotel was the crying need of the hour. Big Spring was frantic in its search for suitable accommodations.

About that time A. J. Crawford of Carlsbad, N. M., a ranchman who had built and successfully managed the Crawford hotel in Carlsbad, was looking for a good town to invest more hotel money. El Paso architects, hearing of the Big Spring situation, informed him of it. He came to town and percolated the door one night she opened the door one night she rushed out at him, madder than a hornet. At another time he heard the warning rattle of a rattler as he prepared to get in bed. He shot and the kerosene lamp went out. So did life from the rattlesnake, although in the darkness he didn't know it.

He moved to Midland county where he looked after windmills. Then he came back and worked for Jim D. Williams who had set up a home for the housing of its oil men and other travelers as possible. Although his original plan called for five stories, he foresaw that the demand would be greater than anticipated and added fifty rooms more. He even brought from Carlsbad, his popular and affable young manager—Calvin Boykin—to operate the hotel. Boykin has been with the Crawford ever since, and his personality has been a decided factor in its success.

From the time the hotel opened its doors until after the stock market broke in 1929 and protraction of oil out on drilling operations in Howard county, the Crawford hotel enjoyed as successful a business as any hotel owner could dream of. It ran to capacity and it had a waiting list of guests who were ready to snap up the first vacancy. Its business today approaches that pace.

In 1931 the annex in which are housed the lounge, ballroom and the bus terminal were added to the original structure. In this respect the Crawford maintained its reputation for pioneering in local hotel history. It gave the Kiwanis service club its first private dining room. It also provided the first hotel ballroom.

Of its many records, the hotel is proudest of the fact that it has kept its business tenants as long as it has. The Crescent drug store has been located in its present corner ever since the hotel was finished. The Crawford beauty shop has been there almost as long. W. P. Edwards and the Cowder insurance company first had their offices where Mrs. Martin's beauty parlor now is; when Mrs. Martin moved in, she stayed.

In addition to Boykin, two other men have been with the hotel from its beginning—Joe R. Phillips, engineer, and E. E. Dorsett, night clerk.

The Crawford is celebrating the nine years in which it has taken part in the oil decade by a remodeling and refitting of the lobby, coffee shop and lounge. The walls have been stipped in a light color and the woodwork refinished. The guest rooms are now being redecorated, as the hotel looks forward to another prosperous ten years in the Howard county oil industry.

figure of August, 1932, having been 2,342.
Number of telephones in Big Spring in 1926 was estimated at approximately 800. That increased, in boom" times to more than 2,000, then the total dropped off to 1,496, but in a little more than two years, the number of telephone subscribers has climbed back to 2,844—an addition of nearly 300.

Gas service was inaugurated here in 1928, and by the end of that year there were some 400 meters. The total reached 1,500 in 1930, then dropped off to 1,300. Today the Empire Southern Service company reports 2,175 meters.

Expansion of the city as a whole is revealed in the municipality's valuations for tax purposes. In 1926 the total was \$2,963,432. For the last fiscal year, it was \$5,896,800. That means values have doubled in Big Spring within a decade, and that assets have accumulated, business investments have advanced. It means that the city has really experienced a decade of development.

Riches From Oil Meant Benefits To Big Spring, With Mr. And Mrs. W. R. Settles As Benefactors

MR. AND MRS. W. R. SETTLES



Ten sections of Howard county ranchland "no poor that it would not support a herd of cattle, so arid that it would not grow a field of cotton, so unproductive that its owners were kept laid poor," produced a 15-story hotel for Big Spring and erected one of the city's most beautiful churches.

Oil alone did not perform this miracle. It was oil in the hands of a devout and civic-minded couple, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Settles.

The story of the sudden rise to riches of this pioneer ranch-couple and their even more sudden return to a landless estate is one of the poignant chapters of local oil history, but it has in it much that is beautiful and inspiring.

Helped Others
The satisfying part of the story is that Mr. and Mrs. Settles enjoyed their money while they had it, in the only way they could enjoy it—doing things for other people. They had outlived that stage when spending money on themselves brought them pleasure, as they "invested" the town and treated it in a big way. Their monuments of unselfishness will exist long after they go to their reward.

Mr. and Mrs. Settles came to Texas from Bardstown, Kentucky, home-town of "My Old Kentucky Home," where Stephen Foster was inspired to write his immortal southern folk song. Settles was first to leave. This was in the year 1883. He came to Ellis county but "because he couldn't learn to pick cotton very good" he drifted west with a couple named Peevy and Hillburn who had a bunch of cattle.

Lucien Wells, present site of the W. P. Edwards ranch, was his first camping place in this vicinity. He lived there in a dugout and found life exciting enough. A cow fell through the dugout and when he opened the door one night she rushed out at him, madder than a hornet. At another time he heard the warning rattle of a rattler as he prepared to get in bed. He shot and the kerosene lamp went out. So did life from the rattlesnake, although in the darkness he didn't know it.

He moved to Midland county where he looked after windmills. Then he came back and worked for Jim D. Williams who had set up a home for the housing of its oil men and other travelers as possible. Although his original plan called for five stories, he foresaw that the demand would be greater than anticipated and added fifty rooms more. He even brought from Carlsbad, his popular and affable young manager—Calvin Boykin—to operate the hotel. Boykin has been with the Crawford ever since, and his personality has been a decided factor in its success.

From the time the hotel opened its doors until after the stock market broke in 1929 and protraction of oil out on drilling operations in Howard county, the Crawford hotel enjoyed as successful a business as any hotel owner could dream of. It ran to capacity and it had a waiting list of guests who were ready to snap up the first vacancy. Its business today approaches that pace.

In 1931 the annex in which are housed the lounge, ballroom and the bus terminal were added to the original structure. In this respect the Crawford maintained its reputation for pioneering in local hotel history. It gave the Kiwanis service club its first private dining room. It also provided the first hotel ballroom.

Of its many records, the hotel is proudest of the fact that it has kept its business tenants as long as it has. The Crescent drug store has been located in its present corner ever since the hotel was finished. The Crawford beauty shop has been there almost as long. W. P. Edwards and the Cowder insurance company first had their offices where Mrs. Martin's beauty parlor now is; when Mrs. Martin moved in, she stayed.

In addition to Boykin, two other men have been with the hotel from its beginning—Joe R. Phillips, engineer, and E. E. Dorsett, night clerk.

The Crawford is celebrating the nine years in which it has taken part in the oil decade by a remodeling and refitting of the lobby, coffee shop and lounge. The walls have been stipped in a light color and the woodwork refinished. The guest rooms are now being redecorated, as the hotel looks forward to another prosperous ten years in the Howard county oil industry.

school land by living on the corner where all three joined. Later he bought some railroad land. This was the beginning of the Settles estate.
But the fortune was a long time showing up. The land was poor and rains were few and far between. One year the Settles planted cotton but it didn't rain and of course the cotton died.
No thought of oil entered their minds. Even when geologists began looking around in 1921, Mrs. Settles said she had no idea what they were up to and when the Gulf company offered \$2 or \$3 an acre for about ten sections, the Settles eyed it with uncertainty. That was, however, the beginning of a string of offers throughout the year. One of their neighbors tried to buy the ranch for \$10,000. Joe Ward, ex-resident of Big Spring, offered \$7 an acre in the name of a Houston firm, but the panic of 1921 prevented the Houston men from carrying out their part of the agreement.
By that time the Settles were beginning to feel the effects of being "laid poor." They could use some of this money to pay off their debts and they resolved that "the next time somebody came along they'd sell something."
In 1924 Mrs. W. A. Ricker came along with an offer from the Humble for a dollar an acre. She leased three sections. The next

year the Marland Oil company leased the rest of the ranch for \$7 an acre.
With the ranch leased the Settles sold their cattle, paid off their debts, and came to town. In the fall of 1926 they erected the home in the southeastern part of Big Spring where they now reside—a big, comfortable two-story house with a small orchard, a berry patch, a yard of flowers, and—besides all—a windmill that furnishes them plenty of water.
The little money that oil leases brought them has meant more steady happiness to this couple than oil royalties. Although the history of their leases—finally accepting less than the first offering—is somewhat unusual in oil sagas the investment of the lease money was to prove their salvation.
It was a narrow bit of luck that enabled them to get oil royalties anyway. The best wells on the Settles land are located on a fraction section that they tried to give away, then let forfeit, and regarded as good for little more than to grow broom-weed. It amounted to something over 200 acres and was school land they had originally leased for five years. On it was the big 5,000-barrel well that gave an indication of the direction of the Howard county field, as well as its extent. The first well—known as the old discovery well—was a small one, amounting to 17

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Tex Planned For Service To Tourists

Builders Emphasized Atmosphere Of West Texas Town

The Florida hurricane was directly responsible for a Spring hotel—the Tex hotel—by two Florida couples, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Quinn and Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Boggs.

All four are former residents of Palm Beach, Fla., and were in real estate business there when hurricane destroyed a good deal of their personal property. They struck out for higher dryer fields. After a short stay in Odessa they moved to Spring to invest their money where water and high winds were not in the habit of doing irreparable damage.

Three years ago the Boggs moved to the Quinn and moved westward to Los Angeles where they now reside, except for occasional visits to Big Spring.

The Tex hotel was built in 1931 to answer the need of a good medium-priced commercial hotel to serve tourists and other transient tourists keep Third street—Broadway of America—"propped up" and the Tex hotel was located well to the east of the business district to get their eyes.

The name grew out of the fact that the job of making the hotel known was using a large "X" sign. The two couples were in the hotel business and they investigated signs they discovered that they could have a big sign if they called their building the Tex hotel. They named it the Texas. So the Tex it became an informal nickname sort name, easy to remember and guaranteed for the type of guests that registered at it.

Carrying out the same atmosphere and playing up to the name the owners planted the narrow piece of ground between building and sidewalk with cacti and other western plants. The Boggs and Quinns did what no Texas hotel has thought of doing—they traded on the atmosphere of newly growing frontier town, so doing they built up a thriving business that was brisk at the height of the oil activity, outlived the depression, and enjoys business today.

More than encouragement of oil scouts.

DICKSON - MOORE

Big Spring Headquarters: Settles Hotel, Phone 184

Offering Absolutely The Best

In

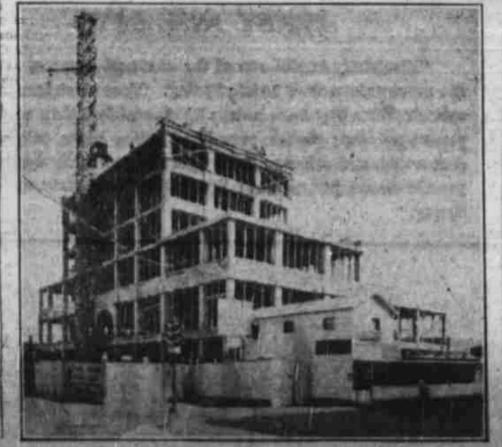
OIL WELL ACID SERVICE

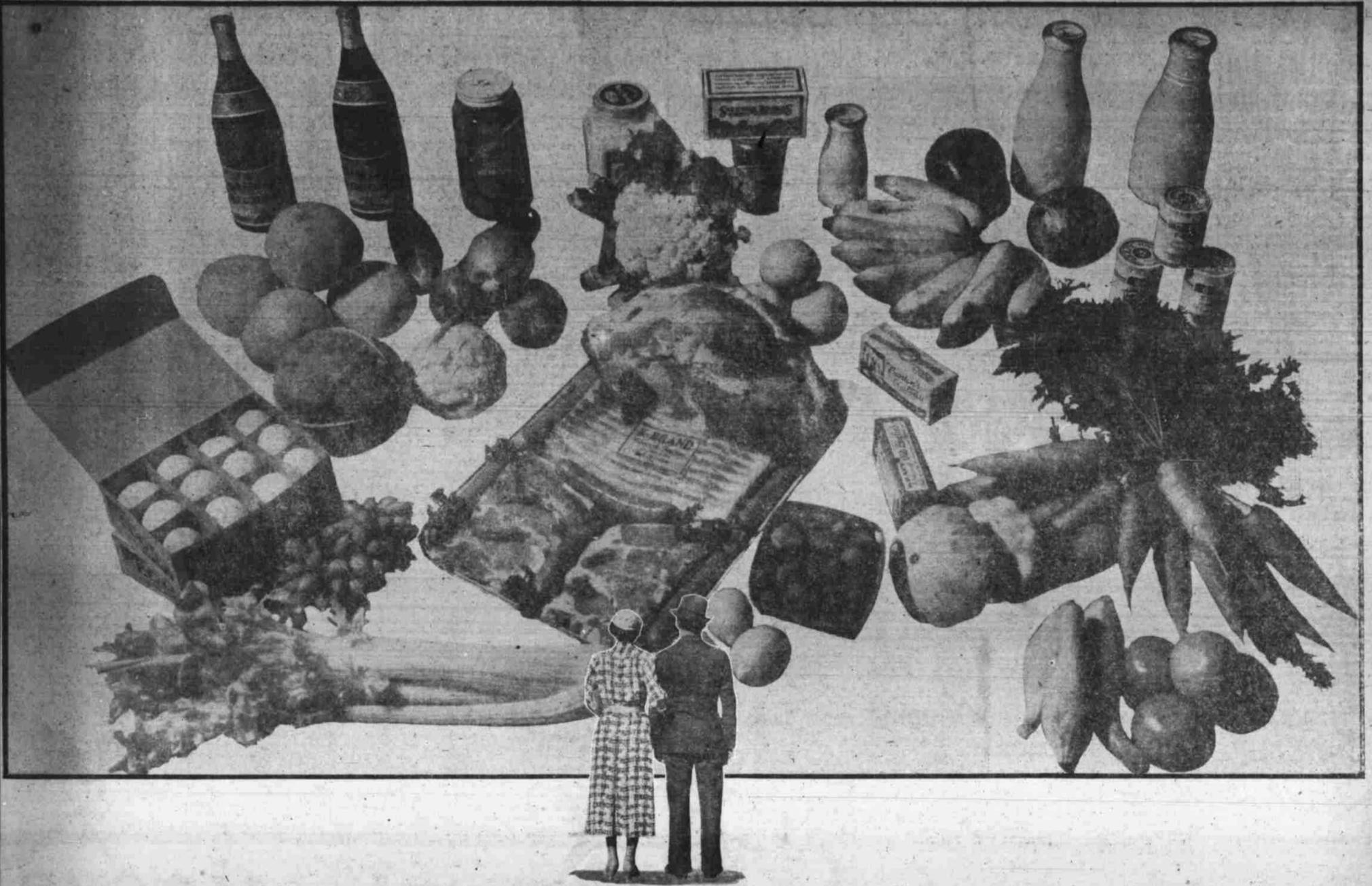
We Join Others of Big Spring, Howard County and West Texas In Congratulating Everyone Who Has Had a Part in the—

DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT

BUILD with BIG SPRING!

WHEN SETTLES BUILDING FIRST STARTED POINTING TOWARD SKY





Why You Should Own An ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR

Three times a day—every time you sit down to a meal—the reasons why you should own an electric refrigerator are before you, for nothing is more important in your life than the food you eat. But—after only a day or two, food that looks, smells and tastes perfectly natural may be entirely unfit to eat because of the presence of millions of bacteria that have been permitted to develop due to inadequate refrigeration.

Actual tests have shown that the most perishable foods keep fresh and wholesome for days in an electric refrigerator which insures correct temperatures of 50 degrees and lower, even in the hottest summer weather. Electric refrigerators have been tried and proven in the hottest Texas summers and the reserve refrigerating capacity necessary to keep food fresh and appetizing.

Big Spring Has Ample Electric Power for Future Growth

Ten years ago when oil was discovered in this area, the Texas Electric Service Company provided an ample supply of dependable electric power to aid in the development of the new oil field. Today, Big Spring and the surrounding territory have an almost unlimited power supply from the transmission system of the Texas Electric Service Company. Whether for industrial development or for increased use of domestic customers, electric power is available at low rates for the future growth of Big Spring.



PENNY WISE SAYS:

"Electricity is still one of the cheapest items of expense in the average household in Big Spring. Your electric refrigerator operates for a few cents a day; lights cost less than a penny per person per day; electric percolated coffee costs only about ½ cent a day, and other costs of operating electric appliances in your home are just as small, due to the low electric rate in Big Spring."

Texas Electric Service Company



THE BIG SPRING DAILY HERALD

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS



"DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT" EDITION BIG SPRING, TEXAS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1936 SECTION 4

Grade Separations, Surfacing In County Highway Program



Steady Reduction In County's Bonded Debt Another Feature Of 'Decade Of Development'

Lateral Road Program Has Gone Ahead

Nearly \$50,000 Spent By County Last Year For Maintenance

While the emphasis has been placed on state highways during the past few years, Howard county has not neglected its lateral or market roads.

Today this county stands as one of few having as much as 6.6 miles of lateral roads for every mile of designated state highway.

In all there are little less than 500 miles of lateral roads crisscrossing the county like a giant web. These roads serve 18 distinct communities other than Big Spring and make virtually every portion in the county easily accessible.

The Cost

To maintain this splendid system of market roads costs the county a pretty penny annually. In 1935, when expenses were less than in the average year due to dry weather, the county paid out \$49,986.81 for the maintenance of its roads.

Of this amount \$16,208.41 went

All Principal, Interest Payments Net, Some Issues Retired Before Due

(See Chart on Bonded Debt on Page 2)

While the "decade of development" has been marked by healthy upturns in many lines, it also has brought one encouraging down curve: that shown by Howard county's bonded indebtedness figures.

Since 1911, when the first bond issue, for \$100,000, was negotiated, the county has issued a total of \$465,000 in bonds and warrants. Today, the funded debt is down to \$195,000, thanks to a steady reduction during the past ten years. In the decade the sum has been trimmed by more than 40 per cent.

Howard county has never skipped a payment on bonds, meeting all interest payments and retiring all principal obligations when due.

Oil Activity Helped

Oil activities during the "decade of development" may be given credit for this improvement in financial condition, since it is largely because of increased valuations resulting from oil production that the county has been able not only to meet its amortized debt but to trim its bonded indebtedness each year.

In addition to meeting principal and interest payments on bonds the county has accumulated some surplus used to retire bonds before they were due, thereby cutting interest costs.

Bonds retired are as follows:

- \$1,000.00 6% viaduct bond.
- \$2,000.00 5% road bond.
- \$3,000.00 5% Big Spring independent school district bonds.
- \$1,000.00 5% Gay Hill Common School bonds.

All of the foregoing bonds are of \$1,000 denominations with exception of the Gay Hill Common school bonds which are of \$100 denominations.

Good Market Rating

The county is not bound in any way to pay the school bonds purchased, but has retired these bonds as an investment to offset interest and principal of other indebtedness of the county.

Howard county, due to its excellent financial condition, enjoys a high standing in bond marketing circles and its bonds always bring an excellent price in the market.

The state took a share of the county's debt load. When Texas agreed to assume road obligations, the county was relieved of 49.7 per cent of its first \$100,000 bond issue, and also of \$4.94 per cent of \$35,000 in viaduct bonds issued in 1925.

The original issue, dated April 11, 1911, was a road refunding negotiation, with the bonds bearing 5 per cent interest. On July 12, 1925 road bonds in the amount of \$300,000 and bearing 5 1/2 per cent interest, were issued. The first money thus obtained was used for surfacing highways four miles

The above pictures show in part what Howard county has done in highway improvement during the past year. At the left, the overpass separating the rail and grade roads on highway 1 six miles west of Big Spring; at the right a similar structure which elevates

highway 1 over the Texas & Pacific tracks 15 miles east of here. Center, a view (looking toward Big Spring) of the new surfacing on highway 1 between here and Coahoma. Work of connecting the completed overpasses with the highway is now under way.

One Gap Yet To Be Closed

Link At Eastern Edge Of City Long A Point Of Controversy

Vital link in highway No. 1 traversing Howard county from east to west is not one of the two sturdy overpasses, not one of several cut-offs, nor a smooth section over a once rocky route—it is a short stretch, less than a quarter of a mile in length, just at the eastern edge of Big Spring.

For vastly more trouble was experienced in securing this one small stretch than all the remaining right-of-way on both highway No. 1 and No. 9; and still the matter is not entirely solved.

After voting in the summer of 1932 to obtain roadway for highways No. 1 and No. 9 across the county, the commissioners court began fulfilling its agreement. By the last of 1934 all except this short strip at the eastern outskirts of Big Spring had been obtained and

First Paving Was Big News

One Asphalt Coat Made For A Time

The sudden jog from the new pavement on highway 1, east of Big Spring onto the old asphalt road (soon to be abandoned) is an urgent reminder of the excitement caused by the announcement, more than 10 years ago, by Governor "Ma" Ferguson that the state would stop asphalt topping on what is now "The Broadway of America."

At that time Ralph Baker, district engineer and it was he who informed The Herald that the state highway department had ordered a "penetrating asphalt topping, 16 feet wide, to be placed on 144 miles of state highways" in his district. One hundred miles of this topping was to be on highway No. 1, then known as the Bankhead National highway.

Other Highway Outlets Are Included In Big Spring's Future Plans

Routes To Andrews, Snyder, Garden City And Big Lake Among Projects To Be Developed

Completion of highways No. 9 and No. 1 through the county as hard surfaced transcontinental road units will bring a big increase in automobile traffic through Big Spring but by no means will they suffice the highway needs of this city.

Such is an opinion universally shared by business men and civic leaders who see in more highways the development and expansion of Big Spring as a trade center.

What they want and are attempting to get, are new routes to tap virtually virgin trade territory.

Chief among the proposed roads are: Big Spring to Andrews; Big Spring to Snyder; Fort to Gail to Big Spring to Garden City to Big Lake.

In these there are wrapped up some of the richest and most thriving towns and lands in this section of the state.

More organized effort has been put in on the Palo Duro-Del Rio

County Soon May Boast Of 72 Miles Of Surfaced Highways; Two Major Routes Cross Here

Current And Projected Road Work Involves Total Of Over \$400,000

With more than \$400,000 dollars pledged or being spent on state roads serving Big Spring, Howard county is entering on its golden highway era.

In another year's time 72 miles of straight, hard surfaced road will be spanning Howard county from east to west, from north to south and giving Big Spring the benefit of heavy traffic on two transcontinental highways.

At this time caliche base is being placed on highway No. 9 north for 17 miles and contact has been let for surfacing to the Dawson county line to connect with topping in that county. Soon paving operations are to begin on highway No. 9 south to the county line, plans are complete for opening and finishing the road through Glascock county and to join the surfaced section in Sterling county.

On Highway 1

Eight miles of highway No. 1 is having a one-course caliche base and asphalt topping placed on it as a special Centennial project and it is probable that contract for all the road through the county will be let within a year's time.

Ever since the day when the Commercial Club was organized back in the early days of Big Spring, there has been a popular demand for more and better roads leading into this city.

For a time the county kept pace with the rest of the state in opening highway No. 1 and providing for the Puget Sound to Gulf highway (now No. 9) through the county from north to south.

First Topping

During the first administration of Mrs. Miriam Ferguson as governor, highway No. 1 was given one of a promised three-course topping and five miles were top-

Grade Hazard Disappearing From County

Railroad Spanned By Major Highways And City Streets

With the exception of a grade hazard at Coahoma, Howard county has eliminated the most dangerous of highway traffic risks with completion of two overpasses.

Latest of the overpasses completed is the one on the west highway six miles from the city. Contract price for this structure was \$37,614.33, which was over-run due to the large amount of backfill. Because the base was laid in an old lake bed, footing was obtained only after many piles, approximately 30 foot in length, were driven one on top of the other. This viaduct has seven spans which vary from 40 to 70 feet in length. More fatal accidents have happened on this spot than on any other in this county. Due to highway construction it was necessary to make a sharp turn in order to clear the crossing at this point and on the one on the east highway, this naturally increased the danger to the motorists.

Of the 130 working days allowed for the construction of the overpass 15 miles east, only 78 were necessary. The contract price for this was \$24,048.01.

Howard county is justly proud of these accomplishments because they will prevent a recurrence of disastrous motor accidents which have occurred.

The Texas and Pacific tracks are now spanned four times. In addition to these highway grade crossings there are two in the city limits. One at Benton street is

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

Sick Man Turns Fighter; That's Westex Climate

The West Texas climate proved its worth and won one of its greatest boosters many years ago, Ernest Gulley, one-time manager of the local Western Union office, recalls.

Gulley called for a replacement when his vacation time came, and the company sent out a man who was in precarious health. His name was C. E. Gilliam.

Gulley feared his substitute wouldn't be able to make the grade, but received an affirmative grin and nod when he asked Gilliam if he could handle the job. Gulley left, fully expecting to be called back; but he stayed his two weeks and returned to find an operator greatly improved in health. The country was helping Gilliam.

Gilliam went from Big Spring to Alpine, and his period here was forgotten by Gulley, until, some three years later, he was accosted by a man in El Paso—strapping, healthy-looking fellow. The man introduced himself as Gilliam.

Gulley inquired as to the sick man's health. It wasn't bad, said Gilliam, he was fighting on the week-end card of the El Paso Athletic club.



While Building with Big Spring, help boost Big Spring by advertising in the city, its resources and its advantages through wide distribution of this edition of The Herald. It contains much your friends and business correspondents should know. Send them a copy. Papers specially wrapped for mailing, are available at The Herald office.

Uncle Sam Has Brought County Nearly Million And A Half

Sum Includes Work Relief, AAA Money

Many Valuable Projects Obtained Through Federal Programs

Of all the benefactors in the history of Big Spring and Howard county, the most gracious has been the federal government.

Until 1924 the U. S. bounty for this place consisted largely of a post office and an experiment farm.

A prelude to what was to follow came in the latter part of 1933 when modest relief efforts gave way to the more pretentious CWA. Although there are no definite figures available for the year, it is a safe estimate that relief and CWA together brought more than \$50,000 to this city.

District Center

An important precedent was set by being established, namely, Big Spring was named distribution headquarters for 14 counties in this section for relief purposes. Since that time the importance of this city as a district center has mounted. It has become district headquarters for relief, for the old Civil Works Administration, for Works Progress Administration, for old age assistance, for state tax collectors and the state liquor control board.

After two and a half years of governmental beneficence, Big Spring and Howard county has definitely felt the effects of expenditures totalling, conservatively, \$1,405,046.67.

By Years

By years, it would stack up something like this: 1933 a total in excess of \$50,000; 1934 at least \$578,966.94; and for 1935, \$476,070.73. Thus it can be seen, there is a story in the "rise and fall of federal expenditures in Howard county" even if the story is a comparative collection of figures.

Let's look at 1934, the biggest year. Biggest single item found its way into the hands of farmers for participation in the late AAA. Cotton producers reaped a \$258,415 harvest for controlling acreage and plowing up excess corn and soybean producers drew \$2,478 for taking part in their own control program. Hard pressed by drought and an acute feed and water shortage, farmers and stockmen together sold \$330,000 of livestock to the government. Altogether, agriculture besides their regular income during the year.

The federal transient bureau, a district or division proposition, turned something like \$47,900.37 loose in the city for rents, supplies and food.

CWA and Relief

Before it died a statutory death after the first three months of the year, CWA expenditures aggregated \$64,128.48. The relief bill for the year was \$145,960.50.

Added to all this was \$125,457.40 for the operation and maintenance of a federal meat cannery which processed cattle brought as a drought relief measure. Of this amount, \$70,000 went for cannery materials, \$12,957.40 for transportation of cattle, feed and materials, \$2,500 for cattle feed and storage, and \$41,000 for the butchering of hundreds of heads of cattle.

Only other major expenditure for the year was occasioned by the initial six months operation of the CCC camp located at scenic Mountain. Some \$22,631.19 was spent in purchase of materials, tools, and other project supplies, at least \$50,000 in salaries to the enrollees, camp and technical service staff, and an additional \$30,000 for food and camp supplies.

Payments to Farmers

In 1935 the cotton control program was better organized and many long-boles were plugged. By the end of the year cotton producers had received only \$193,668.80 for participation in the AAA program, but since that time approximately \$20,000 has been received or will be paid soon. Corn-hog associations members got \$1,106.60 on the first half payment if they never receive the last half. The cattle buying program was, of course, a thing of the past in 1935 and thus agriculture's extra cash benefits for the year totaled a mere \$214,575.30.

Drastic curtailments were underway and the transient bureau, long a sore spot with many, was abolished, but not before it could net an expenditure estimated at \$12,000. Relief was being steadily tapered off to make way for WPA and it was estimated that only about \$65,000 was spent in the county for that purpose.

The CCC camp, operating on a full crew for most of nine months before a new enrollment period greatly reduced the enlistment and subsequent cessation of operations completely stopped the flow, expended an easy \$100,000.

WPA—\$88,000

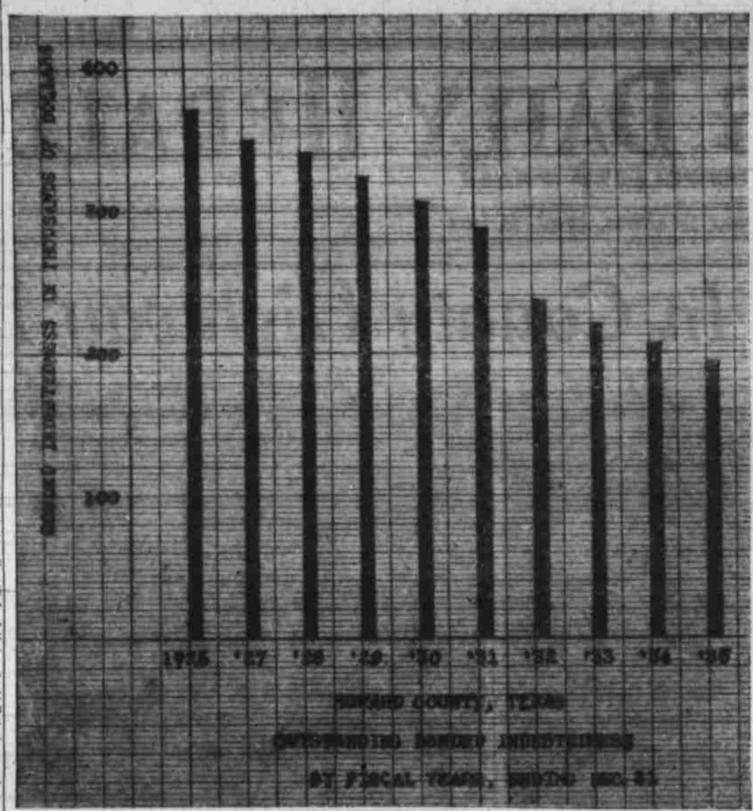
WPA, gaining momentum after going through a tedious period of administrative organization, checking, and project approving, had expended \$88,004.55 in the county during the latter part of 1935 and the forepart of that year.

This, in a very conservative manner, tells for what things the million and a half dollars went in this county.

It was inevitable that no little amount of this sum should be spent, possibly, however, there are also tangible results to testify for the expenditures.

Whatever the real value of the scenic Mountain state park with

HOW COUNTY'S BONDED DEBT HAS BEEN PARED



its four rock structures and rock retaining walls and picnic units, it is admittedly somewhat of a distinct asset.

The Melody Lingers On

Road improvements effected under CWA, work relief, and WPA could be classified as more or less permanent. The cannery and sewing rooms and other service projects accomplished much good in that their products have and are still being used to hammer down the cost of the relief bill.

The money paid to agriculture pulled many a sorely beset farmer through what would have been destructive drought years. It also was more or less missionary in that it made for diversification and awakened farmers to a need for intensive rather than extensive production. To this end, a potent contouring and terracing program is now in progress.

Work on school grounds, libraries, nurseries—work in adult education, in aid to school students—work in underground water and mineral surveys and tax surveys are projects with less tangible returns but things which may ultimately produce much good.

When the time comes to pay the bidder for administrative thrusts against the depression, Big Spring can rest in the assurance that it enjoyed its part of the music and that, perhaps, part of the melody will forever linger on.

Lateral Road

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

for wages or pay to those operating pony graders. Materials and supplies cost \$1,080.84, equipment operation including gas and oil and wages to machine operators required \$17,923.58 and other items of expense amounted to \$12,667.98.

After any heavy rain or unusual display which might damage roads, it is only a matter of hours until the major portion of Howard county roads can be dragged.

This is due to the system of pony graders held intact by the county. Today there are more than 60 of these small graders in the hands of rural residents who work the roads in their vicinity when the need arises.

For heavier work Howard county has three powerful Diesel tractors with large graders and scarifiers attached. In addition there is a rotary fresso capable of doing dirt work equivalent to 8 four-team fressos.

Few Wooden Bridges

In recent years the county has sought to replace all wooden bridge structures with wide, heavy-duty concrete culverts or spans. Today there are no more than three wooden bridges in the county and these are to be replaced as soon as possible.

Bulk of the lateral road system is in the northern portion of the county serving the farming section. Two tractors are kept north of the tracks at all times to serve this section which has about 330 miles of road.

Besides the regularly designated county roads, the county maintains more than a score miles of public roads in the oil field section.

Among the communities served by these roads are Vincent, Luther, R-Bar, Center Point, Conahoma, Morgan, Blaco, Vealmoor, Fairview, Highway, Moore, Knott, Hartwell, Lomax, Elbow, Lees, Forsan, Chalk, and Hyman. They also connect with feeder roads in adjoining county and funnel much trade to market in Big Spring.

Mrs. E. A. Ellington of Shelbyville, Tex., army nurse and the first woman member of the American Legion in that section, is an applicant for a soldiers' bonus.

Complete Records Compiled, Able Service Offered During Decade

By Local Retail Merchants Assn.

HANDLE CREDITS

It has been only ten years since the Big Spring Retail Merchants Association was organized. Although it was started without capital stock, without resources, and as a non-profit sharing organization, it has grown into one of the best of its kind, with complete files on the families of this section.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Eubanks, in charge of the local bureau, took charge here in December, 1926. At that time the association had only seven members and a gross income of \$75. In order to efficiently maintain their files, Mr. and Mrs. Eubanks now require the services of a full time assistant Miss Eleanor Rix, and a part-time worker, Mrs. Denver Dunn.

More Records

At the outset, only the charged-off accounts were listed, and the bureau had only five or six calls a day, but when the order was changed and the merchants found that it was information necessary for successful business operation the bureau started copying the member's ledgers. And in addition, all court records that had a bearing on credits were compiled and filed at the bureau.

Through the ten years of compiling a master ledger showing the experience of hundreds of merchants with their thousands of customers, and with the education of the buying public that the Retail Merchants' Association was an asset to them, a citizen with a prompt paying record here can buy on an open account anywhere in the United States with one of the 1,200 bureaus affiliated with the national association are located.

The Big Spring credit bureau is a district office for the national association, and has supervisor over a territory extending from sixty miles east to 150 miles west, taking a small part of New Mexico. It includes ten counties—16,900 square miles.

The local office clears an average of 100 calls daily, and has complete records of 30,000 credit buyers. "We never give an opinion," Manager L. A. Eubanks said, "dealing in facts only, rendering the record of identity, history, resources and paying habits."

POSTAL CO. CONTROLS ALL OCEANIC CABLES

The Postal Telegraph company has seven trans-Atlantic cables spanning the Atlantic ocean and owns the only Pacific cable in existence.

The cable crossing the Pacific goes westward from San Francisco out to Guam, to Manila, and then to Shanghai, China. From Manila, a branch cable is extended to Japan and the mainland of Asia.

tion could be set for another hearing, commissioners made a swift move which settled the issue in part. On Dec. 11 they called L. E. Coleman, owner of the land, into the courtroom and quickly drove a \$4,000 bargain. The judge protested vigorously, hurling threats of injunctions which did not materialize.

There yet remains to be acquired a quarter-block segment inside the city limits. While many expect a recurrence of the historic battle for the Coleman strip, others close to the situation express the opinion that commissioners will again take matters into hand when the time comes and complete the acquisition of the "vital link."

City Awarded Many Federal, State Offices

Ten Agencies Employ 51 People, Have Monthly Payroll Of \$7500

State and federal government agencies located in Big Spring have increased in number and importance here with the past four years until they now employ 51 people receiving a monthly payroll of approximately \$7,500.

Many of these offices are the by-products of the depression period while others are the innovations of the past year and will likely be more permanent in nature.

Today there are 10 state and federal government offices, exclusive of the post office, located in Big Spring.

WPA Biggest

Biggest of all is the district WPA headquarters with a monthly payroll of \$2,765 to 19 employees. This figure is now at its lowest point since the works program got into full swing. Next is the old age assistance commission district office which requires a staff of seven and has a monthly payroll of \$900.

Most recent addition is that of the district liquor control board office which maintains a staff of four men.

Others here and the number employed are U. S. Experiment farm; rural resettlement administration, five; district commodity distribution, three; department of commerce radio and weather station, four; district relief commission, two; and national re-employment service, one.

Most of these offices serve more than this particular town or county. The WPA, relief, commodity and old age assistance commission offices have a tier of 13 counties doing business through them. Rural resettlement administration serves Glascock and Borden in addition to Howard county.

The liquor control board has several counties under its jurisdiction on while the DOC radio station serves this region at large.

Thus these offices have been the means of attracting hundreds of out of town people to Big Spring, keeping them for most of a day and some time longer. City and county have been quick to realize the importance of this and have furnished rental money for several offices in order to draw out of town and county visitors to Big Spring in the hope of stimulating trade.

It has a double effect in that

AS DENMAN POOL EXTENDED



This picture, made in December of 1934, shows a completion that marked a half-mile extension of the Denman pool and meant further drilling.

The well is the Iron Mountain No. 1 C. D. Reed, going over the top after being shot with 800 quarts from 257-2632 feet.

Big Spring is rapidly assuming a place as one of the key cities of the state and is invariably mentioned in any list of the 25 leading cities.

While not given one of the district stations by the state safety commission as unofficially promised, Big Spring was made a terminal point. This means that more than a dozen state highway patrolmen will be working in and out of here constantly and the city stands to reap greater benefit than if it were a headquarters town.

When special state or federal agents are sent into this territory on a brief project, they usually establish headquarters in Big Spring. This has been true of state tax collectors.

First Paving

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

was a joy far and near to those people who had had the misfortune of attempting to pass over the short piece of red clay called Iatan flat during a wet spell.

The Start

The first car of asphalt was spotted on Thursday morning, May 20, 1935. Work was started in earnest on the following Friday and Big Spring's appreciative citizenry turned out to see the first two miles of the topping laid. This was done to test the gravel which could have been secured a short distance from Big Spring. This was found to have too much clay so the Herald reported it was therefore necessary "to secure limestone shav-

ings to add to the asphalt and as this material has to be shipped in from distant points, the task of paving the Bankhead highway from the east line of Howard county to a point one hundred miles westward is going to prove more costly and will require a longer time, as only a limited amount of the limestone shavings can be secured each week.

Everyone was assured that the highway would be completed by, if not before, the following September. Towns east of here were urged to "come alive" in order to complete the highway to Texarkana and it was "understood that the backward counties were going to get right."

The People Were "Pleased"

People were reported as being "pleased with the work the road men are giving us, and it seems that this method of improving roads in West Texas is going to be the ideal road building program for the west"; and that "we believe the state highway department will reduce maintenance costs to such an extent that this type of road can be extended to all parts of our state within a few years."

Just how many of the counties "got right" is immaterial but Howard county got her part of the highway as far along as being in readiness for the second topping. This second topping was to have eliminated the rough spots—but it never materialized. Nevertheless, The Herald reported it was "certainly a treat to drive an auto over this fine highway."

The highway was opened as it was completed, in parts. Car and

heavy trucks passed over the state's new asphalt highway which was as smooth as silk in comparison with the highways of the neighboring counties who hadn't "got right" yet. Howard county citizens chided their backward neighbors on their terrible roads until the cars, winds and trucks got to be too heavy for the one-coated highway and it turned out to be a long stretch of broken humps, bumps and other items pertaining to uncomfortable automotive transportation. The "backward" counties took heed of Howard's plight and started building highways that, when opened, took this county's Sunday joy riders to their section.

Now Howard county is to the fore again, completing more durable surfacing on both its major traffic routes.

Grade

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

used by traffic northeast bound and returning. Gregg street tracks are spanned by one that furnishes safety to traffic to and from the northwest.

Aside from being one of the greatest safety measures undertaken by the county and city, these are time-savers and are show places and proof of Big Spring's trend in development.

18 Division Heads Assist In Running Cosden Refinery

Some 18 men, supervisors of various divisions of the Cosden Oil corporation's plant, share proportionate responsibility in operation of the refinery. They are the various executives and department heads, who work under direction of W. D. Richardson, manager and trustee.

In addition to E. W. Fetter, refinery superintendent, they are: J. L. LeBlou, assistant superintendent; Ray Simmons, superintendent of pipeline department; R. E. Ellis, manager of bulk sales; Joe Ernest, in charge of asphalt manufacturing; Ray Lawrence, in charge of still operations; Spike Henninger, in charge of treating and tank car loading; George Handley, in charge of pumping and transferring; E. W. Richardson, in charge of laboratory; George Tate, in charge of asphalt testing; Roscoe L. Van Zandt, chemist; Edmond Berger, resident engineer; L. A. Ogle, labor foreman; V. A. Whittington, office manager; E. C. Ammann, in charge of warehouse materials; Otto Peters, in charge of gasoline recovery system; and George Grimes and J. L. Hush, night superintendents.

DOUGLASS HOTEL

CONGRATULATES THE OIL MEN

for their successfully fine work
in the Big Spring oil fields
in their first

1926

DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT

1936

We wish to also congratulate the city of Big Spring on its splendid progress during the last ten years.

DOUGLASS HOTEL

FIREPROOF CONGENIAL HOME OF THE TRANSIENT

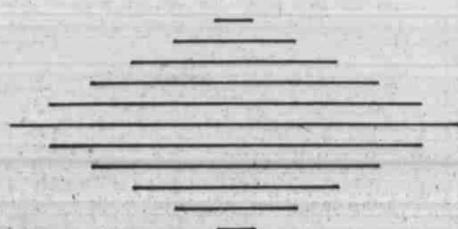


Big Spring Hospital

Big Spring, Texas

A GENERAL HOSPITAL EMPLOYING ONLY GRADUATE NURSES

THE BIG SPRING HOSPITAL STAFF RECOGNIZES THE ACHIEVEMENT
BY ALL ACTIVE IN THE OIL INDUSTRY AND IN BUILDING BIG SPRING
AND ON THIS OCCASION CONGRATULATES THEM ON THEIR



BIG SPRING HOSPITAL CORP.

MRS. OLIVE B. RILEY, Superintendent

Campaign For Federal Building A Long One, Still Goes On

New Hope Is Held Bids Be Taken Soon

Improved Facilities Have Been Sought By City Since Early 20's

Big Spring's proposed federal building might be likened into the "decade of development"—the idea started in the twenties and prospects are still good.

In fact, right now prospects are as bright or brighter than they have been since agitation for the building started soon after the discovery of oil here 10 years ago ushered in a period of remarkable growth and development. It is possible for all things are possible, that by the time you read these lines the treasury department will be advertising the project for bids.

According to latest information bids may be asked by May 1, but "latest information" in the federal building instance has been tricky to say the least.

The Campaign Opens

When Big Spring was rapidly booming from a complacent town of less than 5,000 souls to one of the leading towns in West Texas, public spirited citizens perceived the need for a federal building.

Naturally they began calling this matter to the attention of congressmen and senators and with a couple of good election years to help the cause, they finally succeeded in getting their wishes into a tangible form.

By 1930 the representatives for this city and section had won their point in the halls of congress and wired back home, ahead of the press association reports, that \$85,000 had been appropriated for a federal building here.

It would seem that this would create a wave of unbounded exuberance, and so it did for a time.

But by 1930 delays had caused many to think C. T. Watson, chamber of commerce manager at that time, and spokesman for the community in such matters, expressed first dissatisfaction with the affair. The appropriation of \$85,000, he said, was not enough.

Larger Appropriation

In a letter to Tom Connally, junior Texas senator, he wrote that "Big Spring has made a remarkable growth during the past few years and the public buildings are of such type that we believe if the post office wants to construct a building in keeping with the progress of the town it will require \$250,000."

Whether this had any bearing on the matter is problematical, but six days later on February 3, Connally wired that he was "pleased to advise that the administration recommended to congress on yesterday an appropriation for \$165,000 for a new post office at Big Spring."

Much better than \$85,000 but still far short of \$250,000 was the reaction here and Watson said as much in a letter to John W. Philip, fourth assistant postmaster general. "It is our understanding that the policy of the department is to build in advance of the city's needs," he wrote. "If this be true we are sure you do not want to make the mistake of erecting in Big Spring a federal building too small or inadequate for present or immediate future needs."

In the meantime Congressman C. R. Hudspeth also sent his best wishes with glad tidings of the \$165,000 grant, and Big Spring agreed to be contented to accepting something less than the best.

The Campaign Goes On

Hardly had R. E. Thomson, new congressman for the jumbo district, reached Washington when he was drafted into service on the federal building fight. He used the telegraphic method to inform local constituents that a check was being delivered for a site at West Fourth and Scurry streets, the former location of the old Central Ward building.

In the middle of 1932 he was having his troubles in championing the people's rights. Moreover, the "chairman of the bureau of unemployment" in this city had been bombarding him with requests to expedite the construction of the building. The congressman wrote back that he was doing all he could.

Next line of attack was on E. R. LaRoche, Dallas, member of the architectural firm of LaRoche, Greene and Dahl. Repeatedly he answered inquiries by graciously stating his firm was doing all it possibly could do to rush plans, but he could not give a definite date.

Thomson, on Sept. 21, 1932, found that "delay has been caused by necessity of making some changes in plans." He elucidated in a letter of the same date, saying that the economy act had sliced 10 per cent off the appropriation and that the project would have to be revised, thus causing the architect to do much of his work twice.

He must have sensed a revival of the original dissatisfaction with the amount allotted for the building because he added: "Building costs are now so low that an even finer structure can be erected for 10 per cent less" than would have been possible a year before that time.

—And No Word

Nearly a year passed and still no word on the fate of the federal building. So on May 20, 1933, Watson took his pen in hand and scratched out a communication to Shilman Evans, a Big Spring native who had risen to the position of fourth assistant postmaster general. "We have heard," said Watson, "that bids would be opened on April 15. If they were opened on that date, they were evidently sealed again as we heard nothing about it in Big Spring. This matter

THE OIL INDUSTRY HAS LOSSES, TOO



Howard county received its best rain in three years on May 15, 1935 but it cost Shell Petroleum Corp. \$75,000. An electrical display accompanying the heavy downpour sent a bolt crashing into an 80,000 barrel tank on the company lease 2 1/2 miles south of Fortson. For 24 hours billows of flames rolled from the top of

the tank, sending up black smoke like huge folds of dirty wool. Debris from the caving roof of the tank thwarted efforts to pump the oil from the bottom and 35,000 barrels of oil were destroyed. When the oil boiled over the top of the tank, flames twisted wildly 100 feet into the air. When flames mounted that the burning tank

would fire its twin a few hundred feet away, a cannon was brought from Colorado to rip holes in the tank. However, the blazing crude boiled over again and caused the tank to collapse. Loss of the oil was estimated at \$25,000 and the tank at \$50,000. Two years before American Maracaibo lost a 1,000 barrel tank when lightning struck it.

Nevertheless, hope sprung again in local breasts when it was announced that bids would be opened in July. But the hope was short-lived for Thomson wired that bids were opened but the lowest was about \$20,000 in excess of available funds. Shilman Evans added an amen, and Kate George, Thomson's alert secretary, followed with the information appropriation still amounted to \$150,500, regardless.

A few days later L. W. Robert, Jr., at that time assistant secretary of the treasury, explained the delay by saying that the Big Spring job was temporarily out because it happened not to fall in the classification of projects already committed or which would start within 90 days.

The City Can Take It

A body blow, indeed, but after three years of punch absorbing Big Spring took it without much more than a wince. Alert to the city's rights, Watson sent another letter on June 28, 1934, to Thomson that "we noticed in the Associated Press reports that \$129,000 had been allowed as an emergency fund with which to construct a federal building in Big Spring."

Watson resigned his post early in 1935 and to W. T. Strang, Jr., he handed the torch. Torch-bearer Strang lost little time in writing his congressman, George Mahon, "that he had noted that the \$58,000 deficiency bill had given Big Spring priority if the measure passed. Would the congressman please support the legislation?"

Strang, it might be explained, had had little success in his attempt to gain release of \$125,000 PWA funds for the building on his trip to the capital in March of 1935.

The Amount?

Then out of a blue sky Mahon wired on Aug. 14, 1935, that the "Big Spring post office building is now positively assured and all preliminaries are now out of the way and the appropriation is now available." He did not say for what amount and none here seems to know until the good hour although consensus of opinion is that the figure is \$132,000.

On March 30, 1936, Big Spring was still hoping. Thus the letters of S. W. Purdum, fourth assistant postmaster general, and W. E. Reynolds, assistant director of procurement, treasury department, that if nothing happened the government would advertise for bids around May 1 was received in good spirit. Accustomed to this sugar-coating, the local press relegated the glad tidings to three paragraphs on the last page.

Manager Strang of the chamber of commerce summed the situation succinctly in a letter to B. E. Geisecke, consultant from the treasury procurement division, who visited here early in 1936.

"Your recent visit to our city has resulted in hope into the fact that a federal building will be built in Big Spring. This matter

Obie Bristow Had His Fling At Sports, Follows Father's Steps In Development Of Oil Interests

J. Gordon (Obie) Bristow is back in the oil game—this time to stay. Obie, son of the late Dr. J. E. Bristow, has developed a genuine interest in oil, but only within the last two years.

In 1927, after a spectacular football career at Oklahoma university and with professional teams in the east, Obie came to West Texas with his father with the intention of learning the oil business from "the bottom up." But oil work did not have much attraction for the robust young man, and he turned to his first love—football. He coached at Big Spring high school until this year, when he resigned to devote his time to the oil interests left by his father.

Dr. J. E. Bristow, physician, oil and mine operator, died in Santa Barbara, Calif., in July 1934. He had oil interests in various parts of Texas and Oklahoma.



Into his 34 years of life had been packed adventures seldom found outside of fiction.

Graduated from both the University of Arkansas and the University of Oklahoma, Dr. Bristow practiced medicine until his last year when he became infected following an operation.

He then became an attorney and practiced before the bar for two years before entering the oil business.

Forming a partnership with F. W. Merrick of Ardmore, Obie, he made a strike in the Graham field of Oklahoma and developed other production in that area.

The firm later expanded its operations to Texas and drilled a number of producing wells in Howard county. The company of Merrick & Bristow is still actively engaged in production in Howard county.

Dr. Bristow also had interest in the Iron county shallow field and in East Texas.

In 1929 he moved to San Angelo and remained there until his health failed; then he divided his time between San Antonio and California.

Perhaps the most interesting chapter from Dr. Bristow's life occurred in March of 1930.

Setting out into the rough country near Teple, Nayazit, McCoo March 3, with an interpreter, Charles Field, and three peons, Dr. Bristow had high hopes of striking out a rich lead and sine mine claim.

"I had a treaty with the Cristeros," he said.

He said, Dr. Bristow, "to work around Teple in return for hiring some of the group in the mine if it were developed. But on the second day out it became apparent to me that the treaty was regarded by the Cristeros as a scrap of paper."

On the fourth day out his fears were confirmed when two burly-skinned peons carrying rifles and spitting out Mexican threats accompanied the Bristow party.

Dr. Bristow was taken before Cruz Delgado, leader of the group of bandits and members of the religious group of Viva La Cristo and held for ransom of 3,000 pesos (\$1,500).

Fields was released with a check and note for the ransom which was refused at Teple. The bandits promptly raised their demand to 50,000 pesos and retreated with their prisoner into the Caracal mountains.

Ransom Payment

Then followed feverish negotiations for the ransom payment and Dr. Bristow's release.

Payment of the ransom was guaranteed both at San Angelo by Dr. Bristow's family and at Wichita Falls by Sam Kimberlin, county clerk of Kemper Kimberlin, San Angelo oil man and associate of Dr. Bristow.

The Big Spring chamber of commerce, of which Dr. Bristow was at that time a member, dispatched a wire to Senator Morris Sheppard urging that all possible steps be taken to gain his release. An Oklahoma congressman demanded the state department act rapidly at that time.

Utterly at loss as to how to transport Obie from the Caracal mountains, Obie flew to El Paso by transport plane and entered Mex-

Texas Output 42 Percent Of US Oil Total

State Has Assumed Top Place In Industry In Past 34 Years

From a place of insignificance at the turn of the century, Texas has climbed into the commanding position of oil production within the past 34 years.

In 1900 Texas produced only 1.3 per cent of all oil produced in the United States. It trailed far behind Ohio with 25.2 per cent and West Virginia with 25.5 per cent and Pennsylvania with 30.8 per cent in a year that saw total production of 63,600,000 barrels.

A decade later with the production figure boosted to 209,000,000 barrels, Texas had gained until it produced 47 per cent. California had seized the lead with 34.8 per cent, followed by Oklahoma with 24.8 per cent, and Illinois with 15.8 per cent.

Production had been almost doubled again in 1920 when Texas was producing 21.8 per cent of the total output. Only Oklahoma with 24 per cent and California with 23.3 per cent were ahead. Kansas and Louisiana were far behind with 8.8 and 8.1 per cent, respectively.

Last year Texas furnished 42 per cent of the 908,100,000 barrel production and was far ahead of Oklahoma's 18.4 per cent, California's 19.2 per cent, Kansas' 8.1 per cent and Louisiana's 3.5 per cent.

Coahoma's First School Building Erected In 1891

One and one-half miles northeast of the Coahoma business district was located Coahoma's first public school building, a small wooden structure constructed in 1891.

S. M. McMurry donated ground for the building, according to the records, and it was constructed by McMurry and C. J. Robinson.

First teacher in the Coahoma school system was a Mrs. Mathews, who was succeeded the second semester by Charlie Sawyer.

First students to attend the school were Bill Spears, Mattie Spence, Charlie Robinson, Walter Robinson and Cora Spears. Sixteen students were enrolled for the second term.

Coahoma's few social gatherings in the 90's were held at the school house.

to negotiate with the bandits. Mexican troops were dispatched to effect Dr. Bristow's release and captured several of the Delgado men, along with a brother of the bandit leader.

Matters moved into stalemate when Delgado sent out warning that Dr. Bristow would be murdered if the troops did not retreat.

Reunion

Obie dickered tediously with the bandits and finally succeeded in gaining a reduction of the ransom to the original 3,000 pesos. He and two companions, moved the money in gold, into Mazatlan sewed in shoes.

Ransom messengers were dispatched after Obie had learned positively that Dr. Bristow was still alive.

The ransom paid, Dr. Bristow was turned over to the messengers and returned to a nearby town in the dead of night. Unable to return anyone at a hotel, he spent the remainder of the night in an adobe house of a friendly Mexican, one month after his capture.

Next day he was reunited with Obie.

"I shall never forget the picture of that reunion," wrote Merik Blakely, companion of Obie and correspondent for an Oklahoma newspaper. "Obie, captain of the University of Oklahoma football team in 1922, towered over the wasted form of his father like a giant over a dwarf. No words were spoken, but Obie's eyes said 'Father,' and Dr. Bristow's eyes said 'Son.'"

Together they entrained for Nogales, Ariz., and Dr. Bristow, in "low spirits and feeling very tired," had to rest before continuing his journey. His harrowing experience had been almost too much for a 60-year-old man.

Back To Oil

After graduating from Oklahoma U., Obie had a fling at practically everything from wrestling and professional football to the practice of law. Obie was licensed to practice law in Oklahoma, but his career as a lawyer was brief. "I just wasn't cut out to be a lawyer," Obie explained.

Although he shied away from oil for several years, Obie has been busily engaged in oil production since the death of his father. He has holdings in South, East and West Texas and in Oklahoma.

He is associated with F. W. Merrick, who was his father's partner in production in the Howard county oil field and in Oklahoma near Ardmore. He also operates with his brother-in-law, W. E. N. Phillips.

At the present time Obie's chief interest is in a wildcat test in Scurry county. Jim Cantrell, former Colorado high school coach also has an interest in the Scurry wildcat.

With a watchful eye on oil development near Post, Bristow has been buying acreage there. His interests in East Texas are located near Longview.

BONES OF PREHISTORIC MONSTER UNCOVERED IN HOWARD COUNTY



Howard county was once the roaming grounds for prehistoric monsters, the uncovering of massive bones in this area show.

Pictured above is the bone deposit unearthed by G. L. "Beck" Graham two miles east of Coahoma in April, 1935. They bear mute testimony of how a mastodon evidently became mired in quicksand when he came to drink. The bones were found four feet below the surface in a quicksand deposit adjacent to the Wooten-Ellis wildcat oil test. The hand is seen pointing to a bulky jaw bone containing several large teeth. Just above the round projection marks the base of the internal revenue bureau and are used on stock and deed transfers.

Boys Want \$1,000 Stamps

HOUSTON, (UP)—Small boys who buy one-cent internal revenue stamps for their stamp collections often ask that they be given \$1,000 stamps free, federal employees reveal. The \$1,000 stamps are the highest denominations sold by the internal revenue bureau and are used on stock and deed transfers.

Johnnie Morrison, near Buna, Texas, farms with a team of oxen.

City Has Big Trade Area

Big Spring's trade territory may be bounded pretty accurately from the area in which those persons live whose names appear on credit cards maintained by the Big Spring Retail Merchants association.

West and northwest, the trade territory extends for more than 150 miles, credit ratings being kept on residents of southeastern New Mexico counties, as well as of many Texas counties west and northwest of here.

The retail activity reaches some 25 miles eastward and northward. It stretches farther to the southward, but lack of highway facilities in that direction has limited trade, in the opinion of L. A. Eubank, manager of the Merchants association.

Because highway 9 has not been completed, the city has lost a big share of the Glasscock county trade. Eubank has as basis for this statement the number of requests from San Angelo merchants asking for credit ratings of Glasscock residents who also trade in Big Spring.

Although Garden City is closer to Big Spring than San Angelo, people prefer to travel a greater distance and be on a better road, according to Eubank.

There is a four-mile stretch from the edge of Glasscock county that has been finished, but there's about five miles not yet completed. Work is expected to be finished by the end of this year.

CONGRATULATIONS OIL MEN and builders of the city of Big Spring on their

1926 DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1936

We recognize the vision and unrelenting Faith these people have in Big Spring—and feel confident that this city is destined to become one of Texas' most beautiful and important cities.

ANDERSON Music Company



PETROLEUM BUILDING

One of West Texas'
Finest
Office Buildings

CONFIDENCE IN THE OIL DEVELOPMENT
AND IN THE CITY OF BIG SPRING
Built This Magnificent Office Building

We are the headquarters of Big Spring Industry—the business home of numerable agencies and professionalists.

You will appreciate the cosmopolitan environment, perfect appointments and efficient service which the Petroleum Building has provided for your comfort.

*Make Your Home
With Us
And*

Congratulations Oil Men, In Every Branch Of The Industry,
Operating In The Big Spring Area For Your
Splendid Work In A



Petroleum Building

Big Spring, Texas

North-South Highway Had Its Boosters Over 20 Years Ago

Assn. Formed At Plainview Back In 1914

Howard County Played Its Part In Developing Today's No. 9

Another year's time may see the completion of an important north and south road which henceforth will probably be known as state highway No. 9 and U. S. highway No. 87.

Rising over smooth, surfaced roads, few will worry about how the road came into existence or who took the first steps to make an important traffic artery. Yet few roads have a more interesting history behind them.

The highway, as we know it today, was originally called the Pudget Sound to Gulf highway and had back of it a highway association by the same name.

Organized at Plainview, Texas on June 12, 1914, the association lost very little time in publicizing its intentions.

Association's Purpose Foreword of a 202 book issued by the association told the world it had been formed for "the express purpose of creating a desire on the part of the people along this route to improve their highway, not only on this route but all market roads in each county through which the highway passes, as it is very necessary for the people of the county to have a good road leading to the great highway in order that they can supply the market with sufficient fresh vegetables, butter, turkeys, chickens, and all other edibles raised on the farm, as this great highway is intended to bring the market to the doors of the producers."

The foreword then indulged in a parenthetical remark that "the tourist is the market and we must feed them if we want them to come again. We want to make traveling so pleasant through these parts that the tourist will tell others and advise them to try it."

Then with a dash of righteous boasting, it continued: "The advertisers in this publication are the 'live wires' who have contributed their money and energy to make the Pudget Sound to Gulf Highway a success and the association will appreciate any patronage or favors shown the advertisers."

First Officers S. A. Penix, Howard county judge and leading citizen of Big Spring, was named first president of the association. O. J. Unger, Plainview, was vice-president and Thomas F. Owen, San Angelo, was selected as secretary-treasurer. I. E. Smith, Big Spring, was a county vice-president. R. D. Simpson held that position for Dawson county and W. L. Foster for Sterling county. Among the other county directors was the late D. E. Coley who subsequently became chairman of the state park board in the early twenties and held the position until 1933.

To make for faster and safer travel, the association devised a system of color signals. For instance, yellow and red meant to keep straight and white, yellow and red was a warning to turn to the side at which the signal was located.

Among the firms which might be classified as "live wires" in Big Spring according to the associations definition were the Cole hotel, J. L. Ward Jewelry and Drug Co. and Compton and Watts Garage.

The Cole hotel, with Mrs. G. L. Pancost as proprietor, boasted it was famous for "service and cuisine excellent."

At any rate, these firms were pioneers behind a pioneering organization that has since reaped the results for which it was intended and the men who formed the association, promoted and advertised it, are due belated praise for vision and accomplishment.

GOOD LEASE OFFERED TO THOSE INTERESTED

Description of a lease for sale, as presented in an anonymous poem many oil men have seen: Forty acre lease, and oil well too. Keeps one man busy and sometimes two.

Ten years old, eleven in the spring. Has boiler, bunkhouse and everything.

Makes seven barrels of fluid, 'bout half oil. Separates itself, don't have to boil. Needs no pulling, the tubing I acknowledge. If you want this lease inquire with— Helluva good lease for the shape it's in.

Co-Ede Pay Own Way

LAWRENCE, Kas. (UP)—Men students of the University of Kansas who every year were kept away from their homes recently agreed to go "ditch" with their parents the remainder of the season and share expenses. The resolution was adopted by the Women's Self-Government association.

College Ends 25-Year Custom

MALEM, Ore. (UP)—After 25 years of requiring its students to study a foreign language for two years, Willamette university has changed its requirements to permit graduation with only one year, providing the students studied the same language for two years in preparatory school.

BRECK MEN PIONEERED IN ACIDIZING WELLS, NOW ESTABLISHED PART OF OIL BUSINESS



C. K. WEST and P. W. FITZNER

The acid treating of oil wells to revive or increase production has been one of the outstanding developments in the West Texas oil world of the past three years. And yet, the idea is not "new," according to C. K. West and P. W. Fitzner, two men who should know, because they pioneered acid treating in Texas.

As president and vice-president, respectively, of the Chemical Process company, they treated the first well to be acidized in this state, a well three miles northwest of Breckenridge, on the Ackers ranch. That was on September 27, 1932. Since that time, thousands of successful treatments have been made; and the pioneer company has prospered and expanded until it has service stations throughout the midcontinent area.

Experiments Since '96 Pitzer and West point out, in an article in the Oil and Gas Journal, that a patent for the treating of lime wells with hydrochloric acid was issued in 1896; and that experiments have been conducted by major oil companies since.

Until 1932, however, none of the experiments seemed to justify the general treating of wells to increase production. Then Pitzer and West, two independent oil men of Breckenridge, treated their first well. It increased production by about ten times, and put a quick stop to the program then under way in the Breckenridge fields of disposing of leases to those who merely wanted to salvage well equipment.

Method Spreads Quickly Acidizing caught hold quickly. In the Breckenridge area, many wells responded with production increases from 100 per cent to 5,000 per cent, and many old wells, supposedly exhausted, were put back into production. Many wells responded to second, third and fourth treatments.

So successful has the method proved that acid treating of lime wells in little more than three years has passed the experimental stage and has become an established part of the oil business. Chemical Process company, with headquarters at Breckenridge, thus has become an important concern in the oil world.

Only recently, in order to keep pace with expanding business, the firm purchased its second airplane and many West Texans have seen the white plane piloted by the well-known "Ace" Swede.

Many Wells Treated Pitzer and West, aggressive in their field, have developed a highly trained personnel in carrying on the activities of the concern whose territory covers a vast area. By way of picturing the large number of wells treated by Chemical Process: If all wells it has serviced were spaced a location apart they would extend from Big Spring northeast to Wichita, Kas.

In addition to the acid treating service, Chemical Process has recently added a paraffin solvent, "Percolol," which has met with success in eliminating this source of worry from the wells. The old method of pulling rods and tubing and cleaning the paraffin out by steaming is no longer necessary. By using "Percolol" the paraffin is dissolved and put back in solution so that it can be pumped out of the well. There are no costly pulling jobs, no loss of time or production. The use of "Percolol" periodically will prevent the formation of paraffin and keep the well clean.

Indians Taught Old Art

BELOURE, N. D. (UP)—Classes in pottery making have been inaugurated at a school here attended by boys and girls from the Turtle Mountain Indian reservation. Instructors are from the ceramics department of North Dakota university.

Jury President Broken

TULSA, Okla. (UP)—Tom Crayton, Tulsa negro, was the first member of his race to serve on a district court jury in Tulsa county. In the past many negroes have been summoned for jury service but they have all been dismissed for various reasons.

Ranching Her Chief Interest, Oil Incidental In Life Of Mrs. Roberts, Holder Of Major Production Lands

Mrs. Dora Roberts was among the many residents of Brown county who were enticed westward by the promise offered by the country, chiefly plenty of grazing land.

They were married and came west, locating in the vicinity where O. S. Chalk now lives—southeastern section of Howard county. In her case the enticement was worded by another Brown county citizen, Andy Griffin, who painted in glowing colors the opportunities that lay in Howard county for a young married couple. Griffin had been ranching in various West Texas localities. Miss Dora Nunn, she was then, believed he knew whereof he spoke.

They were married and came west, locating in the vicinity where O. S. Chalk now lives—southeastern section of Howard county.

Round-Up Accident Andy Griffin did not exaggerate the opportunities that lay in waiting for his bride, but he did not live to reap their advantage. His youngest daughter, Mittie, was still a toddler when he was fatally injured by a horse at a round-up.

Many people still living in Big Spring remember that sad day, when word of the mishap was rushed to his wife, who found him unconscious. So he remained until he died a few days later.

In the round-up was a friend of the Griffins, a rancher by name of John Roberts, who was watching on the "Rock House" ranch, formerly the Murphy and Blake ranch. It was once a large sheep ranch; and John Roberts, who had come to Howard county about the same time as his friend (no relative) W. T. (Bud) Roberts, had bought the homestead from Mrs. Rachel Williams. He owned a few head of cattle.

He was a good friend to the widow Griffin and was especially fond of little Mittie. The friendship ripened into romance. Dora Griffin and John Roberts, each owning a little land (although she had sold her original ranch) and a little cattle and horses, decided to marry. The old stone house then became home for the Brown county girl and her two daughters whom Roberts adopted and gave his name. The place has been home since. It was a big, comfortable rambling house and the family lived there until something had to be done about the girls' schooling.

Home In Town The Roberts then moved to Big Spring. They built a house that was considered a show place on the corner of Sixth and Ayleford streets. Just north of them another rancher family, the G. L. Browns, erected a house similar in size and style of architecture. They were both on the outskirts of town. West of them was a mesquite grove where Fourth of July picnics were held and political candidates made their speeches. South of them were the foothills that continued to the foot of scenic mountains.

Until after Dochia (now Mrs. William J. Garrett) and Mittie

of her royalty. She has used some of the oil income to improve the ranch. The old stone house was torn down a few years ago and rebuilt into a newer, larger house—once offering plenty of space for daughter Mittie and her two sons and their friends, who enjoy spending cool summers on the ranch.

By that time her ranch spread over 20 sections—the largest ranch entirely within the confines of Howard county. She had no pressing debts. She could afford to wait and she benefited financially by it.

Several dry holes were drilled on her ranch, however. The big well drilled by the Magnolia company that jumped up the price of her acreage to ten times what she had been asking had a narrow escape from being a dry hole. If the company had drilled it where they first planned it would have been outside the field altogether.

ASSOCIATION'S LOANS TOTAL \$21,434 IN LESS THAN YEAR

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Types of loans made by the association include those for refinancing existing indebtedness, for purchase, construction or remodeling. Loans are made for not less than five nor more than 10 years. Interest rates are fixed at 7.2 per cent.

Oil Industry Important In World Scheme

U. S. Still Occupies The Dominant Position In Petroleum

AUSTIN, April 25.—The place the petroleum industry occupies in the changing world picture is discussed by Elmer H. Johnson, regional economist for the University of Texas bureau of business research, in his latest survey of this industry.

"It is more than a coincidence that the recent events in the German Rhineland came shortly after Hitler declared in effect that Germany was capable of meeting her requirements for oil products through her chemical industries using coal as the raw material," he said in part.

"It was the World War, which more than anything else, crystallized the significance of the oil industry in the consciousness of mankind. After that the 'struggle for oil' became more than a struggle between oil concerns; as oil became a necessity to national security, it became a struggle between nations, which, of course still goes on."

American Industry

Historically speaking, the oil industry is peculiarly an American industry, he explained. Today nearly 80 years since Drake's discovery well on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania, the United States still occupies a dominant position in the oil industry of the world—in production of crude oil, in refining and in consumption of oil products. Moreover, the oil industry as a whole has become a key industry, not only in the United States, but throughout the rest of the commercial world.

"In large perspective, the nineteenth century, from the standpoint of the economic historian, pivots about the development of textiles and of the iron and steel industry in West-Central Europe including Great Britain, and in Northern and Eastern United States," he continued. "The resultant opening up to the vast continental interior

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Charter for the organization was granted June 8, 1935, but the office was not really opened for business until June 19.

Maintains Oil Offices Here

Schermerhorn Head Of One Of Area's Most Active Concerns

These three industries, by 1900, were already evolving rapidly; but they were to come really into their own after 1900. The point emphasized here is that following the turn of the century, economic life—industry, trade, communication, etc.—the world over is being recast through modifications largely induced by modern chemistry, electricity, and oil.

"Of First Magnitude" The oil industry in itself has become an industry of the first magnitude; it has attained this plane of importance through the means by which it fits into the scheme of economic development of the twentieth century. It is to be emphasized that vital importance of oil in the modern world is determined by the degree to which oil is essential to commerce, industry, and to national security.

"The Pennsylvania Rock Oil company was formed in 1857 by a group of New Haven men who had received a favorable opinion from Professor Silliman of Yale concerning the possibilities of crude petroleum as a source of illuminating oil. This was the concern that sent Colonel Drake to drill on Oil Creek, near Titusville, Pa. Illuminating oils prior to that period were derived from animal fats, for which the demand was running ahead of the supply.

Attention On Texas

"The rapidly progressing chemical industry aided the new oil industry in more ways than a few, though here only two can be mentioned: The metallurgical accomplishments, particularly in alloy and refining methods—for instance, the cracking process, introduced in 1914.

"In the future we must consider the history of and trends in United States oil production and refining; and, likewise, the relative position of the American oil industry in the rapidly changing world set-up of production, refining and consumption.

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GROWING WITH THE OIL INDUSTRY

In Big Spring

Congratulations: Oil Fraternity

on your fine work and a

1926 DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1936

You are building a great industrial center and a beautiful city of which we are very proud.

COLEMAN ELECTRIC AND PLUMBING CO.

Phone 51 East Highway

Log Of McDowell Deep Test

May Be Used As Basis In Other Tests

Although a failure, when it started flowing sulphur water at a total depth of 10,906 feet, the John L. Moore et al No. 1 L. S. McDowell in Glasscock county—third deepest test in Texas—attracted wide attention in the oil industry as an exploration for production from deep levels in this section.

In log, which may provide the basis for further deep tests in this territory, is given here:

JOHN L. MOORE ET AL—L. S. McDowell, No. 1

Center SE 1-4 of NE 1-4 Sec. 22

Blk. 34 T-4-S. 74-F. Searcy, Glasscock County, Texas.

Elevation: 2,334. Conn: 4-21-32

0-105—Shale and shells.

105-140—Broken sandstone.

140-200—Sand and gravel.

200-230—Shell.

230-237—Red beds (at 237 ft set 15 1-2 in casing cement same with 75 lbs in collar 2-21-34)

237-550—Red beds (Top cem 170 ft.)

550-750—Red beds and broken shells.

750-1130—Red beds and shells (driftmeter test 1,000 ft. 1-1-4 deg. off.)

1130-1155—Red rock and anhydrite.

1155-1163—Broken anhydrite.

1163-1168—Broken anhydrite.

1168-1197—Anhydrite and red beds.

1197-1278—Anhydrite.

