# THE SNYDER DAILY NEWS

VOL. I—No. 135 SNYDER, TEXAS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1950 EIGHTY SIX PAGES, IN EIGHT SECTIONS PRICE 10c


# Conference In Pacific Leaves Truman Happy

Owing to scanty communications facilities, all the dispatches received from Wake Island on the Truman-MacArthur conference were pooled material signed jointly by Ernest B. Vaccaro of the Associated Press, Merriman Smith of United Press, and Robert G. Nixon of International News Service.

WAKE ISLAND, Sunday, Oct. 15. (AP)—President Truman declared today after a conference with General MacArthur that the United Nations can surmount all dangers.

Mr. Truman opened the conference with the remark that he and MacArthur "have had a very pleasant talk and now we will all talk together."

(This dispatch did not saw whether the "conference" was with MacArthur or with the press.)

In the humid heat, the President removed his coat and sat in shirtsleeves while others present took off their coats.

MacArthur already wore an open-throated suntan uniform shirt.

MacArthur then pulled out a briar pipe.

MacArthur sketched the Korean situation vividly, including background.

Brig. Gen. Courtney Whitney aided MacArthur effectively with the military phases.

Presidential Secretary Charles J. Ross said there was "a very free exchange of views."

Mr. Truman declared "We are fully aware of the dangers which lie ahead, but we are confident that we can surmount these dangers with three assets which we have

"First, unqualified devotion to peace; second, unity with our fellow peace-loving members of the United Nations; third, our determination and growing strength."

MacArthur himself approved and initialed the Presidential statement following a two-hour conference which discussed steps to be taken.

The statement asserted "We also discussed steps necesary to bring peace and security to the area (Pacific) as rapidly as possible in accordance with the intent of the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly (to unify Korea) and in order to get our armed forces out of Korea as soon as the United Nations mission is complete."

## Dulles Cracks Soviets In UN

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 14. (AP)—John Foster Dulles said today Russia's protest Friday about the United States "get tough" policy was designed to keep either the U. S. or the United Nations from getting strong.

He said the U. S. welcomed negotiation with the Soiet Union bu called again on the Russians to prove their sincerity by deeds and not by just new imitations for talking.

He said Russia could give evidence of its intentions by telling the North Koreans to quit or by agreeing on an Austrian treaty and uniting Germany, subjects which have been negotiated for four years.

Dulles talked with correspondents after discussing revisions in a seven-power proposal "uniting for peace" to include many suggestions for at least nine other countries.

The UN Assembly's 60-nation political committee begins debate Monday on specific provisions of the draft to give the assembly more power to act against aggression when the security council is paralyzed, and to set up UN forces in member nation armies throughout the world.

Dulles, a delegate to the assembly and a top Republican, declined to allow himself to be quoted directly in any statements.

## Admits Beating Three Persons

DETROIT, Oct. 14. (AP)—A jittery tobacco salesman admitted today, police said, that he bludgeoned at least three persons in a rampage that terrorized Northwest Detroit.

The salesman was identified as Ennis Gillum, a 26-year old Navy veteran.

Inspector George Kimball of the police homicide squad said he was being questioned on three other beatings that marked Friday night's wave of terror.

But the inspector said Gillum's memory of the night was clouded by a drinking spree that started at a businessmen's convention.

## Jet Air Force Wins Case In Korean Skies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. (AP)—Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg believes the South Korea campaign clinched the case for a jet air force.

Vandenberg, air force chief of staff, said in an interview that combat experience shows jet fighters will take more punishment from either air or ground fire than piston engine fighters. This contrasts with previous fears that the delicately balanced gas turbine engines might be more easily put out of action.

He said jets now can match piston engine planes in range and capacity to carry bombs, rockets and guns, while far exceeding them in speed and climb. And jets are easier to maintain.

**CAN GET OUT**

"The boys feel better in jets, Vandenberg said about pilots who have fought in Korea. "They found the jets can take the gaff better than conventional types, and they can get out of hot spots in a hurry or go upstairs and fight if attacked.

On a broad basis, the air force leader felt that South Korean "consolidated our previous views—we know we have to have a plane that can fight its way through enemy air opposition and also do ground support work."

Beyond the fundamental jet fighter operations, the air force "didn't learn a whole lot" in South Korea because the one jet type in service was not especially designed for ground support work and there were no enemy jets in the air.

**SOME CHANGES**

The North Korea phase will see some changes in operations because of the tremendous advantage of airbases near the battle line, Vandenberg said. In South Korea, most fighters operated across the Japan sea. That was quite a handicap for the Lockheed F-80 shooting star until extra large wingtip fuel tanks were improvised.

Small units of the Republic F-84 thunderjet fighter and the North American B-45 Tornado bomber, both designed for ground support, will be given a chance at combat experience in North Korea, the general said.

Vandenberg said General Douglas MacArthur had committed only half his available fighter aircraft to Korea at a time, rotating the units so that all got action.

This was made necesary, he said, because the primary purpose of the air units in Japan was defense of those islands; that is why the force consisted almost entirely of types intended for air-to-air combat.

Through the push of Maj. Gen. Earle E. Partridge they had been trained, however, for army support and had worked with the ground forces in limited maneuvers.

Vandenberg said the F-51 Mustang propeller fighters which were extensively employed in Korea could not have been used if the North Koreans had thrown in jets against them.

# Speeding Three-Pronged Drive Cuts Off 20,000 Korean Reds

*The City On An Ocean Of Oil*

(Joe Dave Scott photograph)

## Allies Aim For Red Capital Of Pyongyang

### Communist Casualties Running Close To A Quarter Of A Million

By TOM STONE

TOKYO, Sunday, Oct. 15. (AP)—Speeding Allied ground troops smashed out gains of 15 to 20 miles Saturday in a three-pronged drive towards the Red Korean capital of Pyongyang.

Cut off behind them were an estimated 20,000 Reds to be mopped up later.

The South Korean first division struck 20 miles to Singye, 55 miles southeast of the Korean Communist stronghold.

The South Korean Capital division drove 15 miles west from Wonsan, port on the east coast, to a point 70 miles east of Pyongyang.

A U. S. First Cavalry division column rumbled through captured Kumchon on the main road to Pyongyang, 70 miles northwest.

**ANOTHER DRIVE**

Another First Cavalry column struck northward just west of Kumchon and was reported closer to the Red capital than the force that captured Kumchon Saturday.

The left flank spearhead was heading for Namchonjom, 13 miles northwest of Kumchon. It was pursuing fleeing Reds who, a captured Red lieutenant said, planned to set up their next defense point at Namchonjom, a little highway town.

The first cavalrymen and British and Australian soldiers who captured Kumchon trapped the estimated 20,000 Reds south of the city.

These Reds apparently were still offering bitter resistance. A spokesman for the U. S. Eighth Army said the First Cavalry had to battle fiercely to clear the highway from Kumchon back to the outfit's South Korean jump-off point of Kaesong, near parallel 38.

**REDS HOLD BRIDGES**

Five bridges on the Yesong River just west of Kumchon were secured by the First Cavalry. Other bridges to the south, however, were still held by Reds.

Maj. Gen. Hobart R. Gay, commander of the First Cavalry, said the trapped Reds "will not get out any tanks, guns or vehicles."

Nine Red tanks were knocked out in the battle for Kumchon.

The South Korean First Division to the east was operating independently of the First Cavalry. Its location before it struck to Singye was given as four and one-half miles northeast of Kumchon.

Wonsan, on the east end of the 130-mile Allied front, developed as the split-up point for two south Korean divisions.

While the capital division was jumping 15 miles toward Pyongyang, the Third Division rolled 18 miles north from Wonsan, in less than 24 hours to Yonghung. That is 30 miles southwest of the North Korean Port of Hungnam.

If any of the surrounded Communist soldiers do escape, Gay said, they likely will run into trouble from the South Korean First Division driving northward about four and one-half miles northeast of Kumchon.

After the capture of Kumchon, the First Cavalrymen who had earlier captured Hanpo, eight miles northwest, and the other struck south to meet First Cavalry troops still bucking up the mine-filled main road from Kaesong toward Kumchon.

In a congratulatory message to his troops, Gay told them that their push of more than 200 miles from the old Pusan perimeter in Southeast Korea to Kumchon was the most rapid advance ever made in the history of American arms." The First Cavalry led the Allied breakthrough that began Sept. 16.

That general offensive from the old beachhead and the Allied landing at Inchon Sep. 15 turned the tide of the Korean war in favor of the United Nations forces.

Since the Reds began the war with an invasion of South Korea June 25, their ever-mounting casualty total has risen to 248,000, a spokesman at General MacArthur's Tokyo headquarters said. The figure includes 60,000 prisoners, he added.

## France To Get Some Arms Aid

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. (AP)—France was assured today of substantial American aid in building up its military strength, but may have to settle for much less than it requested.

Moreover, American officials reportedly want a part of any help given France to go to native troops fighting beside the French against Communist forces in Indochina.

French Defense Minister Jules Moch yesterday laid before top American officials a plan for tripling France's armed force in Europe over the next three years, coupling it with a plea for $3,170,000,000 in military assistance by the end of 1951.

The reaction of Secretary of State Acheson, Secretary of Defense Marshall and Secretary of the Treasury Snyder was reported to be that the French were asking too much.

## Separation Of Gas and Oil In Defense Councils Is Sought

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. (AP)—The natural gas industry believes it has grown up to the point where it should have a defense organization of its own instead of being put under the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD).

"The industry feels that there should be a natural gas council within the interior department and a gas man to pass on natural gas problems," an official of the Independence Gas Association of America told a reporter.

**OIL MAN**

The official, who didn't want his name used, said the industry believes the deputy administrator for the Petroleum Administration for Defense will be an oil man. The administrator is Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman.

Some gas industry executives believe exclusive gas problems should be passed on by a gas man who knows the gas business.

The oil industry recently got itself divorced from the Interior Department's Minerals and Energy Division.

The gas industry contends it should rate at least a natural gas committee if not an agency of its own to counsel with government officials.

The War Industries Committee of the American Gas Association discussed the situation this week with interior officials but no decision has been announced.

**MORE GAS**

The PAD says encouraging results are being obtained in its campaign to get the oil industry to step up its output of aviation gas.

A. P. Frame, director of the aviation gasoline program for the agency, says there is every reason to be optimistic about plans to hike aviation gasoline output by some 25,000 barrels a day before the end of the year.

Two more oil company experts have been appointed on the aviation gasoline program group. They are Bruce W. Dunbar of Shell Oil Company, and Walter Huffman of Sun Oil Company.

**STEEL SCARCE**

The shortage of steel casing for the oil industry is fairly general throughout the Southwest and Cali-

(See SEPARATION, Page 8)

## East German Communists To Try Forcing Unanimous Vote

BERLIN, Oct. 14. (AP)—Most of East Germany's 13,000,000 voters will be routed out tomorrow by a Russian-sponsored campaign to get unanimous ballot-box approval for an unopposed ticket of Communists and fellow travelers.

The vote for the Soviet Zone's "national front" — 70 per cent Communists and 30 per cent voiceless Christian Democrats and Liberal Democrats — will put into office for another four-year term almost the identical government which appointed itself to lead East Germans a year ago.

With thinly-veiled threats that failure to vote will mark them as warmongers, the Easterners have little choice but to turn in an unmarked ballot approving a Red-packed regime to lead East Germany in full satellite status in the Soviet bloc.

**THREATEN OPPONENTS**

To assure the "enthusiasm" of the voting, 195,000 Red-officered Volkspolizei (People's Police) already are on hand to crush any show of dissidence.

Under terms of the four-power agreement, East Berliners will not vote, but workers in Soviet sector of the city were ordered to put in an extra work day tomorrow as a ballot "in spirit" for the national front. This, the Communists said, would be considered a unanimous vote even if some East Germans dare vote for their ticket.

No matter how voting goes — to dissent — there is no doubt that the Red-led regime of East Germany will consider itself as having received a franchise to carry on its program of Communizing its half of Germany. In view of the expected victory, the government has already outlined this program:

1. Revolt by fellow-traveling pastors and priests in the Soviet zone against national leaders of the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, as a move to destroy the influence of religious circles in politics.

**HIT CHRISTIAN UNION**

2. Further weakening of the Christian Democratic union and liberal Democratic party in the East Zone to reduce their power further to the same puny insignificance such collaborating parties have attained in other Soviet satellite states.

3. Purge of the Communists themselves, aimed particularly at old Socialists forcibly merged into the ruling Socialist unity, Communist party in 1946, and the emergence of the Red party as an admitted "dictatorship of the proletariat."

4. Completion of the state ownership program for industry and trade, which already has confiscated 68 per cent of the private interests in this field.

5. Faster build-up of the militarized land and naval "police" force, estimated now to be a corps of 60,000 officer-candidates.

## Five From Scurry In Army Induction Order

Five Scurry County men reported Wednesday for induction into the Armed Forces, along with 12 others from the Scurry-Nolan-Fisher area, officials of the Selective Service Board there announced last week.

There were Billy Tom Clements, James Travis Pryor, Pearl Lee James, and Barle Boyd Keeling from Snyder and Burl Hoyt Moffett of Hermleigh.

From Sweetwater were LeRoy Frazier, Alton Andrew Thomas, Robert Bernard Brown, William Hoot Harris, John H. Hogue, Eldon Clephas Mearse, H. B. Lewis, and Milton Lee Cagle.

Others were William Herman Graves, Roby; Charles Austin McKinney, Rotan; Wilfred Russell Caraway, Blackwell; and Max Kenneth Smith, Roscoe.

## French May Have To Abandon All Chinese Frontier Posts

SAIGON, Indochina, Oct. 14. (AP)—French officials said privately today it soon may become necessary to abandon all the Chinese frontier posts in the fighting against Communist-led Vietminh troops.

A military spokesman said the bulk of the garrison which withdrew from the northern stronghold of Thatke had reached the comparative safety of Nacham, 25 miles to the southeast.

Thatke is the third northern frontier post abandoned by the French in a month, under pressure from Vietminh rebels led by Moscow-tutored Ho Chi Minh. The French pulled out of Dongkhe in mid-September and gave up Caobang with heavy losses last week.

(Moscow newspapers have been giving the fighting in Indochina almost as much space recently as the Korean war. The papers announced today further victories of Vietminh forces over the French and claimed capture of high-ranking French prisoners at Caobang.

The feeling that the remaining frontier posts will have to be abandoned is motivated by the overwhelming strength of the Communists in the border region and the necessity to reinforce defenses on the approaches to Hanoi and Haiphong, the two largest cities in North Indochina.

If evacuation of the remaining French positions is ordered, the French will base their defense on the northern fringe of the Red river Delta, where Vietminh forces descending from the mountains would be forced to fight on terrain where French superiority in tanks and planes could be made to count.

The spokesman disclosed that survivors of the disastrous French encirclement northwest of Thathke had reached the Langson frontier post. Some hundreds of French soldiers were reported to have escaped from the trap. About 3,500 were reported lost.

## Tito Regime May Release Archbishop

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 14. (AP)—Yugoslavia handed out a broad hint today that it would like to release Roman Catholic Archbishop Alojzije Stepinac from prison if and when he promises to leave the country.

The government, through its official news agency, Tanjug, took the usual step of denying that it had denied stories published abroad saying the government was ready to free Stepinac if he agreed to get out of Yugoslavia.

A Vatican source reiterated today the stand the church has taken all along that the archbishop's release from prison should be unconditional, and not based on any agreement that he be banished from Yugoslavia. Before the prelate's arrest in 1946, Marshal Tito had offered not to try him if the Vatican would agree to take him out of the country. Stepinac refused to leave the country and the Vatican supported him. Vatican informants said today the head of the Roman Catholic church in Yugoslavia had been imprisoned unjustly for political reasons and the Yugoslav government should restore his full freedom and give complete recognition to his innocence.

## Demote 6 New York Officials

NEW YORK, Oct. 14. (AP)—Six high-ranking New York police officials were toppled from their posts today as investigation went forward in the city's graft scandal.

It was the biggest shakeup among high echelon police since the scandal exploded into the open a month ago.

Police Commissioner Thomas F. Murphy ordered the six inspectors demoted to captain and said "more changes may be expected."

Five countered immediately by filing applications for retirement. That relieves them of the requirement for signing immunity waivers if they are called upon to testify. It means that anything they tell a grand jury cannot be used against them.

## Weather

WEST TEXAS: Fair Sunday and Monday. No important temperature changes.

EAST TEXAS: Fair Sunday and Monday. No important temperature changes. Moderate east to southeast winds on the coast.

# Joe Louis To Hit Comeback Trail, Wants Another Chance

NEW YORK, Oct. 14. (AP)—Still convinced that he can beat Heavyweight Champion Ezzard Charles, Joe Louis will hit the road for a series of bouts to get in shape for another crack at his conqueror.

Confirming the Associated Press' story of last night, James Norris, president of the International Boxing Club, announced today the 36-year-old Brown Bomber will continue fighting to earn another chance.

Norris said negotiations are under way for a Louis-Cesar Brion ten rounder at the Chicago Stadium, Nov. 29. The IBC chieftain is dickering with Hymie Wallman, manager of the 26-year-old Argentine contender.

COMEBACK TRAIL

If that match is made, and if Louis is successful, the ex-heavyweight titleholder will take on veteran Lee Oma in Detroit and Rocky Marciano, undefeated Brockton, Mass., Slugger, in New York's Madison Square Garden.

Other possible opponents for Louis include Lee Savold, the British-recognized heavyweight king from Englewood, N. J., and Tommy Farr, the aging Welshman who also is making a comeback.

All this preparatory work is aimed at getting Joe another bout with Charles, who defeated Louis Sept. 27.

There is a possibility of a huge radio-television fee for a second Charles-Louis scrap. The air rights for the last one were sold for $146,000. The second one may be worth $500,000.

TRAINING RIGHTS

Norris said Louis advised him of his fighting plans in a telephone conversation from Norfolk, Va.

Louis said he plans to resume training next week at West Baden, Ind. On Wednesday, Norris said Louis plans to apply in Chicago for a renewal of his Boxing license.

Behind all this activity are two factors

1. Louis needs money, lots of it.
2. He still thinks he can beat Charles and wants to become the first heavyweight champion to regain the crown.

# Irish Barely Edge Tulane

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14. (AP)—Norte Dame, her magnificent 39-game unbeaten string snapped last week, barely came back to victory today over fumbling Tulane 13-9 with short, staccato passes by Bob Williams.

William's fine and often great passes set up the margin over a Tulane team which lost repeated chances to score during sags in their otherwise keyed-up offensive.

The Tulane line was the master of the Irish forwards and practically from beginning to end. That big, slow line found speed and ability it hasn't shown in earlier games to blast Notre Dame's running game.

A giant crowd of 76,000 in hot but windy Sugar Bowl Stadium saw Tulane's line slaughter Notre Dame's running game and hold the Irish to only 34 yards on the ground.

After the Tulane line stopped the Irish ground game early during a series of downs, Quarterback Williams turned to his own passes to gain ground, and he usually did. Sixteen of his 35 passes were completed for 225 yards.

## Ex-Aggie Gridders To Be Guests At T.C.U.

COLLEGE STATION, Oct. 14. (AP)—Members of two of Texas A&M's greatest football teams will be honored guests next Saturday when the Aggies play Texas Christian.

Irvin has invited all members of the 1917 and 1919 Aggie elevens to these teams will be honored at a dinner at the Memorial Student tween halves of the Aggie-Horned Frog battle.

The 1917 and 1919 Texas A&M teams were coached by D. X. Bible and were undefeated, untied and unscored-on.

## Chinese Reds Executed

TAIPEI, Formosa, Oct. 14. (AP)—Three Formosan Communists were executed today on charges of plotting to overthrow the Chinese Nationalist government.

# Separation

(Continued from Page 1)

fornia, says an official of the Independent Petroleum Association of America.

He reports one company had to cut back sharply its drilling program because of insufficient casing. Part of the shortage, he says, is due to more drilling this year than originally planned.

Reports have reached offices of the organization here that some producers are having to pay higher than usual prices to get the steel they need.

The same official says the heating oil supply will be "good" this winter, barring unforeseen developments. He also says there is no indication now of any need for rationing gasoline to civilians in the near future.

WILL TAKE LOOK

A House Interstate Commerce Committee aide expressed the belief, however, that the Committee may take a look at the oil situation generally after Congress returns to determine whether there is a sufficient supply to meet winter and defense demands.

The Phillips Petroleum Co. test case, postponed twice since mid-year by the Federal Power Commission, now is scheduled to be heard in Bartlesville, Okla., Jan. 8, before an FPC examiner.

FPC attorneys said the Commission is investigating whether Phillips is a natural gas company under the terms of the gas act and therefore subject to the Commission's jurisdiction.

If it is held to be subject to federal jurisdiction, the Commission then could go into the question of the company's gas rates.

Gas association officials are watching the case with interest.

# Army Makes A Comeback To Beat Michigan

NEW YORK, Oct. 14. (AP)—Fought to a 6-6 standstill for 30 rugged minutes, Army's awesome football forces turned on the power in the second half to crush Michigan under an avalanche of touchdowns and run up a 27 to 6 score on the Big Ten co-champions before 67,070 in Yankee Stadium today.

An upset of majestic proportions appeared in the making when the Wolverines, fighting like their namesake to avenge three previous defeats by the Cadets, scored first in the opening quarter and barely missed a field goal which would have put them in front again early in the third period.

CADETS START LATE

But then the big Army machine began to roll, spearheaded by a bruising 190-pound fullback named Al Pollard from Los Angeles. The West Pointers smashed across three touchdowns in five minutes and threatened to turn the game into a one-sided rout.

Chuck Ortman, Michigan's All-America halfback candidate, played all the way and played brilliantly. He was the heart and soul of the Michigan attack which rocked the nation's No. 1 team back on its haunches for a half. But in the end he wasn't enough to turn the tide, and the Army eleven strengthened its claim to premier ranking among the country's college teams.

POLLARD IS TAR

Although Pollard, the heralded yearling from the West Coast scored only one of Army's four touchdowns, it was the thunderous power with which he battered down the Michigan wings in the third period which turned the course of the conflict and sent the Cadets bowling towards another victory in their string of 23 games without defeat.

Up to the time Pollard began throwing his 190 pounds off the tackles and around the wings, Michigan's stout defense had thwarted Army's T attack except for one quick thrust late in the second quarter. After Pollard had softened them up, the Wolverines were beaten. It was only a question of how high the score would mount.

## Oakland Cat Sues Dog

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 14. (AP)—A cat has sued a dog for $522.50 damages in Oakland Municipal Court.

Owner of the dog, Cebert Capwell, was asked in the suit to pay that amount in damages because his hound allegedly "with willful and malicious intent to do bodily harm" attacked and injured the cat.

The suit alleged that the cat, owned by Mildred Smith, can dance, stand up and rap on the window for permission to enter the house.

## Korean Style C Ration

TOKYO, Oct. 14. (AP)—The soldier of the Republic of Korea now has his "C" ration — Korean style.

It's tasty for a Korean soldier. It will give him a minimum of 3,210 calories a day.

The U. S. Quartermaster Corps developed this combat ration. It's unlikely, however, that you could cram it down a U. S. soldier.

Here it is: Powdered rice, dried biscuit, dried codfish, dried cuttlefish, salted peas, cube sugar, dried red pepper, green tea and chewing gum.

# Miami Steals Purdue's Game

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 14. (AP)—A twisting halfback, Frank Smith, scored twice after dazzling runs today to lead the University of Miami from Florida to a surprising defeat of Purdue, 20-14.

The Hurricanes smeared the Purdue offense, which Notre Dame couldn't stop last week, and kept the Boilermakers in the midfield a good part of the afternoon.

Purdue was able to score only a blocked punt and a 31-yard pass.

Miami's other score came on a surprising 53-yard run by Guard Joe Lyden, who scooped in a blocked pass which bounced into the air. End Leo Martin had knocked the ball into the air as Dale Samuels threw it.

Purdue's brilliant passing back, Samuels, had a bad day as the visitors intercepted six Purdue passes.

Particularly effective was the trap play which twice fooled the Boilermakers — both times for touchdowns.

## Six Notre Dame Star Players Are Injured At New Orleans Game

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14. (AP)—Six Notre Dame star football players were injured in the 13-9 victory over Tulane today.

Right Halfback Billy Barrett suffered a possible concussion in the third quarter and was carried to a New Orleans hospital unconscious.

At the hospital (Touro Infirmary) he was reported shortly before 6 p.m. (CST) sitting up in bed eating supper. The hospital said he would not be dismissed however until after X-ray examinations had been completed.

Left Guard Paul Burns also suffered a possible concussion in the second half and was still unconscious in the Notre Dame dressing room after the game. But he was not hospitalized.

Left Halfback John Petitbon, a New Orleans boy who should be accustomed to the heat, suffered heat exhaustion.

Center and Captain Jerry Groom has a hemorrhage in his thigh.

# New And Tougher Compulsory Draft System Is Considered

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. (AP)—The Senate Armed Services Committee plans to take an interested look at proposals to switch to a new and tougher draft system.

The proposed system would be known as universal military service. It could become a substitute for both the existing Selective Service draft setup and the proposed compulsory universal military training (UMT).

What's the difference between UMS and UMT?

Plenty, according to Capitol military sources who told a reporter the committee quietly is laying plans to inquire closely into possible benefits and disadvantages such a switch might involve. However, he emphasized he knows of no senator definitely to support UMS.

Under UMS, the spokesman said, any young man reaching a given age level, possibly 18, automatically would have to enter one of the armed services if he could meet physical and mental requirements. Generally speaking, disability would be the only grounds for deferment.

As in Britain and many continental European nations which have UMS, each man called would get basic training, then go through a period of actual service with the regular armed forces in which he would be available for combat duty at some fixed minimum age if need

After expiration of his service period—21 months has been suggested, the spokesman said—the man automatically would go into the military reserve, subject to call in event of national need.

Universal military training proposes that boys 18 years of age be called up for basic training only. As now proposed, they would get no actual service with the armed forces during this training, and would be exempt from combat duty until after they had returned to civilian life and at least reached the minimum draft age.

The present Selective Service draft law has some features of both UMS and UMT, but allows certain deferments. It calls non-deferrable young men 19 to 26 years old, and gives them basic training and field service including, at this time, combat overseas.

A draftee now is free to decide for himself after his discharge whether to join a reserve unit. Veterans of World War II are exempt from the draft.

Several UMT bills already are pending on Congress. The Senate Armed Services Committee has announced plans to start hearings on the highly controversial issue about Nov. 13.

A highly placed source, declining to be identified, told a reporter "Universal military service has many apparent advantages. It would involve no unwieldy changes for men already inducted under the present selective service law.

Since men enrolled under UMS would have to serve with the armed forces anyway, there would be no need for separate training camps for them."


Brilliant N. Y. Actress Heads cast of

"HANSEL AND GRETEL"

on the Palace Theatre Stage Wednesday, October 18.

CLELIA LAWTON

Miss Lawton, who is making her 5th annual tour with Penthouse Productions, will head a cast of 15 Broadway singing and dancing stars appearing in person on the Palace Stage in the Fairyland musical classic "Hansel and Gretel," Wed., Oct. 18. Matinee and night.

STAR THEATRE
On Post Highway
Today. - Mon. & Tues.
'Ma & Pa Kettle'
Marjorie Main
Percy Kilbride

Dr. Woodrow W. Mikeska
X - RAY
DENTIST
609 26th St. Phone 1722
Res. Phone 1565-W

Dr. Wm. E. Jones
Optometrist
2506½ Avenue F and East Highway
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Extena[illegible] To The Men of The Great Oil Industry.
Yes Sir! Penney's is Headquarters for High Quality Work Clothes. No Matter What Your Job, Penney's Can Provide You With All Your Working Needs. IT PAYS TO SHOP AT PENNE'S.
Men's Army Twill Shirt & Pant Sets

SHIRTS 2.49
PANTS 2.98

Penney's new balanced fit gives you **exact** fit, ALL OVER! The sizes are proportioned to eliminate slack where you don't need it, and to give you additional room at the strain points. The sets are made of Sanforized† carded cotton twill with lightweight shirts and heavyweight pants (zipper or button front). Shirts, 14-19. Pants, 29-50.

THAT'S PENNEY'S THRIFTMETIC
8 INCH "FOREMOST" SAFETY TOE
DRILLER BOOTS
Here is a whale of a shoe at this price! Top quality double leather soles and solid leather heels. Riveted steel shank. Goodyear welt construction. Sanitized linings. This means that the lining is treated to resist germs and decay. Sizes 6 to 12.
$11.75

Sage and Sand
On East Highway
Bar-B-Que
●Ham - ●Chicken - ●Beef
Special T-Bone Steak $1.35
French Fries and Salad
Fountain Service
Plenty Parking Space
CLOSED MONDAYS

SNYDER
TUESDAY
Oct. 24
LARGEST CIRCUS EVER to Exhibit in Snyder coming in its entirety.
KING BROS. CIRCUS
WORLD'S NEWEST!
WORLD'S FINEST BIG SHOW
6 ARENAS USED FOR ITS 1000 WONDERS
BIGGER—BETTER—GRANDER—THAN EVER
AN ECLIPSING SPOCK IN THE WORLD'S GREATEST AMUSEMENT INSTITUTION
600 PEOPLE—150 ARENIC STARS—350 WILD ANIMALS—IN GREAT 5 CONTINENT MENAGERIE—5,000 SEATS—50 MUSICIANS—NEW FEATURE, 6 FOLD CIRCUS—$500,000 CAPITAL INVESTED.
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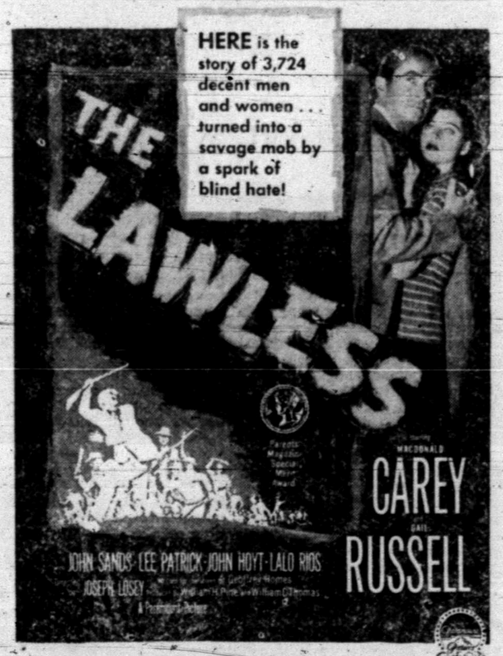
PALACE NOW THRU TUES.

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Charlotte GREENWOOD
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with Charles Drake · Rock Hudson · Jerome Cowan · A UNIVERSAL-INTERNATIONAL PICTURE

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On New Big Spring Highway


# Recipes

AFTERNOON PARTY

Olives — Salted Almonds
Assorted Sandwiches
Sponge Roll with Chocolate Cream Fillings*
(Recipe for Starred Dish Follows)

SPONGE ROLL WITH CHOCOLATE CREAM FILLING

Ingredients: 2 squares (2 ounces) unsweetened chocolate, 1 cup milk, 6 tablespoons sugar, 2½ tablespoons all-purpose flour, ¼ teaspoon salt, 1 egg yolk (slightly beaten), ½ tablespoon butter or margarine, ½ teaspoon vanilla, 1 sponge cake (cooled) baked in a 15 x 10 x 2-inch pan.

Method: Add chocolate to milk and heat over hot water. When chocolate is melted, beat with rotary beater until well blended. Mix well sugar, flour, and salt; stir in gradually to chocolate mixture and cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Continue cooking 10 minutes, stirring occasionally. Pour small amount of mixture over egg yolk, stirring vigorously, return to double boiler and cook two minutes, stirring constantly. Add butter or margarine and vanilla. Cool. Spread on cake and serve.