1278-1308—Anhydrite and Red shale.

1308-1348—Anhydrite.

1348-1376—Anhydrite and red shale.

1376-1414—Broken anhydrite.

1414-1457—Shale and anhydrite.

1457-1461—Sand.

1461-1476—Red beds and anhydrite.

1476-1511—Broken sand.

1511-1575—Sandy shale.

1575-1625—Broken sand.

1625-1699—Anhydrite and shale.

1699-1704—Anhydrite.

1704-1718—Anhydrite and red beds.

1718-1721—Red beds.

1721-1752—Red beds and anhydrite.

1752-1773—Red beds and anhydrite.

1773-1804—Anhydrite.

1804-1820—Anhydrite and shells.

1820-1844—Anhydrite (driftmeter test 1,200 ft. 1-1-2 deg. off. 1500 ft. 1 deg. off.)

1844-1897—Anhydrite and shale (driftmeter test 1,750 ft. 1-4 deg. off.)

1897-1905—Anhydrite.

1905-2051—Anhydrite and shale.

2051-2085—Anhydrite.

2085-2137—Anhydrite and shale (top solid big lime @ 2137 ft.)

2137-2183—Lime (driftmeter test @ 2000 ft. 1 deg. off.)

2183-2187—Lime.

2187-2193—Lime, anhydrite and thin streaks sand (cored 2178-2193, 7 7-8 in. core head, 18 ft. hole, 15 ft. recov. 10 in. set 2193 ft.)

2193-2230—Lime.

2230-2255—Anhydrite and lime.

2255-2323—Lime.

2323-2410—Gray lime.

2410-2413—Blue and green shale.

2413-2525—Gray lime.

2525-2625—Lime (hole filled 700 ft. sul. wtr. @ 2625 ft.)

2625-2645—White lime.

2645-2650—Gray lime.

2650-2682—Gray lime (hole filled 1500 ft. sul. wtr.)

2682-2804—Gray lime (more wtr.)

2804-2815—Blue shale.

2815-2823—Gray lime (at 2823 ft. pulling 8 1-4 in. eg. to straight ream down and re-set for water shut off.)

2823-2850—Gray limestone.

2850-2961—Broken limestone.

2961-2970—Gray limestone.

2970-2985—Brown limestone.

2985-2998—Limestone.

2998-3008—Gray limestone.

3008-3019—Limestone.

3019-3021—Brown limestone.

3021-3036—Gray limestone.

3036-3046—Limestone.

3046-3058—Gray limestone.

3058-3098—Brown limestone.

3098-3142—Gray lime.

3142-3623—Gray lime (pulled 8 1-4 in. eg. which was set @ 2823 ft. straight-reamed 8 in. hole to 10 in. with cable tool)

3623-3872—Lime.

3872-3878—Lime.

3878-3887—Broken lime.

3887-3894—Shale.

3894-3915—Blue shale.

3915-3921—Gray lime.

3921-3936—White limestone and green shale.

3936-4084—White limestone.

4084-4103—Gray limestone.

4103-4402—Lime.

4402-4421—Lime.

4421-4492—Brown limestone.

4492-4521—Brown limestone.

4521-4545—Sandy limestone.

4545-4588—Limestone.

4588-4608—Lime.

4608-4645—Brown limestone.

4645-4702—Lime.

4702-4728—Gray limestone.

4728-4761—Brown limestone.

4761-4805—Lime.

4805-4846—Gray limestone.

4846-4862—Brown limestone.

4862-4898—Lime.

4898-4941—Gray limestone.

4941-4998—Lime.

4998-5043—Gray limestone.

5043-5093—Brown limestone.

5093-5124—Gray and brown limestone.

5124-5218—Brown limestone.

5218-5224—Broken limestone and black shale.

5224-5234—Brown shale.

5234-5361—Brown lime.

5361-5423—Broken lime.

5423-5467—Gray lime.

5467-5514—Gray and white lime.

5514-5549—Gray lime.

5549-5622—Gray and white lime.

5622-5632—Gray lime.

5632-5676—Black shale.

5676-5690—Broken lime.

5690-5713—Brown lime.

5713-5821—White lime.

5821-5894—Hard brown sand.

5894-6496—Brown sandy limestone.

"House Of Rocks" A Realization Of Ranch Woman's Dream Of Years Ago



"The house that West Texas 'rocks built' might well be the name of the ranch house which Mrs. Dora Roberts prefers to spend her days. It is not the house that she built, although F. S. Roberts would probably never have felt justified in erecting it if she had not had some extra cash. It is located in a beautiful and fertile valley, such a retreat as every West Texan dreams of locating his house. The site is that of the original ranch home built long before there was a suspicion of oil in this section of the state. An Early Dream The house is made of stone bricks and cement, yet it is truly the house that West Texas rocks built, because they inspired it. The house grew out of a day dream dating back to the days when Mrs. Roberts rode horseback over almost every mile of her 29-section ranch. As she and Roberts ate lunch in a dry creek bed, as they climbed up and down the sides of rocky hills and crossed ravines Mrs. Roberts studied the many types of rock formations she saw and wondered at them. Her dreams date back to those early days when it first occurred to her what an interesting house could be erected out of those different stones. It was a rich woman's dream and although the Roberts were comfortably well off they were not rich enough for that. The girl had to be educated and the overhead of a big ranch required cash. Not until oil was found beneath the surface of the south pasture did Mrs. Roberts feel able to transmute her dream into reality. By that time her husband had

Postal Firm Has Special Office Here

B'Spring A 'Repeater' Station, Wire Servicing Point

Prior to 1924, the southern route of the Postal Telegraph went west out of Kansas City, the pole lines running along the Santa Fe rail roads; but bad weather during the winter months interfered with the service and the company decided to build a route to the coast through Texas.

In the spring of 1924, construction was started on a project from Los Angeles to Fort Worth. At that time Mineral Wells, Abilene Ranger, Sweetwater and Big Spring were the only towns in West Texas considered large enough to warrant installation of independent offices. Due to the fact that many of the signals were delicate and most of them called for speed, it was necessary for the signals to be relayed and Big Spring was chosen as the most logical point for a repeater station.

Equipment was installed and three of the most modern repeating sets in existence were placed in the local office as was a quantity of other apparatus. As the local station continued to expand other improvements were installed until it became one of the best equipped in this part of the country.

The company actually opened doors on August 1, 1924, and since has been open day and night. W. E. Boring was assigned as manager here at that time with two assistants, W. O. Scott, as late night attendant, and Jim Coyle, as early attendant.

In 1925 Coyle was transferred to Shreveport, La., as chief operator of that station and H. H. Hannah, who had served in that capacity in the Shreveport office, was sent here, succeeding Coyle.

Other Stations Before 1925 there were no test stations located west of Big Spring, but in June of that year an office was opened in Pecos. The following year, at the time that oil made its appearance in that sector, a station was opened in Midland.

In December of 1927, another replacement was sent here when W. A. Simms arrived to take the place of Scott.

The company extended southward at that time and an office in San Angelo was opened and Big Spring was made a relay point, relaying business for both Midland and San Angelo.

During the summer of 1928, the first teletype printers were installed here, working between the Big Spring Refinery, Cosden Refinery, the Great West Refinery and the local office. Due to later developments of this machine, Big Spring ceased to be a relay station.

Abilene To Pecos In 1929 Hannah, signing with the engineering corps in Dallas left the local office to be succeeded by W. L. McKee, who came here from Tyler. During McKee's stay, W. B. Buchanan was employed as early night operator and is still in the employ of the company.

Hannah later returned to assume the management on Jan. 3, 1933.

The local offices supervise maintenance of all circuits between Abilene and Pecos and maintain equipment necessary in the location of wire trouble between these points. These instruments, known as the Wheatstone galvanometer are so precise that local operators can advise linemen as to the exact spot where the trouble can be found.

Actual maintenance of all the surrounding circuits is under the supervision of Otis Johnson, section lineman, at the present.

SerVICES The Postal company, through its years of service here, has installed several conveniences for the public, including a long distance telephone service, which is used mostly by produce and cotton buyers, and the new popular "call" circuits which is installed in local business offices, and is used to call messengers.

Big Spring and surrounding territory, through Postal, has since 1924, enjoyed all-night telegraph service which is rather unusual for a town of this size. It is made available here due to the repeater service being located here. Differing from employes in other stations in West Texas, the workers have special qualifications, for the men who labor here deal with the technical side of the business.

In 1928, their quarters on lower Main street were enlarged and recently all equipment was modernized and high speed repeaters were installed.

Joke On Police Falls WALLA WALLA, Wash. (UP)—Melvin Weitz's idea of a good time was to follow a policeman down the street and erase the chalk marks placed on tires of automobiles by the officer. The idea was abruptly halted when a second officer followed Weitz.

Ice-Age Bones Found ELLENBURG, Wash. (UP)—Bone fragments excavated at the Ginkgo petrified forest at Vistage, Wash., are those of an ox-like animal that roamed central Washington during the ice age, according to Prof. George W. Beck, geologist at Ellensburg state normal college.

6466-6502—White limestone.	9118-9175—Black shale.
6502-6524—Brown and white limestone.	9175-9196—Shale and gray lime.
6524-6546—Gray sandy limestone.	9196-9240—Black shale.
6546-6548—Sandy limestone.	9240-9348—White lime and black shale.
6548-6549—Hard sandy limestone.	9348-9358—White lime and black shale.
6549-6551—Sandy limestone.	9358-9401—Black shale.
6551-6560—Black limestone.	9401-9471—Black shale.
6560-6567—Brown shale.	9471-9520—Lime.
6567-6575—White sandy limestone.	9520-9540—White lime.
6575-6584—Anhydrite and gray limestone.	9540-9550—Shale and lime.
6584-6590—Black limestone.	9550-9559—Lime and shale.
6590-6597—Brown shale.	9559-9563—Brown shale.
6597-6575—White sandy limestone.	9563-9561—Lime.
6575-6584—Anhydrite and gray limestone.	9561-9623—Brown lime.
6584-6590—Black limestone.	9623-9656—Brown and gray lime.
6590-6606—Anhydrite and black limestone.	9656-9687—Lime and chert.
6606-6611—Anhydrite and lime stone.	9687-9690—Brown lime and chert.
6611-6630—Black limestone.	9690-9720—Gray lime and shale.
6630-6689—Black limestone and chert.	9720-9747—Gray lime.
6689-6704—Black shale and limestone.	9747-9783—Gray lime and shale.
6704-6714—Shale and limestone.	9783-9783—Gray lime and shale.
6714-6718—White limestone.	9783-9802—Gray lime and shale.
6718-6728—Black shale and limestone.	9802-9815—Gray and brown lime.
6728-7026—Broken lime and shale.	9815-9835—Gray lime and shale.
7026-7057—Black shale and limestone.	9835-9946—Lime and black shale.
7057-7065—Black shale.	9946-9952—Brown lime.
7065-7080—Broken lime, black shale.	9952-9959—Lime.
7080-7099—Shale and limestone.	9959-9959—Brown lime.
7099-7123—Black shale and limestone.	9959-9964—Lime.
7123-7154—Black shale.	9964-9963—Brown lime.
7154-7180—Black limestone.	9963-9972—Lime.
7180-7201—Black shale.	9972-9976—Brown lime.
7201-7227—Black shale and limestone.	9976-9980—Lime.
7227-7247—Black shale.	9980-9985—Lime and shale.
7247-7253—Lime.	9985-9992—Gray shale.
7253-7282—Lime and shale.	9992-9998—Brown lime and shale.
7282-7385—Black shale and limestone.	9998-10000—Black lime.
7385-7673—Black shale.	10000-10014—Black ls. and shale.
7673-7700—Black shale and limestone.	10014-10017—Brown ls.
7700-7869—Black shale.	10017-10024—Brown ls.
7869-7898—Black shale and limestone.	10024-10030—Brown ls.
7898-7912—Black shale.	10030-10032—Gray shale.
7912-7913—Lime.	10032-10041—Brown ls.
7913-7933—Black shale and limestone.	10041-10062—Black shale and limestone.
7933-8030—Black shale and limestone.	10062-10071—Black shale and limestone.
8030-8090—Blue shale.	10071-10084—Gray and black shale.
8090-8226—Black shale and limestone.	10084-10100—Ls. and black shale.
8226-8284—Lime.	10100-10102—Gray shale.
8284-8312—Black shale and limestone.	10102-10115—Gray shale (TD).
8312-8338—Shale and limestone.	10115-10125—Gray shale.
8338-8370—Black shale and limestone.	10125-10208—White and brown lime.
8370-8385—Black shale and limestone.	10208-10326—Brown and white lime.
8385-8392—Black shale.	10326-10387—White lime.
8392-8407—Shale and limestone.	10387-10405—White and brown lime.
8407-8420—Lime.	10405-10445—White lime.
8420-8428—Black shale and limestone.	10445-10457—White and black lime.
8428-8442—Black shale and limestone.	10457-10469—Green and black shale.
8442-8458—Black shale and limestone.	10469-10491—Green shale and brown lime.
8458-8490—Lime.	10491-10585—Brown lime and green shale.
8490-8501—Lime.	10585-10624—Brown and white lime and green shale.
8501-8507—Lime.	10624-10635—Brown lime and green shale.
8507-8545—Shale and limestone.	10635-10655—Chert and sandy dolomite.
8545-8565—Black shale and limestone.	10655-10906—Brown lime.
8565-8567—Shale and limestone.	10906—TOTAL DEPTH OF WELL, when started flowing sulphur water at estimated rate of 720 barrels per hour.
8567-8595—White lime and black shale.	
8595-8609—White lime and black shale.	
8609-8629—Lime and shale.	
8629-8648—Black shale and gray limestone.	
8648-8641—Shale.	
8641-8650—Gray lime.	
8650-8660—Gray lime.	
8660-8696—Gray lime and black shale.	
8696-8830—Black shale.	
8830-8830—Black shale and limestone.	
8830-8917—Black shale and limestone.	
8917-8923—Brown and white lime.	
8923-8927—Black shale and limestone.	
8927-8935—Black shale and brown lime shale.	
8935-8956—Black shale.	
8956-9119—Black shale and limestone.	



WE Congratulate the City of Big Spring on its last decade of splendid progress--and we feel a justifiable pride in the fact that we have, through our oil well acid service, contributed in some measure to the development of the concerns who have made this wonderful City what it is today.

Big Spring, We Salute You! THE CHEMICAL PROCESS COMPANY, INC.

C. K. West, President P. W. Pitzer, Vice-Pres. G. R. Whitney, Secy-Treas. Main Office 8th Floor Burch Hotel, Breckenridge, Texas

- SERVICE STATIONS LOCATED AT
- WICHITA, KANSAS—Tel. 2-2428—Rufus Clay
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 - WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS—Tel. 2-4307—W. E. (Bill) Norton
 - ODessa, TEXAS—Tel. 21—BOHRS, New Mexico—Tel. 444

1909

27 Years of Building with Big Spring



1936

The Bank with Personal Service

In Reviewing the Oil Activity in the Big Spring Area the

STATE NATIONAL BANK

Heartily Congratulates the Oil Fraternity on their



Since our establishment, March 1, 1909, the State National Bank has formed an integral part in the growth of Big Spring and this section through constructive policies. We are proud to have had an important place in the oil production development. All this time we have kept pace with the growth of the city and the development of resources without mergers or consolidations. Today we serve more than 5,000 depositors with the advantage of complete banking facilities and have a capital fund of \$181,746.33 and resources of \$1,578,417.53.

In commemoration of our 27 years of banking service in Big Spring and the Decade of Development of the oil industry in the Big Spring region this bank recognizes the wonderful progress that has been made and reassures our friends and patrons that we stand willing to cooperate with progressive action, with our facilities, with the same personal service that has characterized this institution since its organization.

Officers:

- Wm. B. Currie,
President
- A. C. Walker,
Vice-President
- T. S. Currie,
Active Vice-President
- Robert W. Currie,
Assistant Vice-President
- Ben Carpenter,
Cashier
- Edith Hatchett,
Assistant Cashier
- Milburn L. Barnett,
Assistant Cashier

Directors:

- Wm. B. Currie,
- A. C. Walker,
- T. S. Currie,
- Bernard Fisher,
- Robert W. Currie

STATEMENT OF CONDITION AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS MARCH 4, 1936

AS REPORTED TO THE COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	\$ 544,707.36	Capital Stock	\$ 50,000.00
Overdrafts	962.71	Surplus Earned	100,000.00
U. S. Bonds	93,270.00	Undivided Profits	\$1,716.33
Other Bonds and Warrants	128,831.91	Borrowed Money	NONE
Federal Reserve Bank Stock	4,500.00	Rediscouunts	NONE
Banking House	22,000.00	DEPOSITS	1,396,671.20
Furniture and Fixtures	1.00		
Other Stocks	1.00		
Federal Deposit Ins. Fund	1.00		
Other Real Estate	4,000.00		
CASH	780,071.53		
	\$1,578,417.53		\$1,578,417.53

* Securities Not Pledged and Carried at Less Than Market Value.

We Have Safely Served Our Customers 27 Years and Present This Statement As Evidence Of Our Security and Progress.

We have watched with joyful pride, the rapid growth of the city of Big Spring and commend all who have had a part in its building for their splendid vision and spirit of progressiveness. We believe that Big Spring is destined to become the most important commercial and industrial center of West Texas because of its vast source of physical resources.



While Big Spring has been busy in commercial activities it has not neglected its civic growth. No city of its size in Texas has finer schools, churches, parks and homes. We may well be proud of our municipal building, hotels, theaters, retail and wholesale institutions. Big Spring is unexcelled as a "home" city because of its conveniences, recreations and culture. We are glad to build with Big Spring.

"Safety and Service"

STATE NATIONAL BANK

Big Spring, Texas



DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT



"DEPICTING BIG SPRING'S PROGRESS THROUGH TEN YEARS OF OIL PRODUCTION"



THE BIG SPRING DAILY HERALD



MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

"DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT" EDITION

BIG SPRING, TEXAS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1936

SECTION 5

City Government Charts Course Of Progress

Municipal Corporation Operates As A 'Big Business' Manager Rule Adopted Here 9 Years Ago

WHERE BIG SPRING CITY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES CENTER; THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING

General Fund Revenue Over 205 Thousand

Assets Listed In Excess Of Million And Half; 40 Employed

A "big business" is the city of Big Spring, a corporation which, with taxpayers as stockholders, commissioners as the board of directors and the city manager as chief executive operates with total assets of over \$1,606,000; counts its general fund revenue at more than \$205,000 for a year; expends for operating purposes in the same period nearly \$130,000; and pays on a funded debt of \$679,000 an annual sum of close to \$83,500.

Payroll Over \$54,000
This "big business" last year maintained a permanent employe personnel, exclusive of its commissioners, of 40; with part-time workers averaging eight a week. Its total payroll was \$54,442.65. This figure, as well as others cited in the foregoing are based on the report for the fiscal year ending March 31 last, and refer to the past year's operations.

This corporation's income consisted principally of water and sewer receipts, which totaled \$181,607.49; and tax collections, which aggregated, counting delinquent payments and interest and penalties, \$77,833.37. Collection of permit fees, occupation taxes, fines and licenses, franchise assessments and interest accounted for the remainder of the income.

The city has a delinquent tax total of \$84,391.34. Its tax collections were based on a \$1.30 rate, with assessments on a total valuation of \$5,896,800.

Expenditures
Wages and salaries constituted the largest item in the general fund expenditures. Other major expenditures included a little over \$4,000 for lights and \$7,000 for electric power; more than \$5,700 for charity and \$10,000 for other miscellaneous; \$5,000 for gas and oil and auto repairs; \$17,000 on capital outlay and nearly \$13,000 on capital outlay for street paving.

The city operates through nine departments, plus a separate swimming pool and park system unit. Largest of these is the water department, which, since it accounted for most of the income, accounted also for the largest expenditure, a total last year of \$37,239.71. Street department expenditures were close to \$30,000, and the others followed in this order: Police, \$15,099.31; administrative, \$13,547.23; fire, \$10,428.12; park, \$9,394.41; health, \$1,379.97; sewer, \$3,192; building, \$3,118.93; and swimming pool and park system, \$1,382.98.

Assets
Cash balance of the general fund at the end of the year was \$70,093.01; cash and bonds in the interest and sinking fund totaled \$54,918.90; an aggregate of \$125,011.90. Among its major assets the city counts the following items: Waterworks system, \$613,641.35; sewer system, \$228,217.74; municipal building, \$255,448.95; improved streets, \$140,054.71; Gregg street viaduct, \$24,895.54; Benton street viaduct, \$20,540.21; parks, \$24,832.99; securities owned, \$29,500.

FAVORED OWN WELLS OVER CITY'S SUPPLY

The municipal water system was not universally popular when it first was operated as such. Howard county chose to pump from its wells on upper Main street and secured franchise to lay a main from the pumps to the courthouse lawn. Several individuals, among them J. I. and L. S. McDowell, were granted permission to lay mains from private wells to their homes.

BANDSTAND SERVED CITY FOR 17 YEARS

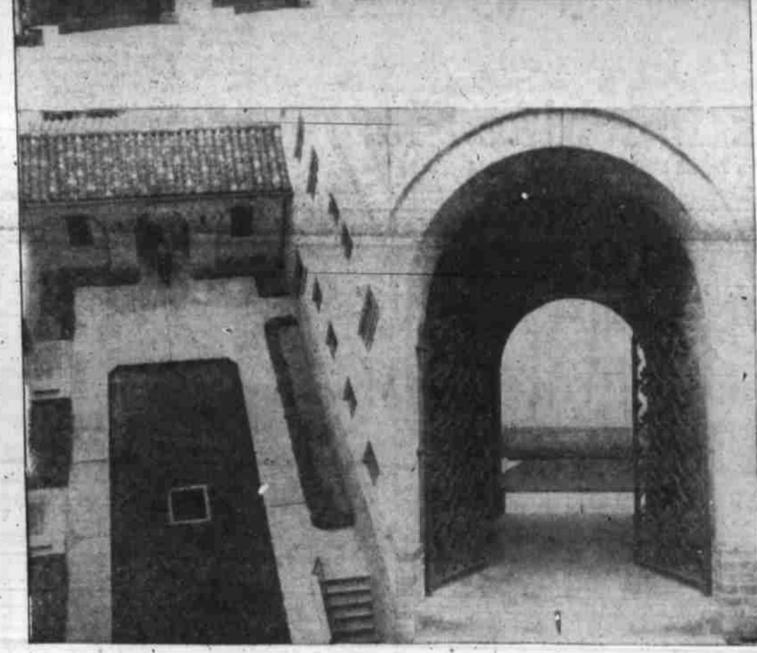
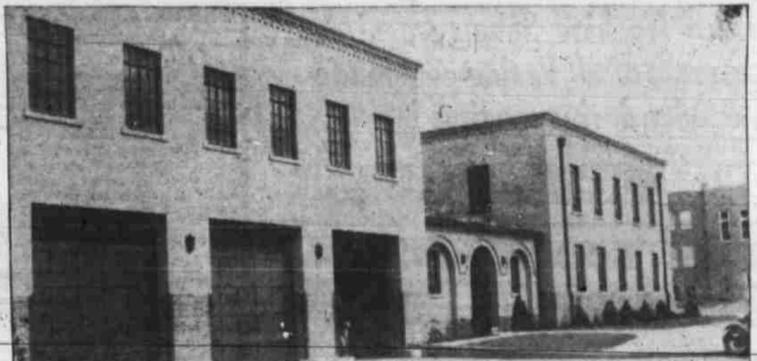
When the old band stand located just east of the former city hall was destroyed in 1920, it had served its purpose well. The city council granted permission for its construction on May 6, 1913.



Among the major assets of the city of Big Spring, and one of the outstanding buildings of its kind to be found in Texas is the municipal building. Completed in 1932 and financed by a \$200,000 bond issue, it houses a 1500-seat auditorium with complete stage equipment; all city offices and court rooms, the fire station and firemen's quarters, and the jail. Immediately above, a view of the front of the building, facing on Third street. In the top scene at right are shown the two rear wings of the building, one housing the fire department, the other municipal offices. These front on Fourth street, the building extending through the block. Lower pictures at the right show the arched entrance to the courtyard at the rear of the auditorium, and a view from above of the courtyard itself. Municipal offices open on this street, which has been beautified through planting of grass and flowers. The building was designed by Fellers, Strange & Bradshaw, and erected by C. L. Lambie. It was built under the present city manager, E. V. Spence, although preliminaries had been completed before Spence took office.

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view from above of the courtyard itself. Municipal offices open on this street, which has been beautified through planting of grass and flowers. The building was designed by Fellers, Strange & Bradshaw, and erected by C. L. Lambie. It was built under the present city manager, E. V. Spence, although preliminaries had been completed before Spence took office.



Three Executives Helped To Guide Municipality In Development

Big Spring counts as an important factor in its general growth of the last ten years the leadership of its municipal government. For ten years the city has operated under the city manager system and during that time has advanced into one of the most modern and progressive municipalities in West Texas. The city government itself has always been to the fore in this advancement.

Approved By 8 To 1
The city manager form of government went into effect here on January 11, 1927, replacing the aldermanic system. Since that time three city managers have served. E. V. (Gene) Spence, present manager came here from San Angelo, where he had held a similar position, in 1931.

The process of abandoning the old form and instituting the new included in the preliminaries the framing of a new city charter, which took months of time of a committee appointed for that purpose. Then, on Dec. 7, 1926, the charter was submitted to a vote of the people for adoption and carried by a majority of 8 to 1. A total of 202 votes was cast. That was estimated to be about one-fourth of the voting strength of the city at that time. The charter vote was 164 for and 20 against.

The commissioners elected and the votes they received were: C. W. Cunningham 183, R. D. Matlock 48, R. T. Piner 176, W. W. Ingram 155, and W. A. Gilmour 105. There were six names on the ballot, and five to be elected. W. W. Matlock was the low man with 107 votes and thus was eliminated. As compared with elections of other cities, charter changes and other like contests in other cities are turn-out for the election was fair.

No great amount of campaigning was done to influence the voters. In the directorate of the chamber of commerce the subject was only mildly mentioned and coupled with such mention was praise for the outgoing aldermanic body and what it had done much for the city the two previous years.

Transfer of Authority
With the coming into effect of the secretary of state the transfer of the reins of government to the city administration to the newly elected commissioners who were chosen by vote along with the adoption of the charter provisions. The transfer of authority was consummated on the 11th in a special meeting of the council and an introductory meeting of the commissioners.

The old council had in a previous meeting wound up its affairs. The mayor, Clyde E. Thomas, presiding and all the members present, the mayor went into a discussion of the condition of the city. He told of the obligation of the city administration to the people and other points explained just what the new administration would have to confront it and what information as to the history of the various subjects transferred were elucidated.

The Setup
Under the city manager form of government, which differs in other forms of city government, that it avoids conflicting authority, the appointive officers consist of the city manager, the chief of police, city secretary and tax assessor, city attorney, city fire chief, and city treasurer. The governing body of the city consists of a city commission, composed of five commissioners, one of whom is the mayor. The mayor, when present, presides over the city commission. The commission elects a mayor pro tempore, who presides at meetings at which the mayor is not present.

Any three members of the city commission constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The city commission has the power to enact all ordinances, rules and regulations.

City Officials Have Been Confronted With Many Problems Since January 25, 1907, When Big Spring Was Incorporated

"J. L. A. Dale," penned the Howard county judge into the minutes of his court on Jan. 25, 1907, "by virtue of the authority and power vested in me x x do hereby now declare that the inhabitants of 'The City of Big Spring' are incorporated."

It was just that simple—the official birth of Big Spring as a city in its own right. Ten days earlier in a special election 132 people had voted for incorporation with 85 opposing, a majority of 47 for setting up a city government.

The road had not been easy. It was fraught with obstacles and delays for a petition asking for an election on incorporation had been presented to the court Sept. 5, 1904—two and a half years before. It was on this petition that the county commissioners court ordered an election in 1907.

3,000 People at Start
At its inception the town consisted of "two square miles" extending one mile north and south from the center of section 43, original townsite of the T. & P. survey.

cock, M. K. Burns, J. D. Biles, C. C. Powell, S. T. Eason, J. F. Crenshaw, P. G. Glenn, Harvey Rix, W. B. Allen, S. B. Stone, M. H. Morrison, Fox Stripling, R. T. Piner, J. W. Carpenter and Temp S. Currie.

Geo. D. Lee First Mayor
Not much is known of the municipal workings immediately after incorporation except that George D. Lee was chosen mayor. First aldermen, as far as the record shows, were R. P. Jackson, J. I. McDowell, J. A. Davis and R. T. Piner.

During the first two years of the city government's existence routine matters were being treated with great care and it was not uncommon to find arguments for and against a proposition stated in the minute book.

But increasing problems taught the aldermen to be as business-like as possible. In fact, the matter of valuations for taxing purposes was early a source of worry.

Mrs. Barbara Hildner and Mrs. Louise Banes complained to the council that their property had been listed at too high a price. Skeptical, the council appointed a committee and later decided that "the council did not think the city owed them any refund on taxes."

Since the very beginning delinquent taxes have plagued every successive city council. As early as Jan. 9, 1909 an order was passed extending the time for payment of taxes to Jan. 31 of that year. This practice was later abandoned and forgotten over a period of two decades to be revived again during the depth of the depression in 1933.

First Charity
Probably the first record of city charity was the instance when a bill was allowed Feb. 2, 1909 to purchase a meal, presumably for some needy soul. Along in 1914 the council authorized a \$5 expenditure to get a charity case moved on to the next town, but nothing was ever done about the motion to donate \$25 to the United Charities in 1918. It was more than ten years later before the charity problem began really to claim attention of commissioners. They accepted a suggestion that they pay for charity burial expenses on such cases. However, in 1925 they reversed this stand and followed a hands-off policy altogether.

To start with the city had created the office of city physician but the position was abolished in June, 1909 and that of health officer substituted. Dr. D. W. McIntyre was appointed to the office. Three months later Dr. G. T. Hall

was given a temporary appointment to serve in Dr. McIntyre's place. An autoclastic body, the council even took the liberty to declare tuberculosis returnable, and when meningitis threatened the town councilmen suggested the school close and told people to keep away from public meetings.

Built and Collected
In this same vein, the council passed an ordinance on June 7, 1910 empowering it to order sidewalks to be built along the front of any property in the city limits. Furthermore, the council exercised this right. There are many references in the minutes where the city had to do the job and then collect for the work from the owner. This practice persisted for nearly a score years. After about two years of operation the city began to feel its importance, also the need for a city

hall. J. M. Morgan was awarded the contract in 1909 to build a two-story sandstone structure at a cost of \$8,240. However, his bid was not sufficient to cover cost of the building and he was given \$2,350 to finish the job according to specifications.

Apparently speed demons grew bold and were literally burning up the city streets, such as they were, so much so that in 1909 a limit of 10 miles per hour in the downtown section and 15 miles elsewhere was established. Several years later this was modified to 20 miles per hour and so it remains even until today.

About the only thing which was allowed to travel at break-neck speed was the city's flaming red fire engine, the first motorized fire-fighting apparatus in the state of Texas. When the council ordered a bulky Thomas Flyer in 1909 it was about the finest thing on wheels. The council saw to it that this "self-propelled" fire engine was treated with care befitting a fine horse and that likely accounts for the fact that it gave faithful service until 1925.

Power Franchise
The city government was scarcely three years old when the problem of utilities thrust itself upon the council. L. I. Stephenson and the aldermen could not get together on a light and power franchise that S. A. Penix had written. He stood his ground and finally the Penix contract was modified and in June of 1910 he got the first power franchise granted by the city.

C. F. Alderman experienced less trouble in getting the water franchise for the Big Spring Water Co. the following month. His rates were \$5 for a top 20,000 and a connection to mains, \$1.50 per month minimum for 1,500 gallons or 2,500 gallons for \$2.50. All over that up to 10,000 gallons went at 62 1-2 cents per thousand.

In 1912 the city voted 128 to 95 for a five per cent \$50,000 issue which went to the purchase of the water system. It is interesting to note that this, the first city bond issue, went begging for a buyer and finally Alderman took over the bonds in payment for his system.

Water Rates
City rates were substantially the same as for the private concern except in the matter of excesses. The first 1,000 gallons over the 1,500 allowed on the minimum charge went for \$1, then 62 1-2 cents a thousand to 13,500, and 50 cents a thousand to 50,000 gallons. Evidence that the supply was facing depletion is found in the order of that year that "the regular hours for sprinkling purposes shall be from 5 p. m. to 8 p. m. but the city reserves the right to suspend all sprinkling and irrigation services when circumstances demand."

Let's Tell The World

There's a story in the pages of this edition that every citizen, every booster of Big Spring will be glad to tell. They will want the world to know of this city's

Send out copies of this edition to advertise the remarkable achievements of Big Spring and what it offers today. Papers prepared for mailing in a special wrapper are available at The Herald office.

(Continued On Page 6)

(Continued On Page 6)

Two Strong Banks Serve B'Spring And Its Trade Territory

3RD STREET ALMOST BECAME BROADWAY

Third street came very near having its name changed in 1928. George Wilke presented a petition signed by a large number of people doing business along the street asking that the name be changed to Broadway. No action was taken on the matter although it was given serious consideration.

DIRECTORY SOUGHT IN B'SPRING IN 1917

First record of an attempt to compile a city directory of Big Spring is found on the city minutes. Mrs. B. F. Willis and Mrs. Cora Melton appeared before the council in 1917 and requested that all houses be numbered so the federated club could compile a directory.

NO EXCESS CHARGE

In the early days of the municipal water system no excess charge was made to residents who lived in the higher portions of the city because "the mains are full of air."

STREET MARKERS

First comprehensive system of street markers was installed here in 1928.

Deposit Gain Shows Growth Of State Natl.

Started With \$25,000 In 1909, Now Has More Than \$1,400,000

A bank that has more than 5,000 depositors and provides services for a wide cross-section of commercial, farming and ranching interests in this territory is Big Spring's State National.

In existence since January 18, 1909, the institution originated as a state bank, getting a national charter on May 26, 1924.

The man who serves as its active vice-president today—T. S. Currie—started with the bank at its organization, as cashier. The bank was incorporated 27 years ago by C. D. Read, president; Currie as cashier, and Bernard Fisher, A. Blaney Jones and C. E. Bell. Jones was the first vice-president and L. V. Read the assistant cashier.

In 1916 Wm. B. Currie, who now is the bank's president, was added to the directorate, with L. T. Deats. The latter succeeded C. D. Read as president, and in turn was succeeded by Wm. B. Currie on January 4, 1924.

At this time, T. S. Currie advanced to the vice-presidency. It was only a few months after these changes that the bank was nationalized, its name being changed to the State National bank from the First State Bank in Big Spring.

The bank started business with a capital of \$25,000 and deposits of \$20,047.75. Today its total capital account is approximately \$182,000, its total resources over \$1,378,000 and its deposits close to \$1,400,000.

Currie At Helm
At the head of the institution for twelve years and throughout its history as a national bank—and therefore largely responsible for its record of growth—are the two Currie brothers, Wm. B. and T. S. The latter, who came to Sterling county in 1860 from his native state of Wisconsin, moved to Big Spring in 1905. Wm. B. Currie came to Texas in January of 1885, settling in Glascock county where he engaged in ranching before coming to Big Spring approximately 25 yrs ago.

T. S. Currie's son, Robt. W. serves the bank as assistant vice-president and director. He was elected to the directorate in 1933. Officers, other than these three men, are A. C. Walker, vice-pres-

HOMES OF BIG SPRING BANKING INSTITUTIONS



BIG SPRING'S BANK FIGURES

A composite statement of Big Spring's two banks, the First National and the State National, as of March 4, 1936, date of last call:

Total Capital	Account	\$ 376,027.65
Total Res. ...	Total Res. ...	3,577,695.47
Capital	Capital	150,000.00
Surplus	Surplus	145,000.00
Undivided Prof.	Undivided Prof.	81,027.65
Cash	Cash	1,453,265.27
Deposits	Deposits	3,201,667.85
Loans & Disc.	Loans & Disc.	1,474,265.27

ident; Ben Carpenter, cashier; and Edith Hatchett and Milburn L. Barnett, assistant cashiers. The Curries, Walker and Bernard Fisher make up the board of directors. From 1909 to 1924, the institution occupied the location in the 200 block on Main street. Two years ago, the bank purchased the present home, at the corner of Second and Main, a banking house valued in the statement at \$22,000.

PHONE FRANCHISE GRANTED IN 1910

First telephone franchise was awarded to the Western Telephone Co. here on Feb. 1, 1910 for a period of 25 years. It was renewed when Southwestern Bell Telephone company took over the local exchange. C. F. Alderman, who installed the original water system of Big Spring, was the organizer and manager of the first telephone company.

Synthetic "Strad" Produced

PARIS (UP)—A synthetic "Stradivarius," copied from a famous example owned by Yehudi Menuhin, the violinist, has been perfected by Emile Francini, Parisian violin maker. The process will be useless for commercial purposes, however, says Menuhin.

Spanish Beauty Scores Films

SALT LAKE CITY, (UP)—Carola Goya, famous Spanish dancer, whose legs are insured for \$100,000 told reporters here she "wouldn't perform for the movies for \$50,000 a week." Her favorite American dancer is Fred Astaire.

Indian Ordained Priest

CENTURIA, Wis. (UP)—Father Philip Gordon, priest of the Chipewas, is believed to be the world's only Indian priest. A descendant of old Indian chieftains, Father Gordon's correct name is Tibish Ko-Gi-Jik, which means "Something in the Sky."



At these buildings, located at opposite corners of the Main and Second street intersection, are housed Big Spring's two banks, institutions which adequately serve a big territory.

Gasoline Tax Payments By Local Motorists Far Short Of Meeting Bill For County Road Improvement

Automobile and truck drivers of Big Spring, on the basis of estimated figures on gasoline distribution in the city, last year contributed \$218,000 to the federal and state governments in the way of gasoline taxes. Their payments financed approximately 22 per cent of the recent and current highway improvements in Howard county.

The figures are arrived at through calculation on the basis of gasoline sales of 4,260,000 gallons in the year. This total was compiled from estimates from all local wholesale sources, but can be taken as an approximation only. The total gasoline tax is five cents. Four cents goes to the state, and of that sum, three cents goes for highways. Big Spring's payment for highway purposes through the gasoline tax thus is placed at \$130,800. Total cost of highway work completed during the past year in Howard county, or scheduled for early completion is, roughly, \$408,000. While the county was receiving this amount in highway improvement, Big Spring was paying in taxation for road purposes a figure of a little less than one-third that amount.

Of the total gasoline tax bill, the federal government, with its one-cent levy, collected \$43,500. The state school fund, receiving one cent of the state assessment, received a like amount. Total tax collected by the state from local

BANK WAS ASKED TO PROVIDE ST. LIGHT

Big Spring's city government was slow to do what it could get private concerns to do in the early days of municipal home rule. Provision of an all-night street light illustrates this. The council felt the need of a light in front of the post office in 1909 and officially asked the First National bank to provide it. The bank graciously declined the city's offer. Later the city installed the needed light.

BAN ON PEDDLERS APPROVED IN 1913

Anti-peddling ordinances are not modern devices against itinerant salesmen. An order was passed in 1913 banning fruit and vegetable peddlers from operating in the area between Runnels and Scurry and First and Fourth streets. Farmers were excepted from its provisions.

Institution A Week Over 46 Years Old

First National Organized In 1882; Growth Has Been Steady

Banking service for Big Spring and its trade territory dates back almost even 46 years. Forty-six years and one week, to be exact, for it was on April 19, 1890, that the First National bank of Big Spring was organized.

The institution started out on the same site its successor occupies today—as a comparatively small one, though soundly backed and directed by able business men; and its progress has been steady through the years, until today The First National Bank in Big Spring, an institution resulting from the merger of the old First National and the West Texas National has a total capital account close to \$200,000, total resources of right at \$2,000,000 and deposits of over \$1,804,900.

Organizers
Organizers of the original banking institution were W. H. Gilliland, who served as its first president; J. M. Walker, the first cashier; and G. W. Waltham, J. C. Smith, Joseph Fisher, L. S. McDowell, Henry Pfaff, R. C. Sanderson, F. W. James and Edward Kent.

One of this group, L. S. McDowell, is chairman of the First National's board today.

The bank purchased its present home site in 1908, and two years later erected a building there. While the same location has served through the years, the banking quarters have been remodeled and enlarged from time to time. Value of the house, with furniture and fixtures is given in the bank's statement as \$50,000.

Gilliland served as the bank's president from 1890 to 1894. Edward Hart succeeded him, serving for one year. Then J. I. McDowell was president for three years, to be followed by H. C. Sanderson as the first board of directors. J. I. McDowell returned to the helm in 1909, remaining there until 1920, when A. E. Pool assumed the office for one year.

L. S. McDowell served as president from 1921 until 1934, being succeeded by B. Reagan, who had been president of the West Texas National. Reagan is president today.

West Texas National
The West Texas National bank, other institution in the merger of a little more than two years ago, was organized on February 28, 1903. J. M. Cunningham was its first president, S. W. Moore the original vice president, and R. D. Matthews the first cashier. These, with G. L. Brown, Will P. Edwards, W. R. Cole and E. Jones, composed the first board of directors.

Presidents following Cunningham and the years of their election: W. H. Eddleman, 1903; W. P. Edwards, 1905; G. L. Brown, 1908; W. P. Edwards, 1914; B. Reagan, 1924. Matthews served as cashier for ten years.

Actively in charge of affairs at the present First National bank is Robt. T. Finer, whose career in local banking institutions dates back to 1911, when he became associated with the West Texas National as bookkeeper. He served nine years as bookkeeper and assistant cashier, was elevated to the cashier's post in 1920. He was in that position for four years, becoming active vice-president in 1924. Since the merger of the two banks he has been the present institution's active vice-president. In addition to McDowell, Reagan and Finer, officers of the institution are Ira Thurman, cashier; and R. V. Middleton and Harry H. Hurt, assistant cashiers. Directors are McDowell, Reagan, Finer, Mrs. Dora Roberts, J. B. Collins and Hardy Morgan.

New charter for the merged institutions was issued on February 2, 1934, and the bank opened for business under the new setup on February 13 of that year.

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Big Spring, Texas



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FORD LEADS AGAIN!
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Genuine Ford Parts Department

APPRECIATES THE SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENT OF THE OIL FRATERNITY IN THE BIG SPRING AREA

and take this
opportunity to
extend

CONGRATULATIONS ON THE FIRST



TO THE BUILDERS OF THE CITY OF BIG SPRING WE WISH TO EXPRESS RECOGNITION OF THEIR WONDER- FUL PROGRESS IN THE LAST TEN YEARS

WE ARE GLAD TO



BIG SPRING MOTOR COMPANY

VASTON, MERRICK, Mgr.

Well-Equipped Efficient Fire Dept. Always City's Boast

If there is one thing in which the city of Big Spring has always taken a peculiar pride, it is its fire department.

For some reason, people of this city from the very beginning of local self government have been more than interested in maintaining a well equipped fire department.

Little more than a year and a half after inhabitants had voted to incorporate the town, the city council had tried out the first motor driven fire engine in the state of Texas and found it satisfactory.

A representative from the Webb Motor Fire Apparatus Co. of Vincennes, Ind., and the city council ceased their dickerings on Sept. 9, 1909 and the city issued three warrants, one for \$3,000 and two for \$1,500 in payment for the contract.

More Expense
Cautious to receive the real thing, the council specified that it was to be a "combination fire engine, hose wagon and chemical engine, self propelled." To retire the indebtedness, a tax of 13 cents on the \$100 valuation was assessed.

No sooner had the truck become property of the city than other expenses began to arise. It became necessary to install a phone at the garage where the engine was housed, and in April of 1910 P. E. McCrary was hired to operate the equipment, his salary to be \$75 per month.

When fires broke out, the truck created nothing short of a mild sensation as it vibrated to the scene of action. That was well and good, but when half the male population tried to crowd on for a ride back to the city hall that was another story. So the council took matters into its own hands and passed an order on April 4, 1911 that McCrary was ordered to limit the number riding it to six besides himself.

Unduly proud of the machine, the aldermen took no chances on losing it and accordingly ordered \$4,000 fire insurance on the fire engine.

Marshal Appointed
A fire engine without a fire marshal seemed somewhat out of place by March of 1911 and J. H. Hefley won the office when it was created on the 7th of that month. Henry Hunter replaced McCrary as custodian of the engine in September of 1911 so "long as his services are satisfactory."

Unwilling to employ antiquated fire fighting methods, the council voted on June 6, 1911 a \$25 fund to send a delegate to the fire convention in Waco "if not in violation of the law."

Among those applied as members of the voluntary fire department on Dec. 3, 1912 are many who are still well known here. The department was headed by H. W. "Mike" Leeper, now city health officer, with Gib Jackson as second chief. Others were J. F. Blomingsdale, J. O. Tamsitt, B. F. Baker, Fred Mitchell, Joe Fisher, S. P. Dalley, P. J. Dalley, J. F. Leeper, Doc Martin, Williams Menger, W. C. Barnett, W. B. Dawes, C. F. Kirkcaldy, A. B. Winslow, C. H. Carter, J. F. Wolcott, G. W. Lees, and E. F. O'Connor.

Throughout the decade that followed, constant additions in equipment were being made and it was nothing uncommon for the council to order an additional 500 feet of hose. Distrustful of pneumatic tires for they were flimsy things in those days, the council authorized the purchase of "solid fillings" for two rear tires.

No. 1 Replaced
By the time the twenties had been reached, it became apparent that the old Thomas fier with vacuum pump equipment was no longer the pride of the water, in fact it was more useful as a relic than as a fire fighting apparatus.

In 1925 a Seagraves pumper was purchased to replace "old No. 1." There was many a sentimental sigh when the high wheeled contraption was rolled out to its last resting place. Thieves soon robbed it of its pump and brass and today only the cylinder block remains.

Rapid growth of the city was responsible for the acquisition of a small booster truck in 1927, and three years later the city bought another modern pumper. Since that time, except for hose and other incidentals, there has been no addition to the department equipment.

Good Protection
However, the three trucks with 3,300 feet of hose and pumps capable of handling 600 and 750 gallons of water a minute up to 300 pounds pressure give the city better than average protection against fire. The fire record for the past five years will substantiate this.

Under Fire Chief Ole Cordill, a staff of six other regular firemen is maintained. These men are well trained and hold prescribed drills every Wednesday evening. Their work is done on the standard plan advanced by Texas A. & M. so that they could join in with firemen from any of the large cities without a hitch in efficiency.

"These firemen must know their plugs, too. They stand regular examinations on the location of plugs in relation to a fire. The department resists no recurrence of the classical event when the driver of "old No. 1" thundered up and down north side yelling at the top of his voice for a fire plug while a house crumbled merrily to the ground.

425 Millionaires in Britain
LONDON (UP)—Great Britain has 425 millionaires, the annual report of the commissioners of inland revenue for 1933-34 shows. A table for the preceding years shows the number of millionaires has fallen by 391 since 1930.

The \$6,000,000 Red Bluff dam at Pease is scheduled for completion Sept. 1.

TAX RATE BACK ON PAR WITH FIGURE OF SEVEN YEARS AGO; EXPENDITURES ON RISE AGAIN

Year	Valuations	Tax Rate	Bonded Debt	Salaries	Income	Gen. Fund Expenditures
1936	\$3,895,300	1.50	\$679,000	\$34,442.65	\$205,382.84	\$129,517.00
1935	3,689,319	1.50	725,500	30,302.35	239,275.63	108,342.01
1934	3,933,146	1.50	776,000	45,602.36	194,446.04	90,408.15
1933	3,625,953	1.50	818,000	56,011.00	176,340.39	99,361.83
1932	7,311,878	1.25	851,000	71,000.64	233,577.27	111,973.45
1931	7,201,774	1.55	687,000	72,505.80	231,603.45	154,797.70
1930	6,442,442	1.30	453,711	62,323.34	184,223.92	117,266.19
1929	4,581,096	1.30	386,500	33,903.07	165,017.68	111,711.06
1928	3,006,795	1.32	314,500	27,058.26	107,871.50	103,544.25

City of Big Spring completes the so-called "decade of development" with two important items near par with the beginning.

They are the tax rate and annual general fund expenditures. When the period of rapid growth and development got underway in 1926 the city government was changing forms. By 1928 the tax rate had been fixed at 1.32, an increase of about 25 cents. The rate for 1936 was fixed at 1.50, a decrease of two cents after a whirlwind period of nine years.

General fund expenditures in 1928 totaled \$101,544.25 and last year they were \$129,517. City income has jumped considerably in the last nine years. From \$107,871.50 in 1928 it grew to \$205,382.84 in 1936. Bonded indebtedness also jumped from \$314,500 to \$679,000 in the same period. Valuations were up from \$3,006,795 to \$3,895,300.

These two years, representing the beginning and close of the unique period of expansion, are by no means peak or low years. General fund expenditures were less in 1934 than in any other year. City income reached a peak in 1931 and a depression low two years later. Bonded indebtedness obtained a 30-time high in 1933 with a total of \$818,000.

The tax rate was highest in 1931 when it was set at 1.55. Valuations were at the top in 1931 when \$7,311,878 was carried on the books. City salary requirements also reached a peak in the same year with a total of \$73,903.80.

Spence City Manager Here Since 1931

Had Wide Training, Experience in Municipal Operations



E. V. Spence, who has made an enviable five-year record as city manager of Big Spring, is well trained for the job. He accepted the city manager position here on July 21, 1931, succeeding V. H. Smithman who left to become city manager of Wichita Falls. Spence came here from San Angelo where he had served as city manager and engaged in the manufacture of building material.

Spence was educated at A. & M., graduating in 1911 with the degree of bachelor of science. He returned there in 1924 and finished a special course in city management, being awarded the master of science degree. At the time Spence came here, he and Smithman were the only city managers in Texas who had finished that course, the only professional course in city management at that time.

With Irrigation Co.
Following his graduation in 1911 he became assistant division engineer for the Medina Irrigation Co., San Antonio, occupying that place two years. He was in the general engineering office and sub-division at Yorktown in 1913-14, and was county engineer of Jim Wells county, 1914-16.

In 1917-18 he installed, under contract, water extensions for the city of Alice, Texas. In 1918 he volunteered for army service and was commissioned captain in the field of artillery.

After leaving the army in 1921 he served as drainage engineer for the DeWitt County Drainage District No. 1 until 1925, when he was elected mayor of Alice. He resigned that position to return to A. & M. college for special preparation for his present profession.

At San Angelo He accepted the position of city manager of San Angelo on July 1, 1925, and served there, one year, eight months.

His administration in San Angelo was marked by rapid growth

of the city, which confronted him with many problems. While city manager there a \$500,000 sewer system with disposal plant was built, paving costing \$1,420,000 was completed, a city hall and auditorium was constructed, as was a new fire station, several sub-stations, a fire alarm system and a \$25,000 incinerator.

While serving there all city property was revalued for the purpose of tax equalization. After resigning as city manager of San Angelo, Spence engaged in the manufacture of building material.

Spence was chosen from among approximately forty applicants for the position here.

City Official

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

malicious jeering, hooting, bawling and hollering at any person on the streets of Big Spring. Whether some citizens were prone to wax loud after being in their cups or the aldermen were getting to be the target for strange noises is not made plain in the official minutes.

Award—that the council indulged occasionally in moral or social legislation, the ministers association petitioned the council to pass an ordinance against "commercialized baseball in Big Spring. In 1921 when the petition was presented, Big Spring was a good baseball town and consequently the petition was adversely tabled.

Interest—Then and Now
When references are made to the "good old days," they may well concern interest rates banks paid on daily city balances. The State Bank offered 4 per cent to begin with and cut the figure to 3 1/2 per cent in 1915 and hammered it down some more the following year. However the West Texas National bank came into the picture in 1916 and successfully enticed the city to do business with it by virtue of a 7 1/2 per cent payment on daily balances. This figure was destined to shrink rapidly and progressively.

Today one-half of one per cent is the best the city can do. In the memory of many residents, there were constant rumors that the state planned an A. & M. college for this section. Anxious to get this institution the council guaranteed free water to the college if it was located here. The city also cooperated with the chamber of commerce in the early twenties in a campaign to have Texas Tech located at Big Spring.

It was not until 1917 that many of the good citizens lost patience with traditional backyard facilities and demanded a sewer system for the city. On March 15 of that year Winalett-Eldridge Co. was awarded a contract on a bid of \$14,197 to construct an adequate system for the city. Soon afterwards the council was forcing a druggist to abandon his cesspool on Main street and tie on to the city lines.

By November rumblings of discontent over the water system were mounting and B. Reagan, M. H. Morrison and others appeared before the council to get action. It was two years later when the electorate sanctioned another \$50,000 issue for improvements by a vote of 125 to 2.

New Governing System
In the meanwhile the limitations of the aldermanic type of government had been revealed unto several of the civic leaders and a committee from the chamber of commerce and Federated Club descended upon the council to arrange for a vote. The council agreed to investigate but nothing was done until 1925 when E. A. Kelley was directed to take a census of the town. He reported a population of 3,500 bona fide inhabitants whereupon a charter election was ordered. On July 17, 1925 the proposal carried 194 to 17 and Big Spring city government was destined for a transformation.

It was a slow process, however, and it was Jan. 11, 1927 before the commission form of government supplanted the original aldermanic type. William V. Montin was retained as first city manager and he sat about the task of keeping the city abreast of the times.

More Water
As in the past, one of the most urgent needs was that of water and more water. An extensive survey was made and ultimately a copious supply was located on "section 37." Not long afterwards this showed signs of falling and the first real strike was eventually made on "section 33" whence now comes the bulk of Big Spring's water.

In 1927 the old street tax was revised and male citizens were given their choice between paying a \$3 tax or working on the roads. Big Spring was growing out of this sort of thing and the order was never enforced.

Unbearably rough streets, especially in the downtown section, followed. Unbearably rough streets, especially in the downtown section, followed. Unbearably rough streets, especially in the downtown section, followed.

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mind which insured the easy approval of a \$40,000 bond issue for paving in 1927.

The city was growing, too. The corporate limits were extended first to the south, then to include Edwards Heights and next to embrace Washington Place.

Viaducts
Several serious accidents and increasing traffic combined to give the city its first viaduct over the Texas & Pacific tracks at Gregg street in 1929. Almost on the heels of this project the construction of a similar structure on Benton street arose. Several property owners along Gollad street protested vigorously and even filed suit against the city, but the viaduct was built on Benton street.

So far as can be ascertained, it was in this year that a proposed city bond issue was first defeated. Citizens turned down proposals for \$115,000 waterworks improvements, \$125,000 for a modernized sewer system, \$60,000 for street improvements and \$65,000 for purchase of the airport. The latter proposal is credited with having defeated the other three for on March 6, 1930, citizens gave an overwhelming majority to a \$120,000 sewer issue, \$115,000 waterworks improvements, bonds, and \$20,000 for street development.

By this time Big Spring had come into the class of a real city. It had an up-to-date fire department, a modest amount of paving, traffic signals, a good police department, two viaducts, and adequate sewer accommodations.

Parks
Attention was then turned to development of another side of the city life. The city park was born and in its first year established itself as a community center. It was expanded and more equipment and plants added. Along this same trend came the \$200,000 city hall, the last bonded indebtedness the city has voted. The structure was completed in 1932 and the seat of municipal government moved from the quarters it had occupied for 20 years.

Then came the depression period. Development was almost forgotten in an effort to keep the city solvent. Stormy budget sessions were not uncommon but out of it all came a more efficient organization and a more economical government.

As the worst of the financial stress subsided and the federal government began to pour billions into works programs, the city loosened its purse-strings and added to its park, started paving projects in 1935.

Today it stands on the threshold of another period of expansion and a new chapter is in the offing for its interesting history.

Students Form Merit Club

TOLEDO (UP)—A merit system has been started by a Libbey high school club, by which leaders in school activities will be rewarded. Points are based on behavior, athletic letters, leadership, posture, class offices and school honors.

LUMBER FOR CULVERTS
Urgent need for street repairs went unheeded here in 1916 until the Business Men's association made a donation of 25,000 feet of

lumber to the city. The council accepted with thanks and had several culverts installed.

MONROVIA, Cal. (UP)—Luther Smith is serving a 90-day sentence. While being booked at a police sta-

tion he took the sergeant's ink well and distributed the contents over the walls.

Wheelbarrows with pneumatic rubber tires are being used on Arizona plantations.



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FROM THE

CITY OF BIG SPRING



Lake Project In Line As Next Water System Development

MAYORS OF BIG SPRING; AFFAIRS OF CITY UNDER THEIR DIRECTION



GEORGE D. LEE may or may not have been the father of his city but he was the first mayor of Big Spring. There is reason to believe that Lee was not the real leader for incorporation but he was held in high enough esteem by fellow citizens to serve from the time of incorporation in 1907 to April 4, 1910. Under his guidance a new city government weathered the first storms of finance and established the first statutes.



L. T. DEATS, a fair-minded, uncompromising man, succeeded George Lee as mayor in 1910 and until April 7, 1914 led in the institution of many local reforms which today serve as the basis of many ordinances. It was under Deats that the first utility franchises were granted and his administration was keen to protect the people from exorbitant charges. Deats was mayor when the city purchased the water system from C. F. Alderman for \$50,000.



JAMES T. BROOKS, third mayor of Big Spring, headed the city government during a period when a transition was being made from infancy to maturity. The legal mind of the mayor can be easily detected in the minutes of the meetings and his minor reforms for economy in operation without sacrificing efficiency attest to the success of his administration. Brooks entered office April 7, 1914 and resigned his post on Sept. 14, 1917.



O. T. LACY, fourth mayor, guided the destinies of Big Spring city government during the stormy war period. It was during his administration that an ordinance was passed prohibiting the possession or use of explosives in time of war. He saw to it that Big Spring did its part to make the "world safe for democracy." Lacy assumed the duties of his office Oct. 17, 1917 and was replaced by W. R. Purser May 11, 1920.



W. R. PURSER, fifth mayor, concerned himself chiefly with finding an adequate supply of water for the city. It was while he was mayor that the historic shaft well was sunk in the city park site in an effort to offset a failing water supply. It appeared for a while that his efforts would be crowned with success but the horizon into which workmen dug was not the prolific sand which would have amply supplied the city.



CLYDE E. THOMAS, sixth mayor, took up the search for water where Purser left off and again found a temporary solution in wells to the southeast. It was during the latter part of his administration that first paving in Big Spring was installed. His term ended Jan. 18, 1927 when the city changed forms of government. He served from April, 1924.

Federal Aid Application Is Approved

Reservoir On Moss Creek, Nine Miles Southeast, Is Contemplated

The water supply for this city that came at one time from the "big spring" and now comes from wells may, in the not too-distant future have as its source a big surface reservoir in the Moss Spring territory southeast of Big Spring. Many of the preliminaries toward construction of this reservoir have been completed. The project has been undertaken as a federal-aid proposition, and definite steps ahead may come when an allotment is made by the Public Works Administration.

Survey Completed

While the city's wells in general have met the water demand, experts have concluded that the underground surface is limited, and that further provision for water must be made if the supply is increased to accommodate a city of larger population.

With such opinions before them, city officials took steps in the fall of 1934 toward construction of a surface reservoir. The idea of a lake supply for Big Spring wasn't new then, because lake possibilities had been discussed for a long time, but first concerted action was taken at that time.

Last year a consulting engineer completed an exhaustive survey which recommended, after consideration of four other possible sites, the Moss Creek location, nine miles southeast of the city as the logical place for a reservoir.

The report outlined complete plans for a reservoir, pump system, purification plant and mains that would represent a total outlay of \$500,000. It accompanied the city's application to the PWA for federal aid on the project.

Grant of \$225,000

Originally a loan and grant was sought from PWA, but this year the application was amended to request only 45 percent grant—\$225,000—from PWA, with the city contemplating financing the remainder of the bill through its own bond issue. This amendment was requested chiefly to expedite the application.

Other sites investigated by the engineer included those on Beal's creek, Mustang Draw southwest of Stanton, Luther damsite, 15 miles northeast of here and Elbow creek nine miles southwest.

The engineer's report shows that

the proposed Moss Springs lake would permit continuous withdrawal of 34,500,000 gallons of water per year—a total almost twice Big Spring's water consumption last year.

Over Billion Gallons

The proposed reservoir would have a drainage area of 27.3 square miles and the reservoir itself, at spillway level would cover 124 acres with a maximum depth of 37 feet, forming a lake 4,500 by 2,000 feet. Its capacity would be 1,040,000,000 gallons.

Specifications call for the construction of an earthen dam 1250 feet long and 87 feet high.

The project would include also construction of a pump system and a treating plant, the latter including a filter house and settling basin, for purification of the surface supply. The water would be pumped into the city's distribution

system through a 14-inch supply main.

The Moss Springs project also is presented as a possible recreational development, since the lake itself would be an attraction as the center of a park system. Its location is in a rocky canyon, with topographical features ideally suited to building of drives, cabins and camp sites.

With Uncle Sam assisting, Big Spring foresees the possibility of a lake as its next major development.

Keeper Dies; Clock Stops

CHESHIRE, Conn. (UP)—When Paul Hotchkiss, attendant of the clock on the First Congregational church, died recently, the clock stopped. The clock has known only two keepers, Hotchkiss and his father, and no one else knew how to take care of the timepiece.

Police Force Started With Govt. Change

Work Formerly Done By Marshals Now Takes A Staff Of Seven

A municipal police force is a comparatively recent thing for Big Spring and has existed as such only since the change to the city manager form of government in 1927.

When the city was incorporated in 1907, one man comprised the police force and his official title

was "city marshal." W. A. Sullivan held that position for years. J. H. Hefley, now justice of peace, was another veteran marshal.

E. A. Long got the call as first chief of police and gradually assembled a small staff. One of his men was J. T. Thornton who succeeded to the chief's office when Long resigned his post in 1931.

Traffic Officers This Year

When the new municipal building was occupied in 1932, it meant a new day for the police system. In the building was a corporate courtroom, office space for the chief and other members of his staff and a jail. Equipment was also improved.

It was not until 1936 that traffic officers became a bona fide addition to the staff although there had been one other attempt to use them.

Today there are seven members of the police staff providing protection to approximately 15,000 people day and night. Under Thornton are these men: Alfred Moody, L. A. Coffey, J. M. Choate, Denver Dunn, E. B. Bethell, H. B. Shumate and D. C. Adkins.

Police methods may be modernized, even further within the next year. The city has been granted permission by the federal communications commission to construct a police radio transmitter and the next city budget will provide for this.

Old Bonanza to Reopen

AMADOR, Cal. (UP)—The old Keystone gold mine, from which \$17,000,000 in gold has been taken since 1851, is to be reopened. The present high price of gold and new methods for extraction have caused the decision to work it over again.

RETURN Col. Ernest O. Thompson TO THE Railroad Commission OF TEXAS



COL. ERNEST O. THOMPSON

Colonel Thompson has endeavored during his term of office as Railroad Commissioner to advance the interests of the oil industry.

He has handled a complex situation and has come through with the confidence of the oil men of the West Texas area who are inserting this advertisement in his behalf.

We ask the voters of this section to give Colonel Thompson their support — to return him to office where he can continue to carry on this great work which means so much to the development of this section of Texas.

Vote for Colonel Thompson, Democratic Primaries, Saturday, July 25

(Political Advertisement Paid for by Lee C. Harrison)



To R. D. MATTHEWS, seventh mayor, might go the distinction of being a stabilizing influence in a period when Big Spring had just changed forms of government and was facing a boom era. Under Matthews the new city government organization was gradually welded into a compact unit. Under his administration many modern improvements were added. Matthews took office Jan. 18, 1927 and continued in the capacity of mayor until Aug. 12, 1936.



C. W. CUNNINGHAM, eighth mayor, was in office less than one year but in that space of time the foundation for Big Spring as a real city was laid. Bonds were voted for viaduct, street, sewer and water improvements. Traffic lights were installed. The city's system of records was made more complete and the municipal government run more on the order of a real business. Cunningham followed Matthews as mayor Aug. 12, 1932 and served until April 5, 1936.



To C. E. TALBOT, tenth mayor, fell the difficult lot of maintaining the city's solvency. Taking office as mayor on Dec. 8, 1933, Talbot served as the guiding hand in seeing that obligations on the largest bonded indebtedness the city has ever had were not defaulted. The depression, aggravating delinquent payments, made this a real task. The city's record today stands as evidence that he weathered the storm and at the same time strengthened the government in several departments.

One Of West Texas' Beauty Spots Developed At City Park

Development Inaugurated 6 Years Ago

More Acreage Recently Purchased For Further Improvement

In its five hundred and forty-eight acre city park, Big Spring has one of the beauty spots of West Texas.

The city park idea was fostered by Mayor J. B. Pickle in 1930, and from a 167-acre picnic ground it has been developed into a park of

great beauty with all modern facilities for relaxation and pleasure.

The history of the park goes back to the time when citizens of the town stopped buying their water in barrels from a water peddler. Good water was located in the draw above the big spring and several wells were located there. The Alderman family first owned the waterworks; the city bought it from them and built two reservoirs—only a few yards to the left of the park entrance.

Old Waterworks Tract
For over 20 years the wells provided an ample water supply for Big Spring, with enough reserve to supply the shops when Hughes lake went dry. Big Spring, however, grew rapidly and an additional water supply was needed. Not only that but some of the old wells were playing out. So finally another tract of land was purchased and there the new wells are located.

The old waterworks site stood unused for several years.

To J. B. Pickle, mayor of Big Spring in 1930, belongs credit for the start of the city park. On a tour of the waterworks system with V. R. Smitham, city manager at that time, and the other city commissioners, Pickle conceived a plan to make a park out of the tangle of brush that dotted the little draw of the old waterworks tract. Pickle firmly believed that the tract could be developed into a modern park.

Smitham and Pickle then went after the park in earnest. They looked over 167 acres comprising the tract and made their plans. But there was one drawback—a very serious one—they had no money at that time to spend on development of a park. But they were not going to give up. They went after donations. Oil companies, furnished cables and pipe for fencing, and material for

other work was donated.

Six years ago, in May, the park was formally opened. A band, under the supervision of O. Dubberly, and a group of singers under the direction of J. M. Manuel, both of whom have since passed away, furnished music for the opening ceremony.

Improvements

Improvements followed in rapid succession. The Kiwanis club put in a concrete wading pool for children, and a year ago this organization constructed an attractive rustic bridge; merchants donated lumber for picnic tables, and benches; barbecue pits were built, and the railroad brotherhoods installed a great deal of playground equipment.

The park soon became the most popular spot in Howard county, for both grown-ups and children. In 1931 the city built additional barbecue pits and erected the boy

scout hut on the hill in the park. The hut is most unusual and attractive, and has been a credit to the city and county.

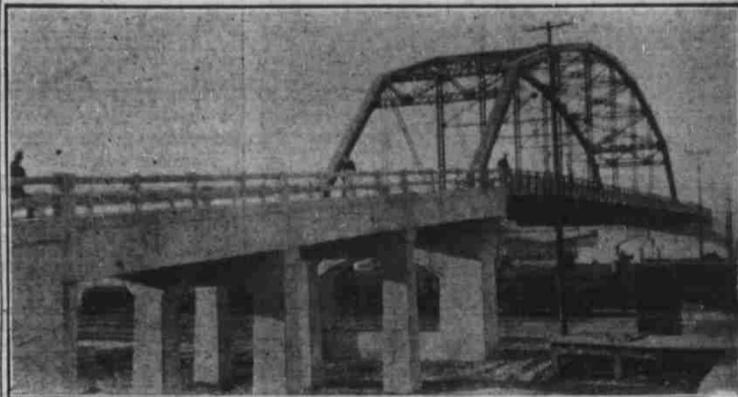
At a cost of \$4,000, the city recently purchased a 388-acre tract of land adjoining the original city park area of 160 acres.

Purchase of the land was voted in order to provide scouts of the Buffalo Trail council with a permanent jamboree ground, and making it possible to permit enlargement of the city park by obtaining a \$47,000 grant from the government for the improvement of the grounds.

A good portion of the land thus acquired will be given over to the annual council round-up held here each May. The affair, showing steady increases since its inception, drew more than 600 scouts and crewmen last year.

Other additions to the park included a squirrel cage erected by

A LOCAL INVESTMENT IN SAFETY



Above, the Gregg street viaduct, one of Big Spring's two overpasses which have elimi-

nated grade crossings in the city. This and the Gregg street viaduct, both over the Texas

& Pacific tracks, represent an outlay of \$120,000.

Builders of Big Spring

and all who have had a part in the Big Spring Oil Development

We Congratulate You On Your



We are proud of the magnificent growth of the City of Big Spring—of the wondrous achievement and improvement in agricultural pursuits. We have confidence in the development of our physical resources establishing Big Spring as the most important Commercial, Industrial and Agricultural Center on the "Broadway of America."

WE ARE HAPPY TO SERVE BIG SPRING AND COMMUNITY

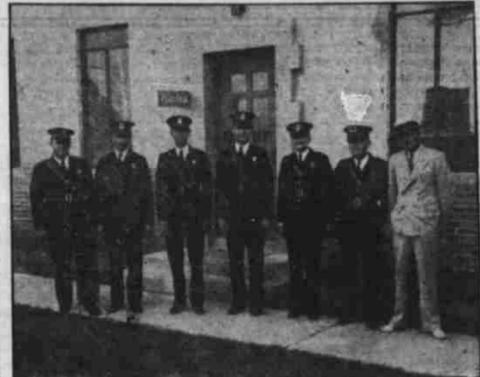
CO-OPERATIVE GIN & SUPPLY CO.

511 E. N. 2nd St.

Big Spring, Texas



THEY ENFORCE CITY'S LAWS



Here are presented members of the city police department, with Tracy Smith, corporation judge. From left to right: L. A. Coffey, Alfred Moody, E. B.

Bethell, Denver D. Dunn, J. M. Choate, J. T. Thornton, chi I. and Smith. Not in the picture are the city's two motorcycle officers, D. C. Adkins and Harold Shumate.

the Rotary club and a fish pond by the Lions club. Under the direction of Nat Shick the Lions utilized the hillside near the scout hut to erect a pond that is an architectural ornament to the park.

The ABC club is planning a monkey cage for the park. For a number of years part of the land in the park was leased to the government for a weather broadcasting station, but it was moved to the airport last year.

Golf Course, Swimming Pool
Shortly after development of the park was started, the junior chamber of commerce began construction of a municipal nine-hole golf course on one of the hillsides near the park.

The golf course was not really developed until two years ago when Chas. Akey was put in charge here as pro. The golf shop was the brick and stone warehouse, later used as a girl scout hut and more recently for storing equipment.

With completion of the municipal natatorium, the golf shop moved to the new building, and Akey was put in charge of both the golf course and swimming pool. When the additional acreage was purchased, work of expanding the golf course into an 18-hole grass green course was started. It will not be ready for use until next year.

The natatorium was built at a cost of approximately \$35,000, under government assistance.

Many improvements have been made to the park within the past few years by the utilization of relief labor.

Roads Surfaced
Park roads have been surfaced, tennis courts built, and a lighted softball diamond was built two years ago.

The buildings and improvements have not caused half the talk about the park that the shrubbery and flowers have caused. Several hundred Chinese elms have been planted along the driveways and many evergreens and shrubs. The park is a riot of color during the summer months.

In 1932 the city hired as park keeper an experienced gardener—Ben Lovelace. Lovelace now has charge of the waterworks, and C. P. Parker and two assistants have charge of the park upkeep. They are responsible for the brilliant showing of annuals, such as zinnias, yuccas, lantana, etc.

Manager

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

regulations and resolutions not inconsistent with the constitution of the laws of Texas, or the terms of the charter, and to prescribe punishments for the violation thereof.

Signing the charter commission on Sept. 28, 1926, were: Robt. T. Piner, chairman, Edwin A. Kelley, secretary, L. S. McDowell, C. W. Cunningham, T. S. Currie, W. W. Inkman, A. C. Walker, E. Reagan, M. H. Morrison, R. L. Price, H. R. Debenport, R. D. Matthews, F. W. Bettie, E. O. Ellington.

The original city limits were: Beginning at a stake in the center of section No. 41, block No. 32, township No. 1 north, Howard County, Texas, for the northeast corner; thence S. 77 degrees W. two miles to the center of section No. 26, block No. 33, township No. 1 north, Howard County, Texas, to a stake for the northwest corner; thence S. 13 degrees E. two miles to the center of section No. 1, block No. 33, township No. 1 south, Howard County, Texas, to a stake for the southwest corner; thence N. 77 degrees E. two miles to the center of section No. 5, block No. 32, township No. 1 south, Howard County, Texas, to a stake for the southeast corner; thence No. 13 degrees W. two miles to the place of beginning.

The city limits have been extended three times, once south, once southwest to include Edwards beighs, and southeast to include Washington Place.