# Class In Retail Advertising To Open Oct. 23

Snyder Merchants and employees who wish to improve the appearance of their window displays and to learn the principles of show card writing, will have that opportunity beginning Oct. 23, according to arrangements which have been made by the Scurry County Chamber of Commerce.

W. G. Bohannon, Retail Training Specialist of the staff of The University of Texas, Division of Extension, has been secured to conduct the two courses. Bohannan, during the past three years, has conducted these courses in some 200 Texas cities. He has had several years experience as a commericial artist and, before joining the University staff, he was in the commercial advertising business.

The course in window display will be conducted each evening, Monday through Friday, for two weeks in ten one-hour sessions. The course in show card writing will be followed by the display course each evening in ten two-hour class sessions. Miniature windows, fixtures and merchandise will be used in class demonstrations during the presentation of the display course.

Principles of arrangement, color, design and construction of window backgrounds, treatment of floors, lighting effects and the creation of attention - getting displays for special events, are some of the topics included in the course.

The course in show card writing will include practice by students in the study of alphabets, lay-out, composition, copy writing and the use of color. The course will provide for practice with pen and brush.

Any person employed in Snyder retail stores is eligible to enroll. Information regarding class schedules may be obtained by calling 12.

# School Closing Is Widespread

By The Associated Press

The annual custom of closing many Texas schools so students can harvest cotton appears more widespread this year, mainly because of federal child labor laws and state school aid rules.

This was shown in an Associated Press survey ending Saturday. Several thousand students may be affected before the cotton picking season is completed.

The child labor laws work this way: It is legal for children to work in the fields if they work on their parents' farm or if their schools are closed.

SCHOOL AID RULE

The school aid rule involves this: If a number of students drop out of school temporarily, it lowers the basis on which the school obtains state money.

J. W. Edgar, state education commmissioner, said that closing of schools would not affect state aid provided classes are held 175 days each school year. How each school works out the 175 days is up to the school board.

"It has long been the practice to turn out for crop season," Edgar said, "but it is more widespread this year, hence attempts are being made to enforce the federal child labor law."

But William J. Rogers said no federal child labor laws will be violated if the schools close. He is a Labor Department official in Dallas.

INSPECTIONS MADE

Rogers said his agency had made "inspections" in cotton growing areas, had found some violations of the law but farmers agreed to comply with the rules in the future. He said inspections will continue.

While some schools were closing, others were suffering from an overflow of pupils caused by arrival of migrant workers' children.

In Lubbock County, all rural schools report very heavy increases in enrollment, causing problems of space, teaching loads and bus transportation. The Lubbock Avalanche Journal reported that other South Plains schools were similarly overcrowded. School men estimate "the worst is yet to come."

## Three Texas Women To Attend National Meet

AUSTIN, Oct. 14. (AP) — Three officials in the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs will leave Oct. 18 for the General Federation Board meeting in Washington, D. C.

They are Mrs. J. Howard Hodge, Texas Federation president, Ethel Foster of Sterling City, chairman of the budget for general federation, and Mrs. Claude B. Hudspeth, member of the Texas Federation Board of Trustees.

Other Texas members attending the Washington session will be Mrs. J. W. Walker, plainview, Mrs. Joseph M. Perkins, Eastland, Mrs. John J. Perry, Sweetwater, and Mrs. Volney Taylor, Brownsville.

# *Where President and MacArthur Meet*

This air view shows the three little coral islets and the quiet lagoon which form Wake Island, far out in the Pacific. Wake will be the meeting place of President Truman and Gen. MacArthur this week end. The island's airport, used by military and commercial craft, can be seen in the bottom center photo.

# Mexican Problem In Schools Studied By Education Board

AUSTIN, Oct. 14. (AP) — State Education Commissioner J. W. Edgar today was urged to study five special problems of education relating to Latin-American relations in Texas.

Tom Sutherland, executive secretary of the Good Neighbor Commission, said Texas would benefit from action on these problems:

"1. Non-attendance and closing of schools.

"2. Segregation and otherwise inferior facilties for Latin-American children.

"3. Preparation of Spanish-speaking children for the English language.

"4. Teaching of Spanish to English-speaking children.

"5. Teaching of Texas history."

RETARDING FACTOR

Sutherland said the "customary absence of Mexican-American children from the school room has long been a retarding factor in their preparation as useful citizens.

Though the Gilmer-Aikin laws encourage keeping children in school by making state aid to schools dependent on attendance, there is still the problem of schools that close, Sutherland said. Referring to the closing of schools to allow cotton picking, he said such practice could prevent children of migratory, nomadic cotton pickers from ever attending school.

Courts have forbidden segregation of Latin-American children, but many Texas schools are attended entirely or almost entirely by Mexican-Americans, Sutherland observed.

MUST MAKE CHANGE

"Unless equal facilties in class room space, sanitation, general appearances, and teacher training are given these pupils, they will continue to study under the impression that they are penalized for being 'Mexicans,'" he said.

He urged teaching of Mexican-American children to read and write in Spanish before pushing them into English. He said there are many cases of "a retarded bilingaulism in which the child does not think or speak coherently in either language."

Sutherland charged that Texas children in the sixth grade have been given false ideas regarding Texas history for many years.

"They are taught, sometimes by teachers who are not only ignorant but frequently prejudiced, that the Texas revolution was a conflict between the Anglo-Americans and Mexicans who could not live together because of the incompatibility of Anglo-Saxon and Mexican personalities," he said, adding:

"Needless to say, the impression has been given that the Mexicans were the wrongful aggressors and the Anglo-Americans the rightful defenders and invincible warriors."

## Houston Area To Have New Defense Plants

HOUSTON, Oct. 14. (AP) — This area will have new defense plants a year or so, the president of the National Society of Industrial Realtors believes.

Laurence H. Lang, Cleveland, O., said Friday he expects the Houston area to get "more than its proportionate share" of the Government's expected $30 billion to $50 billion defense budget next year. For one thing, Lang said, he sees no reason why the government might not want to establish at least one aircraft plant in this section.

Lang is touring the United States as president of the AIR.

## Wildcat Between East Vealmoor and Reinecke

Amerada Petroleum Corp. has made location for an 8,000 - foot wildcat which is to be drilled between the East Vealmoor and Reinecke fields.

The exploration will be the No. 1 Clyde Montgomery and will be located in the center of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 37, block 25, H&TC survey.

That makes the drillsite about two miles northeast of the East Vealmoor pool.

Operations with rotary are to commence at once.

## Church Council Calls For Moral Strength

NEW YORK, Oct. 14. (AP) — The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America called today for a strengthening of the nation's spiritual and moral defenses as it increases its military defenses.

It made public the text of its annual message to be read in Protestant and Eastern Orthodox churches of the country on World Order day, Sunday, Oct. 22. The council is composed of 27 churches with a total membership of nearly 29 million.

## Farm-To-Market Roads

AUSTIN, Oct. 14. (AP) — Completion of a farm road from Midway to Mount Pleasant in Titus County has boosted total Texas farm-to-market roads to 10,000 miles.

The reaching of the five-figure mark was announced by the State Highway Department Friday.

Contracts are continuing to be let at the rate of 3,500 farm-road miles per year, State Highway Engineer D. C. Greer said.

# Seaman Jailed In Palace Raid

LONDON, Oct. 14. (AP) — Douglas Monro, 25-year-old British seaman, was jailed today pending a hearing Oct. 23 on a charge of breaking into Buckingham Palace.

A Scotland Yard inspector told a judge in famed old Bow Street court Monro was identified by two persons as the man they saw early Friday with a dispatch box stolen from the royal residence.

Judge Bertram Reece asked Monro if he had anything to say.

"Not guilty," said Monro.

PLEA LATER

The judge explained that this was only a preliminary hearing and that the time to plead would come later.

The hearing lasted about three minutes. Monro was led away to a cell without asking to be admitted to bail.

Monro is formally charged with "burglariously breaking and entering" the palace and stealing a dispatch box, containing correspondence, worth 3 pounds ($8.40).

The box was taken from the room of Maj. Gen. A. G. Salisbury-Jones, marshal of the diplomatic corps. Salisbury-Jones is a secretary to the king, dealing with diplomatic social correspondence.

PROBE STARTED

Meanwhile, high level investigation was under way at Scotland yard to determine how the burglar penetrated a screen of detectives, army sentries and alarms which is supposed to protect the royal family from intruders.

One of the devices which failed is an automatic record player which is supposed to operate when the beam from an electric eye is broken.

A loudspeaker at Scotland Yard is then supposed to boom out "Buckingham Palace has been entered."

Members of the royal family were all out of the city when the burglary occurred.

## Swiss Watches May Go Up Under New Pact

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. (AP) — Swiss watches may cost more if change in a trade agreement between the U. S. and Switzerland results in higher American import duty.

American watchmakers have clamored for a higher tariff, claiming that the present one on Swiss watches, movements and parts is too low.

Yesterday the State Department announced Switzerland had agreed to an "escape clause" in its 14-year-old trade agreement with this country.

Such a clause permits either party to modify or withdraw any concession which "threatens serious injury to a domestic industry."

## Ginning In County Passes 5,500 Bales; About 20 Per Cent

With more than 5,500 bales of cotton already ginned in Scurry County, an estimated 17 to 28 per cent of the season's cotton has been harvested this year, officials of the Texas Employment Commission in Sweetwater said yesterday.

W. A. Hazelwood, Jr., employment office manager, said more than half the cotton in the county is now open and ready for harvest, and he estimates a season gathering of more than 100,000 bales, or about a $20 million crop.

Hazelwood said there are approximately 6,500 harvest hands in Scurry, Nolan, Fisher, and Mitchell Counties.

The turning out of Hermleigh, Ira, and Fluvanna schools has contributed much to the labor situation being in hand, Hazelwood said, since laborers can now live in those school districts and put their children under 16 to work.

## Government Curbs To Be Studied By Home Builders Association

HOUSTON, Oct. 14. (AP) — Recent government curbs on house sales will get a thorough study here next week at the annual fall conference of the National Association of Home Builders board of directors.

"Due to the international situation we anticipate the most important conference in the history of the industry," Frank W. Cortright, Washington, D. C., executive vice-president, said today.

About 500 home builders, government officials and industry leaders are to attend the five-day meeting which opens Monday.

Principal speakers will include Franklin D. Richards, Federal Housing Administration commissioner, T. B. King, chief of the loan guarantee section of the Veterans Administration, and John Haynes of the Department of Commerce.

Thomas P. Coogan, Miami, Fla., is president of the association.

## Highest Scout Award Presented To Negro

DALLAS, Oct. 14. (AP) — The first Silver Antelope award ever won by a Negro in Boy Scout Region 9 was presented last night to Dr. Edward B. Evans, president of Prairie View A&M College.

The award, highest a Boy Scout region can bestow for service to youth, was presented at the fourth annual banquet for Negro Scouters of Region 9, which includes Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico.

Dr. Evans couldn't attend. A Prairie View faculty member, Dr. T. R. Solomon, accepted the award for him.

# Fifty Years Ago

Taken from the files of the Coming West, Oct. 11, 1900.

T. L. Morris is among the number who will go from here today to Dallas to see "Esau, the snake eater."

100 head stock cattle for sale at $18 per head.—Western Land and Live Stock Agency.

Drs. A. G. Person and Sid A. Harris left Wednesday for Hico, but will go by Dallas today to assist Buffalo Bill in giving his entertainment.

* * *

This editor visited the Dallas fair this week, saw the sights, and is now at home preparing to give our readers a better paper than heretofore. While away we arranged for some marked improvements in the appearance of The Coming West, as will be evidenced next week.

* * *

A great deal of lumber is coming out of Colorado lately and is being used in building new homes and improving those already established.

* * *

Maxey Williams and C. R. Kinchen went down to Colorado yesterday and will visit the Dallas fair before returning.

## City-County Health Unit Chief To Study

Dr. Fred Dinkler, director of the city-county health unit, is planning to attend a four-day post graduate course at Hot Springs, Ark., beginning Oct. 24.

The course will be given at the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital there, where physicians will study venereal diseases.

## Garza Farmer Killed

LUBBOCK, Oct. 14. (AP)—Harvey Kenley, 66, Garza County farmer, was killed instantly Friday in a two-car collision 13 miles south of here. The driver of the other car, James Folhs, 23, of New Home, and a passenger, Russell Huddleston, 45, of New York were injured, Huddleston seriously.


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# Snyder Takes 45-13 Defeat From Wolves

Touchdown-bound early in the game, the Colorado City Wolves surprised and confused the Snyder Tigers Friday night on Cantrill Field in the leading six plays. Their initial scoring led them on to a 45-13 victory over the Tigers.

After carrying the ball from kickoff to is own 45, Wolf Halfback Gene Carney took it again from the Tiger 20 over for a touchdown when the game had just begun.

**SECOND GOAL**

Tackle Donald Gilstrap covered a bad Tiger snap 8 yards from the goal line where the Wolves took over and Fullback Gene Garner raced it over from the two yard line and 12-0 still early in the game.

Taking a Tiger fumble on the 35, the Wolves sent Quarterback Natan Corbell from the 30 around left end to another scoring while the game was still in the beginning stage. An extra point was good on a pass from Corbell to End George Swann to make the score 19-0.

After another Corbell to Swann pass early in the second quarter good for a gain of 18 yards, Garner again took the ball 42 yards down the right side of the field to paydirt. Back Berman Corbell's point kick was good for 26-0.

Halfback Charles Currie took a 25 yard left end run shortly after Garner's scoring to touchdown and Berman Corbell's point was good to make the score 33-0, the score remaining that way until halftime.

**TIGER TOUCHDOWN**

The Tigers decided to play ball in the third quarter when Halfback Franklin Woods took the ball, made a wild leap over a downed gridder, and raced 81 yards to the end zone and 33-6.

The Tiger kickoff was then taken by the Wolves on their own 35, and a series of first downs took them to the Tiger 6 where Garner went over and scored for 39-7.

Woods, Harrison, and Coffee took turns after the Wolf kickoff to take the ball a foot from the line, and Coffee finished it with a plunge through center. End Lowell Bearden's kick made it good for 39-13, just at the end of the third quarter.

**FUMBLED BALL**

Picking up another Tiger fumble, the Wolves moved with another Corbell to Swann pass which got them right on the goal. Swann's leap across the goal gave the Wolves their final 45 to the Tiger 13 in the middle of the fourth quarter.

The Tigers made several touchdown scares, but had many losses on fumbles. They were outplayed by the Wolves in the game in every way.

The game put Clarke Prather and his Wolves in the limelight for district championship with five conference games still to play.

The Wolves overshadowed the Tigers with 16 first downs to the Tiger's 6. They picked up 467 yards gained in rushing, Tigers 213. Attempting 14 passes, the Wolves completed 7 for a total of 117 yards and had 2 intercepted by the Tigers. Snyder completed none of its 6 pass tries and lost 2 on interceptions.

Penalties for the Wolf pack numbered 9 for a total of 93 yards to the Tiger 4 for 30 yards. Fumbling 3 times, the Wolves lost all three when the Tigers recovered. Snyder fumbled 5 times and recovered twice.

Speedy Moffett's Tigers will meet a less favored Roby Lion eleven on the home field Friday night, while the Wolves go to Rotan. Both are district tilts.

Tiger back Benny Sims, who received a dislocated shoulder early in the game, was reported in good condition today. He is recovering at his home.

## King Ranch's Assault To Try Comeback At Hollywood Park Meet

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Oct. 14. (AP)—The King Ranch's Triple Crown champion of 1946, Assault, will essay a comeback to the turf at the coming Hollywood Park meeting.

Assistant Trainer Buddy Hirsch told the Hollywood Turf Club today, following a phone talk with his father, Max Hirsch, that the seven-year-old campaigner is due to leave the King Ranch in Texas Monday.

Out of action for more than a year, Assault, fourth all-time money winner with earnings of $626,620, will aim for the $100,000 Hollywood Gold Cup Dec. 9.

Young Hirsch said he warned his father that the climate was pretty hot out here—over 100 degrees. "Only 100?" the elder retorted. "It's more than that inside the ranch house here. Assault won't worry about the heat."

## Football Scores

**EAST**

Army 27, Michigan 6
Geneva 20, Allegheny 7
Amherst 32, Bowdoin 20
Carnegie Tech 26, Akron 6
Colgate 35, Holy Cross 28
Champlain 20, Loyola of Montreal 6
Drexel Tech 19, Penn Military 7
Cornell 28, Harvard 7
Rider 28, Haverford 7
Ind. (Pa) St. Teachers 20, Edinboro St. 6
New Hampshire 19, Maine 0
Colby 6, Notheastern 0
Pennsylvania 42, Dartmouth 26
Princeton 20, Navy 14
Rutgers 26, Temple 20
Scranton 34, Gannon 7
Connecticut 13, Springfield 12
Swarthmore 9, Wagner 6
Trinity 24, Hobart 6
Tufts 25, Bates 0
Virginia Union 7, Lincoln (Pa) 6
Washington (Md) 34, Bridgewater 0
Yale 20, Columbia 14
Calif. (Pa) Teachers 24, Concord 6
Lehigh 49, Gettysburg 6
Franklin & Marshall 25, Est. Maryland 0
Maryland 25, Georgetown 14
[illegible]
[illegible] 32, Howard University 0
Mt. St. Mary's 19, Waynesburg 19 (tie)
Vermont 37, Norwich 7
Union 7, Rochester 7 (tie)
St. Lawrence 39, Middlebury 0
Juniata 19, Susquehanna 12
Kings College 31, Lycoming 0
Brockport Teachers 31, Mansfield Teachers 6
Kings Point 15, RPI 14
Cortland Teachers 14, Clarkson Tech 6
Thiel 12, Clarion (Pa) Teachers 0
American I. 18, Worchester Tech 6
Glenville (W.Va) 14, Davis & Elkins

**SOUTH**

Florida 27, Auburn 7
Georgia 27, Mississippi State 0
Michigan State 33, William & Mary 14
Wake Forest 13, North Carolina 7
Duke 7, North Carolina State 0
Miami (Fla) 20, Purdue 14
Randolph-Macon 26, Catholic 21
Tennessee 41, Chattanooga 0
Vanderbilt 20, Mississippi 14
Virginia 26, Washington & Lee 21
West Virginia 46, Richmond 7
The Citadel 19, Davidson 12
Notre Dame 13, Tulane 9
Florida A&M 20, Morris Brown 0
North Carolina St. A&M 36, Clark 0
E. Kentucky St. 47, Tenn. Tech 7
Mississippi C. 33, SW Tennessee 0
Camp Lejeune 87, Turner Field 6

**MIDWEST**

Ohio State 26, Indiana 14
Wisconsin 14, Iowa 0
Memphis State 54, Washington (Mo) 0
Northwestern 13, Minnesota 6
SMU 56, Oklahoma A & M 0
Case 20, Ohio Wesleyan 13
Butler 33, Ball State 7
Wheaton 73, Elmhurst 7
Kansas 33, Iowa State 21
Missouri 28, Kansas State 7
Miami (O) 35, Western Michigan 0
North Dakota 28, South Dakota 7
Wichita 34, Bradley 6
Huron 12, Dakota Wesleyan 0
St. Procopas (Ill) 19, Aurora (Ill) 6
Franklin 40, Rose Poly 0
St. Joseph's (Ind) 7, Indiana State 0
S. Dakota St. 60, N. Dakota State 0
Illinois Wesleyan 49, Carthage (Ill) 0
Colorado 28, Nebraska 19

**FAR WEST**

Wyoming 40, Utah State 7

## Boudreau Considered For Player-Manager Of Cleveland Indians

CLEVELAND, Oct. 14. (AP)—If Lou Boudreau is rehired by the Cleveland Indians for 1951, it probably will be on a player-manager basis.

That's what Ellis Ryan, president of the ball club, told a reporter today. However, he insisted he still had not made up his mind who the manager will be.

Ryan said he would have an announcement on the Tribe manager in about two weeks.

"Other than Boudreau," he said, "I never would hire a player-manager again. He's the only man I know who can do both. I still think he's a great ball player and he's not much older than Phil Rizzuto of the Yankees.

"This all hinges, of course, on whether he wants to play and stays in good condition."

## Pirates Call Pettit In From The Farm

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 14. (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates today called up prize bonus Pitcher Paul Pettit and three other farm club players for major league action next spring. Five players were cut off the roster.

Pettit accepted baseball's largest bonus of $100,000 to sign with the Pirates. He had a disappointing first season with the New Orleans Pelicans of the southern association, winning two and losing seven.

But the Pirate management said the 19-year-old hurler from Lomita, Calif., was hampered by a sore arm and is expected to show great improvement as a Buc next spring.

## Maple Leafs Trade

TORONTO, Oct. 14. (AP)—The Toronto Maple Leafs of the International League announced today they had traded Shortstop Alex Garbowski to Seattle of the Pacific Coast League for Outfielder Frank Colman.

To make the swap, Toronto bought Garbowski outright from the Philadelphia Phillies, who had assigned him to the Leafs for the last two seasons.

## Mississippi State Bows Before Georgia Bulldogs By 27-0

ATHENS, Ga., Oct. 14. (AP)—The Georgia backfield matched prowess with a fumble-snatching line today as quarterback Mal Cook accounted for two touchdowns in leading the Bulldogs to a 27-0 victory over Mississippi State.

Georgia's charging linesmen rendered the State attack all but impotent all day while Art De Carlo and Marion Campbell scooped up fumbles that figured in Georgia scores.

About 20,000 fans saw Georgia win its first Southeastern Conference outing.

For the first time this season, the Georgia aerial game began to look like the game for which Coach Wallace Butts is known. Cook set up one score with a 20-yard heave and his teammate Ray Prosperi accounted for another marker on a 38-yard toss to Gus Hlebovy.

State's little 130-pound quarterback, Frank Branch, was rushed throughout the game. Even for the few passes that State tried, the passer had little time.

## Tennessee Knocks Out Chattanooga By 41-0

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 14. (AP)—Tennessee ground out touchdowns with monotonous regularity today to crush Chattanooga 41 to 0, in a warm-up game for its annual clash with Alabama next Saturday.

# Oklahoma's Last-Minute Touch Down Sends Texas Out 14-13

By HAROLD V. RATLIFF

DALLAS, Oct. 14. (AP)—Oklahoma's slashing Red Shirts stormed on undefeated and untied with college football's greatest winning streak today with a breathless last-minute 14-13 victory over Texas.

A low pass from center which Bill Porter, back to kick in the lengthening shadows of the Cotton Bowl could only fall on and give the ball to Oklahoma on the Texas 11-yard line, was the deciding point in the Sooner's magnificent victory that was their twenty-fourth straight over a period of a little more than two years.

Billy Vessels, key man in the lacerating ground game of the Oklahoman's, dashed around right end for a touchdown and Jim Weatherall, the Texan who plays tackle for the Sooners, kicked the extra point that threw a crowd of 75,968 into pandemonium.

**DILLON SPRINTS**

Minutes before, slender Bobby Dillon, Texas' ace safety man, had skittered 50 yards with an intercepted pass to give Texas a 13-7 lead.

Texas had 'em but they got away. Twice the Longhorns smashed within a bean-shooter's distance of the Oklahoma goal line. Once the brutal Sooners piled up on the Longhorn drive on the one-foot line. Another time, Texas lost the ball on the five with a fumble.

It was a rough, smashing game fought between the two giant, bone-crushing lines.

At the game's end, mad Oklahomans swarmed onto the field and uprooted the goal posts. Wooden posts had been erected for the special benefit of Oklahoma, which is accustomed to tearing them down in its conference.

**45TH IN ROW**

It was the 45th game in this storied gridiron series and Oklahoma's third straight victory.

Texas' supporters might continue their cry of "snake-bit." The Longhorns have lost five games in two years by a grand total of 11 points. Oklahoma beat the Longhorns 20-14 last year and Texas dropped three other games by four points.

Texas got into a hole on the opening kickoff and had to fight back virtually all the way today.

Oklahoma scored the second time it had the ball, slashing 52 yards in five plays. The Sooners had bogged down after Don Menasco fumbled the opening kickoff on the Texas 32 and Buck McPhail recovered. They could get nowhere and Dick Heatly kicked out on the Texas three.

The Longhorns were forced to punt and from the Oklahoma 48, the Sooners launched their touchdown drive. Vessels and Leon Heath alternated at pounding the Longhorn line with the latter's 29-yard run setting up the score. Vessels made it on a two-yard smash over right tackle. Weatherall kicked the extra point.

**INTERCEPTION HURTS**

Texas took the kickoff and crunched from its 37 to the Oklahoma 14 with a 15-yard roughing penalty against the Sooners keeping the drive alive. A 30-yard pass from Byron Townsend to Paul Williams was the big gainer but the next Texas pass, this one by Ben Tompkins, was intercepted by Jack Lockett on the one. Lockett squirmed out to the five. Arnold picked up five in line blasts then fumbled on the Oklahoma 12 with Bill Milburn recovering but the Oklahoma line threw Texas back for long losses and from the Sooner 30 Bill Porter kicked over the goal line.

Early in the second period Texas got moving and smashed 56 yards to a touchdown. A pass over the line to Gene Vykukal, a tackle made eligible by being shifted to end, gained 20 yards to be the big punch of the drive. Townsend then blasted over guard for 15 yards and a touchdown. Porter converted.

**GOAL LINE STAND**

As time ran out for the half Texas had staged a drive of 74 yards to the Oklahoma 1-foot line. Oklahomans ganged Tompkins on a quarterback sneak on third down to hold him away from the goal line as the gun shot. Passes by Tompkins and the mighty line smashes of Townsend and Lew Levine speared the surge.

Texas shot ahead in the game in the fourth period. Claude Arnold, the Sooners' gifted quarterback, pitched out to Heatly on the Oklahoma 40 and Heatly tried a pass down the sidelines. Dillon, trackman at Texas, gathered in the throw at midfield and scatted to a touchdown. Porter's try for point was wide — and that eventually was the ball game.

## Vanderbilt Downs 'Ole Miss' By 20-14 Score

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 14. (AP)—Mixing the precision passing of Bill Wade and the rushing of big Jim Commodores drove over three touchdowns on the ground today to whip the Mississippi Rebels, 20-14.

Wade, the nation's leading passer in yardage gained, flipped six passes for 126 yards, but the payoff punches came the hard way—through, over or around the big Mississippi line. Six other Wade passing attempts were grounded, but none was intercepted.

Tabor outshone Mississippi's bucking John Dottley, the nation's third rushing ground-gainer, as the Commodores came from behind twice to outscore the Mississippians.

## Texas League Show A Good Defensive Year

DALLAS, Oct. 14. (AP)—The Texas League played its best defensive baseball in history, records of the 1950 season announced today by Statistician W. B. Ruggles show.

Fewer errors were made. There were 1,507 miscues during the campaign, which was 170 less than the previous record low of 1949.

In all, 35 new records and 10 ties were put into the books.

## Egyptian Takes Meet

LONDON, Oct. 14. (AP)—Jaroslav Drobny of Egypt played brilliant tennis today to defeat Geoff Paish of England in the finals of the British National Indoor Tournament.

Drobny needed only 55 minutes to win, 6-3, 6-2, 6-0.

In an All-British women's final, Jean Quertier defeated defending champion Joan Curry, 3-6, 7-5, 6-3.

Wire so fine that it is only about a fifth of the diameter of a human hair is used in certain new types of radio tubes.

The valley of the Red River of the North is constantly threatened with floods because of the slight slope of its floor.

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## How Times Change

NEW YORK, Oct. 14. (AP)—In the first modern World Series (1903), Umpire Tommy Connolly recalls teaming with Hank O'Day to call 'em for a mere $450.

In the 1950 series each got $2,500, traveling expenses and $25 per day for meals and lodging. Connolly now is American League umpire-in-chief.

## Pittsburgh Is Routed By Rice In 14-7 Game

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 14. (AP)—Rice Institute ran an unbeaten football string to three for 1950 and 12 over a two-year span today, on the throwing arm of star Quarterback Vernon Glass who pitched the Southwest Conference champion Owls to a 14-7 win over the University of Pittsburgh.

A rain-soaked crowd of 21,061 saw the underdog Pitt Panthers step out to a 7-0 lead in the second quarter, only to falter as the Texans punched out their pair of touchdowns just before and after a series of final quarter attacks halftime. Pitt got rolling again in that had the Owls reeling.

**DRIZZLE SLOWS**

A light drizzle curbed Glass's pitching efforts. But the 21-year-old senior hit his receivers five times in 10 attempts.

Pitt's Bill Reynolds crossed the midfield stripe on a 36-yard jaunt with the opening kickoff. The Panther drive petered out on the 36. Rice got nowhere in its first efforts, and Pitt returned to the attack on its own 47.

Pitt set up its touchdown with two minutes to go in the first quarter. Reynolds intercepted a glass pass on his own 45 and raced to the Rice 27.

Bestwick scored on the third play of the second period and Bolkovac kicked the point.

Play swirled about the slippery midfield until late in the quarter. Coach Jeff Neely's Texans got started on their first scoring drive with a 15-yard penalty due to a Pitt player clipping.

**GLASS'S PASSES**

Two short passes by Glass and consistent yardage rolled in the line by Wyatt carried the Owls to the one-foot line. Billy Burkhalter went over on his second attempt. Billy Wright converted.

It took the Owls four minutes and 12 plays in the third period to score again. The attack started on the Rice 37 after the kickoff. Burkhalter took over the running chores and alternated with aerial performances of Glass.

The wiry quarterback tried three and completed two, one for the four-yard touchdown play.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rice | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | —14 |
| Pittsburgh | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | —7 |

Rice scoring Touchdowns—Burkhalter, Howton, conversions — B. Wright 2 (placement).

Pitt scoring Touchdowns—Bestwick. Conversion—Blokovac (placement).

## 12 Schoolboy Teams Survive

(By The Associated Press)

Class AA schoolboy football swept through mid-October with just a dozen teams left in the unbeaten, untied class.

Big Spring fell from this bracket Friday night when San Angelo rolled up a 32-7 victory. Four unbeaten but tied teams tumbled and these were potent Lubbock, Longview, Sweetwater and Pasadena.

Texarkana edged Longview, 7-6, in a district nine game, while Midland bounced Sweetwater, 21-6; Pampa knocked off Lubbock, 27-21, and Conroe clipped Pasadena, 20-12.

**MIDLAND HOLDS**

Pampa, Lamesa, Breckenridge, Texarkana, Palestine, Cleburne, Port Arthur, Freeport, Galena Park, Corsicana, McAllen and Midland now sport perfect records.

Cleburne, brewing up a powerhouse in Central Texas, smashed Hillsboro 40-0.

Breckenridge rolled over Crozier Tech of Dallas with ease, 47-7, and Port Arthur, rated the class of the Southern bracket of the Double A division, pounded Miller of Corpus Christi, 35-0.

**POWERFUL ODESSA**

Odessa flashed the power it was supposed to have this year in licking Abilene, 24-7, while the Austin Maroons crushed Bowie of El Paso, 53-13.

Lamesa took a 13-0 decision from Mineral Wells.

## Cotton Bowl Tickets On Sale November 1

DALLAS, Oct. 14. (AP)—The sale of tickets to the 1951 Cotton Bowl football game will be from Nov. 1 through Nov. 4, secretary-treasurer Howard Grubbs of the Cotton Bowl athletic association announced today.

Only mail applications will be received and no application will be accepted for more than four tickets.

A drawing will be held to determine the order in which applications will be filled.

Tickets are $4.80 each and checks must accompany all applications with a 25 cent mailing fee added.

Applications must be mailed to the Cotton Bowl Athletic Association, 1343 National City Building, Dallas 1, Texas. None will be received except during the proper period—Nov. 1 to Nov. 4.