Will V. Montin was elected Big Spring's first city manager on March 11, 1927.

Montin had been in the engineering department of the Marland Oil company, and with some two months location in Big Spring. His record of services and recommendations covered water and sewer engineering and the usual needs of city developments with engagements in Oklahoma towns where the duties of engineer comprehended practically all the demands of the city manager position.

Montin's selection was from among a mass of applications, local and from distant points within and without state. Practically all were from civil engineers without gen-

eral experience covering the needs of Big Spring.

Under Montin's administration the city started a great many projects, mostly water and paving.

Big Spring's water supply was a source of worry during Montin's time here. He brought about an increased supply by swabbing for removing of accumulated silt, and recommended the replacing of small pipes with four-inch cast iron mains and the abolishing of dead ends, thus giving circulation to the water.

Smitham resigned as city manager here on June 1, 1929, and a week later Vernon R. Smitham was named his successor. Mr. Smitham came here from Lufkin, where he had been city manager.

The selection was made only after careful consideration of several score applications received from all parts of the nation. Smitham was not only an engineer, but was known as an expert organizer and one who maintained a sympathetic and friendly attitude toward the people. He is a nephew of F. M. Purser of Big Spring.

Smitham graduated from A. & M. and assumed the position of city manager of Bryan a short time after finishing school.

He went to Lufkin on June 15, 1926, as city manager, taking the place vacated by the resignation of C. N. Humason. He fulfilled every expectation in a most effective and comprehensive manner.

During his tenure of office at Lufkin his accomplishments in the way of municipal improvements were little short of phenomenal. One of the first accomplishments was the paving, lighting and beautification of the courthouse square.

Following in rapid succession were the installation of a white way in the business section, consisting of 85 standards and placing of a light on every other corner throughout the residence section of the city.

Next followed the voting of a \$175,000 bond issue for municipal improvements which included the construction of a modern \$200,000 fire station, a \$16,000 incinerator, a steel water tank and lower of 400,000 gallons capacity, installation of 50 additional fire hydrant, construction of 20 miles of water mains and 10 miles of sewer mains, paving of 14 miles of streets with concrete base and rock asphalt top-ping, with another street improvement bond issue to the amount of \$100,000.00 being voted which with the city paying one-third and the property owners the remaining two-thirds called for the expenditure of \$300,000.

Improvement Needs
When Smitham came to Big Spring he found an urgent need for water, sewer and paving improvements, and he spent most of his two years here on that work. The two viaducts over the T. & P. railway were built during Smitham's time.

Big Spring's fine \$200,000 municipal building, housing all of the city departments including the fire station and jail, was the brain-child of Smitham. Bonds had been sold and the money was in the bank before Spence assumed his duties here. But the contract for construction was let after Spence came here and he supervised construction.

The city has 40 full-time employees in nine departments, not including part-time workers and the five commissioners.

Waterworks improvements have been made since Spence assumed

the city managership here, the city eliminating many small pumps and concentrating on fewer wells with larger capacity pumps of a new type. The new type pumps eliminate sand clogging.

The city park has been developed and enlarged within the past few years, a natatorium constructed and the golf course built.

Other Policies
Under Spence's administration the minimum water rate has been reduced from \$2 to \$1.50 and a summer irrigation rate system has been in effect for three years.

A plan has been put in operation whereby city taxes may be paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly. City bonded indebtedness has been sliced and tax rates cut from \$1.35 to \$1.30 since Spence took over the city reins. Values have dropped from \$7,211,875.00 in 1931 to \$5,896,800.00.

Two motor patrolmen were recently added to the traffic force, and all patrolmen have been uniformed. Traffic ordinances were recently revised.

In an effort to improve and modernize local crime fighting methods, the city applied for a 50 watt police radio transmitter and a construction permit was granted in January of this year. However, the city asked for an extension of time in order to get construction costs in this year's budget.

City commissioners approved the application for the station and sanctioned expenditures for equipment of the plant and of police cars in an effort to install a modern plant.

The city commission last year purchased at a cost of \$5,000 the authorized equipment for asphalt paving, including rock crusher, asphalt machine and grader.

The city has underway three WPA paving projects of \$75,000 and park projects of \$47,000. The present city commission is composed of C. E. Talbot, Victor Mellinger, R. V. Jones, Leo Nall and J. W. Allen.

GUN CLUB OPERATED IN B'SPRING IN 1910

A sportsmen's organization is not new in Big Spring. There was an active gun club in the city as early as 1910 and in that year a range was established in the Birdwell pasture in the east part of town.

CITY BOUGHT TEAM, RAISED A FEED CROP

In August of 1914 the city bought a team and wagon to save mounting drayage costs. Following through in its desire for economy, the city council voted to raise a feed crop in June of 1915 to cut down on the feed bill.

Bridge Books for Blind

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa. (UP)—A blind person may be able to keep up with contract bridge, thanks to the work of Mrs. A. G. Lamade. She has sent two Braille editions of contract bridge books to the Blind Library of Congress in Washington for distribution.

Better Cooks in Iowa
AMES, Ia. (UP)—Iowa women are becoming better cooks and managers because of the great growth which swept the state in 1934, according to Miss Ruth Conna, head of the nutrition section of the Iowa State College extension service.

City Holds High Rank On State Health Dept. Honor Roll

Makes Steady Advancement In Sanitation

Efforts Toward Improved Conditions Have Shown Fine Results

Big Spring takes pleasurable pride in the fact that for the past two years she has been listed among the first cities in Texas rated on the State Board of Health's honor roll. There has been a long climb from the time livestock roamed at large and junk cluttered the street.

Prior to June 1, 1909, the health department of Big Spring was served by the office of city physician. This, however, was abolished on this date and was replaced by the office of health officer. These officials were, as a general rule, physicians. Dr. D. W. McIntyre, city physician who served first, was replaced by Dr. G. T. Hall.

Dump Grounds
Accumulation of junk which probably dates back to the first inhabitants of Big Spring had become so great that it became necessary to start clearing it out of the city limits so people would not be so handicapped in getting about. A committee was sent forth to select a spot which would take care of the castoffs of the city. The place was found and due steps were taken to get the owner's permission to use it for such. But the owner said no. The city committee as a result on August 2, 1909, instructed City Attorney James T. Brooks to bring condemnation proceedings against Mrs. M. E. Lewis for 15 or 20 acres east of town for the city dumping grounds.

Proof of the fact that the city council was all-powerful is found in the records of November 2 of this same year. The worthy citizen gave the health officer authority to declare "tuberculosis returnable and declare necessary fumigation."

Hope stirred in the hearts of the matrons of the city by the removal of junk from the city limits. Those who could were attempting to raise flowers and some gardens, but attempts were futile because of the overwhelming competition from chickens which were allowed to run freely over the streets. Members of the Hyperion club, who were striving for city improvement and health protection, banded together and drew up a petition to keep the chickens from running at large. The petition was tabled by the council.

Now, keeping chickens in their place and putting hogs in a public place were two different things, so when a motion to allow "W. R. Cole right to exhibit his big hog at the Union Mercantile Co. store for 30 days" it was approved—and Cole exhibited his hog.

Meningitis Scare
The township had a genuine scare in January of 1912 when the city was threatened with a meningitis epidemic. The city dads were called to council with the health officer, J. G. Wright, who had replaced Hall, and Drs. Holt, Campbell, True and Johnson. It was recommended that the schools be closed until the thirtieth day of the month.

Amusement houses were shut down and the people given every warning to stay away from public places.

Big Spring's first official cleanup campaign was ordered on July 2, 1912. Determined to get results, the city issued notice to all property owners that they would be expected to keep their property clean. In the case they failed to do, the city would clean the land and assess the owner for the work.

Livestock Ordinance
Livestock roamed unhampered over streets and the few yards until May 6, 1913 when an ordinance prohibiting livestock from grazing in the city limits was passed. Unhaunted by treatment of the year before of the Hyperion club bill, Mrs. B. Reagan and Mrs. L. S. McDowell presented to the city board on behalf of this club a petition asking the council to pass better pure food laws. Results from this motion were gratifying.

In order to show the city's appreciation for the beneficial work done by the Hyperion club, Alderman Fox Stripling moved that the city council thank the members for "assistance in placing the city in more sanitary condition." Stirred by the action on cleanup campaigns and sanitary conditions, the council moved "further" in the direction of beautification of the city by requesting the merchant to keep garbage cans inside the buildings.

J. D. Birdwell was, on the first day of September, 1914, allowed \$30 for 60 days by the city for a horse and buggy to be used for the care-taking of smallpox patients who were housed in a "pest house" located in his pasture.

With city improvements in rapid progress, better health advocates frowned upon the number of hogs in the city limits. Along with this unhealthy condition was the fact that water was allowed to stand until it became stagnant and caused breeding places for mosquitoes and flies. This condition was ordered eliminated by an ordinance which was passed on May 5, 1915.

Sewer System
Another cleanup campaign in August of 1916 started movements for improved city sanitation and in December E. H. Dalton was authorized to make a survey for a sewer system and to make specifications. For this he was allowed

DE LUXE EQUIPMENT — IN 1909



"Old No. 1" is out and ready to go with Wyatt Eason, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Eason, starboard control. Purchased by the city in 1909, the Thomas Flyer truck was the first motorized fire engine in the state, and, needless to say, was the pride and joy of Big Spring.

Today its big wheels, high pressure tires, acetylene headlights, a plug hose, and vacuum pump are things of the past but "Old No. 1" was the latest word in fire-fighting then. This sturdy mechanism, bought at a price of \$6,000 from an Indiana concern, served the city until 1925.

Early in 1935 Mrs. Reagan resigned from her duties and since that time Leeper has done all inspecting and laboratory work without assistance.

There are now 14 grade A dairies

On March 15, 1917 the city commission accepted a bid of \$14,197 for installation of a sewer system.

When on Nov. 13, 1917, L. F. Nail et al handed the council a petition for statutes to keep hogs in the city limits, it was tabled. The next year in January the eight year-old hopes of the Hyperion club were realized when an ordinance was passed which prohibited ducks, geese and chickens from running at large.

In 1918 the city began in earnest to clean up conditions in drug store, cafes and other downtown eating houses.

Dr. Raleigh Davis was appointed city health officer in 1920 and was the first to receive a sizeable salary which amounted to \$500 annually. With the first dumping ground filled to capacity, the mayor instructed a committee to "purchase just as small a dumping ground as possible."

Up until Nov. 9, 1920 hamburger stands were looked upon with distrust because of the danger of fire but on this day the council weakened and issued a permit to H. L. Coffman to build a stand to be used in the city limits. The permit made provisions that the stand could be used only if it was on wheels which would make it easier to remove from the city in case of fire.

A renewed campaign against unsanitary conditions in food and drink dispensaries was conducted by Dr. M. H. Bennet, health officer, in July of 1924.

Soon after the city manager was instructed to employ a "sanitation officer" the following year. Several months later an ordinance was passed for the regulated hauling of garbage and trash.

Milk Ordinance
On Sept. 9, 1930 against bitter protest on the part of Howard county farmers and gin operators a milk ordinance was passed that required milk used for human consumption be graded. This was passed unanimously by the city commission. Delegations representing approximately 1,000 people appeared before the body and presented their arguments against the bill. Among these given by the group spokesmen were that it would "hurt economic conditions at this time" and that inasmuch as a former ordinance on this nature had been passed during a typhoid epidemic he thought it unnecessary to pass another. Others charged that tests would be made unfairly. The ordinance as passed was altered slightly from the revised one offered by City Sanitary Inspector J. M. Williams which didn't allow ungraded milk to be sold. The bill that passed allowed such sale but it was insisted ungraded by the permit number of the salesman and on the cap.

Late in February, 1932, H. W. "Mike" Leeper and Mrs. H. B. Reagan were appointed to succeed Williams who resigned. On March 1 Leeper took over the duties of health officer and inspector for enforcement of sanitary regulations. Leeper was not a new man to the city, having been elected city alderman in 1914 and having also served at one time as fire chief. Mrs. Reagan was in charge of the laboratory and the office. Offices were in the Allen building.

In September the new city hall was completed and office equipment was moved into the spacious and well equipped offices there.

Testing
In the office laboratory milk from the city dairies is tested in this manner: All test tubes are kept in a sterilizer. When the test is to be made 1cc of methylene blue and 10cc of milk are measured in separate tubes. The milk is poured on the testing fluid, and the tube is then placed in the water bath or incubator which is heated to 37 degrees centigrade. Bacteria in the milk forms lactic acid and causes discoloration which is blue. The milk is graded by the number of hours it "stands up" or remains blue. Any number of tests may be made for an individual by this department. Milk averages under eight hours is de-graded B, C and D.

Improved health standards and compliance with these has caused a great rise in the milk average of Big Spring dairies. On January 1, 1936 combined averages for these dairies had jumped to 5.6 hours.

\$200,000 IN BONDS VOTED TO PROVIDE MUNICIPAL BUILDING

Structure Houses All City Offices, Includes Spacious Auditorium

During the 1931 school term a group of eager youngsters—many of whom have now reached the voting age—Shine Phillips arose as the principal speaker in auditorium exercises in high school and requested that the boys and girls go home and "sound out" their parents on the proposition of the construction of a new city hall.

The students did just that, explaining, in the words of the popular druggist, how such a building was needed and how it would affect the city taxes.

The proposition, the idea of which had arisen in the minds of Big Spring's prominent business officials, met with general approval and the city commission, headed by Mayor J. B. Pichler, called a city election for June 18, 1931, for bonds totaling almost \$200,000.

Of a total of 982 votes cast, 620 were for the building, and it soon became known that the old sandstone structure on West Third that had served as city hall since 1899 was to be deserted in favor of the building located at East Third and Nolan.

Contracts Awarded
On August 3, of the same year, the architectural firm of Peters, Strange, and Bradshaw was awarded the contract to plan the building and more than three months later—on November 21, to be exact—C. L. Lambie, general contractor of Amarillo, won the spirited building bid and was awarded the building contract. The bid was \$142,800.

On December 2, the D&H Electric company gained the wiring contract; the Pauley Jail company of Dallas was given the contract to build the jail; Bickley Brothers of Houston were awarded the contract to place the seats in the auditorium; the Oklahoma Scenic Staging company of Oklahoma City won with its bid to supply the materials for stage scenery, and the A. P. Kasch Plumbing company of this city was awarded the contract to supply the plumbing and heat-

BIG SPRING'S FIRE FIGHTERS



Here are members of Big Spring's fire department and the trucks they operate. Left to right in the top panel are Chief Ole Cordill, Deo Foster, Curtis Gaylor, H. V. Crocker, Gene Crenshaw, T. A. Morris, Bob Fields.

ing fixtures. The D&H Electric company's bid was \$10,163; the Pauley people's, \$4200; the Bickley Brothers', \$7,637; the Oklahoma Scenic Staging company's, \$6,500; and the Kasch firm's, \$19,940.

Long after actual construction on the building had started, the commission accepted E. L. Gibson's bid for the office furniture supply at \$1,761, and on June 28, 1932, as the building stood almost completed, awarded the blind contract to the Venetian Blind company of San Angelo, which forwarded a bid of \$650.

On September 6, 1932, the build-

ing was accepted as complete by the commissioners and soon after the officials began to move in.

To the Lambie people went compliments from the commissioners for their rotation of labor while construction was going on.

It was originally planned to construct a gymnasium in the building but plans were altered before building got underway and that part was eliminated and approval was given for a larger auditorium.

Auditorium
The seating capacity is more than 1,500, but if it were possible to increase the number, more seats could be used at times.

Two pumping wagons and chemical trucks are housed in the west wing and there is ample room for two more wagons if needed. The firemen's living quarters are complete in every detail with showers, locker room, a spick and span kitchen, sleeping quarters, and recreation room.

CHELAN, Wash. (UP)—A group of schoolteachers found an injured goat on a lake shore near here. They discovered that a family of fieldmice, taking advantage of the animal's inability to move, had built a nest in its wool.

Fifty thousand ducks winter this year on the Cimarron river near Great Bend, Kas.



GEYSERS OF LIQUID GOLD For 10 Years



Big Spring and Howard County Have Gone Forward With Other Sections Of Texas

In April, 1926, oil was discovered in commercial quantity. Today, on the occasion of its tenth anniversary—this county, often blazing the pioneers' trail, passed through successive and successful stages of interesting and intense development until the oil industry has become a real factor in making this community known far outside its own environs.

Some of the early pioneers of the oil industry are but fond memories in the history of the county—others are still active, but the spirit of these early pioneers is reflected in the progressiveness of the present day oil development of which we are glad to be a part.

Congratulations on the

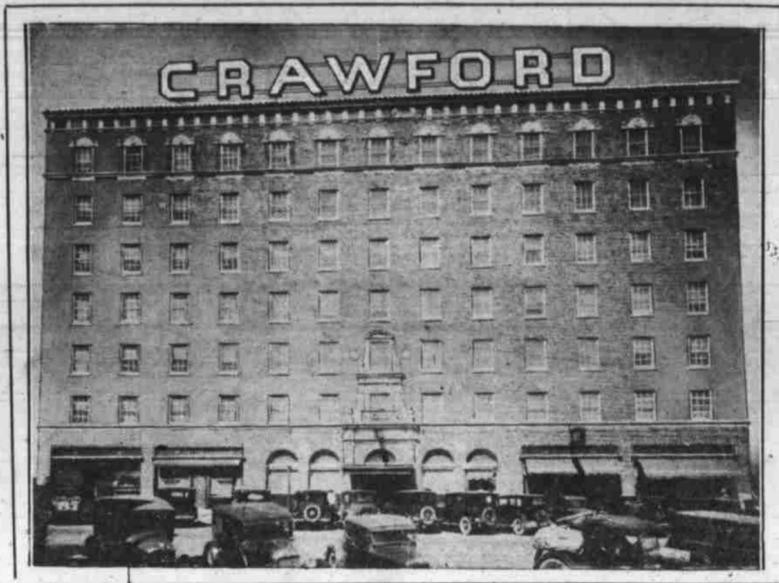


LEE C. HARRISON INTERESTS

IN WEST TEXAS



OIL MEN'S
HEADQUARTERS
 FOR ALL WEST TEXAS



CRAWFORD HOTEL

GREETES THE OIL FRATERNITY
 AND CONGRATULATES THEM
 ON THE WONDERFUL SUCCESS
 IN HOWARD COUNTY'S FIRST



AND CONGRATULATIONS CITY OF BIG SPRING
 ON YOUR WONDERFUL GROWTH



BUILD with BIG SPRING **THE BIG SPRING DAILY HERALD** **BUILD with BIG SPRING**
 MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

"DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT" EDITION BIG SPRING, TEXAS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1936 SECTION 6

School System's Story Is One Of Progress

Accredited Work Offered To Suit Students' Needs

Courses At High School Kept 'Modernized'; Affiliation Units Number 40 1/2, In Varied Subjects

In affiliated credits, the barometer of accredited work offered, the Big Spring high school takes its place among the foremost of the state. Not only in number of units, since the school administration has never sought units for the sake of quantity alone, but in the variety of accredited work offered, does the school achieve high standing.



GEORGE GENTRY

PRINCIPAL
 Indicative of the high school's progress is the fact that it has, in recent years during the system's rapid development, kept its accredited work "modernized"; that is, offering affiliated courses that meet the needs of students of today. Only this year some courses were dropped to be replaced by others more valuable; and work was altered to suit the needs of the modern educational system.

Big Spring has been an accredited school since the time the present system of affiliation was inaugurated by the state department of education in 1916. Before that time, the school's credits were accepted by institutions of higher learning.

The high school has since 1921 been a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, an organization that lays down strict requirements and high standards for membership.

Cover Varied Subjects
 The local high school has a total of 40 1/2 credits—units of affiliation recognized by the state department of education and accepted by colleges and universities as entrance qualifications. These units cover a wide range of subjects.

The number and variety are maintained so that the student who wishes to pursue a classical course as the groundwork for college courses may obtain his required number of credits; and so that the student who wishes more practical courses—that will equip him for business immediately after graduation from high school may receive recognized units in his studies.

Commercial Courses
 In keeping with the so-called "modernization" of courses, the Big Spring high school offers seven and one-half units in commercial subjects—the largest number in any one classification. These include a unit in junior business training, a course introduced this year; a unit in typing and one in bookkeeping; and one-half unit each in occupations, commercial geography, commercial arithmetic, commercial law and salesmanship; and two in secretarial training, a course which includes shorthand, filing and general office practice.

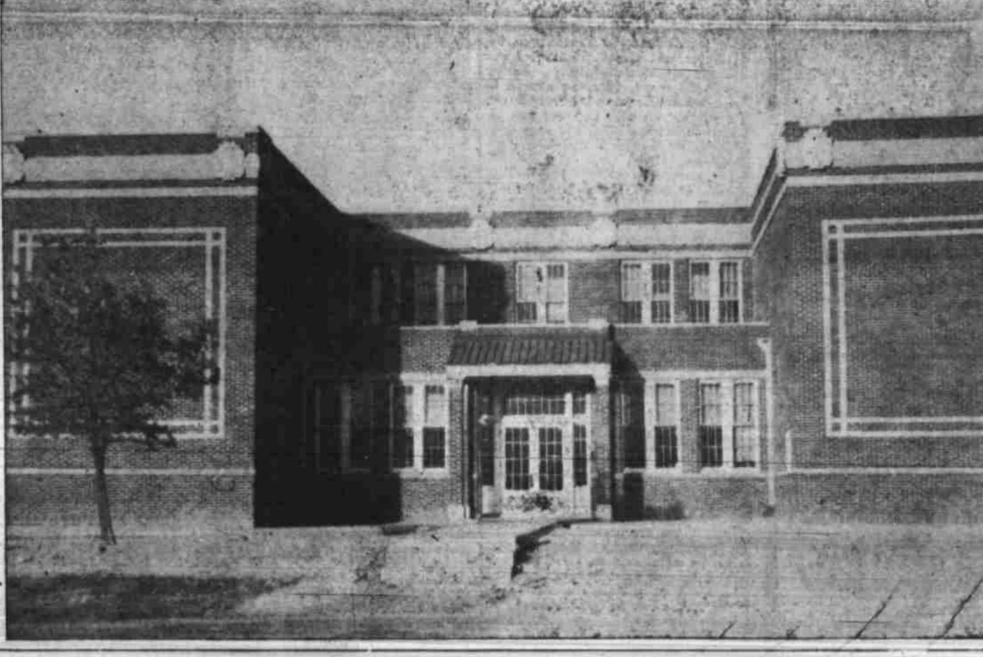
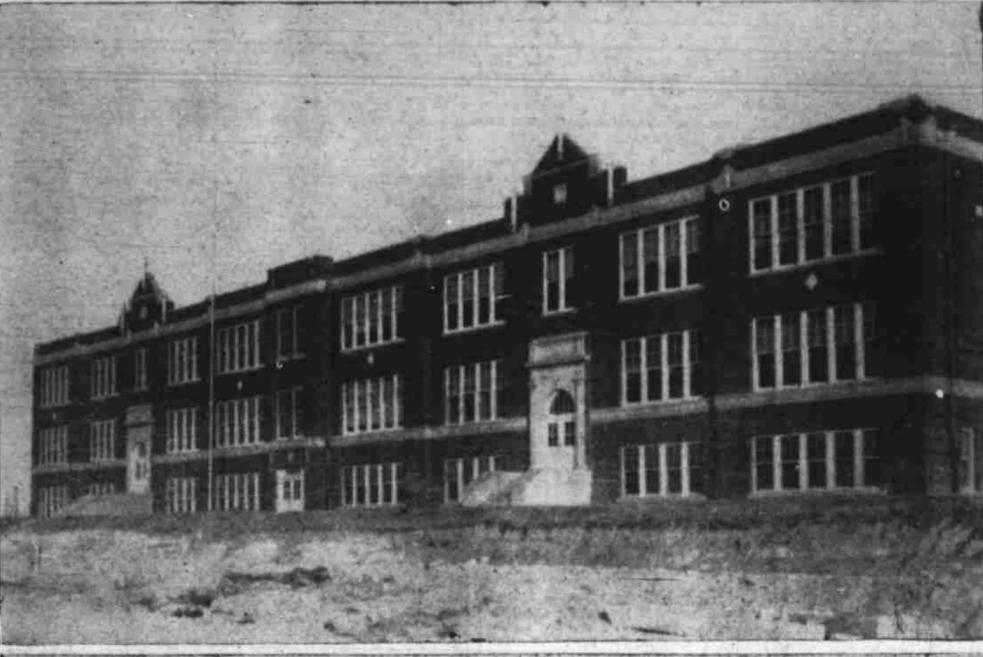
In addition to these, there are two units, due to be accredited this year, in the new diversified occupations course. As this work progresses, there will be four credits available.

In Home Economics
 In home economics there are three units offered. These are for work in homemaking (foods and clothing activities) and in addition another unit will be sought for a course in advanced projects.

In Music
 In music there are five units, two in theory, one each in band and orchestra work, and one in applied music, which is granted to those pupils passing tests on work done under private teachers. The school itself grants 1-2 credit toward graduation for work in the choral club.

In Foreign Languages
 There are four units in foreign languages, two in Latin and two in Spanish. Science units total four, one each in general science, biology, chemistry and physics. This will be the order next term, as the school is dropping the physiology

THE BIG SPRING HIGH SCHOOL AND JUNIOR HIGH BUILDINGS



3,069 Scholastics Served Today By Over 80 Teachers

Independent District Counts Among Its Assets Eight Buildings, Valued At More Than \$284,000

Expansion from a rambling frame structure with no significant value to a system of eight modern buildings valued at \$284,833.31—this in a nut shell is the story of the Big Spring school system since its incorporation as an independent school district in 1901.

When citizens of Big Spring voted to make the local district an independent school district, the assets consisted solely of this embattered frame structure. The teaching force numbered eight including the principal who invariably merited the title of "professor."

—And Today
 Today the teaching staff numbers 83 plus four administrative officials, a tax collector and a building supervisor not to mention half a dozen other employees. Seven of the nine buildings are of brick construction, one stucco and the other frame. They serve the needs of 3,069 scholastics as shown by the last census.

Whether the school had any particular standing with the state department of education at the time the district was made independent is not made clear. In the 35 years that have followed units have been accredited until the system now boasts 40 1-2 affiliated with the state department.

The Big Spring independent school district was incorporated Dec. 19, 1901. One of the first acts of the school board, headed by Joseph Pottou, was to order an election on a \$16,000 bond issue. S. H. Morrison, A. T. Suddy, J. C. Smith, A. G. Hall, L. T. Deats and W. H. Homan, other members of the board, cast votes for the election.

"Old-Central Ward"
 Voters gave the issue a rousing majority of 117-6 and plans were drawn up for the new building—an impressive brick edifice which years later was to go down in history as "old Central Ward." In December of the same year another bond issue for \$5,000 to be used in school building construction was passed upon by the people, and they gave it a majority that has never been equaled before or since. Seventy votes were cast for the issue, none against.

A New Professor
 Reagan resigned his post to enter the drug business and Frank E. St. John was elected principal and given a place in the minutes as "professor."
 Succeeding St. John was S. E. Thompson who one year later was the first to be given the title of superintendent.

By 1909 the system had shown a steady growth and with 788 scholastics listed in the census, patrons began to talk up a new bond issue. In July of that year the second \$16,000 issue carried and "Professor" A. D. Ellis was assured some relief from the crowded condition.

Tremendous Gains Made In City, County In Past Eight Years
 M. H. Braisher, who, despite some bitter opposition which developed against him during the latter days of his reign as superintendent, must be known as the father of the modern school system in Big Spring, was elected to head the schools in 1914. From that time until he resigned his post under fire in 1920, he developed the schools both from a material and intellectual standpoint. Braisher laid the foundation for accrediting many subjects and kept the system in sound financial condition.

High School Building
 During his administration the high school building was constructed at a cost of \$40,000 in 1916. It was one of the best equipped high school plants in the state.

A. W. Flaniken, who came here from Waco to succeed Braisher, followed along the same lines but was again confronted by the ever-present congestion existing in the classrooms. Again a bond issue for \$35,000 in 1924 relieved the tension and provided for the construction

and provided for the construction (Continued On Page 6)

SCHOOL HEAD



W. C. BLANKENSHIP

Blankenship School Chief For 8 Years

Gentry's Service As Principal Covers Slightly Louger Period

W. C. Blankenship, of a winning personality with a high degree of diplomacy in the handling of the Big Spring public school system for the past eight years.

Blankenship was elected to the superintendency here on May 4, 1929, succeeding F. B. Bittle, who went to Eastland. Thirty-six had applied for the job here.

Shortly after Blankenship came here he supervised the planning of the new high school addition and the building of the ward schools. He had taught in Denton for five years, four years of which he had been principal of the Denton junior high school. He graduated from North Texas State Teachers college and did additional work at Southern Methodist university.

George Gentry, principal of Big Spring high school, received his college education at Baylor university, Waco, and came here only a short time before Blankenship. Gentry was born in Dallas. His first years of schooling were in St. Joseph, Mo., but he finished his elementary work at John Reagan in Dallas in 1918 and graduated from Waco high school in 1923. He received his B.A. at Baylor and has done additional work at the University of Texas.

Botanist Discloses Why Weeds Will Never Die

CHICAGO (UP)—Weeds, says a Northwestern university botanist, are here to stay.
 Prof. Oliver Duggins, after a study of 100 common American weed types, reached these conclusions:
 Deep roots enable weeds to survive cold winters; they can grow in a wide range of soils; they have long flowering periods and efficient methods of distributing seeds; they drive out neighboring plants and they are indifferent to climatic conditions.

Elementary Units Serve 2,377 Pupils

Development Of System Is Recent; Work Being Coordinated

Accommodating more than two-thirds the scholastics in the Big Spring school system, and representing well over one-half the district's investment are the six elementary units.

And these date back only for a few years, the first ward school, to be acquired as such, being established in 1927. Development of the city's fine elementary education system definitely has been a part of the past decade of development.

Today there are the east, north, south and west ward schools, the Kate Morrison school for Mexican children and the negro school. Total enrollment, as of the end of last month, was 2,377. There are 26 teachers in the six schools.

First In 1927
 First school to be created was the south ward, established in 1927. Its enrollment is 344, and the school is exceeded in size only by the west ward, which has an enrollment of 477.

Three units in the elementary system were provided for in 1930, when, as Big Spring was experiencing its big growing period, a bond issue for \$125,000 was voted. This provided for the establishment of the east, north and west wards, and three handsome and finely equipped buildings were opened.

The west ward, largest of the group, contains 12 classrooms, the other two six each.

The building housing the negro school was added in 1929, and the Kate Morrison school for Mexicans was constructed.

Enrollment
 The elementary enrollment, by schools: east ward, 346; north ward, 158; south ward, 344; west ward, 477; Kate Morrison school, 300; negro school, 70.
 There are six teachers at the east ward, four at the north ward, seven at the south ward, 12 at the west ward, five at Kate Morrison and two at the negro school.
 A program to coordinate more closely the work of the elementary

(Continued On Page 2)

Adults Given Training In Special Class

Course Organized Last November, Business Work Being Offered

On November 15 of this year the call was sounded for men and women who desired free education to meet at the high school. Thirty women and two men answered. Given a choice of a number of different courses, the group chose commercial work so Mrs. Flossy Low, high school commercial teacher, became the teacher of the class.

This work is under the Smith-Hughes program and is under the strict supervision of the vocational department of the state department of education which specifies that only adults are eligible for classes and if employed must be employed in the phase of work being studied by the group. These students are given work in bookkeeping, shorthand, typing and

(Continued On Page 2)

It Wasn't Red, But Gray, That First Big Spring Schoolhouse; A Review Of Early Days In Local Education

Although many of today's leading Big Spring citizens went to school in "the little red school house," Big Spring has not always had a red school house, and there are those today who remember the first one—a drab gray building.

The color red in Big Spring schools is associated with brick and brick school buildings have meant progress.

On the vacant half-block north of the First Methodist church the foundation for the present educational system of the Big Spring school district was laid.

The first school building—frame one—was erected there. Its first trustees, so far as the memory of man goes, were I. D. Eddins who passed away only a few years ago and was at the time of his death the city's oldest living citizen; H. M. Morgan and a Mr. Hines.

First Teacher
 H. M. Morgan was the first teacher. Others who taught here before the turn of the century were: Miss Addie Hyde; Messrs. T. C. Bentley, Steele, Cannon, L. S. Trapp, J. G. Matthews and Tom

(Continued On Page 2)

Year's School Rolls Near A Record High

Tremendous Gains Made In City, County In Past Eight Years

Scholastic population of Big Spring and Howard county has shown a tremendous gain within the past eight years with the total for this term next to the peak for the period.

From a total of 4,239 in 1929, the scholastic census bounded to 5,188 for this year, comparing with the greatest number of 5,267 in 1931.

Bulk of the gain over the years has occurred in Big Spring where the total of 3,067 stands today as the largest in the history of the system. After reaching an all-time high of 2,541 in 1931 the county school population has declined steadily until last year it was 2,091, still approximately 300 ahead of the 1929 figure.

Most remarkable is the gain registered in the value of school property in the past ten years.

(Continued On Page 6)

Nursery For Underprivileged Children Is Operated Here

Two Churches Included In Local Parish

Progress Shown In History Of Catholic Congregation Here

The first Catholics in Big Spring, few in number, were attended by the Carmelite Fathers from Stanton, who had established a religious community there. Holy Mass was celebrated in private homes including those of Theodore Scholz, A. F. Weeg, Godfried Peters, Louis Hutianus and James Blair.

Rev. H. A. Boniface of the Carmelites directed the building of the first church, a modest frame building, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin by the title of St. Mary. The church, completed in 1885, was so well built that it stands today, although some 25 years ago it was moved a distance of five blocks. An addition to the church was made a few years later.

First Sacrament, Mission
In 1887 the Right Reverend Bishop of San Antonio visited Big Spring for the first time, conferring the sacrament of Confirmation on a number of children. Two years later, the first mission was given in St. Mary's church, preached by Rev. P. F. Brannan of Weatherford.

From 1890 to 1900, various priests from Stanton took care of the local congregation, particularly Rev. Simon Weeg, a brother of Anton F.

LOCAL CATHOLIC CHURCHES



St. Thomas (above) and Sacred Heart Churches

Weeg of Big Spring. The Carmelite Fathers left Stanton about 1900, and for some time Big Spring had Mass only at intervals. Father Joseph Noban and Father Herbert Brockman visited at stated times. The Oblate Fathers, with headquarters at San Antonio, took over Stanton and outlying missions in 1906. Father Isadore Tresch was the first Oblate Father out here. Father Tresch ordered a new reed

organ for the church, the one in use at St. Thomas in 1927 and still serving in the Sacred Heart Mexican chapel.

Definite steps were taken to provide special facilities for the Mexicans, and in 1907 Rev. Fr. Eugene Chevrier, arrived to serve these people, while Rev. Alphonse Fillung attended the American Catholics.

Contributions To Building
But this time the congregation had increased so that a larger church was needed. Mr. Bauer donated a half-block of land and J. M. Morgan, who donated time and work, was given the building contract. Practically the entire congregation entered into the building work, and many members remember how the men gathered at the building site with tools while the women of the Altar society prepared food for them. The church was built throughout of native stone, quarried on the Evans ranch near Garden City. Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Evans donated the stones.

Many sacrifices were made by members of the congregation in behalf of the building. Women of the Altar society assisted the men in raising funds. Through the efforts of Very Rev. Henry A. Constantineau, a provincial of the Oblate Fathers, a donation of \$2,000 was obtained from the Fortune family of Chicago. At the request of Mrs. John Fortune, the new church was named after St. Thomas, in memory of her son, Thomas.

The cornerstone of the church was laid in November, 1910, and the building was finished the following May, at a cost of about \$9,000. It probably would be more than twice that amount to duplicate it today. Most of the stained glass windows were donated by individual families.

The old church, standing until then just west of the new church, was given to the Mexican congregation, and old St. Mary's church was moved to the Mexican section, where for the next 19 years it served as a place of worship under the title of Our Lady of Guadalupe. Soon after the building was completed, Father Fillung was transferred to Dallas. Priests following him include Fathers Esteban DeAnta, J. P. Cuny and Stephen Kistner.

A Catholic school was started in 1916, but this was discontinued some six years later.

An important development for the Catholic congregation of Big Spring occurred in 1927, when the Mission was made a parish with a resident priest. St. Thomas was made the parish church and the Mexican mission was attached to it.

In June of 1928 Father Kistner was replaced by Father Chastillon, who in turn was succeeded on August 6, 1929, by Rev. Theodore Francis Myallwie.

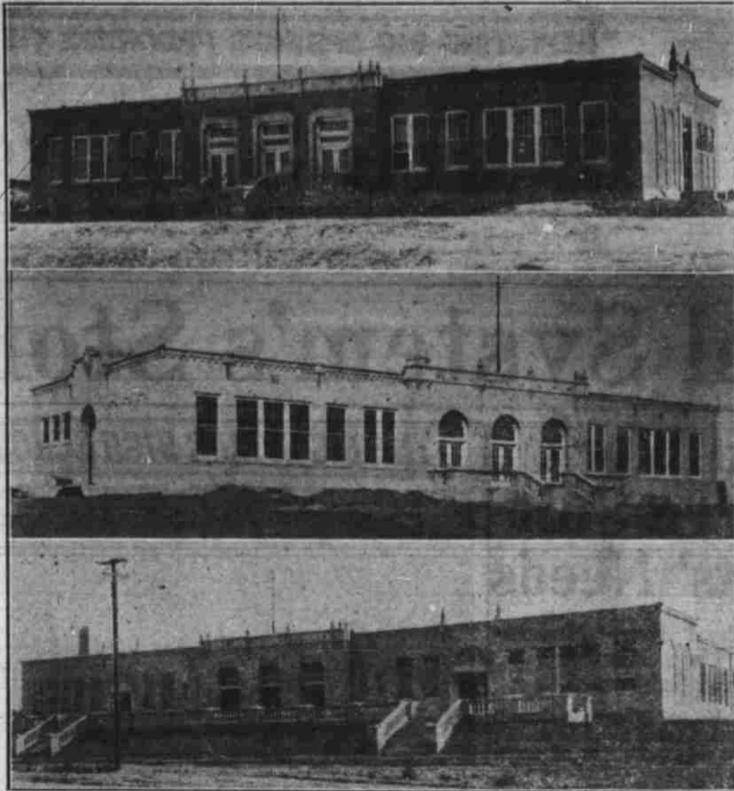
Soon after Father Francis came here, a program was undertaken to provide a new church for the Mexicans. A donation of \$3,000 was made by Mrs. Edwin H. Denby, who requested that the church be known as the Sacred Heart church. Work on the new building was begun in May of 1930, and was dedicated by Bishop Rudolph A. Gerkin in August.

A campaign was started in July, 1930, to raise funds for a rectory. Both members of the St. Thomas church and non-Catholic friends contributed, and within six weeks \$2,000 was raised and the building sacred. On Thanksgiving day of 1930, the pastor occupied the residence.

Under Father Francis, St. Thomas church was also renovated, with improvements made on the exterior and interior.

Father Francis was succeeded here by Rev. Charles Taylor, O. M. I., who now serves the St. Thomas and Sacred Heart churches.

THREE OF CITY'S MODERN SCHOOL BUILDINGS



Pictured above are three of the Big Spring school system's modern ward school buildings erected and equipped in 1931 at an aggregate cost of \$125,000. Top is the North Ward building, center the East Ward and bottom the West Ward.

VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTIES



First Presbyterian (above) and Fourth Street Baptist



Organized In 1913, Fourth Street Baptist Occupies Prominent Place Among The Churches of Big Spring

The East Fourth Street Baptist church has grown from an obscure and inconspicuous beginning in 1913 to a place among the leading churches of the Big Spring section in 1936.

In February of 1913 about 35 members withdrew from the First Baptist church of Big Spring and met in the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Morrison, 310 Seury street, and organized a new church. The church was named Evangelical Baptist church, and Rev. W. T. Sherrod was called as the first pastor. Of the original members, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Morrison and M. H. Morrison remain, and are active in the church work.

The old W. O. W. hall was rented for the Sunday services of the new church, and the mid-week services were held in the homes of the members.

Near the end of the first year the church secured the building of the abandoned Cumberland Presbyterians at the corner of East Third street and Gollad, and the name of the church was changed to East Third Street Baptist.

Through many difficulties the little church made its way slowly for the next 13 years. During this time Rev. A. A. Dolaney, Rev. W. H. Munston, Rev. W. R. Richardson, Rev. J. T. Nicholson, Rev. W. D. Green, Rev. Bell, and Rev. G. O. Summers served the church as pastor.

Period of Growth
In 1926 the church entered a ten-year period of substantial growth. During this period Rev. G. O. Summers, Rev. S. B. Hughes, Rev. W. W. Smith, and Rev. W. S. Garnett served as pastors. The membership of the old church on East Third was greatly increased, additions were made to the old build-

ing, and the church began plans for a new structure.

In February of 1928, Rev. S. B. Hughes became pastor, and before the end of the next year the new building was erected at the corner of Nolan and East Fourth, and the pastor's home was purchased. The total value of the new property was \$55,000. The new building included an auditorium seating about 750 people, and 48 rooms which will accommodate five or six hundred in Sunday school.

When the church moved to the new building the name was changed to East Fourth Street Baptist church.

During this 10-year period the membership of the church has been increased from 189 to 725; the Sunday school has grown from 100 to more than 600; and the gifts of the church to missions and benevolence have increased 500 per cent.

235 New Members In Year
The church is now in a state of rapid growth. During the last year 225 people have been added to its membership; the Sunday school attendance has increased more than 50 per cent; and 200 people are taking training for active service in the church.

Other special achievements of the church have been in the way of missions, education, and benevolence. The church is aiding the Mexican Baptist mission and the West Side Baptist mission of Big Spring, and in addition is sending about \$125 monthly to the missionary and benevolent work of Southern Baptists. Two of its members, Miss Layne and Miss Simpson, have been sent as missionaries to foreign lands.

In educational work also, the Fourth Street church is leading all other Baptist churches of the Big

Spring association. This leadership is seen in its Sunday school attendance, in its training union attendance, and in its teacher-training work.

The present membership of the church is 725; the Sunday school enrollment is 672, and the training union membership is 176.

The pastor of the church is Rev. W. S. Garnett, Jno. R. Hutto is superintendent of the Sunday school, Mrs. Ben Carpenter is president of the missionary society; Mrs. Joe Wright is director of training work; Cecil Floyd is director of music; and Alvin Smith is church treasurer.

Many Uses for Timber
The frame building that was succeeded by the first red brick structure did not long serve as a school house in this section, but its timber had an eventful existence, being watched over by the eyes of those with sentimental affections for their early start in life. The building, moved to Fifth and Bell streets, became a hotel—long known as the Towler hotel—and then a boarding house. Recently the building was razed and the timbers are now going into the construction of a residence on Lancaster and Ninth streets.

The brick building known first as only the school house, then after the erection of the high school as Central Ward, was for many years the pride and joy of local educators. When it was new, one room held all the high school pupils. Gradually their numbers increased until only the 10th and 11th grades could be accommodated in the southeast corner room to which only those went who were firmly bent on being graduated. The upstairs grew so crowded with the years that the superintendent's office and the cloakrooms were used for classes and the big central unused space in the center of the building was devoted to a study hall over which teachers struggled in vain most of the time in their attempts at order.

The erection of the present high school changed the congested condition and ended in the building's becoming a ward school.

Work Started This Winter, WPA Assists

Donations Add To Facilities At Cottage Where Tots Cared For

Relief authorities in Big Spring estimate that there are about 300 underprivileged children of pre-school age in Big Spring that the citizens would do well to help. Today ten per cent of these are being looked after in a manner unprecedented in the annals of the town and the fact that they are so cared for is a source of intense gratification to the many men and women who have struggled all winter to better living conditions of the poor.

The ten per cent spend most of their days in a three-room cottage at 1001 West 2nd street. Their health and play are directed by three competent, experienced former teachers.

This cottage and its operation is the result of months of work on the part of public minded people, and is the direct outgrowth of the many social welfare conferences held in the late fall and early winter. WPA funds have made it possible. WPA funds furnish the salaries of the three adults and pay the monthly grocery bill—an amount totaling \$229 a month, \$100 of that for groceries.

Many Donations
The city and county are paying the rent. The county has paid \$36 already—rent for the cottage for three months. The city has agreed to pay the next three months' rent. Church women and other citizens have donated the equipment. The amount of trouble and the variety of items of equipment to keep 25 to 30 children of the ages of 2 to 5 years healthfully and busily occupied for the working hours of the day make a tremendous and impressive total. Yet the regime is simple and the food they receive no more than the average child demands.

The youngsters are brought to the cottage about 8 o'clock. About the middle of the morning they are given each a cup of tomato juice or orange juice.

Their lunch consists of fruit or vegetables with milk and usually a little meat. After lunch they are put to sleep. When they wake up they are given a glass of water and sent out to play. During their play in the afternoon each is given a glass of sweet milk and one Graham cracker.

They have a toothbrush drill every day.

In order to help the teachers observe these simple requirements of dietary needs, to keep the cottage in a clean and healthful state, and to furnish something in the way of entertainment, many individuals, church societies and other organizations and merchants have made donations.

Gifts have been cash and in a variety of articles, including furniture, playground equipment, utensils, china and flat ware, and countless other articles. Requests for such contributions received a wide and generous response.

Three Teachers
The local director is Mrs. T. E. Pierce. The three teachers working at the cottage are: Mmes. Richardson, Reynolds and Schradler. They keep the cottage immaculate in addition to taking care of the children.

A sewing branch of the WPA is making pajamas for the children, and WPA funds are furnishing money to pay the laundry bill of the cottage.

The cottage needs more toys and playground equipment. The public is welcomed and those who desire to make donations may visit it first and see what is needed or get in touch with the local director. Despite the generosity of the city and county, and the many individuals who have helped, the cottage is not yet entirely furnished.

For instance, linoleum is needed for the kitchen floor; blunt scissors for the children to cut with, garden tools for digging, any number of story books.

It is the hope of the community to make this a permanent project. The cottage is an investment in citizenship in many ways. It not only gives future citizens an excellent start in life, but it releases their brothers and sisters for school; it enables their parents to do their work better, its sponsors point out.

Although the primary idea behind the project is to furnish a home for the pre-school child with only one parent who is forced to spend most of the day away from home, any underprivileged child is welcomed. The only limitation is that of space and facilities.

Telegram Addressed To Motorist Is Delivered

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng. (UP)—Sitting in his automobile in a Southampton street, a motorist received a telegram addressed to his car registration number. It told him that a friend, for whom he was waiting, was unable to meet him.

The telegram was sent by George Taylor, of Sandown, Isle of Wight. He had arranged to meet the motorist in Southampton High-street, but bad weather prevented him from crossing at the time arranged.

"I went to the telegraph authority at Hyde," he said, "and sent a telegram to Southampton, giving the number of the car, and indicating that it would probably be found in the High-street."

INDISPENSABLE TO OIL DEVELOPMENT IS THE MACHINE SHOP!

The Burnett & Uhl Machine Shop is always at the service of oil men. Capable, trained men and proper equipment for the fashioning of any tool and taking care of any repair job.

We extend congratulations to all having part in oil production in the Big Spring area on the first



BURNETT & UHL MACHINE SHOP

R. G. BURNETT E. J. UHL
ON SAN ANGELO HIGHWAY



Adults

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)
secretarial training.
On Employers' Time
Fifty per cent of the class has to be employed; 30 must be temporarily employed or with promise of work when course is completed; the remaining 20 per cent may be unemployed.

The course was primarily designed for working people to enable them to get training along with their regular work, the classes to be attended on the employer's time. Night teaching is prohibited. Any problems that arise in the individual's work during the day are discussed at the meeting and worked out with the aid of the supervisor.

The majority of the local class is composed of those who are employed or have promise of employment on the strength of their training in the manner.

Big Spring's contract expires on May 15th. Due to time consumed in organization the course has not run its full time, however these students have received training equivalent to that received by high school members during the school term. Next year the course will begin in September with the regular school term.

Through many difficulties the little church made its way slowly for the next 13 years. During this time Rev. A. A. Dolaney, Rev. W. H. Munston, Rev. W. R. Richardson, Rev. J. T. Nicholson, Rev. W. D. Green, Rev. Bell, and Rev. G. O. Summers served the church as pastor.

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Elementary
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)
schools was inaugurated during the past school term, with appointment of Thos. E. Pierce as supervisor of elementary education. Under Pierce's direction, courses are synchronized, methods of teaching harmonized, and the program as a whole developed into a unit.

In addition to the enrollment figures given above, there are 739 students enrolled in the high school and 782 in junior high. High school teachers number 29, and there are 15 on the faculty at junior high.



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The constant flow of the golden fluid going out in oil and streaming back in gold dollars invites investment here—beckons business men, bankers, builders and workers of all kinds to come and participate in the promise, progress, the prosperity that daily gains momentum in Big Spring.

Congratulations, Oil Fraternity
and Builders of Big Spring on a



Dora Roberts Interests

Strangers make your home
with us—and



Big Spring Athletic Plant Represents \$11,000 Investment

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH BUILDING



OTHER HOUSES OF WORSHIP



First Baptist (above) and St. Mary's Episcopal



First Baptist (above) and St. Mary's Episcopal

Group Gathered On July 16, 1883, To Organize Methodist Church; One Woman Still Active Member

One of the first churches established in the Big Spring community was the First Methodist, organized on July 16, 1883. Initial worship was held in the small town's school building.

Charter members of the church were Rev. J. B. H. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Peavy, David Black, Dr. and Mrs. D. W. McEntire, and Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Zinn. Mrs. Zinn is still an active worker in the church. She is a regular attendant at all the services, including the mid-week prayer meetings, and is held in high esteem by all the membership.

This little group of worshippers began at once to plan the erection of a church building and in 1884 they built a small frame building. Rev. C. D. West was the pastor. In 1897 the membership of the church had grown to 307 and an addition was made to the building. Rev. W. S. McCollough was the pastor at that time.

New Building
By 1924 the membership had grown to 450 and under the leadership of Rev. M. Phelan the congregation began the erection of the present fine church home, a brick building at Fourth and Scurry streets. During the pastorate of Rev. W. C. Hinds who followed Rev. Phelan the building was completed in 1925.

Rev. W. G. Bailey came here as pastor in the fall of 1926 and the church, struggling under a heavy debt incurred in the erection of the building, began a campaign to liquidate this debt.

This great campaign was a success, due to the labors and sacrifices of many of the members. The town had entered upon a new era of development at this time and the Methodist church kept pace with the growth. The membership was greatly increased under Rev. Bailey.

Spahn's Pastorate
In 1931, Rev. J. R. Spahn came to the church as pastor and under his leadership the local board of Christian education was organized. The entire church school was organized under the plan and today the church is operating under this excellent system of organization. During Rev. Spahn's pastorate, and with S. P. Jones as chairman of the board of stewards the unified budget system was installed in the church.

In the fall of 1933, Rev. C. A. Bickley came as pastor of the church. The last of the organization's paying notes have been paid during this time, the nursery and primary departments have been expanded and equipment added. Some other needed improvements have been made and other plans are being perfected to add further to the attractiveness of the building. During the past two years the First Methodist has had a splendid growth in membership and today has 975 on its rolls.

Some of the pastors who have served and are still living are Revs. M. L. Moody, C. J. Irvin, D. B. Doak, M. Phelan, Ben Hardy, W. C. Hinds, W. G. Bailey and J. R. Spahn.

At the present time, N. E. Coley is chairman of the board of stewards and Paschal Buckner is general superintendent of the church school. Mrs. Herbert Keaton is president of the Missionary Society.

Seven Charter Members For Local Church

The First Christian church in Big Spring was organized in November, 1882, in the home of I. D. Eddins, with seven charter members. They were I. D. Eddins and wife, J. B. D. Boydston and wife, A. S. Robinson and wife, and Mrs. M. E. Barrett.

Their first meeting was at the Eddins' home and for many Sundays the group met from house to house. During the year 1884 they held Bible school and preaching services in the school building that is now the Toller hotel in the Earle addition. Toward the end of that year they started a revival meeting in this building and their work and progress so angered some of the authorities that the windows and doors of the building were nailed up and partitions built through it. This forced the young generation to erect its first house of worship on the corner of Fourth and Gregg streets. Mr. and Mrs. H. Clay Read united with the church in 1885, and in 1898 Mr. E. Reagan came to Big Spring to teach school and joined with them.

The influence of these good people in the growth of the church and also in the respect in which it is held by the community cannot be measured. A long line of devoted and sacrificial ministers led the church as it increased in numbers and usefulness. Those who can be remembered are: Revs. Charles, Roberts, Thurman, Barber, Jones, Watson, Grable, Lay, Dale, Bledsoe, Montgomery, Bradley, Burton, Brown, Ruth, Wingo, Lindsey, Shattlesworth. The present pastor, G. C. Schurman, came to the work October 16, 1935.

The old building on Gregg street was outgrown in 1925 and the present modern building at 5th and Scurry was erected in that year under the pastorate of Rev. G. Ruth. One charter member, Mrs. M. E. Barrett, still is with the church. She is to be found in her place in every service of the church and is an inspiration to the pastor and people. The membership now totals 283.

Railroad Shops Busy
SACRAMENTO, Calif. (UP) — Returning rapidly to the level of pre-depression activity, the Western Pacific railroad shops in Sacramento now are employing more men than they have at any time since 1929.

Services In Homes Marked Church Start

Lutheran Church Dates Back To 1890, Organized In 1907

The beginning of the Lutheran church in Big Spring and vicinity dates back to about the year 1890. Pastor E. Moerbe, who at that time lived in Abilene, came to Big Spring once a month and preached to the few scattered Lutherans who resided in and near the town. The first of these families who were affiliated with the Lutheran church included Mr. and Mrs. G. Rueckart, Louise Bauer, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fahrnkamp, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Helfritsch. In all there were about 20 persons in the group.

During these days, services were conducted in the homes of the members, particularly in the home of Mrs. Rueckart and Louise Bauer. In order to serve the Lutherans north of town, services also were held in the rural homes. In 1896, Rev. Moerbe was succeeded by Rev. Waechter, who also resided in Abilene and who served Big Spring for three years. Rev. C. E. Hoah, who at present has a pastorate in Kirkwood, Mo., served the congregations in Abilene, Cisco and Big Spring from 1900 to 1902, when he was succeeded by Rev. Mueller, who was pastor until 1907.

Organized In 1907
Rev. C. Beyer came here in 1907, and during his pastorate, the congregation was organized, this occurring on February 14, 1909. At the time of organization, the congregation consisted of 13 communicants and 25 others. Beside preaching at Cisco, Abilene and Big Spring, Rev. Beyer, who is president of the Texas district of the Missouri Synod Lutheran church also held services at Luther.

Pastors following Rev. Beyer were G. Falcken, 1911-1913; E. A. Hechmann, 1913-1920; A. J. Meyers, 1921-23; A. A. Ruff, 1923-25; C. F. Jurgenson, 1926-28.

In the year 1928, Rev. W. G. Buchsacher accepted a call to Big Spring and the surrounding territory. At first he made his residence in Lorraine, and services were conducted for the Big Spring congregation twice a month. Services were still being held in the various homes, and also in the north ward school. Members of the congregation realized the necessity of a house of worship and a building formerly occupied by the Presbyterian church was purchased and moved to the present church site, 501 North Gregg street. The church home was dedicated on September 29, 1929, an impressive service being conducted by Rev. W. H. Bewie, who was and is the field secretary of the Lutheran Mission Board of the state of Texas.

Weekly Services
Shortly after the dedication of the church, Rev. Buchsacher established residence in Big Spring, and services were held every Sunday for the first time in the history of the congregation. The minister also served Lorraine, Midland, Hyman and Wink.

Through the efforts of Rev. Buchsacher and the members of the church, the newly acquired property was improved in many ways. A new ceiling was built, and the grounds of the church were beautified by the planting of trees, flowers and shrubbery.

The group's first Sunday school in Big Spring was organized by Rev. Buchsacher, and the enrollment soon reached 50.

In the year 1931, the Ladies Aid was organized, and members of that unit now include Mrs. G. Rueckart, Alma Rueckart, Mrs. E. Lang, Mrs. G. Oppgaard, Mrs. A. Jahren, Mrs. W. Pachall, Mrs. H. Carmack, Mrs. G. Hecker and Mrs. J. Jurgenson. The Ladies Aid has done much for the improvement of the church, including the building of the sidewalk which surrounds the structure.

Graduated Here In 1935
Rev. Buchsacher accepted a call to Temple in the fall of 1935 and the present pastor, T. A. Graulmann, accepted the call to this congregation. He was ordained and installed on November 10, 1935, this being his first charge.

During the past ten years the congregation has made considerable growth, although it was served but twice monthly until Rev. Buchsacher became the first resident pastor in Big Spring. The membership in 1926 numbered 13 communicants and about 30 souls, and at the present time there are 29 communicants and 70 souls. There is but one member living

Improvement A Recent One For The City

Fine Football Stadium Has Replaced Ball Park Of Earlier Days

Big Spring athletics activities have come a long way since football made its debut here nearly 30 years ago, but there seemed to be very little interest in local sports until the high school board of trustees took over the school's athletic problems in 1931.

The advancement since that date has been remarkable.

Thus, a committee, known as the Big Spring High School Athletic association, was formed in 1928 and this organization, made up of several of the local business men, the high school coach and representatives from each class in high school, provided the faithful who attended the games with their first bleacher seats but it was not until the school board assumed responsibility that any thing was really done toward a real stadium.

During the time that Big Spring boasted a baseball park, the high school officials gained permission to mark off a football field during the winter season and have their games there. They made no move to seat the spectators but allowed them to sit along the side lines or drive their cars into the end zones.

During the '20's, the ball park was located on West Third and Lancaster streets. The fans, if they could not bear to stand for the full four quarters of the game, could retire to the grandstands but it was almost impossible to see any of the game from there.

However, it suited the purpose of several of the "fans" who were in constant attendance, for the grandstand's protection from the arm of the law was ample if they were in a fighting mood. They simply had to square off behind the seats and go to it without fear of interference.

Excepting the date of the Colorado game, standing room was always available but when the Wolves from Mitchell county came to town conditions became acute and the followers fought for what they got.

Oil began to move in the meantime and the park dadas looked to greener pastures. They finally moved their fence and grandstand and located on far East Third street where it stood until F. F. Ruckart decided to tear it down and stored the lumber.

The football grounds went with it and it was an easy job to move, only needs were two crossbars and a sack of lime.

The playing field, however, was put into better shape and the biggest stones removed. Having never played on any better, the local players thought those conditions all right until Mineral Wells came to town amid a heavy rainy spell. The field was a sea of mud at the end of the first quarter and conditions did not improve as the game wore on.

Members Built
Meanwhile, the association was formed and Big Spring finally got her first football bleachers. The stands, costing around \$2,200 and seating 900, became a necessity for the town as entering Class A football. The committee responsible for the erection of the bleachers included Dr. Hardy, B. A. Cook, Stanley Norman, Lela, Wright, Frank King, Mildred Patterson, Lottie Harrell, Wafer Deats, Frank Boyle, Rick Koberg and the coach, Bill Stevens.

Construction was made possible when members of the association sold bonds for \$25 each to the townpeople. Price for the bleachers may have been a bit high but the association decided that they had been without a place to sit long enough and took what was offered by a Dallas concern.

The gridiron remained at that east side location throughout the 1929 season but pulled stakes again the next year when the school board took over the athletic reins.

Association members elected it build on grounds of their own and after a bit of meditation selected a plot of ground north of North Ward school for the new field.

The site for Steer's Stadium and the North Ward school was purchased in 1929 from the Bauer estate.

At the present, the stadium covers approximately a square block. The selection was not made before every other site in town was looked over, for many thought the field should be on the south side of the tracks. At one time contractors went into the west part of town and studied what looked to be a perfect location for a "natural bowl" between the hills known as Little Scenic and a smaller one two hundred feet westward.

It was decided, however, that too much leveling would have to be done and these plans were abandoned.

Field Fodded
In 1931, when Obie Bristow assumed the coaching job, work finally began on sodding the field. To make this possible, the field had

who has been a member of the church throughout its history, Mrs. G. Rueckart.

Approximately \$3,000 in assets have been accumulated by the church since 1929.

Formerly services were conducted in the German language, then in the English and the German, but now services are held every Sunday in the English language.

to be leveled. With Bill Olsen supervising the work, grass was planted and Big Spring had her first turf gridiron.

The eligibility rules from the state department governing the age limit and transfers were not to take effect until 1932, and Bristow, with an eye toward bettering the patronage at the local games, brought in a trio of stars from Oklahoma to work into what material he had here and gave Big Spring the greatest football team she had ever known.

With the publicity he received from that venture in '31, he was more than repayed at the gate for the fans began to flock in to see his machines play.

Plans for a bigger plant went on but temporary bleachers on both sides of the field was the best they did until August, 1935.

Outlay of \$11,000
The board again met and finally drew up plans for what was to be one of the greatest gridirons among the high schools of Texas. They were to spare no expense in undertaking the venture and when all costs were summed up, the total came to almost \$11,000.

The steel works contract was awarded to the Austin Brothers company of Dallas, who, with an offer of \$4,280, underbid four other companies.

The contract for lumber work and foundation laying was given to R. L. Wilson, local contractor, who forwarded a bid of \$1,600 for lumber and labor but another supply of lumber, costing approximately \$1,000, had to be bought before the project was finished.

The arc lights, of which there are 22, were purchased and installed for \$1,900.

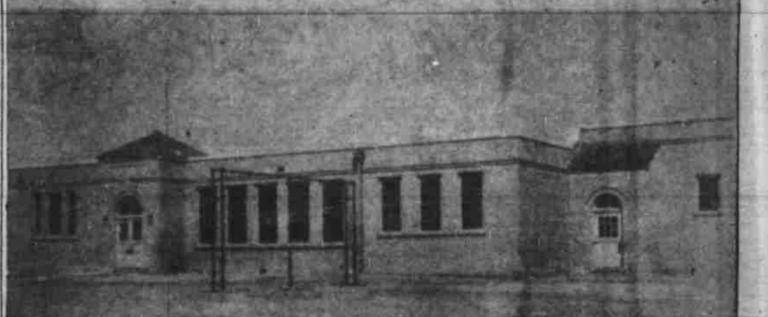
The school board agreed upon a four-year time limit to liquidate the loans which were granted on the project and made a good start on repaying it last year. More than 17,500 clicked the turnstiles in the home games last year.

The largest crowd to ever see a game in the stadium was on November 11, 1935, when more than 5,000 fans witnessed a scoreless tie between the San Angelo Bobcats and the Steers. The throng pushed \$4,150 through the pay windows for the privilege of seeing the two teams play.

Now, entering a district that will see Big Spring play eight district games through 1936, school officials can go a long way in paying that debt; for the Oil Belt, of which the city is now a member has long been one of the best drawing cards in Texas.

"Come Back" Club Formed
HONOLULU (UP) — Hawaii's Come Back Club has established as a basis for membership the requirement that at least two vacations have been spent in the Hawaiian Islands.

HERE MEXICANS LEARN AMERICAN WAYS



This is the school which serves the needs of Mexican children. Named after Mrs. Kate Morrison, a worker

among Mexican people of this city, the school was built out of the materials in the old central ward structure. It was

constructed at a cost of \$12,500 and had a value of more than \$30,000.

Presbyterian Church Dates Back To 1891

First Building Of Four Years Later Replaced By \$70,000 Edifice

The town of Big Spring was only a little more than ten years old when, on November 14, 1891, the Presbyterian church was organized.

Two men, Rev. J. H. Zivley and Judge William Kennedy, came from Dallas, making the long trip by buggy, to organize the church.

Rev. Zivley acted as stated supply for the Big Spring church for nine years and in 1899 when the church was strong enough to maintain a resident pastor he became the first pastor of the congregation. There were 12 charter members of the church: James P. Carlyle, Mrs. Anne Carlyle, E. T. Wedd, Mrs. John H. Ewing, Mrs. A. R. Brynart and children, Malcolm and Heulah, Captain F.M. Ross, Mrs. Lavina Ross and children, F. M. Jr., and Clara Sue. The first officers were Carlyle, ruling elder and Captain Ross, deacon.

First Building In 1895
The first church building for the Presbyterians was erected in 1895 at Fifth and Main streets, and was used from that time until September of 1929, when it was sold. At the latter date, construction of the present beautiful structure had

been started.

First plans for erection of the original structure were mapped at a meeting on August 26, 1894. Trustees at the time were J. I. McDowell, Frank Wynn, M. F. Bressie, J. W. Shive and J. E. Ewing. A ladies' committee to assist in raising funds included Mrs. L. S. McDowell, Mrs. J. I. McDowell, Mrs. J. W. Shive, Mrs. J. H. Ewing and Mrs. M. F. Bressie.

The church was used for the first time on July 23 of the following year, and the first manse was erected in 1901.

By 1897 the church had 90 members. Elders were Dr. S. A. King and W. J. Miller and deacons were W. H. Brennan, A. T. Snoddy and Henry King.

\$70,000 Building
Ground was broken for the present church home—one of the most beautiful in this section of the state—on July 23, 1929, and opening services were held on March 16 of the following year.

The imposing Gothic structure represents an investment of \$70,000. The edifice includes two units, the church auditorium proper, with its apse, and the wing for religious education and administrative purposes, combined in striking architectural harmony.

The auditorium will seat a congregation of 400, with a choir of 30. In the educational wing each juvenile department of the Sunday school has its own assembly space, surrounded by the individual class rooms. A large assembly hall is situated directly under the church auditorium, and in addition there are other assembly rooms and offices.

Synod Meets Here
It was in this new edifice that the Synod of Texas met in October of 1930, the meeting providing a fitting dedication of the Big Spring church home.

The opening services in the building in March included special morning, afternoon and evening services on Sunday, and an organ recital on the following Monday evening, by Edward A. Hanchet of Dallas. A two-manual pipe organ completely installed, was a gift at the time the new building was constructed.

Since its organization in 1891, the church has had 15 pastors: Revs. J. H. Zivley, O. G. Jones, Mark E. Sentell, O. G. Jones, W. S. Baker, T. M. Stribling, John S. Thomas, L. O. Cunningham, F. S. Henderson, J. C. Ramsey, J. W. Harrison, W. L. Shepherd, R. L. Owen, J. C. Thomas and D. F. McConnell, D. D. It was during the pastorate of Rev. Owen that the present church was erected.

Dr. McConnell came here last December from Fort Worth.

Active for almost the entire history of the church has been the Woman's Auxiliary. The unit was organized in 1897 as the Ladies Aid, later became the Ladies' Missionary and Aid Society and then the Woman's Auxiliary.

The church membership today is 245. It was 193 in 1930 and 83 ten years before that.

Present elders of the church are W. E. Carnrike, C. W. Cunningham, T. S. Currie, E. T. Mann, Robert Middleton, C. H. McDaniel, W. R. Settles, R. C. Starin, J. L. Thomas. Deacons are Milburn Barnett, E. C. Bostler, Raymond Dunnagan, Dr. E. O. Ellington, E. E. Fahrnkamp, H. G. Foshier, T. Piner, A. A. Porter, Lee Porter, Guy Tamsett and Herbert Whitney.

THANKS

Pioneers of the Oil Fraternity and Builders of Big Spring, you have done a great work . . . and we congratulate you on the first

1926
DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT
1936

The kind of vision and spirit of accomplishment that is building Big Spring is the same as has transformed the frontiers of the nation.

BUILD with
BIG SPRING!

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**THE EXCITING NEW
1936 DODGE**
...In Brilliant New Colors

It's spring! And we are celebrating with a gala "Open-House!" Everyone is invited! Accept this invitation! The latest Dodge models in their new est "Spring Styles" are now on display! In the season's most fashionable colors... see with your own eyes how this big, luxurious car saves on gasoline! Experience the only test — see with your own eyes how this big, luxurious car saves on gasoline! Experience the amazing riding comfort of the Air-Ride... enjoy the sense of security provided by the safety-steel body and genuine hydraulic brakes. And remember, Dodge—at new, low prices (only \$640 and up, list prices at factory, Detroit)—now costs only a few dollars more than the lowest-priced cars!

New Low Prices Now Only **640** Up, List Price at Factory

INSPIRATION TO ACHIEVE

is the motivating power back of all successful industry.

The whole world admires men of vision, confidence and action.... such are the men who make up the Oil Fraternity.

WE HEARTILY CONGRATULATE

all who have had a part in production of oil in Howard County in the first.....



We Have

CONFIDENCE IN THE CITY of BIG SPRING

Becoming the finest and most important city in West Texas

**"PRE-PROVED" ECONOMY IN THE
1936 DODGE TRUCKS**
With the Most Amazing Group of Advancements in Truck History

**"FORE" POINT LOW DISTRIBUTION
GENUINE HYDRAULIC BRAKES
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Still Priced with the Lowest —as Low as . . .

370 1/2 Ton Chassis, Factory List Price

Dodge announces sensational new 1936 trucks! Planned . . . engineered . . . and actually "Pre-Proved" to deal a smashing blow at truck costs in the lowest-priced field. This slashing of costs for truck users everywhere is accomplished by a combination of advancements new in truck history. Behind-the-scenes tests in the laboratory and in actual use from coast to coast indicate savings of up to \$36 in gas alone. Another 1936 feature, new "Fore Point" load distribution, measurably increases hauling efficiency.

1936 PLYMOUTH
The Only One of "All Three" With All of These Features
Hydraulic Brakes, Double Action Brakes, Safety-Steel Body, Patent Float-Water Circulation, etc.

Use that list of features to compare "All Three"! Plymouth is priced within \$10 to \$15 of the Other Two (actual list prices, four-door sedans, F.O.B. main factory) . . . and for that small difference gives you all this extra value . . . extra economy . . . extra safety. But get out on the road and drive "All Three." See for yourself how much more room Plymouth has. How easily it handles. How smoothly it takes rough roads. Watch your gas—and you will see why Plymouth owners report 18 to 24 miles per gallon! See how quick, straight ahead Plymouth's 100% Hydraulic brakes stop! And Plymouth only of "All Three" has 100% Hydraulic brakes and Safety-Steel body.

510 Up, Factory List Price

\$25 a Month

WEST TEXAS MOTOR CO.

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ROY CARTER, Sec'y-Treas.-Manager

J. B. COLLINS, V-Pres.



Two Hospitals Stand High On List Of Big Spring's Assets

Equipment At Institution Is Complete

Only Graduate Nurses Employed At The Big Spring Hospital

When Dr. Granville T. Hall began to practice medicine in Big Spring in 1907, shortly after obtaining his M. D. from the University of Texas, he had virtually no use for a hospital except for his most serious cases. That was back in the days when going to a hospital was usually a patient's or a doctor's last resort.

The intervening years have seen a great change on the part of the public attitude. The change is symbolized by one of the local institutions to which citizens point with pride—the Big Spring Hospital erected on the hills in southeastern part of the city.

The hospital was opened for patients in April, 1929. It is a 35-bed general hospital of fireproof construction with complete laboratory and X-ray equipment. Dr. Hall and his associate, Dr. M. H. Bennett, built it and they employ only graduate nurses.

Mrs. Olive E. Riley is the superintendent and the twelve nurses on the staff work under her supervision.

Advantageous Location
The hospital building is located on a hill as high as the seventh story of the Crawford hotel. Facing south, it is swept by cooling breezes throughout hot weather

and flooded by sunshine in the winter. It commands an interesting view of the city around it.

Dr. Hall acquired this advantageous location after another hospital had ceased operation in Big Spring. Several years before he erected the present structure, he was surgeon for a group of Catholic sisters who maintained a hospital in the old red sandstone structure known locally as the Birdwell house. This building, still standing, is about a block east of the Big Spring hospital.

The Sisters had a good hospital, but a combination of circumstances resulted in their leaving the city. They sold their equipment to Drs. Hall and Bennett.

Fine Equipment
The two men bought the best equipment that money could purchase. The X-ray and the laboratory are in charge of a trained technician, Alonso Cooper. In the obstetrical department are six bassinets. There are two operating rooms, one of them equipped with the latest French light designed for surgery; it casts no shadows. The instruments are sterilized under steam pressure.

Drs. Hall and Bennett are "home products." Of the three other physicians in their clinic two were also Big Spring boys—Drs. T. B. Hoover and Preston Sanders. Only one—Dr. G. H. Wood—is an "imported" member. Dr. Bennett and Wood received their medical training at Tulane in New Orleans, La. Drs. Hall and Sanders at Galveston where the state medical school is located; Dr. Hoover at Baylor Medical school, Dallas. They thus represent the three outstanding schools of medicine in the Southwest.

A large per cent of the patients in the Big Spring hospital come from out of town. In this respect

Year's

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)
In 1927 the total value of school property, exclusive of Big Spring, was only \$24,243, of which amount \$60,050 was in buildings. Last year the valuation was pegged at \$200,191 with \$153,500 in buildings.