## T.C.U. Basketball Team 7 Lettermen Back On

FORT WORTH, Oct. 14. (AP)—Fourteen candidates will report for the opening of basketball practice at Texas Christian University Monday.

Seven lettermen return to Coach Byron (Buster) Brannon from last season.

## Married Men Draft Order Is Revoked

WICHITA FALLS, Oct. 14. (AP)—Wichita County's decision to draft married men originally classified as 3-A has been ordered withdrawn by State Deputy Draft Director Schwartz.

Wichita County Draft Board Clerk Wade Starnes said today men classified as 3-A won't be drafted, but those who are married and child-less, and previously classed as 1-A, will be taken.

Starnes earlier had announced a reclassification of all child-less men from 3-A to 1-A.

Water falling from the roof of one building onto adjacent property owned by another has resulted in court action for damages on several occasions.

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Windshields and windows are the spectacles of your car. . . . When broken or cracked, they are a definite hazard—vision is impaired.
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# Choo Choo Can't Afford Not To Play Pro For Washington

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. (AP)—North Carolina's All-America halfback, Charlie (Choo-Choo) Justice, finally made up his mind today to play pro football with the Washington Redskins.

After four months of negotiations which apparently ended last week when Justice said he would "definitely not play pro football" Choo Choo said today:

"The offer has been made so attractive that I didn't feel I could afford to turn it down".

**CHANGES MIND**

The 26-year-old tailback who led the College All-Stars to a stunning 17-7 upset victory over the Philadelphia Eagles, earlier this year told newsmen in Chapel Hill, N. C.:

"This is the hardest decision I have ever made in my life. My previous decisions not to play pro football were made in good faith and were based on my honest conviction at the time. I realize I have appeared to be wishy-washy, but the truth is that since my negotiations with the Washington Redskins a week ago there have been new developments."

Justice told Tribe President George Preston Marshall by telephone that he would be here Monday to sign the three-year contract which reportedly calls for more than $50,000.

In the absence of Head Coach Herman Ball, Backfield Coach Wilbur Moore said Justice would practice with the Tribe Monday and would make his debut against the Chicago Cardinals next Sunday.

**JOINS AGGIE**

Moore also said a backfield man will be released to make room for the fleet, 175-pound Tarheel, but a decision on who it would be will be held up until Justice signs Monday.

The Tribe is expected to make room for Choo-Choo by moving "Bullet Bill" Dudley, a former All-American from Virginia, to right half-back and installing Charlie in his regular halfback position. The other first-string backfield spots are held down by Harry Gilmer from Alabama and Rob Goode from the Texas Aggies.

## New Davey O'Brien Is Seen In T.C.U. Back

FORT WORTH, Oct. 14. (AP)—Gilbert Bartosh, Texas Christian University quarterback, is seen as another Davey O'Brien on the Frogs' campus.

The 168-pound football sophomore almost wound up at the Naval academy, but finally decided to stay here.

"Really I believe Gilbert is further along at this stage of his career than O'Brien was," says TCU Coach Dutch Meyer.

The decline in exports is attributed to foreign competition, failure of Goan exporters to furnish guarantees to importers, and unfavorable rail rates in Goa. The press here is campaigning for government assistance to counteract competition and provide all possible facilities to exporters.

Animals that walk softly usually are endowed with specially keen hearing, while those with a heavy step have a "dull ear."

## 666 Girls' Basketball Teams Are Lined Up

AUSTIN, Oct. 14. (AP)—The Texas Interscholastic League starts sponsorship of girls high school basketball this year and 666 teams already are lined up.

There will be two divisions—Conference A and Conference B.

Conference A has 156 teams in 32 districts. There will be eight regions.

Conference B has 510 schools competing in 83 districts comprising eight regions.

Nov. 15 is the final date for acceptance of the girls basketball plan and it is expected that a number of other schools will enter before the deadline.

Dr. Rhea H. Williams, league director of athletics, said today girls basketball participation was twice as large as expected the first year of competition.

In preparing corned beef and cabbage add the cabbage to the beef just about ten minutes before serving; this way the cabbage retains its fine flavor and color as well as a maximum amount of Vitamin C.

SECOND HAND PIPE
Surface casing or line pipe, 10¾ inches O. D. 41.16 pounds, threaded and collared or beveled. 18 to 22 or 40 foot lengths.
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# Survey To Determine Amount Of Oil Production In Texas

By MAX B. SKELTON

HOUSTON, Oct. 14. (AP) — Texas officials next week are to receive a survey which will determine whether national crude oil production is to continue at current high levels.

Executives of 15 major oil companies have been asked to advise the Texas Railroad Commission Thursday the amount of crude oil they believe should be kept in above ground storage.

The average estimate submitted will become a factor in the determining of monthly crude production allowables in Texas.

TEXAS SUPPLIES 45 PER CENT

The outcome will have an important bearing on the national picture in that Texas, with 1900 oil fields and 122,000 producing wells, now is furnishing about 45 per cent of the nation's crude output.

The commission wants to know the most efficient amount of crude that should be kept above ground in order to permit the oil industry to meet demand.

Storage fluctuations over or above this desired level then could be expected to go a long way in determining whether Texas crude output is increased or decreased.

No estimates of desired working stock levels have been made since start of the Korean War. The latest survey said crude storage on Sept. 1 should approximate 245 million barrels. But on Sept. 2 crude stocks totaled only 238 million barrels and had increased to only 241 million four weeks later.

BASIS FOR '51 GOAL

Estimates to be submitted Thursday will form the commission's "target" for 1951.

The oil executives have been asked to estimate a desired working level for next April, the start of the heavy gasoline consuming summer season, and for next September, start of the heating fuels winter season.

Ernest O. Thompson, senior member of the commission, this week said the industry survey is based entirely "on a desire to have adequate but not too much crude production so we can aim at the target in 1951."

Some oil circles believe Texas crude production has been increased too rapidly since the sharp cutbacks of 1949. Texas production approximated 2,040,000 barrels per day last year. The daily average last month was close to 2,700,000.

STOCKS TOO LOW

National output climbed from a 1949 daily average of 5,041,900 barrels to 5,938,330 in mid-September. Yet crude stocks continued to lag well below the last estimates of desired levels.

The industry, however, has had no trouble meeting demand.

One of two things probably will undergo sharp revision next week —the working stock estimates or crude production rates.

## Amerada To Abandon No. 1-B Canning Well

Amerada Petroleum Corp. No. 1-B J. R. Canning, east offset to the recently completed Wolfcamp discovery in Central - East Borden County, drillstem tested from 7,153-7,300 feet in Pennsylvanian lime.

Tool was open four hours and recovery was 400 feet of salt water cut with mud and 950 feet of salt water.

There was a fair to weak flow of air throughout the test. The project is bottomed at 7,300 feet and operator is plugging to abandon. No shows of production have been encountered. This failure is 656 feet from the west and 667 feet from the north lines of the southeast quarter of section 142, block 25, H&TC survey. It is eight miles northwest of Knapp.

## Discovery In Stonewall

Moutray-Moore Drilling Co. has completed its No. 2 W. J. Bryan as a wildcat discovery from the Swastika in Southeast Stonewall County.

The well was completed for a gauge of 102 barrels of 37-gravity oil in 24 hours. Production was through a one-half inch choke from the open hole at 3,662-65 feet.

Location is 12 miles southeast of Aspermont and 1,650 feet from south and 2,310 feet from east lines of section 11, Austin & Williams survey No. 348.

A new wildcat location has been staked in East-Central Stonewall County as John E. Black of Dallas No. 1 W. F. Martin.

It will go to 6,150 feet with rotary tools, beginning in the near future.

The prospector is on a farmout from Seaboard Oil Co. of Delaware and is 15 miles northwest of Hamlin, which is in Jones County.

Drillsite is 660 feet from north and west lines of section 3, block V, T&P survey.

## Offset to Pembrook Discovery Produces Near Coke County Line

Magnolia Petroleum Co. No. 1 Ryburn, one-location north offset to Humble Oil & Refining Co. No. 1 Pembrook, discovery well of the Pembrook field in Central-East Upton County, has found flowing production from the Spraberry sand at 6,988-7,106 feet, which is the total depth.

That sand was topped at 7,039 feet which is on a datum of minus 4,325 feet. Seven - inch casing has been cemented at 6,988 feet.

Operator loaded hole with oil and started swabbing. After swabbing out the load oil, the offset kicked off and started flowing through a one inch opening on tubing.

At the end of three and one-half hours of flowing it made an average of 22 barrels of oil and was still flowing at 5:30 a.m. Friday.

Shakeout was one per cent drilling water and four to five per cent basic sediment. There was no formation water.

Operator is flowing the indicated producer to clean out, test and complete.

Humble's No. 1 Pembrook, which was completed last year through perforations at 7,030-7,100 feet, is now making 30 barrels of oil per day on the pump, plus 12 per cent water.

When the No. 1 Pembrook was completed, its producing formation was called Leonard sand, but it is now considered to be Spraberry.

Magnolia's No. 1 Ryburn is 660 feet from South and west lines of section 1, block 0, EL&RR survey.

## Location Staked In Sharon Ridge-Canyon

Delfern Oil Co. of Lubbock staked location for No. 4 A. R. Huddleston one and one-half miles northwest of Knapp in the Sharon Ridge-Canyon field of Southwest Scurry County.

Projected depth is 6,900 feet. Rotary tools will be moved in and drilling will begin immediately.

Location is 1,980 feet from south and east lines of section 124, block 25, H&TC survey.

In the Kelley-Snyder field, Stanolind Oil & Gas Co. spotted No. M. C. Fowler as a 7,200-foot test. Drillsite is 467 feet from east and 3,496 feet from south lines of section 298, block 97, H&TC survey and three and one-half miles south of Dermott.

Rotary tools will be used to drill this project. Drilling will begin immediately.

## Location Near Rankin

Sixteen miles northeast of Ranking and one and three quarters miles northwest of production in the Benedum field of Central-East Upton and Central-West Reagan Counties, Blackwood & Nichols Co. of Midland will drill the No. 1 Humble-Eager as a 7,800-foot Spraberry wildcat.

Operations will commence at once. Drillsite is 660 feet from east and south lines of section 1, Indianola survey.

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## Production Is Assured In Upton Wildcat

The discovery of flowing oil from the Spraberry sand of the lower Permian appears to have been proven at Cities Service Oil Co. and Continental Oil Co. No. 1-AH University, Southeast Upton County wildcat, eight miles east of Rankin.

This prospector ran a two hour drillstem test in the lower section of the Spraberry at 7,128-85 feet. Gas came to the surface in five minutes and drilling mud flowed at the surface in 42 minutes.

The drill pipe started flowing out oil at the end of 47 minutes. It flowed for 73 minutes at the estimated rate of 10 to 12 barrels of oil per hour. There was no water in the oil.

Open flowing bottom hole pressure was 700 pounds. Shut-in bottom hole pressure after 20 minutes was 2,200 pounds.

The fluid left in the drill pipe when the tool was closed was reversed out. Operator representatives said there was no formation water in that fluid.

The wildcat was to drill 40 feet deeper and run another drill stem test.

Location is 1,980 feet from east and 860 feet from south lines of section 29, block 3, University survey. The well is seven and one-half miles south of the Benedum multipay field. It is on a block of 2,630.3 acres of University Lands which is owned by Cities Service and Continental.

## Sales Of Cars Dropping Off From Peak

Associated Press Automotive Editor

DETROIT, Oct. 14. (AP)— Car sales, which have been breaking records for many months, show signs of slowing down.

The tapering off has been felt in both new and used vehicles. Some industry analysts attribute it to the new credit controls. Others say it results from a buyer inclination to wait for new models, most of which are still to come.

Both these influences may have combined with a normal seasonal sag. Only in times of extreme shortages does late year demand come anywhere near matching that of June, July, and August. This year's mid-summer demand, of course, topped that of any previous period in industry history.

Most industry analysts are convinced the biggest factor in any slowing down is the imminence of new models of those makes that represent around 80 to 85 per cent of all cars built. These include Ford and Mercury, Studebaker, all the General Motors and all the Chrysler models.

Yesterday's further tightening of credit restrictions occasioned some surprise in the auto industry. Certain dealer sources expressed concern.

The 15-month time limit on purchases was not expected. It had been assumed that any new restrictions would be held to 18 months.

Also, the restrictions came sooner than expected. Trade quarters had looked for them in November.

Installment buying has been mounting steadily this year, accounting in no small measure for the record-breaking new vehicle registrations reported from all sections. It was to check this trend that credit controls were reimposed.

There still is disagreement as to how effective the new regulations have been. Most industry surveys indicate there has been some shifting of installment buying from one price group to the next lower one. This reportedly has been most evident in used car merchandising.

## No. 1 J. S. Head and No. 6 H. H. Eiland Are Staked in Diamond M

Two new 7,000 - foot rotary projects have been staked in the Diamond M-Canyon field of Southwest Scurry for immediate drilling.

The Pure Oil Co. No. 1 J. S. Head is 1,515 feet from north and 2,189 feet from west lines of section 255, block 97, H&TC survey and eight miles west of Snyder.

Fifteen miles southwest of Snyder, Stroube Oil Co. spotted its No. 6 H. H. Eiland 1,960.7 feet from east and 2,016.3 feet from south lines of section 146, block 25, H&TC

## Red Delegates Gather

MOSCOW, Oct. 14. (AP) — Delegates from throughout the vast Soviet Union began arriving in the capital today for Monday's opening of the second conference of Soviet Peace Partisans.

COMPLETE LINE
- Aluminum Revere Ware
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Sunbeam Mixmasters with all attachments
Sunbeam Toasters—Irons—Waffle Irons—Egg Cookers
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## Dallas Traffic Is Nightmare

DALLAS, Oct. 14. (AP)—Innocent, fun-seeking football fans and fairgoers by the tens of thousands here today were causing the police traffic department unmentionable pains.

An anticipated 300,000 visitors gushed into this North Texas city yesterday and today, breaking weekend traffic-accident records and making natives stand back in awe of their multitudes.

Between 7 a.m. today and noon the Dallas police dispatch office had received reports on nearly 100 wrecks, and the sergeant in charge was moaning.

MISHAPS GALORE

"Yeah, they're pushing a hundred," he said. "We've got five accidents reported right now and no more cops to investigate. And I'm busy."

At noon today, cars by the jillions were moving like live sardines through the streets of Dallas, headed for the Cotton Bowl. A record-shattering crowd estimated at 78,000 was boiling in for the Texas-Oklahoma game in the afternoon, and nearly that many were getting set for the night fracas between SMU and Oklahoma A&M.

BED? VOT ISS?

If Dallas went to bed at all last night, it was only after both visitors and homefolks had tired themselves out in madcap celebrations both downtown and at the State Fair.

Hotel lobbies were packed with football fans, some seeking tickets for the games. Students from the four schools cruised around Dallas streets in everything from brand-new roadsters to delapidated Model "T's". They rang their cowbells both in the streets and in the movie houses.

Dallas was a happy, screaming incredible madhouse today.

## Army Building Berlin Units

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. (AP) —The U. S. Army is building up its strength in Berlin.

The Sixth Infantry regiment, disbanded after World War Two, is being recreated and some units of it—the army wouldn't say how many—are being assigned to garrison duty in the former German capital.

Apparently the action is being taken to show that the U. S. intends to keep occupation troops in Berlin despite any future Soviet moves to force them out.

An Army spokesman said men for the newly-formed units will be drawn from other American units throughout Germany.

The spokesman said the Sixth Regiment Headquarters Service Company is expected to be organized in Berlin next Monday with other newly activated units to be in the city by the end of this year.

A regiment has an authorized strength of 3,774 officers and men.

The present strength of American forces in Berlin has not been announced. About 87,000 U. S. troops were stationed in all of Germany at the time of the last public announcement. President Truman recently authorized a buildup of U. S. strength in Western Europe.

Russia, which occupies the Eastern portion of Berlin, is known to have many divisions within easy striking distance.

Today's announcement gave no hint that a Russian move in Berlin is expected. The city is regarded, however, as one of the places new Communist activity might be expected as an aftermath of the Red defeat in South Korea.

## King Stays At Home

WINCHESTER, Mass., Oct. 14. (AP)—His master is dead but [illegible] love for him is very much alive.

Paul J. Longo died in an explosion more than a month ago. His widow and son moved out of town—but "King," a German shepherd, refused to go.

He stands in the doorway daily evidently waiting for his master to return. Friends and neighbors have tried to adopt the animal—but he won't budge.

The American Dog Training Association will try to snare him.

## Union Leader Dies

HOUSTON, Oct. 14. (AP) — Frank J. Lavalle, 69, president of the Houston Dock and Marine Council, died at his home early today. The council includes Houston International Longshoremen's Association, AFL, union locals.

GRAVES RADIATOR SHOP
2407 Ave. V—½ Block North of 25th.
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# Auction, Gifts Reduce Youth Center Debt to About $4,000

Recent gifts and the auctioning of the first bale of Scurry County cotton have added to the funds available for the Youth Center.

The Rev. Charles Mathes reported yesterday that about $4,000 still are needed to pay for the structure, which is to be completed in about two weeks.

NEARLY FINISHED

The outside has been finished and one coat of paint applied. Work is nearing completion on the interior, Mathes said, and windows have been installed.

The fund for the Youth Center was boosted by about $750 late yesterday afternoon when the county's first bale of cotton was sold at auction to the Lone Star Gas Co. and the Lone Star Producing Co. for $1.30 a pound, netting the fund $339.60, and at the same time, donations totaling about $110 were placed on the sidewalk in front of the bale.

Among the financial donations laid on the walk was a check for $100 from the Winston Brothers Hereford Ranch. Also about $10 in coins and dollar bills was placed there by passersby.

The 492-pound bale of cotton, formerly sold at auction to the Snyder National Bank for $1.25 a pound, was donated last week to be sold again for the Youth Center fund.

The first benefit dance brought $30.45 for the center, but the second dance Thursday night only made expenses.

Mathes and other sponsors of the center are hopeful that today's hot rod races will draw a large crowd and add a considerable sum to the fund. The races are being sponsored by the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The races will begin at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the Buzz Bomb Speedway, near the overpass on the Roby Highway.

CONTRIBUTIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| R. E. Smith Oil Co. of Houston | $250.00 |
| J. C. Dorward | $100.00 |
| Mrs. Frank Strom | $ 50.00 |
| W. Ed Murphy | $ 50.00 |
| Scurry County Motors | $ 50.00 |
| Benefit Dance | $ 30.45 |
| West Texas Oxygen | $ 25.00 |
| Ophelia Blackard | $ 25.00 |
| Canyon Theatre | $ 25.00 |
| Bertha B. Clark | $ 20.00 |
| R. B. Sears Motor Co. | $ 20.00 |
| Couples Club | $ 20.00 |
| O. L. Nichols | $ 10.00 |
| N. M. Wyatt | $ 10.00 |
| Chamber of Commerce | $ 10.00 |
| Wilbur Ellis | $ 10.00 |
| Mrs. A. L. Martin | $ 10.00 |
| Bryan Jordon | $ 10.00 |
| Mrs. Bob Dauley | $ 10.00 |
| L. H. McClinton | $ 10.00 |
| Mrs. C. L. Noble | $ 10.00 |
| Mrs. J. L. Weathers | $ 10.00 |
| Mrs. Sam Joyce | $ 10.00 |
| Uda W. Jolly | $ 25.00 |
| Jim Norred | $ 10.00 |
| Tommy Guthrie | $ 10.00 |
| Ethel A. Hayley | $ 5.00 |
| Mrs. Walter Weathers | $ 5.00 |
| Mrs. Ada Henderson | $ 5.00 |
| Norcross Construction Co. | $ 5.00 |
| Mrs. F. L. Jones | $ 5.00 |
| Charles Mathes | $ 5.00 |
| Mrs. G. L. Hartley | $ 5.00 |
| Betty Wendell Snyder | $ 5.00 |
| Mrs. Inez Tyaff | $ 5.00 |
| Effie Kerley | $ 5.00 |
| Hash Boren Jr. | $ 5.00 |
| McCullough Tool Co. | $ 5.00 |
| Taylor's Cafe | $ 5.00 |
| Snyder Radiator Service | $ 5.00 |
| May Lyons | $ 3.00 |
| Mrs. Marvin Jordon | $ 3.00 |
| Dick Sealey | $ 2.00 |
| Stile Cafe | $ 2.00 |
| Nona Lee Darby | $ 2.00 |
| Mrs. H. A. Randall | $ 2.00 |
| Herman Sewell | $ 1.00 |
| Wadda Rouse | $ 1.00 |
| Tommy Johnson | $ 1.00 |
| Helen Ross | $ 1.00 |
| Fred Ross | $ 1.00 |
| Ida May Rose | $ 1.00 |
| Jimmie Wilson | $ 1.00 |
| Mrs. Edleman | $ 1.00 |
| Mr. Kelsey | $ 1.00 |
| Clark's Tire Shop | $ 1.00 |
| Harlow-Sammons Inc. | $ 1.00 |
| Total | $916.45 |

## Mental Cases Elope

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14. (AP) — Spring Grove Hospital officials said today two patients have eloped from the mental institution.

The couple—she's 22 and he's 30 and has an artificial leg—escaped Friday after making known their plans to be married, the hospital said.

Also missing is another patient, 55, who had been appointed best man.

## Cotton Pickers Short

AUSTIN, Oct. 14. (AP)—An increasing shortage of cotton pickers in West Texas was reported today by the Texas Employment Commission.

## Louisiana Gas Prices Cut By Standard Oil

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14. (AP) — Esso Standard Oil Co., announced today it has reduced the price of gasoline 3-10 cent per gallon throughout Louisiana with the exception of New Orleans.

The company said New Orleans is already on a subnormal basis."

The company said the reduction was made to encourage refiners to increase distillate yield and lower gasoline yield. It said the change in yields must be made to meet the heating oil demand of a normal or colder than normal winter.

## Lions Club Enjoined

TYLER, Oct. 14. (AP) — The Tyler Lions Club is under a court order to stop selling pencils for a dollar apiece in a car give-away contest.

The Lions planned to buy glasses for underprivileged children with profits from the contest.

The Tyler Ministerial Alliance charged that this was a lottery. District Judge Mat W. Brooks agreed and issued an injunction against the sale.

## Power Co. Franchise

TYLER, Oct. 14. (AP) — By a vote of 1,948 to 29, Tyler citizens decided Friday to grant a 20-year franchise to the Texas Power & Light Co. The company has served Tyler for the past 38 years.

## Burglar Alarm Scares Thieves In Hermleigh

An attempted robbery early yesterday morning was prevented in Hermleigh when a grocery store burglar alarm sounded, causing the burglars to flee.

K. B. Rector, owner of the store, said the entire neighborhood was aroused when a door of the building was broken open by men who fled in an automobile when the alarm sounded.

The attempt was made between 3:30 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Rector said.

## Add A Little Or Take A Little Is Advice

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 14. (AP) — Addition or substraction might make school teachers prettier says J. L. Buford, Mt. Vernon, Ill., schools superintendent.

Speaking at a meeting of the Illinois Education Association, Buford said:

"Look as pretty as you can. Put a little something on—or take a little something off, if necessary."

## Bank Losses $10,000

LONDON, Ontario, Oct. 14. (AP)— A bank messenger was robbed of $10,000 today by a thief who snatched his money bag and ran. Officials of the Huron and Erie Bank said the bag contained 10 bundles of 100 $10 bills.

Art Style Beauty Salon
For Your Permanents, Manicure, Shampoo and Set — Call 1428
Mantha—Ila—Dorothy Sue
2508 Ave. I
Next Door to White Star Laundry

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE
CREATED IN FRANCE*
The most talked about lipstick in America! Ask the woman who wears it!
Guitare THE NON-SMEAR LIPSTICK
1.00 plus tax
✓ Positively will not rub off if properly applied!
✓ No constant retouching!
✓ No more embarrassment!
✓ Colors the lips but does not coat them!
✓ 8 lovely Paris-designed shades!
✓ It's new, different, a Lipstick Mir
*NOW MADE IN U.S.A.
HARRIS PHARMACY
Southwest Corner of Square Phone 75

FRANKLIN'S
Our Policy is . . . To Serve this Great Oil Area With Smart Women's Wear at Budget Prices!
Best Wishes to the Men and Women of the Oil Industry

All Wool in Brilliant Colors
Sizes 34 to 40
Sweaters $1.59

Cotton Gowns, Rayon Slips, Half Slips ..... $1
Sizes 32 to 40

Beautiful 100% Wool Jersey and Crepes—You Will Need Several of These
BLOUSES $1.99
Sizes 32 to 40 UP

Nice Selection of Styles, Stitched Cups in Cotton and Satin
BRAS $1.00
Sizes 32 to 40

Choose from Gabardine, Taffeta and Tweeds. Sizes 22 to 30
SKIRTS $1.99 and $2.99

Multifilament Crepe in Lovely Colors
SLIPS $1.88
Sizes 32 to 40

100% Wool in Gorgeous Colors and White
Twin Sweaters 3.99

Corduroys in Loose or Belted Styles. Sizes 9 to 20
JACKETS 5.99 UP

COATS
16.95 to 49.95
Long and Short Styles in Shag, Velvet, Gabardine and Sharkskins. Sports or Fur Trim

SUITS
16.95 to 49.95
Real Budget Buys in the Smartest New Suits for Fall. You can Choose from your Favorite Material in a Style just Right for You.

DRESSES
In Crepe, Plaid, Nylon and Gabardine
Sizes 9 to 24
$5.99
Or
2 for $10

## Public Notices

New Vehicle Registrations

Scurry County Motor Co. to H. C. Denson, Snyder, 1950 Chevrolet sedan.

Jordan Trailer Co., Snyder, to R. P. Applewhite, Snyder, 1950 Spartanette house trailer.

Jordan Trailer Co. to W. A. Smith, Snyder, 1950 Spartan house trailer.

Jordan Trailer Co. to H. B. Price, Snyder, 1950 Spartan house trailer.

Jordan Trailer Co. to H. D. Faden, Snyder, 1950 Spartanette house trailer.

Bob Dupree Nash Co. to Audrey Head, Snyder, 1951 Nash sedan.

Webber Motor Co. Omaha, Neb., to J. R. Sims, Jr., Snyder, 1950 Plymouth sedan.

Schooling Motors, Snyder, to R. A. Schooling, Snyder, 1950 Plymouth club coupe.

Scurry County Motor Co. to James Warner, Snyder, 1950 Chevrolet club coupe.

Plains White Truck Co., Lubbock, to Schkade Drilling Co., Snyder, 1950 White truck.

Bickerstaff Motor Co. to A. R. Rogers, Hermleigh, 1950 Ford truck.

Scurry County Motor Co. to McClatchey Bros., Snyder, 1950 Chevrolet truck.

H. E. Maddox, Clairemont, to Leroy Hoover, Snyder, 1950 Chevolet coach.

Bickerstaff Motor Co., Snyder, to M. D. Heaton, Snyder, 1950 Ford coach.

Bob Dupree Nash Co., Snyder, to J. L. Robinson, Snyder, 1951 Nash sedan.

Ezell Motor Co., Snyder, to Hazel Lewis, Snyder, 1950 Dodge club coupe.

Pollard Motor Co., Snyder, to O. C. Todd, Snyder, 1950 Plymouth sedan.

Snyder Truck & Tractor Co. to D. P. Yoder, 1950, International pick-up.

International Harvester Co., Tulsa to Dowell, Inc., Midland, 1950 International truck.

Scurry County Motor Co., Snyder, to Dale James, Snyder, 1950 Chevrolet coach.

Bickerstaff Motor Co., to E. M. Houston, Snyder, 1950 Ford coach.

Herod Motors, Snyder, to Robert Kidd, Snyder, 1950 Studebaker sedan.

Bickerstaff Motor Co. to George Rental Service Co., Houston, 1950 Ford pick-up.

Scurry County Motor Co. to William T. Pafley Snyder, 1950 Chevrolet club coupe.

Barrett Motor Co., Snyder, to A. E. Walker, Snyder, 1951 Henry J. coach.

Hilburn Motors, Gainesville, to Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Co., Duncan, Okla., two 1950 Ford club coupes.

Ezell Motor Co. to H. L. Thompson, Snyder, 1950 Dodge pick-up.

Bickerstaff Motor Co. to Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., Fort Worth, 1950 Ford pick-up.

Stimson Motor Co., Snyder, to D. J. Jernigan, Snyder, 1950 Pontiac convertible coupe.

Civil District Court Files

A. E. Lane vs. Elvin E. Grimmett, suit for personal injuries and other damages, Oct. 9.

Georgiana Burgess vs. Lloyd Eddie Burgess, divorce, Oct. 10.

Nellie Jo Harris vs. N. O. Harris, divorce, Oct. 11.

A. J. Jenkins vs. Traders & General Insurance Co. compensation, Oct. 11.

Doris Aline Smith vs. James M. Smith, divorce, Oct. 12.

W. C. Trammell vs. Texas Employers Insurance Association, compensation, Oct. 12.

Eul Cone vs. Texas Employers Insurance Association, compensation, Oct. 12.

Frances Ellen Cribbs vs. Berry Benton Cribbs, divorce, Oct. 12.

Mrs. Maggie V. Walker et al vs. Insurors Indemnity & Insurance Co., compensation, Oct. 13.

Marriage Licenses

George Graham, Jr., 23, McCamery, Tex., and Patricia Glen Phillips, 19, McCamey, Oct. 7.

Gus Rivas, 17, Snyder, and Eva Trevina, 16, Corpus Christi, Oct. 11.

Howard Eugene Gray, 21, Snyder, and Billie Earline Grimmett, 18, Snyder, Oct. 12.

Gregaria Vela, 16, Snyder, and Elasia Martinez, 18, Snyder, Oct. 12.

Charles Herbert Henderson, 20, Snyder, and Ima Reed Jordan, 16, Snyder, Oct. 13.

CLASSIFIED DISPLAY

Pollard Posts Plan to Ply Public With Plentiful Plymouths Priced Properly

1950 PLYMOUTH Suburban, new, has heater. Radio optional.
1950 PLYMOUTH DeLuxe Club Coupe, radio and heater optional.
1949 PLYMOUTH 4 door Special DeLuxe, one owner, clean, radio and heater ,plastic seat covers. A good buy.
1950 DODGE Pick-up, new, fluid drive, DeLuxe cab.
1950 FORD ½ Ton Pick-up, new, nuff said.
1949 CHEVROLET Club Coupe, low mileage, clean, radio and heater.
1950 BUICK Sedanet, radio and heater, runs like new.
1949 FORD, radio and heater ,plastic seat covers. Snazzy and priced right. Purty blue.
1947 CHEVROLET Tudor, black, radio and heater. Clean inside and outside. A bargain in transportation.
1950 CHRYSLER Imperial, majestic in appearance, unmatched in performance.
Also an assortment of '46, '47, and '48 models of low priced cars to suit your choice.

PLENTY OF COURTEOUS SALESMEN TO SERVE YOU
Easy Terms — We Trade, Buy, or Sell

Pollard Motor Co.
Chrysler and Plymouth
Open evenings until 7 o'clock
2101 25th St. Phone 53

One Stop Automotive Service

Before cold weather arrives
Replace that broken door or windshield glass now
FREE ESTIMATES

SCHOOLING MOTORS
Northeast Corner of Square Phone 400

YOU CAN'T BEAT THESE PRICES

'50 FORD CUSTOM—Low mileage. Bus. Cpe. $1,650.00
'50 CHEVROLET DeLUXE—4 door R & H. $2,095.00.
New '50 CHEVROLET 4 door. DeLuxe R & H.
New '50 CHEVROLET 4 door DeLuxe. Heater.
New '50 PLYMOUTH 2 door. W-W Tires. Sp. DeLuxe. Heater.
New '50 OLDS "88" 2 door. W-W. Tires. R&H. Hyd. Green.
New '50 FORD ½-ton Pick-up. $1,365.00.
'50 BUICK Roadmaster R & H. 4 door Dynaflow. W-W. Tires.
'49 DODGE Coronet. 12,000 actual miles. R&H. W-W Tires. Drives like new.
'49 FORD 2 door R&H. Seat Covers $1,450.00.
'47 PLYMOUTH 4 door. $995.00.
'46 FORD 2 door. R&H. $895.00.
'46 FORD Coupe. R&H. $850.00.
We have 25 more clean cars from 1935 up. These cars are priced to sell.

CAPERTON BROS. MOTOR CO.
610 East Highway Phone 9533
We trade for anything.
BUY—SELL

# Petroleum Directory

The Longhorn Restaurant
Fine Foods
Lamesa Highway

Sportsman Cafe
We specialize in skillet Fried Chicken.
CURB SERVICE
1910 Ave.S Phone 9531

GORDON'S Drive In
Delicious Foods
New Big Springs Highway

Scotty's Chevron Service Station
Trucks Serviced
Wheel Balancing
Master Lubrication.
If In Trouble Just Call
9546 at the
Y
Post Highway

CAPROCK READY MIXED CONCRETE
Tailor made for your job from the finest materials. Stronger-longer lasting for any type foundation.
CAPROCK MATERIALS CO., Inc.
1 Block Back of Post Office
PHONE 785

MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS at the
Plains Motel
East Highway In Snyder
At the Y
Phone 1910 or 1911
Air Conditioned - Unit Heating
Phones in Every Room

1105 Ave. T Phone 392
SNYDER RADIATOR SERVICE
Radiator for Oil Field and Industrial Equipment, Passenger Cars and Trucks.
Frank D. Stephenson, owner
"The Radiator Man"

Snyder Reproduction Co.
Direct Prints; Photo Copies; Drafting
M. R. ESTES
2508½ Ave. R Phone 833

Neal's Machine and Welding Shop
Commercial and Oil Field Welding
Phone 198 — Night Phone 1334-M
Insured
1802 Ave. S. Snyder, Texas

Truck Tire Specialist
Tread Repairing
New Tires
Flats — Road Service
Bill Ragsdale Tire Company
2310 Ave. S Phone 323

Frank Montgomery
Bulldozers
Carry Alls — Maintainers
Shovels — Air Compressors
Lamesa Highway

WE BUY
Scrap Iron and Metal
See us for lease clean ups.
SNYDER PIPE & SUPPLY
East Hiway Phone 1373

## ANNOUNCEMENTS A

PERSONAL A5

Middle - aged widow, respected profession, employed, would meet gentleman of means; Box K-10, Snyder Daily News.

Alcoholics Anonymous—For problem drinkers who want to help themselves. Queries strictly confidential. Phone 1720 24 hours a day.

## AUTOMOBILES B

AUTOS FOR SALE B1

NEW CADILLAC
62 Sedan
Fully Equipped.
BLUEBONNET BUICK CO.
Brownwood — Phone 2483

1950 Ford custom club coupe. Radio, heater, overdrive. Call Higgins at 915.

1947 Buick, new tires, radio and heater, mechanically perfect. $1195. 1009 33rd Street.

TRUCKS FOR SALE B2

1946 two ton Chevrolet truck. Extra clean. Grain bed, cotton franme. Green Hills Apartments. Clairemont Road. Phone 9668.

47 Reo Truck with factory made bed. Good condition. Inquire at Best Hotel after 5:30 P.M.

YELLOW CAB
699 or 700

CALL A CAB
600
PHONE 720
900
STEVE'S TAXI

ROYALTIES

FOR SALE: I own ½ royalty on 1600 acres south of Snyder. South part of my block adjoining Amerada Petroleum well now being drilled on E. M. Houston land.

My interest guaranteed free of litigation. If interested contact-

R. G. Davenport,
Keystone Ranch.
Sweetwater, Texas
or
Telephone me at Hermleigh 45.

PAY CASH AND SAVE!

| | |
|---|---|
| SHEETING 1 x 6 (Dry) | $7.00 |
| 2 x 4 4 ft. & 6 ft. | $6.50 |
| 2 x 4 2 x 6 | $8.00 |
| Composition Shingle 210 lb. Per Sq. | $7.00 |
| 1 x 8 105 SIDING Good Grade | $14.50 |
| ASBESTOS SIDING White, Per Sq. | $7.95 |

VEAZEY CASH LUMBER CO.
1 Mile West on Lamesa Highway
Phone 1573

## AUTOMOBILES B

TRAILERS B3

FOR SALE

Green '50 Ford Convertible. Plastic Seat Covers, Radio, Heater.

'41 Chevrolet Club Coupe. Plastic seat covers. New tires, radio and heater, recently overhauled. Reasonable. Will carry loan myself.

2 Cushman Motor-Scooters — 1946 models. One with big tires and transmission — One with automatic clutch — $30.

Model A Ford—Good body and paint job. Fair mechanical condition.

1942 Model Modern Trailer House — Reasonable — Will carry some loan.

See
Jim Coleman
D & D Court or at
1400 Avenue R
Snyder Daily News
Between 1:30 - 3:00 O'Clock

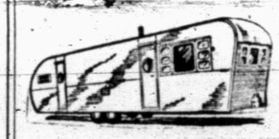
TRUCKS FOR SALE B2

FOR SALE

Late model C-70-T Heavy duty Truck, Auto Car Tractor and 31' Carter Fruehauf Van Trailer. Perfect condition. This Truck and Trailer have been in storage for two years. Can be seen at 600 East 30th Street. 3 blocks south of Hospital.
We sell this worth the money.

Whiteway Food Market

LIBERTY



Barnard Trailer Sales
Featuring America's Foremost Trailer
Comfort Conditioning
LIBERTY
See these outstanding values
- Attic Roof
- Home type circulated heat through heated floor.
- One outlet drainage system. Featuring All Liberty Models From 26 Ft. Througt 36 Ft.

Up to 5 years to pay at 5%
Barnard Trailer Sales
East Highway Phone 1432

CLASSIFIED DISPLAY

For Classified Phone 1234

## AUTOMOBILES B

TRAILERS B3

JORDAN TRAILER COMPANY

LARGEST
Selection of New and Used
TRAILER HOMES
SPARTAN
Life-Time
Trailer
All Metal Aircraft Construction

¼ DOWN
Balance
5 Years at
5 Per Cent

36 ft. Imperial Mansion
35 ft. Royal Spartanette
33 ft. Royal Mansion
30 ft. Spartan Tandem
30 ft. Mansion

Trail-ettes
America's Standard of Value
33 ft. Two bedroom
25 ft. Shower and Commode
Also
DIXIE QUEENS
VAGABONDS
M-SYSTEMS

LIBERAL TRADES
and
INSURED
Payment Plan
Compare our TRAILERS
Compare our TERMS
Compare our SERVICE
Compare our GUARANTEE
Compare our REPUTATION

OUR VOLUME OF BUSINESS SAVES YOU MONEY

East Highway 180
Snyder, Texas

Equity in 1950 Columbia Del Mar, 27' with bath. Brices Store 5 miles north on Clairemont road. At home after 5 p.m.

ANNOUNCING
SNYDER'S NEWEST
MODERN
TRAILER COURT
- 4" City Sewers
- Washateria
- Large Spaces
- Rest Rooms and Showers
- Good Electricity
- Quiet Location

BARNARD
TRAILER COURT
20th St. at Ave. G

CLASSIFIED DISPLAY

LET OUR TRAINED MECHANICS

Balance wheels. Align Front End. Rebuild Motors. Overhaul Trucks, any size or make.

Wrecker Service Anyplace — Any Time

Ezell Motor Co. Ltd.
1931 25th St. Phone 966

## AUTOMOBILES B

TRAILERS B3

TRAILER REPAIRS

All kinds of Trailer Repairs. Paint, Caulk Seat. New tops put on, old ones repaired. Replace panels inside and outside. Doors and windows also. 4 blocks south of Ranch House Cafe on Ave. E and 31st Street. Leave Message at small aluminum trailer. Sign on fence. See Bill. Phone 9550 or 1596 in care of Ballards Cafe.

B. & B. Trailer Repairs

AUTO ACCESSORIES B4

TEXAS AUTO PARTS
and Distributors
Auto Wreckers, Parts, Jobbers
Post Highway Phone 1476

AUTO SERVICE B5

ALLEN BROTHERS
and
WILLIS
Body Works — Painting
Baked Enamel
Wheel Balance
Across from Starlite Theater
4 miles from Snyder square
East Highway
Phone 1506

FOR SALE OR TRADE B10

Will trade 39 or 40 model car, resident or business lot in on new or late used car. See McBeth on Housing Project. E. 35th St. days.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY C

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. Snyder badly needs a modern Photostat Plant. Volume oil and other business now going to Midland, causing delay. Subject to prior sale, complete plant ready for operation, Photostat 18 x 24, electrically controlled. Operator available. Bank will make liberal loan. Unusual opportunity for civic minded investor to establish permanent, highly lucrative business. RAPID PHOTO COPY CO., 303 South Harwood St. Dallas, Texas. STerling - 1545.

For Sale Cheap: 50 unit trailer court. Has good income. 2 bath houses with laundry rooms. Good location 1½ miles on East Highway. Real bargain if sold at once. Owner has other business. Smith trailer courts across from Starlite Drive In Theater.

EARN $500.00 PER MONTH

If you have the reasonable sum of $1,500.00 to invest, I can assure you that I have both the building and location to earn the above named sum and more each month. Contact owner, 612 East Highway, adjoining Caperton Bros. Auto Sales Lot.

FOR SALE

Nice little business in Colorado City. Paying $500.00 per month net. Ideal for couple.

SEE
S. A. LARUE
AT
2100 Avenue R,
Snyder, Texas

FOR LEASE

Filling Station, excellent location, doing 20,000 to 25,000 gallons per month; plus tires, grease, oils, and other accessories. Reason for selling, illness. This is no joke. All information confidential; shown by appointment only.

CALL
H & H
Development Co.
Phone 762 508 E. Highway

LOAN WANTED

Will give 1st Mortgage on improved commercial real estate valued at $40,000 in Snyder for $15,000, five year loan. Will repay monthly. Box K-9 Snyder Daily News.

For Sale: Small hotel, good location, doing good business, reasonable price. Helpy-Selfy laundry, Includes lot, building, and machinery. Money maker. Priced for quick sale. Small cafe, good location reduced price to sell at once. Write or call Mrs. W. M. Fomby, 601 Oak Street. Phone 2135, Sweetwater.

## BUSINESS SERVICES D

ONE STOP
D. S. (Deb) KENNEDY
SERVICE STATION
Wash - Grease - Batteries
We Appreciate Your Patronage
1703 - 26th Phone 814

ELECTRICAL SERVICE D4

ATTENTION
Reynolds Electric Motor Service
Authorized Hot Point Dealer. Paramount Air Conditioners, any size. Electric motor rewinding and repairing.
320 E. Broadway Phone 4721
Sweetwater, Texas

## BUSINESS SERVICES D

HAULING-DELIVERY D10

Long Distance MOVING

New Modern Warehouse Specializing in Storage of Household Goods
A. L. TROWBRIDGE
1201 E. Bdwy. Phone 4500
Sweetwater, Texas

PAINTING-PAPER D11

Commercial and Industrial Spray Painting
Free Estimates
Gerald Hartman
1410 30th Street
Phone 1936-J

PROFESSIONAL D14

QUALITY SIGNS
Processing — Bulletins
Neons
Complete Sign Service
510 East Highway
Phone 1442

RADIO SERVICE D16

One Day Service
All work guaranteed.
Free pickup and delivery.
City Radio Service
1806 24th treet Phone 1331

SHOE SERVICE D17

Benbenek Shoe Shop now open for business in new location. Across from Palace Theater.

## EMPLOYMENT E

HELP WANTED, MALE E1

Need good auto mechanic Prefer middle age man on commission basis. Superior Automotive Service Co. 1423 16th St.

NOTICE

If you have had experience calling on local food dealers and are willing to work, we can use you. Give complete background. Just reply. Interview will be arranged.

Box K-11
Snyder Daily News

WANTED CARPENTERS

Need good mechanics for home construction. Working five nine hour days per week. Wages $2.00 per hour.
UNION JOB.
Apply Job Office
Rose Construction Company
Highland Park Snyder, Tex.

Good opportunity with a growing company for men with at least two years college education and two or more years oil field experience—preferably in drilling operations? Write 2301 Avenue R, or call 911.

Need experienced truck mechanic to look after six or seven trucks on a permanent basis. Apply Tuesday, October 17 between 8 and 9 for interview. Schlumberger, 1902 W. 26th Street.

Want to contract paint and paper contractor. Phone 293-R.

Wanted: Man with tractor and run way plow to do plowing near Snyder. See M. H. Roe at Roe Home and Auto Supply.

## EMPLOYMENT E

HELP WANTED, FEMALE E2

Assistant to branch Salon consultant. Will train. Top Pay. 5 day week. Apply 795 29th St. 8 to 9 A.M.

Waitresses wanted at Gordons Drive In Big Spring Highway. See Gordon.

Wanted: Two waitresses. Apply H. C. Crain in person. Sage & Sand.

Lady experienced in office work. Need not take dictation. Apply Snyder Daily News.

DEMONSTRATORS — Earn big money in your spare time, selling our lower priced plastics on the party plan. MARGY PLASTICS, INC., 4147 Olive, St. Louis 8, Mo.

Bookkeeper wanted. Apply Ralph Crow, Oil Well Supply Co.

Waitresses wanted. Experience necessary. Sportsman Drive In, 1910 Avenue S.

HELP WANTED, MISC. E3

Will keep children in my home. Day or night. 2401 Avenue I.

POSITION WANTED, Male E5

Gentleman experienced as executive sales or collections desires employment with local firm. Box K-12, Snyder Daily News.

POSITION WANTED, Female E6

Janitor. 40 hour week, 12 to 7, five days a week. 12 to 5 Saturday. Must have transportation. Yucca Construction Co., Phone 1708.

WOMAN'S COLUMN H

CHILD CARE H3

Care for your children, day and night. Mrs. J. C. Beavers, 501 25th Street. Phone 337-J.

FARMER'S EXCHANGE J

Note: Farmers! Have 20 x 100 ft. barrack cut in 10 rooms. Good buy. Corner 33rd and Avenue J.

## MERCHANDISE K

BUILDING MATERIAL K1

| | |
|---|---|
| Sheet Rock | $8.50 |
| 24 x 24 Window and frame | $8.00 |
| Composition Shingles | $4.5 |
| Moulded trim | 7½c ft |
| 2x4 and 2x6 | $8.00 and $8.5 |

Deliver anywhere in Texas
Castleberry Lumber Co.
Ft. Worth Highway 80 Ph. E-6601

HOUSEHOLD GOODS K

Bendix washer in good condition. $50.0 Smith Trailer Courts. Across from Starlite Drive In Theatre.

FURNITURE
New and Used
We Buy — Sell — Trade
Vernon's Furniture Co.
501 E. Highway
Phone 1383

Gas fired suspension type blower heaters $79.50 to $99.50. Space heaters $7.50 to $20.00. W. S. Hart 1810 Avenue O Phone 1509.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS K5

Pianos-New and Used
Knabe - Janssen - Kimball - Gulbransen - Cable, Kohler and Campbell. Prices on new Spinet Pianos start as low as $465.00. Completely reconditioned used Pianos $90.00 to $295.00. Terms to suit you — including up to 24 months to pay.
Shaddix and Rodgers Piano Company
304 South Dallas Street,
Lamesa, Texas.

SPORTING GOODS K3

30-40 Infield Rifle. Cheap. $40.00. Howard's Trim Shop. 2 miles north of square on Clairemont road.

REAL ESTATE DISPLAY

FOR SALE—Nite club and fixtures, doing good business, on good lease property. $100.00 per month, price $5,500.00.

FOR SALE—3 acres on Sweetwater Highway, $595.00 per acre.

FOR SALE—50 unit trailer court, 2 fireproof buildings, one four room dwelling house, one two room apartment, 485 foot Highway frontage, 175 feet deep. Good location and good sale price.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAIN in this town—two brick buildings, block of post office, will sell for ten thousand each—lot alone worth this price.

FOR SALE—F. H. A. Home, 2 bedroom home, small down payment ,nice location, small equity.

FOR SALE—3 bedroom home, across street from new school. Will carry good loan.

FOR SALE—2 bedroom home, hardwood floors, eight months old, east front. Across street Parkway Addition. 50' by 160' corner lot.

If you want to make five to one on your money, we have aces in the hole.

See
CRUSE REALTY CO.
PHONE 616
SNYDER, TEXAS

FOR SALE—$4,200.00 trailer home. Will take smaller trailer in trade.

**MERCHANDISE K**

**MISCELLANEOUS K11**

Boy's bicycle, for sale at a bargain. 606 East 19th Street.

**WANTED TO BUY K14**

WANTED

JUNK IRON $10.00 to $16.00 Per Ton.

Also Oilfield Cable.

SNYDER IRON & METAL

Clairemont Route Phone 1797

Wanted to buy: A filing cabinet and adding machine in good condition. Reasonable Phone 497-W.

**OIL FIELD SUPPLIES K15**

9,000 feet of 5½ inch O. D. range 2-17 lb. J-55 Seamless new casing. Kenneth Stephens, Phone 1259.

**RENTALS L**

**BEDROOMS L1**

Bedroom with private bath and entrance. suitable 1 or 2 men. Call 238-J.

Bedroom with or without kitchen privileges. Working couple or two boys. In new home. 313 31st. Street.

Bedroom for rent. 2105 26th. St.

Nice bedroom for rent, for 1 or 2 men. 3300 Avenue U. Phone 86-W.

Bedroom, southeast corner, adjoining bath, twin beds, innerspring Mattresses, private entrance. 2508 Avenue K. Phone 1343.

WESTERNER COURTS

Bedrooms for two. By day or week. Innerspring mattresses and air conditioned with a telephone in every room.

CLOSE IN

1212 25th St. Phone 1195

SNYDER HOTEL

Attractive

Day or Weekly Rates

CLEAN — QUIET

H. J. LINE, Owner

518 East Highway

THE BEST HOTEL

"Known For Its Cleanliness"

Newly Renovated

36 PRIVATE ROOMS

$7.50 PER PERSON

$12.00 FOR TWO

2109 Avenue S 3 Blocks North

Phone 9569 of Square

FOR RENT

Beautiful rooms with private tile baths, carpeted floors air conditioning. Special weekly and monthly rates.

FLARE MOTEL

East Highway

Bedroom for men, front entrance, also space for deluxe trailers. 1306 31st Street.

Bedrooms. 1812 Avenue T. call 391-J.

Odessa Hotel 2401 Avenue U. Two blocks west of square. Rooms $7.00 and $8.00. If two in room. Heat in all rooms. Take couples. Phone 9543.

Nice clean quiet sleeping rooms for two and three working men, $5.00 week each, close in. 2301 Avenue O.

WANTED—Some permanent renters. Nice clean place and rates reasonable. $6 and $7 a person per week. Plaza Hotel on Sweetwater Highway. One block south. Ranch House Cafe. Rooms with baths, weekly rates. Phone 9566.

ROOMS

Modern Air-Conditioned

RAINBOW COURTS

Daily and Weekly Rates.

South of Y on Highway 84

Drive out and look them over.

NICE ROOMS AND APARTMENTS

Weekly rates, $7.50 up. Beds nights, $1.00 up. Across from Scotty's Service Station.

Ranch House Motel

THE H&B ROOMS

12 Large Clean Rooms

Close in and Quiet.

RATES

6.50 Up Per Person

2305 - 26th Street Phone 9643

**FURNISHED APARTMENTS L3**

Nice new furnished apartment. Private bath. Close in. No children. 2301 Avenue O.

Three 2-room furnished apartments. $55.00 per month. Green Hills Addition. Corner of Avenue P and Taylor.

Furnished apartment. 2011 Avenue K. G. M. McDowell.

Spacious 2-room apartment for rent to couple without children. 701 29th Street.

Furnished apartments for rent. Two blocks of new grade school. Lee Courts, Lubbock Highway.

Furnished apartment, private bath. $85.00 per month. Bills paid. 2608 26th Street.

Three room furnished apartment for rent. $115 a month. Third house South of Phillips 66 Service Station on Sweetwater Highway.

Green Hill Apartments

2 room furnished with new refrigerators, stoves.

Hollywood beds with innerspring mattresses.

1½ miles north on Clairemont Road.

All Bills Paid

Kitchenettes, Unit Heating

CLEAN AND QUIET

Reasonable Rates

1 block So. Chuck Wagon Cafe

CANARY COTTAGES

1111 26th Street — Phone 9664

For Rent: 3½ rooms and bath. Andress Heights Addition. Stucco house on Avenue M, North town, John M. Mills.

Furnished apartments. 601 East 20th Street. Esker Land.

Cool, modern, furnished light housekeeping cabins. 614 18th Street, Just West of Avenue E.

**RENTALS L**

**UNFURN. APARTMENTS L4**

2-New 3 room Duplexes. Private bath. One with garage. Apply 1702 Ave. Q.

Brand new four room unfurnished efficiency apartment. Phone 632-W. 27th and Avenue O

Modern two room apartment with electric Frigidaire. Yeager Court, Lubbock Highway.

**FURNISHED HOUSES L5**

Nice two room furnished house. $65.00 per month. Inquire 2109 Ave. S. Phone 9569

3-room furnished house for rent. 3204 Ave. L.

For rent: Nice 2- room furnished house with private bath. 1412 30th.

For Rent: New furnished houses, private baths, electric refrigerators. 3 miles on left on Lubbock Highway. Willingham's.

2-room modern furnished houses. $16.00 per week. 10 miles North on Post Highway. Bills paid.

**UNFURNISHED HOUSES L6**

For rent to a couple, a two bedroom new house. See J. G. Drinkard at overpass on Roby Highway, Route 2.

Unfurnished 4-room house for rent. Part of bills paid. 305 30th Street, Erna Faubion.

**MISC. FOR RENT L7**

BEFORE YOU RENT—

VISIT

MC'S TRAILER COURT

Modern Reasonable

$14.00 Per Week

LOCATED ON THE OLD POST AND LUBBOCK HIGHWAY.

**WANTED TO RENT L-8**

Wanted to rent: 3-room furnished apartment. Ray Fleeman, Phone 1408 after 5:00.

Wanted to rent: 3 to 5 room house with nearby storage of approximately 1000 feet. Box 1639, Abilene.

Young couple wants two or three room apartment. Call 1408 or 1409, Charles Busse.

**TRAILER SPACE L9**

Wright Way Trailer Court has several choice vacancies. High, well drained location. Largest spaces in Snyder. Clean and quiet. Free trailer moving. Reasonable rates. On mail route. 13th and Avenue I next to Calvary Baptist Church. Phone 9647.

**TRAILER HOUSES L10**

28 foot, 49 model Travelite house trailer for rent. 317 29th Street. Phone 1288-J.

Trailer for rent. Furnished and bills paid. 1704 17th Street. Phone 953-W.

NICE TRAILER HOUSES FOR RENT

WE BUY HOUSE TRAILERS

TRAILER TOWN

Phone 1571 612 30th St.

**REAL ESTATE M**

**BUSINESS PROPERTY M1**

For Sale: City block 300 ft. square. Block S. Adams Addition. Phone 8436 or 8731 Amarillo, Texas. Address 404 South Madison.

Mrs. Austin Purcell

Coleman, has to offer, all in Coleman County, 900 acre ranch, three modernized houses, abundance water, everlasting, electric pumps, near city on pavement. One of the best.

800 acres on pavement 10 minutes from City, all conveniences. Electric pump. $35,000.00.

320 acre place $30,000.00 improvements. Beautiful rock home. Four bedrooms, paved road. 15 minutes from City. $45,000.00. A wonderful estate for someone.

City property, both business and homes. Farms and ranches, large and small.

Telephone 9-2424

Box 128, Coleman

Over Bowen Drug Store

**HOUSES FOR SALE M2**

Four room modern house. Very reasonable. 2003 Ave. E. Phone 331-J.

HOUSES for sale. Small, well built, easy to move to your lot. A real buy at $750.00. Ralph E. Clark, 1721 N. Alleghaney, Odessa, Texas.

12 x 24 foot house, frame and sheetrock painted, on 50 x 150 ft. lot with half minerals. Both for $1150 or house to be moved for $700. Five blocks north of Santa Fe R.R., half block off Avenue R. Roy Pierce, Box 295, Lamesa, Texas.

Five room house and bath on 100 x 150 corner lot. Own water system, city sewer, butane gas. $4500.00. 324 31st Street.

frontage and 100 foot of lot depth. 2901 Avenue S, only 3 blocks from square and

Large 6 room house with 2 baths. 90 foot suitable for commercial conversion. $20,000. Write Edna B. Tinker, or Phone 3-6721, 1839 North 2nd, Abilene, Texas.

Homes For Middle Income Groups

BUY WHILE YOU CAN!

Don't gripe about high rents if you let this deal get by: Nice two bedroom house, built this year for only $4,250.00. $1,250.00 cash will let you move in better act now.

Owners transfer makes this little home available at a low cash equity, four and one half rooms, and $1,500.00 will let you move in.

Old six room house, near the schools, ideally located for any one with school age children, or would be good income property. $5,000.00. This listing is only good until the 15th.

Three room house on fifty by one hundred and fifty foot lot for only $2,000.00. This owner has been transferred to Big Spring.

We have other new two and three bedroom homes that will F.H.A. Call us to show you, we have a home for you.

JACK & JACK REALTY CO.

505 E. Highway Phone 174


## Tractor Mishap Fatal

BROWNFIELD, Tex., Oct. 14. (AP) —A tractor ran over R. D. Shewmake, Sr., 67, Friday and he died a short time later. Shewmake was working on the farm of County Judge H. R. Winston, who was driving the tractor. Shewmake apparently lost his footing and fell beneath the tractor.


**ANNOUNCEMENTS A**

**HOUSES FOR SALE M2**

FOR REAL ESTATE BUYS IN SNYDER

SEE US

SCOTT & SCOTT

Towle Building

Phone 77

or

1777-J

2-bedroom, not completely furnished, but livable. $2100. $1900 down. Furniture optional. 1 mile East of overpass on Roby Highway.

BEST BUYS IN SNYDER!

5 room home, well constructed, immediate occupancy. $2,500.00 down.

6 room home, plus laundry, play room, garage and patio. Lawn; fenced; hedge; abundance of shrubs. Owner being transferred. Move in now.

New three bedroom brick home. Southwest location. The above homes cannot be replaced today at the asking prices.

10 new homes under construction in MORNING SIDE Loan Commitments, made prior to credit restrictions. Don't wait.

H & H

Development Co.

Phone 762—508 E. Highway

2100 Ave. R. Snyder, Texas

**HOUSE MOVING M3**

"Your Opportunity Now"

Four Section: Pretty well located, fair improvements only, some brush; 300 acres in cultivation, good black land, $30.00, reasonable.

4,000 Acres in New Mexico: Well-located, well-leased, and a lot of free range included. $10.00 per acre.

640 Acres: Two sets of improvements, 200 acres in cultivation, nice small orchard, plenty of water, good roads. $65.00.

Choice 320 Acres: 85 acres cultivation, good fences, abundance of good grass, lots of improvements. $75.00.

300 Acres: 1½ miles good town, 40 acres black land in cultivation, good fences, fair home, well, windmill, good quality. $52.50.

BERT E. LOW

505-06 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

Phone 5925

Brownwood, Texas

W. K. Bigham & Sons

HOUSE MOVING

R.R.C. & I.C.C. Permits

133 Milburn Street

Phone 1310 Snyder or

2511 Lefors, Texas

**LOTS FOR SALE M4**

1668 acres, 250 cultivated, very highly improved, on highway, 19 miles from Waco, artesian water, you can enjoy living on this place, price $120 per acre; J. H. Campbell, agent, Valley Mills, Texas.

**SUBURBAN M5**

ARKANSAS OZARKS: Beautiful 6 room strictly modern home on paved highway, 10 acres large spring fed privat fishing lake. Good out buildings, near good town. $14,000.00. P. O. Box 121, Gentry, Ark.

**FARMS-RANCHES M6**

Property For Sale

We have all kinds of city property for sale, also good farm and ranch lands, in this and surrounding counties. See us for all your needs. We have some good buys in royalty and oil and gas leases.

Fred C. Ohlenbusch

Blue Bonnet Hotel Building,

Dial 2254 Sweetwater, Texas

For Sale: Good little sheep, goat and cow ranch, 1280 acres, good improvements, good net wire fence, and cross fences. Also good drinking water. 15 miles Southeast of Sweetwater. $40.00 acre. See Aubrey Burrows, Route 1, Roby, Texas.

**FOR SALE-TRADE M11**

SELL OR TRADE

Out of state owner leaving

CITY WASHATERIA

Small Down Payment.

Balance Easy Terms

2703 Avenue Q


# Poage Retorts After Being Denied Plane

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. (AP)—Rep. Poage (D-Tex.) one of a congressional group whose use of military planes in the Middle East brought a "stop" order from the Defense Department, said today the State Department had suggested and approved the flights.

Poage also told reporters that the planes, although operated by military personnel, were assigned to the State Department.

Poage, Senator Pepper (D-Fla.) and Rep. Cooley (D-NC) were in Saudi Arabia this week when Secretary of Defense Marshall directed that they must not be flown in military planes over routes where commercial air service was available.

TOURING EUROPE

The congress members and their wives were touring Europe and the Middle East after attending a meeting of the interparliamentary union at Dublin, Ireland. They had gone to Saudi Arabia in a military plane.

Poage said: "The flights were made the request and approval of the State Department." Asked about that, Assistant Secretary of State George McGhee said: "We did encourage this group to go to look into economic conditions."

Poage said he and other delegates to the Dublin conference had been urged by representatives of various countries at the conference to visit their lands.

"None were strictly military flights," Poage told a news conference. "Although they are operated by military personnel they are assigned to the State Department and each of the flights was authorized by an American ambassador.

Poage said he found representatives of Pakistan and India particularly critical of the American foreign aid program, saying that the United States never seemed able to provide food to peoples with brown skin.

JOINS HUSBAND

The Poages visited Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Palestine, Iraq and Iran as well as various European countries. It was in Europe that Mrs. Poage joined her husband, having gone over by commercial plane.

Speaking of Yugoslavia and their meeting with Tito, Poage said:

"I don't approve of his Communistic system, but anything we can do to help him as opposed to Russia's Communism is a good thing. . . . He isn't bent on world conquest."

Poage said he plans to leave next week for Texas.

## FBI Investigating Attack On Home Of Jurist In Charleston

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 14. (AP) — The FBI is investigating a fusillade of mortar fragments that shattered a window glass and door screen at the home of U. S. District Judge J. Waties Waring at Charleston, S. C.

Special Agent M. W. McFarlin disclosed last night the inquiry was authorized by Washington and had already begun. Several U. S. deputy marshals are guarding the Waring home.

The bombardment Monday night apparently from a passing auto, struck the residence of the jurist and his wife, both acid critics of racial segregation and treatment of Negroes in the South.

Judge Waring blamed the attack on the Ku Klux Klan.

He has been the target of bitter criticism in some southern circles since he ruled a few years ago that Negroes cannot be barred from the South Carolina Democratic primary.

## Father Is Held On A Double Murder Count

BELLINGHAM, Wash., Oct. 14 (AP) — A 49-year-old father was held on first degree murder charges today after admitting he bludgeoned to death his wife and small son with a three-foot crowbar.

Police Chief Clifford Blodgett said Claude L. Fillinger called him up about 8 o'clock yesterday morning and said:

"I've killed my family."

Investigators found the body of Mrs. Fillinger, 39, on the back porch. The son, Johnny, 7, was dead in the living room.

Fillinger was taken to jail, still clad in trousers and a blood-splattered pajama top.