Salaries at the beginning of the period aggregated \$40,928.75 while last year they had mounted to \$72,319.

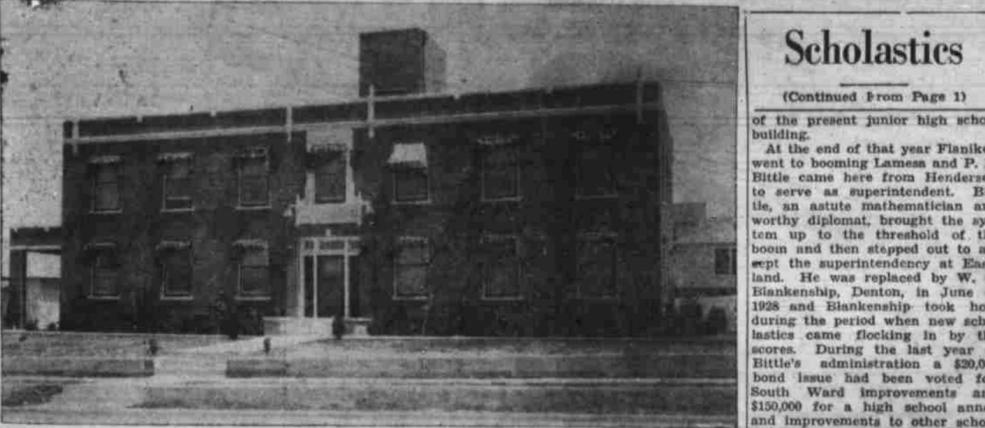
Gain in property value and salary payments is due to the advancement made in the Foran, Elbow, Lomax and Moore schools where building programs have been effected and new teachers added.

By Districts
Scholastic census for all school districts in Howard county since 1929 follows:

1929—Coahoma, 226; Big Spring, 2,443; county, 1,570; total, 4,239.
1930—Coahoma, 290; Big Spring, 2,907; county, 1,933; total, 4,835.
1931—Coahoma, 358; Big Spring, 2,746; county, 2,153; total, 5,257.
1932—Coahoma, 288; Big Spring, 2,714; county, 2,060; total, 5,062.
1933—Coahoma, 280; Big Spring, 2,844; county, 1,902; Knott, 215; total, 4,741.
1934—Coahoma, 303; Big Spring, 2,609; county, 1,716; Knott, 228; total, 4,906.
1935—Coahoma, 303; Big Spring, 2,853; county, 1,588; Knott, 214; total, 4,958.
1936—Coahoma, 356; Big Spring, 3,097; county, 1,966; Knott, 149; total, 5,188.

the hospital is playing its part in proclaiming Big Spring as a well-rounded city where people can be administered to in illness as well as in health.

VIEW OF THE BIG SPRING HOSPITAL AND THE BIVINGS HOSPITAL



First Opened Its Doors In March Of '29

Bivings Institution Has Approval Of American College Of Surgeons

The first modern general hospital to be built and occupied in Big Spring was the Bivings and Barcus hospital. It opened its doors to the public in March, 1929. Dr. Charles K. Bivings and Dr. James R. Barcus erected the building and in 1931 control and ownership was taken over by Dr. Bivings who has since operated it alone.

The hospital is a two-story fireproof brick structure situated at the corner of South Main and Ninth streets. It faces Main and is placed to the front of the lot; there is room at the rear for wings which may be added as the town grows; the foundation is strong enough to support another story.

25-Bed Hospital
It is a 25-bed hospital including six bassinets for infants and is equipped with the best that modern medical science recommends in its laboratory. It contains an X-ray machine and the latest equipment for the operating room.

Observant patients who call on Dr. Bivings note that this extremely modern young physician instead of displaying his medical diploma on the walls of his office has placed there instead another type of certificate. It states that he is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. His hospital has been approved by the American College of Surgeons as an A grade hospital for the past three years.

This city's pride in excellent hospital facilities is in part accountable to an institution here that has received such recognition and ranking.

Dr. Bivings is a native of Georgia. He married Miss Lillian Frances Gary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Gary, and member of one of Big Spring's well-known families.

Public Relations Studied

BERKELEY, Calif. (UP) — The University of California, both at Berkeley and Los Angeles has been obliged to add courses in public relations. The demand for experts exceeds the supply despite the fact that more than 1,000 public relations experts are already employed in Los Angeles alone.

ago and the growing system of today. But they have one thing in common. The buildings were taxed to capacity then and the teachers' loads were too heavy in 1901. Thirty-five years have not changed this at all. The system seems destined to grow some more.

Scholastics

(Continued From Page 1)

of the present junior high school building.

At the end of that year Flaniken went to booming Lamesa and P. B. Bittle came here from Henderson to serve as superintendent. Bittle, an astute mathematician and worthy diplomat, brought the system up to the threshold of the boom and then stepped out to accept the superintendency at Eastland. He was replaced by W. C. Blankenship, Denton, in June of 1928 and Blankenship took hold during the period when new scholastics came flocking in by the scores. During the last year of Bittle's administration a \$20,000 bond issue had been voted for South Ward improvements and \$150,000 for a high school annex and improvements to other school buildings.

Ward Buildings

Next building spurge was in 1930 when bonds in the amount of \$125,000 were voted for the construction of the east, north and west ward school buildings. The following year materials in the condemned landmark, "old Central," were used in the building of the Kate Morrison school for Mexican children of the elementary grades. Cost of the structure, by using old materials amounted to \$13,500 but a value of thirty-odd thousand was placed upon it.

Only other building added to the school system is the two-room negro school, in reality one of the oldest divisions of the schools here. At the date of incorporation, according to the minutes, provision was made for a colored school.

Looking back, there is a great gulf between the school of 35 years

Grouping Of Districts Is A New Move

First District Consolidation Voted, Others Are Considered

Consolidation of common school districts, religiously skunked in Howard county since the beginning of the school system, has at last broken its jinx and the pendulum appears to be swinging in the other direction.

After repeated attempts to consolidate several districts in widely separated areas of the county, Knott and Highway gave a rousing majority to a consolidation vote March 15 and became the first to do so in the history of the county. Highway voters were enthusiastically for the idea and voted 51-10 for consolidation; Knott, already an independent district, was almost as potent in its support with a 84 to 32 vote. Thus the majority for consolidation was 103 and is all the more impressive because only 42 votes were cast against the proposal in both districts.

Other Merger Moves

Soon after the commissioners court had received the returns for canvassing, they were beset by a petition from the newly formed district and the Bosch common school district asking another such election. They authorized the vote for April 25.

Another move for consolidation is being made in the Chalk and Forsan districts. Petitions asking for an election have been received from Chalk but as yet the Forsan petitions have not been filed with the commissioners court.

Those familiar with the Howard county school situation believe that districts in the extreme northeast portion of the county will be among the next to ask for consolidation elections. In one case it appears a certain district will have the choice of consolidation or extinction.

Nearest approach to consolidation was made in 1934-35 when Highway, Fairview and Bisco entered on a grouping arrangement whereby each school taught certain grades. The following year Bisco dropped out and the Fairview school was closed and combined with Highway for the term.

Two Factors

There are two important factors in the increasing favor consolidation is finding among the common school districts of this county. They are: (1) staggering delinquent taxes due to the depression; (2) modern transportation facilities.

It is hard to say which is the greater. Many school districts have been virtually faced with closing their doors and have managed to keep them open only by going deeper in the red. By combining two or more districts they hope to pool assets, provide better accommodations at less cost.

The Gay Hill situation illustrates the practicability of the bus as a means of transportation. One bus operating between that district and Big Spring serves approximately 100 children in three districts. Today children can ride 20 miles quicker than they can walk three.

The varied courses is shown in the fact that next year it will serve as one of the "laboratories" for testing tentative courses and methods of study as being drafted under the state curriculum revision program.

Three Buildings Destroyed By Fire And Storm, But Baptist Church Has Never Halted In Its Upward March

In a few months—on next November 13—the First Baptist church may celebrate its Golden Anniversary, for that date will mark the 50th birthday of a congregation that has grown steadily as Big Spring has grown, expanding in spite of a unique series of disasters that time and again wiped out the church properties.

Today the First Baptist's total enrollment is 930; there are 747 enrolled in its Sunday school and the average attendance is 375.

The church was organized on November 13, 1886, with eight charter members, under the leadership of Rev. S. B. Galloway, who was missionary for the Baptist state convention.

Mrs. C. W. Willis is the only charter member still in the church. Rev. Galloway, who served as pastor for one year, was followed by Rev. L. R. Millican, who remained until September, 1890. During his pastorate, the first house of worship was erected at the corner of West Fifth and Gregg streets.

Tornado and Fire
On July 17, 1897, the church building was blown down in a tornado. It was rebuilt the same year.

That was only the first of three disasters. Both the church building and a tabernacle which had been erected were destroyed by fire on September 16, 1908; but plans for a larger church plant were at once undertaken. The building location was on Main and Sixth streets, site of the present building, and first services in the new structure were held in October, 1909. This structure served as the church home until October 24, 1923, when it, too, was demolished by fire.

This was a severe setback, but the misfortune served only to spur the congregation to new efforts which resulted in the construction of the present church home, a handsome edifice which represents a total outlay of approximately \$100,000, has an auditorium of 1,500 seating capacity and well-equipped Sunday school plant which includes 40 classrooms and six departmental auditoriums. The building was opened late in 1929.

Following Rev. Millican as pastor were Rev. J. W. Staton, Rev. W. C. Friley, Rev. J. B. Farmliester, Rev. G. W. Smith, Rev. Chas. T. Alexander and Rev. J. M. Woolam. In January, 1900, the church called Rev. G. H. M. Wilson, to be its missionary pastor for one Sunday in the month. Rev. Wilson served for four years, and laid so strong a foundation of constructive work that at that time the church went from half time to full time services with the aid of the state mission board.

Full Time Services
Then Rev. S. W. Smith was called as pastor. He remained from December, 1905 to December, 1907. By that time the church was strong enough, financially, to maintain full time services without assistance. It also built a pastor's home at the corner of West Eighth and Gregg streets.

Rev. Geo. W. Sherman assumed the pastorate in March of 1908 and soon after his arrival the church built a tabernacle on its property. It was this structure, with the church building, that was destroyed by fire a few months later. While work went forward on the new building, the congregation worshipped in the opera house and the court house.

Rev. Wilson C. Rogers came as

pastor in March, 1909, and during his pastorate dirt was broken for the new building. It was necessary to sell the pastor's home in order to finance the building of the church, and the congregation did not buy a second home until 1924, when it bought the present property at Fifteenth and Scurry.

J. W. Bates was the pastor from 1909 to 1911. Following him were Revs. W. T. Sherrod, A. C. Miller, W. H. Sims and W. A. Bowen.

Debt Erased
Rev. W. C. Garrett became pastor in October of 1919, and under his leadership the church erased its debt on the building. It was dedicated on July 13, 1920.

Following Pastor Garrett were Revs. S. W. Kendricks, C. P. Eass, E. N. Strother and Dow H. Heard. Heard was pastor in 1929, when the church home was destroyed by a second fire. During his pastorate the present edifice was erected.

Heard was succeeded by Rev. R. E. Day, who is the present pastor.

Period of Growth
The First Baptist counts the last ten-year period as one of great growth. Membership has almost tripled, increasing from 315 in 1926 to 930 today. Sunday school enrollment has grown from 575 to 747 and average attendance increased by more than 100.

The Sunday school today is thoroughly organized and departmentalized with seven departments and a total of 45 classes with 98 officers and teachers. During the past ten years the BYPU has developed to the extent that a general organization has been set up with a director, associate director and secretary. The enrollment is approximately 100.

The W. M. U. has been reorganized on a circle basis with five circles and a total enrollment of 75. Its junior auxiliaries include a girls' auxiliary with 16 members; Royal Ambassadors with eight members and Sunbeam band with an enrollment of 25.

During 1936 there were 136 members received into the church, a net increase of 71.

In 1926 contributions to the church for all causes totaled \$9,000. The figure for the past year was \$15,000.

Accredited

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

and physical geography courses since they are covered in general science and biology.

Practical Training
There will be an addition in social sciences, too, the subject of world history. A credit in that would be additional to one each in ancient history, modern history, American history and civics; and a half-unit each in economics and Texas history.

The trend toward practical training in the accredited units is seen in changes and additions to the courses. The new course of general mathematical practice, for the use of the average student who has no need for specialized training; similarly, the course in world history will be a "background" course for those not requiring detailed history study. The school prides itself on the strong commercial department, with courses available to train adequately those students who must step from the high school into the business world.

The school's strong position in

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One of the Finest and Most Most Beautiful in all Texas

Hot and Cold Water—and
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All taking part in
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We also recognize
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Big Spring and the Big Spring Pipe Yards

Salutes The Oil Veterans!

IN THE BIG SPRING OIL FIELDS

We Heartily Congratulate You
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We are glad to have a part in assisting oil drillers and operators in their great work, by buying and selling all kinds of used and new pipe and equipment.

BIG SPRING PIPE YARDS

Oil Well Pipe and Supplies

S. ("Blackie") Caprito, Mgr. Big Spring, Texas



Establishment Of Junior College Next Aim In County's Educational Program

Groundwork For Project Undertaken

Higher Unit Sought To Cap Present School Facili- ties Of Area

Only in the prospective stage, but advanced in the respect that it has support generally of school leaders over the county is a proposed junior college for Howard county, intended as the capstone to the county's educational system.

Seeing the need for advanced work for students in this immediate section, school people some months ago gave attention to the proposition of establishing a junior college. Sentiment was crystallized at a meeting on February 18 of this year, called by the county board of school trustees and attended by trustees of common and independent school districts and others interested in promoting education.

Petitions Signed

Most of the group strongly favored the idea of a junior college for Howard county, and result was circulation of petitions requesting that preliminary steps toward creation of the county as a junior college district be taken.

It was an easy matter to get signers; the movement gathered momentum swiftly, chiefly because it had the cooperative support, from the start, of both rural school interests and those of Big Spring. Rural leaders saw the need of establishment of higher educational facilities to serve those young people who otherwise would have terminated their training with the high school grades.

The petitions, bearing names of 873 qualified voters—far more than the required number—were presented to the county board on March 14. The board immediately adopted a petition asking the state board of education to approve the calling of an election to determine whether or not the county should be designated a junior college district.

Scholastic Requirements

Things looked favorable, until it was found that among requirements for creation of such a district is that of showing 7,000 school children. Howard county cannot yet meet the requirement; so definite action of the junior college within recent weeks has been delayed.

There possibly could be a change in the statutes on the scholastic requirement, and some interests have considered asking for that change. It is significant to note, however, that the junior college idea has gained a potent following in Howard county, and that some method for perfecting this project may be sought.

School leaders and others in the county, well aware of the need for facilities of higher education in this immediate section, are confident that the people of the county as a whole would favor the junior college creation. The cost in taxation has been shown to be small in comparison to the benefits offered.

Nearest At Angelo

Of 28 junior colleges in the state (18 of which are publicly and municipally operated) nearest one to Howard county is that in San Angelo. There are no others in this section of West Texas.

Aim of this keystone in the county educational system would be to offer specialized training to students who could take only the two college years and to offer preparatory work to those who intended to pursue a university career.

The junior college movement may be considered to be "alive" here yet, and with the meeting of the scholastic requirement, Howard county may count a junior college among its future developments.

Inside Court For Basketball Built Eight Years Ago

Until the high school building was enlarged in 1928, the Big Spring basketball teams were forced to play all their games on outside courts. Funds were provided then for a combination gym and assembly room in a \$150,000 allotment. The improvement gave local basketballers their first taste of inside courts.

At present, it is the only basketball gym in the city and although a good court, has proved a bit too small to take care of all the teams, both school and independent.

Seating capacity at the present would not exceed 500. There has been some talk of building a larger gym but the funds necessary for an undertaking like that are not available at the present.

Tax Rebate Vanishes By Boundary Change

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP, N. J. (UP)—Frank C. Hess was slated when advised that he was to receive \$245 in taxes collected on his property since 1922. Smiles turned to groans, however when Hess was told that he must transfer the money to the borough of Haddonfield, which took his property through a rearrangement of boundary lines.

CHURCH HOMES OF B'SPRING



First Christian (above) and Church of God

Full Instruction In Home Making Included In Course For Girl Students

First Service Conducted In School House

Mission Of St. Mary's Of Over 50 Years Ago Now Episcopal Parish

On March 31, 1885, Bishop Garrett came to Big Spring and held the first Episcopal church service in the frame school house. That was the forerunner of the founding of the small Mission of St. Mary's which, for more than 50 years, has gone triumphantly through every experience, climaxing in the creation of an Episcopal parish.

Bishop Garrett returned to the town on May 29 of 1885, to make a survey looking toward erection of a church building. Although records are missing, information is that Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Welstead gave a lot for the church as a memorial to their child to establish an Episcopal church here. Bishop Garrett was here again the following August with plans for the church building. Bids were advertised in November and on February 25, 1886, cornerstones-laying ceremonies were held.

The cornerstone was opened and robbed that night.

First Minister

Rev. George Wiggins was the first minister in charge of St. Mary's, serving from 1885 to 1887. In July 1, 1888, Wm. Morgan was issued a license as the first lay reader in Big Spring.

The first wedding was solemnized in the church on June 15, 1890, when Miss Annie May Porter became the bride of F. O. Vaughn. In 1894, Miss Dottie Rix and Miss Ida Semler organized the church school, and by July, 1895, when Rev. S. T. Brewster was placed in charge, succeeding Father Tearne, the church had grown sufficiently for the appointment of a warden and bishops' committee. David Aiken was senior warden, F. O. Vaughn and T. A. Eledaer the committeemen.

A Guild was organized about this time, and members' services to the church included the dusting of the benches on Sunday mornings when there had been a dust storm the day before. Members took turn about in this "janitor" service. The church building was wrecked by a tornado in July of 1897, but by September of the following year the records show. Bishop Garrett was again in Big Spring to lay the cornerstone of another building.

There were insufficient funds to finish the new building in the fashion desired, so several women contributed funds for the purchase of stained glass Gothic windows which still enhance the appearance of the church building. These donors included Misses Vaughn, Jas. Pottor, M. I. Garrett, A. Taylor, Steve Tammit, W. M. Homar and J. B. Young.

Rev. Jno. E. M. Galbraith became minister in charge in 1899. Rev. Brewster had left two years previously. On July 16, 1899, Bishop Garrett with Rev. Galbraith and Rev. Edwin Wickens dedicated the new church of St. Mary's.

A fund was started for a rectory in 1905 and Rev. Lewis C. Birch, who came here in 1908 to succeed Rev. Galbraith, was the first to occupy the new rectory.

Ministers who followed included Dr. Norman F. Marshall, who came in 1909; Rev. D. S. Sanford, 1910; Rev. Geo. C. Rafter; Rev. F. C. Welsenbach, 1915; Rev. Frank B. Eteson, who was minister in charge from 1921 to 1925. Bishop Garrett made his last visit

Group's First Service Held In Aug. 1912

Church of Christ Has Made Rapid Progress In Recent Years

When J. W. Sharman moved to Big Spring in August, 1912, there was no congregation of the Church of Christ in this city; and immediately upon his arrival he set to work trying to find other members of the church, and having found a few Christians they began meeting regularly.

Those who were gathered together for the first Lord's Day worship were: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sharman, Miss Bessie Sharman (now Mrs. W. H. Powers of this city), Mr. and Mrs. Sam Bacon, Mrs. Shanks, Mrs. Gulley and Mrs. Goodman. The early growth of the congregation was slow, but occasionally new members were added to the church.

Met In Court Room

The first meeting place of the Church of Christ in this city was the "Old School" Presbyterian church building, at the corner of Third and Goliad streets, and the services were conducted at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. This manner of meeting was continued for approximately five years, at which time the building was purchased by others, and the Church of Christ began meeting in the court room. Here they met for about six years.

By 1924 the congregation had grown considerably. A revival was held in which Claud McClung was the evangelist and he encouraged local members to purchase a lot and provide a building for their services. Accordingly a tract of land was purchased on the corner of Fourth and Gregg streets and a tabernacle was erected. (This tabernacle is now occupied by a laundry). Not only did the church own the lot on which the tabernacle was built, but also the lots west of it (where Robinson & Sons grocery is now located). The members intended to build a larger building on the corner of Fourth and Gregg streets at a later time, when it should be necessary and practicable.

By the beginning of 1928 the membership had increased to approximately 150 members, and there was need for a larger and better building. When consideration was given to the situation it was decided to sell the property then owned and purchase property in a better location for the new building. The property was sold, and while a location was being selected and the building prepared, services were again held in the court room, this time for about a year.

Lots were bought at the corner of Main and Fourteenth streets, and about January 1, 1929, the building was begun. In the work E. B. Ribble was architect, and Dell Williams of Lubbock was contractor. The building was completed at the approximate cost of \$15,000, and every payment on the indebtedness has been met "on time" without a single exception. Services were first held in the building about the first of March, 1929.

The first elders of the congregation were: J. W. Sharman and a Mr. Cook (grocery man), and later Mr. Caskey and Dr. T. M. Collins. Mr. Sharman was an elder until 1924, and deserves a great deal of credit for his faithfulness in gathering a few Christians together and zealously working under discouraging circumstances. Also Dr. Collins was a persistent leader, and to him should go much credit for his teaching and leadership during the trying days of a struggling band of Christians.

The first deacons of the congregation were: Jim Black, O. T. Arnold, Hannon Johnson and D. C. Buffington.

Among the many revivals which have been conducted here, one was held for negroes and two were held for the Mexicans.

Today the Church of Christ is confronted with other needs. The congregation is growing, and perhaps approximately 300 members, and the present auditorium will hardly accommodate the crowds which attend the services. Hence, in the near future the building shall be enlarged, adding more auditorium space as well as additional classrooms.

Since 1924 the congregation has grown continually, and perhaps the greatest growth began in 1928. Under the preaching of Melvin J. Wise (1923-1935) the church grew considerably. The good will of all members of the church characterized his three years' work here. He left the congregation with a "mind to work," and such was the condition when Forrest R. Waldrop came in August, 1935, and took up the work.

The present elders of the church are: J. E. Collins, A. S. Darby, and W. E. Ross. The deacons of the church are: Harvey L. Dunagan, J. C. Rogers, Chas. Chamberland, W. W. Davis, Alfred Collins and Kenneth Ross. J. B. Collins deserves much credit for the splendid condition of the church in recent years, both in financial guidance and in spiritual leadership.

Quite an extensive program of work is planned for the coming summer in the city of Big Spring. Evangelist Hulen L. Jackson of San Saba will preach in a revival from April 26 to May 6. Following this meeting other efforts shall be made to extend the borders of the church.



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"DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT" EDITION BIG SPRING, TEXAS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1936 SECTION 7

Howard Going Forward In Farm Development Experiment Farm Tackles All Of Growers' Problems

THIS FAMILY LIVES AT HOME



This family cuts down on its living expenses by making most of its living on the farm. With hundreds of others doing likewise, County Agent O. F. Griffin estimated that the total value of food crops for home consumption in Howard county during 1935 at \$200,000. In addition to raising plenty of good things to eat, this family also proves graphically that Howard county soil will produce most any standard or fancy truck.

Terracing, Contouring Gain More Followers As Moisture Conservation Program Extended In Howard County

Mark Twain was wrong. Something is being done about the weather and right at our own doorstep.

Since it is agreed that ample moisture is the only factor which prevents West Texas from being the garden spot of the world, farmers are taking steps to overcome the handicap of lack of moisture.

Practical demonstrations in terracing and contouring have convinced many that action and not inactivity will yet whip old man drought.

Because 1932 was the climax of several seasons of abundant rains, only a handful of farmers had bothered to terrace or even to run contour rows.

But 1933 was dry—dry as the preceding year had been. Before the end of the year 55 farmers had begun to reason the thing out and had run terrace and contour lines on 5,315 acres of crop land.

The next year was a dry one also and instead of fighting against drought, most farmers lost hope. This explains why only 22 farmers had 1,160 acres contoured and terraced in 1934.

It was this same element which swung the pendulum back with more impetus than ever in 1935. Dust storms moving in from the north and west forcefully reminded soil tillers would they be harmed by lack of moisture, but their crop lands would float away if they did not do something about it.

Contouring and terracing made a comeback last year in the double role as a moisture preserver and soil anchor. Contrary to pet superstitions that contouring only aggravated "blow outs," it was definitely proven that the practice held the top soil securely. Demonstrations were convincing enough that 96 farmers had times run on 20,978 acres.

Summing up, 178 farmers have contoured or terraced a total of 20,978 acres, or better than one-fourth of the permitted cotton acreage under the

Federal Unit In Operation For 22 Years

Methods For Use In Area Of Little Rainfall Are Developed

Big Spring has kept the U. S. Experiment Farm here longer than any other federal agency except the post office, and perhaps next to the post office it has done as much good for the county as any federal agency.

Back in 1914 Like some other governmental projects, the experiment farm almost slipped through the hands of Big Spring leaders before they finally landed it in 1914.

To be more specific, a fund of \$3,000 had been raised for the purchase of a 190 acre tract of land from J. E. Harding just north of town in that year. The purchase price was \$5,000 but citizens had raised their limit. A Prof. Chilcote and J. E. Mundell, who was later to become the first superintendent, had virtually abandoned Big Spring as a prospective site and moved on to Lamesa.

Back from a business trip, Fox Stripling had a conference with E. Reagan. They got Mundell on the line. "Can you make out on 130 acres," asked Stripling.

Mundell said that they could. Stripling and Reagan nodded and then the former shouted into the telephone mouthpiece for Mundell and professor to come back to Big Spring, that the land would be ready.

Stripling worked a finesse. He chopped off 30 acres off the southeast corner and sold it for \$2,500. He worked another land trade for \$750 to Sid Moore and Harding was given his \$5,000.

An Experiment Farm Since it was established here the experiment farm—or if titles matter, the U. S. Dry Land Field—has been just what its name implies—an experiment farm.

As the only federal farm in Texas, it was conceived to fill a need when farmers advanced beyond the 100th meridian and found an entirely new kind of farming was needed to raise crops. The soil was fertile enough but moisture was lacking.

Fred Keating, superintendent, explains that the purpose of the station is "to develop cultural and tillage methods and moisture conservation for production of profitable crops on a limited amount of rainfall."

No Irrigation During 22 years of operation, the experiment farm has kept faith with this purpose for irrigation has never been used except to give small plants a start. Yet today it is the nearest approach in this section to the ideal farm home.

Around it are hundreds of trees, many of them towering 20 and thirty feet in the air. Near the barn and administration building are more than 300 grape vines, 1,000 pine trees, as many other evergreens, scores of fruit trees, hundreds of shrubs, and 225 one-tenth acre plots on which the farming is done. In addition to the original 130 acres in the farm, 80 acres are leased for feed production purposes.

Complete Equipment As for buildings, the station has two beautiful homes, a two-story administration building, an honest-to-goodness barn, a spacious tool building and going to sleep on the fire escape.

CENTER OF GOVERNMENT'S FARM EXPERIMENTS



Above, views of some of the principal buildings of the U. S. Experiment farm—or "U. S. Dry Land Field"—north of Big Spring. Established in 1914, the farm is the only federal unit of its kind in Texas, and here are carried on varied experiments in all types of farm activity. Top at the right is the farm's main barn—a model of its kind; left above the feeding barns, where cattle under experiment are cared for; below, the administration unit, showing home and office. Trees and shrubbery in this picture show results of the farm's experiments in farm beautification.

Wheat Is Seen By Several As A Paying Crop

Some In County Putting In Grain On Commercial Basis

Wheat, the Panhandle mainstay, is today an agricultural puzzle in Howard county.

Opinion that the crop is good only for winter pasturage or as a cover crop is being hotly contested by a minority believing in the commercial possibilities of wheat growing in tight land sections of the county.

Leader of this group is County Judge J. S. Garlington, who, with his son, has in 1,600 acres, mostly of wheat. He is outspoken in his belief that year in and year out production of wheat will prove profitable here.

While other sections have gradually swung to wheat for winter pasture and as a crop to prevent soil from blowing, Garlington has gone into the proposition in a big way on his farm near Vincent.

Don Garlington, his son, has put in some 1,200 acres to wheat and about 400 to barley and oats. Today some of the wheat sown in October measures more than a foot and a half.

31 Bushels Per Acre Frank Dearen, another wheat enthusiast in the Vincent section, holds that the wheat will make five bushels per acre without more rain and three times that much if a rain falls soon.

Dearen holds the record for production of wheat in this county. Off one sowing he made three crops for a total of 31 bushels to the acre.

The first year, 1931, he only harvested 8 bushels to the acre. He broke his land immediately after the harvest and never touched it again until the following year. In 1934 he again got another eight bushels off the same patch.

J. P. Anderson, who farms and ranches in the northern part of tight land section of the county, was for many years the leading wheat grower of the county. He has about abandoned the practice however, declaring that over a period of years he hardly made more than seed.

Garlington, in rebuttal, says that just across the line in Scurry county, a state record of 80 bushels per acre was made. Dearen used seed off this wheat farm.

Whether it ever gets to be a commercial crop in this section, wheat seems to have clinched a place for winter greenery and cover crop.

Fruit Yield Experiments Carried On

Grapes Indicated As Best Product For This Immediate Area

Although family orchards are successful as such, Howard county is not classed as a "fruit county" and at the present time is largely a laboratory for fruit-growers.

Late freezes and soil minerals combine to keep down fruit growing on a wide scale; but when there is a fruit crop in this section it usually is a "bumper" yield, often of sufficient size to permit the housewife to can a two-year supply of fruit.

The greatest variety of fruit trees are grown on the five acre orchard on the experiment farm north of town. They are all new trees, a year old. Last winter Fred Keating, director, had the old trees grubbed up because so many had died during the drought. He wanted to experiment with planting trees 30 feet apart, instead of the 20 feet usually recommended by nurserymen.

Several Varieties In his orchard he has several varieties of peaches, apples, cherries, pears, especially the new Douglas pear that promises to bear well here, apricots, grapes and plums.

He is trying some plum hybrids, called opata and sapa, fruit that is a cross between a cherry and a plum.

Many years ago farmers planted peaches. Many tried to raise Elbertas that are now regarded as poorly adapted to this dry climate. One reason that there are few orchards here on the old farms is that the peach trees have died out and have not been replaced.

Grapes appear to be the future Howard county fruit. Their season is late. They miss the frosts that kill the fruit so many years, as it did this year.

The U. S. experiment farm has

Family Could Be Self-Sustaining If All Available Products Raised In Howard County Were Put to Use

An Industrious and Ingenious family could be virtually self-sustaining on a Howard county farm; it could even make money.

Such a family, of course, is hypothetical, but suppose there is one farmer and household in the county approaching perfection in this respect. Here are a few of the things the family could do:

The mother and daughter could lay by an inexhaustible store of canned beans, okra, peas, corn, tomatoes, berries, fruits, and preserves while enjoying the blessings of a balanced garden and orchard. At the same time kershaws, pumpkins, sweet potatoes, perhaps Irish potatoes, Hubbard squash, and onions could be stored in the storm cellar.

In the early fall, the patch of sweet sorghum could be harvested and made into several gallons of quality sorghum syrup. And like some few others, the hives could be raided and enough honey provided for the year.

During the late spring months, surplus frying sized chickens could be canned against a winter need.

After the first real northers, the hogs could be butchered, slabs of middling salted securely away along with hams and loaves. Sacks of sausage could be hung up to cure and some fried and canned together with spare ribs. Abundant fat could be made into lard and soap.

What portion of a slaughtered beef could not be sold might be ground into chili or stew meat and canned.

The farmer and his son could take the hide, cure it properly, subject it to the home chromatin process and turn out leather or twice the quality of standard shop stock. This could be used for harness and shoe soles. If a rug or two, or even a coat lining were needed, the farmer could easily tan a sheep's skin.

If like some of his neighbors,

he might have a pecan or walnut tree around his tank and reap enough nuts to suffice his needs.

His cows would supply him with plenty of milk for the family and if the market were bad, plenty for his hogs. Cottage cheese could be produced without trouble and finer grades of cheese could be made if thought necessary. Cream, of course, would provide plenty of butter for the family and for market.

Chickens, in addition to gracing the table, would furnish an abundance of eggs for home and sale.

Cotton would be the money crop as would part of the feed yield. The remainder of the feed might be used for stock. Wheat or barley could serve as winter pasturage.

If he did not overlook the possibility of his water well, he would have a large tank stocked with a few fish. And taking a lesson from his windmill, he would let the wind produce his electricity for home lighting.

If the farmer could do all this, likely he would be shrewd enough to accomplish more. At any rate, he would not have to leave his farm often to provide for family needs.

Son Of Jess Willard Is Active In Athletics

PULLMAN, Wash. (UP)—Jess Willard, Jr., son of the former world's champion, isn't interested in fighting, but he's applying all his pounds of energy in attempts to make the football and track teams at Washington state college.

Willard transferred to W. S. C. from Glendale (Cal.) junior college. Six feet two inches in height, fast and strong, Willard has shown promise as a backfield performer in spring football drills. On the track, he has shaded 15 seconds as a high hurdler.

Lands Put To The Plow At A Rapid Rate

Cotton Yield Average Over 21,000 Bales; Other Crops Increasing

Situated on the western edge of Texas' farming country, Howard county lists itself among the newer regions that have forged to the front in agriculture and associated industries.

Over 1,000 Farms Farming dates back, to be sure, to the earliest days of the county; but the extensive spread of agriculture has taken place since the colonization movement reached this county in the mid-twenties, and the immediate past may well be called a "decade of development" in farming industries as in other phases of Big Spring and Howard county life.

Today there are well over 1,000 farms in this county, with a total acreage of 542,502 and a value of close to \$9,000,000.

Cotton is the big crop, and the county's average annual production, through the last 12 years, has been 21,857 bales; but the trend in recent years is toward other crops, and Howard farms are producing corn, wheat, barley, grain sorghums, and hay. These products are in addition to the vegetables, fruits, poultry and produce which, while not counted as commercial crops, play a part in providing a well-rounded farm yield.

Livestock Of livestock of classes, the county has more than 50,000 head. This figure, as well as others cited in this article are taken from the department of commerce's farm census and are for the year 1935, latest period on which such totals are available.

In the livestock classification are 3,254 horses and colts, 2,595 mules and mule colts, 22,933 head of cattle, 13,399 sheep and lambs and 3,027 hogs and pigs.

The number of cattle increased 47 per cent in the five year period from 1930 to 1935.

Greatly increased also was the acreage planted in grain sorghums some 8,000 more acres having been planted in 1935 than in 1930. Cotton acreage in the last few years has been sharply reduced, principally because of the government's crop curtailment program.

Howard county's cotton production for the last twelve years: 1924, 21,060; 1925, 18,254; 1926, 25,014; 1927, 19,748; 1928, 26,394; 1929, 21,399; 1930, 15,516; 1931, 29,471; 1932, 34,317; 1933, 11,678; 1934, 11,410; 1935, 18,514.

Corn production in 1935 totaled 6,093 bushels, with 2,341 acres planted; wheat threshed—total—12,214 bushels from 1,233 acres; oats threshed totaled 2,517 bushels from 22 acres.

Nearly 28,000 acres were planted to grain sorghums, and the yield was 159,335 bushels. More than 18,000 acres were in hay and sorghums for forage, with production at 12,217 tons.

Laid available for crops in Howard county totaled 152,588 acres; and pasture lands total about 357,000 acres.

Average value per acre of farm land in 1935 was fixed at \$12.91. Advance in prices generally and improved outlook lead many observers to believe that this value is now greater. The average value per farm for last year was \$2,250, with 324.7 being the average acreage per farm.

Many Own Farms Of the 1,094 farms listed in the 1935 census, 316 were operated by full owners and 98 by part owners. This means approximately 49 per cent of the county's farmers have ownership interest in their lands. The number of owner-operators has increased in the past five years.

The colonization move that swept West Texas after the war was just reaching Howard county in 1924 and 1925. It previously had come westward as far as Mitchell county, then turned northward to the South Plains region. The opening of new land, notably that of the Slaughter ranch northwest of Big Spring served as a spur to farm development. It was estimated that the county's farm population increased 2,600 in the year 1924. The next year, it was estimated that 30,000 new acres of farm land were opened.

THE WAY TO BUILD BIG SPRING

—Is to tell others and interest them in the city, its attractions, its advantages, its status as an oil, farming, commercial and industrial center of West Texas. People

BUILD with
BIG SPRING

BUILD with
BIG SPRING

Interested in the story of Big Spring and her Decade of Development as presented in the pages of this edition. Send copies to other towns and other states. Attractively wrapped and prepared for mailing, copies are available at The Herald office.

Federal Payments To Farmers, Ranchers Over \$600,000

U.S. Program Brought Back Farm Agent

Benefits Went To Growers Of Cotton, Corn, Hogs And Cattle

Harassed by drought over a period of three years, Howard county farmers have been doubly blessed by government benefits to agriculture since 1932.

In that trying time, three government programs have poured \$632,420.50 into the hands of slightly more than 1,000 farmers, ranchers and landlords of this county.

Most of this was in the nature of cotton benefits of one description and another, but the government's drought relief livestock buying campaigns in the summer and autumn of 1934 played no small part in the boosting of the total far beyond the half million mark.

Participation in the plow-up campaign and subsequent cooperation in the AAA brought farmers and landlords a total of \$258,413 in 1933 and 1934. Corn-hog contractors received \$2,478 in 1934.

An extensive cattle buying program poured \$130,000 into the hands of distressed farmers and ranchers, and sheep sales boosted the total to \$158,954.

Last year the cotton program netted 1044 contract signers \$193,468.80 while corn-hog signers, on a half payment, got \$1,106.60. Pool payments due are estimated roughly at \$20,000.

Coming of the government program of agriculture was directly responsible for the reinstatement of county agent work in Howard county. Consequently it is no small wonder that the agent, O. P. Griffin, has been required to put in much of his time on supervising the work.

Starting absolutely from scratch in 1933 when the federal government conceived the idea of plowing under cotton to prevent overproduction, Griffin had to marshal facts about individual farms.

With the production control on

a new and somewhat sounder basis the following year, he was faced with the demand of collecting a vastly more complete set of farm facts. Last year the work was similar but tedious nevertheless.

As a result the agent has been a combination demonstration and administration agent for the federal government.

"Life Savers" In few sections have the benefits been the life savers that they were in Howard county. In 1933 farmers delayed planting because heavy rains of the preceding year had left a wonderful underground seasoning. The long anticipated spring rain did not come until late in July and half of the farms were without cotton. Necessarily the payments served to fill the financial breach.

That July rain was sufficient for the production of a bumper feed crop. Inasmuch as the rain was comparatively local, surrounding sections were unable to harvest enough feed and farmers unthinkingly marketed too many tons of heat and too many bundles of feed stuff for their own good.

So when the drought act was repeated in 1934 they began to run short of feed. Ranges were parched and the fields were covered with drafted grain that cracked when the wind blew. Lakes evaporated and faithful windmills began to fail.

Faced with the double menace of a feed and water shortage, ranchers and farmers sold hundreds upon hundreds of head of livestock to the government. Quite logically, they wished off their least desirable stock. This, cattlemen agreed, resulted in greatest improvement to Howard county herds in the history of the county.

Cotton harvest for 1934 was skimpy, at best, and many farmers found that the government benefits had served as a sort of crop insurance. Last year was better for moisture but far from ideal.

Spring rains furnished ideal seasoning for planting but a prolonged drought clung tenaciously until past the middle of the growing season. As time for picking arrived, incessant rains set and a hard freeze struck early. Production was held to 18,500 bales due to this condition and the payments again helped the farmer out of a hole.

Rural School Work Coordinated Through Supervision Of County Superintendent

20 Districts Use Office As Central Unit

Standardized Work, Common Library Among Achievements

For more than a quarter of a century schools of Howard county were handled under the supervision of the county judge who served as an ex-officio county superintendent.

Suddenly, like Jack's beanstalk, the city and town began to grow and grow until the number of scholars passed the 3,000 mark. By this time the administration work had begun to grow heavy for the county judge and his assistant. Consequently he was happy as any to order an election of the first county superintendent.

After a heated race, Miss Pauline Cantrell, an experienced rural school teacher for all her youth and attractiveness, was elected. H. R. Debenport, then county judge, resigned his ex-officio title so that Miss Cantrell could assume the duties of her office before the following January. As a result she launched upon the new task September, 1927, four months ahead of schedule.

As her assistant she employed Miss Helen Hayden, who as Judge Debenport's secretary, had become very familiar with the school records and the duties of the office. After one month, Miss Hayden joined the tax collector's staff but returned a year later to the assistant's post where she has remained since.

With six years in office behind her, the superintendent, who had become Mrs. J. E. Brigham, chooses to retire at the end of her term. Again there was another of those heated races between women opponents with men candidates not even having a look-in, and this time Miss Anne Martin emerged victor. Her term holds good until 1938 since it is the only elective office in the county set-up which carries a four-year term.

This briefly is the history of the administrative personnel of the office. The facts and figures of the very schools themselves are almost a different story except for their gradual unification and standardization under the regime of two county superintendents.

20 Districts Today there are 20 common school districts, districts whose finances are handled entirely through the county superintendent's office; districts which look upon the county superintendent for advice, approval or disapproval.

Besides a score of these schools, there are three independent districts which collect their own taxes and run their offices pretty much independently of the superintendent's office. Biggest of these, of course, is Big Spring. Next is Coahoma and the youngest is Knott, which became an independent district Feb. 3, 1930. Knott, it should be remembered, has recently voted to consolidate with Highway, thereby reducing the number of independent districts to a pair.

One of the most valuable services the office renders is in the matter of securing rural aid to the financially weaker districts. It also plays a major role in the acquisition of transportation aid, and in a hundreds of routine matters.

In short, the office is a clearing house for school problems. Mrs. Brigham, as Miss Martin says of her predecessor, was a leap ahead of the hounds. She conceived the idea of introducing standardized tests as a means toward putting work of all the schools on a par. All the teachers of seventh grade work conferred with her and compiled a list of 100 questions on each of several subjects. The county ordered the list printed and then the teachers chose their examination questions from the composite list.

County Graduation Exercises The fruition of this effort was the first all-county graduation exercise in 1930 when 60 seventh grade students were given their diplomas. The following year 87 were graduated, the next year 94, then 103 in 1933, 87 in 1934 and 101 last year. Forsan started holding its own exercises in 1933. Alert to the possibilities of such an affair, Mrs. Brigham and Mrs. Acuff (Miss Hayden) conceived and developed a "rural school rally day."

Since 1931 this has been a growing institution or tradition. Patrons of every school bring their children into Big Spring for the graduation exercises, have a big picnic luncheon at the city park, then hold a school program from the city auditorium in the afternoon. The rally day has been reflected in a more dynamic interest in schools on the part of rural patrons.

Library Another innovation in the latter days of Mrs. Brigham's administration was the county school library. With the exception of Forsan, common school districts pooled their library books into one central library. They retained their reference books because of necessity they had to be more accessible. The library now numbers some 1,500 volumes on sub-

POTENTIAL WEST TEXAS WIND BREAKERS



Row upon row, hundreds upon hundreds of these evergreens are being cultivated at the U. S. Experiment Farm just north of Big Spring in an effort to discover a means of breaking the force of devastat-

ing West Texas winds. More than 2,000 Chinese arbor vitae, Arizona cypress, red cedar, Scotch, Austrian and yellow pine are cultured on four separate spacing plans to ascer-

tain which will produce the most rapid growth and at the same time provide an adequate windbreak. Like other plants at the farm, the trees are raised without irrigation.

New Home Will Rise From Ruins Of Fire

NOME, Alaska (UP)—A new and improved city is rising from the ruins of the disastrous fire which swept Nome in September, 1934. Among improvements listed are a reinforced concrete federal building to cost \$20,000, a \$65,000 school house, and coast guard quarters for crews and ships valued at \$90,000.

FWA projects of water mains, combination city hall and fire department and graveled streets, costing \$100,000, were recently completed.

The city now has a winter population of 1,200, and a large increase in other seasons. They will have their chance to get a jump ahead of the hounds.

Read Sees Time When Gold May Be Another Source Of Area's Wealth

"Black gold," smelly crude oil which has poured millions of dollars into hands of investors in this section, may have a rival in the production of subterranean wealth in the form of real gold. This is the firm conviction of H. Clay Read, pioneer resident of Big Spring and owner of a unique deposit immediately east of the city. For Read visions the time when modern equipment will be drawing placer gold from the rugged sand hills which he has held for many years.



H. CLAY READ

No pieces of eight or gold bullion is Read seeking when he sends workmen down into a shaft for samples of an odd variety of sand. He is hunting for deposits of placer or flour gold, known to the layman as "gold dust."

His efforts have not gone unrewarded for returns from the sand have assayed from 35 cents to more than \$2.20 per ton at Denver, Colo. Occasionally Read sends in a sample which shows to be more prolific than any he had previously uncovered.

These placer gold traces are coming from a vast deposit of placer sand one mile east of here. The deposit, on a ledge adjoining the stock pens to the northeast, is 3,900 feet long and 900 feet wide. Shafts have been sunk to more than 50 feet with no trace of a change in the formation. Surface samples run from 35 to 70 cents per ton, says Read, while it increases to \$1.22 per ton at 40 feet. At greater depths the returns grow.

"Out of fifty samples submitted," he comments, "we have received no blank-value."

New Machine Commercial machinery now employed in western deposits for recovery of placer gold retrieve from 90 to 95 per cent of the precious metal. This would be hardly satisfactory to profitable operation here, he says, so he is looking to the Flexible Roto Colloid mill and Forced Amalgamation machine invented by Elmer B. Myers and showing successful results at Timmins, Ont.

This contraption, according to Read, is capable of retaining 98.7 per cent of placer gold which passes through it. It works on the principle of forcing the sand through but retains the gold. Estimating that the machine could catch as much as 88 cents of gold per ton of sand, Read figures it.

that the 171,000,000 tons of sand in the ledge eventually would produce \$151,000,000.

Need Magnifying Glass He discredits the suggestion that the flour gold could not be profitably mined at that price. In some sections of California placer gold is mined on assays of as low as 13 cents per ton. Processing from 2,000 to 10,000 tons a day at 88 cents per ton would soon run into money, he points out.

The gold in his deposit cannot be seen with the naked eye. "It is flour gold, exceedingly fine," he explains, "but well distributed through the deposit. It requires a magnifying glass of the 50th power to see the particles of gold."

This seems very small, but he confidently says it is there. "He is a firm believer that the time will come when people in that vicinity will have something in mind beside oil and gas when they assign their mineral rights."

The deposit was discovered in 1931 by his son, Earl A. Read, who has had experience in placer mining.

Youth, 21, in Mayor's Race NEW LONDON, Wis. (UP)—Warren Shoemaker, 21-year-old son of Francis Shoemaker, former Minnesota congressman, has announced his candidacy for mayor of New London. He is the youngest candidate ever to run for public office here.

Safe Wearies Burglars WINNIPEG, Man. (UP)—Burglars carried a 1,500 pound safe from a dairy office here to the street. Then they couldn't lift it onto a truck and had to abandon

K R L H
THE VOICE OF WEST TEXAS

Tune-in
-the "Voice of West Texas" is on the Air!

Expressing the
Enthusiastic Spirit of
West Texans

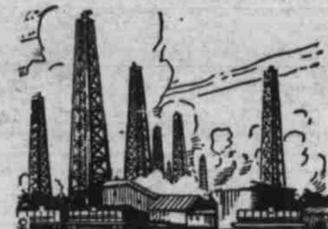
Congratulations... Men
of the Oil Fraternity and
Builders of West Texas,
on a

1926 DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1936

You are doing marvelous
work... may your progress
continue for many
decades.

K R L H
RADIO STATION

"The Voice of West Texas"
At Midland
R. L. HUGHES, Manager



Congratulations
to the Oil Men in Big Spring
on a Successful

1926 DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1936

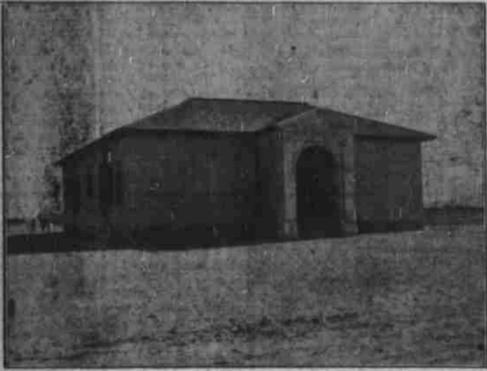
—and Congratulations, City of
Big Spring on Ten Years of Growth

T. E. JORDAN & CO.
Commercial Printers for 32 Years



County Farm Output, With Water, Numbers Many Products

ONE OF THE OLDEST



South Ward school building is of brick and stucco construction and was remodeled in 1931 to meet the needs of increased enrollment. It is one of the oldest of the nine school buildings in the city.

NEGRO CHILDREN LEARN HERE



The only frame structure in the entire Big Spring school system is the two-room negro ward school. Although the building is a recent acquisition, a negro school was provided for the city the first year the system was incorporated.

Dairies, Creamery Here Distribute Nearly 1,000 Gallons Of Milk Daily

Over 950 gallons of milk is distributed daily in Big Spring by eight major dairies and a creamery, a recent survey reveals. Dairymen maintain their own livestock, and the total number of cows producing milk in these plants at the present time is 280. The Snowwhite Creamery, one of seven plants operated in West Texas, and largest distributor of milk and milk products, purchases its milk supply from farmers throughout the county for local distribution. The demand exceeds local production and the creamery imports a big portion of its supply. Employing eleven men and operating a fleet of five trucks, the Snowwhite plant is also equipped for butter making and is Big Spring's larger producer of ice cream. E. E. Howie is the manager. Among the dairymen, the largest herd is maintained by M. O. Hamby, who purchased the Lloyd and

Wide Variety Here Though Yields Small

Cotton Is Big Money Crop; 1935 Average 132 Pounds Per Acre

One of the most abused boasts of public spirited residents of any section of this great nation is that "the soil in this county will grow anything."

Howard is another of those counties where "anything" will grow, but the good people have come to learn that the statement stands with more security when qualified with the appendix—"if it gets water."

It is true that the soils of this county are adapted to almost any standard product produced in the nation, and what better proof could be offered than to say that the field is wide enough to include cotton on one extreme and strawberries on the other, from broom corn to asparagus, or from walnuts to English peas.

Cotton Yield
Cotton, since its introduction here, has been the principal money crop and probably always will be. Last year, one fraught with drought during the growing season and rain and freezes during the harvest time, 70,000 acres of cotton land turned out an average of 132 pounds per acre, a dozen pounds above the top fixed by AAA and only about 35 pounds shy of the all time peak in 1932, a perfect growing year.

Grain Sorghums
As the trend swings away from cotton as a crop raised to the exclusion of all others, more attention is being focused on the production of grain-sorghums. Seventy-five per cent of the past year's feed crop was milo and hegarl. The latter crop, slow to gain favor of the farmers, is gradually crowding out the other grain sorghums. It is disrupting the old order of cane for bundles and maize for heads. In short, it is a two-in-one plant. The county also produces some feterita and a sizeable amount of red top.

This county is not much for corn, but moisture and not soil is the forbidding factor. However, most every farmer has some favored spot in his field which he devotes to his roasting ear patch. A few raise corn for grain and produce an average of about 11 bushels per acre. Some of the sandy land section turns out as high as 35 bushels to the acre in good years.

Small Grains
In the small grain class wheat leads all others with barley rapidly gaining favor. Barley was at first frowned upon because it appeared susceptible to low temperatures. The discovery that a firm seed bed will overcome this has made it popular because it produces twice as much as wheat for pasturage and cover purposes. Other small grain crops grown in the country include oats, rye, sudan and millet.

Balance of the field crops, generally speaking, can be classed as follows: Sweet sorghums, broom-corn, stock peas, and soy beans. Several farmers made their own syrup from their sweet sorghum crop—a syrup that has good, bright color. The legumes are used principally as soil builders.

The kind of vegetables that can be grown in the county, especially if irrigated, is unlimited. Beans, of course, are an old favorite. The same is true of turnip greens, mustard greens, tomatoes and melons.

Other Products
To mention a few other products turned out annually in large or small quantities consider these: Radishes, carrots, cantaloupes, cucumbers, pumpkins, squash, kershaw, beets, tender greens, spinach, collards, onions, cabbage, peanuts, popcorn, lettuce, asparagus, egg plant, peas, pepper, and infintum. Most of these plants thrive and produce bountifully if planted for a fall garden.

Vineyards, few in number, are destined to become more a part of the local agricultural picture. Grape vines do well on these soils, even without irrigation. Year in and year out two arbors of vines at the federal experiment farm yield copious quantities of grapes. And in the words of one man, grapes can be used for so many things.

Fruit
In the fruit division the range is from peaches, apples, plums, apricots, to quince. The berries are confined largely to blackberry and strawberry with the former coming into its own as a regular garden crop.

Several farmers now have pecan trees around their tanks and many are planting a new type English walnut. The black walnut is also being tried but the most promising experiment is that of grafting Eng-

lish walnut to the native Spanish walnut stock. This has proved highly successful in several West Texas sections.

With this proof in hand, it must be admitted that the soils of Howard county, from the loose sandy to the tight black land, will grow most anything. Even mushrooms were raised one year and for several years one resident produced his own tobacco. Let the next county tie that.

Kimard dairies. He has 81 cows and distributes the greatest amount of milk among the independent producers. Other dairymen include M. M. Denton, Walter Davidson, Hank McDaniel, Joe B. Neal, M. A. Burch, Kemp and Bird and Miller Harris. Denton specializes in serving cafes and grocery stores while most of the other dairies cater to direct-to-consumer trade. High sanitary standards of the local milk plants is shown in the fact that the state board of health recently gave the city one of the five highest ratings in Texas. The cleanliness of the plants is praiseworthy.

Four Special Laboratories For Students

There are four special laboratories in the high school building. They are: foods laboratory and clothing laboratory operated in connection with the home economics department; and the two devoted to the teaching of the science—chemistry, physics, gen-

Modernized Work Rooms Used In Science Courses

Chemistry, physics and general science classes are taught in the east science laboratory, which is well equipped. To the rear are chairs and blackboard for lecture purposes. J. A. Coffey and Beth H. Parsons use the east laboratory. The west laboratory is designed primarily for biology classes. It is equipped with special desks and has a lecture demonstration desk in front. At the rear is the biology laboratory store room and Miss Nell Brown's office.

Between these two laboratories and the main corridor are spacious well-equipped stock rooms and Parsons' office. Big Spring high school is fortunate in having an adequate supply of laboratory equipment, enabling it to maintain high standards in teaching. The science department is best judged by the high records

Gettysburg Stamps Sought

HARRISBURG, Pa. (UP)—Congressional approval of issuance of Battle of Gettysburg 50-cent pieces and special stamps commemorating the 75th anniversary of the historic event will be sought. A commission making arrangements for the celebration June 28 to July 5, 1938, plans the appeal to Congress.

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To Those With The FAITH and CONVICTION

who have so successfully founded Howard County and Big Spring Oil Production we extend our

Hearty Congratulations

In Commemorating a



We are pleased to be friends with and of service to the Oil Fraternity—that sturdy group of builders who transform struggling towns into beautiful and prosperous cities—who develop the natural resources for the service of mankind.

We Also Congratulate Big Spring on its beautiful public buildings, parks, schools, homes, retail, wholesale and industrial institutions. You have a city for which you may well be proud.

COLLINS & GARRETT INSURANCE AND LOANS

120 EAST SECOND

PHONE 862

The TEX HOTEL

Joins all Big Spring in expressing their appreciation for the remarkably fine work of the Oil Fraternity, operating in the Big Spring area, on their first



Newcomers: We welcome you to make your home with us . . . and



Compress, Five Gins Are Units In City's Cotton Industry

High Density Press Serves A Wide Area

Run Has Averaged About 50,000 Bales Each Cotton Season

Opening in 1924 with one of the most modern high density compresses anywhere, the Big Spring Compress company began the job of serving one of the largest cotton areas in the West.

Not only has it served the farmers of Howard county, but the counties far west of here as well as parts of Dawson and Glascock bring their cotton here to be compressed and shipped to the mills of the world.

A site on Gregg street directly north of the Texas and Pacific railroad tracks was chosen and the high density compress, worth approximately \$100,000, was installed in the plant but in the big crop years more equipment could be used.

In the cotton season, which is between August and February, the compress gives employment to more than half a hundred men and handles on an average of 50,000 bales during those six months.

Big Storage Space
In the off season, five or six men are kept on hand at all times to handle the summer shipping, to handle requests for cotton that has been stored in the warehouses or to do repair work.

The plant, covering some six acres, can store a huge amount of cotton and two years ago housed some 8,200 bales until a market was found but prices were met during the last season and at the present time only about 800 bales are kept in the storehouse.

R. P. Shumaker, manager since its opening more than 10 years ago and a veteran of the cotton industry, directs the shipping as well as the compressing of the cotton.

During the slack years, when the drought handed the West Texas farmer a near-death blow and all crops were drying and withering away, the company found its cotton volume altered seriously, but the compressors made a forward step again last season when the lands began once again to produce and this year is expected to be a bigger season than ever.

In 1929, the banner year, more than 70,000 bales were handled through the plant. From here the cotton is shipped to the major mills and ports throughout the world. Most of the cotton is sold to mills within the United States but the ports of Texas get hundreds of the bales and from there it is shipped to Japan, China, and parts of Europe.

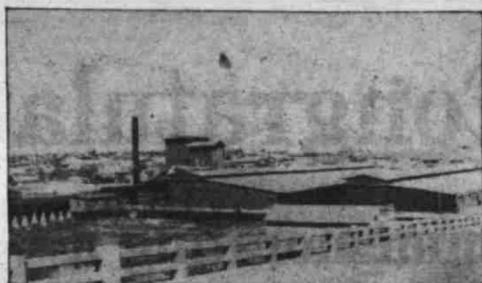
Freight Factor
Unlike other commodities taken from this part of the state, the rates on compressing the cotton are judged more by the freight rates than are charged by the shippers than from any other thing. If there is a large volume of business through the cotton season, the farmer can expect a lower rate. At the present time the manufacturers are handling large quantities of cotton and the local rates are below normal.

Although the local press does not handle much cotton from the

SOME OF CITY'S COTTON GINS



THE BIG SPRING COMPRESS



Plant of the Big Spring Compress company, a high density press which handles cotton from a wide section of West Texas. The plant has extensive storage facilities.

Expansion Is Planned By Some Plants

Local Stands Turn Out Over 10,000 Bales In Average Year

For the past several years, Big Spring and its surrounding farming area has been served by five cotton gins and, if the crops come through as expected, the majority will be forced to expand to handle the business.

At least one is already making plans to add to present equipment before the fall season again rolls around.

Due to the locations of most of the farming country in Howard county, most of the gins were built on the north side of the tracks. At the present, only one gin maintains its plant in sections other than the north side. That, however, is easily accessible to the farmers in the northeast part of the county.

More than 10,000 bales of cotton are ginned by the quintet of companies during the cotton season.

Farmers Own Co-Op
One of the most modern gins in this part of the country in that it only recently added new equipment worth several thousands of dollars, is the Cooperative Gin & Supply company.

The Co-Op, as it is generally known, is maintained by about 400 Howard county farmers who, organizing in 1929, elected Walter Robinson as president and Carl Flowers as manager.

Not only does the company do the ginning work for these farmers but supplies most of them with feed and other items for the upkeep of their farms.

About 25 men are employed through the rush season while a force of 12 is maintained throughout the year.

The total investment could now be estimated at more than \$5,500, including the new storage houses.

Diesel Power
W. S. Satterwhite is the manager of the only gin in the city that operates with a full Diesel engine. That gin is the Farmers Gin company.

Functioning at 150 horsepower, the powerful motor supplies the gin's power and it is this company that is planning to expand if business continues to increase as it has in other years.

The Mary System gin is in operation there at the present and the Farmers people use the Mitchell cleaners in the cotton goes through that process.

Due to lack of market several years ago and the fact the bales had to be stored somewhere here, the Farmers Gin constructed what is now the largest storehouse in the city.

Employing six men regularly and extra help throughout the cotton season, the Farmers Gin company opened up in 1928 and under the leadership of Sidney Smith, local manager, has taken its place among the leaders as cotton ginners.

Other units vital in the cotton industry of West Texas, are the Williams-Miller Gin company. Rappa Gular is the manager of the Gular concern and W. S. Singleton is the head of the Williams-Miller plant.

Outside of Big Spring, there are seven gins in Howard county: Two at Knott, two at Coahoma, and one each at Lomax, Center Point and Luther.

M'Dowell Ranch Is Furnishing Horse For Olympic Event

This summer when the Olympic games are resumed in Germany a horse raised on the L. S. McDowell ranch will be among the five jumping horses that will go from the United States to participate. His name is Slippery Slim.

Slippery Slim was purchased by a cavalry officer and sold by Lorin McDowell for \$160—the regulation army price. He was considered a good horse on the ranch but his ability to take high hurdles was an inborn gift that no one suspected.

From the McDowell ranch he went to a fort in Oklahoma and there he became a high jumper.

He will enter the Olympic games under the name he was given here—Slippery Slim.

Bullet Hurdled By New Force Will Be Tested

DORRIGO, N. S. W. (UP)—Invention of a bullet which will penetrate steelplate and other metal farther than any other bullet is claimed by Henry W. Haydon, a 28-year-old motor mechanic.

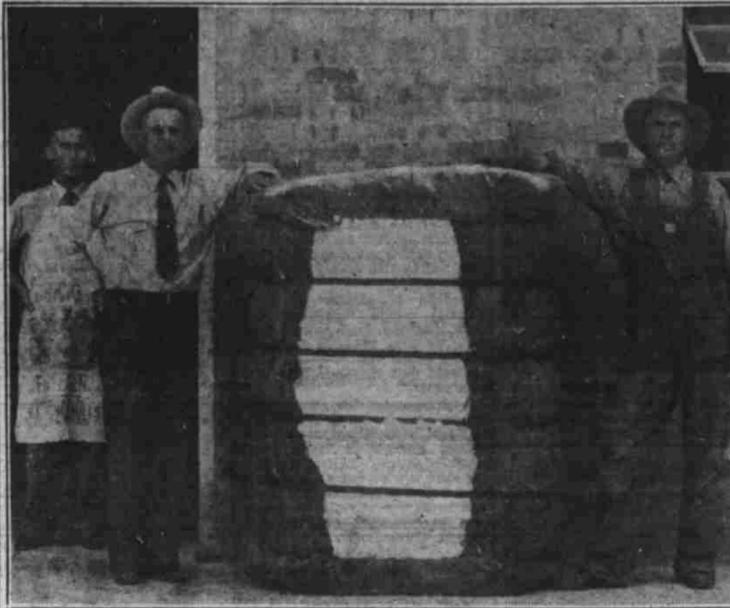
He is communicating with the commonwealth defense department about his invention.

He asserts that in tests the bullet gave twice the range of any bullet in use, and that even if it strikes steel at an angle of 45 degrees it will not glance, but will penetrate the metal.

The secret is in the propellant explosive and the formation of the shell, Haydon explains.

Ill Luck Pursues Police
MARYSVILLE, Cal. (UP)—Peace officers are unlucky here. Rustlers stole calves from the ranch of Constable J. J. Murphy and thieves took the typewriter of Police Judge W. E. Langdon, and a woman prisoner hit a policeman.

OVER 21,800 OF THESE IN COUNTY EACH YEAR



This bale of cotton happens to be the first ginned in Howard county in 1934. The county's cotton production has averaged 21,857 bales for the past 15 years. It was 18,814 last year.

Telegraph Service Brought To City By Western Union Early In Century

Pioneering in the telegraph industry in West Texas as well as other parts of the world, Western Union opened its first offices in this part of the country in old Fort Concho (San Angelo) in 1885 after buying the government interests in that section.

Soon after the turn of the century, when the Texas & Pacific Railway was making Big Spring a division point, the W. U. people sent their first operator here and located him in the T&P passenger building. He was E. E. Stevens.

For four or five years, Stevens and his successor, Ed Easley, handled what little business the telegraph company boasted through the Texas & Pacific office before deciding to open their own shop on upper Main street where the Woolworth building is now located.

First Messenger
While Easley was making Big

Spring his home, he employed a 13-year-old lad to carry messages for him and it was here that Joe Cochran, the youngster who carries messages via horse and buggy, gained his first experience at telegraphy. For three years he stayed with the company and saw it move from its upper Main street location northward into the Arnold and Tankerly's Drug Store, the present location of the Argus Printing company.

It was during this period that the company located across the street in what is now the Rix Furniture building. Easley finally went his way and was succeeded here by Mrs. Edna Keys, now of Lampasasa.

Cochrane and another lad, Ernest Gulley, served under Mrs. Keys and saw the office once again change its location, this time into

what is now the Postal Telegraph building. Gulley, with the aid of Cochrane, learned the business fast.

Gulley succeeded the woman as manager here when Mrs. Keys departed. He remained with the company until May 3, 1918, when he joined the services of Texas & Pacific Railroad. Retired, he still makes Big Spring his home.

He Moved the Office

During the time that he was employed by the telegraph people, he asked for improvements on the building and threatened to move within four hours if work was not started. Nothing was done within that time so Gulley stripped the building and located the offices in the WOW building on East Second street.

It was during this period that the surrounding country was enjoying a building boom and messages, anywhere from one to four hundred words, were common.

Once, Cochrane related, he delivered a big message from Jas. Gould, prominent New Yorker, to A. G. Whittington, a real estate

man. In 1918, when Gulley left the employ of the company to take a position with the T&P, and was succeeded here by J. L. Thomas who retained that position until E. J. Cook, present manager, took over the duties in 1932.

The company's offices here again underwent an improvement during 1930 when they moved out of their second street offices into their modern structure on East Third street.

Cook, who had left Oklahoma university in 1929 to serve a time as school teacher and then left the company on a road job, came here from Crystal City.

Besides Cook at the present time, the personnel of the office includes Mrs. J. E. Strickland and Miss Mabel Davis Owens, operators; Felix Fink, construction foreman, and four messenger boys.

Included in the local equipment are the new Simplex printers, which handle 92 per cent of the business, motor generator sets, high speed tickers, and a baseball ticker that runs during the ball season.

The company also maintains call circuits in all the local business houses.

Brintain Sends Out 187 Tons Of Mail

LONDON, (UP)—The British postmaster general has reported an increase of nearly 54 per cent in the amount of mail sent by air from Great Britain during the last year.

The weight of air mails dispatched during 1935 was 187 tons as compared with 122 tons in 1934. The division of the air mail dispatches—in pounds—was: Empire air services, 248,100 and 145,700 in 1934; European services, 142,000 and 98,400 in 1934.

It was estimated that nearly 10,000,000 letters went by air from Great Britain last year as compared with about 6,000,000 in 1934 and about 4,000,000 in 1933. The total weight of airmail parcels dispatched abroad was 79 tons as compared with 74 tons in 1934 and 67 tons in 1933.

Young Skaters Outwit Police Through Radio

TOLEDO (UP)—Here's how five Toledo youngsters were observed circumventing a police ordinance against roller skating in the streets:

While four skated, the fifth stayed on the sidewalk with a crystal radio set, headphones on his ears. If he heard a police call to "investigate boys skating in streets," he would blow a tin whistle. By the time the scout car arrived, the boys would be skating lawfully on the sidewalk.

Greetings Oil Men

—and Congratulations on Your Splendid Work in the Big Spring Area

You have inspired us all and brought prosperity to our city and county.

MAY YOUR GOOD WORK CONTINUE ON AND ON!

R. L. COOK
REAL ESTATE AND OIL PROPERTY

Phone 449

Lester Fisher Bldg.



We Heartily CONGRATULATE

all who have had a part in the production of oil in the Big Spring Area

and in the building of the City of Big Spring in the past

We hope that the next 10 years will be equally as great in progress.

BIG SPRING COMPRESS

211 North Gregg

Phone 192

We are glad that we live in and can



Demonstration Work Has Been Great Benefit To Rural Women

14 Clubs In County Have 250 Enrolled

Many Projects Developed For Betterment Of Farm Homes

Benefited vastly by the demonstration work offered through the extension service are the rural women of Howard county. As a result of this activity, many of them live much more comfortably than they did ten years ago, feed their families better at less expense and enjoy some of the luxuries of life formerly denied them.

It is the knowledge of making the most of one's environment that has resulted from the demonstration work.

Mrs. Louella Allgood was the first home demonstration agent in this county, brought here through efforts of the chamber of commerce and two newly-elected county commissioners who wanted the rural population to participate in the general progress.

First Clubs
In 1929 when Mrs. Allgood, now Mrs. Thomas A. Roberts, arrived in the county, women were both cautious and eager in their attitude. Some held back, but by 1931 seven clubs were functioning well. They gave themselves the names of their communities—Elbow, Overton, Vincent, Soash, Knott, R-Bar, Hiway, Fairview and Lomax.

Within the three years the work lasted, the county women carried off honors in a state contest. The contest dealt with the improvement of living rooms. Mrs. John Smith of Fairview and Mrs. Dave Leathwood of Elbow were the winners. The club women studied the canning of vegetables and meats, learned to plan diets, to do plain sewing and how to furnish their living rooms comfortably at little cost.

Canning During Depression
Their knowledge of canning paid dividends to themselves and Howard county during the depression. It was this knowledge that inspired the rural women not to give up the fight for another home demonstration agent when the work was taken away.

For three years, however—from 1931 to 1934—there was no agent in the county. The clubs tried at first to get along without aid. One by one they gave up the ghost until only Overton and Elbow were left. But the memory of the work remained, and when in 1934 another agent was sent to Howard county she was welcomed with open arms.

Miss Mayme Lou Parr, present demonstration agent, is now completing her second year's work. She came to Big Spring from Waco where her work was considered as among the best done in the state.

Today she is directing 14 women's clubs in which 250 women are enrolled.

Present Activities
The women revived their pantry work. This included making a food budget for the year and planting enough so that the family can be insured of plenty of food for well-balanced meals from the end of one growing season to the beginning of the next; also building a good cellar or insulated closet to store the food.

In addition to that there is a two years' clothing course that will end in July. By that time every club woman in the county will be well acquainted with foundation patterns and will have completed a good closet for the storage of her and her family's clothes.

Miss Parr is also interesting her groups in making their yards attractive. The women are learning to grow shrubs from cuttings. One Howard county woman has 500 in one bed. Another has 88 Chinese elms in her yard that she grew from cuttings.

Some outstanding work has been accomplished along all these lines. In the clothing contest of 1935 Mrs. H. W. Bartlett won first place, Mrs. Charles Lawrence, second, and Mrs. J. W. Davis third. Mrs. Clarence McMurray and Mrs. I. W. Rogers were clothes-closet winners.

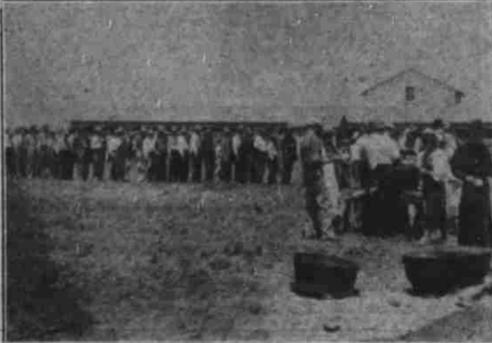
Yard Work
In the yard work Mrs. W. F. Heckler, Mrs. Zed Erwin and Mrs. Ches Anderson have outlined programs that will take several years to complete and that will make their farms landscape show places of the county when finished. Mrs. J. W. Wooten has already completed hers.

Among those that have built pantries meeting every club requirement for the storing and preserving of food throughout the year—either in cellars or well insulated closets in the kitchen—are Misses A. J. Stallings, G. W. Overton, Jim Clanton and Guy Guffee. Mrs. C. C. Spencer did good work in improving pantry conditions in her home this past year.

Many county leaders have considered the development of recreational periods in the home demonstration work as one of Howard county's most worthwhile accomplishments. Miss Parr has developed this by holding a recreational school with experienced men and women in charge. They taught a group of people especially gifted in recreational leadership qualities. The result was that each club has its recreational leader who devotes and leads in games during all community gatherings of a social nature.

Walnut Shells Put To Use
LOS ANGELES (UP)—The California Walnut Growers' association insists it has stimulated every

FEEDERS DAY FEATURE



One of the most popular features of the annual feeders day program held in connection with the U. S. Experiment Farm 180-day cattle feeding tests is the typically western lunch. Always prepared by Bill Olsen, the meal features bor-tacco, chili beans, "gentleman from Odessa," and black coffee. Since the tests were started in 1931, the feeders day crowds have increased yearly.

A BUMPER YIELD HERE



Photo of a "grand-daddy" cotton stalk, one which developed in Howard county to full production.

VARIED PROGRAM FOR FARM BETTERMENT IS DEVELOPED THROUGH CO. AGENT'S OFFICE

County agent demonstration work came to Howard county in 1929 as a boom-time development, departed with the advent of the depression and was revived again when the government inaugurated its elaborate farm program.

J. V. Bush, now agent at Hempstead, got the call when the commissioner's court passed an appropriation for the demonstration work in 1929 on the petition of several score farmers and business men.

He held his post through 1931 when decreasing tax collections forced budget curtailments. During that time he preached diversification and crop rotation and advised farmers to carry out a balanced program. One of his last projects was the introduction of trench silos as a means of preserving feed supplies.

Through 1932 and half of 1933 the county was without an agent. Then when the federal agricultural program loomed as a possibility in the summer of 1933, O. P. Griffin, veteran Brown county agent, was brought here on a short term proposition.

Griffin took hold of the administration of the federal plow-up campaign and the subsequent AAA crop control plan. His work was efficient enough that the county retained him permanently. Since coming here Griffin has necessarily been closely linked with the administration of farm programs, but nevertheless he has found time to crowd in practical demonstrations on farm work.

One of his most effective projects has been that of terracing. He has been instrumental in having more than 20,000 acres of crop land terraced and contoured.

Griffin also has been a firm advocate of soil conservation, both by mechanical means and by proper crop rotation.

Other practical demonstrations in which he has led include poultry projects, hog killing and meat cutting and curing, leather tanning, and farm record keeping.

In this latter respect he has labored with a small amount of success to get the farmer to inject more business into farming. Another of Griffin's duties is that of supervising 4-H club boy work. Once a month he makes a swing around the county to visit boys in 12 clubs, to check their crop and livestock growing work.

By no means least among his achievements is the organization of farmers. He has promoted a system whereby he has welded the farming class into a compact unit which seems at last to be working together.

Sightless Farmer Is A Workman Of Skill
MUNCY, Pa. (UP)—Harry Gottshall, blind, is eagerly awaiting spring weather, so that he can go back to work, tending his farm.

Federal

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)
shed, and the best constructed and equipped feed barns in this section.

It has its own gin, threshing equipment and feed mill and mixer. It has, in short, just about everything a farm should have, including good management.

Among other things, the station has a weather bureau and his kept a weather record of this county since 1914. Into the record goes the daily mean temperature, humidity, wind velocity, evaporation and precipitation.

The farm touches practically every problem with which the farmer is confronted. One of the most recent experiments is that of wind breaks.

Forest In The Making
Nucleus of a small pine forest right here in the middle of a semi-arid region is in the making at the station. Approximately 1,000 Austrian, Scotch, and Ponderosa (yellow) pine are gaining strength and size. The same is true of an equal or greater number of red cedar, Chinese arbor vitae, and Arizona cypress. These trees are grown in four spacing plans, one 6'x12', another 6'x24', still another 12'x24', and a fourth 12'x12'. All of this was started before the federal shelter belt plan.

Consider the station's experiments with grapes. In all 60 varieties of grapes are grown at the farm and make almost every year. One plot has 44 varieties in it. Scores of different trees are grown successfully. To mention a few: Bois d'arc, hackberry, Chinese elm, poplar, cottonwood, chittam, locust, etc. Fruit trees, most of which are being replaced with new plants this year, include peach, pear, apple, plums, cherry and apricot.

Crop Experiments
Cotton is grown purely on an experimental basis, testing adaptability of varieties and best spacing. To keep an accurate record, each tenth acre plot is harvested and ginned separately. The same is true for grain sorghums.

Other crops grown over this section are planted and tested annually at the farm. In fact, one of the services the station gives in the testing of new type seed in an attempt to protect farmers from seed frauds.

For those who are interested in yards and the beautification of homes, the experiment farm tests more than 50 varieties for ability to withstand drought and wind.

Feeding Tests
Forerunner of present day feeding tests at the farm was the modest effort in 1923. It was not until 1931 that a spacious feeding barn was erected, replete with accurate scales, feed mill and mixer. Since that time 60 head of good bred Hereford stuff has been fed out annually to test the relative value of different native food combinations.

On the basis of these tests, Keating and others contend that cattle can be fed in this section for market to compete against corn fed stuff of the mid-west.

Out of these tests have grown a new tradition for the farm. It is the annual feeders day program held in May as the 180-day tests are completed. Ranchers and farm-

ers are invited to inspect the stock, to hear talks by competent cattle buyers and animal husbandry experts and to enjoy a genuine western type meal.

A regular staff of four is maintained to care for the farm during the year. In the summer months the number of employes may mount to as high as 12.

The station here has the distinction of being the southernmost in the Great Plains area which stretches the breadth of the nation from the 100th meridian to the Rockies. Harve, Mont., is the northernmost.

Keating, superintendent of the farm, came here in 1922 from Garden City, Kan., where he was stationed on a federal project for a state experiment farm. He had gone there after completing his course in the school of agriculture at the University of Wisconsin. The day he arrived the "worst"

sandstorm he had ever seen was in progress here. He hasn't forgotten that and consequently has hused to the line in making this a real dry land experiment farm.

Lands

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)
The county saw some 1,500 houses erected in 1924 and fully 50 per cent of these were farm houses.

Punch Tracts Opened
The Slaughter and Veal ranch properties were opened for sale in 1924, blocks of 80 acres and more being put on the market. In three months 50 tracts had been sold.

More than 12,500 acres had been sold as farms within three years time, and some half-hundred homes were built on these farms in a year and a half. Vealmoor was opened

as the center of this development. Agricultural development has proceeded steadily in the 12 years. Cotton lands were developed, bringing the county its money crop, and more recently emphasis has put on diversification programs which included the raising of hay and sorghums for feed. Grain crops are not large, but more attention is being given them each year.

With the coming of demonstration aid through the extension service, Howard county has made great strides in its soil conservation program through terracing and contouring.

There is good land for farming in Howard county. With sufficient moisture, the lands produce good yields. The agricultural story of the past dozen years has been one of the whole—despite drought years—one of development. The county looks forward to further agricultural progress in future years.

Fruit

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

six demonstration plants—acres on six farms—where about 14 varieties of grapes are being grown to discover those best suited to this section. All the six farmers are enthusiastic over this as a grape country. And their enthusiasm of the past three or four years has infected their neighbors. The result is that many other farmers have obtained cuttings and are also growing grapes.

Oldtime farms once noted for the abundance of their fruit include the Nabors farm northeast of town that has still a few sturdy bearing trees, the Flem Anderson and Joe Henderson farms where once grew Elberta peaches and good ones in their day, and the

Miller farms near R-Bar. The Bernie Chise farm used to have a good orchard, so did the "Boney" Harding farm.

Today Frank Hodnett has the largest peach orchard in the county on his farm 16 miles northwest of Elberta.

J. W. Brigrance has the largest apple orchard. On the sandy land of the farm where the Burch dairy used to be are some of the best plum trees in the county.

Probably 250 farmers have a small orchard.

ROCHESTER, Minn. (UP)—Something new in the enforcement of traffic ordinances was attained here when C. B. Hanson, motorcycle patrolman, tied a parking ticket on a saddle horse hitched to a telephone pole in a "no parking" zone.

CONGRATULATIONS

Men of The Oil Fraternity For Your Great Work in the Big Spring Area.

We recognize your first **DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT** 1926-1936

and wish you many more years of continued success

-And Congratulations, City of Big Spring on your fine Spirit of Accomplishment and Growth during the last ten years

We are proud of the privilege to

BUILD with
DIG SPRING

Tate & Bristow, Insurance

GROUND FLOOR PETROLEUM BUILDING PHONE 1230

4-H Clubs In County Are Showing Continued Development

Boys' Groups Reorganized During Year

104 Members, All Are Enthusiastic Over Their Current Projects

Howard County 4-H clubs, reorganized this year after a two year lay-off, have 104 members in eight clubs. O. P. Griffin, county agent, who supervises the work of the 4-H club youngsters, said he had never worked with a more enthusiastic group of boys.

"If they don't make good it will be because of the weather," Griffin said after a meeting with the club members recently.

Two of the clubs, Center Point and Midway, have no leaders as yet, Griffin said. There are eight boys in the Center Point club and twelve at Midway.

Knott, with twenty-three boys, boasts the largest club in the county. M. Nichols is in charge. S. J. Lockhart's Gay Hill club, however, is close behind with twenty-two members. Elbow, W. D. Lipscomb in charge, has nine members; Lomax, W. F. Coates in charge, has seven members; Highway, J. E. Brown in charge, boasts of fourteen members; Moore club, with Madison Smith in charge, has nine members.

Monthly Meetings
Club meetings are held regularly once each month, with special training meetings held at appropriate times—usually at one of the boys' homes. Too, the members attend all demonstrations with the county agent. Only 'result' demonstrations are held.

America's young farmers, ranging in age from eleven to twenty, keep complete records of all of their work and make written reports each year. Oral reports are made at the monthly club meetings.

Demonstrations have been 95% good, according to County Agent Griffin, who said that crop lands were better prepared and that most of the young members had fine pigs.

Prizes are given for demonstrations, with crops and livestock counting 50%, club attitude 30% and records and presentation 20%.

Griffin listed as the demonstrations given this year, eight on beef calves, three lambs, one goat, twenty on pig feeding, fifteen chicken raising demonstrations, seventeen on cotton raising.

Interested In Terracing
Twenty-three are enrolled in a training course on farm engineering.

Griffin considered it odd that club members would have much interest in terracing, but they have shown a great deal of interest in that kind of work.

Club members from 14 to 16 years of age generally do the best work, although that is not always true. Occasionally a youngster will join a 4-H club at eleven or twelve years of age and find it so interesting that he will stay on until he is 19 or maybe 20.

Plans for this year include a trip to the Texas Centennial and county camp. As many boys will be taken to the Centennial as can qualify, Griffin said.

Tentative plans call for the county camp to be held early in July, probably on the Concho. At the county camp, three boys doing the best work will be rewarded with a trip to the Farmer's Short Course at A. & M. July 29-31.

Tackle Garnered First Touchdown In Steer Stadium

The first touchdown ever made in what is now known as Steer Stadium was recorded by a Big Spring tackle and the hefty lineman had success of played in.

The big youngster in the Steer Stadium was David Hopper, who had come off of the prairie from north of Cosham to lend a hand to Bill Stevens in his 1930 football team.

As the opener here, the Steers entertained Eastland of the mighty Oil Belt and the Mavericks at that time were considered one of the state's strongest teams. Rex Clark, TCU star for the last three years, was the captain of the Eastland team at that time.

The game rocked along for some time when Bill Flowers, local backfield ace, stepped back to pass to one of his wings who was streaking down the sidelines for the flip.

Hopper was trailing and when one of the Eastland backs jumped up and attempted to ground the ball, he batted it into Hopper's hands.

Hopper managed to hold on to the plunkin and raced over the goal for the first and only score of the game.

He did not stop, however, until he had gone far beyond the end zones. Upon returning he grinned when someone asked him how he knew when to stop and said "I ran and ran until the white lines disappeared from beneath my feet."

KENTON, O. (UP)—It won't be bells on the fingers or bells on the toes but tabby may be required to wear a bell around its neck if the resolution forwarded to the state legislature by the Hardin County Mera Game association, urging that every cat in Ohio be compelled to wear a bell, is adopted. The resolution said the warning provided by the bell would prevent young wild life.

NATIVE FEEDS FATTEN NATIVE STOCK



Here are a few of the 60 Hereford yearlings which are annually placed on a 150-day feeding test at the U. S. Experiment Farm to determine what native feed combinations will produce the most economical and greatest weight gain for good beef stock produced in this section. The tests have been conducted since 1931, separate lots being fed

Water Came By The Barrel—At 50 Cents Per—In 1881; Now 68 Wells Provide Adequate Supply For City

Last year the city would have realized enough off its water system alone to pay off every penny of indebtedness, paved most of the city streets, bought new equipment and carried on a generous relief campaign—if it had received the price charged for water when the city was started in 1881.

The prevailing price was then 50 cents a barrel, or almost one cent a gallon. Soon, however, this figure was scaled down to a modest 25 cents per barrel and stayed there for several years.

Last year Big Spring water consumption, according to figures released by the city water department, amounted to 184,500,000 gallons. In 1931 and subsequent years 10,000 gallons likely would have supplied the need.

Today more than 500 patrons contract to use that much each month for \$3.50.

Lovelace Used To Haul
B. P. Lovelace, superintendent of the city water works, moved here when Big Spring was a straggling village. His father established a dairy and water business and young Ben hauled water in eight and ten-barrel lots. As he passed houses he looked for a white flag which would signify that the resident was in the market for some "Lovelace" water. A red, green, yellow or some other color flag would have meant that another water dealer was due to supply the precious liquid at 25 cents a barrel.

Prior to 1891 the Texas and Pacific railway company had constructed a cypress tank on a hill above the "big spring" and was pumping water from the spring into its reservoir and on in to town. Big Spring citizens were quick to notice the advantage of this system over the costly and cumbersome barrel method.

C. F. Alderman arrived in Big Spring in December of 1894 to talk over the possibility of installing a water system. The day he arrived a heavy rain broke a prolonged drought but 800 weather-beaten inhabitants were not forgetting that water was a real problem.

A "Reservoir"
By the following August he had completed a "reservoir" by digging an earthen tank, laying flat rocks on the surface and plastering in with concrete. Mats of tile were laid to town but temperature changes caused the joints to buckle and leak and very little water ever got to the consumer. Alderman ordered 6-inch cast iron mains to replace the tile and the system began to give dependable service.

After the city had been incorporated, Alderman was granted a franchise in July of 1910 and agreed to furnish consumers for \$5 per tap and \$1.50 per month for 1,500 gallons. The next 2,500 gallons went at \$2.50 and excess at 62 1-2 cents up to 15,000 gallons.

Carl Blosser and others presented a petition to the city council Sept. 6, 1919 asking municipal ownership of the waterworks. Alderman did not warm to the idea so well and tabled the petition. Insistent demand wrought a change in their attitude and on Oct. 7, 1912 the city voted 128 to 55 for a five per cent \$50,000 issue to purchase the water system from Alderman.

Items Purchased
The purchase included 125 acres of land, reservoirs, pumping plants, machinery, and other things used in keeping up and furnishing water for said system of waterworks. It also owns one horse, two wagons, one six-foot desk, one iron safe, one stool, new money drawer, new counter, tools, pipe fittings, meter boxes and taps and meters.

Theo Jones, who succeeded Feb. 1 of this year in Dallas, was the first superintendent of the water works and served until 1914. He had been employed by Alderman. City rates were substantially the same as those charged by Alderman, except for excess which came slightly cheaper. A special rate of 20 cents per thousand was given the Texas and Pacific on 250,000

applicants. Many were interested because it was new and the idea of going to school only half a day was appealing. When the list was boiled down 16 stuck with it. Nearing the end of the current term the course has 31 enrolled. Out of this number only a few have failed to keep up with the average.

Many have done so well that they are now realizing financial gain. So successful has the plan been that calls for student workers cannot be filled.

Plans by which working arrangements can be made to run more smoothly are being made for next year's work. The department head in each of the 14 schools offering this course will make a list sheet of questions to be used by the student's employer which will aid in grading work and in keeping check on progress made and knowledge of the trade.

Driver Of 1913 Auto Seeks New Model Free

LEBANON, Pa. (UP)—Hiram H. Dohner, 70, Lebanon county farmer, is completing arrangements to drive his 22-year-old automobile to Detroit.

If and when Dohner reaches Detroit, he expects to get a new machine—free from an automobile manufacturer for his feat in driving his 1913 model to the Michigan metropolis.

Poultry And Sewing Chief Girl Projects

Program Started 8 Years Ago, Has Produced Prize Winners

Nothing can daunt the determination of a 4-H club girl once she has started on her yearly project. Many times confronted with the hazard of having the hogs kill her carefully raised chickens or arriving just in time to see some other equally unfortunate occurrence, she takes the remaining poultry and works all the harder.

Four-H work was started in Howard county in February eight years ago by Mrs. Loucille Allgood, now Mrs. Thomas Roberts, who was county home demonstration agent. She organized clubs at Center Point, Midway, Highway, Elbow, Soash, Vincent and Moore. Although the clubs were not all active at the same time, during the time they worked they were very progressive. Three years Mrs. Allgood accompanied winners in Howard county fair exhibits to the Dallas fair where they exhibited their products and attended the 4-H encampment. Representative of this county the first year were Gladys Walling of Moore and Merle and Essie Robinson of Midway. In 1930 Mildred Patterson of Midway was winner and the third year the county sent Nellie Mae Robinson, Midway, and Artelle Minton of Lomax. Bernie Tidwell of Elbow attended the short course at A. & M.

110 Members

When Mrs. Allgood resigned her duties, the county was without a demonstration agent until the summer of 1934 when Miss Maxine Lou Parr took over the reins. Until the latter part of 1931 age limit for club members was set at 12 to 18 years; later it included girls from 10 to 20 years. Miss Parr organized nine clubs in 1935; some dropped the work early, others didn't work all the year but those that did finish turned in some excellent work. These clubs had a total of 110 members, 70 finishing the course. They furnished seven prize winners who represented Howard county at the short course. These girls were Mary Brown, Vincent, Dorothy and Dorcas Clanton, Gay Hill, Loveda Schultz, Moore, Beryl Quinn, Soash, Lolita Riddell and Mattie Nell Edwards, R-Bar. Honorable mention was given the works of Evelyn Stallings and Arlene Thompson of Lomax and Maurine Ward and Ollie Faye Robinson of R-Bar.

Due to the fact a majority of the girls of high school age attend school in the city, winter months club work is composed almost entirely of younger girls, the older ones taking a more active part during the summer.

Projects
The work is made up of poultry raising and sewing with other projects that include preparing dishes using chicken and eggs, arrangement of clothing in closets and in dresser drawers. These girls are not given any text on these subjects but meet twice each month, once with the demonstration agent and another time with their sponsors. The agent gives a demonstration during which the girls must give every attention as work done on the subject at home is all done from memory. The agent makes a round of their homes each month and checks on the progress made on the chicks. Club sponsors of the three clubs organized this year are Mrs. Paul Bishop, R-Bar, Miss Mary Lee Hull, Center Point, and Miss Gladys Harris, Vincent. Miss Parr hopes to have organized eight clubs before the year end.

Many interesting and amusing reports are made by the girls on their experiences in the first year. One young lady of 10 or 12 years, having finished her required cup-towel took upon herself to tackle her next project, a slip. Having never been called upon to select a pattern or material she picked

AVIATOR'S EYE-VIEW OF THE CITY OF BIG SPRING



Fine Vegetables Grown Successfully

Howard county was being tested as a vegetable section ten and more years ago—with success. Farmers in various sections were reporting good yields of fine products—and brought in specimens to prove it.

In July of 1926 The Herald told of some huge cucumbers raised by R. W. McNew who farmed 16 miles northwest of the city. McNew had two cucumbers each about a foot long and together weighing four pounds.

About the same time, the newspaper told of the big field of fine green corn of W. H. Robinson. New potatoes were brought from the T. F. Nabors farm three miles northeast of the city. Nabors had a "fine patch" and also produced head lettuce and some fine berries, as well as other garden truck. He had a big supply of watermelons and cantaloupes.

In recognition of finished courses the girls are awarded bronze, silver and gold pins, for work done and completed in first, second and third year work, respectively.

"Scanties" of 1875 Criticized
VANCOUVER, Wash. (UP)—Perhaps it is a mistaken idea that lighter underwear for women is a present-day tendency. A copy of the Portland Daily Bee of March 12, 1879, which has just been found, contains the following observation: "Ladies' ought to wear warmer flannel under clothing than they do now if one may judge from the articles one sees hanging in the show windows of the shops."

Big Spring and all Howard Co.

Today Celebrate Their

1926 DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1936

Big Spring and Howard county people are proud of the oil industry and its growth from a few struggling wells of ten years ago, and the great industry it is in Howard county today.

Our oil activity has attracted thousands and thousands of people from all parts of the nation to this section... as a result the city of Big Spring has trebled in size and has blossomed into a beautiful and prosperous city.

OTIS CHALK

BUILD with **DIG SPRING**

Local Hatchery Output This Season Will Be Close To A Half-Million Baby Chicks

Better Breed Of Chickens Being Sold

Orders Coming In, And Business At Best Volume Here Since 1929

Big Spring's three hatcheries, which turned out a combined total of over 400,000 baby chicks here last year, are doing a booming business, according to a recent check. Chick raising has developed into a thriving industry.

Judging from the big spurt of orders within the past few weeks and inquiries made by farmers and chicken ranchers, an output of a half-million chicks is expected for the 1936 season.

The hatcheries are shipping hundreds of the baby chicks, and many are far behind on orders. One local hatchery recently installed a great deal of new equipment.

Business Best Since '29
Many farmers and chicken ranchers, however, are suffering heavy losses because of poor brooder conditions. Brooder pneumonia, the worst in four or five years, has been responsible for heavy losses. One of the causes of the rapid spread of the disease is cheap mouldy feed. A sanitation program has been described as the best remedy for this condition.

Despite the epidemic, hatcheries report the best poultry business since 1929, and the demand for good poultry in Big Spring is heavy. Prices are good.

Farmers are rapidly turning to better bred chickens. They tried cheaper stuff during depression times but soon found that inferior breeds are more costly.

Much better returns are had from good breeds of poultry, scientifically fed and cared for. Logan's, Neel and Co-Op—the three local hatcheries—have improved their facilities and incubator capacities.

Prices
Prices are within reach of the average farmer or chicken rancher this season. From \$4.50 per hundred for cockerels, the buyer has his choice of most every type of chicken up to \$9.50 per hundred for pullets. Prevailing price is \$6.90 per hundred with the price scaled upwards for more selective strains and sexed lots.

Numbers are impressive, but the potential profit to be realized in chicken production is even more

GETTING READY FOR MARKET



Every year in Howard county scenes similar to this are enacted on hundreds of farms as thrifty farmers raise "little piglets for market." The 1935 census showed 3,027 swine on 635 farms in the county as compared to 1,732 head on 515 farms in 1930. At that time 244 sows and gilts were bred or were to be bred to farrow as

compared to 119 at the same time five years before. Most of the pork production of this county is destined for home consumption or for local markets. Very few large producers raise swine for shipping. In 1935 the three largest hog raisers were James Currie and H. L. Walton with 122 head, Lawrence Anderson and E. H. McCloud with 65 head each.

Today the three local hatcheries are filling their modern incubators with good eggs as rapidly as possible, nearing peak production. The mechanical hens are pegged at 100 degrees temperature and the warm air kept circulating. Regularly the eggs are turned. When candling shows one to be infertile, it is removed. The chicks start hatching on the 21st day. About 70 per cent of the eggs hatch.

If the chicks are of proven strains, receive intelligent care, as high as 90 per cent may survive. If they are less hearty and get haphazard care, the mortality rate soars until profit turns into loss.

Not all chicks incubated here are raised in Howard county. Many thousands are shipped out of the county and to other states.

FORMER MANAGER HERE NOW IN CALIFORNIA CITY
Ed Easley, former telegraph operator who worked here at the turn of the century, is now manager of the Western Union office in San Bernardino, Calif.

Home Service Work Offered

Mexican Women Trained In Cooperative Program Here

Full-fledged Mexican maids trained in every phase of household work will soon be available in Big Spring through the cooperation of the Lions club, the state and the government which have financed the project.

Under the direction of Mrs. Thomas Pierce, young Mexican women over 16 years of age are trained to become efficient household maids. Of the many who applied for training in this course only 20 were taken. This number is divided into three groups who meet each Monday and Tuesday evening at the Mexican clinic for instruction. The full course includes studies in home hygiene care of the sick, food preparation and serving, laundry work, child care and care of the home.

The classes were started in December and with Mrs. Scott Cotten as interpreter for Mrs. Pierce, the Mexicans were very enthusiastic and attendance from the first meeting has nearly reached the hundred per cent mark. Big Spring has the distinction of having the largest class in the state.

Equipment used in the school has been donated by the South Ward school. Expense for food is defrayed by the high school and the teacher is paid by the Lions and the government, thereby making the schooling completely free to the students. At the end of each course the state issues a certificate to the woman denoting the satisfactory completion of that particular course. When the six full courses are finished, the students receive a diploma from the state.

Animal Instinct Urged To Aid Safety Factor

HARRISBURG, Pa. (UP)—Exercise of animal instinct in motoring would sometimes prevent serious automobile accidents, the governor's highway safety council believes.

Self-preservation prompts an elephant to test a bridge or structure before putting his entire weight on it, the council pointed out. "The motorist would do well to adopt the same policy before speeding around an unfamiliar curve," the council asserted.

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BEFORE YOU BUY DRIVE A 1936 CHEVROLET

ALL THESE FEATURES AT CHEVROLET'S LOW PRICES

\$495 AND UP. List price of New Standard Coupe of Flint, Michigan. With bumper, spare tire and tools, the list price is \$50 additional. *Kearney on Motor Models only, \$20 additional. Prices quoted in this advertisement are list as Flint, Michigan, and subject to change without notice. Chevrolet Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.



CHEVROLET TRUCKS

FIRST IN PULLING POWER
FIRST IN ALL-AROUND ECONOMY



NEW PERFECTED HYDRAULIC BRAKES
always equalized for quick, unswerving, "straight line" stops

THE WORLD'S THRIFFIEST HIGH-POWER TRUCKS



NEW HIGH-COMPRESSION VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINE
with increased horsepower, increased torque, greater economy in gas and oil

CHEVROLET
FOR ECONOMIC TRANSPORTATION
In trucks, it's pulling power that counts... and the new Chevrolets for 1936 have the greatest pulling power of any trucks in the entire low-price range! Moreover, they give this greater pulling power with the lowest gas and oil costs, with the lowest maintenance costs and with maximum all-round economy! They are the world's thriftiest high-powered trucks; and the whole secret of their extra pulling power, extra thrift, extra dependability is the fact that they have a combination of features not found in any other low-priced truck.



NEW FULL-TRIMMED DE LUXE CAB
with clear-vision instrument panel for safe control

CHOICE OF OIL INDUSTRY BECAUSE



FULL-FLOATING REAR AXLE
with barrel type wheel bearings on 1 1/2-ton models

These new Chevrolets alone have a High-Compression Valve-in-Head Six-Cylinder Engine, the most efficient engine built for all-round duty... a Full-Floating Rear Axle of maximum ruggedness and reliability... New Perfected Hydraulic Brakes, giving the quickest, safest, "straight line" stops... and New Full-Trimmed De Luxe Cab for driver comfort, with clear-vision instrument panel for safe control.

Thousands of Chevrolet users in all lines of business will tell you that you'll get more real truck value for your money—and more pulling power at lower cost—by choosing Chevrolet trucks.

Let your Chevrolet dealer prove these facts by giving you an actual road demonstration—today!

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
GENERAL MOTORS INSTALLMENT PLAN—MONTHLY PAYMENTS TO SUIT YOUR PURSE

CARTER CHEVROLET COMPANY BIG SPRING TEXAS

CONGRATULATIONS

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WE RECOGNIZE THE ACHIEVEMENT
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NEW CITIZENS OF BIG SPRING

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and invites you to make our Store
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DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT



"DEPICTING BIG SPRING'S PROGRESS THROUGH TEN YEARS OF OIL PRODUCTION"



THE BIG SPRING DAILY HERALD



MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

"DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT" EDITION

BIG SPRING, TEXAS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1936

SECTION 8

B'Spring Joins In Texas Centennial Program

April A Month Of Special Birthdays For City, County

Operetta Presented; Rodeo Will Feature Centennial; Signal Mountain, Spring Are Places Of Historic Interest

The first Texas & Pacific railroad train reached Big Spring on April 16, 1881; this date, for all intents and purposes, may be regarded as the city's "birthday."

The first Howard county oil well accepted as a commercial producer was completed on April 18, 1926; this day, in retrospect, may very properly be set down as the opening of the city's era of great expansion, or, if you please, a "decade of development."

This, April is a significant month in Howard county and Big Spring history; but it is also a month rich in history to all Texans, as the anniversary month of the battle of San Jacinto, the battle of victory for Texas that established the republic's freedom.

And while Big Spring celebrates its 55th birthday and proudly surveys its accomplishments of the past decade, it also is active in participation in the greatest celebration of the Lone Star state's history—the Centennial year observance.

Texas is observing its Centennial year of independence and progress throughout 1936, with more than 200 celebrations held or scheduled in towns and cities in all parts of the state.

The celebrations are of varied nature, including expositions, round-ups, pioneer day festivities, college events, regattas, fiestas and pageants. Scores had been held this month, climaxing in the elaborate programs of San Jacinto day the first of the past week.

West Texas, with its scores of Centennial celebrations and its attractions for travelers from other parts of the state and from out of Texas, is active in Centennial observance.

As the city's commemoration of San Jacinto day, a Texas operetta, "The Rose Window of San Jose," was presented, to tell the story behind the most famous bit of stone carving in Texas—that of the famed rose window of the San Jose mission. The colorful presentation by a cast of scores was well attended.

Centennial Rodeo Opens On Labor Day

The operetta was not the conclusion of the city's Centennial festivities. For three days in September, opening on the 7th, Labor day, and continuing through the next two days, Big Spring's annual rodeo and reunion will be staged. Added attractions will be presented this year to make the event important as a Centennial year occasion. The event annually draws large crowds of rodeo contestants, old-time cowboys, present-day cowboys and others, and is planned this year on a larger scale than ever.

From a historical standpoint, Big Spring may share in Centennial year features. Two points of historical interest are scheduled to be included in the list of such points marked by the state with special Centennial markers, to direct the attention of Texans and Texas visitors to them.

One is Signal Mountain, commanding promontory southeast of Big Spring which (history has it) was one of the key lookout stations

of the Comanches in their use of signal communication. As such a point, the mountain got its name.

The other local point of interest is the "big spring," now dry, but at one time the source of water supply not only for this city but for a vast section of the western country. It was this spring supply that was an important factor in the location of the first Texas & Pacific shops here—this resulting in the development of an active western town.

How important a part it played in days before the coming of the railroad may only be surmised; but it is known that the water supply was welcomed by emigrant trains passing through the country. First report on these is one filed with the war department by Capt. R. B. Marcy of the U. S. army, who headed a detachment accompanying an emigrant train through this section in 1849. He told of finding the spring, describing it as a "Comanche resort."

To Be Represented In WTCC Display

Big Spring also will participate in Centennial features designed to show the state's progress through 100 years and its position today. The city is included in district six of the West Texas chamber of commerce, which organization is sponsoring a mammoth West Texas exhibit at the Frontier Centennial exposition in Fort Worth; district six will have a special display depicting the livestock industry of the state, and in this Big Spring and Howard county will have representation. The city may also have its individual panel display in the WTCC exhibits.

A Big Spring day will be designated at the Centennial central exposition at Dallas. While plans for this occasion are incomplete, special programs probably will be arranged.

Visitors Expected To See West Texas

The \$25,000,000 show in Dallas, with its acres of fine new permanent buildings and its exhibits depicting both history and development of Texas, will be the initial attraction for visitors. The Frontier exposition will offer similar exhibits, stressing West Texas' position in the state.

Then visitors can move on, westward across West Texas, to see the beauties of the mountain country in the Big Bend and the attractions of Mexico at Rio Grande points. Numerous events in West Texas will be of interest to residents of

this area and will stimulate travel through this section from other parts of the state.

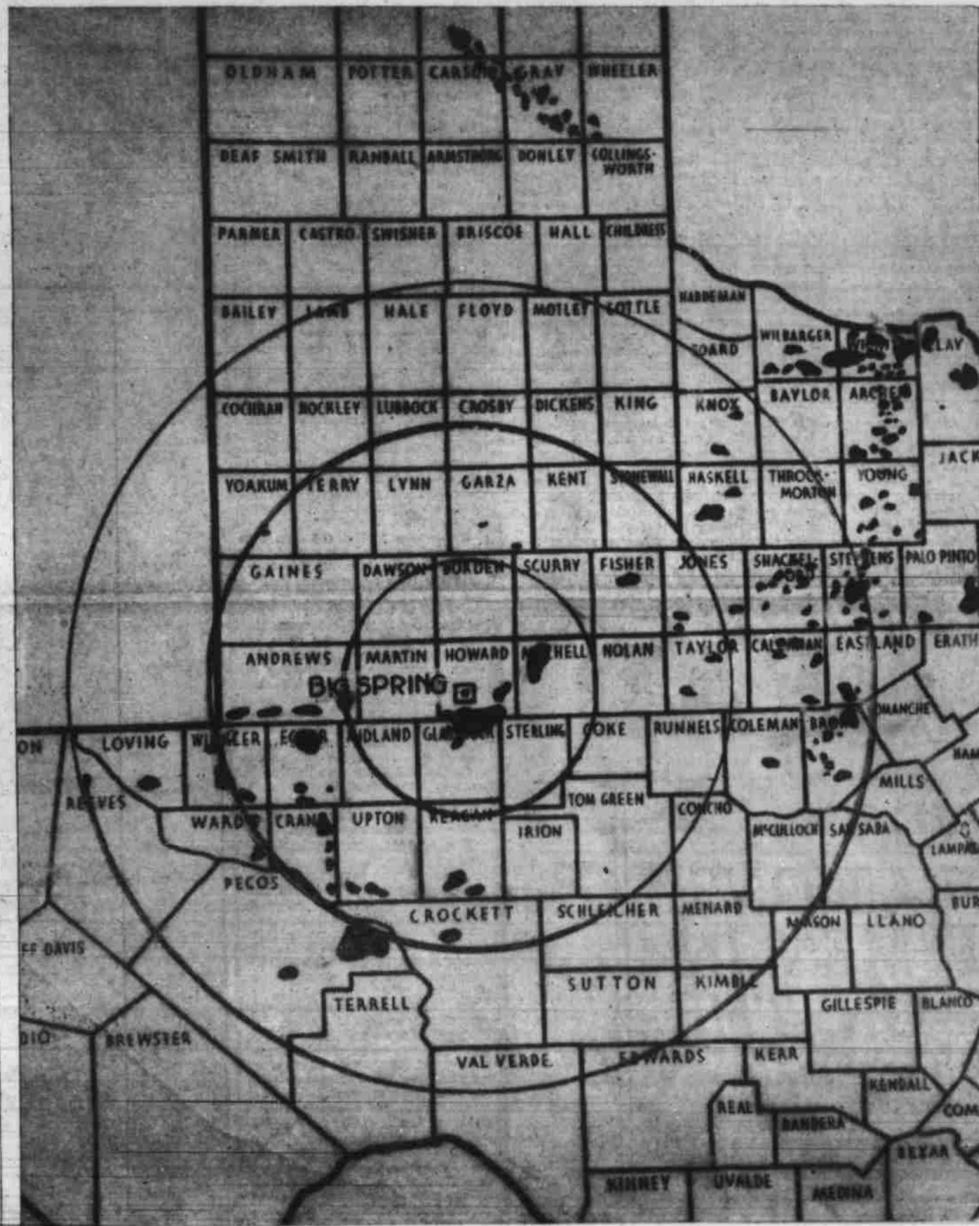
The story of progress from a barren wilderness, in 1836 to a great commonwealth of varied industries and opportunities today will be portrayed by Texas for its millions of visitors during 1936; and West Texas, with its colorful background and phenomenal record of development will occupy a prominent place in the picture.

Here the Centennial traveler, mo-

(Continued on page 7)

Howard Ranch Devoted To Hereford Breeding

BIG SPRING AT THE CENTER OF WEST TEXAS "OIL CIRCLES"



This map shows how nearly the center of the vast oil production areas of the western part of Texas is located Big Spring. In a 150-mile radius of this city are the Stephens, Eastland and Shackelford county fields to the east and north-east, and the great Pecos county field to the southwest. Within 100 miles of Big Spring are the prolific pools in Ector, Crane, Andrews and Winkler counties. And in the 50-mile zone are those fields immediately in Big Spring's territory, the Mitchell and Howard-Glascock areas.

'Land Rush' Took Place At Courthouse; Men Built Chute To Hold Place In Line

Oklahoma had her land rushes, when the homeseekers dashed pell-mell across the prairies in a mad scramble for choice sites; the Howard-Dawson county sector had its land rush, too—but the fight for acreage took place in the courtroom.

That was where claims had to be filed, and the waiting line began to form 30 and 60 days ahead of time. Now, a dispute over priority position was bound to follow—and it took a bunch of cowboys to figure out a chute system whereby they could pen themselves in around the tax office window.

The chute was constructed, and men brought bedding and spent a month or two in the courthouse, sleeping in its halls and on the lawn. Feature of all this, of course, was the chute, where cowboys awaited their turn to file.

When the Dawson county land came on the market, it was only natural that the C. G. Slaughter ranch should want it, since this firm had been leasing most of the land already. For it to get into hands of farmers or unfavorable owners would injure the ranch interest.

Dent the Clerk W. F. Dent was county clerk at that time. When he saw that men were going to start standing in line two months ahead of time and cluttering up the county courthouse halls he decided he would

throw them on the market on a certain date, and that claims would be granted as long as the land last-arrived to those who handed applications to the county clerk. Each person could have from one to four sections. The price was set originally at \$1 an acre with thirty years in which to pay, if the person needed that much time. He also had to live on the land three years to prove it up. Later the price went up to \$2.

They built a chute outside the window—a big wooden corridor in which the cowboys could make their beds. As many cowboys as were necessary to take up the needed amount of land took their stand in this chute. Others took their places while they went away to eat. It was a dead cline that no person could push the chute away and get in ahead of them.

It was a rather common practice of large landowners to advance their men the money to make the payments on the school lands, when such land was put on the market. Then when the land was proved up, the cowboy, or whoever he was, sold the land to the big landowner. Not all of the Slaughter boys sold their land. Some of them occupy those very sections today.

Also Breeder Of Cotton, Sorghums

Of his herd Frank Farley, crack writer for the Hereford Journal, said recently: "It is the most uniform herd on the North American continent."

Small wonder for Cauble can trace the history of every one of his bulls back to Anxiety 4th, the sire of the American Hereford line. This does not mean his stuff is in-bred, for it is not. His animals come by the Dominos, on one side and the Michiefs and Diamonds on the other.

Three of the bulls he believes to be the greatest he has produced are in his herd today. They are Diamond D, Beau Diamond, and Diamond Michief. But his pride and joy is Superior Diamond, an animal he finally succeeded in buying last month after several unsuccessful attempts.

The cheapest bull he ever bought, in his opinion, is one for which he

Ranching Plant Run With Utmost Care

On Elbow Creek he has one of the most unique, as well as outstanding, businesses in the county. His 3,000-acre pasture is the home of a strain of fine Herefords admitted as containing more Domino blood than any other herd of the Anxiety 4th line. His great bull, Superior Diamond, is an example of his stock, and Cauble proudly claims he is the "best bull alive today."

The Cauble plant is run with meticulous care. The hands check the herds daily. If a new calf is discovered, a record of the dam, the place, the date, the number is set down and filed away. Immediately application is made for a certificate of registration and later the pedigree is obtained.

Starting in 1917, he showed his stock in all the bigger livestock expositions and continued this practice until 1929. He dropped out because it required most of one man's time to take the stock to shows.

Too, the change in type of beef influenced him to drop out of the shows. The trend is toward the small, compact animal with small bones. Cauble's are of a sturdier build, and just as particular. He believes that the recent trend may have gone too far for "it takes strong animals to produce strong animals," he warns.

Enthusiast that he was, he was not blindly so. He realized that he was making it his business and that to succeed he had to continue to turn out the best.

(Continued on page 7)

Handles Pure-Bred Stuff Exclusively

From the very start he has kept pure-bred Herefords. At first it was on a modest scale, but he was gradually improving and building his herd. By 1911 he had progressed far enough that he turned exclusively to pure-bred stuff.

It is easy to understand his love for the business. He came from a long line of men who knew and raised good animals. His grandfather, a veteran of the Texas war for independence, was scrupulously careful of the livestock he owned. His father, a Hill county farmer, would have nothing but the best mules and stock that money could buy. Ever since he can remember, Doc Cauble has been a student and lover of fine bred livestock.

"I had a determination and an ambition," he explains, "to produce a herd second to none. I realized that to be a breeder of the best cattle I had to have the best cattle. But that would not be enough. I would have to keep the best cattle."

Along with John Gist, well-known Odessa rancher, Cauble traveled thousands of miles every year looking for the kind of bulls and cows he wanted.

"Doc," Gist said once, "you're going someplace. You're so damn ambitious, and just as particular." Gist was prophetic.

But Cauble was a stockman, not a storekeeper. In 1906 he abandoned his town business and returned to his place on Elbow creek and has been there since.

Today I. B. Cauble is known wherever Hereford cattle are raised and bred in this section of Texas and part of New Mexico. In realization of his burning ambition, Cauble has pictures of his fine bulls superimposed on a background of Scenic Mountain.

Yet he is not satisfied. Having a herd which can better produce its own herd bulls than any other in the nation is not enough for him. "Every now and then we raise an individual that would be hard to improve upon," he says. "What we want to do is to keep on breeding up until the entire herd is like that." Doc Cauble won't rest until he has done that.

Cauble came here in 1900 to join his brothers, Sam and George who had arrived two years previously and gone into the cattle raising and butchering business. He worked with them until they prevailed upon him to take charge of the marketing end of the business in 1904. For a year he attended to this. Then he went into general mercantile trade and stayed with that a year.

Slaughter's 'Long S' Ranch Was Vast Empire Within Itself

Once Reached 200 Miles In Area North

Oxen Teams Used To Haul Supplies To Ranches From Big Spring

Few ranges anywhere and probably none in West Texas have ever exceeded the record of the Long S ranch for size. For as late as 1899 Col. C. Slaughter owner or controlled land as far north as 200 miles from Big Spring.

From Howard to Hockley and from Martin to Borden—Col. Slaughter claimed all this territory as the grazing land of the cattle which bore his brand.

The late H. W. Caylor, writing for the Texas Stock and Farm Journal of August 16, 1906, told of how he had accompanied the colonel and his son, R. L. "Bob" Slaughter on a two weeks journey which took him through nine distinct "ranches" or pastures in half a dozen counties.

Two Weeks—Same Ranch The party drove incessantly for two weeks and was never off the Long S property, and never visited all parts of the ranch for that matter.

In fact, the little empire was of sufficient size to require two oxen or teams to haul supplies. Later the two teams were combined to pull a gigantic wagon bound here, capable of carrying an entire railroad carload of stuff at one hauling. Even at that, it kept the wagon crews busy furnishing supplies for the several units of the ranch.

Relating the experiences of his trip, Caylor wrote that after leaving Midland (where he met the colonel's party), "a few miles brought us within Col. Slaughter's range, the magnitude of which can be more fully appreciated when I tell you that you can travel north from the Texas & Pacific railroad 200 miles and camp every night on Col. Slaughter's range."

In order he told of visiting on the Rattlesnake ranch in Martin county, the Buffalo and Indian Canyon ranches in Dawson county, the Tahoka Lake ranch in Lynn county, the Britton-Welbed ranch in Hockley and Cochran counties, and the Hazel Dell, Protection, Seven League and Huling pastures scattered miles apart in that same vast expanse of country. He made no mention of the limitless territory under Slaughter's jurisdiction in Howard and Borden counties.

Headquarters for this principal

ity which took in some of the most luxuriant and nutritious grass country this section has ever known were in northern Howard county at German Springs.

Most of the land was fed by streams or springs. In those portions which were abandoned by others because of an inadequate water supply, Col. Slaughter installed huge windmills at five-mile intervals and made them the best watered ranges in his domain.

So large was his ranch, that it was not uncommon for him to devote big pastures exclusively to a choice bull and his private herd of pure-bred cows.

Caylor visited four such pastures on this trip. One was given over to Ancient Briton, a show animal of fine quality which lost several hundred pounds after being put on his own on the range. The writer recounted that the bull was several months reducing to a size where he could give adequate service, but that he was "a practical example of the possibilities of the Hereford breed as the rustlers of the range."

Another was the kingdom of Hazel Dell, "a strong animal and a good rustler whom Caylor described as the 'greatest pure-bred Hereford in the world.' Still another was reserved for the sons of Ancient Briton.

Protection, monarch of all he surveyed in a pasture eight miles from all others, proved himself superior to all his companions in the number of progeny.

After passing through the Huling pasture which contained 4,200 pure-bred Shorthorn cows being serviced by 270 bulls of the finest strains, Caylor came upon the pasture set aside for Sir Bredwell, the bull for which Col. Slaughter paid \$5,000 and refused \$7,500. The animal was the talk of the cattle world since the rancher had paid the largest price on record for him.

Like Ancient Briton, Sir Bredwell was a show animal—the picture of all the qualities looked for in a bull. Caylor, who sketched many animals for commission, looked upon this aristocrat of the range as the embodiment of "all the good qualities of the Shorthorn as well as the perfections of the Hereford. x x x He is undoubtedly the greatest living bovine in the world."

Despite its gargantuan proportions, the ranch was operated with systematic efficiency; so much so that "it would be impossible for one bull to get into another's pasture without immediate discovery." The routine even called for a daily counting of the cows so that the method was comparable to hand-breeding.

There is hardly any means of ascertaining how many cattle were supported on the Slaughter range,

BRINGING THE OIL INDUSTRY'S PRODUCTS TO THE MOTORISTS



Views of some of Big Spring's wholesale gasoline distributing plants, bulk stations of various major companies from which gasoline, oil and other products are distributed to filling stations for sale to motorists. These agency units constitute an important part in the city's oil-gasoline business.

A Youth's Heroic Ride Saved The Slaughter Ranch From Swindlers

More Exciting Than Fiction Was That 41-Hour Dash On Horseback From Dallas

The Long S ranch, destined to go down in history as one of the greatest of the romantic West Texas cattle domains, was saved in 1881 from the clutches of impostors by the heroic, half-million dollar ride of a ten-year-old boy.

Bob Slaughter, son of Col. C. Slaughter who amassed a vast expanse of virgin West Texas land for his ranch, achieved this singular feat in a successful effort to thwart an attempt by English "noblemen" to take over the colonel's ranch, title to which they had secured by fraud.

A slip of a boy who had been given his training on the range, Bob made his historic ride from Dallas to the Long S ranch headquarters at German Springs in northern Howard county in 41 hours.

With only one hour's rest, the ten-year-old lad exhausted three splendid mounts and arrived just in the nick of time to warn the foreman to refuse possession of the ranch to the Britishers.

Half-Million Saved Bob was several months completely recovering from the effects of the ride, but it was worth a cool half-million dollars to his father at

but there were thousands upon thousands. So many were there that Caylor only made bare mention of a round-up in one pasture which assembled 3,000 quality Shorthorns.

Operation of this ranch entailed an enormous working force. The foreman of the various units alone would have comprised a group to put the larger modern ranch crews to shame.

that time and much more than that in current values on the rolling expanse he saved from the fakers.

Looking back on the episode, the 69-year-old bronzed gentleman who divides his time between Lubbock and Dallas, says: "It was the hardest ride I ever made, and I fear that few, if any, have ever matched it."

In 1881 it had become popular among the English nobility to be a cattle baron, so Col. Slaughter, trustfully accepted an offer of \$500,000 from a fictitious lord and his titled associates for his enormous holdings in this section of the state. The deal was made on the basis of range delivery; and the colonel prepared transfers, together with a letter of instruction for possession and outfitting the English in a private coach to expedite the trade.

"After they had been gone for about three days my father, who had cabled England for information as to their responsibility, learned that these lords were not what they claimed to be and that they would likely give him lots of trouble, if not the loss of the ranch itself, if they gained possession of the ranch," recalls Slaughter.

Since there were no railroads, highways or telegraph wires into the wild territory, the "only means on earth available then to reach the ranch ahead of these Englishmen was by swifter horses. This meant a lone rider, as the stage coach had several days start. It meant continuous riding, too, or failure."

Col. Slaughter turned to his 80-pound son as the only person who

knew the trail and the country, and who had the most at stake; who could ride light and make the most of horseflesh.

"If you can't make it, kid, I don't know who to go to. If you fail, we'll all be poverty stricken," Slaughter told his plucky son in parting. And with those words ringing in his mind, Bob was on his way, clad in shirt sleeves and riding on a four-pound racing saddle.

He carried enough gold around his waist to buy the best horses along the road and a letter from his father explaining the importance of his mission.

The Journey Leaving Dallas at 9 p. m., he was due to change mounts in Fort Worth but after looking over the offering of the stables there, he elected to ride his Kentucky mare on to Weatherford.

The thrill of adventure and of getting out of school took the weight of the mission off young Bob's shoulders and he actually enjoyed the first 75 miles of his journey.

Early next morning he drew rein at the home of a Mr. Coutts, a lifelong friend of Col. Slaughter, and inquired of a dependable mount for the next leg of his trip. Coutts knew of a horse, Mack, belonging to a doctor and secured it for the youngster. With only a bite to eat, Bob left Weatherford, the last town on the route to the ranch headquarters.

Mack was just a common cowpony and knew all the gait but "it was just lops, lops all day long," until the lad's bones ached and his mind could think of nothing but the endless trail ahead.

"Over the Palo Pinto mountains, down across the Brazos river, red and angry and almost unfordable. Over across Iron Eye and up the Clear Fork by old Fort Phantom Hill" rode young Slaughter.

There was no dinner that day, although he rode within five miles of his uncle's ranch where he originally had planned to change mounts. But Mack was holding up so well he decided to ride on to the mouth of the Cottonwood and the Sam Barnes ranch.

Had To Use Spurs Bob never let up but once and that was when Mack suddenly went lame. The game boy crawled wearily from the saddle, tears welling in his eyes, and saw his whole mission going up in smoke.

Fortunately, he examined the foot and found that the horse only had a gravel in his frog and once removed, the animal was ready to go again.

By this time, he remembers, "the sun was lowering, burning hot, squarely in my eyes. Every spot on my body was sorer than the next spot. The foam was baked on my bridle reins and I was miserably used up. But, up to now, no blood was on my spurs. x x x You can't imagine how reluctant I was to begin their merciless use."

Still holding back on the spurs, Bob urged his horse on until the creature's reserve was gone. Then he zipped him with the steel to get over the last few miles. Mack carried him to the Barnes ranch house gate and fell exhausted when his rider dismounted.

Barnes had a fine stallion, a thoroughbred, too vicious for the boy to ride, but it was his only show and he chose to try it.

Ranch hands held the animal until Bob was firmly seated and then opened the gates. Infringed by a rider, the stallion thundered ahead into the open country until the boy feared that his mount would soon die of exhaustion. But ten miles from the ranch house they came to a little stream and the horse stopped to drink. Thereafter his master had complete control.

Passes the Party "All night I rode him at a smooth gallop," he recollects. "At daybreak we passed the English outfit, just as the cook was getting breakfast. This was near Rock Springs watering place, not far from the Colorado river, probably in Borden county.

"I did not go close enough to the party for them to recognize me. I was fearful they would guess my errand and do me some harm."

The morning breeze wafted the sweet aroma of coffee and bacon to the lad's nostrils and his very innards ached. However, chances for his success were greatly improved with the knowledge that he was now ahead of the party, so he rode on.

There was life enough in the mount to carry his rider on to the ranch, but Bob had to fight to keep from falling from the saddle from exhaustion. His body was numbed and all sense of pain was gone. Only a spark of will power and loyalty to his dad kept him

in the saddle.

When he reached the ranch, he fell into the arms of the foreman, unable to utter a word. A hasty search of the letters carried in his pockets revealed the purpose of his mission and the foreman got set for the arrival of the blue-blooded gentlemen.

Britishers Felled "I don't know how long after my arrival it was before the Englishmen came, nor did I know what occurred," says Slaughter. "They told me afterwards they had a hell of a row when the English gentry did get there and the foreman

would not give them possession. There being no officers within 250 or 300 miles of the ranch, the bogus lords could do nothing. They had to return to Dallas where they were exposed and soon they left the country."

The ranch foreman concealed his boss' son for three days until the Englishmen had plenty of time to be out of the country. He fed the youngster on a diet of hot milk until he was sufficiently recovered to start on his return trip.

Having covered a distance of 330 miles in 41 hours and wearing out three mounts on the ride, it is no small wonder that for months he feared he "would not entirely recover from my hardest ride."

His feat was all the more impressive because, little plainsman that he was, he knew the folly of riding along beaten trails because of the danger of coming upon the Englishmen. Thus it was that he hit the open, unmarked country, barely keeping sight of the trail.

Ordinarily it would have been an unsurmountable obstacle, but he was faced with a tremendous challenge—the Long S ranch was at stake—and he had to make good.

Houston To Send Large Group To WTCC Meet HOUSTON, April 25.—Promise of the largest delegation in years from Houston to the West Texas chamber of commerce convention in Amarillo, May 11-13, has been made by Bill Blanton, manager of the chamber of commerce.

The delegation in all probability will go to the convention aboard a special train. Blanton has informed Jed Rix, convention manager.

Club Women Paid For The County's First Home Agent

The first home demonstration agent who ever worked in Howard county was not employed by the county commissioners court but by the City Federation, a group of clubwomen of Big Spring. She was Mrs. J. E. Mundell, wife of the manager of the Experiment Farm. She was paid \$75 a month salary and worked for two years.

During that time she enlisted 128 girls in her clubs, devoting her time more to girls than to women. She taught them two kinds of farming, irrigation and dry-farming and a little sewing and canning.

In one of her reports to the City Federation she said that she had traveled 275 miles that week.

Today a fair average for the home demonstration agent is 2,000 miles a week.

Student Rides 56 Miles Twice Weekly On Cycle

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (UP)—Louis Passerini, 25-year-old Hartford, Conn., bookkeeper, who rides a bicycle to the Springfield branch of Northeastern university, a 96-mile round-trip, twice weekly, has pedaled more than three-fifths the distance around the world.

His average is 1 1/2 hours, regardless of the temperature, he makes the trip. Only ice-covered highways force Passerini to take a bus.

The North Carolina legislature in 1788 passed a law providing for the sterilization of slaves convicted on capital charges.

CONGRATULATING THE OIL INDUSTRY ON ITS REMARKABLE PROGRESS IN A

1926 DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1936

IN THE BIG SPRING AREA

And also to congratulate the Builders of Big Spring on developing a beautiful and progressive city.

-A FRIEND OF BIG SPRING

HOTEL READ

EXTENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO THE OIL MEN IN BIG SPRING ON THE FIRST

1926 DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1936

—and Congratulates Big Spring on its Splendid Growth During the Past Ten Years

SPECIAL SALE

Special Sale: 160 Choice Residence Lots in Beautiful Fairview Heights Addition; the closest in Addition in the City. Adjoining our High School buildings and grounds, and close to the Primary School.

Special purpose in giving you your choice for \$500.00 per lot; each lot 50 feet frontage by 140 feet deep; call at my office in Hotel Read Building or drop me a Postal Card for "lotter", describing the making of one of the greatest "Flour Gold Mines" in the United States, or any other country. Proven to be 3,000 feet long, and 1,600 feet wide; and at this width an assay was made by a reputable assayer at Denver, Colo., certificate showing \$5.75 per ton. A test-shaft will be put thru the blow-sand at a point 2,100 feet from the South-outcropping, and if this DEPOSIT is found under the blow-sand at this point, (and it will be found), this DEPOSIT will then be estimated to contain, "Four Hundred Million Tons of this Flour Gold Material ready for the Drag Line and Steam Shovel." 400,000,000 Tons. And this will give employment to many men and women.

If interested get a folder, and look for other DEPOSITS yourself.

BUILD with BIG SPRING

COAHOMA SCHOOLHOUSE UNDER CONSTRUCTION



Here are two views of construction underway on a new school building at Coahoma, Big Spring's neighbor town on the east. General contract was awarded last December at a \$22,635 bid. The Coahoma district voted \$25,000 bonds to finance its share of the cost under a PWA loan-grant arrangement. The building, including classrooms, study hall, library and gymnasium, will be ready for use at the start of the next school term.

Library Given Aid By WPA

Facilities Greatly Expanded Under New Govt. Project

At no one time did the library of the Big Spring high school simply spring into full bloom. It has been a gradual process for many years, starting with small room libraries in the different departments and finally growing enough so that all the books were put together in one place and a few additional reference books were added to form the nucleus of the library proper.

need for more room and the books were moved into a somewhat larger room situated between the two study halls on the third floor of the high school building and until the fall of this year this limited space served as the library for the 700 high school pupils.

Expansion Under WPA With the help of a WPA project which provided extra staff help for the librarian and through the provision made by the school board and the superintendent, the library was able to expand in size until it is now some three times as large as it has ever been.

Books which were formerly inaccessible to students were placed on standard open shelves around the walls of one of the large study halls which had been provided with reading tables and chairs.

Newspaper and magazine racks are also to be found in the reading room. Additional money was spent in building up the reference materials and to increase the books available for general and assigned reading. The space which formerly served as the entire library is now the reserve room and workroom for the librarian and the rest

of the library staff. Increased circulation records show that the students are using the library more than ever before and Big Spring high school now has a library of which it may well be proud.

Full Time Librarian Credit for the main organization of the library goes to the former librarian, Miss Eloise Agnew, who served as librarian here from the fall of 1929 until 1932.

From 1932 until 1934 there was no full time librarian and the library was run by student help under the direction of teachers who carried the responsibility of looking after the library in addition to their many other duties.

In the fall of 1934 Miss Nancy Enid Avriett was chosen as full-time librarian and is still serving in that capacity.

The six WPA workers are divided into two groups, clerical and manual helpers, as they are called. The clerical helpers are kept busy aiding students in finding material, checking overdue book lists, collecting fines, filing cards, stamping, marking and shelacking new books for the shelves and keeping the files in order. Manual help-

ers devote themselves to repairing, mending, rebinding books.

The staff of the high school library has re-organized the junior high library which serves 600 students. That library has been moved into a large study hall where it was more available to pupils. The books were catalogued, put into repair and kept in good condition. New books were added, both in reference and general reading. Two WPA helpers now carry on the junior high library work with Miss Avriett as director.

Town Sponsors Will Appear In A Pageant

AMARILLO, April 25—Sponsors of 195 West Texas towns, selected for their beauty, will be presented here May 11-13, in a pageant.

The pageant, directed by Dr. R. P. Parcells, will be a feature of the West Texas chamber of commerce convention, which will be held here three days, beginning May 11. "West Texas Cavalcade" is the title of the pageant at which the year

convention queen will be selected by popular vote.

Dr. Parcells has obtained the services of Mrs. E. A. Rowley to supervise the pageant. In addition to the pageant there will be a special entertainment by talent selected from all sections of West Texas.

Dupe Deposited In Bank SAN FRANCISCO (UP)—Narcotic and dope racketeers are using safe deposit vaults of banks for hiding their wares. One of the latest police hauls from a safe deposit bank here was a quart of mixture for doping race horses.

Town "Most Peaceful" ALMYRA, Ark. (UP)—Almyra claims to be one of the most "peaceful" towns in the United States. Sheriff Lloyd LaFargue, of Arkansas county, says he hasn't made an arrest in the town—population of 287—in 12 years.

The hand of an Indian chief, cut off by an Indian Texas Ranger in a battle years ago, will be displayed at the Texas Rangers' exhibit during the state's centennial this year.

Here's One Man Who Experienced A Stampede—And Lived To Tell Of This Horror Of The Range

Maelstroms of terrified living mass—the legendary stampedes of the open range were things of horror and death, things which every cowboy loved to tell about but cared little of experiencing.

Not to every one was appointed the fate of being caught in a stampede, and even fewer were the number who lived to tell about it.

J. W. Carpenter, cotton weigher of Precinct No. 1, had this experience when he was punching cows for the Long S (Slaughter) outfit. It happened during a spring round-up when he was riding herd one night. Almost without warning black clouds rolled in over the camp and the cattle, bedded down for the night, began to stir uneasily. Here and there a cow would low mournfully. Pretty soon most of the herd was milling around.

The Stampede Carpenter rode along the edges singing, trying to soothe the nerves of the beasts. Suddenly forked lightning flashed down upon the herd and all but licked their very backs. There was a deafening crash of thunder that seemed to shake the ground from under him. The cattle began to cry like scared babies and broke into a wild run, going so fast their dirty bellies almost scraped the ground.

He rode beside them like a madman trying to stop the horrible chase, yelling, cursing, pleading screaming. Again a flash of fire raked the ground in front of the

crushing avalanche of cattle and an awful report stopped those in front short. They tried to turn back but only piled up the herd.

Then followed an indescribable picture of horror and destruction as terror-stricken cattle trampled over one another, running, maybe in a circle, some piling up, others bellowing, crying—all of them trying to go somewhere out of that convulsing mass.

Hideous sounds came out of that ghastly pawing, squalling tangle that trampled and crunched the life out of anything that lost its footing.

Quiet At Last Somehow Carpenter got a part of the herd rounded out, and running them in a circle until they finally became exhausted and quieted, lay down to rest. With the storm's fury spent, he rode around the herd, easing their nerves until the day dawned clear.

Late next day some hands from the chuck wagon found him still riding herd eight miles from the point where the stampede originated.

One of the most fascinating events Carpenter relates is that of the round-up. Every spring ranch hands started out to cover the territory from the Concho to Lubbock and from the Colorado to the Peecos. They spread out in a great circle, approximately six miles in diameter, and worked the cows to

the middle. This done, they set to the prosaic task of wrestling and wallowing with calves following their outfit's calves day after day until brands had been burned on all their stuff. With them were working hands from other ranches, for there were no fences in those days and a calf belonged to the brand it followed.

Sheepmen Enemies Sheepmen caused ranchers no end of worry, for stockmen believed the sheep were ruining the ranges. Carpenter and his companion ran across a herd of sheep grazing on the Slaughter land once and drove them miles from the spot. When the owner caught up with them, a shooting almost occurred.

Once in a while he got to ride a trail herd to Wyoming by way of Lubbock and Amarillo. During the drive, the herd moved slowly, picking out the water holes, seldom going but a few miles a day. Sometimes it was necessary to drive two or three days to the next water. One herd Carpenter rode contained 3,314 steers.

In 1881 first settlers came out to this country and began staking claims, buying land at a dollar an acre with forty years to pay. Gradually this practice grew until fences began to clutter up the rolling stretches of plains. The day of the landed cattle baron was nearing the beginning of its end.

Woman, 102, Age Shy

SANTA RITA, Calif. (UP)—Even at the undoubted age of 100 years Mrs. Catarina Rodriguez Berreyessa is exercising a woman's privilege. Records in the Santa Cruz mission show she was born in 1834 and therefore is 102, but she refuses to admit to more than 100 years.

THE SPIRIT OF PROGRESS

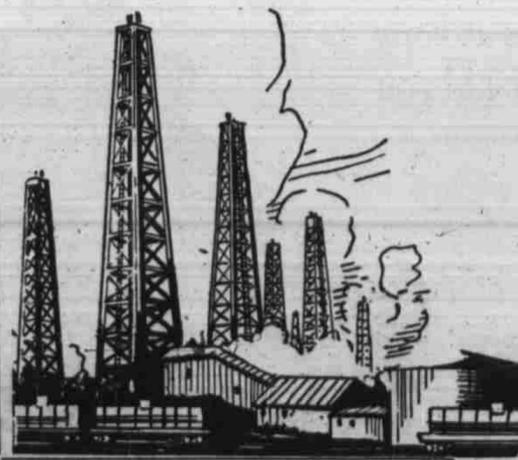
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700 SCURRY



High School Gridders Face Strong Oil Belt Competition.

Football Was Football As The Local Boys Played It Nearly 30 Years Ago Some Highlights In The Grid Game, From 1907 Down To The Steer Squad Of Today

Yes, football was played in Big Spring twenty-nine years ago. Even though it was hardly recognizable as the game is played today, it was still football.

On a sandy burr patch at the corner of West Third and Lancaster streets, twelve young high school stalwarts introduced football as a sport in Big Spring for the first time in 1907.

Lib Coffee and Otis Cordill, first chief and father of a football luminary of the same name, were the mainstays of that first team.

Two hours every afternoon they would gather at the vacant lot, scrimmage like madmen for two hours, then take no less than 17

laps around the course. Furthermore, it was not uncommon after sundown to meet at some prearranged place and do still more road work. Often times running to a point about where Cosden Refinery is located now.

Game With Sweetwater

Not result of this intensive training was that in two years only one man was injured and a substitute got to play exactly three minutes. In 1907 the team matched one game with Sweetwater, got many bruises and learned what a 22 to 0 defeat meant.

Consequently, there was no team in 1908.

Then in 1909 Ernest Vaughan moved to town and football came to stay.

Son of a traveling salesman, he had played two years in Pecos City before moving to Big Spring. He stood 6 feet 1 inch and weighed 179 pounds. He was fast, smart and possessed a football heart.

The team elected Ernest coach and he placed himself at fullback position. He lined the rest of the team up something like this: Charley Deats, center; Brown Alexander and E. G. Nelson, guards; Kirby Ralston and John Doyle, tackles; Harvey Williamson and Homer McNew, ends; Eddie Henry,

quarterback, and Jack Williamson and Lib Coffee, halves. Williamson and Henry were 10-second men in track.

Visitors

Before this formidable group Sweetwater fell 48 to 0, Coahoma, believe it or not, 63 to 0, and Midland College twice by good scores. On the make-shift Coahoma squad were such men as Egbert Echols and H. R. Debenport, who taught there.

Ernest Vaughan could throw a football, which was not as slender as it is now. On one occasion against Midland College he hurled the ball 67 yards to Harvey Wil-

liamson.

Big Spring usually beat Midland college but it was no clutch. Among those on the Midland squad were Dunn Reiger, who went to Baylor the following year and made all-conference honors, Charles Dublin, now of Big Spring, Ralph Barron, president of the First National bank in Midland, "Puss" Aycock, Midland county cattleman, Elliott Barron, Midland county judge, and Elliott Cowden, Midland county cattleman.

In 1910 the team contained many veterans and was stacked up thus: Belah Meskimen, center; Brown Alexander and Kirby Ralston, guards; John Doyle, tackle; Kirby Miller and Harvey Williamson, ends; Eugene Nelson, quarterback; Ernest Vaughan, fullback; Charles Deats and Lib Coffee, halves. Coffee always played right half because he couldn't carry the

ball under his right arm. Frasier True was substitute for the team.

He Never Missed

Rules were somewhat different then. If the ball was carried over in a corner of the field, it was brought back 15 yards and kicked into position for a try for point. The man catching the kick could take only one step or else lose the chance to try. In two seasons Big Spring scored 426 points to none for their opponents.

The remarkable thing about this was that after all these touchdowns Vaughan always kicked perfectly to Lib Coffee who was equally efficient in his catching. Then Vaughan dropped back and kicked the point. In two seasons he never missed!

Playing equipment consisted of a pair of plain duck pants, a deep red jersey, and a pair of football shoes, all bought by the individual player. Some of the boys had seen a headgear pictured in a catalogue but never dreamed of wearing one. Shoulder, blocking pads and thigh guards were for the elite.

When money was needed for a new football, Lib Coffee, who was manager of the team, went around town asking donations. He always went to the late Frank Gary, for he knew "old man Frank" would be the first to kick in.

The season after this, J. E. King, now managing editor of the Dallas News, took over the job, since he was school principal.

McNew Injured

Only injury in two seasons, as mentioned before, was sustained by Homer McNew. In the Sweetwater game of 1909 Homer had taken a pass and was touchdown bound when a 190-pound Sweetwater back leaped and stepped on McNew's heel. He was thrown to the ground with sufficient force to crack his hip.

So to Ernest Vaughan goes much credit for the sustained popularity of football here for more than a quarter of a century. Ernest taught them to take it and give just a little more in return. Ernest taught them to scoff at little hurts, Ernest taught them bone crushing tackles. What has become of Ernest? Why, he's teaching art in Minneapolis.

Players in the days of long ago still recall with a blissful air the time Big Spring rolled up a top-heavy win over Abilene in 1910.

Coached by R. A. Lanester, and assisted by Carl Montgomery, the Big Springers managed to go through a rather successful season in 1922, winning six out of eight games.

The Jayhawks

Back in those days the local grid-ers were known as the Jayhawks. Big Spring was a member of the interscholastic league District No. 8 in 1922, and the second title that year went to the powerful Abilene squad.

The Jayhawks were set for a strong bid for state honors as the '22 season opened, and made an excellent start through the first three games, but Abilene slipped the skids under the Jayhawks in the fourth game of the year.

The Big Spring boys opened the season by polishing off Lamesa, 6 to 0, erased Odessa 25 to 0, Sweetwater 37 to 0 but took a severe 25 to 0 drubbing in the Abilene bell-wick. San Angelo capped the next game 16 to 6 but the Jayhawks took a new hold and wound up the season's play with three consecutive victories, winning from Lamesa 12 to 0, Odessa, 43 to 0, and Roscoe 18 to 12.

A story on the Abilene game attributed the Big Spring loss to lack of substitutes. It was interesting to note that no games were played on Thanksgiving Day then.

For a number of years Big Spring always opened the football season with the Lamesa Tornadoes. The two schools severed grid relations only a couple of years ago. The Class B Lamesa outfit was always able to give the Big Springers a tough battle and the two teams played to a scoreless tie several times.

1922 Lineup

Hayden Griffith was captain of the 1922 Jayhawks and the starting lineup was: Lee Rogers, center; Hayden Griffith, right guard; William Bonner, left guard; Charles Stovall, right tackle; Melvin Pittman, left tackle; Adolphus Gallimore, right end; Jack Nall, left end; Oakley Dunlop, fullback.

One of Big Spring's most decisive victories over Sweetwater was registered in 1921 when the Jayhawks blanked the Ponies, 37 to 0.

Jack Nall was elected captain for the 1922 season. Most of the games in the early twenties were played in the old baseball park.

Some of the greatest stars ever to wear the black and gold of the Big Spring high school made their appearance during the 1921 season under the leadership of Coach Joe Ward.

Ward came to Big Spring from Texas university where he had made a name for himself in athletics.

He lined up a 13-game schedule during the year, playing eight Class B and five Class A games.

With the chunky Frankie Segall as the offensive threat, the locals scored 270 points against the Class B teams, holding their opponents to 27 and succeeded in ousting 13 points against the A opposition while holding the first teams to 68 points.

Segall was one of the hardest line plungers ever to play on a local team. The stocky Frankie later attended McMurry.

Other backfield candidates were Lloyd Wasson, Roland Swartz, Harold Harwood and E. Merrick. Ward whipped the line into shape with Crawford at left end, Monroe Johnson at left tackle, Carpenter at left guard, Frost at center, Arnett at right guard, Knous at right tackle, and McGinnis at right end. Johnson was cap-

tain.

Angelo Defeated

The 1925 grid representatives of Big Spring high accomplished something that season that other Steer clubs have been unable to do consistently. They defeated the San Angelo Bobcats.

They journeyed to the Concho city to turn back the Angelons, 8 to 2.

Under the leadership of Alfred Collins, who at one time played professional football, and Frank Boyce, the Steers tallied a total of 121 points during the season, holding their opponents to 53.

Frank Segall, Lewis Rix, Roland Swartz, J. T. and C. E. Johnson, Clyde McGinnis, Lloyd Wasson and Harold Harwood, were the mainstays of that club.

The Collins forces scored victories over Odessa, Roscoe, San Angelo, Midland and Lamesa during that year and met reversals at the hands of Colorado, Abilene and Sweetwater contingents.

J. T. Johnson, who with his brother, Perry, gave the locals one of its best remembered defensive teams, was elected captain during the season.

In 1926

With a backfield composed of Roland Swartz at quarter, Frankie Segall at right half, Red Coats at left half and Harold Harwood at full, the Steers enjoyed a successful season during 1926, but their bitter rivals, the Colorado Wolves, put a blotch on their otherwise admirable record with a 6-3 decision.

Segall hit his stride as the season opened and was never quite stopped in his last year of play.

Melvin Pittman, who wore the Steer colors in 1924, was a shining light in the Simmons University machine during '26. He was called the greatest offensive and defensive pivot man in the Texas conference during that season.

The Steers tried fast company in 1927 and it was in that year that the first spark of rivalry between Sweetwater and Big Spring teams came into existence.

Joe Ward, famous as a University of Texas athlete, had left the helm as head coach of the Longhorns and a new mentor who believed in training for the game assumed the head coach duties. He was George Harris, a big athletic chap whom the boys feared but respected. The newcomer was tough, but he instilled a fighting spirit in the boys that gave them quite a reputation throughout this part of the country.

It was still a few years before the local officials decided to cast their lot with better company and join Class A football, but the Longhorns scheduled two big games that year that tested their ability in rougher circles.

Harold "Plush" Yarborough, giant lineman, led the '27 team from his tackle position, playing alongside Ed Settles, Malcolm Patterson, Eddie Maxwell, Vernon Manuel, Red Fields and Perry Johnson.