## Film Actor Denies Paternity Charges

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 14. (AP) — Film Actor David Brian has denied paternity of a son born to his divorced second wife and identifies a San Francisco businessman, Robert C. Sherman, as the father.

In a countersuit filed in superior court, Brian, 39, using his legal name, James Brian Davis, declared he and Mrs. Bonita F. Davis, 27, have never been on intimate terms since they separated late in 1948. She is suing to have him named father and support seven-months old Michael.

They were divorced in 1949 and he is now married to Actress Adrian Booth.

In his suit, Brian charges that it is Sherman's responsibility to support the child, but until the case is tried he agreed to pay him $17 monthly upkeep.

ROYAL ESCORT—Queen Juliana of Holland (foreground, in white dress) acts as guide to a group of American and Canadian students on a tour of the royal palace at Soestdyk.

## Employment In Non-Farm Industries Are At An All-Time High

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. (AP)—Employment in U. S. industry, trade and other non-farm lines reached an all-time high of 45,500,000 jobs in mid-September, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today.

More than 2 million employes were added to payrolls since September, 1949. The increase, of August, 1950, was almost 500,000.

This rise in employment reflected expansion of industrial activity and seasonal upswings in a number of lines.

The total number of employed persons, including those on farms and in military service, is now more than 61 million.

While seasonal factors were credited for the advances in several industries, the record mid-September rise was due in large part to the boom in the construction business and in the manufacture of consumer durable goods such as automobiles.

In addition, rising government spending, advance buying by householders and producers, and upward shifts in plant and equipment investment plans also have combined to provide more jobs, the bureau said.

## New Curbs Relaxed In Case Of Needy Vets

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. (AP)—The Veterans Administration said today that the new curbs on housing credit will be relaxed for World War II veterans when actual need is shown.

Restrictions put into effect last Thursday set a maximum maturity of 20 years on loans for homes costing more than $7,000, and 25 years for those costing $7,000 or less.

Frank W. Kelsey, VA's assistant administrator for finance, said extensions up to 30-years may now be granted where a veteran is found unable to meet shorter term payments.

Kelsey said the new provision was authorized by the Housing and Home Finance Agency "in order to preserve fully the credit preferences of veterans in accordance with the Defense Production Act."

## Construction Off In The State Last Week

AUSTIN, Oct. 14. (AP) — Texas construction awards slacked slightly this week but were still at a high level, $21,764,152.

Non-residential building accounted for the bulk of the contracts, totaling $15,941,784, reported the Texas Contractor, building trade journal.

Residential lettings added $4,605,100, and engineering awards, $1,217,268.

There were 400 houses put under construction for $4,194,700.

Building awards for the year reached $827,205,724.

## Yugoslavia Asks U. S. Aid In Foodstuffs

BELGRADE, UGOSLAVIA, Oct. 14. (AP) — Famine-threatened Yugoslavia will seek American financial aid to buy groceries for the coming winter, Premier Marshall Tito disclosed Friday.

The expected bid for aid was confirmed by Tito when he called U. S. Ambassador George V. Allen for a discussion of Yugoslavia's plight, resulting in asevere drought.

Western officials, who estimate the drought has cost Yugoslavia some $100 million worth of crops, say the country will need at least $50 million worth of foodstuffs to see her through the winter.

## French Reds Sentenced

MARSEILLE, France, Oct. 14. (AP) —Five French Communists were sentenced by a military court Friday to jail terms ranging from one year to 15 months for sabotaging war material. The Communists called a general strike here to protest the trial, but city officials said it fizzled.

# Brilliant Young Lawyer Faces Charge Of Murdering Cabbie

ATLANTA, Oct. 14. (AP) — An intellectual prodigy who once tried to choke his mother for saying "ain't" was held today on a charge of murdering a cab driver with a rifle in a public park.

Jr., 22, who became a licensed attorney at 18, was turned over to the law by his mother after she quoted him as coming home and announcing:

"I killed a man for you tonight."

That was Wednesday. Mrs. Lois T. Irwin, 48, said she was not sure whether to believe her son—he had told so many wild, imaginative tales. But the next day she learned that Cabbie Monty Jack Whitmire, 28, had been found dead in his cab in the park.

She dragged herself to the telephone and, Deputy Sheriff Hugh Cromer reported told him, "I'm afraid Hal's mixed up in this."

The officers arrested Hal and booked him for murder. He will get a police court hearing Monday.

Mrs. Irwin said her son, treated at the State Mental Hospital last year, was always brilliant. He could memorize anything but couldn't seem to apply it. "He knew the words, but not the music," the mother said.

"He loved good grammar," she went on, "and once when I said 'ain't' he grabbed me by the throat and throttled me."

She also told how, after her husband lost his business and left home, she slaved to support and educate her two sons and pay for glandular injections for Hal — a treatment which she said seemed for a time to help him.

Young Irwin frequented Atlanta courtrooms in bow tie and immaculate dress. He would cite the law by volume and page but had trouble making a living from it.

His mother said he heaped on her blame for all his failure and frustration and that after he tried marriage and it, too, failed, he began to abuse her physically. She displayed knife scars on her wrists.

"He couldn't hate himself," she said, "so he hated me and blamed me for everything that was wrong with him."

Sheriff A. B. Foster said "Irwin is definitely the killer." He said the youth admitted the murder but was hazy on the motive and other details.

Detective J. W. Ellington said he believed the slaying stemmed from a crime thriller movie the young lawyer saw Wednesday.

## More Than 10,000 New Freight Cars Monthly Ordered For Defense

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. (AP) — Defense transportation Administrator James K. Knudson has called for the construction of 227,400 new railroad freight cars to meet national defense requirements in the next 20 months.

The railroads currently have more than 100,000 new cars on order. Knudson's proposal made yesterday, followed a request to the national production authority for steel allocations to provide a minimum program of 10,000 new cars monthly.

## Oklahoma Girl Reigns Over American Royal

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 14. (AP)—Miss Mary Ellen Ash, 21-year-old brunette of Muskogee, Okla., was crowned queen of the 1950 American Royal Livestock and Horse Show here Friday night.

The two princesses sharing in the coronation ceremonies were Miss Edna Blanchard, 19, of Amarillo, Tex., and Miss DeMaris Riddell, 19, of Scottsbluff, Neb.

The three were picked from 41 contestants.

## Gen. Lewis To A-A Center At Ft. Bliss

CHICAGO, Oct. 14. (AP)—The Fifth Army Friday announced that Maj. Gen. John T. Lewis of Rockford, Ill., has been assigned to the anti-aircraft and guided missile center at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Maj. Gen. Lester J. Whitlock will replace him as commandant of the Army General School at Fort Riley, Kas.

## Imports Up, Gold Stock Declines $50 Million

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. (AP)—With U. S. imports climbing and exports dropping to favor foreign traders, this country's stocks of gold declined $50 million during the week ended Oct. 11.

On that date, the Federal Reserve Board reported Friday, gold stocks totaled $23,432,000,000 after dropping $1,172,000,000 over the last 12 months.

## A Hint In The Mint

PHILADELPHIA, Oct., 13. (AP) — Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, director of the U. S. Mint, is a woman who enjoys a joke even when it's on herself.

She told one today at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, where Pennsylvania honored 12 women chosen as "distinguished daughters of Pennsylvania."

Said Mrs. Ross:

"I was touring the melting room of one of our mints when one of the workers, a large swarthy man with smile beads and perspiring face stepped forward and asked to speak to me.

"Thinking he had a grievance of some kind I asked him to step out into the corridor away from the

"In the hallway he hesitated and then told me in a most confidential tone:

"'Your slip is showing.'"

# Schiaparelli Prefers Men Who Wear Hats

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 14. (AP) —The haberdashers have found a new ally in their campaign to get all men folk hatted — Mme. Elsa Shiaparelli, no less.

"I don't think a man is fully dressed without a hat, just like a woman."

If all gents wear hats, she added, the ladies too will want to dress first class.

Are men capable of picking out their own hats? The lady says no.

"Women should accompany their husbands when shopping for clothes," she advised, "particularly with reference to hats."

Mme. Schiaparelli chose to deliver her remarks in Southern California where, to the hatters' dismay, half the male population goes bareheaded.

"Women, go to a lot of trouble to make themselves beautiful," the designer lamented, "and then a lot of men are afraid to dress up to the occasion for fear of being conspicuous."

## Extortion Case Will Be Heard

HOUSTON, Oct. 14. (AP) — A hearing is set for next Tuesday on an extortion charge against Harold Rosenbluth, 38, of New York.

He is accused of trying to extort $1,500 from the mother of a 17-year-old Houston boy. Rosenbluth was arraigned Friday and released on a temporary $1,500 bond.

FBI Agent A. F. Lorton said this is the background of the case:

Clifford Henry Alexander, 17, went to New York last June, met Rosenbluth and left with Rosenbluth's automobile. He was arrested by police here on Oct. 3 and turned over to the FBI. Police noticed Rosenbluth his car was in Houston.

Lorton said Rosenbluth then made two telephone calls to the boy's mother, Mrs. L. A. Duesterberry demanding $1,500 for not prosecuting the case.

Rosenbluth came to Houston Friday to get his car and was arrested on a federal extortion warrant.

The case against the boy, charged with interstate transportation of a stolen car, still is pending.

## Food Benefits To The Yugoslav Brass Cut

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 14. (AP) — Special food benefits, issued to ease the lot of Yugoslavia's government and Communist Party leaders, will soon be abolished, reliable informants report.

Under a new government plan, these sources say, this extra food will be placed on the worker's market to help meet ration quotas which have been halved by a severe drought.

## Braniff Wage Talks Bog Down In Dallas

DALLAS, Oct. 14. (AP) — Federal mediation is being sought by Braniff International Airways' 1,000 AFL office workers in their wage dispute.

The union wants a 25 cent hourly raise for station, ramp, reservation, city ticket office, general office, commissary, and stock room workers. It asks an additional five cents an hour for supervisory workers.

Negotiations bogged down Friday.

## No Objection From New Mexico On Water

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. (AP) —The head of New Mexico's Water Resources Development Board says his state does not object to the Canadian River Project in Texas if the job is not started before a Canadian River compact is signed.

The project would provide water for a dozen Texas cities in the Panhandle.

Robert McKinney, chairman of the board, appeared before the President's Water Resources Policy Commission here to present his state's views on an overall federal-state program for water development.

## Three Huks Are Killed

MANILA, Oct. 14. (AP) — Philippines government forces today killed three Hukbalahaps in a surprise attack near Clark Field, U. S. air base.

## Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Part of a play
4. Suppositions
7. Eaglestone
12. By means of
13. Immerse
14. Giver
15. City in Oklahoma
16. Create
18. Waterway
20. Nerve network
21. Formerly
22. Roman bronze
23. Cook slowly
27. Inborn
30. Fish eggs
31. Surgical instrument
33. Bearlike
35. Vandal
36. Hastens
38. Terminates
40. Shelter
41. Spiders' traps
44. Russian sea
46. Broad necktie
47. Roman soldier
51. Draw game
52. Foreign
53. Metal fastener
54. Simple sugar
55. Fall into disuse
56. Greek letter
57. Rosy

DOWN

1. Quickly
2. Aromatic wood
3. Surpasses
4. False god
5. Evergreen tree
6. Flowering shrub
7. Prepare for printing
8. Sounds
9. Feminine name
10. Youngster
11. Before
17. Expressive bodily movement
19. On the highest point
22. Ring-shaped
24. That which divides into three equal parts
25. Eternity
26. Very small
28. Nahum: abbr.
29. Silkworm
31. Article
32. Flow
34. Attaches with thread
37. Recover the inside
39. Satiates
42. Capital of Idaho
43. Horse
45. Early alphabetic character
46. Architectural pier
47. Western states abbr.
48. Guido's highest note
49. Pinch
50. Not at home

Solution of Yesterday's Puzzle

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F | E | W | | T | O | M | E | | A | D | A | M |
| O | W | E | | U | R | A | L | | M | I | M | E |
| P | E | T | U | L | A | N | T | | A | N | E | W |
| | | | S | I | L | O | | L | I | O | N | S |
| C | H | E | A | P | | R | A | I | N | S | | |
| R | U | N | G | | A | S | K | S | | A | G | O |
| A | L | L | E | G | E | | I | S | S | U | E | D |
| B | A | A | | E | R | I | N | | A | R | N | O |
| | | R | O | T | O | R | | M | I | S | E | R |
| S | I | G | N | S | | O | B | O | L | | | |
| O | D | E | S | | S | N | O | W | S | H | O | E |
| H | E | R | E | | K | I | N | E | | A | N | A |
| O | A | S | T | | I | C | E | D | | P | A | R |

AP Newsfeatures

OCTOBER 14.

# Our Best Wishes to The Men and Women Of The Great Oil Industry!

## In Snyder You Will Find The Needs For You And Your Family At

## DUNLAP'S DEPARTMENT STORE!

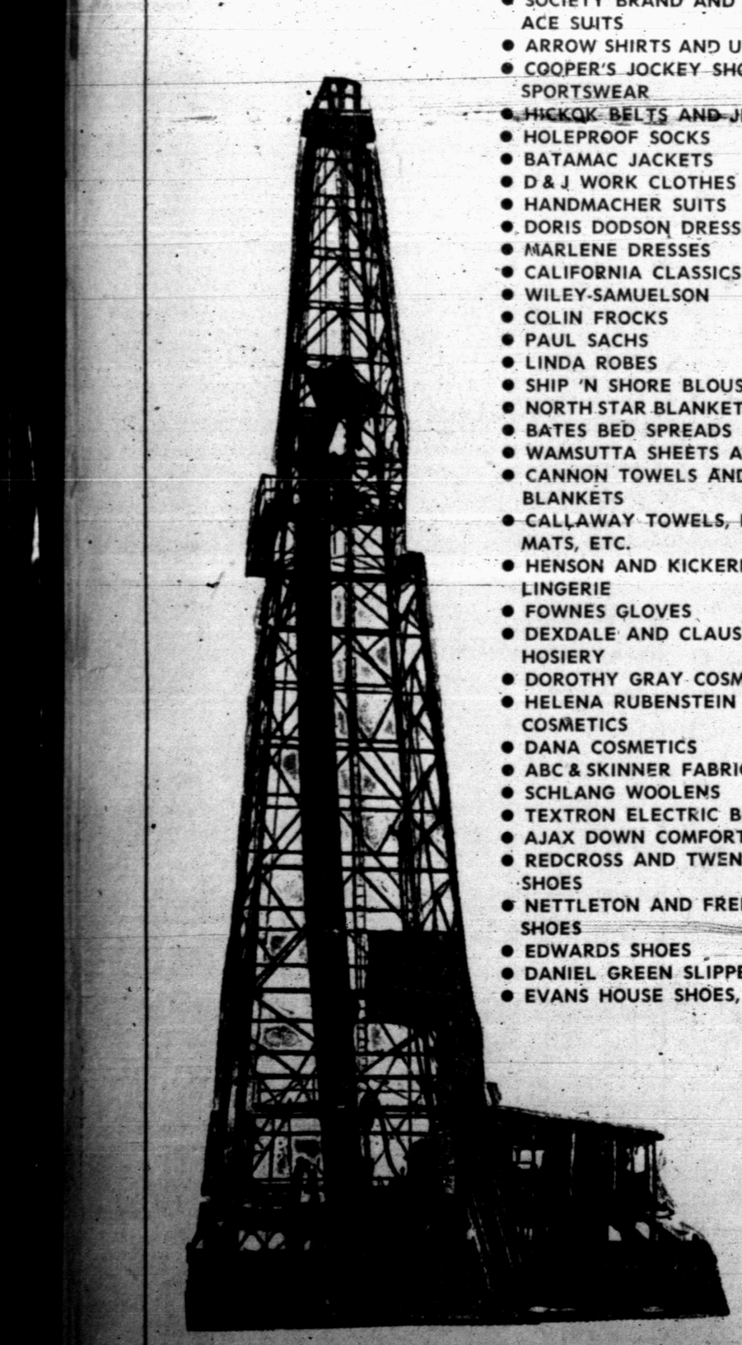
South Side of Square Phone 1118

**OIL PROGRESS WEEK**
**October 15-21**

## You Can Choose From These Famous Brands

It's just like meeting old friends when you select from these Nationally known brands—

- DOBBS AND STETSON HATS
- SOCIETY BRAND AND GARFIELD ACE SUITS
- ARROW SHIRTS AND UNDERWEAR
- COOPER'S JOCKEY SHORTS AND SPORTSWEAR
- HICKOK BELTS AND JEWELRY
- HOLEPROOF SOCKS
- BATAMAC JACKETS
- D & J WORK CLOTHES
- HANDMACHER SUITS
- DORIS DODSON DRESSES
- MARLENE DRESSES
- CALIFORNIA CLASSICS
- WILEY-SAMUELSON
- COLIN FROCKS
- PAUL SACHS
- LINDA ROBES
- SHIP 'N SHORE BLOUSES, Etc.
- NORTH STAR BLANKETS
- BATES BED SPREADS
- WAMSUTTA SHEETS AND CASES
- CANNON TOWELS AND BLANKETS
- CALLAWAY TOWELS, BATH MATS, ETC.
- HENSON AND KICKERNICK LINGERIE
- FOWNES GLOVES
- DEXDALE AND CLAUSSNER HOSIERY
- DOROTHY GRAY COSMETICS
- HELENA RUBENSTEIN COSMETICS
- DANA COSMETICS
- ABC & SKINNER FABRICS
- SCHLANG WOOLENS
- TEXTRON ELECTRIC BLANKETS
- AJAX DOWN COMFORTERS, Etc.
- REDCROSS AND TWENTY-ONE SHOES
- NETTLETON AND FREEMAN SHOES
- EDWARDS SHOES
- DANIEL GREEN SLIPPERS
- EVANS HOUSE SHOES, Etc.



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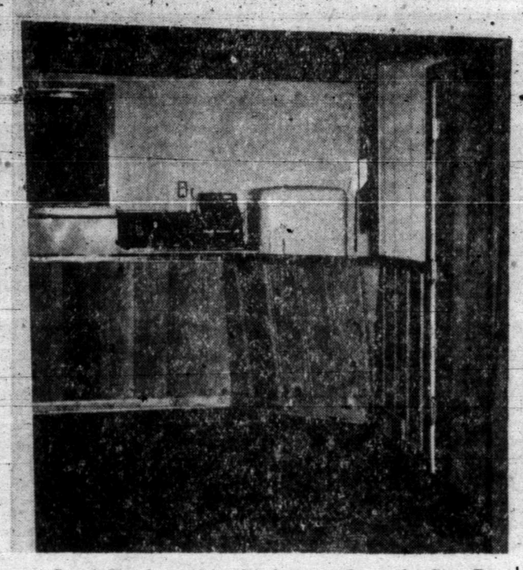
## Dunlap's

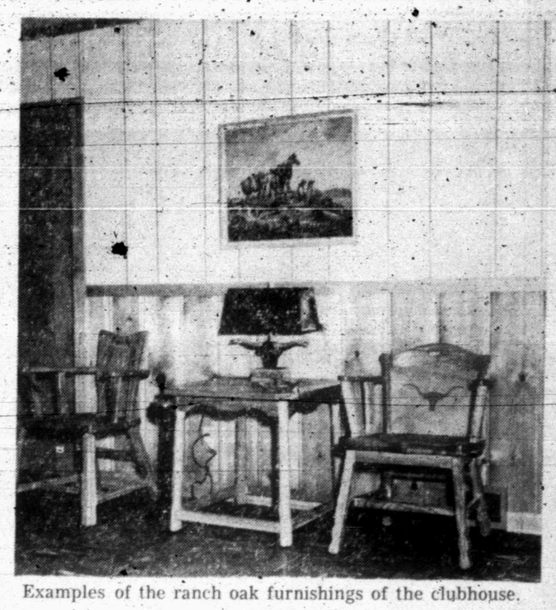
# THE SNYDER DAILY NEWS

VOL. I—No. 135 SNYDER, TEXAS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1950 SECTION 2A

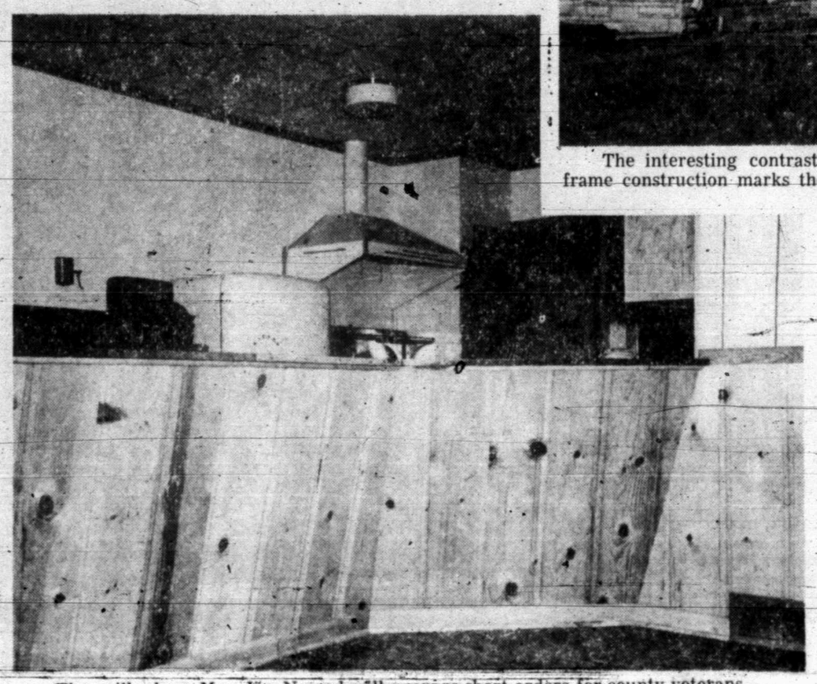



Snack Bar framed in the doorway from the Stag Room.

The interesting contrast of Lueders stone and white frame construction marks the exterior of the recently remodeled Veterans' clubhouse here.—(Craft Studio photographs).



Examples of the ranch oak furnishings of the clubhouse.



The grill where Mrs. Jim Norred will prepare short orders for county veterans.

Veterans and their families meet in this hospitable lounge.

## Renovated Clubhouse Draws Large Crowds of Veterans

If you see more cars than you used to parked around the Veterans of Foreign Wars-American Legion clubhouse in Memorial Park, you'll know the veterans of Scurry County have found out the club is now $20,000 more attractive than it was a few weeks ago.

The renovated clubhouse, air-conditioned, complete with snack bar and a resident cook, was opened to all veterans of the county and their families at a big reception held Wednesday afternoon.

**STONE OUTSIDE**

Redesigned by Mrs. Virginia Van Sieklen, the club now has a veneer of Lueders stone sill-high around the exterior, and inside has redecorated, pine - paneled rooms.

The commodious lounge, furnished in ranch oak, has a composition floor and knotty pine walls, which paneling is used throughout.

The renovation is the second in a series of improvements planned for the building.

It was originally a residence, and the first remodeling took place in 1949, while Jesse H. King was commander of the V.F.W. and Dr. D. K. Ratliff was Legion commander.

The meeting hall is so arranged now that it can serve both as a hall and as a dining room for members and their wives. Short orders are served.

Included in the project was an addition of quarters for the manager and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Norred, recently caterers at the Country Club. Quarters at the Veterans clubhouse now are under construction for them.

**V.F.W. FOUNDING**

Of the V.F.W. and the Legion, the V.F.W. is the newer of the two organizations. It was founded here in May, 1946. The original charter showed 66 members from Scurry County, and B. P. Moffett was elected first president.

During the second year of the group's existance, under Commander Bushy Hedges, they bought 35½ acres of what is now Memorial Park. This was bought from the Wolf estate for $10,500. After the boom hit the veterans sold lots off the east side to help pay for the property.

The V.F.W. Commander at present is Don Adams. He is replacing K. O. Pitner who is being recalled to active duty with the Army on Oct. 18.

The American Legion has a history that dates back to 1920 here. On March of that year World War I veterans of the county met in the district courtroom to organize.

On March 24, 1920, a temporary charter was issued to the group. Bob Stravhorn, now of Rotan; was elected the first commander. Also in that election Lee T. Stinson was made vice-commander; Sydney C Leslie, adiutant; Ben Wackom, finance officer; W. Porter King, historian; and Oran G. Watson, chaplin.

Thirty-nine members were on the first charter which was issued on Sept. 9, 1920. At that time they took over the lease and furniture of the Cactus Club over J. C. Penney. They found that they could not handle the rent, and in 1928 through inactivity they found their charter canceled.

Another permanent charter was issued them in 1934 and the post was put on a sound financial basis. They bought a half block of land where Piggly Wiggly is now located and put themselves in an old office of a lumber company that had been there.

When the cloud burst and flood of 1939 hit it washed the clubhouse away. They voted bonds then and built a new clubhouse that same year.

On March 11, 1949, the two veterans groups voted to come into the same clubhouse. The Legion sold its property on Twenty-fifth street for $20,000 and for $5,000 bought half interest in the V.F.W. property.

From that point on the two groups have made great strides in membership and in improving their facilities. Together they boast a membership of more than 600.

Meetings of the groups are held separately. The V.F.W. meets on the first and third Monday of each month, and the Legion meets on the second and fourth Monday.

Hilton Lambert is commander of the Legion at present. He is also chairman of the board of directors for the clubhouse. These directors are composed of the top three officers of the two organizations. The chairmanship alternates yearly between the two.

Both groups have made a sincere effort to establish the kind of club that the citizens can be proud of, and that will give veterans a nice but inexpensive place to spend leisure time.

The joint effort has proven successful.

## TALK OF THE TOWN

BY FRANCES BIOW

"It was at Aunt Nellie's Quilting Party" and, so on, the old song is revived when you hear about that energetic group who quilt all day Monday once a month. Through the war they pieced, quilted and worked like beavers, and haven't stopped since. The Methodist Church luckily gets all proceeds. The women of the Victory Class bring lunches, fall to, and "are usually through by 3 o'clock." How many quilts have they done so far? They've lost count! They sold last Monday's work for $7 right off the bat.

* * *

Every club-minded woman in Snyder must have been at Country Club Friday afternoon. Everyone was especially charmed by MRS. J. T. WHITMORE, grand dame of Snyder clubs, who wittily and with fresh, good humor spoke before the magnetic afternoon's speaker, MRS. J. HOWARD HODGE of Midland, who struck a spark of enthusiasm in even the most jaded club bosom present. . . MRS. JOHN R. WILLIAMS in a gold gracefully-cut frock with gold sandals was hostessing everywhere. . . MRS. HERMAN DOAK in a teel blue satin frock, black hat..... MRS. H. P. BROWN wore a coral evening gown, very becoming . . . Everyone looked twice and then again at MRS. MAX WEST who was in a "knockout" billow of red, gowned to sing in the chorus. Her black bangs made her costume doubly interesting. MRS. FRITZ R. SMITH and MRS. HUGH BOREN sat at either end of the buffet, covered in that wonderful Italian linen, brought from Europe by Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Smith's and MRS. ELLA COOPER'S tea services and Country Club hasn't seemed so full in some time. Newly-arrived MRS. GAINES in the kitchen seemed to have everything firmly under control.

## PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Egner, 315 Thirty-first Street, left for their vacation Friday. They plan to visit in Pittsburgh and other eastern cities. Mr. Egner, who is assistant warehouseman at the Lion Oil Camp, will return to his post in two weeks.

Mrs. J. T. Burris of the Lion Oil Camp and Mrs. F. C. Johnson, 315 Thirty-first Street, went to Sweetwater Friday.

Mrs. J. F. Reed and sons returned from a two week's vacation in El Dorado, Ark., this week end. They have been visiting with Mrs. Reed's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Elliott. The Reeds are now at home at the Lion Oil Camp.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. McDowell and their two sons, Jim and, Crosby, are visiting Mrs. McDowell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Patterson in Roswell, N.M., this week. Mrs. McDowell's sister and her family of Bowie, Ariz., will be guests there also.

Mrs. Ben Brooks, Jr., Mrs. Jimmie Randals, and Miss Ida Joe Hart visited in Fort Worth last week end.

Mrs. J. E. Blakey is visiting in Temple this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Adams, 1901 Avenue S., who have been in Fort Worth this week, will return home today.

Mrs. Ernest Ware and her two sons of Blackwell, Tex., visited Thursday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Ainsworth, 2701 Avenue J.

Mr. and Mrs. Bobbie Adams of Shallowater, Tex., were guests Monday at the home of Mr. Adams's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Angel, 1311 Twentieth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Noel L. Banks, 2809 Avenue S, are on a month's vacation in New Orleans.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brownfield have been visiting in Fort Worth and at the Dallas fair.

Alva R. Curtis of Waco, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Baugh, has been in Snyder all week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Gotcher, 2805 Avenue H, have returned from a visit in Wisconsin. Accompanying them to Snyder was Mrs. Pete Gotcher, who is moving here with her husband. Alvin Gotcher and Pete Gotcher are employed by the H. C. Smith Tool Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Wade Winston had as visitors Friday Mr. and Mrs. Perry Cartwright from Alpine, Tex., who were here on business.

Mrs. C. T. McLaughlin is home again at the Diamond M Ranch after a ten day's trip to San Antonio and Dallas. Returning with her for a visit was her granddaughter, Miss Mitsey Riddle from Dallas. Also visiting at the ranch with Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin for a few days is their daughter, Mrs. John De Ford from Midland and her two children.

## Who's New

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Kelly and their daughter, Mickey, are now living in Snyder at 1105 Thirtieth Street. Mr. Kelly is a tool pusher with the Urice Drilling Co., and plans to remain in Snyder permanently. Miss Mickey Kelly, 16, is a junior in high school and likes her new home very much. They came here from Rotan, where they were Baptists.

* * *

Mrs. R. D. Evan, who has been in the Lubbock hospital for the past week, will be coming home to Snyder in a few days. Mr. Evans, an El Paso gas welder, has been driving to Lubbock every night to see his wife. They expect to move to Farmington, N. M., when the new El Paso plant is finished here.

* * *

Mrs. Bob Hand didn't think much of Snyder when she arrived at 3 in the morning Oct. 4 to join her husband, an engineer for Standard Oil. They are living at 2707 Avenue O with tneir children, Mary Ann Hand, 3, and Robert, Jr., 10 months. Mrs. Hand has been used to the oil business, but not to a boom town. Mr. Hand is an A. & M. graduate and very happy to find a classmate living across the way. Mrs. Hand thinks she will like living here, but says they may have to move again soon. They have moved almost ten times in the last four years. Their last home was in Pasadena, Tex.

* * *

From Hobbs, N. M., Mrs. D. E. Ramsey has arrived with her two small children to join Mr. Ramsey, Station manager at Dowell Inc. The Ramseys are living at 2705 Avenue O until their new house is completed in Highland Park Addition. They have two children, David Ramsey, 2, and Connie Ramsey, 1.

* * *

Back in Snyder after an absence of 10 years are the H. E. Treggs with their two month old baby daughter, Sara Beth. A native of Snyder, Mr. Tregg is the principal of the Snyder Junior High School. The family has been in Brownwood. They are now living at 909 Twenty-seventh Street.

## Bridge Club Meets With Mrs. Miller

Mrs. R. C. Miller, Jr. entertained the Wednesday Bridge Club last week in her home, 2608 Avenue U.

Mrs. Miller served individual tuna patties, chocolate cookies, olives, potato chips, coffee, and mints. She had prepared a ceramic gift for each guest present, and bridge winners took their choice of ash trays, vases, and figurines.

Members present were Mrs. Ophelia Blackard, Mrs. G.B. Clark, Jr., Mrs. Garrett Harrell, Mrs. Herman Doak, Mrs. P. W. Cloud, Mrs. N. R. Clements, Mrs. B. L. McKinley, and Mrs. Billy Boren.