Johnson was shifted to the backfield as the season opened but the following games soon found him back in the line where he worked at every position but center. Perry had the regular build for a defensive player and was termed as one of the scrappiest players ever to wear the black and gold.

Flowers Brothers

The '27 season also brought the first of the Flowers brothers to the limelight. He was Jack "Tiger" Flowers who took up his position as pivot man. Jack was the tallest of the four brothers who have played football.

Bill, who captained the team during 1931, was the only one of the quartet that did not see service in the line.

Harris had a versatile backfield with Red Coats at quarter, Ferguson and Jones at halves, and the mighty Jess Fuglar at full. Coats is rivaled only by the great Tack Dennis in his kicking abilities while Theo Ferguson and Frank Jones were the speedy backs and Fuglar was one of the hardest line plungers in the game, but Ward, meanwhile, had accepted a position as head mentor at Wesley college at Greenville and had taken several former Big Spring stars with him. Among those who wore the green of Wesley were Morris Gay, Frank Segall, Curtis and Reuben Choate, Ike Knous, Henry Covert, and Lloyd Wasson.

The rivalry between the Big Spring Steers and the Colorado Wolves reached a new high during the 1928 season under the leadership of Bill Stevens. The new mentor was a typical example of an athletic director, for he looked and acted the part. He usually took the field in baseball trousers, football shoes that had seen better days, a worn sweatshirt and a black baseball cap.

A Trainer

He was a stickler for sportsmanship, and succeeded in qualifying his boys more for that than victory. He was also a stickler for training, and that finally cost him his job here.

Stevens had Ed Settles and Red Coats as co-captains. Settles held the end an end position, while Coats was a triple threat in the secondary.

The Steers failed to elick in 1931, and Obie Bristow took over the coaching job in 1931.

Dennis Top Scorer

Although they failed to cop district honors, finishing in a tie for second place with San Angelo they piled up a total of 388 points during that season and held their opponents to seven.

Big Spring had the state and nation's leading high school scorer that year in Itasca (Tack) Dennis, who counted 147 points during the scheduled ten games.

Dennis was the greatest defensive player district 3 has ever known, a superb passer, a constant threat on his off tackle plunges, and undoubtedly the greatest kick-er in the state during the season. His boots averaged more than 60

New Coaches Pilot Squad Next Season

Steers Open Championship Play At Home On September 25

After an absence of five years, Big Spring high school has returned to Oil Belt football competition. Under a redistricting arrangement of the University of Texas interscholastic league last year, the old District 3 composed of Big Spring, San Angelo and Sweetwater was combined with teams from the Oil Belt grid circuit to form a nine-club district known as No. 3 in the new interscholastic league set-up.

The move switching Big Spring to the Oil Belt was a distinct surprise, inasmuch as the interscholastic league athletic director had recommended that Big Spring be placed in the Panhandle district. Local officials fought that move.

Big Spring will swing into the 1936 football season with a new head coach—George Brown. Brown succeeded Obie Bristow as head coach this spring. George Brown, however, is far from being a stranger here. He has been assistant coach here for seven years. A star guard at Abilene Christian College, Brown had coached at Lubbock a short time before accepting the position here.

Brown differs from his predecessors in that he is a stickler for football fundamentals and the following of training rules.

He chose as his assistant J. M. "Speedy" Moffett, quarterback under Coach Pete Cawthon at Texas Tech who had served as backfield mentor here two seasons under Bristow. Moffett, too, is a firm believer in training.

Brown faces a stiff job in his first year as head coach. The Oil Belt is the largest district in the state by two schools, and nine teams—all comparatively strong—will be fighting for the district gonfalon next fall. Big Spring was a member of the old Oil Belt in 1929 and 1930 when Bill Stevens was coach here. Brown was line mentor under Stevens, who was ousted because of the strict, iron-clad rules he laid down for the schoolboy grid-ers.

The new Oil Belt alignment includes Abilene, Big Spring, Breckenridge, Brownwood, Cisco, Eastland, Ranger, San Angelo and Sweetwater.

San Angelo was the only school to oppose Big Spring's entrance into the Oil Belt.

Start In October

With nine teams in the race, it will be necessary to begin championship play the first week-end in October and continue without a break through Thanksgiving.

Four of the Steers' eight conference games will be played on the home field. The opener is with Eastland here on September 25.

L. E. Dudley of Abilene is chairman of the Oil Belt executive committee, with Chester Kenley of San Angelo secretary. George Gentry of Big Spring is vice-chairman.

District games will be settled on the basis of fifty percent of the gross receipts, with the visitors paying their own expenses. The district has a maximum fee of \$15 for game officials with three cents per mile allowed for traveling expenses. Holiday game officials will get \$25 plus the allowance for traveling expense.

Pep squads and bands will be admitted free if in uniform. Passes will be given only to the press and school officials.

Admission prices will be 15 cents for school children of grades 1 to 5 and 25 cents for other school children. General admission for adults will be 50 cents with the same price for holiday games. Prices for reserve seats at holiday games will be set by the schools involved.

Six Lettermen

Six lettermen will form a nucleus for the 1936 team. They are: Williams, Harris, Hildreth, Madison, Wilson, and Henninger.

Heading the backfield group are Madison, Wood, Bigony, Gibson, Henninger, Trainer, Shaffer, and Settles. Trainer has developed into an excellent blocker and is touted as a No. 1 fullback. Smith, up from the Devil team, is a versatile player in some respects although one of the slowest men on the squad.

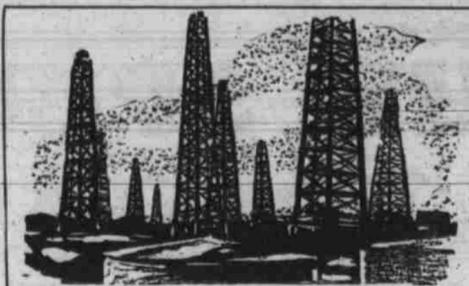
Settles, Williams and Gibson are also up from the Devil team. Settles was an end on the junior club.

Steer coaches have uncovered a new quarterback prospect in Louie Madison, a lineman last season. He has speed.

The four fastest men on the squad are Williams, Woods, Shaffer, and Settles.

Linemen are: Henry, Adams, Harris, Dash, B. Wilson, Phillips, Ralburn, McCullough, Anderson, Hildreth, Edmundson, J. Wilson, Lockhart, Smith and Wheat.

Steer coaches held a long spring training session this year, one of the longest spring grid grinds ever held at Big Spring high school.



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Home Builders, we are always at your service, with every resource to aid you in building.



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Valuable Information Compiled In Calf-Feeding Tests

Work Carried On Since '31 At U. S. Farm

Native Cattle Can Be Finished Profitably On Native Feeds

One of the most beneficial experiments carried on by the U. S. Experiment farm here is the feeding test program in progress continuously since 1931.

Without incurring losses in an effort to determine which native feeds will produce the most gain at the lowest cost, farmers and ranchers have been able to get this information without cost by watching charts supplied them by the farm.

They have learned, in the five years tests have been operated, that native cattle can be profitably finished on native feeds and that in a steady market the venture can be made to pay.

Started in 1931 when feed barns, pens and scales were installed at the farm, tests were run for three successive years to ascertain the relative values of different methods of feeding grain. The 60 calves were placed in four pens with one group being fed whole threshed grain, another ground threshed grain, a third whole heads and a fourth ground heads. Remainder of the ration was standard for all pens and consisted of ground sunac, cotton seed meal, and limestone flour.

Over the three year period the ground heads showed the best results, producing the top gain two years out of the three. Only in 1934 did the whole grain do better. However, experts expressed the opinion that feeding of whole heads might be more profitable for the average farmer or stockman who is normally short of equipment. In 1935 the tests were varied. The yearlings were fed to test the relative value of feeding individually and as groups. The same rations as used the three preceding years was employed, and with good re-

THEY DIRECT STEER TEAMS



GEORGE BROWN

SPEEDY MOFFETT

404-Pound Gain
At the end of the 180-day period the stock showed a 404-pound average gain, the highest recorded. The figure was 381 in 1933 and 400 in 1934. Individual feeding did not do as well as group feeding on the ground head ration. This year the tests have been

varied again. As the tests near completion, some inkling is being obtained as to the relative merit of feeding a yearling all it possibly can eat an approximately 80 per cent of that amount. As they were last year, the calves are being fed individually and as groups. The tests are carried on under a cooperative plan with the state extension service since this is a federal experiment farm. The stuff is sold on open market after the tests are completed and the money used to defray the cost of the feeding tests. That the tests are being used by farmers and stockmen is evidenced by the fact that growing crowds attend the annual feeders day program at the conclusion of the feeding period.

Came Here To Teach; Many Stay In City

Former School Teachers Counted Among Local Housewives

More women teachers continue to live in Big Spring when their teaching days are over than men, probably because there have not been many men teachers in the schools. Two men are outstanding in this connection, B. Reagan and Clyde E. Thomas.

Reagan gave up the profession because he had to make more money and he saw a better opportunity in the drug business. Thomas used teaching to finance his law study and gave it up only when he had his license to practice.

Big Spring saw the last of Reagan as a teacher, and practically the beginning of Thomas' career in that field. The latter came here from Sweetwater and taught three years as principal of the high school. He left here in 1910 to become superintendent at Haskell. Later, while in Lampasas he married a Big Spring girl—Miss Reba Coffey and he returned to Big Spring via San Benito in 1916. He has been here ever since, engaged in the practice of law.

Reagan has also remained in Big Spring, selling out his drug business when the democrats came in power and serving as postmaster

for many years under Wilson. Later he became president of the West Texas National bank and is now retired from the bank business.

Among the many women who have taught school here and met their future husbands are some of the most prominent women in the town. In the list are: Mmes. S. H. Morrison, W. R. Dawes, C. W. Cunningham, William Fahrenkamp, E. A. Kelley, C. C. Coffey, Martelle McDonald, H. A. Stegner, W. N. Curtis and many others.

Mrs. Morrison came here as Miss Kate Pope and taught two years. She taught the 5th and 6th grades. She had 65 pupils in one room and taught six subjects in each grade together with writing jointly, making 13 classes during the day—reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, geography and a little Texas history thrown in. She was one of five teachers. (Herald)

was principal then) and the principal taught all the grades above the 5th grade. She helped him out by teaching one class of seventh graders.

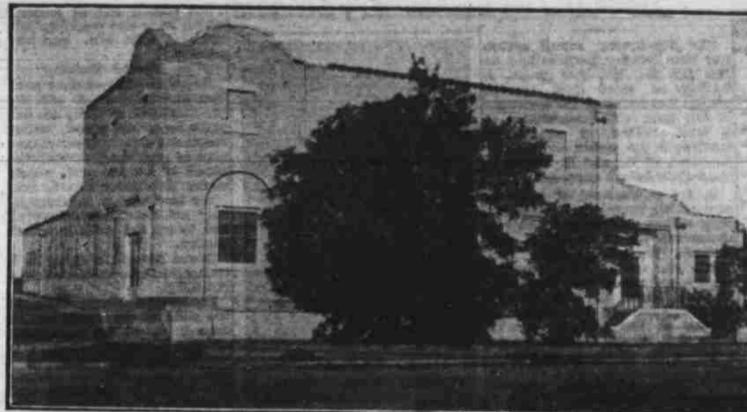
Mrs. Morrison liked teaching then and likes it now. She agreed to marry S. H. Morrison and went home to spend a year before the wedding. She said that the next fall when she heard the school bell ring in Big Spring she sat down and cried because she missed teaching.

Mrs. C. W. Cunningham was Miss Mamie Bell when she arrived in Big Spring a mere slip of a girl not yet twenty and so little that old Dr. Barnett, father of the present Dr. Barnett, looked at her over his glasses and said, "I think you're a pretty nice little gal," and Will Potton, another of the trustees said, "You a school teacher? You look like you ought to be going to

school." She had come from Huntville where she had had a year in the San Houston normal and she had been educated in Dallas and Waxahatchie schools, so she had no trouble landing a school here. She taught for three years before being married to C. W. Cunningham, and she looks back on those years and the pupils of hers who have since grown up, with a great deal of affection.

Mrs. Fahrenkamp, the former Miss Willard Pickard, is another Big Spring woman who liked teaching and gave it up reluctantly. She continued to teach after she married until the arrival of her daughter, Billie Mae.

A "lone wolf" credited with slaying 40 sheep and many young boys near Beaumont within the past six months has been trapped.



Eberley Funeral Home

The Cowden Insurance Agency

Joins Everyone in the City of Big Spring in

CONGRATULATING THE OIL FRATERNITY ON



WE CONGRATULATE

the Progressiveness of Big Spring in both its splendid growth and spirit to go forward.



Let's Invite Our Relatives and Friends to Visit Big Spring and West Texas This Year

STEER FOOTBALL SCHEDULE FOR COMING SEASON

- SEPTEMBER 25
Brownwood at Sweetwater.
Cisco at Breckenridge.
Eastland at Big Spring (night).
- OCTOBER 2
Ablene at Ranger.
Sweetwater at Cisco (night).
Eastland at San Angelo (night).
Big Spring at Brownwood (night).
- OCTOBER 9
Eastland at Abilene.
Cisco at Big Spring (night).
San Angelo at Sweetwater.
Breckenridge at Brownwood (night).
- OCTOBER 16
Ablene at Brownwood (night).
Eastland at Ranger.
San Angelo at Cisco (night).
Big Spring at Breckenridge.
- OCTOBER 23
Ablene at Sweetwater.
Ranger at Big Spring (night).
Eastland at Breckenridge.
Brownwood at San Angelo.
- OCTOBER 30
Ablene at Cisco.
Sweetwater at Eastland.
Brownwood at Ranger.
San Angelo at Breckenridge.
- NOVEMBER 6
Ranger at Sweetwater.
- NOVEMBER 11
Breckenridge at Abilene.
Eastland at Brownwood.
Cisco at Ranger.
Big Spring at San Angelo.
- NOVEMBER 20
Ranger at San Angelo (night).
Big Spring at Abilene.
Cisco at Eastland.
Sweetwater at Breckenridge.
- NOVEMBER 26
San Angelo at Abilene.
Brownwood at Cisco.
Breckenridge at Ranger.
Sweetwater at Big Spring.

Machine Shop Here Is Operated By Experienced Men

Comparatively new in the Big Spring business world is the Burnett & Uhl Machine shop, but the establishment already is serving an extensive trade. Proprietors are R. G. Burnett and E. J. Uhl, who came here from Desdemona. They opened their shop here at the south end of Scurry street, on the San Angelo highway, on October 30, last year. The shop, modernly equipped with the latest type of machinery is operated by the partners, both of whom are experienced machinists. Uhl has been in the machine shop business for 40 years, while Burnett has been doing machine repair work for 15 years, handling all types of work.

Boy Hoos Up \$260 in Gold
CORDELLA, Cal. (UP)—Neighborhood boys refused to help Billy Matthews carry out his mother-imposed task of hoeing weeds. Much chagrined, Billy tackled the job alone. He hoed up \$260 in gold pieces dated 1874, 1875 and 1876.



Beyond Duty

In all fields of endeavor it is the personal quality which is most important. In our work the personal quality constitutes our entire service; that which is impossible to standardize and dependent upon experience, training and understanding. Such represents the finest and most sincere service a funeral home can render. We pride ourselves upon faithfully performed obligation to both the individual and the community.



We are proud of the progress in the city of Big Spring during the past ten years... and sincerely congratulate all interests in the Big Spring oil production on their first...



We recognize the vision, the spirit and implicit faith of those who have transformed Big Spring from a struggling town into a beautiful city of lovely homes, schools, parks and all such as makes a happy place to live.

EBERLEY FUNERAL HOME

Almanac Of '36 Features Centennial

'Book Of 100,000 Facts' About Texas Being Distributed

The book of 100,000 facts—the 1936 edition of the Texas Almanac—is just off the press. It is the largest volume in the history of this publication—a total of 512 pages, on better grade paper and more profusely illustrated. The 1936 book, although designated as the "Centennial Edition," and compiled in tribute to the grand celebration in Texas this year, misses only 21 years of reaching its own centennial year, having first been issued in 1857 by the Galveston News, the parent organization of The Dallas News, its present publishers.

While much new material of historical nature is included in the new issue, none of the chapters that have made the Texas Almanac the standard reference book of Texas in the past have been omitted. The names of several thousand individuals appear in its pages.

Centennial Features

Features of the current issue include an extensive description of the Texas Centennial, including celebrations at Dallas and other points in the state, an outline of the history of Texas from its beginning to the present, an illustrated chapter of the wild flowers of Texas, lists of the different kinds of trees and wild animals found in Texas, extensive lists of historic old towns, a text of the State Constitution with all its amendments and brief account of submission of all adopted amendments since adoption of the Constitution, and the new farm census figures of 1935.

There is much of interest for the coming political campaign, including the current poll tax payments by counties. All figures on state, county and city bonded debt are brought up to date. There are several chapters devoted to points of interest for the Centennial tourist in Texas, and a new map made in four colors especially for this edition of the Texas Almanac, entitled "Texas for Tourists," is folded between the leaves of each volume.

There are more than 100,000 facts about the history, natural resources, crops, livestock, industries, commerce, transportation, finance, government, politics, educational system, cultural institutions and other phases of Texas economic, political and social development.

I. B. CAUBLE, PIONEER HOWARD COUNTY STOCKMAN, PRODUCER OF FINE ANXIETY 4TH BULLS



One of the strongest straight line bred anxiety 4th Hereford herds on the continent today is that of I. B. "Doc" Cauble, pioneer Howard county stockman and breeder. His herd of 400 cows, yearlings, calves and bulls is recognized as possessing more Dominie blood than any other anxiety 4th line in existence. Frank Farley of the Hereford Journal complimented his work by saying that it is the most uniform herd he had seen. That stockmen also recognized this fact is seen in the constant demand for Cauble bulls and cows, a demand which has netted Cauble \$15,000 since October for 200 bulls, cows and calves.

City One Of Few In State With New System Of Supervising Work Done In The Elementary Schools

The Big Spring school system has been tucking feathers into its cap for the last few years. A feather of more than average quality was added at the beginning of this term with inauguration of a new method of supervising teaching in the grades, and the employment of Thomas E. Pierce as elementary school supervisor.

In the employment of such an advisor Big Spring has joined the class of four or five most progressive school systems in Texas. San Antonio, Corpus Christi, Fort Worth are among them. Larger centers are trying out this new method; most of the smaller school systems of the state are looking at the experiment with eager eyes, equally anxious to have a try at it. Pierce is kept busy with invitations to speak all over West Texas and explain what he is doing at Big Spring.

Pierce says the idea of this supervision is to adapt the subject to the child. He is discarding the old idea of making the child fit the school.

Observing

He goes into a class room, sits down at one side and listens to the teacher and the pupils. He stays for the full period. All the while he is observing many things—the relations of the teacher to the pupil, the relations of the pupils to the teacher, and the attitudes of the pupils toward each other.

While there he particularly notes how the teacher conducts her lesson. A teacher who is successful must do four things in her teachings,



THOS. E. PIERCE

She must control, or direct study of the pupil, all the while doing her best to enable him to get the most out of his preparation. During presentation of the lesson material she must do more than follow the text; she must see that the pupil appreciates what he is being taught and she must do enough drill work to impress facts on the memory.

All good teachers attempt to teach this four-point goal, and some that fail do not understand where they fail, or why. A supervisor whose eyes are also on the goal, is able to give them the direction, or advice they need. This

is one of Pierce's functions. In conferences with teachers after the class periods he helps them with their difficulties, makes suggestions, maps out plans for them to follow.

He said that the teachers of the ward schools and of junior high, where he is also working, have cooperated with him one hundred percent.

Special Training

As an example of their co-operation and interest he said that a great number of them are making plans to attend some college or university this summer where this plan of supervised elementary education is taught and watch the work. It is their idea to see how other teachers are supervised, how they put new ideas into practice, and to see the work in actual operation.

Pierce himself is going to teach elementary supervision at Denton in N.T.S.C.

In this work Pierce does not take the place of the superintendent of schools nor of the head principal of each individual ward. The superintendent has enough to keep himself busy with the administrative details of the whole system. Pierce's purpose is to see after instruction. The head principals are in charge of school records, tuition fees, reports and seeing after the building and play grounds.

"Laboratory" School

The state department of education at Austin has its eyes on Big Spring. It is watching to see how the experiment of having one supervisor over a large staff of grade teachers works out, and is particularly interested in the methods of teaching that Pierce is introducing. In other words, Big Spring is a laboratory school. For next year the department has recommended new courses of study that Pierce intends to try out. He will report to Austin on these. If they are satisfactory they will be recom-

Independent Has Opened New Fields

Lee Harrison's Activity Is Typical Of Pioneering Oil Man



LEE C. HARRISON

More or less typical of the experiences of the independent oil operators, pioneering group that has played such an important part in development of the world's oil resources, are the activities of Lee C. Harrison, prominent independent operator of Big Spring.

Harrison, like many an independent, has had his share of bad luck; but also like many an independent, he has been responsible for the opening of new production areas, thanks to the oil-man type of daring that urges a man to go on seeking the "flowing gold" regardless of the number of dry holes drilled.

It was Harrison's No. 1 Denman which really opened the way for expansion in the East Howard field. Harrison also revived the oil play in Ector county by his Addis discovery well west of Odessa.

Operating in this section since 1923, Harrison is still active in West Texas. His career as an operator started at Burkburnett. He drilled two dry holes. He tried Eastland county, and the result was two more dry holes. Later he got a good gasser near Eastland.

Here In 1923

He came to this section in 1923, dealt in lands and leases for a year or two, then was in business at Midland.

In 1926 he drilled a test on the Dora Roberts ranch south of Big Spring, becoming one of the real pioneers in that vicinity. The first test was a dry hole, but he moved the rig over and got a producer, and this was one of the starters for the prolific Roberts pool of the Howa-Glasecock field.

Harrison then went to Young county and drilled six wells. He sank two in Ward county and in 1928 and later recorded another dry hole in a test on the Dodge estate land in eastern Howard. It was about this time that he became associated with Mrs. Dora Roberts and they together became interested in some of the most important drilling operations in West Texas.

Opened Denman Pool

Harrison spent some time in East Texas, when the field there was opened up, but returned here in 1931 and drilled his No. 1 Denman in the Denman-Dodge area, extending that pool northwest. Since then he has drilled in several other producers.

He acquired acreage in Ector county and drilled the Harrison and others' No. F. W. Addis Estate, which opened a new pool four miles west of Odessa and furnished more of interest in the circles than any one operation had in this section for a number of years.

He has continued activity in the Addis pool and also centered much of his operations in the Dodge-Denman pool in eastern Howard.

Farm prices for popcorn in December, 1934, were close to \$5 per 100 pounds; the price to farmers for the 1935 crop was \$2.15 per 100 pounds.

manded to other interested schools. Such a study-experiment as this proposed for next year could not take place in a system not organized and prepared for it. This year Pierce has been doing ground work, laying foundations. With the co-operation he has received he is very enthusiastic over prospects for next year's teaching.

Pierce came to Big Spring from Abilene where he taught 8 years. He has obtained his master's degree from Columbia University, New York City, and is already working on his Ph. D.

Battle Of Sabine Pass To Be Commemorated

SABINE PASS, April 25. (UP)—The Battle of Sabine Pass, in which a handful of dock workers turned back a Union fleet of war-boats and transports in 1863, will be commemorated by a Texas Centennial marker.

H. M. Richter, of Houston, president of the Southwestern Settlement and Development corporation, has offered to give to Jefferson county or the state of Texas an acre for the marker at the battle site.

Hearing that the Federals were coming, Lieut. Dick Dowling and 47 dock workers of Galveston hauled several cannon to Sabine Pass and defended the pass successfully. In sinking two of the Union ships, they captured more than 200 men.

Veterans Building Homes
SACRAMENTO, Calif. (UP)—Home building among California World war veterans is approaching the boom stage. A report of the Veterans Welfare board, which handles the financing of homes and small farms for California veterans, revealed that loans are being made at the rate of \$1,000,000 a month.

Hospital Hires Barbers
SAN DIEGO, Calif. (UP)—In the belief that shaves and haircuts improve a patient's mental attitude and thus speed his recovery, Cecil Collins of the county hospital staff has started a movement to have barbers attend those patients who cannot themselves afford it.

The city of Chattanooga's cash balance sheet on January 1, 1936, was the best in five years, according to City Auditor F. K. Roasmond.

Campus Being Beautified

Street At School Widened And New Sidewalks Constructed

The recent W.P.A. program was the first step toward beautification of the high school campus since 1929-30, when walks were laid out around the high school building. In the same year grass was planted on the campus and trees were set out on the south ward lawn.

The present improvement of the high school campus began about the middle of November of the past year, and will continue through the remainder of the school term. One of the most extensive renovation problems, since the tarring of the original campus, began late in March. Tenth street, on which the high school building is located, is being widened by twenty feet to make up the needed width of 80 feet.

Turf from the destroyed plot will be planted elsewhere on the school lawn, and a new design for side walk construction has been laid out. Side walks now run from the high school building to the street and junior high building. As part of the W.P.A. beautification program, a retaining wall will be erected on the west side of the high school campus.

Crowded conditions in the lower halls of the high school building increased the necessity of more doors; two large outside doors on the west side of the east wing of the high school building will open onto sidewalks that lead to the junior high school building.

Tennis courts that were destroyed to make the new project possible, will be rebuilt on a different site and will be bigger and better than the one before.

DICKSON - MOORE

Big Spring Headquarters; Hotel Settles

OFFERING THE ABSOLUTE BEST IN OIL WELL ACID SERVICE

WE HIGHLY PRAISE ALL HAVING AN ACTIVE INTEREST IN THE PRODUCTION OF OIL IN THE BIG SPRING AREA FOR THEIR FINE PROGRESS IN A



No group of men have greater efficiency and force of action than the great Oil Fraternity.... No group of men have more to their credit in rugged development.



THERE'S A REASON FOR THE PROGRESS OF BIG SPRING

We Have: Rich fields of natural resources, a fertile agricultural country, vast ranches, active industry and are the center of a great population area.

We Have: A citizenship that welcomes the challenge of the future to new accomplishments.



CONGRATULATIONS OIL MEN AND BUILDERS

on a great



Big Spring Insurance Agency

GENERAL INSURANCE, FIDELITY AND SURETY BONDS

INCREASE IN SORGHUM LAND, NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK SHOWN IN FARM CENSUS FOR COUNTY

A heavy increase in acreage to grain sorghums and to hay and sorghums for forage is one of the outstanding trends in agriculture in Howard county, as revealed in a report of the department of commerce, bureau of the census, on farm figures covering the year 1934, last year for which such figures are available.

The 1934 totals are compared with those of five years earlier, 1929. An increase of nearly 8,000 acres of grain sorghum was harvested in 1934 as compared with 1929, and an increase of about 3,500 acres of hay and sorghums for forage was shown. With the total seeded acreage of all crops approximately the same both years, the figures show an increase in the relative importance of sorghums in the county.

The harvested acreage of cotton was about 40,000 acres less in 1934 than in 1929, this reduction being accounted for in part by the government crop curtailment program.

The number of cattle in Howard county on Jan. 1, 1935, was 22,823, an increase of 47 per cent over the number reported on April 1, 1930. Sheep showed an increase of 157 per cent, with 13,399 reported. Other livestock included 3,254 horses, 2,565 mules, and 3,027 hogs.

Farms and ranches in Howard county show a decrease of 180 since 1929, with 1,284 reported in 1935. Owner-operators, however, increased in number, with 409 reported in 1935 as compared with 377 in 1930.

Farms and ranches in the county in 1935 had an average of 224.7 acres, as compared with 267.3 in 1930. The average value per acre was \$15.52.

Following are the census bureau's figures:

Item	Census of 1935	Census of 1930
FARMS, FARM ACREAGE AND VALUE		
Number of farms	1,034	1,194
Farms operated by—		
Full owners	316	297
Part owners	93	80
Managers	7	9
All tenants	418	908
Croppers	117	225
Value of farms (land and buildings)	\$8,633,915	\$11,487,484
Average value per farm	8,350	9,596
Average value per acre	15.91	26.13
All lands in farms	542,502	438,459
Average acreage per farm	224.7	267.2
FARM LAND ACCORDING TO USE (ACRES)		
Crop land harvested	106,327	139,403
Crop failure*	40,697	6,152
Crop land idle or fallow	2,092	4,413
Flowable pasture	13,473	52,909
Woodland pasture	99	70
Other pasture	374,181	234,329
Woodland not pastured	32	18
All other land in farms	5,601	1,165
Land available for crops (Harvested, failure, idle, fallow, and plowable pasture.)	162,569	202,877
NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS		
Horses and colts**	3,254	3,512
Mules and mule colts**	2,565	3,636
Cattle**	22,823	15,291
Cows and heifers 2 years old or over	10,957	9,413
Sheep and lambs	13,399	5,205
Hogs and pigs	3,027	1,792
SELECTED CROPS HARVESTED***		
Corn for all purposes	1,820	431
Corn for grain	1,521	390
bushels	6,098	3,496
Wheat threshed	1,875	—
bushels	12,214	—
Oats threshed	222	—
bushels	3,517	—
Barley threshed	16	—
bushels	215	—
Grain sorghums (for grain)	27,918	30,198
bushels	189,335	161,696
Sweet potatoes	1	2
bushels	81	98
All hay, and sorghums for forage	18,128	14,639
tons	12,127	11,374

* The acreage of crop failure does not represent the total acreage of crops which failed, but only the acreage of land in crops which failed and on which no other crop was harvested in 1934.

** Excludes animals under 3 months of age April 1, 1930.

*** Excluding fruits, vegetables and the various annual legumes enumerated.

Centennial

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

toring over smooth, surfaced highways or traveling by swift modern plane, bus or plane, will see flourishing towns and cities, bustling in-

dustry, cultivated farms, vast expanses of ranch land, busy oil fields and points of historical importance and scenic beauty. The traveler will be conscious, moreover, that Texas is a new country, an empire not satisfied with progress already made but constantly pressing on to a greater development.

Texas has everything to offer the

visitor, providing strange and striking contrasts. And to know Texas as a whole, the visitor must see the western portion of the state.

West Texas, and Big Spring, extend the hand of welcome to Centennial visitors. This city, on two key highways, expects to be host to a great throng of travelers. It hopes to entertain them royally and to show them the attractions and advantages of this section.

Cauble

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

nothing but the very finest stock on his place.

This is in keeping with his philosophy that the duty of the breeder is to perpetuate the best quality of what he has by a process of selection and mating.

He extends this contention to other fields. Few people know that Cauble is perhaps the foremost cotton breeder in the county, breeding the A. D. Mebane strain, so well that he guarantees, every lot of seed he sells to produce more per acre and percentage lint yield as well in length of staple.

Cauble also breeds grain sorghums. When he first came to this country feed produced was gangling, spangly heads. Today, thanks in some measure to his efforts, it is in long compact heads. It is not unlikely that this accounts for the fact that he has little trouble in producing all the feed he needs for his ranch on 700 acres.

Associated in the business with Cauble are his two sons, Rexie and James. They each own their own cattle but keep them in the original Cauble herd. Doc Cauble has instilled into them the love for fine bred livestock and intends to pass the torch on to them.

Land Rush

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

as county clerk on making an issue of this chute affair. More land was yet to be filed on and he announced that he would use the door and let the men stay lined up in the courthouse. He won his office.

Slept On Floor

The next rush was '03. Men borrowed all the courthouse chairs and when those gave out brought chairs with them. They formed a long row leading from the county clerk's office (that was in the old courthouse) out into the hall. All the business transacted for the 60 days had to be done around them. In the hall, they spread their bedding on the floor or made a bed out of two chairs and there they spent the night. There was no leaving the line once you were in it; if you left someone else took your place and you couldn't get it back. If you tried to knock a fellow out with your fists you could be jailed for assault and battery.

Men approached the county clerk and asked him to carry their applications in his pocket. All sorts of pressure was brought to bear on him.

In the beginning men were not always so gentle, especially when the lines reached out to the courthouse yard. It was then not uncommon for applicants to come up with a lot of friends. Then he would seize on a fellow whose place he wanted. He and his friends would carry the fellow out of the line and sit on him. It took considerable sitting and holding to keep the man down and if he had any friends to jump onto the others, there might be a scramble. The scramble never got into much of a fight, for if it did the sheriff was sure to come along and pop the fighters in jail—which would ruin

Local Schools Are Crowded

Facilities Always Taxed, Despite Continued Expansion

Big Spring schools have come a long road since the erection of the first building more than forty years ago on the corner of the present courthouse square. Since that time it has had somewhere between 20 or 30 buildings; and, strangely, all buildings have been

"We feel the thing to do, if it were possible," Principal George Gentry says, "is to build another building. The elementary schools are crowded to capacity. If we could move the Junior high students in to the high school building, we could relieve the ward schools by putting students in the junior high building."

The original part of the high school building was built in 1916 on a bond issue of \$40,000. Later, in 1926 another issue of \$150,000 was made to build a wing on the old building and for repairs. Approximately \$120,000 of the bond money was spent in repairs and structural changes of the original

overfilled so that it became necessary for new ones to be erected. At the present time conditions are so crowded that only half of the high school can attend an assembly exercise. High school officials have a scheduled program where freshman, and junior students attend the exercises one day and sophomore and senior students the next. Chairs for the auditorium will seat no more than the high school students.

Variety Seen In Program Of WTCC Meet

Entertainment Features To Be Offered For Amarillo Visitors

AMARILLO, April 25.—Delegates and visitors to the West Texas chamber of commerce convention here, May 11-13, will find plenty of diversion.

"Problems confronting West Texas are given serious consideration and the convention is conducted on a businesslike basis," observed Ray Nichols, Vernon publisher, who is president of the large regional organization.

"But at the Amarillo convention there will be many features, both educational and entertaining," he added, predicting the largest convention in the history of the organization. "There is no reason why it shouldn't be the largest," he observed.

In addition to the usual convention features—the dances, contests and special entertainment, including "West Texas Cavalcade," a pageant, the Tri-State Fair's spring race meet will be in full swing during the eighteenth annual meeting. Thousands of turf fans are attracted from over the Southwest to the spring races.

To Select Queen

This year for the first time the West Texas chamber of commerce will select a queen by popular vote at the pageant. Sponsors from towns affiliated with the organization will be presented at the pageant and will be candidates for the coronation.

Scores of early entries have been

made in the convention contest especially the "Home Town" spelling contest.

Committee with a personnel more than 200 have been appointed here to prepare for the contest. Meanwhile preparations are being made over the West Texas chamber of commerce jurisdiction send large delegations to the convention.

Jed Rix, convention manager, said today notices received from various towns indicate there will be more special trains, more bands and more delegations than ever to the Amarillo meeting.

Handwriting Guide Doubtful SALT LAKE CITY (UP)—though it is impossible for two persons to write exactly the same handwriting is not an index character, personality or talent, Roland Lewis, professor and handwriting expert at the University of Utah, declares.

Opening of the new 40-foot across Boulder Dam affords a number of new auto trips through the California and Arizona desert as well as in southern Nevada.

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Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Crow
 Proprietors

Those Four Horsemen of Progress:

VISION, COURAGE, FAITH AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE

through co-operative endeavor, have in the past decade welded Big Spring and the contiguous territory into one of the most fundamentally sound business sections in all West Texas.

Believing that even greater rewards are possible of achievement by those who dare and do, we congratulate those Four Horsemen for past accomplishments and sincerely trust it will be our privilege to at least cheer them on their next big drive.

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Meat Packing Plant May Be Future Asset

Greer Lays Groundwork In Building Feed Pens, Slaughter House

Big Spring may yet have a meat packing plant as the result of the faith and vision of a progressive Glasscock rancher—Samuel Greer.

It was Sam Greer, one of the vanishing tribe of old-time West Texas stockmen, who put approximately \$12,000 into feeding pens and a slaughter house unit east of here without asking so much as one penny of local financial support.

Greer went into the project as a breeder-feeder experiment. On his ranch he had hundreds of head of fine cattle which he was having to ship to market, often times at a price which was far below what he would get if he held them.

Too, the stuff was bringing the standard price for top range stuff. With plenty of feed available at a reasonable price, he saw no reason why he should not be able to take his surplus stock, feed it out and set it on the market at finished price levels.

Pens Constructed
The idea sort of grew on Greer as he began work. He leased a tract of land adjacent to the Texas & Pacific tracks and just east of the stock pens. At first he constructed six pens along an 80-foot front. The pens, built in tiers of three with a driveway between, were 22 feet in width and housed by a shed on one end, where feed troughs were located.

Then he conceived the idea of erecting two small pens at the end of the larger feeding units and installing scales for weighing stock and checking regularly on gains. He also erected a small structure which facilitated loading and unloading.

By centering his water troughs on the partition fences, he was able to make six of them furnish eight pens.

With this done, he had to have some place to store his feed. Greer ordered a 100x100-foot barn constructed. In this structure he installed a feed mill and ground and mixed most of his feed.

His first thought was to feed out his stuff until it would bring a good price on the market, but several Big Spring meat dealers kept after him to sell some of his choice beefs to local markets.

Cold Storage
To do this he had to have a slaughter unit. Instead of having to expose the carcasses to flies while trucking it three miles to storage, Greer chose to install a cooling and cold storage compartment. For this he ordered the most

PART OF THE COUNTY'S SECOND LARGEST CROP



Second largest crop in Howard county is that of grain sorghums, and the federal soil conservation program may have the effect of making it the foremost crop. Here is one of hundreds of such fields over the county that not only produce enough feed for home consumption but also turn out a large amount for market. Some of the finest grain sorghums in the state are produced in Howard county.

Banker Gets Rest From Desk Work In Visiting Ranch In West Texas



H. H. WILKINSON

modern refrigeration mechanism. Having gone that far, he decided to erect a cottage for the keeper, his nephew.

After a fine start which saw his beef in demand here, and a profitable market in Fort Worth for the other stuff, the venture failed to progress as he had hoped. He had to change managers in the middle of the stream, as it were.

At that time Greer was dividing his time between his ranch in Glasscock county and the feeding pens here. It wasn't working out so well and as he explained it, "I soon was losing money at both ends."

One thing he was sure of—he knew the ranching business. Consequently he closed down his pens here and focused his attention on his ranch.

Recently several overtures have been made to Greer for the purchase or lease of the plant. Still convinced that the idea is a practical one, Greer is anxious to put the set-up under the management which will make the most of it. He is seriously considering a proposal by local men that they organize a company to take over the plant and market home-raised beef.

Although he built the plant without asking any local support whatsoever, Greer seems to take a degree of local pride in it. In fact, he is interested enough that he is willing to do his part in making possible the formation of a modest independent packing company.

Town Had An 'S' On Its Name When Writer Was Here

A. W. Grant, a newspaper man of San Antonio, was one of the first of the Texas traveling correspondents to send out publicity on Big Spring to the state's newspapers.

He recalls his visit to the town: "It had an 's' on its name when I dropped in one day in January 1906 or perhaps December 1905 to give it free the first page of publicity in the old Fort Worth Telegram Big Springs ever had."

"At that time, I am sorry to say, it could not be recommended as a place to go for luncheon. There always was a debate whether the T&P eating-houses at Big Spring and Baird did not have spies traveling between them for information in their contest to see which could serve the worst meal."

"Those were the days when every male person in Big Spring except two or three belonged to the railroad Y.M.C.A. I believed also at that particular time the Howard county jail was empty and generally was in that condition, but what interested me most about the town, was to find a school superintendent determined to give his students an introduction to higher mathematics and I recall that one of my stories about Big Springs was entitled 'Plana Geometry Among the Hills'."

Lethal Moth Bag Shows
CHICAGO (UP)—What is said to be the only 100 per cent lethal moth bag ever devised has been introduced in the Merchandise Mart here. Made of leathette, it has a fiber board at the top which is saturated with a liquid moth-killer from a fixed case, after sealing.

All Remedies Fail In 5-Year Hiccups Siege

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (UP)—Robert F. Milton, farmer living east of here, has hiccoped most of the time the past five years.

The hiccoping began April 5. Since then he has been a patient of 42 physicians, including medical men, osteopaths, chiropractors, masseurs and surgeons. He has been in the clinics of several local hospitals, but the hiccups continue. "I've done everything," he said. "Once a banker suggested I drink 12 glasses of cold soda water. I drank it down and was in bed a week—with hiccups."

His wife once tried the old trick of frightening Milton, and while it gave him a scare, the remedy was ineffective.

Milton has swallowed essence of cornstarch, vinegar-soaked cane from the end of a silver knife and gallons of mineral water. He has drunk through a cloth-covered glass, stood on his head and tried hundreds of other "sure cure" home remedies.

Dog Wins School Rating
PASADENA, Calif. (UP)—While "Mary had a little lamb that followed her to school," Johnny Robertson has been granted permission to let his police dog not only follow him to school but to attend all classes. The teacher found it better than to leave the dog outside barking for its master.

Fish Net Loses In Court
SANTA CRUZ, Calif. (UP)—A 4,000-foot fish net was made the defendant in the superior court here. The state fish and game commission was the plaintiff. There was only one witness. The net was adjudged a public nuisance and ordered either destroyed or sold.

Kansas Oil Wells Fewer
WICHITA, Kan. (UP)—There were only 55 oil wells discovered in Kansas last year, Howard S. Bryant, district geologist for the Skelly Oil company, reports. The most productive county was Russell, where 30 out of 60 wells were drilled.

tion out of looking over his place. He has had a brief period of the life of a cowhand before he returns to his bank.

Wilkinson heads the bank that his father, J. G. Wilkinson, founded in 1903. He succeeded his father as president in 1930. He has been engaged in banking since 1910, and is an officer in a number of other Texas banks.

is exemplified at every turn to the visitor at the ranch. He has spent considerable sums on various improvements. Six miles from the ranch house is one of the largest bodies of fresh water in this section. He has built a concrete spillway at one end of the huge earth-dam, and in the lake have been placed thousands of game fish to provide choice fishing in the near future.

Creep Feeding
Creeps are located at various places in the pastures. These structures are used for feeding the cattle when grass is scarce. Feed may be placed in them and no care is needed for weeks.

There are other improvements to make the ranch one of the most modern to be found in this section. And it continues to be a source of attraction to the banker, who makes his regular trips to enjoy a day or so at his ranch. He will spend a Sunday at a leisurely job or a trip of inspection, and by Sunday evening has not only had a fine rest from his work at a desk but has gotten a lot of satisfac-



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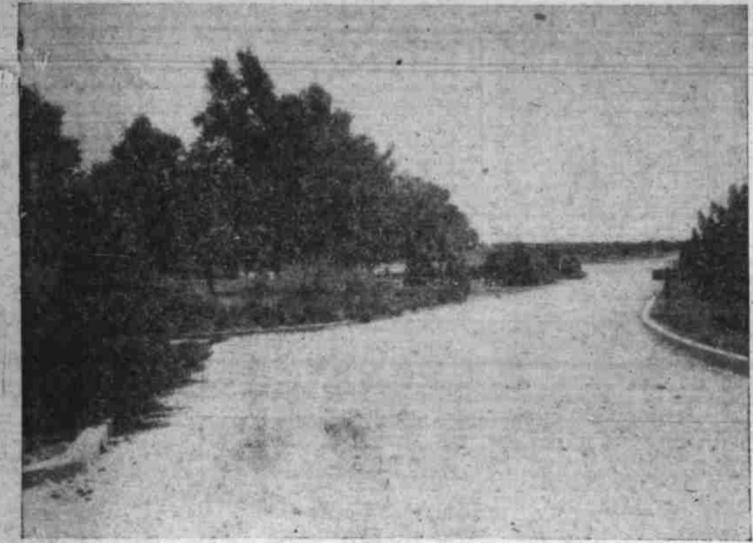
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"DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT" EDITION BIG SPRING, TEXAS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1936 SECTION 9

City Key Point On West Texas Air Map

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS AT DRIVES SURFACED, TRACT BEAUTIFIED WITH PLANTING OF TREES, SHRUBBERY **THE BIG SPRING CITY PARK**



Above are two views showing recent improvements at the city park south of Big Spring. Laying of caliche base and construction of curbs was done as an Emergency Relief administration project, and surfacing of the drives is included in the WPA-City of Big Spring proposal. Beautification of the park plot—results of which may be seen in the well-kept shrubbery, trees and grass—has been under way for five years, until the tract has become one of the most attractive spots of its kind in this section.



Above are two views showing recent improvements at the city park south of Big Spring. Laying of caliche base and construction of curbs was done as an Emergency Relief administration project, and surfacing of the drives is included in the WPA-City of Big Spring proposal. Beautification of the park plot—results of which may be seen in the well-kept shrubbery, trees and grass—has been under way for five years, until the tract has become one of the most attractive spots of its kind in this section.

Has Been Stop On Aviation Route Over Seven Years

Location, Port Facilities Brought Advantages; Improvements Seen As Immediate Future Need

Rapid strides in aviation have brought the \$72,000 airport here to the crossroads in seven years time and today the port faces the prospect of improvement or obsolescence. Believed to be adequate to needs for many years when it was raised as one of the most modern airports in the state in 1929, the port still is in that class except for its runways. Whatever its status now, the port has played an important part in the exploitation of this city as the air center of West Texas. Big Spring attained its position as the pivotal point of commercial aviation in this section largely on the strength of its port facilities.

Since March 16, 1929 this place has been on the regular schedule of the T.A.T. and its successors, S.A.F.E., American Airways and American Airlines, partly because of its location and more so because of its facilities.

Finer Planes Soon Will Be On Air Route

Anticipating the most active and progressive era in air transportation history, American Airlines, Inc., is preparing to inaugurate new services over several of its routes within the next few months, according to C. R. Smith, president of the nation-wide system. With the delivery of the new "Flagship Fleet" to American Airlines by the Douglas Aircraft company in Santa Monica, Calif., the finest and most luxurious air services will be afforded the traveling public, Smith declared. The twenty new Douglas Super Transports, each designated as American Airlines "Flagship," are now under construction, with delivery of the first and connecting air giants scheduled at week intervals starting the first of May.

A startling new service between the nation's two largest cities, Chicago and New York, with twenty-four passenger "Flagships" is slated for early in May, the super-luxury liners to make the 791-mile flight non-stop in three hours and fifty-eight minutes, Smith states. Later, as the airplane-type "Flagships" are completed, accommodating sixteen passengers and a crew of three, these planes will be placed in fast transcontinental service between Los Angeles and New York over the famous fair-sky southern route.

Following the inauguration of the "Flagship" schedules, the shorter and connecting routes of American Airlines will be benefited by changes in equipment, permitting faster service in larger multi-motored planes. The rapid growth and gains in air travel have necessitated constant improvement in equipment, with faster services and more frequent schedules being inaugurated throughout the nation, Mr. Smith says. The recognition of this increasing popularity has led American Airlines to plan and prepare for services second to none in offering the public the most perfected and modern travel accommodations, he concludes.

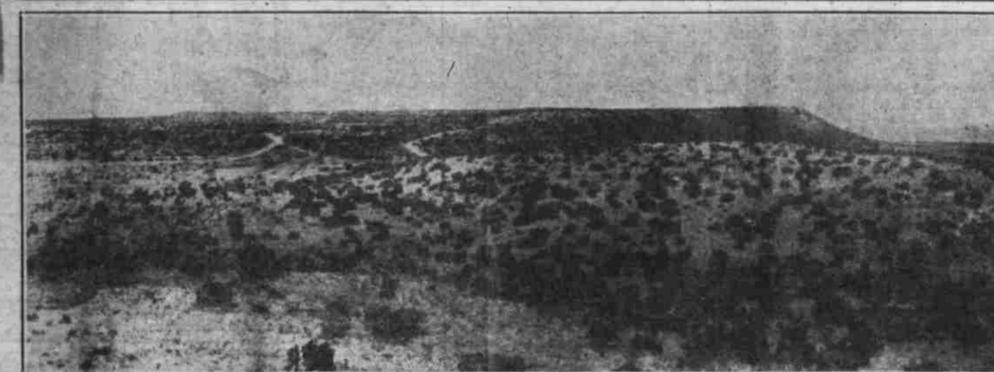
When airmail service was made available to Big Spring, another celebration was promoted. In appreciation of the facility, Big Spring contributed 158 pounds of mail for the first days run, sending 2,992 letters west and 13,110 east. A special cachet had attracted 90 per cent of the poundage from stamp collectors.

On the first airmail and passenger ships were Miss Elinor Smith and Miss Ruth Nichols, famous women fliers, A. P. Barrett, vice president of the Aviation Corporation and head of the infant American Airways company, and C. R. Smith, vice president of T.A.T. Barrett soon disposed of his interests and Smith has since risen to the presidency of American Airlines, successor to American Airways.

At the same time a line connecting here was run to San Antonio. Pilots Stormy Mangum and W. J. Robbins were put on that run. Stepping into the big city class, Big Spring was given night airmail service June 13, 1932. Again a large crowd turned out to greet the inaugural ship piloted by Ira Mc-

Mountain Developed As Unique Park Project

NATURE'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WEST TEXAS SKYLINE



Here the Scenic Mountain view is reversed. The mountain itself, site of a state park, is usually the vantage point for observers, but in this case the camera is turned toward the sweeping hill, showing it as it appears from Big Spring. The scenic attractions of this section immediately to the southwest of the city, is one of the scenic attractions of this section.

Beauty Spot A Show Place Of This Area

Buildings, Driveways Part Of Improvements Recently Made

Capitalizing on a natural phenomenon, thanks to the vision of women civic workers, Big Spring today has the nucleus of an outstanding attraction in the Scenic Mountain State Park. Featuring a unique mountain drive which affords a panoramic view of the rugged hill country to the south and east, the fertile Elbow valley to the south and west and the rolling plains of Llano Estacado to the north, the park is one of the show spots of the community and West Texas. The mountain, because of its accessibility from the sloping south side and its scenic vantage points from steep inclines on the north, has been popular since the days of the buffalo hunters.

Improvements made accessible to both the transcontinental highways cross at Big Spring. If and when this is done, it will probably hold the distinction of being the most accessible park in Texas, as well as one of the most unusual.

By way of retrospect, it was December, 1924, when something was actually done about making it a park. Women of the Federated Club boosted the organization treasury to \$1,000 and then subscribed an equal amount from business men. A purchased the acreage on which the mountain is located.

Not satisfied with this, they immediately started a campaign for a drive to be constructed around the mountain to make it accessible to tourists and visitors. Having raised \$2,000 with which to buy the land, they had little trouble in getting the road.

Realizing that they might never be able to improve the mountain and to develop it as they should, the women decided it over to the state for park purposes when Pat Neff, then governor, started the system of a series of state parks.

About all that ever happened at the mountain for several years was a gradual erosion of roads and then a repair job. It took the great economic depression to change that. When Franklin D. Roosevelt took office March 4, 1933, one of his immediate plans was the formation of a vast "tree army" which later became known as the CCC. This was just the thing the state park board needed.

A Cavern Under Scenic Mountain? Legend Says It's There, But Search Fruitless

Once upon a time—and most of the legends about a cave underneath Scenic Mountain begin in this manner—a band of marauders swooped down on a stage coach laden with a cargo of gold. And it ends with the marauders being slain by hostile Indians burying the gold—under Scenic Mountain.

Just whether any stage coach in this part of the country was ever robbed of any gold and just how anybody knew that the bandits hid their ill-got gain underneath the mountain if they were annihilated by Indians none can tell. But like others, the legend is interesting because of its local angle and because it contributes to the will to wish belief that someday a cavern will be uncovered in the Scenic Mountain state park.

But back to the legend. After the bandits had robbed the stage coach they took off for the untamed expanses of West Texas. For some reason the law was more dogged than expected and the outlaws were scarcely able to keep their advantage in distance. Camped At Big Spring They found their way to the old big spring, after which this town is named, and camped at the only adequate water hole in this section. Talking it over, they decided it would be wise to cache their gold in event the law caught up with them. One of the members of the group chanced upon an opening on the north side of what is now Scenic Mountain and found that it opened into some spacious rooms. They hid their loot and circled on the plains to throw the law off their trail. Not long after a band of Indians sighted the robbers. A short, bloody struggle ensued and the red man was once more avenged for the pale-face depredations against him. The old Mexican who was spinning this yarn broke his story here and then added another fanciful but interesting chapter. Years and years later his son was playing with other muchachos on Scenic Mountain. In their boyish enthusiasm to explore everything, they came upon a small opening that looked much like a coyote den. None of his companions would dare enter the hole to see what lay beyond so the lad crawled in. To his amazement, the small aperture spread into a spacious room. The dim light filtering through the tiny opening was enough to reveal the skulls of animals littered about the room. He touched a horn of what he thought was a buffalo's skull. It was covered with a musty dust. Glancing about him he could perceive another opening jutting off into impenetrable darkness. Then appeared a pair of eyes gleaming from the dense, oppressive background. The muchacho fled. Convinced that this had been an actual occurrence, the old man tottered to the north side of the mountain to mark the spot where his son was supposed to have crawled into an underground chamber. Other legends, along the same line but less vivid, all mention a cave underneath the mountain. One is that there were three spacious rooms and that the cavern descended to a depth of 150 feet below the crown of the mountain. It was, according to the tale, replete with stalagmites and stalactites. CCC Men Explore Thompson R. Richardson, first superintendent of technical service for national park service on the Scenic Mountain project, took an unusual amount of interest in the cave legends and diligently tried to unearth the cavern. Once when CCC workers discovered a hole which dropped 20 feet through solid limestone rock, he thought he might have the real thing. The workers were attracted to the spot when they noticed that a large stream of water from that a heavy rain was never reaching a gorge toward which it was rushing. They found that it was pouring down this hole which never filled. The superintendent reasoned that the water might be finding its way into the caverns so he ordered the hole explored. For several days a small crew of men blasted and chiseled through solid rock in the direction of a fault. Hopes rose when a small room was discovered to the southwest, extending several feet and dropping at the same time. One other similar room was found below the floor level of the first but there the exploration ended. No Cave. Meanwhile, enrollees noticed that heavy dump trucks rumbling along the rock cap on the north rim of the mountain produced a hollow-sounding noise. Some went to the base of the crown and listened. They said they could hear the sound of rock chips falling. So another tunnel was ordered drilled in the direction of the sound. For days and days a few workers pecked away at the solid rock formation but never found any cave except that which their chisels produced. Thus the Scenic Mountain today has a legendary cave. Perhaps, someday, if there is one, some more exploring youngsters with more daring than common sense, will discover it.

Chamber Of Commerce Has Part In All Civic Promotions

Betterment Of City Has Been Its Aim

Agricultural Projects Top List Of Organization's Achievements

One question about the chamber of commerce frequently asked by people who are not active in civic matters is this:

What has it accomplished for Big Spring?

During the oil decade it has had its finger in practically every civic pie in which local people have been interested. It has inaugurated, or endorsed, or carried to completion most of the improvements of the last ten years.

For instance, the great need of the town in 1926 was a hotel to keep oil men from going to some other West Texas town to live. The chamber of commerce was responsible for securing the lot for W. J. Crawford that caused the erection of the Crawford hotel. At the same time there was need for a road from highway No. 9 to the oil field. Joe Fisher was named chairman of the oil field road committee and he kept busy at the job. The C. of C. spent over \$2,000 on

the road, keeping it graded and hiring teams to work it under his supervision.

Work for Petroleum Building
The post office was overloaded and unable to give adequate service. Complaints poured into the chamber of commerce office to do something and the chamber of commerce poured complaints into Washington until action was finally taken and larger quarters built. The names of the streets were put on markers, houses numbered and sidewalks built as a result of this agitation.

An office building was needed and the C. of C. offered a bonus of \$10,000 to the man who would erect it. The Petroleum building was the result.

In 1930 the idea of an Oil Jubilee was conceived and at the C. of C.'s suggestion the Fourth of July holidays were set aside as a celebration period.

These were some of the crying needs that arose out of the discovery of oil. At the same time there were problems relating to the growth of the town that needed attention. Airlines were being extended westward and if Big Spring did not secure their patronage some other town would. The organization of the airport company arose out of discussions of this pressing matter in chamber of commerce meetings. Ray Wilson was named chairman of the committee and became head of the company that built the port.

Good Roads Activity
Securing a north-south railroad

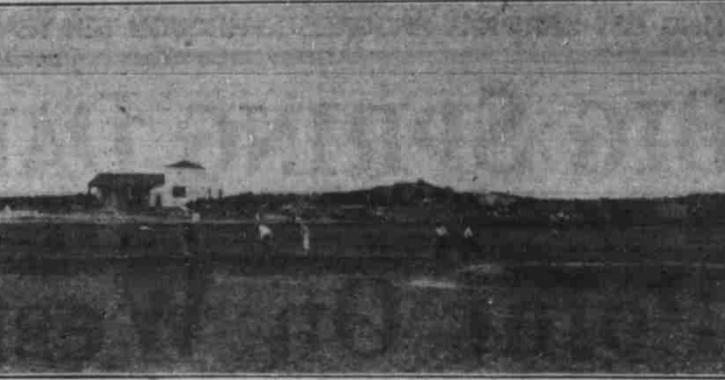
has engaged the efforts of the C. of C. ever since the day when W. P. Soash laid out the town of Soash in the northern part of the county and tried to get a railroad extended to it. As late as 1930 a railroad north from Big Spring was a name if not a fact—the Texas & Pacific Northern—and land was procured for its right of way in Howard county.

Good roads have been a concern of the organization from its start. If everyone in Howard county had been as eager to get good roads and worked half as hard as the chamber of commerce highway Nos. 1 and 9 would have been paved to the limits of the county long ago and several other highways would be crisscrossing the county. The efforts to extend paving on No. 9 originated in Big Spring and the securing of the Glascock right of way was due to the many trips made to Austin by the chamber's officers.

Agricultural Projects
Some of the outstanding achievements of the chamber of commerce have been, however, agricultural in nature. The U. S. Experiment farm was obtained for Big Spring as a result of the members' efforts. In 1934 when federal support threatened to be withdrawn, the chamber of commerce made a plea in Washington for the continuance of the farm here and similar experiment farms, which resulted in their stay. Fred Keating, director of the farm, has been an active member of the chamber of commerce and the minutes show that

the great majority of his proposals for farm aid were passed. An example of the variety of projects that the chamber of commerce sponsored for farmers included a poultry and meat canning demonstration in December, 1927 that cost the C. of C. \$100; buying registered Jersey bulls and distributing them at no cost to the farmers, buying carloads of dairy cat-

GOLFERS' HAUNT; THE B'SPRING COUNTRY CLUB



Looking across the No. 3 green toward the Big Spring country club house. No. 9 green

is at the right. The country club 18-hole course, one of the best sand-green layouts in West

Texas, has attracted many of the section's ace golfers for tournaments.

tle and giving them to the farmers; having poison for leafworms ordered in carload lots at cost; subscribing to 200 copies of a farm magazine; holding poultry fairs, awarding prizes and trophies for farm achievements; sponsoring county fairs, inserting ads for cotton pickers in the years when the farmers could not procure enough locally.

In 1929 the budget of the chamber of commerce included \$1,075 for agricultural projects, the next to largest item on the budget in this class.

Hoisting the Water Supply
Next to procuring the experiment farm, the greatest achievement of the C. of C. for the improvement of farm conditions was persuading the county commissioners to try out a farm agent and a home demonstration agent. This persuasion ran over a period of several years until J. V. Bush was hired as agent.

One function of the chamber of commerce is to correct or get corrected, a situation that makes Big Spring suffer. Its aim is not only to initiate but also to rectify.

An example of an early attempt at this was the purchase of the first water sprinkler. Dust was "shoe-mouth deep" before that was done. The C. of C. raised the money and bought the sprinkler.

Another situation that needed correcting was the deficiency of the water supply. The late E. A. Kelley, a geologist, was named chairman of the water committee of the chamber of commerce. He asked Major Hawley of Fort Worth to come out to investigate the local situation. He himself walked 500 miles, it was estimated, studying formations and looking for a location for wells. During this time there was one of the periodic spells of opposition to the chamber of commerce that arise ever so often and nothing was done until the T. and P. officials decided to increase the size of the shops. They needed more water and they told the city that Major Hawley's advice must be procured. This agitation resulted in the digging of new wells, with Kelley himself telling where to dig and making the tests.

Beautification
Beautification of the city has interested the organization in recent years. Carloads of Chinese elms and Arizona cypress have been ordered and sold to citizens at cost and has resulted in the planting of many thousands more trees. In 1935 a yard beautification contest was sponsored.

One duty of the chamber of commerce from its beginning has been the advertisement of Big Spring by means of motorcade, trade trips, goodwill trips, advertising matter.

Another function has been playing host to conventions. Since Big Spring has been well stocked with hotels it has become a convention city. For every convention the chamber of commerce is called upon—if not to extend the invitation then, as in the case of the school band concert here during this month—to help with the housing of hundreds of delegates and visitors. More than often at least one free meal is expected. During one month 1000 letters were sent to visitors expected to attend a drug convention.

Answering inquiries about the town is another duty. The inquiries range in nature from domestic to industrial.

These are some of the achievements of the past ten years for which the chamber of commerce can claim credit—a great deal of credit and in some cases all of it. More important than these achievements, however, is to be ranked the chamber's role as a central agency for citizens to discuss the vital needs of the town. In the meetings of the chamber came up questions of civic needs long before the man on the street realized that needs existed. This arousing of sentiment usually led to action, either by members of the C. of C. forming companies, soliciting funds or acting on a committee, or resulted in action by other departments such as the city or county administrations. The greatest value of the chamber of commerce to Big Spring, its leaders have often said, has been educational in nature.

Leaders
During the oil decade Big Spring has had two managers of its chamber of commerce. C. T. Watson was here until 1934 and W. T. Strang, present manager, was

Of the bonded debt outstanding, \$640,000 is in bonds and \$28,000 is in warrants. The latter figure, however, includes the \$11,000 in warrants owned by the municipality.

COUNTRY CLUB FORMED HERE BY GROUP TEN YEARS AGO

M. H. Pennett One Of Leaders; Tournaments Staged On 18-Hole Golf Layout

Big Spring's fine 18-hole sand green country club golf course ranks "tops" with any sand green course in West Texas, and to Dr. M. H. Bennett goes a great deal of credit for this fine course.

The idea of a country club here was fostered by Bennett in 1926, and he aided in the organization that year with twenty-five charter members. R. L. Price was the first president.

The course was only nine holes until 1930, when it was increased to eighteen and the clubhouse built.

The country club now has over one hundred members—stockholders and associates. An associate membership entitles the holder to all privileges except voting.

Blomshield President
Carl Blomshield, manager of the Texas Electric Service Co., here was recently elected president, succeeding Otis Bristow. Other presidents have been Dr. M. H. Bennett, E. L. Price, W. H. Curtis, Bob Finer and C. W. Cunningham, who served two terms.

Invitation golf tournaments were started in 1931, and have grown until the last two tournaments attracted a large field of top-ranking linksmen from all parts of West Texas.

Three years ago the country club was host to the annual tournament of the West Texas Golf Association, and several hundred acres were here for the five-day event. The clubhouse has been recondi-

Val Latson Manager Of Country Club For Past Six Years

Val Latson, manager of the Big Spring country club, has held that position since 1930. He took over the management after contracting to build the clubhouse.

Since that time he has made several additions to the clubhouse, including the building of a golf shop, showers and lockers, barbecue pits and has done a great deal of work on the course.

Latson has his home just a few yards south of the clubhouse. It is owned by the country club.

Although Latson does not act as a pro, he is one of the section's best golfers.

John Northington was manager of the country club prior to Latson.

Seattle gives civil service applicants a "reaction test" by means of a complicated system of lights and buzzers.

Dances and other social functions are held at the clubhouse at regular intervals, and barbecue pits are located near the clubhouse.

Val Latson is caretaker and manager of the country club.

Big Spring and Howard County -are building on a-

SOUND FOUNDATION

Every Resource of Our Wealth Is Permanent. Development Has Only Started In Each Branch of Our Industrial Pursuits So Big Spring Looks Forward to a Very Bright Future

WE RECOGNIZE THE GOOD WORK AND PROGRESS IN OUR OIL FIELDS, ON OUR FARMS AND IN INDUSTRY

During the Past



Newcomers to Big Spring, We Hope That Our City Serves You Well and That You Will Be Happy and Prosperous Citizens

"High Quality Merchandise"

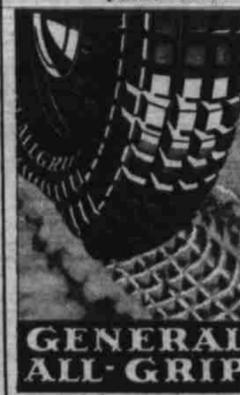
1883 **J & W FISHER DEP'T STORE** 1936
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GENERAL ALL-GRIPS
Pull Like a Mule!



JUST try to stall a car or truck shod with All-Grip Tires! A mule's shoe has two calks—the All-Grip's tread has hundreds—long, sharp rubber calks that dig in and pull right through the goofiest going... Big, heavy and tough, the All-Grip is built to stand the beating of bad roads. See this remarkable tire and learn how easy it is on your pocket book.



GENERAL ALL-GRIP

Oil Men, You Are Doing a Great Work and a Great Good for the City of Big Spring—and for Howard County

We Extend To Your Our Sincere Congratulations On Your Anniversary Of A

We are glad to be in business in Big Spring and Serve Big Spring people



COURTESY SERVICE STATION

General Tires, National Batteries, Gas, Oil
J. C. SMITH
3rd & Johnson Phone 9531



FROM THE I. B. "DOC" CAUBLE HERDS OF STRAIGHT LINE BRED ANXIETY HEREFORD BULLS

I. B. CAUBLE HEREFORD FARMS

We Heartily
CONGRATULATE
OIL PRODUCERS,
FARMERS,
STOCKMEN,
AND ALL OTHERS
PROGRESSIVE
IN THE DEVEL-
OPMENT OF
BIG SPRING and
HOWARD CO.
ON THE ANNIVER-
SARY OF A



You Are Doing
A Great
Work

BREEDERS
OF
ANXIETY 4th.
HEREFORD CATTLE
Ranch 10 Miles Southwest
Big Spring, Texas

One of the strongest straight line bred Anxie-
ty 4th Hereford herds on the continent today,

400 cows, yearlings, calves and bulls recogniz-
ed to possess more Domino blood than any other
herd of Anxiety 4th line in existence.

BREEDERS ARE INVITED
TO VISIT OUR FARMS AND
INSPECT OUR HERDS



Golf Course, Swimming Pool Among City Park Attractions

Natatorium One Of Best In The State

Opening This Summer Is Fulfillment Of Long Cherished Hopes

The Municipal swimming pool recently completed has fulfilled the hopes and desires Big Spring citizens have held for several years.

Delays and changes were numerous, but the city now boasts of one of the most complete and modern pools in the state.

The pool is 150 feet long by 60 feet wide, running in depth from two and one-half feet at the shallowest point to nine feet under the diving board.

There are two sets of stairs at the shallow end and four ladders for use of bathers in getting in and out of the pool.

The pool is also equipped with a one-meter and three-meter diving board, and is up to regulation in every respect for A. A. U. swimming and diving contests.

Automatic filtration and chlorination assure patrons of a clean and sanitary pool at all times.

The building is 35x70 feet, equipped with separate dressing rooms and showers for men and women, complete in every detail and equipped to handle 200 swimmers at one time.

The bath house has an upstairs apartment which is occupied by the manager, Charles Akey.

The city commission accepted the swimming pool as complete on Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1935, from the Suggs Construction company of Abilene, and the pool officially became property of the city when PWA engineers gave their approval.

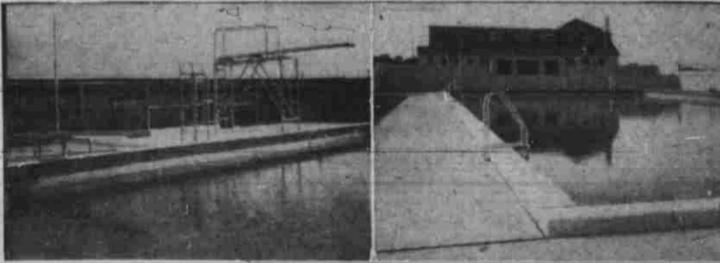
Pettus Hemphill, PWA engineer who inspected the job, pronounced it complete and added that it was one of the best PWA jobs affected in the entire state. He praised the completeness of the plant and the quality of construction.

The bath house is equipped with all modern compartments where clothes are kept during swims.

Surrounding the pool is a high steel fence, and work of beautifying the place with grass and shrubs has been started.

Monthly and yearly swimming coupon books may be purchased, and a plan has been worked out for golf and swim combinations.

SUMMER'S PLEASURES TO BE FOUND HERE



Views of Big Spring's new \$32,000 natatorium at the city park, opened for the first time a few days ago and ready to accommodate summer pleasure-seekers. The bathhouse is seen in the view looking across the pool, while at the other end are diving boards and life guard's seat. The lower picture is of interior of the bathhouse.

Charles Akey Is Local Pro

Starting As Caddy Boy, Has Had Many Years Of Experience

Charley Akey, Municipal golf pro, and manager of the recently completed municipal natatorium, has had many years of golfing experience.

The genial, likeable Akey started as a caddy at the Glen Garden country club in Fort Worth at the age of ten. He served as "buffer boy" in the shop at Glen Garden under Claude Whalen, pro.

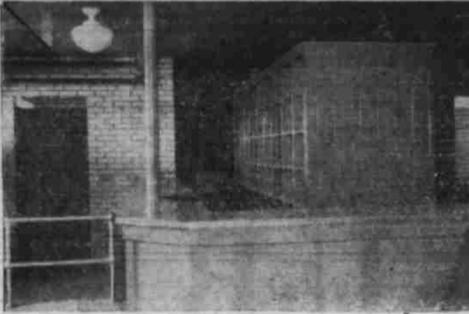
"Buffer boy" is the golfing equivalent to "printer's devil."

Charley went to the Meadow Brook country club in Fort Worth as assistant to Claude Whalen in 1927. He served three years as assistant, and later followed miniature golf.

He went to Hedges Golf course as teaching pro. After one year at Hedges he went to Dallas as head pro at the Crescent golf course.

After one year at Crescent, Akey built and operated a nine-hole course at Handley, suburb of Fort Worth. He sold the Handley course and operated a right driving range.

Akey came to Big Spring in August of 1933, and in the three years he has been here he has made the Muny course one of West Texas'



Donations At St. Patrick's Day Teas Started City Federation Library; 3500 Volumes Owned Now

Until a few years ago, the 17th of March—Saint Patrick's day—was always associated in the minds of Big Spring club women with the City Federation library. It was the day on which they held the library teas.

The first St. Patrick's tea was held in 1917. The price of admission was a book which was donated to the library. Occasionally the function varied slightly, the tea being a silver tea instead of a book shower.

When the Federation first established its library silver teas were held monthly. They sometimes yielded \$15 and sometimes \$1.50.

The library, profiting by them and the showers, soon amounted to 500 volumes and at that figure remained for many years, the new best. The course is now being made into an eighteen-hole layout and will be ready for use next year.

books being about enough to replace the torn and discarded books. First Committee.

Mrs. J. I. McDowell was president of the Federation during the year the library was established. She appointed on the first library committee, Meses, Henry DeVries, J. R. Parks, and P. G. Stokes, now of Abilene.

Prior to that time the only available books in town were in private libraries or in the Y. M. C. A. library that was open only to members of the Y. M. C. association, or to members of book clubs. Book clubs flourished mightily in those pre-library and pre-study club days. The Vallonia book club is remembered by all old-timers. In this club members bought contemporary fiction and passed it around. At the end of the year each woman kept her book. It became the fashion to donate the books to the Federation library.

Second Nine Will Be Open By Next Year

Three Years Old, 'Muny' Course Gains Steadily In Popularity

The Big Spring Municipal golf course boasts a "decade of development" in three years. The idea of constructing a Muny golf course was conceived by members of the junior chamber of commerce and work of building the course was started in 1933.

Edmund Notestine, Dr. W. B. Hardy, Monroe Johnson and Dr. J. R. Dillard, after obtaining an check from the city commissioners, sold advance playing privileges to finance construction.

Seven hundred dollars was raised as a starter. Water pipes, grass seed, hose and other necessary equipment was donated or traded for playing privilege tickets.

Green's Changed. Frank Tabor, San Angelo golf professional, laid out the course and construction was started with the use of relief labor.

The course was opened for a period in 1933 with "Preach" True in charge, but was closed to play after a short time when the grass failed to prove satisfactory.

Johnny Wills was in charge of the course during the winter months of 1932 and early in 1933 when the putting surfaces were enlarged and changed to Bermuda grass.

The course was reopened to the public on Sept. 13, 1933, with Charles Akey in charge. Under Akey's supervision slow but sure increase in patronage was noted and the nine-hole layout has become so crowded that an additional nine was planned and is now in process of construction. The back nine will be ready for play early in 1937.