Guests Mrs. Miller invited for the games wefe Mrs. R. E. Patterson, Mrs. Charles Cooner, Mrs. R. B. Sears, and Mrs. Bob Bickerstaff.

The club next meets with Mrs. Blackard, 2209 Thirtieth Street.

## Guests at Home Of Mrs. Mary Fesmire

Mrs. Mary Fesmire, 2204 Twenty-sixth Street, entertained her nephew and family, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Dougough from Springfield, Mo., in her home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Dougough have returned home, and Mrs. Fesmire plans a trip this week to Glenwood, Ark., where she will visit with her son and family, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene L. Robertson.

Before Mrs. Fesmire leaves on her trip, she expects her son, LeRoy Fesmire from San Angelo, and Clinton Fesmire from Odessa, who will spend a day with her.

## Woman's Calendar

**MONDAY**

Melton Circle, First Methodist Church, meets at 2:30 p.m. at Mrs. J. H. Weber's, 1307 Twenty-fourth Street.

**TUESDAY**

Weslyean Service Guild, First Methodist Church, meets at 7 p.m., basement of church.

Regular meeting of the Hermleigh Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star will be held at 7:30 p.m.

The Twentieth Century Club meets with Mrs. T. W. Boren.

**WEDNESDAY**

Altrurian Daughters will meet in the home of Mrs. N. R. Clements.

**THURSDAY**

Eastern Star meets at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p.m.

Mary Martha Circle meets at 3 p.m., basement of First Methodist Church for a film, "Made In USA"

Wedding Band Class, First Methodist Church, holds project night 7 p.m., basement church.

Chez les Amies Bridge Club will meet at Country Club, Mrs. W. P. Thurmon entertaining.

Friendly Fellows Forty - Two Club meets with Mrs. H. G. Towle, 2911 Avenue U, 7:30 p.m.

## Guest of Walter Dabb Honored at Dinner

Mr. and Mrs. Walker Dabb entertained with a small dinner party at the Country Club last Wednesday night.

The party feted Mrs. Elizabeth Mundhenke, of Kerrville, Tex., who has been a house guest with Mr. and Mrs. Dabb for a week.

A full-course steak dinner was served to Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Arnett Dorbandt of Sweetwater, and Mrs. Mundhenke.

## Wanted: Cure For Woman's Auction Fever

By CYNTHIA LOWRY

AP Newsfeatures Writer

"Dear," said mother in an off-hand way at dinner, "don't you think it would be nice to have a wing-back chair beside the fireplace?"

"Why, yes," I said because we are always talking about changing things around and rarely have done anything more drastic than move the divan.

"That old over-stuffed thing really needs new slip-covers and the springs are getting rocky," she went on, "and I don't think it's really worth putting money in."

We discussed the chair situation the next night.

"I've been pricing wing-back chairs," said my mother briskly, "and they seem quite expensive. I wouldn't want anything I saw that was less than $75. But Jane says you can pick up some wonderful buys at these auctions. . . and they are selling everything out of that big house on the hill Monday. I thought I'd just take a look."

And that is how auction-fever struck our house. I am now wondering if, once infected, a person ever really recovers. I am also assured that events in my household since that fatal day are quite typical of the acute stages of the disease.

I was struck immediately, on the succeeding Monday evening, by the appearance of our living room. The old overstuffed chair was in its usual position. But our black metal woodholder had been replaced by a mud-brown wicker horror. Two standing metal lamps were banished and in their places stood twin wooden atrocities of chalky gilt and paint which looked like skinny totems which had been electrified.

My mother, her eyes sparkling and cheeks pink, seemed slightly nervous.

"Jane and I went to the auction," she said, "and I saw some things we could use. . . no wing-back chairs though."

It took about a half hour to replace the old items of furniture and place the new possessions in the garage.

"Well," said my mother later that evening, "I'm afraid I sort of lost my head for a few minutes. It seemed to me that those things were just what we needed — and only $15 for the whole lot. Oh, well, I suppose I can sell them easily for what I paid for them, but believe me, I've learned my lesson."

That was six months ago. Since then my mother's daily required reading is newspaper advertisements of auctions scheduled within 50 miles of our home. We have acquired — and stored in garage, attic and celler — such items as slightly chipped vases, faded china and extremely odd items of furniture. Until three weeks ago all these bargains were picked up while she was in quest of a wing-back chair.

We now have achieved the wing-back chair. Its original cost, my mother told me proudly, was only $17.50. So far we have added $35 to have it repaired, another $35 for slip covers. We finally managed to get the over-stuffed chair into the cellar and I breathed a sigh of relief. Fool that I was!

Last night my mother was combing the auction ads again. Seems that we need a what-not, and she hears you can pick one up for a song.

Next month I plan to hold an auction in our garage where anybody can pick up some genuine, semi-antique wooden lamps, valuable old china and all sorts of interesting articles of furniture dirt cheap. We've still got auction fever around our place.

## Responsibilities of Club Women Stressed in Speech

More than 100 study clubwomen of Snyder gathered in the ballroom of Country Club Friday afternoon to hear Mrs. J. Howard Hodge of Midland speak on the peculiar responsibilities and privileges of federated clubwomen.

Mrs. Hodge, the president of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, was brought here by the Altrurian Club whose members invited the other six federated clubs of Snyder. Mrs. J. T. Whitmore, retired federated clubwoman, spoke briefly in introduction of Mrs. Hodge.

Mrs. Hodge reviewed twelve goals and objectives which federated clubs in America are striving toward.

"Boss" of 75,000 Texas federated clubwomen, she stressed the fact that it would behoove these women to become world citizens, to better their own communities, to vote conscientiously, to further understanding among countries, to assume bravely the responsibilities accruing to women in such an important group.

A musical program was planned by Altrurian club members, Mrs. Sam Williams, Mrs. Charles Miller, Mrs. R. D. English and Mrs. A. C. Preuitt. A choral group sang "America The Beautiful" and "Londonderry Air", accompanied by Mrs. Sam Joyce and Mrs. A.C. Preuitt.

The chorus was made up of Mrs. Rosco Blanchard, Mrs. Max West, Mrs. Fred Bullard, Mrs. Holman Odom, Mrs. H. F. Clark, Jr., Mrs. Charles Miller, Mrs. R. L. Gray, Mrs. Myron Roe, Mrs. Oscar Weber, Mrs. Scott Casey, Mrs. H. F. Brown, Mrs. Ophelia Blackard, Mrs. Hugh Boren and Mrs. Clare Smith.

Mrs. W. R. Bell, president of the Altrurian Club, presented the speaker and presided with other officers of the club in the receiving line.

Those forming the receiving line were Mrs. D. M. Cogdell, Mrs. J. C. Stinson, Mrs. H. P. Brown, Mrs. J. C. Dorward, Mrs. H. G. Towle, Mrs Sale Williams, and other Altrurian members.

Following Mrs. Hodge's speech, tea was served from a buffet, with Mrs. Fritz R. Smith and Mrs. Hugh Boren pouring. Mints, small cakes, and nuts accompanied the tea.

Magnificent bronze chrysanthemums in an effective arrangement centered the buffet table and a similar floral arrangement decorated the piano.

## Organization Meeting For Sorority To Be Held Next Sunday

The meeting of women interested in forming a Beta Sigma Phi sorority chapter here will be held next Sunday afternoon, not this afternoon, as was erroneously reported Friday in the Daily News.

The meeting will be at the home of Miss Marybell Weathersbee, 1708 Twenty-seventh Street.

## Cleaning of Sewing Machine Is Shown At Union Club Session

The Union Home Demonstration Club met last week in the home of Mrs. Lester Gladson to answer the roll call with the pledge to the flag.

Mrs. H. J. Schulze and Mrs. Jack Wright gave a demonstration on "Cleaning and Care of Sewing Machines".

The club officers for 1951 were elected as follows: Mrs. Jim Moss, president; Mrs. Bill Pate, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Johnnie Lankford, council delegate; Mrs. Robert Lankford, reporter; Mrs. Howard Hogue, parliamentarian.

Cake and coffee was served to Mrs. J. B. Adams, Mrs. H. B. Caldwell, Mrs. Howard Hogues, Mrs. J. H. Lankford, Mrs. Dink Lyons, Mrs. Paris McPherson, Mrs. Jim Moss, Mrs. W. R. Pate, Mrs. Alvin Rollins, Mrs. H. J. Schulze, Mrs. R. A. Smith, Mrs. H. B. Wright, Mrs. Lester Gladson, Mrs. Dub Everett, Mrs. Don Hearn and one visitor, Mrs. W. C. Rodgers.

HANGING ABOVE THE HUDSON — Workmen in a metal cage ride cables of George Washington Bridge, 435 feet above the Hudson River, New York, to tighten the 3,360 bolts that hold 304 steel bands in place around the four 36-inch main cables that support the bridge.

# Russia Is Forced Into Using New Type Strategy In Europe

BY WILLIAM L. RYAN
Associated Press Foreign Staff

There is beginning to dawn today that Russia, balked in Europe by American action, has changed its plan of campaign toward the communist goal of world domination.

The goal remains the same, but the means, which may develop in time as V. M. Molotov's grand plan, appear to have been shifted.

Revitalized western Europe, now engaged in pooling its military strength, presents a barrier to communist expansion which cannot be assailed without the grave risk of general armed conflict. The Kremlin, if it can achieve its ends more cheaply, does not want general war. For the present at least, Russia seems to have pushed as close to war as she dares.

NEW PROGRAM

So the program in Europe appears to be: Lay low; await opportunities to test soft spots; harass governments and carry on persistent sabotage; but do nothing which might provoke world war.

Asia, on the other hand, is politically and economically unstable. Chaotic conditions present the ideal climate for Communist advances. The program in Asia appears to be: Communist China has been ordered to push the Red March by any means short of general war. Balked in Korea and Formosa; the push now is on Indochina. Control of Indochina would open the way to extension of Soviet influence to all southeast Asia, Indonesia and the islanders of India. This would be done by the exploitation of native nationalism, the seizure of revolutionary movements and the eventual overthrow of southeast Asia governments.

A survey of capitals in Europe at lulling the West into feeling so secure its arms program will bog down. A prolonged period of [illegible] might bring rising insistence in the western countries to curtail expenditures, cut taxation and rid other annoyances besetting any nation girding for defense.

ECONOMIC PRESSURE

It has always been a communist belief that capitalist nations would fall of their own accord. By constant prodding and wars of nerves, by jabs and retreats, by steady sabotage and harassment, the communist high command may hope eventually to push the western world on the road to economic depression after causing it to overextend itself.

The Communists know the Marshall aid program is due to end in 1952. They may suspect that if war clouds are dissipated by then there will be strong pressure in the United States for an end to the heavy drains on the U. S. taxpayer for European and Asian assistance. It seems likely they have speculated on the result in western Europe from a sudden end of American aid.

New phases of the Soviet assault in Europe appear in the events of the past few weeks. There has been one communist fizzle after another, some so pronounced as to raise the suspicion they were deliberate.

SOME EXAMPLES

Outstanding examples are the recent demonstrations in Germany's Ruhr Valley, the demonstrations against arms shipments to France and Italy, and the sudden end to the communist vigilence in Austria.

Here is a rundown:

Austria—the fiasco here gave the world an indication that the Russians have no intention of going so far as to provoke full-scale war in this theater. Vienna is even more at the mercy of a red blockade than was Berlin, but there was no blockade. The Communists could have carried on their violence indefinitely and easily with the aid of Soviet troops, but Russians called them off. Intelligence reports that the Cominform's agents intervened seem to have been accepted.

Germany — Communist sources admit there is little or no likelihood of another blockade of Berlin in the foreseeable future. For one thing, this would interfere with interzonal trade. Cutting that off in the last blockade hampered the communist-ruled East zone. And another blockade would risk war. German Communists have definitely shifted their sights. They are launched on a program to "national resistance" to harass the Bonn Government through strikes and sabotage, and cripple west German economy.

REDS LYING LOW

Italy—The Communists are lying low. The threatened Red drive against U.S. arms shipments failed to materialize. The Reds promised that masses would swarm over the docks and throw the arms into the sea. Nothing happened. But the Communists have charted an offensive of strikes to harass the christian democratic government.

France—Communists are lying low here too. Recent intentions to demonstrate against American arms shipments fell flat. French sources say the government is keeping advised of communist moves, and strict anti-sabotage laws are ready in anticipation of the harassment campaign. Maurice Thorez, top communist boss in France, is taking a "complete rest for several weeks," due to heart trouble, his party says.

Yugoslavia—feints from the East keep Yugoslavia on edge. That Cominform-outcast nation's economy is suffering from the eastern campaign against it. Warlike gestures from the East do nothing to help Marshal Tito's situation. Only recently Tito's government felt obliged to shift much - needed manpower from farm and civilian production to munitions plants because of the noise from the East. Tito, his economy in a bad way, cannot concentrate on civilian production while Russia's satellites threaten him.

REDS IN TROUBLE, TOO

At the same time, there are multiplying signs that throughout the satellite countries themselves, economic troubles beset the communist governments. This could cause a communist retreat from danger of war in Europe until communist economic houses are in order.

In any event, Asia is apparently the Kremlin's first concern. The program for its envelopment, now being revised in the light of Korea and Formosa developments, reportedly has been in the hands of Vice Premier Molotov ever since he left the post of foreign minister.

Here is the situation in a nutshell in Asia:

Indochina — The Moscow-recognized jungle government of Ho Chi Minh has a regular army estimated at 100,000 resisting the combined forces of the French and the French-created Vietnam government. The French say communist China opened a big aid program for Vietminh. They say more than 20,000 troops are being trained and equipped for Vietminh inside Red China near the frontier. There is increased infiltration of Chinese communist political agitators.

AGITATORS ACTIVE

Burma—This country is torn by a variety of revolutions which makes a happy hunting ground for the Communists, but at the present time even the Communists are divided into Trotskyist and Stalinist camps, making them much less effective than such groups as the determined Karen nationalist rebels, who are large anti-Communist themselves.

Indonesia—Russia, following the lead of the western powers, has recognized the new country. The Communists are numerically weak but quite noisy. While the islands still are out of reach, such recognition would have a good propaganda effect in Asia.

Tibet—The country is frequently reported invaded by the Chinese Communists, and indeed may already be undergoing invasion. It has almost no contact with the outside world. The Chinese Communists have vowed to "liberate" Tibet and are in a position to do so at will.

Goa's exports of manganese, an important dollar-earner, have not been affected. The iron-exporting industry is relatively new here.

# Invitation to 'Big 2' Talks Seen As Booby Traps For U.S.

BY SIGRID ARNE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. (AP) — Three times in the cold war, Russians have suggested that the Soviets and the Americans settle world problems just between the two of them.

The latest suggestion came when the Russian United Nations delegate, Jacob A. Malik, in replying to questions from the Maryland Committee for Peace, said he would favor a meeting of the top leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Suggestions of "Big Two" meetings always create problems for the U. S. State Department, which has always refused to deal alone with Russia on such major problems as peace treaties for Germany, Japan and Austria, an atomic energy control program and so on.

People around the world, hungry for peace but untutored in the ways of diplomacy wonder why the U.S. doesn't make a try at it.

At first the U. S. State Department made just one objection. The U. S. could not presume to settle problems involving other nations unless the other nations were represented. For example, a U. S.-USSR settlement on Germany would be unfair to Britain, France and all the other European nations wrecked by the German war machine.

Now U. S. foreign policy makers look beyond this.

They see the possibility of a Russian plan to wreck the American world position.

Should the U. S. nibble on a "Big Two" meeting, state department experts point out, it will find that the Russians can easily speak for the Communist bloc since Moscow can use the firing squad to put down rebellion.

But no nation could hope to speak for the whole Western world and please everyone. If the U.S. took on such a responsibility, it would antagonize some nations, perhaps drive them out of the Western bloc.

From the end of World War II, Russian leaders have tried to narrow all talks to the major powers—and then to cut the number of nations to be considered major powers.

# Big Expansion Program For Onxy Refining

Principal additions to the refinery will be a "platforming unit" and a new thermal cracking still.

Other additions will include stabilization unit, vacuum distillation unit, additional tankage, pumps and lines to support the expanded operation which will increase the crude oil thru-put from its present 4250 barrels per day, to 5500 barrels per day by June 1, 1951. Recently, nine acres of land was purchased adjacent to the present refinery site on Highway No. 277, eight miles north of Abilene.

Contracts have been executed, designs approved, and procurement of material is underway by the company's engineers, contractors and suppliers.

The platforming unit, under license from Universal Oil Products Co. is the latest development in petroleum processing to increase quality of motor fuels. This process reforms straight run gasoline produced from the primary distillation [illegible] It employs a special catalyst containing a derivitive from the [illegible] platinum; hence, the name "Platformer" and the high octane product, "Platformate", rated as the highest quality motor fuel possible to produce.

Onyx will construct the new units with its own personnel, under the engineering supervision of the designers of each unit. Approximately 35,000 barrels of additional steel tankage has already been added as a part of this project, to support the increased production of refined products. This program will continue at a steady pace with construction to proceed as materials are delivered.

## Auction of Lots In Helms Addition Begins Tomorrow Afternoon

Two hundred ten homesites will be offered at auction tomorrow and Tuesday in the new Helms addition one and one-half blocks east of the Clairemont Road on Eighth Street.

Col. C. H. McCall of Odessa, Tex., will be the auctioneer.

The area will be open for inspection today, and no lots will be sold until the auction tomorrow at 2 o'clock. Salesmen will be on the property to assist persons in picking out lots.

Terms of purchase will be 20 per cent of the bid price down, plus an auctioneer's fee of $5 a lot, and the balance to be paid on a 24 month basis.


UNKLE HANK SEZ

SCIENTISTS SAY THEY CAN TELL A MAN'S INTELLIGENCE BY THE SHAPE OF HIS HEAD. I CAN TELL PURTY WELL JEST BY WATCHIN' HIM DRIVE.

You can tell about the HOWELL ELECTRIC by its large number of regular customers. Yes sir, . . . experience means a lot to the citizens of Snyder. They come to us for all their house wiring and electrical repair needs. Let us wire your farm . . . let electricity take away toilsome tasks; bring added comforts and better living.

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MONDAY and TUESDAY
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EGGS Guaranteed Candled 39c Doz.

Salad Dressing Miracle Whip 25c Pt.

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Yams KILN DRIED, LB. 6c

Cabbage FRESH HEADS, LB. 3½

Tomatoes VINE RIPENED, LB. 9c

FREE 1 CAN HORMEL'S TAMALES With Purchase Of One Poun Can—at 39c

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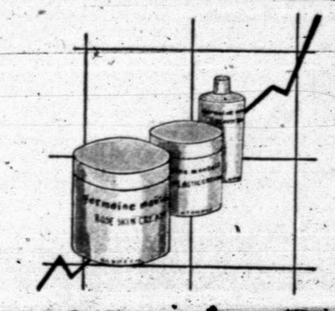

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Rose Skin Cream 1.75, 3.00, 5.00 Plastic Cream 2.75, 5.00

Harris Pharmacy

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## Oil, Work, and the Future

Across the map of Texas are many populous, wealthy cities built by oil.

Also dotting the map are ghost towns which have had their oil booms and have sunk back into obscurity.

Some of the boom towns faded because the oil played out. But many of them declined because the town itself failed to take advantage of its opportunities.

Oil Progress Week, being observed in the oil world this week, is an appropriate time for Snyder to consider whether it can make of itself the kind of town that will grow and hold its population.

There can be no doubt that Snyder has the oil resources to become as good a town as any in West Texas. So if we slip, it will be our own fault.

No one will deny that Snyder has progressed tremendously since the first well was brought in. No one will deny that that progress was made in the face of mountainous obstacles.

The credit for this progress belongs to many civic-minded, hard-working persons. But it belongs to too few. The group of men and women now working conscientiously for the city's betterment simply cannot carry the burden alone.

A ten-minute drive around Snyder will show enough things that should be improved to fill a good-sized book. The town fathers are not unaware of these conditions. They are doing all they can with the limited facilities and money at their disposal.

Modification of the aldermanic system of city government to a city manager-council system would solve some problems and hasten solution of others, but it is by no means the answer to all our problems. It will require the continued efforts of those now working in thankless capacities—in service clubs, churches, the Chamber of Commerce, Boy Scouts, in projects to improve roads and communications, schools, and water supplies, in enterprises which raise the cultural and intellectual level of the city, and innumerable other projects which put Snyder in a better position to hold business and which make it a more pleasant place to live.

Only three forces oppose this movement.

First is a small minority of the old-timers, who resent having their quiet way of life disturbed. To this group we have no apology. In progress someone seems always to be left behind.

The second group are the parasites who have come to make a quick killing. Bootleggers have done well here. But they and others cannot last long as the boom subsides and order is restored.

The third, and most potent force opposing progress is inertia. More people have to be more interested in Snyder, have more faith in Snyder, have more time to work for Snyder.

## Accidents On Santa Fe Track Prompt Appeal To Co-operate

IN ACCIDENTS ON — 2 col ...

Three recent accidents on the Santa Fe tracks within the city limits, one of them resulting in the injury of a workman, have caused the Santa Fe to issue a letter of warning to all school children in the city.

C. J. Prock, of Clovis, N.M., the railroad's safety supervisor in this area, stated that all three accidents were the results of children placing obstacles on the tracks.

On one occasion a freight train passing through Snyder was almost derailed. On another occasion a small car was thrown off the tracks by such an obstacle. The third recent occurrence was the derailing of a small motor car by a large piece of lumber thrown across the tracks.

CONSEQUENCES

The letter which will be distributed this week among all school students in the city, points out the danger in such practices, not only to the railroad, its employees, and passengers, but also the children who play or work around a railroad track.

Examples also have been found in Snyder of children removing torpedoes from the tracks. Torpedoes are signals placed on the track which explode when passed over and warn a train of traffic ahead. If they are removed, not only might a serious accident occur, but the child tampering with the torpedo might be injured for life, Prock said.

HUGE TOLL

The letter explains, "A person who doesn't work on a railroad but who plays or loafs around railroad property is called a trespasser. Did you know the huge toll of life and injury that occurs in America to trespassers? Last year, 1,292 of them were killed and 997 injured. Many of these were doing nothing worse than taking a short-cut across the railroad or using the track for a hike or simply playing around railroad property."

Parents of children whose routes to and from school or to their playground lead them across a railroad crossing are asked to co-operate in educating their children in the hazards along railroad right-of-way.

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John H. Hamblen
DENTIST
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100% ALL WOOL, solid colors, 60" wide, $1.95 Value, Only ..... 99c Yd.

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EVERYTHING ON PLAIN IRON RACKS
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SERV-UR-SELF STORE

Across the Street from Daily News in the old J. M. Newton Grocery Bldg.
1912 - 25th St. — "Where Your Dollars Buy More"

Gallup Poll

## Truman, Barkley, F.D.R., Jr., Democrats' Choice For 1952

BY GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute OF Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Oct. 14 — With President Truman reportedly planning to make some campaign speeches on behalf of Democratic candidates for Congress, the President's popularity among voters of his own party continues to be substantial in latest tests by the American Institute of Public Opinion.

More than six out of every ten Democrats questioned in a survey in September approve of the way he is handling his job as President, and he is the leading choice of Democratic voters for the next Presidential nomination.

However, the proportion of Democrats who want to see Mr. Truman renominated is smaller than it was in April, before the advent of the Korean war.

Vice-President Alben W. Barkley is the next most popular choice of Democrats for the Presidential nomination. The "Veep" is at present actively campaigning on behalf of the Democratic party in the Congressional races and is expected to take the stump in a large number of key states.

Next in popularity for 1952 among Democrats is young Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., congressman from New York, followed by Mr. Truman's newly - appointed Secretary of Defense, George C. Marshall.

In conducting its candidate popularity survey, the Institute asked each voter whether he classified himself politically as a Democrat, a Republican, a Progressive or an Independent. All those who classified themselves as Democrats were handed a list of names of Democrats who have been mentioned as possible candidates for 1952.

Each voter was then asked "Here is a list of men who have been mentioned as possible Presidential candidates in 1952 for the Democratic party. Which ONE would you like to see nominated (name) as the next Democratic candidate for President (in 1952)?

DEMOCRATIC VOTERS ONLY

| | |
|---|---|
| Harry S. Truman | 35 |
| Alben W. Barkley | 16 |
| Franklin Rossevelt, Jr. | 12 |
| George C. Marshall | 9 |
| James A. Farley | 7 |
| James Roosevelt | 6 |
| William O. Douglas | 4 |
| Other's | 3 |
| None in list | 4 |
| Don't know | 4 |
| | 100 |

"Others" included Sen. Estes Kefauver, of Tennessee, who is currently making headlines with an investigation of graft and corruption; Chief Justice Fred Vinson of the Supreme Court; and Charles A. Brannan, Secretary of Agriculture and author of the Brannan Farm Plan.

The 35 per cent who favor President Truman today for renomination compares with 45 per cent in a similar survey reported in April by the Institute.

At that time Vice - President Barkley also finished second, with 14 per cent, and Representative Roosevelt next with 13 per cent. His brother James is currently campaigning for the governorship of California. Should he win this election, his political stock for 1952 might rise above that of his younger brother.

* * *

THE G.O.P. PICTURE

A companion survey was recently conducted by the Institute among Republican voters to determine their choice of Republican nominee for 1952.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower finished far ahead, with a vote of 42 per cent, up 3 points since June and 5 points since a previous survey in April.

Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio finished second in this survey, followed by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Harold E. Stassen, president of the University of Pennsylvania.

* * *

MOST SEE TRUMAN RUNNING

Although the President has not committed himself publicly to any plans to run for relection, it is the opinion of the overwhelming majority of his fellow citizens of both parties that he will end up being a candidate for re-election.

In two surveys during 1950 the public has expressed the view that he will run. The most recent was in April, when 71 per cent said they thought he would be a candidate, while 14 per cent felt he would not run and 15 per cent had no opinion.

---

The Latin inscription on the first U.S. coin is translated "I (time) fly, there-for mind your business."

### Test Gives Answer

IRONTON, O., Oct. 14. (AP)— Mrs. Bessie Small passed the written examination Friday in her test for her auto driver's license.

Examiner Troy Greeh went out of city hall and got into her automobile, parked at the curb, to take the road test.

Then it happened.

Mrs. Small rammed into and damaged the parked car ahead of her in pulling out from the curb. Then her car shot across the street and smacked into another one, damaging that one, too.

Her own automobile had to be towed away by a wrecker.

The driving test was postponed.

### Unofficial Report Of Stonewall Wildcat

According to unofficial and unverified sources, Arriba Oil Corp. and John T. O'Neal of Lubbock were moving in to drill a 6,500-foot Ellenburger wildcat in Southeast Stonewall County.

It is reported to be their No. 1 Arthur J. Brinkley, Jr., and is slated to be drilled 660 feet from the south and east lines of the northeast quarter of section 6, block A, Arnold & Bennett survey.

That would make the drill site nine miles southeast of Aspermont.

The exploration is reported as being supported by Signal Oil and Gas, Lone Star Producing, and Cities Service Oil Co. Continental Oil Co. turned the north half of section 6 to Arriba to drill.

## Two Wildcats Set In Hale

Ray A. Albaugh of Midland is to start operations at once on two deep wildcats in southeast Hale County, both projects slated to drill to 10,000 feet unless they encounter commercial production or granite before reaching that level.

Albaugh No. 1 Mrs. Clara Hormell will be 330 feet from the south and 2,310 feet from the east lines of section 5, block R, EL&RR survey.

It is 12 miles south and a little east of Plainview.

Contract to drill No. 1 Hormell has been let to Guy Mabee Drilling Co. of Midland. Material for the rotary rig will be moved in early this week and actual drilling will be started as soon as the equipment can be put in working order of his No. 1 Hormell. That makes it 10 miles south of Plainview.

Albaugh No. 1 W. H. Burton will be 330 feet from the south and east lines of section 24, block R, EL&RR survey. It is two miles north and one-half mile west of the location

Drilling contract for the No. 1 Burton is to be awarded during the next week and work on making the hole should be started soon afterward.

## County Hospital Bond Election Contest To Higher Civil Court

Arrangements were being made by the district court clerk, Mrs. Eunice Weathersbee, Friday for sending the county hospital bond election contest to the Court of Civil Appeals in Eastland.

Friday, Lloyd Davis, of the law firm of Pichinson, Davis, Hale & McGaw, attorney for the election contestants, gave a written order to the district clerk for a transcript of the case to be presented to the appeallate court together with a statement of facts from the court record.

In a district court hearing July 17, 18, Judge A. S. Mauzey, of Sweetwater, ruled the election valid but judgment in the case was not officially signed by him until Aug. 22, which, according to law, marks the beginning of a 60-day period within which the transcript for appeal must be filed unless the appeallate court grants extension of time after a motion requesting extension is filed in the higher court within 15 days after the expiration date, showing good reason for not filing the transcript earlier.

Without the extension, the deadline for filing the transcript in this case would be next Saturday.

Notice of appeal was filed with the district clerk Sept. 30, upon the automatic overruling by "operation of law" of a motion for new trial made Sept. 1. The overruling, not made by Judge Mauzey specifically, went into effect 30 days after the motion.

The action of the appellate court will determine whether the county will issue bonds to erect an $800,000 combination county hospital and health unit. No steps toward erection or sale of bonds can be made until the appellate court rules on the district court decision.

The contest was brought by 13 plaintiffs who alleged illegal voting in the April 1 election which carried 822 to 606.

### Oil Field Worker Is Found Dead in Trailer

Apparently suffering a death of natural causes, L. D. Franks, a man of about 45, was found about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, his body partly across his bed and his knees on the floor of his trailer at the B. L. Rhoderick Trailer Courts, 1911 Avenue S.

Police said Rhoderick, owner of the courts, called shortly after 9 o'clock and reported that he had found Franks there.

Taking him to Bolger - Barnes Funeral Home, police estimated that he had been dead at least two days. They were attempting to locate members of his family last night.

Franks was an oil field worker.

DRIVE IN - PARK - SHOP 'N SAVE
ON QUALITY FOODS

Now Open

On The New Big Spring Highway

CAREFUL TRIM FINEST... QUALITY MEATS

OUR BEST WISHES TO
THE OILMEN OF SCURRY COUNTY!

WE INVITE YOU TO VISIT
OUR NEW STORE!

There Is Plenty of Parking Space... And One of the Finest Selections of Quality Foods In Snyder.
We Are Conveniently Located Away From the Downtown Congestion!

Red and White

H and L Cash Grocery

½ BLOCK NORTH OF GORDON'S DRIVE-IN

R. A. Hardee A. S. Lieb

# Gulf Operates In Vast Area Of Southwest

FORT WORTH, Oct. 14. — The Fort Worth Production Division of the Gulf Oil Corporation comprises the western 139 counties of Texas, including West and West Central Texas, North and North Central, and the Texas Panhandle. Also within this Division are the eastern sixteen counties of New Mexico.

The Division was created on June 1, 1950, and the New Mexico counties became a part thereof on August 1, 1950. Prior thereto the Texas portion of the Division was a District and a part of the Houston Division. The New Mexico area was a part of the Tulsa Division.

1,750 EMPLOYEES

In the Fort Worth Production Division Gulf has approximately 1,750 employees, field and office, and the Division Office is located at Fort Worth. The areas supervised consists of Zone No. 5—West Texas and New Mexico, Zone No. 6—Texas Panhandle, and Zone No. 7—North and North Central Texas. Land, Geological, and Field operating offices are located at Midland, Odessa, Amarillo, Borger, and Wichita Falls, Texas, and at Hobbs and Roswell, New Mexico.

In the entire territory Gulf operates more than 4,200 producing wells with calendar daily production in excess of 100,000 barrels.

WEST TEXAS LEASES

Starting in 1924, after extensive geological surveys, Gulf became a major holder of leases in Pecos, Upton, Crane, Ward, Winkler, and Ector Counties, Texas, and in the ensuing years holdings have been extended to many other West Texas Counties.

Their first major discovery was on the McElroy Ranch in Crane and Upton Counties in 1926, and the Company has an important producing picture in most of the major fields in West Texas.

LEASES ACQUIRED

A considerable amount of these productive leases were acquired in the years of 1924 and 1925. Gulf's first Land and Geological office was established in West Texas shortly after the discovery of the Big Lake Field in Reagan County with the headquarters first at Sweetwater, then San Angelo, and later Midland, the present location.

The actual, on-the-ground, work in the early days of Gulf's activities geologically and landwise in West Texas was conducted by, among others, O. C. Harper, H. B. Fuqua, Ben [illegible], J. M. Charlton, M. O. Boring, Glenn Garrett, and W. M. Lourcey.

F. J. ADAMS

F. J. Adams, Fort Worth, Texas, is Vice President in charge of the Fort Worth Production Division and has been a member of the Fort Worth Organization since January 1, 1919.

Adams is 58 years of age and has been an employee of the Gulf for more than 40 years, starting at Beaumont with the Pipe Line Company in 1910 on his 18th birthday, later being transferred to Shreveport and, after a hitch in the Army during World War I, returned to Gulf with the newly established office at Fort Worth on January 1, 1919.

CIVIC MINDED

He is very civic minded, likes hunting and fishing, is a member of the Fort Worth Club, and River Crest Country Club. Adams is also a member of the TCU Expansion Program Committee; director of the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, on the Board of Governors of the Fort Worth Club, one of the Trustees of the Mary Couts Burnett Trust, and a Director of the Devonian Company and member of its Executive Committee.

## Well Near San Angelo Produces From The Palo Pinto Stratum

Sun Oil Co. J. J. Perkins and Chas. N. Prothro of Wichita Falls and Howard W. Green of San Angelo No. 4 Claude Linthicum of San Angelo, outpost to the Pulliam-Strawn field of West - Central Tom Green County, has assured operators production from a shallow Pennsylvanian pay.

The outpost flowed oil to pits for one hour, then recovered 930 feet of clean oil from the bottom of the drillpipe, on a drillstem test at 5,140-61 feet.

The test, through a one-half inch bottom choke and a quarter inch top opening, lasted 14 minutes. Gas shoved to the surface in six and one-half minutes and oil in 12 minutes.

There was no water with the petroleum which came from the Palo Pinto of the Pennsylvanian. Open flowing bottomhole pressure was 560 pounds at the beginning of the test and increased to 1,260 pounds.

Fifteen-minute shut-in pressure was 1,970 pounds.

The No. 4 Linthicum will continue to the Strawn. It topped the Palo Pinto at 5,110 feet, elevation 1,994 feet.

Some 6,000,000 sheets of botanical specimens are housed at the Kew Gardens herbarium near London.

## Indicated Clear Fork Discovery Preparing To Run Casing, Test

Operator is conditioning mud to run casing at the Texas Co. No. 1 J. D. Biles and others, indicated Clear Fork discovery in Northwest Andrews County.

When casing is run, operator plans to test and complete the opener.

Production indications developed on a four-hour and 15-minute drillstem test from 7,290-7,573 feet.

Gas was to the surface in 15 minutes, on which no gauge was taken.

Recovery was 500 feet of drilling mud and 5,040 feet of 36.2 gravity oil.

The No. 1 Biles is producing from the section of the Clear Fork as the Union pool, three miles east and at approximately the same level as the Garret M. Smith No. 1 McWhorter-Hall, completed recently as a Clear Fork discovery eight miles west of the Union pool.

The Smith No. 1 McWhorter-Hall, five and one-half miles west of the Texaco prospect, was completed from 7,340 to 7,508 feet for 198.17 barrels of 37.6-gravity oil daily.

Location of the No. 1 Biles is 1,980 feet from south and west lines of section 15, block A-31, psl survey.

## Prospector Located On Ralph Harris Estate

A deep prospector has been spotted 12 miles northwest of Robert Lee in Northwest Coke as Sun Oil Co. No. 1 R. H. Harris estate.

It is projected to 7,350 feet with rotary tools.

Location is 660 feet from south and east lines of Winfield Scott survey No. 10 and one and one-half miles southeast of the most southern well in the Lygay field and two miles north of the Millican-Strawn field.

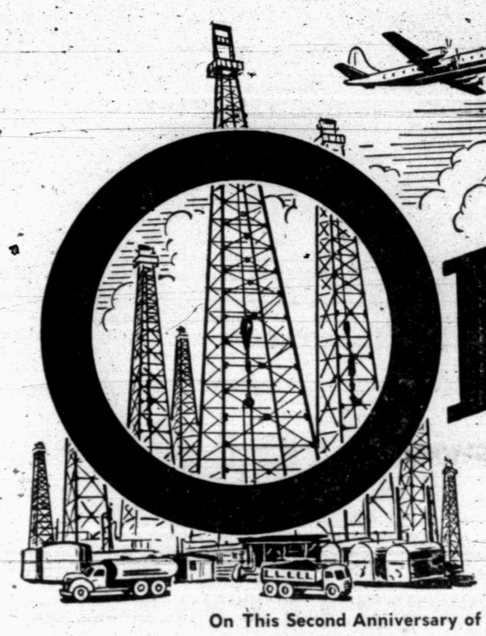
The project will also be about three-quarters of a mile southeast of A. G. Hill No. 8 Ralph Harris estate, location for a slated 7,200-foot test.

GOA, Portuguese India, (AP) — An estimated 70,000 tons of iron ore have piled up here because of a sudden fall in foreign demand.

## Mitchell Venture Set

Amerada Petroleum Corp. has scheduled a 7,500-foot venture in Southeast Mitchell County about three and one-half miles northwest of the Jameson pool in Coke County.

It will be the firm's No. 1 J. F. McCabe, in the center of hte southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 3, block 1-A, H&TC survey.

OIL PROGRESS

On This Second Anniversary of the Discovery Well in Scurry County, and This National Oil Progress Week, We of Brooks & Turner Well Service Company Want to Express Our Sincere Congratulations to the Oil Industries of the Entire Permian Basin. It Has Been a Pleasure to Serve You in the Past and We Hope that We May Continue To Be of Service to You in the Future.

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# Fake Furs Take Fall Fashion Limelight

By DOROTHY ROE
Associated Press Fashion Editor

If you want to look fabulous on a penny-bank budget, this season's fake furs are the answer.

They're all over the place, in lush looking blazers, skirts, jackets, full-length coats, pedal pushers and slacks.

Frankly fake, they still have that sleek, luxurious look of fur, and are priced within the reach of any working girl.

Among designers who have launched the phony pelts with spectacular success is Greta Plattry, who worked up a reputation for whimsical separates several years ago with her original sweater designs. This season she shows fake broadtail, palomino pony and pinto pony fur fabrics in a series of separates destined to show up at football games and the better campus festivities this fall.

Pony Girl—Nancy Olson, who is Bing Crosby's new leading lady in his latest film, wears a tawny fake fur skirt in palomino pony, jersey blouse.

Lush Stuff—Winsome Nancy Olson, on a New York shopping tour, picks out a flattering cardigan of fake white broadtail, trimmed with black rib-knit at cuffs and waist, with rhinestone buttons. This may be worn as a casual evening jacket, or with daytime skirts. From the collection of Greta Plattry.

Palomino Duster—Nancy teams up this fabulous duster of fake pony fur with her skirt, is all set for fall gun. Not big feedbag pockets.

# Motion Picture Actors Taking Over Television Spotlight

By WAYNE OLIVER

NEW YORK, Oct. 14. (AP) — Motion picture actors are beginning to play a major role in television.

At least two dozen players well known to movie audiences now are in television on a regular basis, and scores more are appearing from time to time as guest stars.

By networks, the list of regulars includes:

ABC — Charles Ruggles, Betty Furness, Neil Hamilton, Don Ameche (also on NBC), Ethel Waters and Chico Marx. Also coming up soon will be Stuart Erwin.

CBS — Ralph Bellamy, Gene Autry, Faye Emerson, Jack Mulhall and Darla Hood. Others well known both in radio and the movies include Frank Sinatra, Vaughn Monroe, Ken Murray and Alan Young.

DuMont — Frances Langford, Roscoe Karns and Richard Hart. Also, Lew Park and Benny Goodman who have appeared in many films.

NBC — Robert Montgomery, William Gargan, Wendy Barrie, Nancy Carroll, Bert Lytell, Marjorie Gateson, Gabby Hayes and Groucho Marx. Also on regular but less frequent schedules are Bob Hope, Eddie Cantor, Dean Martef and Jerry Lewis and Jimmy Durante, with Jack Carson soon to join the roster.

A number of movie personalities have programs on individual stations, such as that of the veteran William Edmunds on WPIX in New York. Actress Laraine Day had a baseball interview program on the same station during the past season. Lynn Bari recently concluded a weekly network series and Lila Lee, Jack Larue, Edward Everett Horton and Ernest Truex were regulars last season.

Gloria Swanson made a television comeback on WPI here and then a triumphant return to the movies in Sunset Boulevard.

Many motion picture players have been apprehensive over getting into television because of reports of its exacting demands, but reassurance on that score comes from a couple of veterans who have taken the plunge.

Don Ameche, with a long list of starring film roles behind him, and William Edmunds, veteran of more than 100 supporting roles, both say film actor has some advantages over the stage or radio performer.

EXPERIENCE PAYS OFF

They agree that experience before the motion picture camera, with the attendant array of lights and cables and confusion, is fine training for television. This, they say, compensates for the stage performer's advantage in being accustomed to giving sustained performances as against the short takes in which movies are made.

Ameche, who plays host on Holiday Hotel and ABC-TV Thursday nights and has a quiz show on NBC-TV Sunday nights, says experience in the movies keeps you from being camera conscious.

Or to put it another away, "it makes you unconsciously camera conscious." While you appear to be unaware of the presence of the camera, you perform for its benefit rather than for an audience out front, as on the stage.

Ameche, who had careers on radio, the stage and in stock, says television nevertheless does make greater demands on talent than any other medium.

## Lead Sheep In Stock Yards Is Getting To Be A Little Too Spirit

CHICAGO, Oct. 14. (AP) — Herman, a pet sheep in the Chicago Stock Yards who leads some of the baiky sheep to the slaughter house, may be squirmin' in the hot seat himself if he doesn't mend his ways.

Herman is in trouble with the sheep traders at the yards and his popularity is waning. Herman has been at the yards about six years and has been used as a leader.

But some of the traders hinted maybe Herman has been taking his popularity too much for granted and he should go for a one-way walk to the slaughter house.

Herman's trouble is the result of his having learned to open gates. He now goes around unlocking sheep pen gates. The sheep get out and cause much confusion in the yards. Herman has been known to lead other sheep out after he has opened a gate.

Barney Vos, who owns Herman, said he does not favor sending Herman to the slaughter house. The decision will have to be by unanimous vote of the traders.

Herman, it appears, will have to stop opening gates. Or find himself a mutton chop or stew.

## Bridegroom Of Two Weeks Electrocuted

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 14. (AP) — David C. Gardeski, 22, a bridegroom of two weeks and prospective army inductee, was electrocuted at the Nash-Kelvinator Corp. plant here, Friday.

Coroner Richard C. Boelins said that Gardeski, an employee apparently caused a short circuit when he gripped a metal pole with one hand while holding the handle of an electric hoist with the other. The company ordered an investigation.

The hoist is used in moving refrigerators for shipment.

In losing to the Jackson Army Air Base in 1944, the University of Mississippi football team did not draw a single penalty.

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We want city loans in Snyder on new or nearly new homes:
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• F. H. A.
• Life Insurance Co.
See us for prompt service.
MILBURN MORTGAGE & REALTY CO.
Towle Bldg. Ph. 77

## Newcomers' Bridge Club Meets Thursday

Mrs. Hunter Pendleton and Mrs. Robert Guthrie were hostesses Thursday afternoon to Newcomers' Bridge Club, which met at the Village Restaurant.

Mrs. A. C. Floyd won the high score prize, Mrs. C. J. Cook the bingo prize, Mrs. Jim Ford the guest prize, and Mrs. William Banks, the traveling prize.

The hostesses served pumpkin pie and coffee to these members: Mrs. Ollie Bryton, Mrs. J. P. Jones, Mrs. Joe Lewis, Mrs. W. W. Arnold, Mrs. C. D. McIver, Mrs. W. P. Thurmon, Mrs. D. S. Bodie, Mrs. V. V. McGrew, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Chester Likes, Mrs. H. Mulback and Mrs. A. C. Floyd. Mrs. J. Ford was a guest.

The club will meet next with Mrs. Chester Likes at the Humble Oil Camp. Mrs. Likes and Mrs. Banks co-hostesses.

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We Furnish Complete Home Building Serivce
WE WILL BUILD YOUR HOME!
We have the materials and will work with you on an Estimate.
Scurry County lumber company
"Where Your Money Goes Farthest"
Highway 180 East Phone 1050

# Mexico Flooded With Refugee Dollars While War News Bad

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 14. (AP)—An embarrassing influx of dollars has tapered off and Mexican officials are breathing easier.

The outbreak of the Korean War at the end of June threatened to flood Mexico with dollars—refugee capital seeking safety, higher interest rates or security against devaluation.

In six weeks more than hundred million dollars of foreign capital came in—more than usually arrives in three years. Stock prices shot up, bank deposits rose sharply. Mexican financial authorities wondered what would happen if all that capital left as suddenly as it came.

FLOOD HALTS

Then the flood halted. Financial people say two factors stopped it. One was that all the liquid rightened capital in the U. S. had found refuge, here or somewhere else. And the better war news from Korea quieted the fears of other people who wanted to get their money out of the U. S.

One foreign financial observer said the overall effect on Mexico's economy has been good. Her dollar situation is better, so she can buy machinery abroad when the U. S. supply situation permits. She has ample backing for her currency. This man said the currency backing situation before was "safe, but now it is comfortable as well."

Actually, Mexico has been increasing her dollar supplies ever since the peso was stabilized at 8.65 to the dollar more than a year ago making the peso equal to 11.56 cents. The new rate gave confidence to many Mexicans who had sent their money to the U. S., and they began bringing it home. The rise in bank deposits indicates about $37,500,000 was brought in by Mexicans in the first half of 1950 and most of it stayed in the banks.

THIRD IN BANKS

The big flood began in the first week of July, 10 days after the invasion of South Korea. Toward the end of August $100 million had arrived. Possibly a third of this stayed in the banks as deposits. The rest went into the Mexican stock market.

The index number of all industrial shares on the Mexican stock exchange—1939 was 100—had been between 440 and 450 since February. The refugee capital began to buy stocks and the prices naturally went up. By the middle of September, the index had jumped to 490.

Stock exchange dealings had been totaling only a few thousand pesos a week—30,000 to 50,000 pesos—prior to the invasion. They suddenly jumped to 150,000 pesos, 250,000 pesos. Finally, in the second week of August, they were up to 550,000 pesos—more than 10 times as much as normal trading. By the second week of September they were back to a modest 48,000 pesos. At the same time, the price index dropped a little—back to 487.

## Chamber Drive Opens Monday

Six teams will start the membership drive for the Chamber of Commerce tomorrow. The drive will continue until all prospects have been contacted.

Harold Bennett has explained the organization as a voluntary institution created for the broad purpose of protecting and advancing local interests.

The teams will be divided as follows:

Team one: Bruce Greer, W. R. Bell, Jr., G. Edward Bolger, Herbert Feather, Clyde Godwin, and Phil Burns.

Team two: Dr. Robert Hargrove, Jr., K. L. Fouch, M. L. Andress, Nolan von Roeder, Jake Springer, Dell Bynum, Miss May C. Lyons, and Ethredge Strickland.

Team three: Eugene Harper, Hollis H. Fields, Myron Fenton, Renal Rosson, L. C. Johnson, Tom Carney, and Claude McCormick.

Team four: Robert R. Patterson, Willis Cox, Jr., Frank Bernson, Jay Rogers, Bentley Baize, H. O. Beard, and Dick Roberts.

Team five: Frank Stephenson, Charles Mathes, W. M. Holt, George Frazier, Dr. W. W. Miskeska, Charles Wolfe and W. F. Cargile.

Team six: A. C. Kincaid, M. H. Roe, Billy Bryant, Hugh Boren, Jr., Tommie Deffebach, Wilbur Ellis, and Malven Stevenson.

## Car Crashes Into Bridge

A car slipped on the crossboards on the one-way bridge on Twenty-seventh Street early yesterday morning, crashed into the side of the bridge and was prevented from falling into the creek bed only by a support wire.

The driver, Radford G. Lewis, a tank builder, told police he was driving the 1949 Mercury sedan west across the bridge when he ran off the crossboards. His car hit the support on the left side, and the right fender was caught by the supporting wire.

Repairmen of the J. & H. Paint and Body Shop went to the scene and removed the car with the use of a winch about two hours after the incident occurred.

Damage to the car included a deeply dented fender and hood. Damaging several support boards on the bridge, the accident caused it to be closed for repairs.

The one-way bridge, erected in 1909, is scheduled to be replaced under the new paving and bridges program of the city. Contracts already have been awarded on the jobs.

## Twenty-nine Houses Under Construction In Towle Place Addition

Joe Burkett, vice-president of the Towle Place Development Co., reported 29 houses under construction in the Towle Place addition, just west of Highland Park on Thirty-seventh Street.

Burkett said the first group of 100 houses, bordering the high school stadium on the east, north, and west, will be completed within eight months. Construction will then begin on the second group, which will adjoin the first on the south side of the stadium.

Paved streets and concrete walks will be laid in the area, which was annexed to the city last month. Not yet building on Thirty-seventh Street, Burkett is anticipating the widening of the street.

Most of the Towle Place homes will be 800 to 1,111 square feet with attached garage and porch. Down payments will run from $850 to $1,600 with monthly payments of $49 to $56. Burkett hopes to have his selling prices listed soon, ranging from $7,500 to $9,150. All houses will be sold under the FHA loan plan.

Naming the addition as a restricted area, admitting no business houses, Burkett said 45 of the first 100 homes have already been spoken for.

## Snyder Physician Gains

Dr. Dan Harrison was reported to be improving yesterday at the Lubbock Memorial Hospital, where he underwent surgery Tuesday. Attending physicians reported that the Snyder surgeon was sufficiently improved to ask for a radio to hear the football games.

## Singing Convention In Nolan, Tex., Church

The Nolan County Singing Convention will meet Sunday at the Methodist Church, Nolan, Tex. There will be basket lunches at 12:30 o'clock.

## Corpus Christi Comics In Today's Daily News

About 250 of today's Daily News readers will find their comic sections headed Corpus Christi Caller-Times. Two or three of the comic features are different from ours.

These comics were mistakenly included in our shipment from Peoria, Ill., where both the Daily News and its sister publication, the Caller-Times, have their comics printed.

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BILL RAGSDALE TIRE COMPANY

NO DESIGN OR ARRANGEMENT TOO LARGE OR SMALL FOR ORIGINAL TREATMENT!
CITY FLORAL
Mrs. Elanor O'Hara, Manager
2912 Ave. S Phone 1187

## YOU... and Your Home

By JAY TROST

### WINDOW WHIMSY

Have you been wishing you could give your living room windows a new treatment without a lot of work and expense? Draperies can use up precious space in a small living room and make furniture placement difficult.

**For a novel, easy-to-keep-clean plan that will make your windows look world's larger, try puting wallpaper panels about twelve or fourteen inches wide up each side from the floor to the top of the window. Then cover a scalloped—or straight-edged valance box with the wallpaper, and you have a striking effect for almost any type room.**

Choose the wallpaper with the colors and the furnishings of your room in mind. Bold geometrics for Modern; Colonial or Medallion patterns for Early American or French Provincial.

**If you already have wallpapered walls, reverse the plan... have plain panels and valance. Here's a drapery effect that always stays put, has no dust catching folds. Wax the wallpaper to finger-print proof it.**

In the window sketched above no bulky drapes interfere with the placement of the lounging and reading group of two comfy barrel-back chairs and the step table. The two ottomans add a homey touch.

**We want to assist you in every way possible to make your home more livable. Drop in whenever you can.**

Town and Country HOME FURNISHINGS
2403-25th St. Phone 120

If your diet is deficient in Vitamin B this great new formula may help you build
RICH RED BLOOD
and help curb B-Vitamin deficiency symptoms like
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Are you constantly tired, weak, irritable, cheerless? Scientists have learned that such a condition may be due, especially in older people, to the simple fact that you do not get enough B-Vitamins and Iron in your diet.

If that is the case with you, then Bexel Special Formula may be exactly what you need to restore you to radiant vitality and vigorous good health. That has been the happy experience of a great many folks probably just like yourself. Ask a typical user and he or she is likely to say, "Bexel has done wonders for me. I feel better, younger, brighter now than I ever thought possible." Why not try Bexel Special Formula *yourself* ... today!

Just one capsule contains 5 TIMES YOUR MINIMUM DAILY REQUIREMENTS OF IRON and VITAMIN $B_1$
.....Ask your Doctor!

FOR THE FIRST TIME
the important B-Vitamins have been combined with
IRON!
LIVER!*
CHOLINE!
INOSITOL!
*In supplementary quantities
in the new, blood-building, energy-building BEXEL SPECIAL FORMULA

"It's like being born again now that I'm taking Bexel Special Formula. Now I go everywhere with the old bunch, do all the things I used to pass up because I didn't have the strength and energy. It's wonderful!"
MISS EVELYN FARMER
2144 Dean Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Thanks to Bexel Special Formula, I can really enjoy life again. For a while there I was plumb disgusted with myself for being so tired and jittery all the time. But Bexel sure fixed me up fine!"
MR. HAROLD KAUFMAN
6 Evergreen Avenue
New Hyde Park, L. I.

A Product of McKESSON & ROBBINS
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SPECIAL FORMULA B-COMPLEX CAPSULES
You just take one a day ... any time of the day!
YOU FEEL BETTER in 30 days OR YOUR MONEY BACK
Absolutely harmless Non habit-forming
ON SALE AT THE FOLLOWING SNYDER DRUG STORES....
Harris Pharmacy Stinson Drug
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# Everybody Wants Protection Against Inflation's Threat

By J. A. LIVINGSTON

Do you remember the story of the man who almost broke into tears when told by his boss that he was getting a fat raise? "What's wrong?" asked the boss, "you don't seem to like it." The man answered sadly: "Now my wife will double her allowance and I'll have less spending money than ever before."

That just about sums up the economic state of the union. Prosperity has gone to our feet. Wages are going up, ditto prices, ditto profits. Although personal income in the United States has just climbed to an all-time high, apprehension is everywhere. People are trying desperately to hedge against the very thing that makes them prosperous—inflation. They fear more will be less.

**AHEAD OF FREEZE**

Thus, the rail labor unions have just come out with a whooping billion-dollar-a-year demand for wage boosts. They want to beat a possible wage freeze. They want protection against rising living costs. Philip Murray's United Steelworkers has started negotiations with the steel companies. And so it goes. Labor wants its.

The farmer, of course, is nicely cushioned by provisions in the Defense Production Act, which specify that any price freeze must protect his parity position. If industrial prices go up, support prices for agricultural commodities must follow. This is not unlike the protection that General Motors and other workers now have. When the cost of living goes up, wages follow.

Consequence: A rise in living costs automatically lifts wages. As wages rise, prices of industrial goods—the things farmers buy—must increase. Then, ultimately, support prices will be set and that will push up the cost of living some more. And so it goes—on and up.

Corporations want protection too. Ben Moreell, president of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., has declared that the steel industry ought to raise prices because quotations are "far below parity with other industrial prices." He argues that unless prices are boosted, profits will be cut, and the steel industry will not have enough set-aside after rising wages and taxes to keep its equipment up to date and to attract new capital. Were steel prices to go up, the industry would be merely following shoe, textile, clothing, oil, and other industries.

Yet profits of corporations have just climbed to an all-time high. The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that in the third quarter U. S. corporation income after taxes ran at an annual rate of $23.2 billion dollars, as compared with $20.3 billion in the second quarter and $17.3 billion in the third quarter of 1949. These record profits show up in record dividends, which are running seven per cent higher than last year and about 4 per cent higher than in 1929.

Such high profits are not confidence - inspiring. Yes, common stocks have just pushed through to new highs for the year. According to Dow theorists, we're very much in a bull market. Yet, speculators and investors don't seem to have faith in it.

You can buy top-grade common stocks like General Motors, United States Steel, du Pont, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe to yield anywhere from 5 per cent to eight percent. The Stand & Poor's index of common stock yields shows a return of about 6½ per cent. Yet back in 1929, when people had misfounded faith in the future, in the New Era—when they were willing to speculate—the yield got down to half that — 3.16 per cent.

On the other hand, preferred stocks today yield less than 4 per cent. In 1929 they returned about 5 per cent. The preference then was for common stocks as a ticket to future prosperity, the preference today is for preferred stocks for steadiness of income.

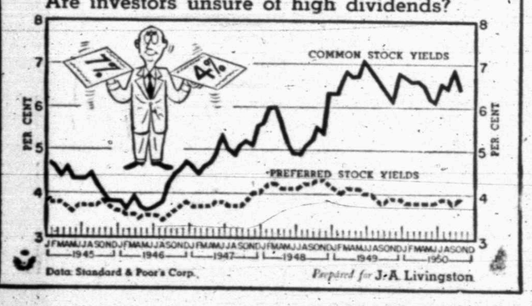
Fears persist that this prosperity is false or transitory. Maybe the Federal Reserve curbs on credit, on housing, on instalment buying, will produce a business setback. Maybe allocation of steel, rubber, and other short materials will cause some businesses to lose money. Maybe post-Korean anticipatory buying will back up and result in a price shake-out. Maybe consumers are overstocked and retail sales will slump. Maybe higher taxes, with more to come next year, will take a big slice out of profits.

Two forces are at work. The government is expanding its defense program when materials are short, labor scarce, and plants are working at capacity. That makes for inflation. At the same time the government, through credits controls, priorities, and higher taxes, is trying to curb demand and price advances. That makes for disinflation.

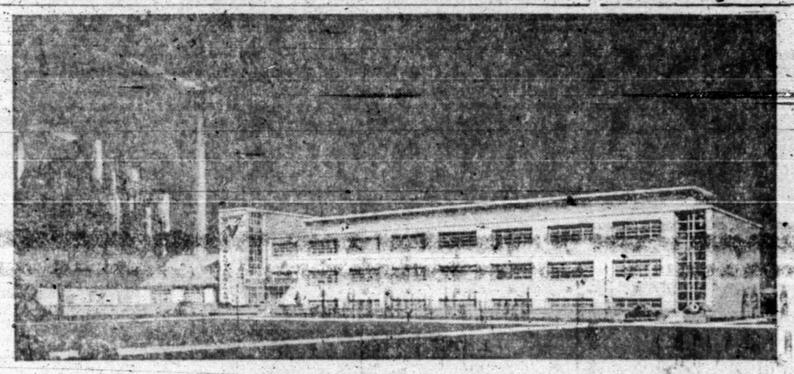
But it hardly makes for peace of mind. If the government succeeds in checking a price - wage spiral, the immediate question will be: Does that mean a slump? And if inflation persists, you and I—the worker, the farmer, the business man, and the investor—will want to protect ourselves against it. It's hard to be relaxed when you always have your economic guard up-trying to fend off some hidden blow to your security.

**CAUTION IN WALL STREET**

**Common stock yields outrun preferred yields. Are investors unsure of high dividends?**




Data: Standard & Poor's Corp. Prepared for J. A. Livingston



Continental Oil Company has awarded a contract for construction of a $2,250,000 research laboratories building in Ponca City, Okla., that will provide the Company with one of the most advanced development and research programs in the American oil industry, it has been announced by President L. F. McCollum. The new structure, as shown in the architect's sketch above, will be three stories and is expected to be completed in the fall of 1951. Approximately half of the building will be occupied by the Company's central research laboratories, which will include an organic chemical laboratory, comprised of a petroleum chemical division and a lubricating oil division; a physics research laboratory, for research in electronics, X-ray defraction and mass spectrometry; an analytical laboratory, consisting of both chemical and physical methods units; and a colloid laboratory, for carrying on fundamental work on greases and allied materials.

## Colorado City Youth Killed

Johnnie Bob Humphrey, Colorado City, 10-year-old, was killed instantly Friday evening a mile west of the town on U. S. Highway 80 when he was struck by an automobile.

The boy was on his way home from an elementary school football game which his team won.

Near the center of the highway when hit, the boy was struck by the auto of C. L. Terrell of Colorado City, Mitchell County Sheriff Nick Narrell said.

Dimming his lights to meet a car, Terrell flashed his lights back bright to see the child in front of him too late to stop, Narrell said.

Johnnie's father, Harvey Humphrey, was just leaving home to get Johnnie when the sheriff arrived to tell him the news. Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey live on a farm several miles northwest of Colorado City. The parents did not know why the child was walking home; he was to wait until they went to town for him.

Terrell lives at Cassie Roney's Rooms in Colorado City and is an oil field employee.

## Offset Will Explore Strawn in Stonewall

Deep Rock Oil Corporation No. 1 State School Lands is to be an east offset to the same concern's recently completed No. 1 Long, flowing discovery to open the Kiowa Peak-Strawn field in Northeast Stonewall County.

The project will be 660 feet from south and west lines of section 4, BBB&G survey.

It is slated to drill to about 5,200 feet to explore the Strawn pay and will start operations at once.

Rubber is believed to have been used by the American Indians before the arrival of Columbus.

## Kimble County Wildcat

Westexas Oil & Royalty Corp. and Sojourner Drilling Co. of Fort Worth have staked a wildcat four miles west of Roosevelt in Central-East Kimble County.

Projected to 4,250 feet with rotary tools, No. 1 Mrs. W. Faulkner will be 330 feet from south line of section 80, block A, GWT&P survey and 750 feet from the west line of Kimble County.

The North Llano River flows about 330 feet east of the location.

Because they would keep for a long time, beans were a welcome addition to ships menus in the days when salted meat was their staple.

## Sterling County Test

An outpost to production in the proven area of the Durham field in Central Sterling County has been spotted as Salt Dome Production Co. of Houston No. 1 Ethel R. Foster & Fay Hildebrand.

It is located 330 feet from north and east lines of southwest quarter of section 20, block 12, SPRR survey.

It is scheduled to go to 2,000 feet with cable tools, starting immediately.

Drillsite is two miles south of Sterling City.

Euel Davis, a tackle who never played a minute for Tulane at that position during the 1949 football season, is assistant freshman coach of the Green Wave now.

Beans grow in almost all climates and soil types.


**SWEET'S SHOP**

2505 Ave. G — E. Hiway & 25th St.

"TREAT THE FAMILY AT SWEET'S"

- FROZEN MALTS
- HOT DOGS
- CONES - SUNDAES - SODAS
- SHERBERTS IN 4 FLAVORS

YOU CAN DISCOVER *Revenescence*

FOR AS LITTLE AS $3

Most women prefer to buy the larger sizes of Revenescence — for they know that regular Revenescence care has helped their skin achieve softness, smoothness, suppleness — a more youthful look. They discovered how radiantly their make-up glows over Revenescence. But you — if you haven't already discovered Revenescence — might like to begin with the $3 size.