Second Nine. During the past winter the Muny pool has been completed with the golf shop moved to the new building. Two new holes were added to the course at that time, enabling golfers to start and finish their round at the pool.

The new nine-hole layout, under a \$47,000 WPA project, planned in the new 37-acre addition to the city park, will be southeast of the present layout and will start and finish at the Muny pool building.

With the addition of the new holes, Big Spring golfers will have one of the classic layouts in West Texas.

The new nine is laid out in a valley surrounded by cedar covered hills and crossing on several holes the creek that meanders through the center of the course.

Different Yardage. The new addition will be an easy walking nine, and a complete change from the hilly play of the front nine. This feature of a distinct change of playing conditions between "nines" is a much sought but seldom found feature hunted by all golf course architects.

The course will not be especially long from the regular tees, but will have championship tees that will tax the long hitters to get into position from the tees. The course will measure approximately 3100 yards from the regular tees, with the championship tees stretching the

after that came into existence, and the library soon took the place of the book clubs altogether.

For about two years the library was located in the old city hall in a small corner upstairs. It was open on Saturday afternoon only, the women volunteering their services in keeping it open—very much as the museum is run today.

Candy for Pay. Mrs. M. H. ("Chink") Jones, now of Fabens, was appointed first librarian and for several years her salary was a box of candy presented at Christmastime. In January of 1927 the Federation voted to pay Mrs. Jones \$10 a month for running the library, but even this was not enough to keep her. She resigned the job. Mrs. R. C. Hatch was appointed in June.

The library had the longest tenancy of its existence in the southeast corner of the second floor of the courthouse. The Federation kept up a rest room there for rural women for many years. When the city needed all the space over the fire station the books were moved to the rest room. There they remained until after the Federation club house was erected—about ten years.

The club house was formally opened in May, 1928, but it was not until the next year that the books were moved to their present location in the club house. Mrs. Hatch gave up the work soon after the move. Miss Verbena Barnes was appointed librarian and looked after the books until her health failed. Then Mrs. B. T. Cardwell assumed the responsibility.

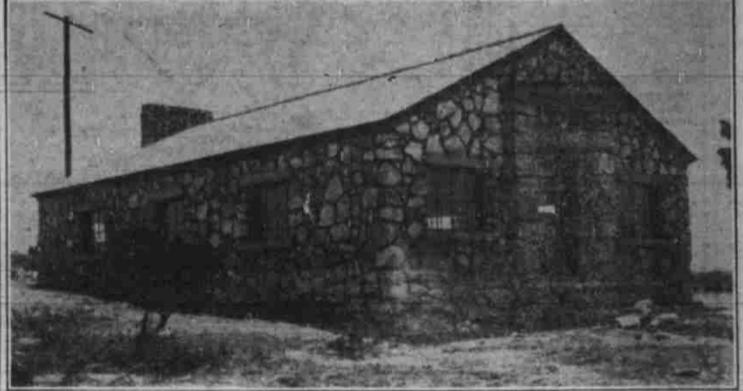
3,500 Volumes. The library is still being operated by volunteer services. Club women and those who love books stay at the library every afternoon (Sunday excepted) from 3 to 5 o'clock. Instead of 500 there are now 3,500 volumes, mostly fiction.

Last year the 1930 Hyperton study club adopted the juvenile section of the library as its civic project.

It has raised about \$200 in the meantime and has invested that amount in bookshelves and juvenile classics. The fiction and the juvenile sections are now the strongest divisions of the library.

Assisting Mrs. Cardwell are Mrs. Lee Hanson, Mrs. T. C. Thomas, Mrs. William Fabrenkaby and Mrs. H. E. Moore.

BOY SCOUTS HAVE OWN HEADQUARTERS



Made of native stones gathered a few yards from where it stands in the city park, this building was provided as permanent Boy Scout headquarters five years ago. It is the center of the annual Jamboree of the Buffalo Trail council.

Air Center

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

again given a stop on the line, but the San Antonio run was given up as lost.

Fifth Anniversary. As the story was unfolding, new models—roomier and speedier—were constantly appearing on the market. Each one made the passenger and mail service just a bit better, and as very few suspected, made the position of Big Spring less secure.

On Oct. 15, 1935, Big Spring staged the only celebration commemorating the fifth anniversary of the inauguration of airmail service along the Dallas-Los Angeles run. In appreciation, American Airlines ordered the giant Douglas ships to land here that day. Pilots Howard Woodall and Homer Rader were presented with tokens as hundreds gathered around to see. Army ships were dispatched from San Antonio and a pony express stunt, duplicating that of C. A. Cowan in 1930, was arranged with Movie Star Jack Hoxie carrying the pouch.

Within less than a year Big Spring has been pushed quickly to the cross roads. The port, still ample in hangar and other facilities, is target for abandonment because of unsurfaced runways. New mammoth ships ordered for service on the Texas-California run may pass Big Spring up, leaving the port to survive on transient traffic, which, encouragingly enough, is on the up and up.

\$3,000 Monthly. Encouraging as this might seem, it does not mitigate the devastating effect abandonment of Big Spring as a stop would have on the port and city.

American Airlines monthly furnishes its ships with 14,000 gallons of gas, a large quantity of oil here.

'Sniffers' Probe Beneath Buildings For Leaking Gas

DALLAS, (AP) — Science has found no substitute for the human nose as a detector of leaking gas, says a Dallas utility.

Gas sniffers, known as members of the bar gang, constantly probe under Dallas streets and buildings for leaking gas.

They drive a bar down to a gas main, withdraw it, put their noses to the outlet and take a lousy sniff. They can tell instantly if all is well.

The professional sniffer has perfected his art to the point where he can distinguish between natural or artificial gas, they say.

All expenditures considered, counting salaries to five regular employees, the company leaves some \$3,000 monthly in Big Spring.

As much puzzled about the outcome as anyone is Glenn Golden, manager of the terminal for American Airlines. Golden came here in 1932 and has been stationed at Big Spring longer than any other employe of the company. Last year he became manager of the terminal.

But uncanny rapidity of development continues in aviation and another chapter in the Big Spring aviation history is being written. What its ending will be, perhaps none can say.

A shortage of horse and mule colts was revealed by recent census investigations in the state of Washington.

Drs. Ellington and Rogers Dentists

Congratulate the Oil Fraternity on a Successful



1926 DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1936

We Recognize the Fine Work of Oil Industry in Big Spring and CONGRATULATE them on a

We Are Happy to - - -

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BUILD with BIG SPRING!

STOP THIS!

BIG SPRING STEAM LAUNDRY

The Best Equipped Laundry In West Texas

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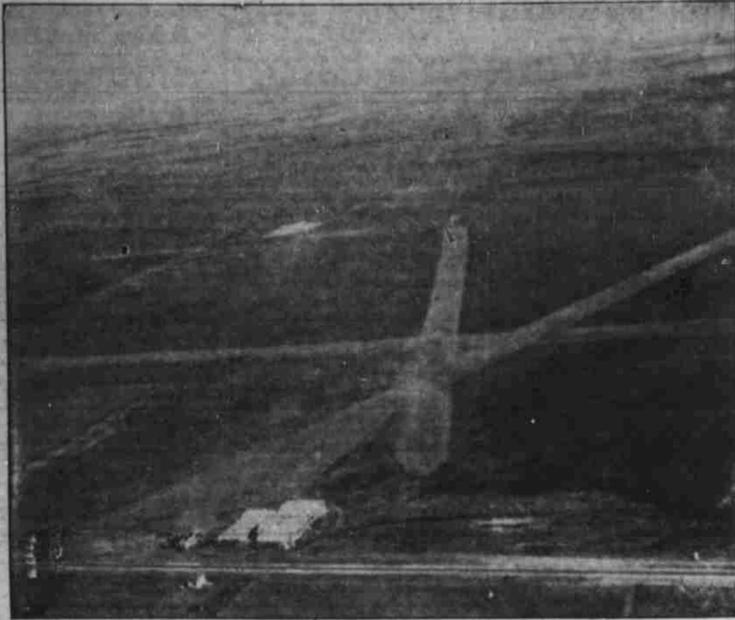
CONGRATULATIONS OIL MEN OF BIG SPRING ON A

1926 DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1936

We Hope Your Success Will Continue For Many More Decades

Centennial Celebration To Be Featured At Rodeo This Year

LOOKING DOWN ON THE LOCAL LANDING FIELD



All travelers arriving over Big Spring for the first time might look down and see the local airport as it appears above, with its long criss-cross runways, and the hangars and administration building in the foreground.

CITY'S \$10,000 RODEO PLANT



Views of the plant erected last year for the annual Big Spring Cowboy reunion; the grandstand which, with bleachers seats 10,000 persons, and a view from the stand looking toward the pens and chutes.

CITY, WITH FINE FACILITIES, MAKING BID FOR CONVENTIONS

Band Groups Recently Entertained; County Officials Due In September

Offering hotel, auditorium and other necessary accommodations as few other cities of its size do, Big Spring is "stepping out" again in quest of its quota of those American institutions, conventions.

A second major convention for the year will be that of the West Texas County Judges and Commissioners association. This organization includes county officials over the western half of the state, and its meetings usually attract several hundred. This city's representatives went to Wichita Falls recently, at the spring session of the association, forcefully presented Big Spring's bid for the fall meet.

when it is presented at the 1936 convention in Childress in May. The Lions' district meeting draws an attendance of around 500.

Teachers Expected Although definite selection by the organization's executive committee has not been made, Big Spring is first in line for the 1937 convention of the West Texas Teachers association.

Groups Entertained The West Texas Press association, an organization of newspapermen of the section, has convened in Big Spring on three different years, the last time in 1935.

Mapping an aggressive campaign to win the 1937 district 2-T convention of Lions clubs, Big Spring Lions are confident of getting an acceptance to this city's invitation

\$10,000 Plant Erected For Annual Show

'Biggest Show Yet' Promised By Directors For Next September

Including in its program a colorful Centennial celebration, the third annual Big Spring Cowboy Reunion is expected to again break its attendance records this September.

Already grown to the premier Labor Day celebration of West Texas in only three years of existence, the reunion also has the distinction of having the best equipped rodeo plant in this section.

With pens, chutes, bleachers, fences and stands erected at a cost of \$10,000 last year, the rodeo plant makes up in quality and completeness whatever it might lack in size.

Seating capacity of the stands and bleachers is 4,500 but space around the arena for parking cars runs the number which could be accommodated considerably above that figure.

Run By Corporation No shoe-string proposition, the Big Spring Cowboy reunion is incorporated at \$10,000 and is directed by a substantial group of men who know the rodeo game because they were sired of the west.

With experience behind them, the directors have announced that they will attempt to stage the biggest show in the reunion's history this autumn. Added to this will be a centennial attraction being worked up as a cooperative effort between the chamber of commerce and the corporation.

Promoted as a hasty Labor Day attraction in 1934, the first rodeo proved an unqualified success. Planned on a modest scale, it drew surprisingly large crowds with 4,500 present for the opening performance and 3,000 for the first night show.

Cheered by this demonstration of support, those who promoted the show with aid of merchants, incorporated the rodeo affair as the Big Spring Cowboy Reunion at \$1,000.

New Plant Built As time for the second show neared in September, 1935, directors of the corporation foresaw a need for greater facilities.

Most of this money went into the construction of new corrals, judges stand, pens, chutes, arena, grand stand, bleachers, contestant quarters, and a powerful lighting system.

Instead of staging a show on leased land, the reunion organization purchased 11 acres of level land just outside the eastern city limits on Eleventh Street.

When an especially spirited rodeo animal captured the eye of directors, they purchased it. Clyde Barrow, diabolical broncho of the first water, was one of the corporation's first buys. Unable to rent any suitable calves for the show, the organization purchased a carload of Brahmas outright, selling them to the Midland fair after the local celebration.

Amateurs Only If for no other reason, the Big Spring rodeo is unique because it restricts competition to amateurs.

Several entrants were refused last year because they were professional competitors in leading rodeo attractions of the southwest. Due to this practice, "local" boys are given more of an even break with others who come here from as far as Oklahoma and New Mexico.

Last year top amateurs were lured here by cash prizes totaling \$1,800 in addition to several special made saddles, bridles, spurs, etc. given as grand prizes.

As a drawing card, the rodeo is one of the leading attractions in West Texas. Incessant rains reduced crowds last year when a postponement was necessitated. In spite of the delay, good crowds witnessed the three day show.

Back of the show financially are these men Jess Slaughter, president; M. M. Edwards, vice-president; J. L. Hudson, secretary; T. J. Good, Charles Craighton, Harry Lee, and R. V. Middleton, directors; and Ira Driver, manager.

Texas Panhandle Winning In War Against 'Dusters'

AMARILLO, (UP)—H. H. Finnell, regional soil conservation director, says the Texas Panhandle's dust storms this year are less serious than those of 1935 for three reasons:

- 1. More land is covered by growing crops.
- 2. Vast areas have been listed for erosion preventative treatment.
- 3. Lands are better protected by stubble left from 1935 crops.

School System At Odessa Has Made Phenomenal Gains

ODESSA, April 25.—Phenomenal growth and development of the Odessa public schools in the past decade is shown in comparison of figures on enrollment and affiliated units for the years 1925 and 1935.

freshman class alone and 148 in the first grade. There are 23 teachers today, compared with nine in 1925.

There was one building ten years ago. An annex was added in 1927, the high school building was constructed in 1929, and the Bates school was built last year. The high school has 37 1-2 units of affiliation, as against 17 in 1925.

The high school this year became a member of the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges.

Indians of the Kiowa reservation near Anadarko, Okla., are organizing an all-Indian American legion post with a prospective membership of 168.

The Gayest Place in West Texas



The Place to Make Friends

THE NEW CASINO INVITES YOU!

Bring Your Friends and Come Out for An Enjoyable Evening of

DANCING and REFRESHMENTS

- Chinese Foods
- Fine Steaks
- We Cater to Clubs and Party Groups

Always Good Music One Mile North on the Old Lamesa Road

SAM GREER

Extends Congratulations To The Oil Fraternity And Others

On A Successful

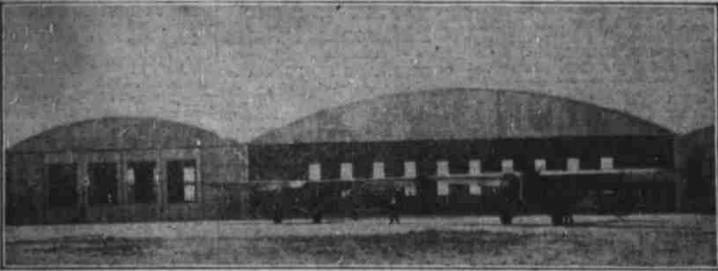


In the Big Spring Regions



Local Theatres Units In One Of Southwest's Big Systems.

HANGARS AT THE BIG SPRING AIRPORT



A front view of the hangar buildings at the Big Spring airport, a part of the \$72,000 investment in building the landing field as one of the most important in West Texas.

Fish Stories Start

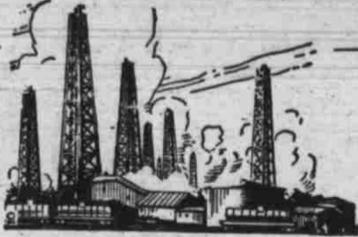
OREGON CITY, Ore., (UP)—It's no trouble at all to catch smelt when the finny tribe makes its annual spring run, according to William Lightner. He fell into the Sandy river and came up with his pockets full of the fish.

Warden Needs 7-Foot Bed

SAN QUENTIN PRISON, Calif. (UP)—Court Smith, new warden of San Quentin penitentiary has requested a new bed "more than seven feet long." Although Smith's predecessor was six feet tall, he finds the latter's bed too short.

Cat Remembered In Will

PHILADELPHIA (UP)—Thomas S. Rentsheimer bequeathed to his nephew \$250 in cash, a piece of property, a share of the residue of \$7,800 after divisions and to Mollie, a pet cat, good care for the remainder of her life.



Robt. Stripling Insurance Agency

Greets the OIL MEN and Congratulates Them on a



We Are Proud to Be a Resident of the Thriving City of Big Spring and Howard County.



ROBERT STRIPLING AGENCY

FIRE AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
407 Petroleum Bldg. Phone 718

WE ARE PROUD OF OUR HOME TOWN

—on its Growth and Development—and of the fine Spirit of its People to Advance

CONGRATULATIONS

to all having a part in our



LEE HANSON, Haberdashery

124 E. 3rd St. Douglass Hotel Bldg.



First Movie House Opened Here In 1909

R&R Concern Operates Ritz, Lyric And Queen In B'Spring Now

Since the late L. J. Robb opened his first motion picture house in what is now the Lester Fisher building back in 1909, the business concern of his sons, Yull and Harold, with Ed Rowley as an associate, has spread throughout Texas and Oklahoma to where it is now one of the largest theatre organizations in the southwest.

The company now owns a total of 18 picture houses in Texas alone with houses in Dallas, San Angelo, Sweetwater, and other towns of Texas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. The Texas theatre of Oak Cliff, Dallas, represents the largest investment of the whole chain, its total value running well over a million dollars.

The elder Robb, after falling heir to his first movie house in Geary, Okla., more than 35 years ago, decided that show business was better than the electrical business, which he was in at that time. His entrance to the amusement world was accidental, however, for he was forced to take possession of the house when its owner could not pay the electrical bills.

New Mexico To Big Spring
He moved to New Mexico to open three houses there before coming to Big Spring but once he came to town he liked it so well he came to live. His three shows in New Mexico were located in Carlsbad, Artesia and Roswell.

The first pictures shown here were sent from Europe for Hollywood was not very well known at that time and the old-fashioned serials had not begun.

The Pathé, Essanay, and Biograph companies of New York and California began to produce pictures shortly afterwards, however, and local people got their first glimpse of American-made movies. At that time, D. W. Griffith began to rise into prominence as a theatrical producer and it was but a short time later until Mary Pickford rose to be known as "America's Sweetheart."

Griffith has now retired, but Miss Pickford is still active and is now in the producing end of the movie business.

Lyric Opened
For three years, Robb operated his movie house in the Fisher building and then decided to build him a house of his own. He located and constructed at 108 East Third street and named his house the Lyric. It opened its doors on June 14, 1913.

A short time later, Yull went overseas to France as an enlisted man and during his stay Ed Rowley entered the picture as a partner.

The company continued to grow and spread to other nearby towns. It first opened a house in Sweetwater and then moved southward to San Angelo, Rowley's home.

On Nov. 29, 1924, the concern opened its second house in Big Spring on the second block on Main. It was named the Queen and had Mrs. J. N. Cowan as the cashier. Mrs. Cowan is still with the company.

Almost four years later, their third and largest house was opened in Big Spring at Main and Fourth. It was named the Ritz and represented an investment of more than \$200,000.

The opening show was "Our Dancing Daughters," with Joan Crawford, a native Texan, as the star.

Talkies Arrive
On Feb. 27, 1929, sound equipment was offered to the people and as its opening talkie, the R&R concern offered George Jessel in "Lucky Boy."

During the depression, the Lyric was closed for more than two years and during that time underwent extensive improvements. It reopened in July, 1934, with the attraction "Kansas City Princess" which starred Joan Blondell and Glenda Farrell.

Finally, Robb and Rowley turned to the Queen, closed it for a brief period, remodeled the whole theatre and reopened it during early 1935.

Harold Robb, with his business spreading to all parts of Texas, moved to Dallas along with Rowley after the elder Robb passed away, but Yull remained here to become manager and half owner of the theatres in Big Spring.

Four employees have a 10-year service record here. They are Mrs. Cowan, who has been with the company 12 years; Fred Polack, an employe for 18 years; Buck Nail, a 13-year man; and Jack Hendrick, who has been under the R&R banner for a decade.

There are 18 employes at the present time besides the quartet mentioned above.

Stage Show
The largest stage show to ever be presented from the local stage was "Hit the Deck," a production with a company of 50 people. It was offered to local patrons on Feb. 4, 1928.

Last winter, the cooling system on the Ritz building was improved. There were more than five tons of steel used in the equipment and the operation requires many gallons of water each day it is run.

During the cold months, the building is heated by large gas furnaces.

Since the Ritz building was opened back in 1928, there have been more than 1500 different pictures presented here and the stars, some of whom are still popular but others either dead or out of picture, would be too numerous to mention;

Historical Museum Mainly The Result Of One Woman's Effort

The West Texas Historical Museum is mainly the work of one woman and stands as an achievement in Big Spring of what determined and enthusiastic personality can accomplish. That woman is Mrs. Mary Bumpass.

Mrs. Bumpass has had many helpers, commencing with a group of school children. Today the museum board is composed of a group of the town's well-known and prominent citizens.

The origin of the museum dates back to the day when Mrs. Bumpass organized a group of history students into a current events history club, October 26, 1928. Its object then was to establish a museum for the benefit of the school. Students went far afield to obtain material out of which to build their museum. They wrote to steamship companies, eastern factories, foreign ambassadors for information and pamphlets. The whole club took a trip around the world without having to go farther than the post office.

Visual education was then a thrilling term on the lips of educators. Mrs. Bumpass spoke of it from first-hand experience, surrounded by not only the literature her pupils had acquired as a result of their school-desk travels, but also various strange objects and gifts from foreign lands and lands near home that were brought to school.

Association Formed
These objects, augmented by examples of local handicraft that ranged from miniature Roman slave-galleys to the most modern of hand-made toy airplanes, called for a case to house them, and a case called for a curator. The Current Events History club secured both. Dr. Frank Boyle, then teacher of science was elected first curator.

The museum finally outgrew its mother, the Current Events History club, and Mrs. Bumpass looked down town to find adults to carry on what the children had begun. A group of men and women met, with her and formed an organization that became the West Texas Historical Museum association. A board of trustees was elected; the organization was chartered and incorporated.

At that time the objects donated to the museum were growing in number and becoming the despair of the school system. A large room set aside for the purpose was not enough to display them. The association realized that something must be done toward securing a larger and more accessible place for display. By that time the museum was being considered public property.

Building Obtained
Mrs. Bumpass cast an eye on the abandoned fire station and the association asked the county for the use of it, after the city had moved its offices into the newly erected city hall. The county donated the use of the lower floor to the association. That was one of the high peaks in the museum's upward climb. The building met every need. Some people thought it too large, but Mrs. Bumpass could then visualize it crowded, as it is today.

Immediately the association planned to remodel the lower floor of the structure. A fireplace was built to give the interior a more attractive and less barn-like appearance and to act as a focus for the display of art. Show cases were acquired. When the museum held its first open house, the public was amazed to see what had come out of one room in the high school—fully enough objects to make a big showing in the old fire station. A realistic but safely artificial fire was created in the fireplace by Nat Shick. Mrs. H. W. Caylor loaned several of her husband's paintings; of pioneer scenes and his collection of horns, guns and frontier relics. Families opened their trunks and brought forth cherished family heirlooms. The event was made a social function, with hostesses from women's clubs serving tea with music throughout the afternoon and hundreds of people calling.

An Institution
The museum has not had easy sledding since that open house, but it has been firmly established as a city institution from that day to this and its future is bright. There was a time when Mrs. Bumpass was led to hope that a special building might be erected on the top of scenic mountain from native stone and a paid curator furnished by the state, maybe with a house to live in, to look after the attractions offered by scenic tourists. Letters were written her by state senators at length about putting through a bill to this effect, but the dream died long before the first talk of shutting up the CCC camp and the museum is still housed in the old fire station.

A year ago—Easter, 1935—unique religious ceremony was conceived in Mrs. Bumpass' mind as a part of the museum service to the public. She arranged for the construction of a grotto of ferns and flowers and, placed deep in its center, a large colored print of Christ at Gethsemane. On the Saturday preceding Easter and on Easter

but it is doubtful that there will ever be any one as universally in demand as the late Will Rogers. His pictures were released in Big Spring early and there was never an empty seat in the house. Many times Robb was forced to hold the pictures over.

During the last season, Shirley Temple took over the throne vacated by the passing of the humorist and is now the most popular of all the stars.

RUNS MUSEUM



MRS. MARY E. BUMPASS

day itself, people were asked to come and see the grotto. Musicians from the city choir and a hidden victrola furnished religious music. The grotto brought many visitors and made many friends for the institution.

School Still Helps

Since that time Mrs. Bumpass has quietly occupied herself with the problem of keeping the building open and finding assistants. Her main difficulty is in finding willing workers. Throughout the years a whole army of people have helped her at various times, but their enthusiasm has flagged finally. The school has remained her best friend as succeeding history pupils and students from other departments are pressed into service. The visual education at the museum goes quietly on, taking effect in their lives, as they are put to work promoting its interests.

The directors' assistants fall into three classes: the women who have helped in the past and will continue to help in the future, mainly as hostesses—and of these the museum needs many; the school children who work behind the scenes doing clerical and manual jobs; and the men who decide the policies of the association, guide it in its finances, help on membership drives.

The list of trustees for the year 1935 was composed of: Dr. P. W. Malone, president; Miss Nell Brown, secretary; and the following board: C. S. Blomsheld, Judge J. T. Brooks, S. P. Jones, Shine Phillips, Mrs. L. S. McDowell, Mrs.

Local Machinist Seeking Patent On A New Type Pump

John T. Hayden, proprietor and manager of the Hayden Machine Shop on West First street, has applied for a patent on a water pump that is of his own invention. This pump is capable of drawing water on both strokes, something that is considered to be entirely new in this line of equipment. Other pumps, Hayden says, only are capable of drawing water on one stroke.

Considerable interest in Big Spring and its area has been shown in this unique invention, and although production of these pumps has been limited so far, Hayden reports that he has sold a number of double-stroke pumps in various sizes.

After securing patent rights, Hayden intends to place his new invention in the hands of the manufacturer for larger production.

He reported users of windmill equipment in this territory have tested the new pump, and results have been satisfactory.

seum if the public would raise \$500 to go toward a permanent home. Mrs. J. L. Thomas, another loyal friend of the museum, raised the money. Every interested person in Howard county gave to the fund.

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TOM COFFEE

We Join with our Fellow Citizens in a Decade of Unprecedented Religious, Civic and Industrial Growth.

Confidence, Courage and Action

has developed a prosperous Oil Field in Howard County and built a Thriving City.

We recognize the fine work of those who have done so much for Big Spring in the past.



SATISFACTION and SERVICE

has built our Laundry. —we are glad to be located in and....



Beaty's Steam Laundry

SERVICE AND SATISFACTION
601 Goliad Phone 66

Big Spring Always Active In Support Of WTCC Program

Convention Entertained Here In 1933

Local People Efficient In Playing Host To Crowd Of 5,000

Big Spring faced—and passed with honors—her biggest test of entertaining crowds in 1933, when the city was host to the annual convention of the West Texas chamber of commerce, largest meeting held each year in this section of the state.

The city had sent a delegation to Sweetwater the year before to win the 1933 conclave. By the time opening day rolled around, Big Spring was ready to accommodate the crowds and ready with a well-rounded program of business and entertainment. A day before the convention opened, this city had reached its quota of 1,200 local registrations, assuring \$1,200 to be devoted to convention entertainment.

Crowd Of 5,000
The municipal auditorium, the Wetzel and Crawford hotels were made available for convention sessions. Other hotels and tourist camps helped to provide accommodations, and the city efficiently handled a crowd estimated at 5,000. That was in 1933, when business was at low ebb, and conventions were not being staged on as lavish a scale as the few previous years. Big Spring, however, bent every effort to make the WTCC session a success, and the attendance was considered remarkably large.

The late Wilbur C. Hawk, Amarillo publisher, was president of the WTCC for its convention here. Elected at the close of the session was Walter D. Cline of Amarillo. Ray H. Nichols of Vernon, president this year, was made second vice president in the elections here.

First Class Job
One of the outstanding entertainment attractions of the Big Spring convention was a musical show, "A Trip To Mara," planned, directed and presented by local people, with representatives of other WTCC towns participating.

Local arrangements were handled by committees under general direction of Carl Blomsheld and E. J. Mary. When the last business session was over, the last band ceased its music and the last convention excitement began to subside. WTCC officials and visitors agreed that Big Spring had done a first class job of entertaining.

Centennial Directors Build Prairie Schooners

DALLAS, (AP)—Genuine prairie schooners, stage coaches and wagons are so rare in the Southwest today that Texas Centennial exposition directors, collecting "properties" for the \$150,000 historical pageant, are forced to reproduce most of the frontier-day vehicles they need.

They have found that virtually all antiquated coaches and wagons preserved from the nineteenth century have been taken to distant states. The cost of borrowing or buying them for the Texas show would be prohibitive.

"While we can find only two authentic old stage coaches in Texas,

BLOSSOM TIME AT THE CITY PARK



Enhancing the beauty of the city park are the numerous flower beds, two of which are shown above. In the top photo, C. F. Parker, park gardener is standing in a bed of varicolored cosmos. Under his direction, flowers have been so planted that every period of the growing season brings an abundance of blossoms. Flowers bordering one of the park driveways are shown below.

City's Work Is Directed By B. Reagan

Was A Representative On Board When Regional Chamber Formed

Active always in behalf of the interests of West Texas as a whole, the city of Big Spring has been identified with the West Texas chamber of commerce, No. 1 organization of its kind, since the regional chamber came into being as such sixteen years ago.

Big Spring has never let a year go by since 1920 without representation in the WTCC official personnel and without participation in the WTCC programs for promoting the West Texas empire.

The city played host to the chamber's annual convention in 1933, and will be represented at the convention in Amarillo next month.

Big Spring's tie-in with the WTCC has centered largely around one man, a man whose devotion to the cause of West Texas betterment amounts almost to a passion. He is B. Reagan, banker and civic leader who had a part in the formation of the WTCC. Reagan was at the meeting in Abilene in 1920 when the West Texas chamber was formed. He became a director. Later when the system of town directors was inaugurated, he represented Big Spring on the board, became a fixture in the place because his work was done as few others could have done it. He gave his time and effort and money.

When the district directorship method was adopted, Reagan was made director from this, the sixth district, an area comprising ten counties. He is today district 6 director and also Big Spring's director.

After more than a decade as the town's official representative on the board, Reagan asked to be retired. His request was granted, and Ray Wilcox and W. B. Hardy each served a term as director. Reagan never ceased his efforts in behalf of West Texas and WTCC programs, however, and was summoned back into harness.

He has been prominent in all the major activities of the regional organization, and through his leadership, Big Spring as a city has been a key member in the WTCC. The town has been represented at all conventions, carried its share of the work to be done, and has contributed financially. Recently Big Spring's membership quota of \$500 for the current year was completed.

facting the local station. The messages from that station are picked up between the hours of 7:45 a. m. and 1:45 p. m. except Sunday. Reports are kept on all broadcasts and forms are mailed to Washington where they are filed, the conditions studied, and information received on the peculiar changes of the weather in this part of the state.

Weather maps are later sent out by the department offices and posted in the federal buildings throughout the nation.

The private pilot and the transport planes are checked by the local operators if they forward requests to the local station. They give their destination, license number, and type of plane. This information is forwarded to other stations and if he does not report at his destination within a reasonable length of time a search is started.

Unlike conditions in other parts of the country where there is either continued rain or cloudiness the employees here deal with an other kind of resistance, that of wind interference. That is studied and taken care of by the barometer and velocity machines.

The primary reason for the establishment of the bureau here and everywhere was to promote safety in government flying but its aid has become universal since practically all ships are now equipped with radio.

Weather Bureau Maintained By Dept. Of Commerce At Local Port A Major Factor In Aviation Safety

Three men, Floyd Flood, Henry Hollinger and W. West, take rotating watches throughout the twenty-four hours of the day at the department of commerce's weather bureau two miles west of Big Spring to be the traffic offices of the West Texas air lanes.

L. N. Millon is the operator in charge at the local station and keeps everything in working order both at the port and the radio range, which is about a mile and a half west of the airport.

When the weather bureau equipment here was moved to Abilene last year, the local station continued to broadcast conditions as it had in the past but had to get some of its information via telephone from the Abilene station.

Weather conditions are also received from the government station in Midland which communicates six times a day with the local station except on Sunday and thrice on that day.

Any ship equipped with transmitters can get in touch with the local station by calling on the local station's frequency, which is 3,105 kilocycles, and the operators are kept busy directing ships that get within its range.

The weather conditions are observed each hour and put on the air at regular intervals. Wind and cloud conditions can also be taken, studied and sent out.

The two-way commercial radio beam, at 236 kilocycles, is practical in observing conditions in lanes eastward to Abilene and westward to Wink.

At 59 minutes past the hour, conditions are forwarded from El Paso, Guadalupe Pass, Wink and Big Spring and are phoned in from Abilene. Eastward they are taken at Santo, Fort Worth and Dallas.

The American Airlines ships passing through are supposed to contact their own stations but if they meet trouble along the way and it is impossible to get their operators, the local station will give aid to help them along. At one time, the local station was equipped with teletype machines and still later the broadcasting station was located in the city park but the antenna was moved to its present location and the teletype machines were taken out when the phones were installed.

Five Beam Poles
There are five beam poles at the present but only four are being used. The fifth can be used for direct broadcasting.

Most of the messages received here from nearby stations come by phone because the other operators cannot send code.

The government men at Midland are capable of sending code but use the phone entirely when con-

Scenic Park

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11)

Mountain. By early autumn a large amount of equipment and trucks had been moved in and CCC enrollees were put to work in shaping up the mountain.

There followed, soon after, a long battle over the acquisition of additional land. A \$20,000 bond issue for the purpose of completing out the section was defeated by a scant 15 votes. Then the city commissioners bought enough land to include all of the mountain and part of the table land below for \$8,000.

All this time workers were toiling away at driveways, massive rock retaining walls, buildings, walks, and picnic units. It was necessarily slow work because enrollees were fashioning the rock slabs by hand and were moving hundreds of tons of limestone from quarries on the mountain.

Completed In February
Then in the fall of 1935 came rumors that the camp was to be abandoned. A furor arose and the

removal was postponed only to actually take place not long afterwards. Big Spring leaders bombarded the state park board, and the national park service in Washington with protests. Finally, results were obtained and a side camp unit established to complete the work of authorized projects in the park.

In February, 1936, the work was pronounced complete by Supt. V. J. Eekelkamp and the men were transferred out.

During the time CCC units had been maintained here, approximately \$22,641.19 had been expended, and although not as complete as many hoped, Big Spring had the beginnings of an attractive mountain park.

Bees Kill Valuable Horses
BUCKLAND, New Zealand (UP)—Two valuable horses were killed on a farm here by the stings from swarms of bees. The bees were disturbed by a moving machine passing near their hives.

MOSCOW (UP)—Soviet Russia's population is increasing at the rate of 5,000,000 a year, Commissar of Health G. Kaminski reports.

Three Privately Owned Planes Kept At Airport Here

Three planes, owned by J. Phillips, Dr. P. W. Malone, Bob Gray, are being housed in hangars of the Big Spring airport. Phillips, a night employe at port and a commercial pilot, is a Taylor Cub; Malone a Fairchild and Gray a Curtis Robin.

Malone is a student pilot, has added several hours to his flying experience with trips around the Big Spring vicinity while Gray an employe of Swift & Company uses his ship on business trips his headquarters in Fort Worth.

About 20 transient ships make stop here during the month. If pairs are needed, local mechanics are put to work and all ships are refueled.

If a transient pilot so desires, can register his license number, insure his safety once he resumes his journey. If he does not re his destination within a reasonable length of time, a check is start

Greetings and Congratulations

—to every individual and concern that have demonstrated their faith in Big Spring by working out the development of oil and our fine industries—on this anniversary of a



We Are Glad To Be Residents Of Big Spring

Gibson Office Supply Co.

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CONGRATULATIONS TO ALL

Oil Men in the Big Spring fields AND ALL INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISES THAT HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE REMARKABLE GROWTH OF BIG SPRING

IN A



We Are Glad To Have Located In Big Spring And To Do Our Part In Future Development And Building Of This Fine City, We Believe In Big Spring!



2 DAYS SPECIAL 2 DAYS

Monday and Tuesday

LADIES UNDIES

Lace Trim On Novelty Rayons Monday and Tuesday

10c

Brocaded in Pure Mercerized Cotton. Colors that will beautify any home. Your only chance to buy one of these is to be here early.

Bed Spreads

100 ONLY!

Heavy Weight Beautiful Cotton Spreads Regular \$2.00 Spreads

Limited to the first one hundred ladies in our store Monday.

Rose, Blue Gold, Orchid Green

99c

NEW LACE NETS

Our racks will be full for Monday and Tuesday with the newest in Silks, Laces, Nets. Colors in the New Pastel Shades. Styles for the most discreet shopper. A look will convince you that price, quality and style can be combined.



\$2.98 - \$3.95

EVERY MONDAY IS LEVINE DAY - WATCH OUR SPECIALS

DICKIES OVERALLS

Men's Heavy Weight White Back Denim

98c

THEY'RE HERE The Smartest Summer

HATS

Are Here

Straws and felts in whites and pastels. A great selection to choose from. Wide rims, narrow rims and rimless. You will find just the right one for your new outfit.



1.00 and 1.98

WE DON'T ASK YOU TO BUY, MERELY LOOK

HOSE

Genuine Vanette Pure Thread Silk Knee Action Every Pair Perfect

69c

SHOES

For Every Member of the Family LADIES' SHOES

SANDALS Neat Ties One Strap Pumps Cut Outs Whites and Colors

\$1.98



Men's Oxfords

1.98

Pillow Cases 42 x 36 10c

SHEETS

Full Bed Size 81 x 90 Monday and Tuesday

49c

Each

KIDDIES ANKLETS

All Sizes Pair

5c

Men's Dress SOX

All Colors All Sizes, Pair

10c

Boss Walloper GLOVES

Every Pair Genuine Boss Walloper, Pair

11c

Work SHIRTS

Good Weight 2 Pockets Coat Style Grey Color Monday and Tuesday

44c

Men's Work PANTS

Grey Covert and Grey Stripe Pair Heavy Weight

79c

Boy's

NOVELTY OVERALLS Light Colors, New Patterns Sizes 2 to 10 Only

49c

Ladies' Slacks Navy Brown Aqua Yard

\$1



Thread 1200 Spools Mercerized White Thread 1200 Yds.

9c

LEVINE'S

PRICES TALK

BIG SPRING, TEXAS

EYELET BATISTE

Full 39 inch Cloth. Every New Color. Monday and Tuesday - Yard

39c



DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT



"DEPICTING BIG SPRING'S PROGRESS THROUGH TEN YEARS OF OIL PRODUCTION"



THE BIG SPRING DAILY HERALD



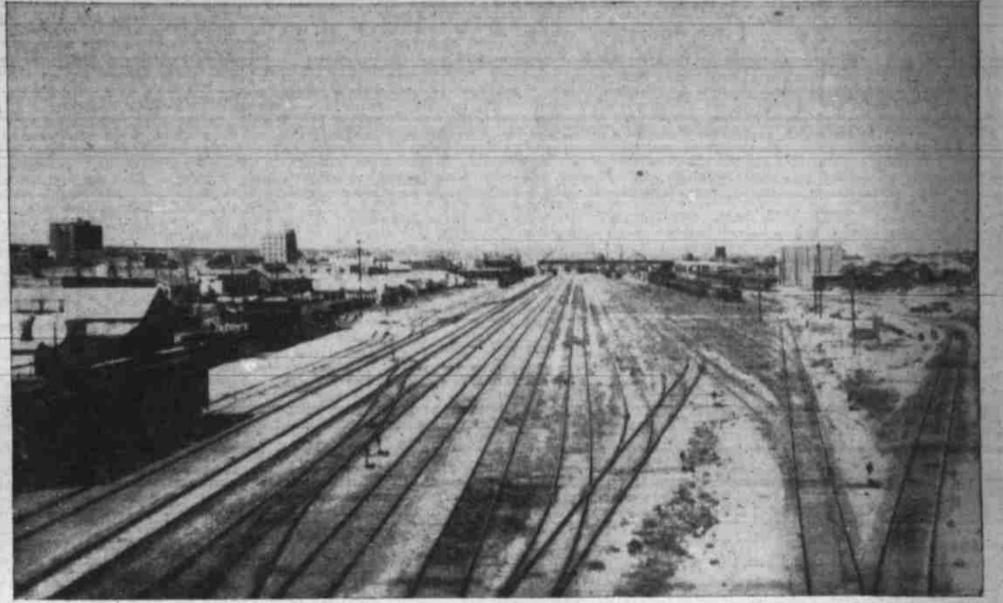
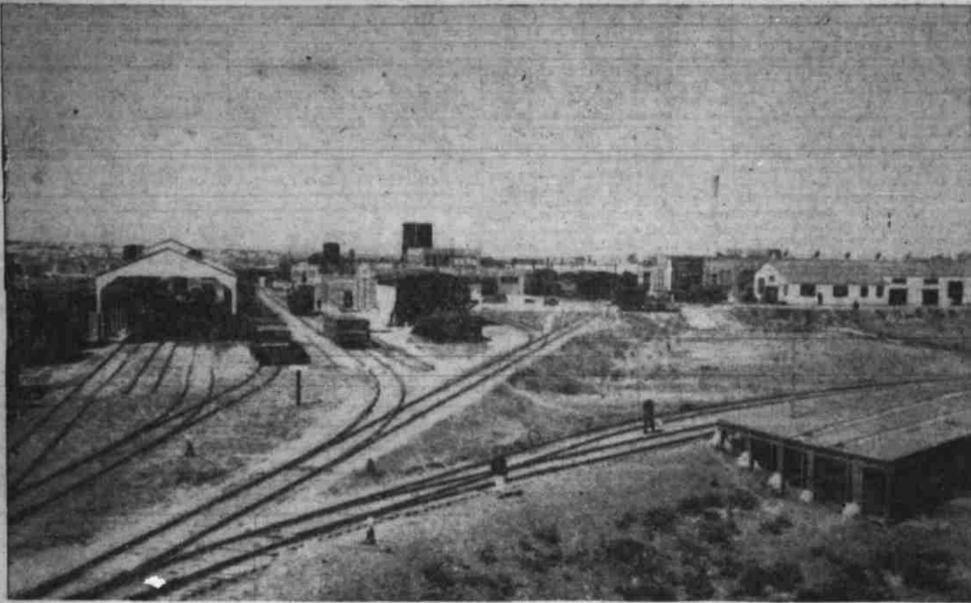
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"DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT" EDITION

BIG SPRING, TEXAS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1936

SECTION 10

Views Of Railroad's Huge Investment In Yards And Shops



Railroad Always Has Been Biggest Local Taxpayer

No. 1 taxpayer in Big Spring and Howard county from the time those governmental units were organized, the Texas & Pacific Railroad company has in the past 29 years paid the city and county more than a quarter-million dollars.

Paid Promptly
The exact figure for the period since 1907 is \$259,744.03. That year is taken as a starter, since it was the year Big Spring was incorporated and the first year municipal taxes were paid. The railroad had paid into the county coffers for many years prior to that date, but records on all years are not available.

Not only is the T&P the largest taxpayer, but it is one of the most prompt. Its remittances have regularly been made early in the tax-paying period.

The largest single payment the railroad ever made to the county

was in 1928, when the tax rate was almost three times the present 50-cent rate. The railroad's share of governmental cost that year was \$10,477.72. Remittances to the county have been reduced each year since that time, and the railroad payment for 1935 was \$3,619.35. Reduction in tax rate has been responsible.

From the first payment of \$404.59 in 1907, the railroad's tax bill to the city has climbed more or less steadily. Its largest payment was that of last year, \$3,250.

The earliest record available in the Howard county tax collector's office, shows that in 1897 the Texas & Pacific railroad paid \$1,051.65 in county taxes. Some of the early records are missing.

Payments to the county over the twenty-nine year period have amounted to \$41,479.35. The city has collected \$41,479.35.

Tax payment by years:

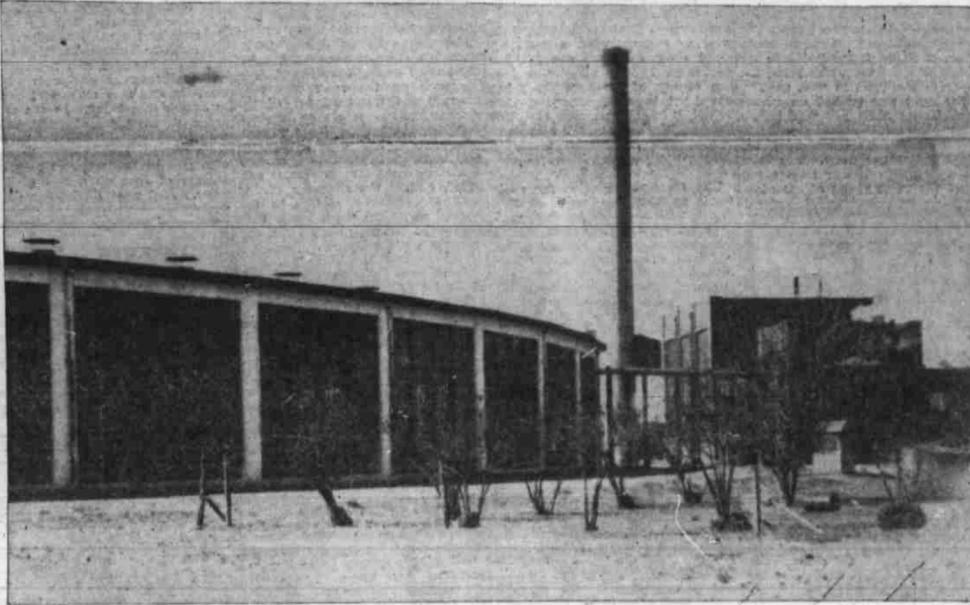
Year	City	County
1907	\$404.59	\$6,569.49
1908	405.50	7,244.65
1909	541.70	7,539.35
1910	546.39	7,353.94
1911	641.24	8,609.24
1912	601.35	7,733.85
1913	602.04	7,655.04
1914	609.04	7,534.31
1915	781.76	8,491.11
1916	781.75	8,637.92
1917	781.74	8,189.91
1918	781.75	8,156.58
1919	975.00	7,930.88
1920	975.00	8,416.50
1921	1,125.00	8,427.98
1922	1,125.00	7,617.89
1923	1,662.50	7,584.89
1924	1,475.00	8,053.85
1925	1,548.75	8,053.85
1926	1,548.75	9,117.16
1927	1,851.00	10,061.14
1928	1,950.00	10,447.72
1929	2,325.00	8,719.56
1930	2,325.00	6,975.74
1931	2,712.50	6,695.05
1932	2,625.00	6,135.83
1933	3,000.00	3,708.43
1934	3,050.00	3,623.35
1935	3,250.00	3,619.35
Totals	\$41,479.35	\$218,264.65

Attendance Mark Of 16 Years Is Finally Broken

An attendance record—the only one of its kind here—was broken this month when Mrs. Della K. Agnell missed the P.T.A. It was the first meeting she had missed in 16 years.

That sixteen years goes back to the days when Big Spring did not even have a P.T.A., but a Home and School club, the organization that was the predecessor of the P.T.A.

Mrs. Agnell was a member of that club, and a teacher, and she continued her interest when the P.T.A. was organized. She is a member of the West Ward P.T.A. and has served as reporter, in addition to other duties, for many years. She has received more room prizes for having the most mothers in attendance than any other one teacher in the system. Illness prevented her attending the April meeting.



With Million-Dollar Shops, City Second Only To Ft. Worth As T&P Division Point

The decision of the officials of the Texas & Pacific railroad to build the million-dollar shops here in 1929 not only gave Big Spring labor one of the biggest-jobs ever undertaken in West Texas, not only raised the living standards of the working class of people connected with the railroad industry, but it stamped the local terminal as second in importance along the whole T&P line as well.

Changing from dirty black buildings grouped around the lake in the west part of town, to a regular city of brick structures, the Big Spring shops became the center of the T&P business in West Texas, fairly dwarfing the division points in other cities.

With the stock pens on one side, a body of water on another, and a swampy bit of ground on still another, health conditions among the workmen was certainly nothing to brag about, before the improvements. The equipment, although not old-fashioned, was outdated and provided hazards.

Increased Business
The need for enlarged quarters that were to house the vast workshops of Big Spring's largest industry arose when trade throughout the West Texas area increased and the railroad began to do a booming business.

Letuce and cantaloupe trains were routed over the line from California, the Rio Grande vege-

table trade shipped its wares over the lines to the markets in the east, and merchandise began to move out of the manufacturing cities of the Atlantic coast into the rich new territory.

Naturally, practically all of the moving was done over the railroads and it happened that the Texas & Pacific was the center of the whole business and was the only road running from Fort Worth through West Texas and into El Paso.

The road faced a shortage of equipment and a committee finally met here with Vice-President J. A. Somerville on August 13, 1929 to provide for complete reconstruction of the shops that had stood

here since the turn of the century.

13 Buildings, Roundhouse
A site was chosen several hundred yards east of the old shops and within ten days contracts calling for construction, equipment and machinery costing more than \$1,000,000 were let.

Included in the program were 13 brick buildings and numerous smaller structures, the rearrangement of all track, machinery stalls, and a round house with 23 stalls. Before work was started, approximately 150,000-cubic yards of dirt had to be moved and leveled which proved to be one of the largest jobs of that kind ever undertaken in this section of the country.

(Continued On Page 3)

T&P Payroll The Largest Item In B'Spring's Income

Calculating the importance to the city of Big Spring of the Texas & Pacific railroad's division point facilities and personnel is like estimating the value of the heart of the human system. Since the first day the rails reached this western town, the railroad has been the real nerve-center of Big Spring's commercial life.

Size of the Texas & Pacific investment is reflected in the road's large tax payments here; and contributing even more to the flow of local business and trade is the railroad payroll which monthly runs into many thousands of dollars.

Nearly 600
A check with railroad men shows that today there are close to 600 persons who either spend their full time in the employ of the T&P in this city or spend a part of their earnings during "lay-overs" at this division point. The total includes those in the division offices, in the vast shops, the trainmen and engineers and others.

Always a "railroad town," Big Spring from the first of its history has counted the T&P payroll as the biggest single item in local circulation.

Before the coming of oil and before the development of agricultural resources, the railroad income was almost the sole sustaining factor of the town. Even through the decade of development which has seen vast riches flow in to this town and county from petroleum production and other resources, the T&P income has remained first on the list.

Expansion
The railroad itself contributed in the decade's expansion, notably with the construction of its million-dollar shops in 1929. The Texas & Pacific has kept pace with the city's growth, just as it has kept pace with development of the entire territory it serves.

Without it, this town has maintained a position as one of the most important industrial centers in this section of the state. Only Fort Worth is ranked as a larger Texas & Pacific division point on the entire line.

The road's valuable facilities here have called for many workers to man them, and these workers have been for years a key group in the city. The T&P employes and their families today represent a great cross-section of the city's population.

Trainmen and Engineers
In the number of employes, there are: approximately 150 trainmen—brakemen and conductors—who make Big Spring headquarters or else make lay-overs between runs here. Many make their homes here, the others spend several nights each month in the city.

There are about 200 engineers—engineers and firemen—who are similarly situated, either living here, or using Big Spring as a terminal point.

The Big yards here require constant switch-engine service and there are 11 switchmen in the local yards.

There are about 23 employed in the trainmaster's force, including the chief dispatcher, night chief dispatcher, trick dispatchers and others. There is a force of about 30 under the roadmaster's supervision.

The division office and other units in the city account for some 30 workers. These include those employed in the division executive offices, in the store department, in the freight office, and those in the master mechanic's and yardmaster's forces.

In The Shops
The shops alone, operated as a separate unit, have 134 men employed. Of this total, 113 are employed in the locomotive department, servicing and repairing the

(Continued On Page 3)

A Few Howard County And Big Spring 'Firsts' And Other Bits Of Early History

A few Big Spring and Howard county "firsts":

The city of Big Spring was first comprised of 40 blocks including First to Sixth streets and Gollard to Jack. The streets were laid off parallel and at right angles with the T. & P. railroad.

The first commissioners court met on July 1, 1882.

The first newspaper published in Big Spring was the "Pantagraph" and was published in 1884.

The first three stores established

in Big Spring were Joe Fisher, Bressle Bros. and Mines & Seay. The J. & W. Fisher store was established in 1881.

First customer at the J. & W. Fisher store was W. T. Roberts, who bought a spade.

The first train arrived in Big Spring on April 16, 1881.

The first sheriff was R. W. Morrow, and his deputy was J. R. Hillburn.

John Snoddy was the first postmaster here.

The oldest living resident of Howard county is W. T. Roberts, whose home is his ranch about a mile west of Moss Springs where he settled in 1879. He made a trip two years before that to look over the country.

B. P. Lovelace, Sr., was the first water dealer here.

So far as is known, the first white child born in Howard county was Steve Hillburn, born in a dug-out near the big spring.

The first six cylinder automobile

in the world was operated out of Big Spring by W. B. Chenoweth, designer, and O. H. Miles, mechanic, in 1906. The car, a chain driven machine, was operated at the old race track in eastern Big Spring.

One house that was built in Big Spring before any photographs ever reached town was the Bauer residence north of the tracks. In the earliest photographs taken of Main street facing north the house stands out against the horizon as it does today.

Where West Ward school now

is, and a little to the west of it, was once the largest and most attractive grove of hackberry trees in the vicinity of Big Spring. It was the political stamping ground of fourth of July orators and local candidates. All summer picnics were held there.

The vacant lot west of the Ritz Theatre was once the play ground of a small black bear owned by Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Caylor. The bear lived there chained to a stake until tearing of the passers-by ruined his disposition and decided his owners to butcher him for dinner.

For many years a painting of a buffalo hung in the chamber of commerce office. It was a painting from life of one of the last animals in this section, that later became an attraction at the Dallas fair.

When the school building was located on the lot north of the First Methodist church it required all the faculty and the aid of the janitor to keep the seniors from "going to town" during recess periods.

The first schoolhouse was a two-story building. The upper story

was a Masonic hall, the lower the schoolhouse proper.

For the first several years of its existence, the railroad force and cowboys made up the residents of Big Spring. The railroad men lived in town and the cowboys came in every 3 or 6 months to shoot up things. When they spent their money they left.

The first cemetery in Big Spring was located where the ice plant is now. In those days nobody died. Everybody who traveled to the cemetery to stay went as the re-

sult of a killing.

Col. C. C. Slaughter, who owned a ranch in the northern part of Howard county, paid \$5000 for a Hereford bull in 1886, the largest price ever paid for any bull in America at that date. Col. Slaughter was so proud of this animal that he entertained the late H. W. Caylor, West Texas artist, as a guest in his home for two weeks and paid him a handsome commission to paint the famous bull.

When Can Fowell operated the (Continued On Page 3)

Railroad's Part In Building West Texas Empire Is Related

Road Opened Territory To Development

Thriving Cities Of Today Established With Coming Of Rails

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is an interesting story of one of the most romantic and far-reaching episodes in the life of the West Texas frontier: the building of the Texas & Pacific railroad. It was written several years ago by Dr. S. R. McAllister, professor at the North Texas State Teachers college at Denton, and is reproduced here as a valuable contribution in relating this section's historical background.

The influence of railroads in the development of Texas has been sufficiently emphasized. Every section of the state has its inland villages, dead, as far as possibilities of growth are concerned, and standing as reminders of the power of the railroad to make or mar the development of certain localities. This article concerns a railroad that has played a major part in the development of Texas, and especially that part of the state west of Fort Worth.

The idea of a railroad through Texas from east to west first began to take definite shape about 1850 when the secretary of war recommended the building of a transcontinental road over the southern route. This national plan was advanced by the slavery question. Texas undertook to build the road alone. On February 16, 1852, the legislature chartered the Vicksburg & El Paso Railroad company, which act marked the beginning of what later became the Texas & Pacific Railway of Texas. Lack of capital, the greedy purposes of railroad officials, and the Civil war, put an end to railway construction in the state. After the war Texas was too poor to finance the construction of a railroad, hence attention was again directed to congress.

Grant Signs the Bill
On March 3, 1871, the bill chartering the Texas & Pacific Railroad company was signed by President Grant, and thus the only railroad company with a federal charter ever to operate in Texas was created.

One of the first acts of the newly-chartered company was to buy the rights of companies previously chartered to build a similar road. With this done, the construction work was turned over to Colonel G. M. Dodge, the building genius

NUCLEUS OF A MODERN CITY; THE FIRST SHOPS



Small by comparison, scant on equipment, the first railroad shops the Texas & Pacific established in Big Spring were

the life-blood of the little village where the workers lived. In fact, there was no town before the T. & P. selected Big

Spring as a division point because of good water. On the left may be seen the coal chutes from which engines ob-

tained their fuel. In the background is the water tank and the small car shed, and on the right is the roundhouse.

of the Union Pacific, and active work was begun.

For surveying and construction purposes the whole line was divided into major sections. East of Fort Worth there were three divisions. The Brazos division began at Fort Worth and extended to a point a little west of the one hundredth meridian, a distance of two hundred and ninety miles. The Pecos division extended thence to Fort Bliss or El Paso, a distance of four hundred and five miles. Each of these sections was placed under the control of a divisional engineer, whose business it was to locate the most feasible route for the future road.

The general character of instructions under which these men worked is shown by a letter written by Colonel Dodge to one of his divisional engineers. The letter in part said, "In giving instructions to the parties making surveys west of Fort Worth, I lay down the following general rules to be observed: The party should be in charge of an engineer who can intelligently grasp the situation in building the Texas & Pacific, we must have in view the commercial as well as the engineering qualities of the line, we want a road through Texas which the country, when settled, is susceptible of supporting by its local trade when built. The party will therefore note carefully the quality and capacity of the agricultural, grazing and mineral resources of each township and county. The party taking the field must be armed, and the chief must be a man of energy and one who will not run at the sight of an Indian."

Into Fort Worth
But the people west of Fort Worth were destined to wait several years before they were to be given the pleasure of hearing the whistle of a locomotive. The panic of 1873, struck the Texas & Pacific with its terminus at Eagle Ford, a point eight miles west of Dallas.

During the next three years building languished, and it was not until the nineteenth of July, 1876, that the first locomotive entered Fort Worth.

The western terminus was designated to remain there nearly four years. This was an unkind blow to those people west of Fort Worth who had been anxiously awaiting the coming of the railroad. They became exceedingly bitter in their attitude toward the railroad officials, but due to labor troubles, and lack of market for railroad securities, further construction was impossible.

In 1880 Jay Gould and Russell Sage took charge of the Texas & Pacific. They immediately made plans to extend the road to El Paso. In keeping with this they entered into a contract with the Texas & Pacific Improvement company, which was to build the road to El Paso by January 1, 1882, at the cost not to exceed \$25,000 per mile.

The Big Spring
Most of the lumber used for crates, piling, trestlework and so forth, was brought from East Texas. Building stone and ballast were found in limited quantities all along the route. The water supply was the most serious problem. Ponds and shallow wells furnished most of the water, but springs were found in many places. That at Big Spring, the spring from which the town took its name, was located about two miles from the railroad. At first water was hauled to the town which was "building up" near the railroad, and there sold for twenty-five cents a barrel. The railroad company used so much water it found it profitable to lay a pipe to the spring, and bring the water to the town in that way.

The road was pushed on across West Texas with a track laying force of three hundred men and fifty teams. This force could lay twelve miles per week. The telephone line was usually kept along about ten miles ahead of the road.

The contractor with a herd of over one hundred and eighty fat hogs keeps right up to the front all the time," says the Dallas Herald of February 3, 1881. "No Indians have been met with along the line for the past two months."

Abilene's Beginning
As the road reached on across the prairies, towns were laid out and started at points which seemed to offer the greatest advantage for growth. Thus Abilene, taking its name from Abilene, Kansas, which had become a great shipping point for cattle driven from Texas, was expected to become the greatest cattle shipping point in the Southwest.

The living conditions of these early railroad towns were not wholly unlike conditions in a modern oil town. With the exception of the railroad people themselves, there was little material for the creation of a town. Many of the railroad laborers were people of low morals, and the high wages which they received—about \$1.75 per day on the average—hindered rather than helped them as they spent their earnings in low gambling and vice dens. The following is a typical of these early railroad towns. In speaking of Big Spring it says, "the population of the town at present is composed largely of fast men and women, who live in tents and seemingly take life easily. It is almost exclusively that class who fit along the road as it is completed, and many are already to move to the Pecos river. There is nothing there now to supply even a moderate sized town, as there are but few cattlemen in the vicinity and in the county of Howard, there has never yet been introduced a plow or a hoe for the purpose of tilling the soil." The railroad was making possible the development of a truly virgin country.

Race With S. P.
The greatest incentive for rapid work on the line west of Fort Worth was furnished by the rapidly approaching eastbound Southern and Pacific. This line was being built from California to New Orleans by way of El Paso and Houston. From El Paso to the Pacific coast this paralleled the one over which the Texas & Pacific was being built. The Southern Pacific was being built with private capital; the Texas & Pacific was depending on congressional aid, which would hardly be given unless the Texas & Pacific built its road before another—occupied the same field, as the country west from El Paso would not support two competing roads. In this railroad race Huntington and his Southern Pacific won. This sealed the fate of the T. & P. as a truly Pacific railroad. The westbound Texas & Pacific met the eastbound Southern Pacific on January 3, 1882 at Sierra Blanca, a point ninety miles east of El Paso, and it was at this point in construction that the famous Gould-Huntington agreement was reached.

The three chief provisions of this agreement were: First, that the Texas & Pacific would have the right in perpetuity to use the line of the Southern Pacific from El Paso to El Paso for a compensation of \$600 per mile per year plus one-half of the expenses of maintenance. Second, the roads were to be operated as one continuous line, the gross common earnings to be pooled, and then divided on an equitable basis. Third, Gould and Huntington agreed that neither would ever buy or build a road that would compete with the other.

As Texas Then Was
Any railroad that built through this part of the country in 1880 would necessarily depend on through traffic for the greater part of its income. The population of Texas in 1880 was slightly over one million, the larger portion of which was found in the southern and eastern parts of the state. A few villages had sprung up in the region of Palo Pinto, and a few settlers had gone into what was then known as Far Western Texas, but these represented only a very small part of the population. This region was awaiting the entrance of the agent of development—the railroad, which would offer both transportation facilities as well as protection to those who would eventually fill up this section.

The study of traffic movements during the early days of the Texas & Pacific throws some light upon the development of Western Texas. For example, the greatest single article of transportation on the westbound trains was lumber. The annual increase of lumber shipments during the eighties was about thirty per cent. This lumber was being used chiefly for the building of towns which were springing up all along the route of the road.

The transportation of manufactured goods also showed a rapid increase. The average immigrant

was slow to take an extensive use of manufactured goods as most of them had landed in Texas with little or no capital, and so it was necessary for them to do without all the luxuries and a part of the necessities of life. Tools with which to work the land, and cooking utensils were usually brought in from outside the state.

Down to Bedrock
Rather than pay the transportation charges caused by having to haul goods by wagon from some river port, usually Jefferson, the early settlers of Western Texas had learned to do without everything except the most necessary articles. After they had been in Texas two or three years, they began to accumulate a little money. This fact, together with lower transportation costs, caused the shipment of manufactured goods to increase four hundred per cent during the first three years of the life of the new road. As the settlers began to accumulate small savings they began substituting "store bought" clothes for "homemade" ones. Certain kinds of groceries which had been used only on special occasions, were now becoming articles of everyday use. Thus the road receipts for general merchandise increased from 40,536 in 1876 to 77,619 tons in 1878.

The building of the Texas & Pacific was a great boon to the West Texas cattle raiser. It not only meant protection for his herds but it meant the end of the long, troublesome drive to northern markets. As soon as the road reached Dallas, the cattle of the West began to be driven to its terminal. In the year 1875, 71,066 head were moved over the T. & P. As soon as the road was built through the western part of the state it had to increase its livestock facilities more than 400 per cent. This type of traffic was never as profitable to the railroad because the stock movements were seasonal, taxing the capacity of the road for about a month in the spring, and then these stock cars had to be brought back from the markets as empties.

Bounty From State
For several years the traffic west of Fort Worth was not enough to pay the expenses of maintenance but the railroad company could fall back upon its lands, donated by the state, to meet any deficit. For the construction of the whole line, from Marshall to Sierra Blanca, the Texas & Pacific received from the state 2,167,260 acres of land. This land, however, did not bring in as much money as the number of acres might indicate. It cost the company about one dollar per acre to survey and perfect its title to its land, and then it was obligated to alienate its land in comparatively short periods of time. As other railroad companies were under similar obligations, there developed a competition among them in disposing of their lands. The result was that the average price of land sold ranged from \$1.50 to \$2.12 per acre.

The one big controlling motive of the land department of the road, was to secure immigrants. The company could best profit by locating agricultural lands and then selling them to small farmers, since this would increase the population of the country and help to develop a two-way traffic.

They Wouldn't Come!
Various kinds of schemes were used to get people to Texas. Efforts were made to remove the ideas detrimental to immigration which prevailed among many of the people of the eastern states. This company tried to counteract the idea that Texas was a land of lawlessness in which no man's life was safe. Rumor had it in the eastern states, that if an immigrant was not snatched by the Indians, he would be killed by a desperado. The saying the "Great American Desert" occupied a large part of Texas was disproved, and the "blue northers" of Texas were shown not to be any worse than the cold spells in the eastern states.

Prospective land buyers were shown various preferences and courtesies by the railroad company. Immigrant depots were erected in the larger towns, at which places prospective land buyers would be housed free of charge by the company, while they were making investigations.

Traffic Figures
That these methods were successful is shown by a study of the passenger traffic during the seventies. In 1874 the number of immigrant passengers traveling east was 2,213; those traveling west 13,962. The number of local passengers eastbound was 53,230; westbound 53,621. Thus in the year 5,760 people came into Texas over the Texas & Pacific who became settlers of the state. Five years later the figures were: Eastbound immigrant passengers 14,821 Westbound immigrant pas-

engers 27,067
Local passengers east-bound 111,811
Local passengers west-bound 133,301

In this year 30,243 immigrants who had come in on the Texas & Pacific remained in Texas, and 2,491 local passengers had moved further west. The people were heeding the advice of Horace Greeley—and going west. As these immigrants began to push toward the west, towns sprang up with "railroad speed." Not many people could keep up with the names of new towns started. A typical newspaper account of that day concerning these towns says: "Eastland is a good town and the county seat of the county which bears its name. The county around is filling up with good, industrious people, and in the face of many predictions it will advance steadily but surely." None can doubt this statement when it is pointed out that the taxable wealth of seventeen counties increased from \$19,880,740 to over \$70,000,000 within six years after the Texas & Pacific built through them.

To the majority of the pioneers of West Texas who had come with the advent of this road, the completion of the road to Sierra Blanca, where it would join the Southern Pacific, was an event to produce exultation and joy. Anticipating the joining of these two roads to make a second transcontinental road, the Dallas Herald, speaking for the settlers of this region, said:

"We are told by the general manager and their officers that by the close of this month of November we will be in direct rail communication with San Francisco and with New Orleans; that the Texas & Pacific and the Southern Pacific are about to meet eighty miles this side of El Paso, and the New Orleans Pacific will, in a few days hence, tap the Morgan roads in Louisiana and thereby form an all-rail route to the Crescent City. The remaining gaps to be filled in are so short and the construction forces and materials on hand so ample as to leave no room to doubt the conclusions of Messrs. Hoxie and Dodge."

Prophetic Vision
"It is a moment for exultation in our section. Lying equidistant between the great port of the Gulf of Mexico and Arizona and the rich territories of the Northwest, this great line will attract attention to and in a short time densely populate Northern Texas. For a distance of 699 miles west of Dallas scarcely anyone lives, and yet the lands are rich and the climate as salubrious as our own. New counties and new cities will quickly spring into being. In the short space of four weeks from today passengers will be flitting by rail from Dallas from San Francisco, who will be subjected to only one change of cars on a run of 2,000 miles. And next Christmas day—

Big Spring Is Served With 5 Bus Lines

Many Schedules Daily Operated In All Directions

Five bus lines—running north, south, east and west—operate in and out of Big Spring every day, providing adequate bus transportation.

With one exception, all of the bus lines make their stops here at the Greyhound terminal in the Crawford hotel building. The All-American Bus company, operating a transcontinental line, makes stops at the Club cafe. The east bound All-American bus leaves here at 8:55 a. m. and the west-bound at 8:55 p. m.

Besides the Greyhound and All-American lines, Big Spring is served by the Kerrville and Union companies and the South Plains Coaches. The Greyhound station is in charge of L. R. Williams and R. A. Rhoads and operates four buses east and four west. Buses go east at 6:30 a. m., 11:25 a. m., 7:45 p. m. and 11:25 p. m. Schedule of west bound buses: 12:15 a. m., 4:15 a. m., 10:35 a. m., and 8:15 p. m. The Kerrville company bus goes south at 7:15 a. m. and the Union bus south at 8 p. m.

South Plains Coaches run north at 11:05 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. The Golden Eagle, a transcontinental bus which was discontinued recently, was owned by the Greyhound line. The All-American buses started operating through here when the Golden Eagle line was abandoned.

"Beauty" Address Falls
HAMILTON, Ont. (UP)—A letter addressed "To the best-looking stenographer in Hamilton" was received at the post office here, but none of the officials dared to deliver it. The letter was sent by a man living on Vancouver Island, B. C.

"We will breakfast in Dallas today and in New Orleans tomorrow morning. No man can measure the magnitude of this event or rather events, or toll their influence upon our country, immediate and for all future ages."

only six weeks off, our tables will be supplied with rich fruits direct from the jeweled daughter of the Pacific. California and Texas will be neighbors and friends interchanging commodities and civilities.

DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1926-1936

You have developed a great oil field—established productive farms and built a beautiful city.

You have made us proud to be citizens of Big Spring.

LOGAN FEED and HATCHERY

817 East 3rd Phone 310

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You have developed a great oil field—established productive farms and built a beautiful city.

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817 East 3rd Phone 310

OUTSTANDING

Features in a Crosley Shelvador Refrigerator

- Distinctive Beauty...
- Greatly Increased Usable Space
- Features That Can Be Found Nowhere Else...
- Convenience That Pleases Every Housewife...
- Quality Through and Through...
- Low Operating Economy
- Long, Trouble-Free Service...
- The Greatest of Value...

CONGRATULATIONS OIL MEN OF BIG SPRING

On the Anniversary Of Your

DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1926-1936

Shroyer Motor. Co.

424 East 3rd Phone 37

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING

—the proof of good gasoline is in its mileage.

CONGRATULATIONS Pioneer Oil Men

On Your Anniversary of a

DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1926-1936

Gulf Refining Co.

W. M. Gage, Consignee

SERVICE STATIONS:

- E. 3rd & Austin, Ph. 5
- 14th & Scurry, Ph. 9529
- W. I. Broadus, Ph. 151
- Phillips Service Station, Ph. 37
- 202 N. Gregg
- W. 3rd & Lancaster, Ph. 152

Get That Extra Mile

"Kept in Step with the Calendar" THAT GOOD GULF GASOLINE

As the weather changes from month to month brand new gasoline is shipped to the Gulf stations—a gas especially for that month's driving. For unless gasoline is not changed to meet the month's highest temperature it cannot give you the highest mileage.

Get that Good Gulf—it's "Kept in step with the calendar" so that all of it goes to work, none of it goes to waste.

NEXT TIME DRIVE IN AT THE GULF SIGN

With Million

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

Among the buildings that went up were the round house, foreman's office, a power house, machine shop, blacksmith and boiler shop, five car repair buildings, oil house, washer and locker rooms, and numerous smaller buildings. The storehouse was the largest

building erected, being 300 ft. long and 40 feet wide while dimensions of other structures were the foreman's office building, 28' by 60', powerhouse, 46' by 98', machine shop, 40' by 60', oil house, 40' by 60', washer and locker room, 30' by 70', freight house, 40' by 225', air brake room, 18' by 40', blacksmith shop, 32' by 64', car repair shop, 40' by 400', coppermith shop, 30' by 80', sand house, 18' by 50', locomotive tool shop and ice house, 10' by 36', switch shanty and car inspector's house, 30' by 60'.

OIL TRANSPORTATION IN 1910



Transporting of oil products wasn't so rapid in 1910 as it is in this day of pipelines and trucks; but the products got there just the same, in horse-drawn tanks like the one above. This picture shows W. M. Gage, now wholesale distrib-

utor for the Gulf Refining company products in Big Spring, driving a wagon for the old Waters-Pierce company in Austin in 1910. Gage later joined Gulf, has been with the company 25 years. He came to Big Spring in 1921.

milites made ready for the reception. Before evening when they started back to the Y. M. C. A. the streets were under water so they could not reach the building.

During the flood days a woman passenger on the T&P was taken out of the coach through the window and transported to dry land in a boat. She was very indignant about the whole proceeding.

When the Earl of Aylesford sold his land in Howard county he reserved mineral rights. But his heirs so far have gained nothing from the reservation. Most of the land lies in what is now Mexican town.

The first daily newspaper in Big Spring was not the Daily Herald but the Daily Venture. It was a venture indeed. It was edited by Julia Barrett on a little press that turned out pages about the size of an average handbill. It carried from four to eight pages, depending on the number of ads and was published in the late 90's for about two years.

Canaries Learn To Quack

CAMAS, Wash. (UP)—Harry Wyatt raises ducks. Mrs. Harry Wyatt raises canaries. Ordinarily young canaries are taught to sing by leaving them with the mother bird. Mrs. Wyatt left her canaries with Mr. Wyatt's young ducks. Mrs. Wyatt now insists her canaries quack as plain as day.

Payroll

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

big engines when they are brought in here. In the car department are 21 men, including five car inspectors.

The combined payroll of this group of workers, all of whom are

paid substantial wages and many of whom draw high pay as skilled laborers and executives, is a tremendous item in the city's finance and trade.

Big Spring may thank the "big spring" from which it took its name for the location of the T&P division headquarters here. When the road was being constructed across Texas, water was the important problem. The heavy flow

found at the big spring just south of here solved that problem locally, and the spring's supply was tapped to meet the industrial needs of the shops.

Today the spring is dry, but a thriving city has grown to provide accommodations required by the railroad and its employees.

Popcorn is "right" if its volume increases 20 times after popping.

CONGRATULATIONS

OIL MEN OF BIG SPRING
On Your Anniversary Of a Great



PLANTERS GIN

North Second St.

Phone 700



TRY MITY NICE
BREAD at all grocers

Smooth textured. Crispy crusted. Easy to cut into snowy slices. A perfect bread for toasting. Sandwiches taste better when they're made with it. And buttered, it's the sort of bread that makes you want more... every time!

CONGRATULATIONS

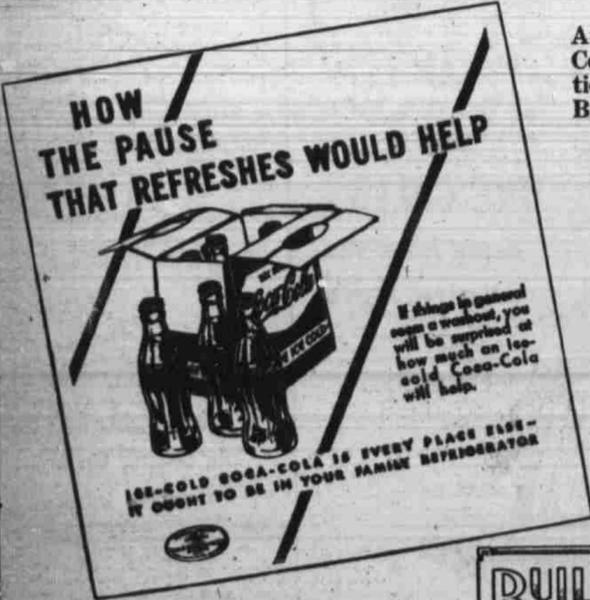
OIL MEN, ON A



MEAD BAKERY

BIG SPRING, TEXAS

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE OIL MEN on a



And Congratulations to Big Spring On 10 Years Of Growing



TEXAS COCA COLA CO.

1008 East Third St.

Phone 859

A Few

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

T. and P. home (originally built by the railroad to house* its employees) he did not wait for guests to come to his hotel but met the trains and introduced himself to the traveling salesmen as they got off the cars.

John Wolcott said that mesquite beans saved cattle in early dry years, particularly in the drought of 1888. During dry years, he said, mesquite are often larger and juicier than during other years.

J. W. Carpenter remembers making boats out of two big cypress water troughs during the flood of 1902 and paddling down the railroad tracks in these improvised boats.

A small headstone south of the "big spring" marks the site of a grave of a child drowned in a shallow pool above the spring that used to be used for baptizing purposes. The child's surname was Robertson and its mother was a widow.

Pioneers recall that when the first white men came to the big spring the ground was white with bleached buffalo bones so that one could walk almost a mile in any direction from it and step on bones every step of the way.

The first drive-in filling station was installed by Tom Slaughter in 1922 at the corner of First and Main streets.

When the City Federation was very active and raised money with little apparent effort the chamber of commerce suggested once that it be dubbed the C. of C. auxiliary. The ladies indignantly refused the title of auxiliary saying they ought to be the C. of C. because they could raise money more easily than the men.

The first house erected in Howard county was a buffalo hunter supply store, a sod-adobe house built on the banks of Hughes lake, about a mile south of the Country club golf course. Some of chimney stones still remain.

Mrs. J. W. Barrett came to Big Spring 32 years ago from Ben Ficklin (first county seat of Tom Green county) for a temporary stay while her husband collected buffalo bones. She has never been back to Tom Green county since. Moss Springs was used as a refrigerator by Mrs. W. T. Roberts who kept butter, meat and eggs there, before Big Spring was a town.

A clean-up campaign inaugurated by the Hyperion Study club to secure a dumping ground and stop the hogs from running wild through the streets resulted in the incorporating of the town.

Mt. Olive cemetery—as it was first laid out—was given to the city by George Bauer.

The draw one crosses on the way to Moss Springs just before ascending the hills to the Moss Spring plateau, was known as "Light bread" draw for many years by town wits because of a coon-hunting episode when everybody remembered to take bread along and forgot to carry anything to go with the bread.

On the first day of the flood in 1902 open house was planned to celebrate the completion of the Y. M. C. A. In the afternoon the com-

We Are Proud Of Our Fine Lines of Merchandise. Each Brand was Carefully Selected Because of its Outstanding Quality:

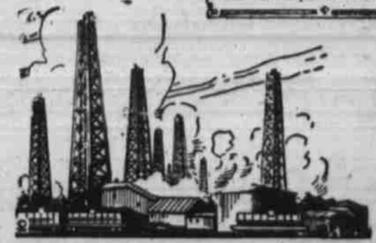
- Curlee Suits
- Yale Suits for Students
- Florsheim Shoes
- Freeman Shoes
- Justin Boots
- Arrow Shirts and Underwear
- Setson Hats
- Lee, Waterblock Hats
- Monito Socks
- Tom Sawyer Play Suits for Little Fellows
- All Children's Accessories
- Red Goose Shoes for Children
- Never-Break Luggage

NEWCOMERS TO BIG SPRING:

We are glad to have you and hope you enjoy our city and prosper.

YOU ARE INVITED

to make our store your shopping headquarters and we will do everything possible to serve you well.



MELLINGER'S DEP'T STORE

Busy Corner Main and Third

City's First Business Houses Grouped Near The Railroad

Lumber Was Just 'Taken' To Build This Early House

The oldest house standing in Big Spring in its original condition is the two-room shack behind the Graves filling station on the corner of Second and Gregg street.

It was originally a square house, built 12 by 12 feet out of 12-inch

boards.

The lumber, said a reliable citizen, was stolen. Although in those days the early 80's—the word stolen was not used. The lumber was just taken.

It came from several cars of lumber brought to Big Spring by a contractor named Brownlee who was building section houses along the T&P as the road moved west. The lumber was stored in Big Spring until further used. Brown-

lee oversaw the building and his wife stayed in Big Spring and tried to keep her eyes on the lumber.

In spite of her vigilance this much was taken, but the name of the builder who helped himself has been forgotten.

More than three-fourths of the available floor space and building sites for the Texas Centennial exposition were contracted for by

First Stores Supplied Big Plains Area

Fishers, Bressies Opened Pioneer Merchandise Establishments

The business section of early Big Spring concentrated around the main stem of the town's life, the T. & P. railroad. Lined along the street just south of the tracks were the frame store buildings that housed the needs of the families including everything from knitting needles to liver pills.

Following close on the heels of the finished road came Joe and William Fisher who established the first general merchandise store. The building was a small frame one that held an almost inconceivable amount of goods. Few people asked for goods or articles that couldn't be found in this 'big little' store that was located on Front street, now First. Soon another store was put in by the Bressie Brothers. It was an imposing stone structure and was located on Front and Main, just across the alley from the Fishers'.

One set of brothers were the 'jeans' and the other broadcloth so it wasn't long before the Fisher's and the Bressie's had swapped store buildings and Joe and Bill had more room to spread out their merchandise. Fisher's had a wide trade territory, serving territory from Tatum and Eddy, N. M. in the northwest, south to Sterling City, west to Stiles, and north to Lubbock, then Yellowhouse canyon. Many of the ranchers sent in their lists ever so often and a large freight wagon was sent out with the wanted supplies. Among their regular ranch customers were the Slaughters and the Kokernots.

When the Slaughter place was preparing to build fences, which were just beginning to be used, the two wagons, drawn by 20 oxen, were sent in for the barbed wire and a supply of cattle salt was thrown in. These loads generally amounted to from 10,000 to 24,000 pounds.

Dr. McIntyre

The Fishers took care of the general needs but Dr. McIntyre took care of their aches and pains. As the first store was crammed with everything wearable so Dr. McIntyre's drug store was supplied with the remedies of the day. Also there was a very fancy one pump soda fountain that

FREIGHT TERMINAL DOCKS



Few towns along the Texas & Pacific have the facilities for handling large consignments of freight as does Big Spring. Pictured above is the fireproof brick and concrete freight depot and loading dock through which passes much of the goods shipped to this immediate area.

Hunt For Buffalo Bones Brought J. W. Barretts To The Big Spring Country; Early Days Recalled

A job of hunting buffalo bones was responsible for the move to this section of the country of one of Big Spring's real pioneers, Mrs. J. W. Barrett, who was here even before the railroad.

Her husband was sent by W. B. Veck, a pioneer merchant of San Angelo, to gather buffalo bones along the right-of-way of the T. & P. railroad and to pile them up so they could later be freighted away. The railroad ties had been laid no farther west than Colorado, so the Barretts saw the Big Spring country in all its rawness.

Originally from the eastern part of the state, Mrs. Barrett hated this country with its cutting, devastating sandstorms and planned to return to her home in Ben Ficklin as soon as her husband's job was finished. Ben Ficklin, located just below the present site of San Angelo, was the county seat of Tom Green county. When the Barretts came out to this country, they packed only the few things that were necessary to them and their three children for what they thought would be a short time. But fate intervened in the plans of the Barretts and Ben Ficklin was completely washed away when the Concho river jumped its banks and with the rushing waters went this little family's worldly goods. With no Ben Ficklin to return to, Mrs. Barrett made the best of the luck and settled here and for over fifty years never returned to that part of the state.

Mrs. Barrett had her hands full, what with her three small children, but she still had time to cook for the crew of men that worked with her husband. The men were kept busy for a long time after they came here piling the bones that reached house-top heights and cov-

First Six-Cylinder Was Operated By Big Spring Man

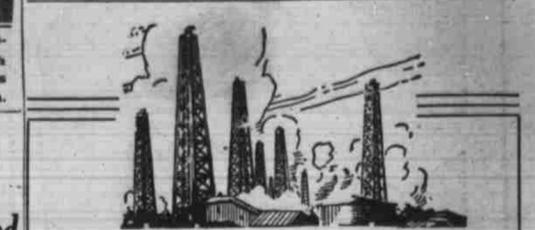
Big Spring has had more than its share of firsts in motorized apparatus. In addition to being the first city in Texas to have a motorized fire engine, Big Spring has the distinction of having the world's first six-cylinder automobile operated out of here.

Designed by W. B. Chenoweth, who lived here from 1906 to 1908,

85 New Industries Located Along T&P

There were 85 new industries located along the Texas & Pacific Railway line during 1935, it is revealed in the president's annual report. Seventy of these concerns were located on T&P trackage, and fifteen on new tracks.

More than 25,000,000 persons in Asia, Africa, the islands of the Pacific and the East Indies received medical treatment last year in the 2,300 Catholic hospitals and dispensaries.



EMPLOYEES OF THE BIG SPRING POST OFFICE

EXPRESS THEIR CONGRATULATIONS

to the Oil Men in Big Spring, and all others active in building the city, on their Anniversary of a



- Nat Shick, Postmaster
- E. C. Bostler, Assistant Postmaster
- L. A. Marchbanks, Clerk
- Mrs. Lou Ella Edison, Clerk
- Mrs. Lela Hardy, Clerk
- D. F. Bigony, Clerk
- Alvin E. Smith, Clerk
- A. A. Forster, Clerk
- E. A. Nunn, Clerk
- Erwin Daniel, Clerk
- Alden Thomas, Sub. Clerk
- A. D. Winbley, Letter Carrier
- W. A. Little, Letter Carrier
- W. L. Nowell, Substitute Letter Carrier
- H. B. Hoagson, Parcel Post Carrier
- J. C. Robinson, Temp. Sub. Letter Carrier
- Hugh Willis Potter, Special Delivery Messenger
- E. E. Bryant, Rural Route Carrier
- J. F. Howard, Star Route Carrier
- Simps Grubbaugh, Star Route Carrier
- Price Bankhead, Star Route Carrier
- E. C. Evans, Star Route Carrier
- Chas. Simmons, Janitor



Oil Men:

You Have Given Us a Fine, Industrious City and Prosperous County

We Extend Our Warmest Congratulations On a

CLEAN and Moth-Proofed as well at No Extra Cost!

When our driver delivers your suit, top-coat, overcoat, or any other woolen garment, it is not only clean but also moth-proof. And it is guaranteed against moth damage for 6 months or until reclaimed.

This guaranteed moth-proofing, backed by an insurance policy, costs you nothing. It is part of our regular cleaning service. Why not have your clothes cleaned and moth-proofed—now!

PUT YOUR WINTER CLOTHES AWAY CLEAN

NO-D-LAY Cleaners and Hatters

207 1/2 Main Phone 70

The CASADENA

309 Rannels St. Floyd Bomar, Prop

Congratulates The Oil Men Of Big Spring On Their ANNIVERSARY OF A

Baseball Scores By Innings Each Day Except Sunday Over Western Union Ticker Service

Welcome Newcomers May You Prosper As You

ONE GALLON could hoist the Empire State Building 1 1/4 inches

People of West Texas Demand the Best —that's why Sinclair Products Are Favorites

We Congratulate the Oil Men of Big Spring On a

Sinclair Refining Company

L. I. Stewart, Agent

309 E. 1st, Phone 275 Filling Station 1401 Scurry

British Nobleman Colorful Character Of Area's Early Day

Aylesford The Chief Figure In Many Yarns

The Earl Was Free Spender, And Made The Folk Take Notice

By ONA R. PARSONS

The most astonishing and glamorous personality that ever resided in Big Spring was Heneage Finch, the Earl of Aylesford, a British nobleman that came to West Texas about 50 years ago and died after a two-year stay.

Most of the ranchers and cowboys with whom he associated are dead now, but whenever any who remember him gather to talk the Earl is sure to be mentioned and some fabulous, wildly exaggerated yarns. The passing of the years makes the tales all the more colorful as they depart farther and farther from fact.

Not long ago there appeared an article about him in the Sterling City News Record. It recounted reminiscences of the Earl's friends at a recent cattlemen's convention at El Paso. Among the luxuries that made the eyes of the cowboys bright were tapestries from England, and the Briton's habit of taking early morning baths no matter if he had to break the ice on the lake.

Kept An Arsenal
No loyal West Texan will ever deny that lakes abound in God's country, so let us dismiss the bathing story; but the tapestries were, we maintain, an invention of cowboy imagination. An account exists of a Chicago newspaperman's snooping about the Earl's ranch home in hope of an interview, and in his story he saw nothing on the walls but an arsenal of guns. This was the private collection of the nobleman and in his opinion it was "one of the most valuable private collections of guns and hunting paraphernalia in the United States." He classified what he saw as rifles, shot-guns, revolvers, and tigers in India with Edward VII before the latter's accession to the throne of England. Love of hunting was the indirect cause of the Earl's troubles—it led him to keep company with the group of reckless young daredevils of 1870's at such a pace that he could not settle down when Edward VII was forced to. Bankruptcy finally settled the Earl but again a love of the hunt led him to America and resulted in his dying in a foreign land.

CONGRATULATIONS
Oil Men in the Big Spring Region
On Your Anniversary
of a

1926 DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1936

ELLIOTT'S RITZ & LYRIC DRUGS
"The Biggest Little Drug Stores In Town"

SOME 'DANDIES' OF AN EARLIER DAY



At the right is a photograph of the Earl of Aylesford, British nobleman who came to the Big Spring area seeking adventures in the early range days, and who contributed more than his share to folklore of the period. In the photo-

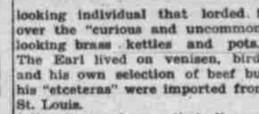
graph at the right are the Earl (standing at the right) and some of his friends. The other man standing and the one seated on the rug are unknown. Seated, left to right, are Bishop Bernard, John Birdwell and Dan Aylesford.

cartridge belts, spurs, game bags and "other articles of bewildering numbers" and said that it required the attention of one man to keep them in order. Let us hope that the reporter knew more about guns than cowboys about tapestries. We do know for a fact that the Earl of Aylesford was a mighty hunter. He had shot elephants

and tigers in India with Edward VII before the latter's accession to the throne of England. Love of hunting was the indirect cause of the Earl's troubles—it led him to keep company with the group of reckless young daredevils of 1870's at such a pace that he could not settle down when Edward VII was forced to. Bankruptcy finally settled the Earl but again a love of the hunt led him to America and resulted in his dying in a foreign land.

His Ranch House
To go back to his ranch house, situated 14 miles northeast of town. The Chicago correspondent said it was furnished with "only beds and chairs enough to supply the ordinary demands...the table service quite frugal...the table spread of oil cloth...and the windows had neither curtains nor blinds."

The kitchen, however, was another story. It quite impressed the reporter, especially the foreign-



looking individual that lorded it over the "curious and uncommon-looking brass kettles and pots." The Earl lived on vanilla, birds and his own selection of beef but his "etceteras" were imported from St. Louis.

Big Spring knows that he was particular about his meats, because he bought his own market, stone building and all. It is the only building owned by the Earl in Howard county that is still standing; the City Barber shop now occupies it.

Legend said that the ranch house burned down one night after a party while the men lay about the fire and narrowly escaped with their lives. Whatever the cause nothing remains of the home now. A stretch of fence booted, not nailed, in a thicket is about all that is left of the lordly estate.

He Bought The Hotel
Another yarn told at the El Paso convention was that the Earl came to Big Spring to spend the night and could not be accommodated at the local hotel. So he bought the place, paying twice what it was worth. The next day he returned the hotel to its proprietor saying that a suite of rooms must always be kept ready for him.

This is not in accord with the facts as Mrs. John Birdwell told them in an interview of a few years back. Mrs. Birdwell's husband, an ex-ranger and a prominent pioneer, was the official guide of the Aylesford party and was put into the hotel business by the Earl. The nobleman bought the old Cosmopolitan hotel, chiefly because the town did not approve of its woman owner. Until he bought it Birdwell had had no connection whatever with hotels, but he looked after this one and ended his life as a hotel proprietor.

The Earl died at the Cosmopolitan. All legends but one agree as to the cause of his death—too much American whiskey. That legend, one distributed by the ladies, declared he died from eating strawberries out of season.

Different Versions
According to the Chicago correspondent, the Earl was in Texas seeking seclusion from gossip in England that broke over his head when he sunk in debt to the tune of ten million dollars and his wife ran away with another man. According to Mrs. Birdwell the Earl was in Texas to invest in land for his two daughters who, under English laws, could not inherit any of the family estate. Little did the daughters realize from any of the Earl's investments in West Texas. He never paid out his ranch or even attempted to stock it with cattle. The hotel and the butcher shop were from the property he left behind him.

\$50,000 A Year?
It was said that he had an allowance of \$50,000 a year. One wonders how he spent it. The Chicagoan wrote that a pile of empty bottles big as a hay stack was in the rear of the yard, and that three-fourths of the pile was whiskey bottles.

The Earl was a free spender. There was no doubt of that. One of his old-time friends, D. C. Earnest, in a story in the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, said that whenever the Englishman went into a saloon it was his idea that he had the exclusive right to buy all the drinks and he set 'em up to every man in the country. Indeed he spent so freely that the old-timers maintain he once bought the saloon outright, dispensed drinks to all who were thirsty and returned the saloon to its owner that same evening. That however, is confused with a story current about John Birdwell's saloon in the pre-Earl days.

Even the arrival of the titled visitor in Big Spring is shrouded in legend. Dan Birdwell, a good spinner of yarns himself (who was, by the way, named for the Earl's younger brother) insisted that the fame of his father as a guide had traveled clear to New York city so that the Earl came to Texas hunting for John Birdwell. He wanted to shoot wild turkeys and he had heard that John Birdwell was the man to locate the turkeys.

Seeking a Beach
Much as we dislike to ruin an excellent yarn, we feel that the newspaper man's account more closely approximates the truth. Jay Gould, who owned the T. & P. at the time sent an official of the rail-

Highway Park Is Developed East Of Here

Site To Be Beautified, As An Attraction To Tourists

A caliche hill with numerous cedar trees and bushes is going to be a boon to Centennial visitors to Howard county this summer who are looking for a place to stop and stretch during a hot and tiresome journey for the caliche hill is about to become a Wayside park.

One of several being prepared in Texas for the benefit of travelers, this park is located on the south side of the Broadway of America just west of the Cooden refinery, which was at one time the site of the home of Jess Arnett, now of Midland, who donated the park land.

Entrance is made by way of a main road that branches out into drives that take the tourist winding in and out of the bushes. The park is laid on a hill that has many natural gulches and the roads are laid to better bring out this native beauty. Roads are built up and where it becomes necessary are banked by native stone. Plans are made for the placing of tables and benches for those people who desire to eat on the road. The taller cedars provide ample shade during all hours of the day and aid in making the park more private from highway view.

Work has been done by boys given employment by the National Youth administration but when allotted time was used it became necessary to close down. In the event more boys are not provided to the highway department for

road with the Earl, so the reporter said, and they traveled over the west in search of a ranch. It was no uncommon thing in those days for Britons to invest in West Texas ranch land, and in this respect the Earl of Aylesford was running true to form. Big Spring was then the terminal of the T & P and wild and woolly enough to suit any romantic Englishman.

He liked cowboys and he shunned the regular run of town people. He was not interested in women, and he brought along his own chaplain and valet. Because he was a member of the church of England, it was long thought by everybody except Episcopalians, that he had donated the lots on which the local Episcopal church stands to the Big Spring flock. He did not. There was none of the missionary spirit in him; the chaplain was just a good fellow and a sort of spiritual investment that paid dividends when the Earl died so far from his own kind.

One account of the Earl stated that he dressed after the English fashion in gray corduroys with expensive ties, while another account—that of D. C. Earnest's—asserted that he followed advice of his cowboy friends and dressed like the cowboys, even to the point of discarding his "muley" saddle and buying one with a horn. No matter which is true (and in this case both may be) the Earl fitted naturally into the entertaining habits of the cowboys. He could not have been any good at actual ranching, and no report ever so much as mentioned a stipulation, but he could tell tales around the camp fire and he knew how to welcome a cowboy at his ranch in the fashion West Texas cowboys preferred—with a bottle in his hand and a free and easy manner.

The Earl of Aylesford took honors at Cambridge and was descended of a family of jurists. He was well on the downward grade when he came to Big Spring, although few probably realized it then. Subsequent family events have proved that the Earl, was not even of the calibre of his father or of his grandfather; nor was his brother who succeeded him to the title.

The family motto was "aperte vivere voto" (To live with will unfettered).

The Family
The apparent result of such living—and certainly the Earl of Aylesford that Big Spring knew lived with a will unfettered—has had disastrous results, for the last news that Big Spring has had of the family came in the winter of 1935 when a story in the New York Times told of the leasing of the family estate.

The seeds of this family disintegration, however, go farther back even than Heneage Finch, (seventh Earl to bear the title). In a report on British noblemen entitled, "A Peerage for the People," written in 1841, the following opinion is expressed of the Earl's grandfather:

"He is a most unimportant personage, loving fox hunting far above legislation, but has unfortunately the same power as any other member of the Upper House."

What became of the Earl's two daughters?
In a volume on the English peerage, dated 1912, both daughters were then living, were married and had children. Lady Hilda Joanna Gwendolyn was married in 1898 to Major Malcolm Murray, quarry to his royal highness, the Duke of Connaught and lived in London. Lady Alexandra Louise Minna was married twice, the second time to Robert William Emmet, a London solicitor.

Whether they are still living today no one in this section knows. Mrs. Birdwell carried on correspondence with the family for many years after the Earl's death, but it was discontinued long before 1912.

this work, the park will be completed by the state highway department which appropriated \$1500 for its construction. The project has many naturally beautiful features and the 5.2 acres has prospects of being one of the most beautiful in this section of the state.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal. (UP)—Edward Slaven, afflicted with whooping cough on his sixth birthday, decided to invite all of the neighborhood children—who also had whooping cough to a whooping cough party. The result was whoopee, for all.

PULLMAN, Wash. (UP)—Crops in the United States annually remove about 6,000,000,000 pounds of plant food from the soil, agricultural experts at Washington state college have determined. Erosion however, removes about 21 times as much, they said.



Grandma Bradford...

What makes her telephone calls "tick"?

Grandma Bradford can remember, with a smile, a good many of the "growing pains" of the telephone service.

"Measles? Now don't worry, Mary. Just keep that youngster in bed and tell him his Grandma will be right over!"

The calls she placed over the crude little box that was her first telephone weren't always very clear, nor very fast. Sometimes even the repairman was "stumped" by the mysterious things that went wrong with the instrument. And "long distance" was an adventure she seldom undertook.

A fine thing it has been for all the Grandma Bradfords who use the telephone service, that these Southwestern Bell men and women had back of them the resources of American Telephone and Telegraph Company; with the Bell Telephone Laboratories at one elbow and Western Electric at the other.

It's different now, we're glad to say.

Technical advice and help, a constant stream of inventions and improvements, the benefits of mass manufacturing and purchasing from these sources have aided in making her telephone service better, and in keeping down rising costs.

Telephone folks have been at work on Grandma Bradford's telephone service for more than 50 years. Making her calls clearer. Making them faster. Trying to hold their cost down, in the face of increasing complexity in the telephone system, to a price she is willing and able to pay.

Perhaps that's why Grandma Bradford now has full faith in the thousands of men and women, the millions of dollars in wire, cables, poles, switchboards and delicate machinery which enable her to lift the receiver and in a few seconds have her "Mary" on the line.

It hasn't been an easy job. Thousands of problems have had to be solved for the men and women who manufacture the tailor-made calls that Grandma Bradford uses to say...

Southwestern Bell Telephone Company



CONGRATULATIONS OIL MEN OF BIG SPRING

and Builders of the City

on a Very Successful

1926 DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1936

You have brought prosperity to this country and established a fine, progressive city.



The UNITED

DAVID MERKIN, Mgr.

Stanton Started In 1881 As German Catholic Settlement

Mail Slogan Aids Woman Carrier In Meeting Problems

HAMPTON, Ga., (AP)—"Uncle Sam's mail must go through." That's the slogan that has been a help to Mrs. Kenneth Barfield during a 17-year career as a carrier of mail over rural red clay Georgia roads.

She says that without it she would have failed to overcome some of the obstacles that confronted her. She recalls that only several weeks ago she had to swing a heavy axe to clear the road of fallen limbs and twisted trees after an ice storm. Once during a flood the bridge

over a creek washed away a few seconds after she had driven her car across it. But carrying the mail has its sunnier side, she says, pointing out that her romance with Mr. Barfield began when she drove her automobile into his service station 13 years ago to inquire about the oil supply.

Town Today Serves Farm, Ranch Area

Six Settlers Were First To Make Homes In Martin County Center

Stanton, long since made the county seat of Martin county, got its start as a German Catholic settlement, faced the attendant hardships of pioneering in West Texas, was devastated by the disastrous drought of 1886, recovered and grew steadily until today it has become a substantial town of 2,500 inhabitants.

Had it not been the spring of the year, Jacob Koons, German immigrant, might not have been so impressed with the rolling terrain of West Texas and Stanton might still be Grelton, section station on the Texas & Pacific.

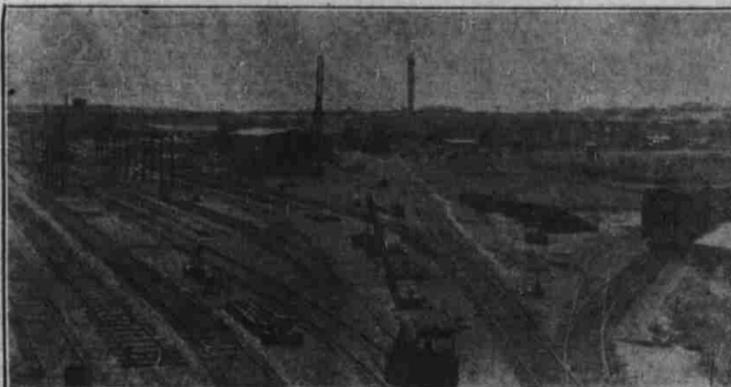
Koons had become dissatisfied with his situation at Potato Hill, Anderson county, Kansas, and hearing of the fertile, cheap land of western Texas, made his way to Fort Worth. There he made the acquaintance of W. H. Abrams, land agent for the T&P. The land agent introduced him to Charles Froese, a German surveyor who was familiar with the wild country west of Fort Worth.

Only a Section House Early rains had left the country in a verdant blanket that captured the eye of Koons and he returned to Kansas and dispatched a contingent of six men in August, 1881, to settle at Grelton, which then boasted a two-story section house, a large tank and a pump. Included in the group were two of his sons, John and Adam, and a Catholic priest, Rev. R. A. Peters. While the others were faced with material tasks, Father Peters had a tremendous responsibility for there were no churches west of the Colorado river until Yaleta was reached.

For some reason, the colonists did not take to the name of Grelton and petitioned the railroad to change it to the more sonorous title of Mariensfeld. Obligingly, the company consented and the change was authorized Sept. 15, 1883.

Of strong courage, the six settlers moved in and pitched their tents where the courthouse now stands and started developing their new empire. They had plenty of room for the nearest town was the booming little railroad city of Big Spring. Only other adjacent settlement was that of La Gonda, 10 miles west, later changed to Ger-

WHEN THE T&P DECIDED TO EXPAND



With oil business booming traffic and bringing in heavy shipments of freight, the Texas & Pacific decided to expand here in 1928. The old shops which had served for years were declared obsolete and work was started on a new million-dollar layout. The picture above gives a glimpse of the activity provoked by the decision.

Walter Bird An Oldtimer

Walter C. Bird came to Big Spring at the age of six. His father, snarled to California from Canada, had stopped off and liked Big Spring so well that he stayed. Having grown up here, Bird remembers many interesting facts about the town.

During the drought of 1886 the bodies of cattle were strung along the T&P from Big Spring to Moravia and in the vicinity of the salt lake one mile west of town, they lay so thick that the ground was covered with them for two miles, he said.

They were drawn to the salt lakes by their intense thirst that year and drank the salty, alkalish water of the lakes, which caused their death.

Bird resides at 203 Gregg street in one of the earliest houses of Big Spring. It contains two of the original rooms. He said that the block where he lives used to be bedding ground for 1800 head of sheep owned by Jack Frost. The herd grazed in the valley where the oil supply houses are now—that was way out in the country in those days.

An incident of Bird's boyhood days reveals how cheap human life was held then. Bird saw one of the first settlers walk up to an enemy and cut him through the waist until he was severed almost in two. Dr. McIntyre was hastily called and the man was laid out on the side walk and sewed up. He survived both the cut and the repairing.

Cowboys paid visits to town on pay day and rode shooting and whooping through the streets, frightening women and children, Bird related. They stayed as long as their money lasted then went back to their ranches.



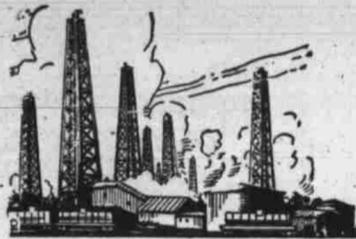
CONGRATULATION

Producers of Our Natural Resources and Builders of the City of Big Spring on a Successful



We Have Confidence In Big Spring and Believe Our City and County Faces a Most Prosperous Future.

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Commercial Photography Of All Kinds

Portrait Photography

THE HUMBLE SERVICE STATION ATTENDANT GREET'S YOU



"Our rest rooms are as clean and sanitary as the bathroom in your home."

"We've had many compliments on the cleanliness of restrooms in our Humble Service Stations. Home-folks here in Texas have got so they expect clean restrooms when they stop at a Humble Station, and out-of-state visitors always make some comment."

As a Texas Institution We are Proud of the Progress of West Texas

—and Extend Our Sincere Appreciation to the Oil Fraternity of Big Spring for Their Splendid Work in a



Stranger, Make West Texas Your Home and . . .



HUMBLE OIL AND REFINING COMPANY

C. L. Rowe, agent

Service Station 1001 Scurry Phone 97



WHOLESALE PLANT AND OFFICE 500 W. 3RD Retail Gas and Oil, Atlas Tires, Repairs, Washing and Greasing 421 W. 3rd, Phone 361.

A TEXAS INSTITUTION

mania by a settler, Bahner. Like Big Spring and other towns west of Colorado, Mariensfeld depended upon the generosity of railroad baggage clerks for postal service. Since there were no post-offices beyond Colorado, the mail was bundled up and thrown off along the steps.

First Store With the groundwork laid by the six original settlers, Koons sent many others in the spring of 1882. Koons himself delayed his arrival until the winter of 1883. In the meantime John B. Koons had established the first store building and was immediately followed by others. Among the early settlers in the colony were H. C. Olman, John R. Manz of Iowa, Dick Mundloch and Jake and Fritz Peters of Arkansas, Anto Weeg and Nicholas Krumscheld of Illinois, John Schaeffer, Hoefler, Tony Withholder and Boudie.

The industrious colonists set about reclaiming the sandy slopes and putting land in cultivation. Head over heels in work, they were perhaps as happy and content as they were destined to be. An occasional buffalo created excitement and usually furnished fresh meat. Sometimes bison carcasses were shipped to Fort Worth to L. H. Stein, always in the market for wild meat. Additional fresh meat came from antelope herds which roamed the country. So plentiful were these that it was decreed that only one shot could be taken at a herd since so much antelope were being killed the meat could not be preserved.

Farm Venture Cooperating in a farm venture, the railroads planted a 20-acre demonstration tract to wheat, oats, barley and rye. Its success was a great advertisement and boost to the community. The company may have been a bit mercenary in its generosity for it had section upon a section of land it wished very much to dispose of. Much of the advertising found its way back to Germany and Rev. Boniface Peters made a trip back to the old country while Rev. P. A. Peters did his part by penning glowing accounts of West Texas and its place under the sun.

These promising tales attracted 30 families from the Fatherland but all except nine of them settled elsewhere in the states before reaching Mariensfeld. Mrs. Della S. Schwarzenbach of Big Spring can recall that her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Scholz, were among those who braved a six week's trip on the water to come to West Texas. As they may have been lured by such propaganda as perpetrated upon one woman who inquired if ripening mulberries were the strawberries which grew on trees in West Texas.

County Organized In 1884 the county was formally organized and named for Wiley Martin, prominent in the Texas revolution and identified with the history of the Texas republic. Officers were elected but the county was still attached to Howard for judicial purposes. First officers were Louis Werlen, justice of peace; Frank Lester, county judge; Daly Lester, county clerk; A. D. Gerhardt, sheriff; John T. Koons, assessor; Robert Rucker, surveyor. Commissioners were Ferdinand Hawes, Frederick Summers, J. R. Warren, and Jess S. Harris.

Contract for the original courthouse was let in that same spring, the Colorado firm of Martin-Byrnes and Johnson bidding low. Brick for the building was burned in Mariensfeld and the lime came from cedar brakes east of town and was burned by a Swiss, August Sent.

Good fortune was with the farmers and they made good crops. Adam Koons and Father Peters purchased a threshing machine and handled some 700 bushels of wheat. Enthused over the quality of the grain, they decided to send it to the world exposition at New Orleans. It won the gold medal for American wheat.

Flour Mill The following year more settlers moved in and production continued to gain, so much so that a flour mill was installed. Things were so tame, however, that the sheriff resigned his post and drifted to California. In his place W. H. Rich was elected. Sheriff Gerhardt's resignation may have grown out of chagrin for he was away when the only major disturbance occurred.

A group of cowboys from the Slaughter ranch rode into town, firing their guns at random as cowhands often did. Constable Peter Gloden was convinced they were getting dangerous so he enlisted the aid of several citizens to put a stop to the riotous display. A shooting ensued and one was

killed, another injured. But the end of the golden era for Mariensfeld was near at hand. A severe drought descended in 1886. Unable to cope with this relentless natural force, the hearty Germans faced starvation. Many of them moved away, some settling in Big Spring.

Aware that something had to be done, the Texas legislature appropriated \$200,000 drought relief, \$700 of the amount being doled out as a life saver to the remnant of Mariensfeld.

Church Remains The drought ended, a new menace arose. Ranchers had been getting a foothold and did not want to relinquish it to the settlers. This and the drought were responsible for little or no crops being planted for six years. Elements changed about everything in the community except the church. It was unscathed by the dry season and was used many years afterwards. Rev. Peters merely extended his activities and established a mission in Pecos and founded the first Catholic churches in Big Spring and Midland.

The church, the parsonage and convent were constructed of adobe and veneered with brick left over from the courthouse job. Today they are in as sound condition as they were when erected 50 years ago. Soon after the church was constructed, Father Peters established a monastery for the training of young men for priesthood. The building which housed it forms one of the wings of the convent today. For a long time Father Peters stayed at Mariensfeld, hoping for a change for the better. Disappointed, he finally moved his monastery to Mansfield, La.

The buildings were turned over to Rev. Simon Weeg and Albert Wagner who, assisted by Mother M. Berkman, founded the convent. As the only Catholic school between El Paso and Fort Worth it had an enrollment of about 100 for years. Now the figure is below 25.

Name Changed Again Once more the town's name grew unpopular with its residents and in 1899 a strong Protestant element, outnumbering the original German Catholics, requested the place be called Stanton. The request, in spite of bitter opposition, was

granted. Since those early days, Stanton and Martin county have shown a steady, gradual growth. New buildings have been raised and state schools erected. The rich farming section north of town and the ranching section to the southeast have been exploited and made to pay.

Today the county has grown from the modest settlement to a subdivision with 3,785 population and valuations assessed at \$2,600,175. Crop values have been pegged past a million and a half annually and livestock values are only slightly short of that figure. Old Jacob Koons may not have been a dreamer after all.

MODERN SHOE SHOP

3rd St. Opposite the Court House

Extends CONGRATULATIONS To the Oil Men of Big Spring on a

1926 DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1936

And Wish Them Many More Years Of Success

Monterrey Cafe Invites You

to Enjoy GENUINE MEXICAN FOOD

The Choicest Dishes Of Old Mexico

WE CONGRATULATE THE OIL MEN On a Great

1926 DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1936

Monterrey Cafe

N. C. BARNES, Prop. 815 East 3rd

T&P Net Operating Income Shows 6.75 Per Cent Increase

Both Expense And Revenue Are Greater

Final Net Is More Than One-Third Larger Than In 1934

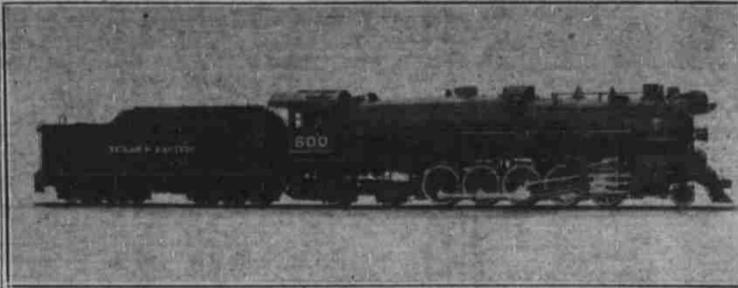
Net railway operating income of the Texas & Pacific Railway company for the calendar year 1935 amounted to \$3,032,104.31, an increase of \$319,352.30 or 6.75 per cent, it is shown in the annual report of Pres. J. L. Lancaster, recently released.

The figure was the largest since 1931. Net income was up 23.95 per cent, the total being \$1,382,377.90.

Operating revenues for the year aggregated \$23,479,956.56, an increase of 5.34 per cent, while operating expenses were up 5.52 per cent for a total of \$19,990,556.22. This accounted for a net revenue of \$7,489,400.36, a gain of 4.32 per cent over the year previous.

Freight, Passenger Gains
Freight revenue for the year was \$15,571,894.17, the report shows, an increase of 4.47 per cent over 1934. Tons of freight handled de-

PULLING POWER FOR THE RAILROADS



When this 600 engine and others like it were put into service by the Texas & Pacific in the late twenties, they were regarded as the latest word in

locomotive engineering. They have seen continuous service as freighters since that time and are still considered among the best locomotives made.

With good rock ballast track and heavy rails under them, these giants can handle almost as much as three of the engines in use when the railroad reached Big Spring in 1881.

Neither Town Nor Railroad Property Presented Such A Bright Picture In 1889, When Pete Johnson Arrived

year was \$2,146,413.94, an increase of \$280,299.22 or 12.62 per cent. Passengers carried numbered 739,642, an increase of 1.48 per cent. The average passenger journey was 139.35 miles compared with 141.4 miles the previous year.

Of the operating expenses, maintenance expenses amounted to \$6,509,014.98, including \$2,407,945.52 for maintaining roadway and structures, and \$4,101,069.46 for equipment. Transportation expenses were \$7,127,782.50.

Tax accruals were given in the report at \$1,284,319.36, compared with \$1,205,206.57 in 1934, an increase of 6.56 per cent.

There was no change during the year in the amount of capital stock outstanding. At the close of the year, the company's outstanding funded debt was \$31,062,000, a figure \$1,759,200 less than that of the same date a year earlier. Of the latter amount, \$1,159,200 represented a reduction in outstanding equipment trust certificates, while \$600,000 represented final payment on a loan from the Reconstruction Finance corporation.

During the year—on April 1, 1935—the balance, or 50 per cent of a 10 per cent wage reduction made effective in 1932, was restored.

No new equipment was acquired during the year. Improvements to existing equipment involved charges to capital account of \$439,796.58, and consisted principally of air-conditioning 38 coaches and chair cars, five diners, and one business car; and the converting of 10 coaches into de luxe cars.

Railroading was railroading in those days. Pete Johnson, retired roadmaster of the Texas & Pacific said of the occupation when he arrived in Big Spring in 1889.

The town was disreputable collection of frame structures and sprawled over most of the flat which is now downtown Big Spring.

At the end of Main street a deep sand bed was washed in along what is now known as First street and was so deep that heavily loaded wagons sometimes became stuck.

On the spot where the freight depot now stands was a plain passenger and freight terminal which also served as offices for the express company. To the west were the rambling shops, the thing which made railroading the supporting occupation here in that day and time.

The shops were housed in bulky frame buildings which went up in flame and smoke later on. The roundhouse had only a few stalls and equipment was otherwise meagre.

Roadbeds for the track were not the best in the world and the constant threat of leaving the tracks faced engineers.

Made Roadmaster
As section foreman, Johnson saw to it that the yards and tracks in this sector were kept in good repair. After twenty years of this type of work, he was promoted to the position of roadmaster in which capacity he served for many years.

Johnson, in addition to being familiar with the early development of the railroad, played a prominent part in the governmental affairs of the county and town.

In 1906 he was drafted by fellow employees as a candidate for county commissioner, but concluded that he "couldn't serve two masters very well" and declined to run. The railroad employees talked to John Ward, superintendent, and he called Johnson in and asked him why he wasn't in the race. Johnson repeated his assertion that he thought he ought to give all his time to railroading, but the superintendent thought differently.

So Johnson was elected. He was a member of the commissioners court when the present courthouse was built in 1907. He was also on the court when lot values of one prominent citizen were raised from \$5 to \$20 and a great howl ensued.

As a member of the city council in 1910, Johnson was among those who voted to replace old, tricky board walks with concrete structures. Property owners were also ordered to change from the surface backyard booth to the pit toilet. Both of these rulings provoked much criticism but the council stayed hatched and the improvements were effected.

Johnson dropped out of the picture for nearly a score years. In 1928 he entered the race for county commissioner and was returned to his old post and served continuously until 1935.

When the original school house was torn down, the Masonic lodge had no place to go. He and other members of the order purchased two lots for \$1,500 and built the basement before the funds gave out. Later money was raised by stock sales and the building completed despite the protests that it was "located in the country."

He now lives in Washington Place, where the old race track and fair grounds were located when he first came to town. Somehow he finds it a little hard to believe the town has come so far in the space of one lifetime.

Bakery Soon Will Observe Birthday; Started In 1926

The Home Bakery, owned and operated by James Currie, may within a few days observe a tenth anniversary. Currie opened the business in Big Spring on May 1, 1926, the first plant being in the Baker block.

The bakery was operated there for about 18 months, and then was moved to its present location, 211 Main street. Currie is a native of Big Spring and has been engaged in the bakery business for 13 years.

Birds Trick Bees
ROY, E. C. (UP)—Blue jays here have evolved a new trick to entice bees from their hives, keepers report. They tap with their bills on the land boards of the hives, and then gobble up the bees when they come out to investigate.

206 On Railroad Pension Rolls At First Of The Year

Since inauguration of the Texas & Pacific Railway company's pension system on April 1, 1925, 405 employees have been retired. On the pension rolls at the beginning of this year were 236. These received pensions average \$49.57 per month, involving a monthly expenditure for the road of \$11,697.65.

These figures are given in the annual report for 1935, recently released by President J. L. Lancaster. The report pointed out that under the terms of the new railroad retirement act, now under attack in the courts, the excise tax required to finance retirement benefits would decrease the company's net income during this year by \$408,000.

Agriculture Products Account For A Fifth Of Freight Tonnage

Agricultural products accounted for 22.08 per cent of the volume of freight traffic moved over the Texas & Pacific Railway last year, the annual report shows. The

movement in tons was 1,765,268. Next in the traffic total were products of mines, 15.3 per cent, this including gravel and sand and crude petroleum. Tonnage on manufacturers and miscellaneous was 20.44 per cent of the total, animals and animal products 3.47 per

cent, and forest products 7.85 per cent.

Accoon Falls, Georgia, have a perpendicular descent of 186 feet against 167 feet for Niagara falls. The first act of the North Carolina legislature of 1861 provided for "military aid to Virginia."

Braille Bibles Distributed
LOS ANGELES (UP)—During the 12 years of its existence the Braille Bible Institute, Inc., here, has distributed more than 13,000 Bibles in Braille to the blind in all parts of the world. The cost of publishing one set averages \$134.19.

Congratulations and Best Wishes

To The Oil Men In The Big Spring Region On a



WAITS JEWELRY

New Location — 115 Main St.

Congratulations

to the

Oil Fraternity

In the Big Spring Area On a Successful



W. R. Douglass

Agent

Cities Service Oil Company

Big Spring Moves Forward

With 50 Years Of Normal Progress In Ten Years!

CONGRATULATIONS Oil Men of Big Spring

on a



RELY ON US FOR STORING, PACKING, MOVING

JOE B. NEEL, Transfer

100 NOLAN ST.

PHONE 79

Leaders

As Big Spring Leads

Among the Cities of West Texas

Seiberling Leads in the

Field of Building Quality Tires

CONGRATULATIONS OIL MEN ON A



SAFETY throughout NO WEAK SPOTS

Here's the plain and truthful story of greater tire safety. Other tires are vulcanized at the factory with scorching dry heat... rubber and cotton devitalized. ONLY SEIBERLING TIRES ARE VAPOR CURED... vulcanized by soaking in low temperature steam vapor... are welded by this exclusive method into a single unit of live rubber, live cotton with NO WEAK SPOTS. All Seiberling tires are Vapor Cured... cost no more... come in today and inspect the tire with no weak spots.

Seiberling Tires Cost No More Than Ordinary Tires. Liberal Trade-Ins.

SEIBERLING Cured TIRES

We Recognize the Good Work of the Oil Men

and the builders of Big Spring—and hope that they may be as successful in many decades to come.

Big Spring has a glorious future. We are glad to



SHOOK

TIRE CO.

CHARLES CREIGHTON, Mgr.

Glasscock County, Now Debt Free, Once Had \$1.09 On Hand

SAN PEDRO, Cal. (UP)—Capt. G. Allan Hancock with a scientific expedition aboard the *Vaiero III* has just sailed to catch bats. The bat the scientists hope to bring back is one that feeds on fish in the Gulf of California.

GLIDER LOOPED 54 TIMES
SAN DIEGO, Cal. (UP)—Don Stevens, Glendale, Cal., claims the world record for consecutive loop-the-loops in a glider here after he looped his motorless craft 54 times in descent from a height of 10,000 feet to which he had been towed by an airplane.

In 1880 Mark A. Cooper erected a monument at Cartersville, Ga., in honor of 38 friends who had endorsed notes for him.

Is Yet One Of Last Outposts Of Old West

Some Interesting Notes On Howard's Neighbor To The South

When Rev. Porter, Methodist circuit rider, put on the armor of the Lord for his journey into Glasscock county in the early nineties, he always included a "thumb-busting" six-shooter.

Not given to vain ostentation, the Rev. Porter was a practical man. He believed in the scriptural truth that the Almighty helped those who helped themselves, and the hearty circuit rider was a man who was willing to do his part.

His association with the weather-beaten pioneers taught him that for all their generosity, they could not support the minister adequately. Ever the practical man, he stopped off on his way to church one morning and used his clerical cunning to good advantage. He laid the ministerial roll on the nose of a likely looking horse and left the rest up to the Lord. A few minutes later he had taught one of his flock the obvious evil of common gambling and was on his way, rejoicing for his pocket bulged with \$65 winnings, enough to aid him in his evangelization for quite awhile.

Treasury Statement
 Few questioned the propriety of the minister's actions for without exception they could use an honest dollar. In truth the financial records of their county reflected the modest circumstances of the citizenry.

What was perhaps the first financial statement of the county revealed that the balance in the treasury totaled only \$109 with \$68.91 due.

Glasscock county has come a long way, financially as well as otherwise, in the decades that have passed. Today the county is one of the richest in the state in per capita wealth and is one of two which is free of debt.

Yet for all its strong financial position in this era, Glasscock county remains as one of the last outposts of the old west. In some respects it is almost as picturesque as it was in 1867 when it was carved out of rambling Tom Green county and attached to Martin county for political purposes.

County Organized
 This affiliation lasted until 1889 when it broke loose and did its legal business in Big Spring, county seat of Howard county. It was duly

"COME 'AN GET IT" TIME IN THE EARLY RANGE DAYS



No drug store cowboys were there when the cowboy came running at the cook's croaking of "come and git it." Constantly on the range and frequently wrestling all day with cows at the round-ups, they filed their

plate and squatted around the chuck wagon and ravenously devoured everything from beans to sourdough biscuits. These men weren't posing for a picture when it was snapped on a range near Big Spring back

in the early days. Note the chuck wagon to the right, the fly pulled out to shelter the cook who got his fire from small twigs and chips. The country around them was bar-

ren of vegetation except grass and a few native shrubs. In the background may be seen the plain, pine-board shacks built for service and not appearance.

begging for purchasers, having been offered at \$1 an acre in 1886 with no takers.

Churches were important factors in the early life of Glasscock county communities. Books were scarce in the pioneer period and there was little or no other diversion for the hard working settlers than to cast aside their troubles and listen to the word of God preached by plain-spoken, sincere itinerant ministers.

Services were held in private homes in the winter and revivals held under bear-grass arbors in the summer. The first Methodist church was built in 1893 and served as a school house. Two years later the first Baptist church was raised.

Handy Barbed Wire
 There is no definite information as to when Garden City had its first telephone service, but it is an established fact that it utilized the blessed barbed-wire as a transmission line. Since pastures appeared greener on the other side, or moon-eyed cows elected to do their leaning on the vital strand, this service was not exactly satisfactory.

Naturally the Garden City populace was elated over the installation of smooth wire facilities in 1906. Electric companies were less alert or enterprising and it was not until 1930 that current was flashed to the county seat.

Replacing one of the best cow-herds in the county, an unimproved highway to Sterling City was opened in 1908. Since that time the road to Big Spring has been better defined and one open to the vanishing town of Siles.

The "Mule Express"
 The nation had its pony express in the days of '49, but Garden City had its "mule express" prior to 1909. The good postman used the faithful beast to haul the mail on the two day journey from Big Spring to Garden City. Inherently progressive, he braved the jeers of

his patrons in 1909 and purchased a two-cylinder automobile for the run. It speeded service when it was in working order but the rugged country was too much for the "new fangled nonsense" and by 1913 the wisecrack chimed in with reminders of their predications when the contraption was abandoned for the horse and buggy. The machine age was at hand, however, and in 1915 the automobile came back and has remained ever since, jeer or no jeer.

Elements have been more than ordinarily unkind to the ranching county of Glasscock. At least three tornadoes have been recorded, one in 1893, another in 1895 and a third in 1923. The first splintered a few structures and caused a 10,000 cattle herd of Henry Currie to stampede, killing 20 head. The second killed a Mrs. Newling outright, but her baby, not yet walking, escaped without a scratch. The last one originated in the McDowell ranch and did little harm until it got out of the county, passed south of Big Spring and wrought havoc in Colorado.

The year the county was organized (1893) the thermometer dropped to seven degrees below zero and hung there for a week to give the county its severest weather. Shepherders were frozen to death and when they were found, were buried on the spot where they perished. Tales of the sub-zero siege reach a peak in those of how cattle were frozen—standing upright in their tracks—because of the suddenness of the wave.

Domino Game First
 Glasscock's promising land rush in 1908 fizzled out because someone started a domino game when the anxious homesteaders were waiting for the appointed hour. They became so engrossed in the game that only one of them managed to get land.

Before or since, the record of W. E. Chaney has not been equal-

ed by stockmen. In March, 1911, a Poland China brood sow brought a litter of three pigs sired by a Duroc-Jersey boar. The weanling was had and Chaney saved the animals by incubating them in his oven. One pig weighed 800 pounds at 12 months and another topped the scales at 1,003 pounds and measured seven and a half feet from head to tail when 18 months old. Chaney sold half interest in the porker for \$100 on the Fort Worth market.

Garden City had been served mostly by out-of-town papers, although it had a publication of its own—the Garden City Gazette—at the turn of the century. The Big Spring Enterprise had some circulation in that sector until it folded up.

Oil
 The old General Oil Company No. 1 McDowell test was located in Glasscock county. Operators struck everything in readiness for a gain celebration which attracted thousands of prospective investors to the scene. A swab was run, forcing a flow of oil into the slush pit and many trustingly put their savings into a dry hole. The test was warm for 25 years later production was located nearby.

Despite its trials and tribulations, Glasscock county today is one of the most substantial in the state. It had an assessed valuation of \$3,950,504 in 1935, had a total crop value in excess of \$195,000, and supported livestock, cattle and sheep valued at \$1,085,550.

It may be that the county will never lose its last touch with the traditional west. In a gesture against advancing civilization, the county courtyard contains a small herd of pet deer and a ranch in the northern part of the county has half a dozen head of buffalo.



Westerman Drug Co.

"Purveyors of Southern Hospitality"

EXPRESSES THEIR

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE OIL MEN AND ALL HAVING A PART IN THE BUILDING OF BIG SPRING

On the Anniversary of a

1926 DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1936

We Are Glad That This Is Our Home and That We Are In Business In Big Spring.

BUILD with BIG SPRING

CONGRATULATIONS OIL MEN OF BIG SPRING

ON A

1926 DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1936

B'G SPRING AND HOWARD COUNTY IS WELL ON ITS WAY TO PROSPERITY

While Praise is justly due the men who have done so much in the development of our Natural Resources, progress of the farmer and rancher is not passed unrecognized.

We Also Extend Congratulations To Our Farmers On Ten Years Of Progress

GUITAR GIN

REPPS GUITAR, Manager
 200 E. NORTH 2ND, BIG SPRING

A Courthouse
 New California was either too long or too pretentious for the simple, honest ranchers of Glasscock county, so commissioners renamed their county seat Garden City in April, 1893. On May 9 of the same year bonds were sold in the amount of \$6,500 for the construction of a courthouse and jail.

Pending completion of the first public structure in the county, court was held in a building owned by a public-spirited gentleman, Mr. E. Chaney, who already, with a Mr. Hysen, had donated the lots for the courthouse. When court was not in session (and that was most of the time) the building served as a school house.

The county worried along with the structure until 1910 when it was universally conceded that a new court house was needed. Bonds, three times the first issue, were voted and the building constructed, all stone being quarried out from the land of Steve Caverley, who today is the veteran county commissioner of the political subdivision.

Into the cornerstones of the new structure went a picture of Velma Christi, the first child born in the county, a Bible, Masonic apron, list of the county officers, some sheet music, a dime, horned toad, and some sentimental letters from the belles.

School
 After the session in the temporary court house of 1893, the children were moved to the Methodist church and school was held there until 1910. Agitation for a new school house reached the saturation point in that good year and by autumn the building was virtually complete. It was not until January of 1911 that school was first held in the rock building located on the site where the present school building stands. Substantial in construction, the edifice served its purpose well until space requirements necessitated a new building in 1930. To this latest building was added a home economics cottage in 1932 and a gymnasium in 1933.

Operating under the county unit system, the school is in a strong position now and under the leadership of the late J. P. Jamison and N. P. Taylor, superintendent, it has made steady progress. In addition to regular valuations in the county, the school has four leagues of land in Dawson county which is rented to the C. C. Shaughter estate for two cents an acre. Not a big rental price, but the land is not



SEND YOUR WINTER CLOTHES TO US FOR A THOROUGH CLEANING

Your Cleaning Will Be Returned Sealed In a Moth Proof Bag If You Request It

CONGRATULATIONS OIL MEN, ON A SUCCESSFUL

1926 DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1936

Crawford Cleaners

Crawford Hotel Bldg. Phone 238

\$20 Authorized Rent For First Howard Co. Courthouse

Highlights In History Taken From Records

Surveys, Roads Occupied Early-Day Officials Of County

It has been fifty-four years since Howard county was detached from Mitchell, to which it had been attached for judicial purposes, but a few hours rummaging in records of the county and district clerk's office served to produce some of the high-spots in Howard county history.

Volume No. 1 of the minutes of the Howard county commissioners court begin with an account of the first meeting of the court following the initial election, which was held under auspices of the Mitchell county authorities, and is contained in the minutes of that county's court.

However, there appears in the Howard county election record the official returns on the first election held for Dawson county, which was attached to Howard until 1905. It is disclosed in that record that there were two contesting towns for the county seat, Lamesa having received 86 votes and Chicago 61. Chicago was a store and ranch house about four miles northeast of Lamesa.

Court Records
Back to Howard county; Monday, July 1, 1882. With R. B. Anderson, judge, F. J. Blake, commissioner of precinct 1, Wm. Howerton, commissioner of precinct one, Sheriff R. W. Morrow and Clerk J. M. Johnson present the court appointed J. J. Meek commissioner of precinct 2. The bond of W. P. Lawson, county treasurer, was approved and Judge Looney allowed a fee of \$15 for approving bonds. The court adjourned.

A special term, Saturday, July 22, 1882, saw the presence of Commissioner D. M. DeVitt of precinct four and appointment of E. Boydston as county surveyor. This gentleman was soon to see his tasks multiply many fold, with orders to survey county boundary lines and survey within the county and for opening public roads.

Rent Court House
In the July 22, 1882 session it was decided to rent a house in which to hold court and for use of county officers. The clerk, J. M. Anderson, was directed to purchase necessary office furniture and \$20 was allowed for court house rent.

On August 12, 1882 William Kennedy was made county judge succeeding R. B. Anderson and his salary was fixed at \$100 monthly. T. G. Andrews was named county attorney.

At the August 14, 1882 meeting Ben Boydston's bond as surveyor was approved.

An order was entered that the county judge receive bids for construction of a calaboose. Prisoners then were kept in the Mitchell county prison at Colorado.

A sample of the expenditures: Bills allowed, August 14, 1882; \$1.50 for a lamp in the courthouse; \$14.40 to the sheriff for conveying two men to jail at Colorado.

August 19: R. W. Morrow's bond

AFTER THREE DECADES OF SERVICE



This red sandstone building, built three decades ago, has served Howard county well as a courthouse. Essentially the same as when it was first occupied, the building is in good condition and still satisfies the needs for county governmental administration. Many names have been scratched on its sandstone steps and columns and many officers have come and gone, but the building still stands as the hub around which the county revolves.

as collector approved.

The bid of J. Speight Smith for construction of the jail was accepted. It called for expenditure of \$487.

On August 29, 1882 it was recorded that "as none of the boundaries of Howard county are sufficiently specified it is ordered that the county surveyor, Ben Boydston survey the boundaries, starting September 11 at the southeast corner of Howard county and the southwest corner of Mitchell county."

The first money spent by the county for printing was \$5 to Alf H. Tolar of Colorado for letterheads, September 19, 1882.

On October 23, 1882 the county judge's office was declared vacant and D. E. Fortis named to the place.

Election Judges
Judges of the election held November 7, 1882, the first conducted by Howard county in its own right, were: precinct one, L. H. Barlow; precinct two, James A. Sprout; precinct three, Cub Roberts; precinct four, A. G. Denmark. Clerks were E. T. Saunders, Ed Tucker, I. D. Eddins and Lawson Smith, Mr. Eddins was on September 19, 1882, allowed \$22.50 for holding an inquest and making a disposition. He was the first justice of the peace.

The first smallpox case thrust itself into the county records which disclose that Howard county once bought six dollars worth of whiskey. Besides the whiskey expenditures the county spent \$4 for hauling water to the sick man, \$83 for bed clothing burned in an effort to prevent the spread of the disease, \$13.76 for groceries and \$2.50 for buggy hire for the sufferer.

And, the first school house built,

C. F. ALDERMAN



A pioneer in the development of utilities in Big Spring, C. F. Alderman established the first waterworks as a private enterprise in 1894. He sold this to the city for \$50,000 in 1910 and formed the first telephone company. When the World War brought on a seizure of communications by the federal government, Alderman sold out. He lives in McConellsville, O., now.

insofar as Howard county records disclose, was a two-story structure. It cost \$500 and this sum was appropriated by the county with the understanding the second floor would be used for a term of six months as a court house and for other public business. Big Spring was the only contestant for coun-

ty seat in the 1882 election, the city receiving 32 votes.

Result of the election of November 1882, in Howard county: For governor, John Ireland, 128; Wash Jones, 27; for congress, S. W. T. Lanham, 86; Silas C. Buck, 17; J. W. Barnett, 5; J. H. Davenport, 10; State senator, J. R. Fleming, 143; representative, G. W. Waddell, 69; Charles I. Evans, 4; J. N. Browning, 41; H. S. Melvin, 4. District attorney, J. H. Calhoun, 143 Against stock law, 22; for 2. County judge, D. Y. Fortis, 43; George Fogg, 73; R. H. Burney, 1. Sheriff, R. W. Morrow, 125; County and district Clerk, J. M. Anderson, 128; H. W. Shannon, 12; T. G. Andrews, 86; Sam Crawley, 22.

Surveyor: C. W. Williams, 23; E. Boydston, 57; H. P. Hilliard, 46. Assessor: J. S. Reed, 93; J. H. Davos, 29. Treasurer: F. W. Heyn, 70; W. P. Lawson, 58. Inspector of hides: J. R. Hilburn, 117; J. J. Meeka, 5. Constable: J. A. Monahan, 106. Justice of the peace: I. D. Eddins, 75; S. W. Hilburn, 37. Commissioners: C. C. Little, 34; Ed Payne, 38; W. T. Baze, 48; J. J. Meek, 107; F. W. DeVitt, 101; Denmark, 3; Frank Baze, 5.

Election Day

In a session on election day of 1882 an order reading as follows was entered: "It is ordered that the county surveyor proceed on November 29 to survey boundary lines of said Howard county as the law directs, placing monuments each mile of hewed mesquite or cedar posts not less than eight inches in diameter and to make an accurate survey and calculation of the amount of land in each survey lying in two counties through which said survey lines may pass. And the commissioners' court of Tom Green county is notified to send a surveyor to meet the Howard county surveyor at the southwest corner of Howard county the first Monday in January, 1883, and also the commissioners court of Mitchell county is directed to have a surveyor meet that of Howard county at the southeast corner of Howard county the second Monday in January, 1883."

Big Spring was originally incorporated in a special election of June 18, 1885, by a vote of 80 for incorporation and 45 against. However, on October 20 of the same year the incorporation was abolished by a vote of 138 for abolition and 58 against.

Incorporated
The city was not again incorporated, it is recorded, until January 15, 1907, when by a vote of 132 to 25 it became duly an incorporated city.

Some idea of the unsettled state of this region is gained from an order entered December 9, 1883: "It is ordered that a public road be opened from Big Spring to the head of the Concho river in Tom Green county and that S. W. Hilburn and J. E. Rice act as road commissioners to locate said road."

On February 15, 1883, it was ordered also that a public road be opened from Big Spring to San Angelo and from Big Spring to Rattle Snake Springs.

A tax of 50c was levied for courthouse and jail construction purposes.

On April 6, 1883 George Bauer and F. M. Cockrell presented a proposal to the commissioners court to lease four leagues of county school land at eight cents per acre.

Contract for construction of the courthouse was awarded April 16, 1883, to J. H. Milliken and company of Weatherford, Texas, on a bid of \$33,700.

Public Road

The initial first class public road from Big Spring toward San Angelo was designated May 14, 1883, as follows: Beginning at the public square in Big Spring, thence out Scurry street three blocks, thence west to the head of a hollow, near where the school tent stood, thence southwest passing between two peaks, thence south crossing Big Spring creek, thence southwest to on or near the block lines of section 22 and 26, to Elbo creek, thence southeast to the top

Club Was Asked To Promote Swim Pool Back In 1922

In the old minutes book of the City Federation, there is an account of the first proposal for a city auditorium and a swimming pool that Big Spring considered seriously. This was in July, 1922. A group of business men called on the club women and asked them to see what they could do toward raising funds to erect an auditorium and an indoor swimming pool.

It was the suggestion of the men that \$500 would be a good start toward the project and that if the women would hold a carnival—a glorified ice cream supper—on the court house lawn, they could easily raise a lot more money.

The auditorium was to be erected behind the Y. M. C. A. building on a lot belonging to the Y. M. C. A. (The freight office occupies the site today.)

What kept the project from being carried out was not the unwillingness of the women to raise the money but the unwillingness of the officials to let the Y. M. C. A. lot be used for such purposes.

Most radio sets in Moscow homes are 18-inch loud speakers connected to the telephone circuit. Only two broadcasting stations can be heard.

of the dividing ridge, thence southeast to the head waters of the north Concho.

A road following what was known as the Tahoka lake route was designated to begin at the Big Spring public square, thence north on Scurry street to Front street, west to block lines of 32 and 33 and north 15 miles and west at or near block lines to Rattle Snake creek.

Citizens of Howard county voted "dry", in a local option election March 8, 1910, the vote for prohibition being 719 and against 348, according to the court record. In a state prohibition election of May 26, 1919 the vote was 253 for and 216 against prohibition. At the same time 290 voted for woman suffrage and 231 against.

June 29, 1907 155 votes were cast for issuance of \$46,000 court house and jail bonds, with 82 votes against the measure.

The first special road bond election was held September 25, 1910, when by vote of 489 for and 132 against an issue of \$100,000 was approved. In September 1918 \$75,000 in road bonds was issued after 243 votes for and 156 against had been cast. Another road bond election was held June 23, 1920 when an issue of \$300,000 was approved by vote of 514 to 80.

Dickson-Moore Acid Service Firm May Open Midland Office

The oil well acid service firm of Dickson-Moore, well established in West Texas after two years' operation in Big Spring, may soon open another office, in Midland. Members of the firm, which ser-

vices many wells in the West Texas oil fields, are C. J. Dickson, formerly of Dallas, and Jimmie Moore of Big Spring. They organized the company two years ago, and maintained headquarters in the Settles hotel here. Both men are experienced in their work.

Dickson-Moore has a fleet of three trucks which are kept constantly on the go to the various fields in this part of the state. The

two men contemplate establishment of a second unit, with Midland as the site.

PALO ALTO, Cal. (UP)—The local division of the California Association of Insect Exterminators and Fumigators has established an ethical basis for the profession. Hereafter the inspection of houses to ascertain the presence of termites will not be offered.



WE EXTEND OUR MOST SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS

To The Oil Men And Builders Of Big Spring ON THE ANNIVERSARY of their

1926 DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1936

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BETTER TIMES ARE HERE BETTER TIMES AHEAD Summerize Your Car

- 1 CRANKCASE:** Drain dirty winter oil; flush crankcase and refill with summer Mobiloil... America's Favorite Motor Oil!
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- 3 DIFFERENTIAL:** Drain, clean and refill differential with correct chart grade of summer Mobil Gear Oil.
- 4 CHASSIS:** Mobilubricate chassis thoroughly with summer Mobilgreases; give you detailed inspection report.
- 5 GASOLINE:** Fill fuel tank with Mobilgas, now adjusted for best summer performance.
- 6 RADIATOR:** Drain anti-freeze from radiator, using Mobil Radiator Flush if necessary to clean thoroughly.
- 7 BATTERY:** Check battery and cables; fill with distilled water; remove corrosion and grease terminals.

We Want to Express Our Enthusiastic CONGRATULATIONS

To the Oil Men of Big Spring On Their Splendid Work

in a

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1926 DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT 1936

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You can put these Crosby Square Flexible shoes on... wear them all... and from that moment enjoy solid comfort... smart styles... correct fitting... Black... Brown... White.

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- Amerida Petroleum
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- California (The) Co.
- Cardinal Oil Co.
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- Ennisbrook Oil Corp.
- Gulf Production Co.
- General Crude
- Green Production
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- Hyer & Yates
- Herzbach Oil Corp.
- Iron Mountain Co.
- Kirby Oil Co.
- Leon Oil & Refining Co.
- Lee Production Co.
- Magnolia Oil Co.
- Merrick-Lamb
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- Phillips Oil Co.
- Plymouth Oil Co.
- Pure Oil Co.
- Richmond Drilling Co. & Steve Curtis
- Simms Oil Co.
- Schermmerhorn Oil Co.
- Schermmerhorn & Winton
- Shell Oil Corp.
- Sun Oil Co.
- Superior Oil & Gas Co.
- Sinclair-Prairie Oil Co.
- E. L. Smith Oil Co., Inc.
- Shasta Oil Co.
- Tribal Oil Co. of Texas
- World Oil Co.
- Winton Oil Co.
- W. E. Production Co.
- Ward Oil Corp.

OIL OPERATORS

- Big Spring Oil & Royalty Co.
- Dr. M. H. Bennett
- Obie Bristow
- Otis Chalk
- Stacy Dorn
- Bill Donnelly
- Bruce Frazier
- Dr. G. T. Hall
- L. C. Harrison
- Noel T. Lawson
- Raymond Lyons
- B. F. Robbins

DRILLING CONTRACTORS

- Ajax Drilling Co.
- Ben Case
- Ned Ferguson
- Lamb Drilling Co.
- Laughlin Bros.
- C. L. McLaughlin & Co., Inc.
- Noble Drilling Co.
- Bove Bros., Inc.
- Richmond Drilling Co.
- Gilbert Sawtelle

- Fred Reid
- J. L. Rush
- Mac Sauffer Drilling Co.
- Stanton Drilling Co.
- Service-Drilling Co.
- Weiler Drilling Co.
- Wilbanks Drilling Co.

RIG CONTRACTORS

- Boyd Bros.
- Fox Rig & Lbr. Co.
- P. O. Sill
- Roy Simmons

PIPE LINES

- Cosden Pipe Line
- Shell Pipe Line
- Big Spring Pipe Line

EXPLOSIVES

- Independent-Eastern Torpedo Co.
- American Glycerin Co.

CHEMICAL COMPANIES

- Chemical Process Co.
- Texokan Chemical Co.
- Dickson-Moore

REFINERIES

- Cosden Ref. Co.
- Howard County Ref. Co.

ROYALTIES

- R. L. Cook
- Sam Eason
- W. P. Edwards
- M. M. Edwards
- Bristow & Phillips
- L. S. McDowell
- Mrs. Dora Roberts
- Big Spring Oil & Royalty Co.

TRUCKING CONTRACTORS

- O. H. McAllister
- Roy Smith
- O. L. Williams
- H. W. Dearing
- R. E. McMillan
- J. E. Terry

OIL WELL SUPPLIES

- Big Spring Pipe & Supply Co.
- Gen-Tex Supply Co.
- Continental Supply Co.
- Frick-Heid Supply Co.
- Great West Pipe & Supply Co.
- Hinderliter Tool Co.
- Marion Machine Foundry & Supply Co.
- National Supply Co.
- Oil Well Supply Co.
- Republic Supply Co.
- Wagoner Supply (Forsan)

OIL WELL CEMENTING

- Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Co.

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- Forsan Casing Crew

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