REVENESCENCE AS A CREAM $3, 5, 9, 15
REVENESCENCE AS A LOTION $5, 9
(all prices plus tax)

*Charles of the Ritz*

**STINSON DRUG**

North Side of Square

35x35 Colored **SCARVES** Pure Silk 88c

Assorted Color **PRINTED PERCALE** 3 Yds. 98c

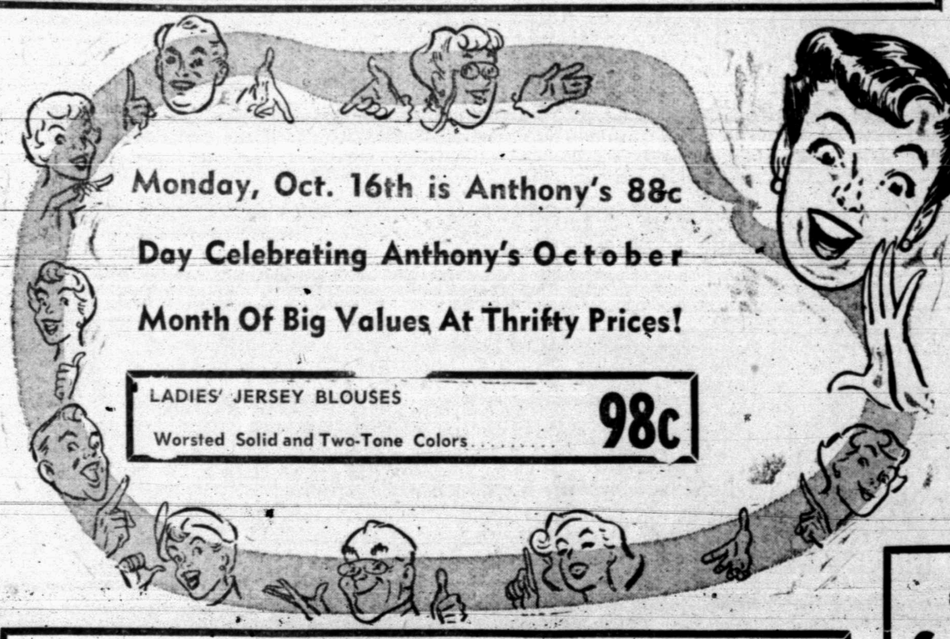
Ladies' Rayon **PANTIES** Assorted Colors 4 for 1.00

Ladies Rayon Hollywood **BRIEFS** Asst. Colors—49c & 59c Values 2 pair 88c

52x52 **LUNCHEON CLOTHS** Printed & Colorful 88c

Boy's Good Quality **SHIRTS** Short Sleeve Regular 1.98 Values 88c

FINE WOVEN **GINGHAM** 88c yd. yd. 88c New Fall Colors



Men's Cotton Gabardine **SPORT SHIRTS** Assorted Colors $1.88

Men's Nice Quality **WHITE** Handkerchiefs REG. 10c Value 10 FOR 88c

Ladies Satin Lace Trim **SLIPS** Assorted Colors Sizes 32-44 88c

Rayon Cord Slip Over **SPORT SHIRT** Knit Bottom Small, Medium & Large $3.88

12 x 12 **WASH CLOTHS** Assorted Colors 10 for 88c

81 x 108 **Colored SHEETS** Assorted Colors 2.98 EA. COLORED PILLOW CASES 79c EA.

Ladies Tu-Tone Rayon **GOWNS** Assorted Sizes & Colors A Real Value 88c

**C. R. ANTHONY CO.**

# THE SNYDER DAILY NEWS

VOL. I—No. 135 SNYDER, TEXAS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1950


## Speeder Thanks Cop Who Stops Him, Buys Patrolman's Dinner

An unusual and fairly new hobby has turned up in the county which, thus far, has proved to be an interesting way to study the varying attitudes of traffic law violators.

For years, certain persons have made their hobbies by collecting such things as match folders, post cards, stamps, and rare coins. But Mark Search, Hermleigh's traffic patrolman, and the mayor, the Rev. Bob Creswell, are collecting letters from persons arrested for speeding and similar violations.

VARYING REACTIONS

"Observing the different attitudes of motorists and variances of personality proves an interesting way to watch the world go by," says Creswell, who claims he has always liked to study the personality traits of persons he meets.

Joining him in this study, Search prizes the complimentary letters received by the court, sighs over the other kind—which are few—and "gets a kick out of the excuses offered by speeders."

Some motorists are indignant about being arrested, Search says, while others readily admit they should have heeded the two speed limit signs they passed when entering the town, smile, and sign the tickets.

"One man recently told me I did him a favor by stopping him, and after paying his $14 fine, he bought my dinner because I tried to be courteous to him," Search recalls.

On the bulletin board in the city hall are some of the unusual letters received from speeders. One of them, written by a San Angelo man, said:

"Your arresting officer and your chief of police were both very nice and most considerate in this matter. Although I believe your fine to be a little stiff for a first offense, it is improbable that you ever have a second offender. It taught me one thing that I had not learned in eight years of driving, and that is to slow down, in accordance with posted speed limits."

COURTESY

"We try to be as nice as possible to the motorists who come through Hermleigh," Creswell said "and when arrests are made, we are acting in the best interests of safety both for the drivers and for those living in the town, many of whom are pedestrians who find it necessary to cross the highway often."

About six months ago, a 5-year-old girl was struck by a pick-up truck, but because of the trucks slow speed, she was not critically injured. The driver, a Sweetwater Negro, told officers he was thankful they had warned him three days before the accident to slow down when coming through the town.

"We like to remember those who appreciate our efforts to promote safe driving," Creswell says, "and saving letters and making notes on their responses serves as a good way to observe life."

Nine of the 11 players named to the all-Big Ten football team in 1949 were seniors.

SAUERKRAUT BY THE TON — Chefs at the 31st annual Sauerkraut Day in Forreston, Ill., prepare three tons of kraut and ton of frankfurters consumed by 35,000 visitors.


Progressing With the Permian Basin

KSNY

KEY L.B.S. AFFILIATE FOR WEST TEXAS

The ONLY Station Serving the ENTIRE Permian Basin!

1280 K.C.s 500 Watts

ON EVERY DIAL

It's Wise

To show our appreciation for the many advantages the oil industry has brought to Scurry County and,

IT'S WISE

To provide adequate coverage for the industries' needs.

W. Willis Cox Jr., Agency

Snyder Drug Building
Telephone 1319

CONGRATULATIONS

-OIL MEN-

For a Good Convenient Place to Eat in Snyder Make Henry's Your Meal Time Headquarters.

The people of Snyder have found Henry's Cafe a good place to eat. The food is the best to be found. . . Reasonable Prices.

You will always find a friendly welcome awaiting you at Henry's Cafe on the East Side of the Square.

- FOOD IS OUR BUSINESS
- COURTESY IS OUR MOTTO

National Oil Progress WEEK Oct. 15-21

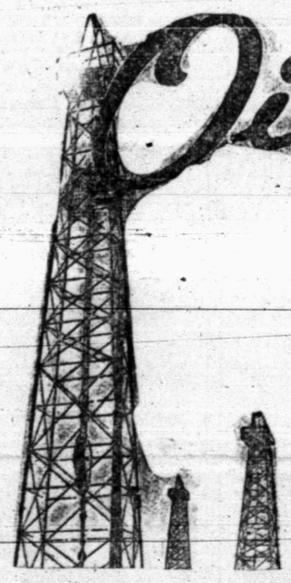
HENRY'S CAFE

OWNED AND OPERATED BY ANN YORK

2506 Ave. R Phone 9542

Oil Progress Week, Oct. 15th-21st

We Are Serving This Oil Community With ToP Quality Wearing Apparel!




Such Famous Brands

- Stetson, Dobbs, Borsalina Hats
- Field and Stream Coats
- Wilson Bros Underwear
- Alligator Rainwear
- Pool Work Clothing
- Van Heusen Dress Shirts
- Kingsridge Suits by Shonemann
- Curlee Suits
- Hickok Belts
- U. S. Rubber Slicker Suits
- B. V. D. and McGregor Sportswear
- Wilson Bros. Ties

Flex Tailored By Kingsridge

We are proud of this famous line of men's suits.

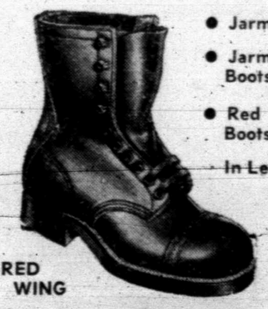
- Real Class
- Perfect Fit

We invite you to visit our store and see these superbly tailored Men's Suits.

Make Your Selection from Our New Fall Arrivals.

Owens Shoe Dept.

Feature Nationally Advertised Dress and Work Shoes for Men



- Nun Bush
- Jarman
- Jarman Leather-Neck Boots
- Red Wing 8" Driller Boots

In Leather or Cord Sole

RED WING

Complete Line of Rubber Overshoes for the Working Man

OWENS Department Store

West Side of Square

# New Houses that Oil Built Show in Snyder Scene

(Joe Dave Scott photograph)

## Texas Actress Weary of Life In Films, So Turns Producer

BY MARK BARRON

NEW YORK, Oct. 14. (AP)—Being accustomed to the wide open spaces and level prairies of her native Texas, Ann Sheridan revealed the other day that she is giving up her up-hill and down-hill career. It has been giving her too many eppizootics in her stomach despite the fact that she has been more than unusually successful with her movie career along with her stage and television personal appearances.

And, Miss Sheridan said when she stopped by to count her money on Broadway, she is now becoming a producer.

HEAVY ROLE

Her new Universal-International picture, "Woman on the Run," is one in which she plays one of her few serious dramatic roles, and also a film in which she has a financial interest. Rather than a salary, she is taking a share of profits from this film which she thinks is going to make a lot of money. If it does, Miss Sheridan said, she would advance her ambition to become a producer, rather than remaining an actress.

"After I finish 'Women on the Run,'" she said, "I want to quit being an actress. Much of the action in that story takes place in a carnival roller coaster. I get dreadfully seasick on a roller coaster and my tummy started acting up as soon as we started shooting film over this roller coaster in a San Francisco amusement park.

"Aside from this influence of the roller coaster, I had to submit to the fact that several girls who played around me in the roller coaster cars had healthy appetites. Between takes of pictures, they would stroll off the set into the carnival stands and return loaded with hot dogs, root beer and other refreshments which you find in a circus carnival. I couldn't stand it . . . At least, my stomach couldn't stand it."

SISTER IN TEXAS

As a producer, Miss Sheridan says that she is an individualist because she is a Texan. Her three sisters now live in Texas, one being Mrs. L. R. Kent in Fort Worth, another being Mrs. C. H. Rowton in Waco and the third being Mrs. R. E. Day in Dallas.

And, like most Texans, she likes to travel. She wanders from Hollywood to Broadway to Mexico. She always goes to the latter country for the season of the bull fights and one of her prized possessions is the capote cape which was given to her by the famed matador, Chiquelin.

Other than being a film producer, Miss Sheridan is also an active industrialist in that she is part owner of a wire recording company, an apartment house project and a cosmetic company.

She also is good looking and likes steak and potatoes. "I don't have to diet," she said the other day. "I am strictly country in my eating and I stay skinny as I please. Except when I'm doing a picture where I have to perform on a roller coaster."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Oct. 15-21

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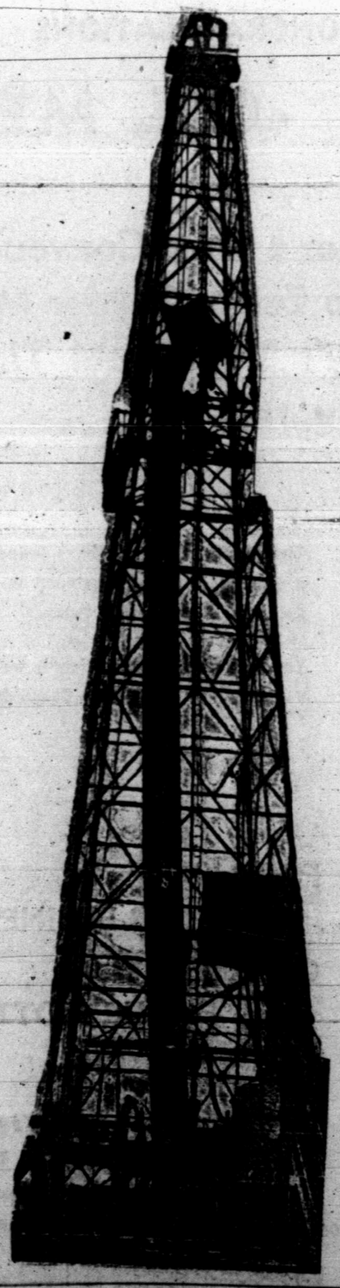
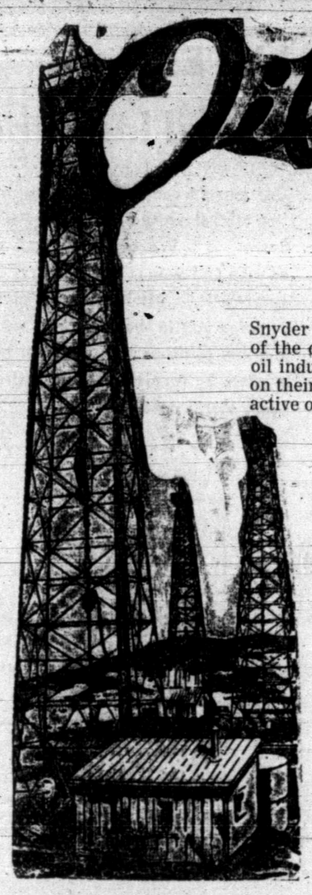


# We Salute The Oil Industries of Snyder and Scurry County




Snyder and Scurry County has prospered in the wake of the oil activity that was started two years ago . The oil industries and its personnel are to be congratulated on their progress in making this one of the world's most active oil areas.

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# Former Professor Opposed To False Liberalism in Schools

By J. EVETTS HALEY

If any influence in our national life is more responsible for the loose thinking of this age than our educational system it would be hard to find it. For many years pseudo-liberals have infiltrated the profession with their false philosophies, and where not directly aiding and abetting communism, have left confused and fallow minds for those actually bent upon subversion.

At the same time the closely organized ranks of this powerful profession have smothered almost all critical inquiry into the grossly over-grown system, with its sometimes arrogant and often intolerant leadership. Those within the system who have resisted the breakdown of the integrity of the classroom— the high standards of scholarship — have been tarred by the liberal thinkers as base reactions. Among intellectuals that is always damnation of the lowest order.

NO ACCOUNTING

Meanwhile those on the outside who were paying the bills and furnishing the students, and who had the temerity to ask for a sensible accounting of funds along with a rigorous schedule of fundamentals, have been lambasted as enemies of progress. These skinflint Shylocks are always branded as being opposed to the education of children. To make matters worse those "progressives" within the calling have, by closely integrated sympathies and connections, pushed and promoted one another to the skies.

Once in a great while some hardy soul within the system has risen to castigate the lack of ideals, the waste of funds and effort, and the fallacious philosophy behind the design for indoctrination. But mainly his suggestions have rolled off the smug and impervous hide that now encases and usually resists all attempts to reform the system. Within the special privileged group close organization has been carried to an art.

ORGANIZED

Teachers, organizations, like labor unions, blanket the country. They publish their own propaganda sheet, maintain their own paid lobbyists at Austin, regularly march upon the legislature in pressure movements, and publicly condemn candidates and political policies they do not like. The worst of these unions dominate the university field, where they recently helped precipitate one of the bitterest, purely political fights in Texas. They continually prate about lack of tenure, when in truth teachers, except for losing football coaches, have more assurance of extended employment than anybody else in business.

Until the bankruptcy of their vaunted liberalism on the stark rocks of Soviet aggression, the vocal pink fringe occupied the public forum in decrying the fundamentals of our free society. Meanwhile the majority, devoted to the dignified and noble pursuit of their profession, have remained quietly at their work.

VOICE OF HONESTY

It is high time for somebody to talk right 'out of school. Two West Texas State Senators who will rank prominently in the coming Legislature have recently made a start. They cannot be brushed off as reactionaries unless the honest facing of reality is now reaction. If so, then that is exactly what we need—bigger, better and more courageous ones.

In the San Angelo district Senator Dorsey B. Hardeman stepped out at the dedication of a new high school in his section to condemn the practice f f dearhelodua. tsn He urged his educational constituents to turn their backs upon this false bounty that is sapping the financial stability of the country, and that will eventually undermine the control of the schools. His was an apt warning which should be impressive even to the most obtuse, since Texas has been robbed of her tidelands.

In the early days of Texas it was not uncommon for friends to publish, in pamphlet form, the well-thought, carefully prepared addresses of men in public life. In the sloppy, slam-bang style of today, when smart-aleck catchwords pass as wisdom, and vulgarity parades as genuine democracy, it is a gross affront to dignity and taste to reduce the fulminations of the usual officeholder to permanent form. Yet an exception was recently and happily made in the case of another State Senator, Hill D. Hudson, of Pecos, when he appeared before the graduating class of Texas Western College, the vigorous branch of the University at El Paso.

There the college press, in the chaste and lasting printer's art that it is now sponsoring, brought out Mr. Hudson's confession of the intellectual and moral bankruptcy of his own generation, humbly made to the youngsters who will be called upon to liquidate the failure. He started with an apology "for my whole generation — a generation that has contributed nothing to the pride of ancestry which burns so fiercely in the hearts of every true American."

BREAK-UP

He noted our rise as a nation of self-reliant, individualistic men, and then our participation in two world wars, heroically won by the unstinted contributions of our fighting men, our industry, and our substance. He noted the breakdown of our position in the world. He pointed out the impending tragedy and chaos of future illimitable conflict, to which our own moral disintegration is a chief contributory force. He pointed out the return route by way of hard work, self-reliance, and the daily assumption of the individual responsibilities of citizenship.

Yet he realized the hurdles imposed by the alien philosophy and tactics that have confused us. It is an old story in history. He condemned the welfare state by calling on Kipling to show that the demagogic appeal has ever been thus

"In the Carbonferous Epoch
we were promised abundance
By robbing selected Peters to
for all,
pay for collective Paul
But though we had plenty of
money, there was nothing the
money would buy,
And the Gods of the copybook
headings said, 'If you don't
work you die.' "

It is well to take these ancient truths back to the classroom. Yet in closing Senator Hudson simply asked, a little wearily, "When will we learn? Do we have to have Korean casualty lists spread before us to arouse not only our sense?"

Evidently we do. Universal education has still not shown the way out.

Forty - two of the 66 players on the 1950 Michigan State roster hail from the Wolverine state.

Because half its substance is air, cork is one of the best insulating materials.

Minnesota, South and North Dakota produce four fifths of the U. S. flaxseed crop.


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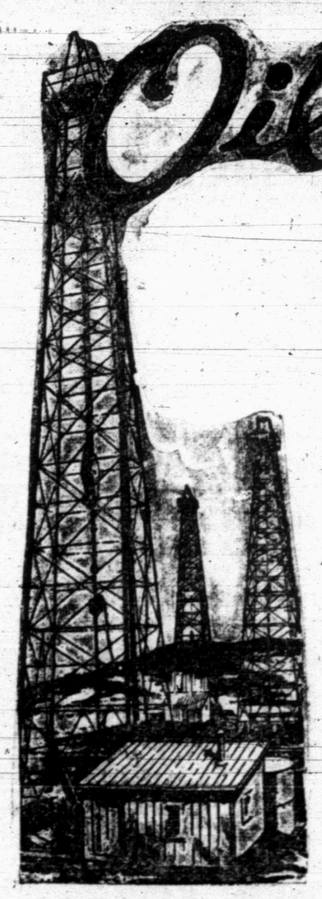


WE ARE PROUD to be a part of . . . and to be of service to a community and an area whose economy is stabilized by the progress of the Great Permian Basin Oil Fields. We salute the oil operators, the major companies and the employees in the petroleum and allied industries, for the part they play in the building of a Greater Scurry County.

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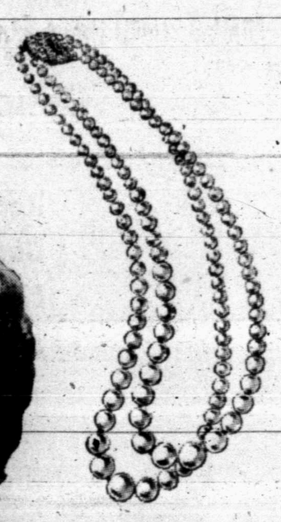

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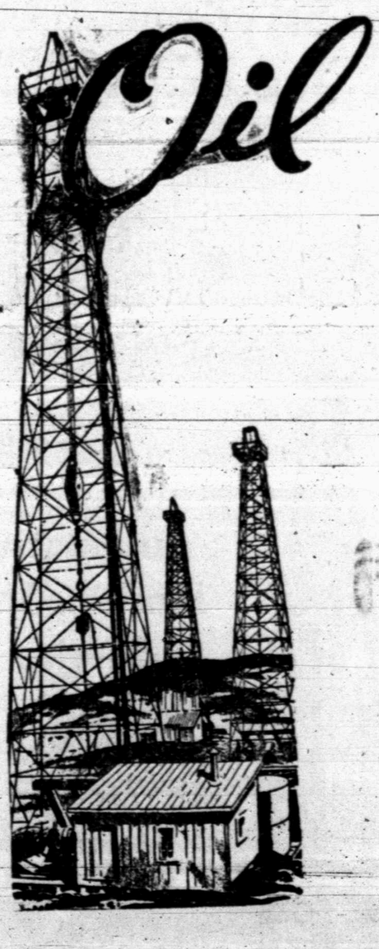
A town suit of cotton corduroy is a must in the wardrobe of both school girl and career girl this fall. A new cotton corduroy, sheer and soft like chamois cloth, is used by Stephanie Koret of California for this all-purpose corduroy suit. Its style details include a wrist-length jacket with belted back and slim, flattering skirt, according to National Cotton Council fashionists.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## Says Dunigan Won't Move

Giving formal denial to a rumor that the Dunigan Tool & Supply Co. might move its Snyder office to a location nearer the oil play north of Snyder, James B. Dunigan of Breckenridge, above, president of the firm, said here recently that his Snyder branch would not be moved. "We were one of the first to establish an office in Snyder," he stated, "and we have enjoyed a good business in Scurry County. We do not plan to move." Dunigan made his statement to C. T. McLaughlin, Snyder oilman, during a recent trip to the West Coast.

In 47 years of football before this season, the University of Arizona has recorded 205 victories against 102 defeats and 18 ties.

Syracuse University's 1949 eleven set an Orange mark when it gained 7300 yards via the passing route.

## P. L. Fuller And Others Set For Wells

The Texas Company spotted three 7,000-foot projects in the Cogdell pool of Central - North Scurry County. These tests will be on P. L. Fuller land and will be drilled immediately with rotary tools.

No. 99 Fuller is 663 feet from north and 664 feet from west lines of section 650, block 97, H&TC survey and 16 miles northeast of Snyder.

Texaco spotted No. 100 P. L. Fuller 660 feet from north and 660 feet from west lines of section 565, block 97, H&TC survey and approximately 14 miles north of Snyder.

Fifteen miles north of Snyder, No. 101 Fuller is located 1,989 feet from south and 2,000 feet from east lines of section 614, block 97, H&TC survey.

General Crude Oil Company will begin operations at once on its No. 5 Minnie L. Stewart, exploration in the Kelley - Snyder field of Scurry County.

Location is 467 feet from south and 1,986 feet from east lines of section 211, block 97, H&TC survey.

Rotary tools will be used to drill to projected depth of 6,800 feet. Drillsite is six miles west of Snyder.

Hiawatha Oil & Gas Co. staked its No. 9 L. M. Wilson 12 miles southwest of Snyder in the Diamond M-Clear Ford field of Southwest Scurry County.

It is scheduled to go to 4,200 feet with cable tools.

Drillsite is 2,312 feet from west and 1,650 feet from south lines of section 183, block 97, H&TC survey.

### Tom Green Failure

Aurora Gasoline Co. No. 1 Mrs. Jewel Brannan of San Angelo, has been plugged and abandoned in the Ellenburger in Central Tom Green County at total depth of 6,225 feet.

On the last drillstem test, taken at 5,992-6,225 feet, recovery was 240 feet of mud with no shows of gas or oil. Tool was open one and one-half hours.

Location of the failure is 1,016 feet from south and 1,184 feet from east lines of L. Schuchert survey 160, and two miles southeast of San Angelo.

WE SALUTE...

...The Oil Industries

Our sincere congratulations to the entire oil fraternity of the great Permian Basin . . . We especially hail those oil men and women of the Scurry County area . . . It has been a pleasure to serve you in the past . . . we hope that we continue to make your homes brighter by furnishing them with your every floral need.

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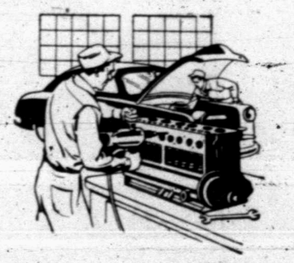
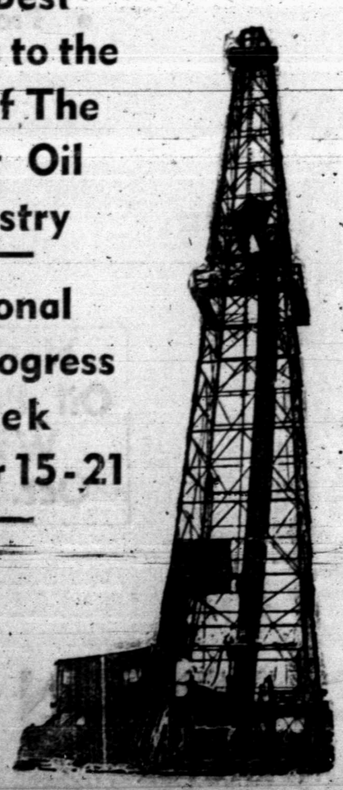


Our Best Wishes to the Men of The Great Oil Industry

National Oil Progress Week October 15-21



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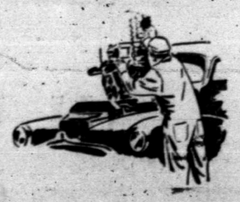

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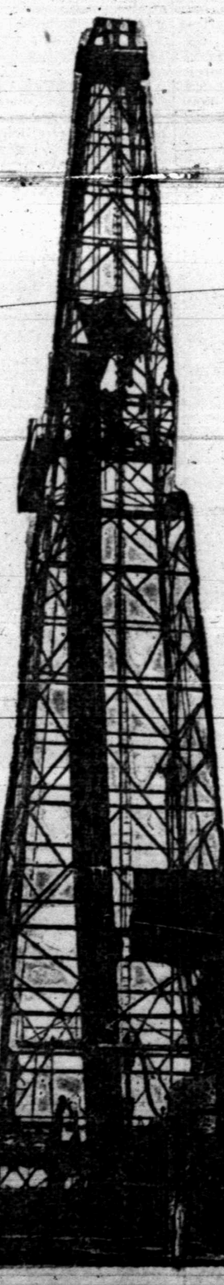

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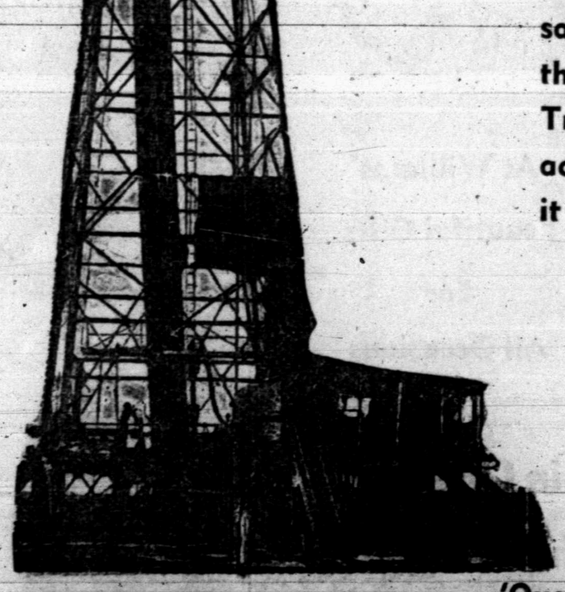

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OIL PROGRESS WEEK

Oct. 15 - 21

POSTELLE DRILLING CO.

ODESSA, TEXAS

# Find Gas And Distillate In N. M. Wildcat

DeKalb Agricultural Association, Inc., and Vincent & Welch, Inc., No. 1 J. P. White, Central - East Chaves County wildcat, 30 miles east and slightly north of Roswell has found more gas and distillate production in the basal Pennsylvanian lime.

It ran a two and one-half hour drillstem test at 7,982-8,059 feet. Gas of a volume of nine million cubic feet per day showed at the surface in one and one-half minutes.

The gas blow continued at an undiminished rate for the remainder of the test.

The gas was heavily loaded with distiller. It was run through a separator and the distillate gauged at the approximate rate of four barrels per hour. That was at the daily rate of around 100 barrels of distillate.

There were no signs of water. Operators then cored ahead and found another shot section, showing gas and distillate at 8,080-85 feet. Operators are to core 10 feet deeper to 8,095 feet and then run another drillstem test.

This is the third drillstem test this wildcat has run in the Pennsylvanian which has shown gas and some distillate.

The first test was at 7,410-7,690 feet. The second was at 8,004-22 feet.

The project was originally started to go to 8,000 feet.

## Borden Well To Be Plugged, Abandoned

Gulf Oil Corp. No. 1 Clayton and Johnson, Northwest Borden County wildcat, seven and one-half miles northwest of Gail, and 660 feet from north and east lines of the southwest quarter of section 40, block 31, T&P survey, T-6-N, is to be plugged and abandoned on a total depth of 9,560 feet in a formation which has been identified by some observers as the Ellenburger.

It ran a drillstem test of unreported length at 9,510-60 feet. There was a blow of air throughout the period. There was a slight show of gas in the drill pipe while it was being pulled.

Recovery was 360 feet of drilling mud, which was cut with five per cent oil, 1,260 feet of salt and sulphur water with a slight show of oil, and 1,800 feet of clear salty water.

Operator is running electric log surveys and will then plug and abandon.

SCORCHY SMITH

OH, DIANA!

HOMER HOOPEE

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OAKY DOAKS

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# Snow Falls Up and Rains Are Red on Empire State's Tower

BY JOE WING
(Associated Press Sports Writer)

NEW YORK, Oct. 14. (AP)—For its 20th anniversary, the world's tallest building is getting a brand new top hat.

The Empire State Tower has shed its old dome and television aerial, and is thrusting up to 1,467 feet a new, 217-foot steel truss carrying five TV antennas, three FM antennas, and two TV antennas for emergency use. It will be ready in December.

Right now, the crest of the building, designed originally as a dirigible mooring mast, bristles at the 102-floor level with temporary aerials, derricks and scaffolding.

How the 10 aerials will work together at arm's reach without snarling each other's wave lengths is a technological miracle of considerably less magnitude than some of the other things that have been going on up there recently.

**MANNA FROM HEAVEN?**

Just the other day, nearly a peck of barley and wheat fell like manna from heaven on workmen atop the tower. It tinkled onto stainless steelwork from a cloudless, planeless sky, and still has the best brains of the Empire State management quite confused.

Most promising guess is that breweries in New Jersy shot the grain through exhaust vents into an upper air current. But that current must have been a very special one because the Empire State was th only building, tall or short, so seeded, and there wasn't any wind to speak of that day anyway.

The general manager of the tower, Frank Powell, wasn't too surprised.

During his tenure of high office all sorts of things have been falling on the tower. There has been red rain and white rain. There have been flocks of migratory birds and bats. There has been out of season snow, not to mention snow falling up instead of down.

Just recently, when a hurricane backlashed Cape Cod, clouds of bugs from the outer beaches settled on the tower. One summer, Powell collected 280 varieties of insects in three weeks for a professor studying wind currents.

**POPULAR SPOT**

Nearly as many scientists as insects have descended on the place. As the world's tallest building, it has been a Mecca for savants studying gravity, lightning (several bolts flash harmlessly through the building's steelwork nearly every storm), astronomy, flies as polio carriers, stresses in steel skyscrapers, cosmic rays, soot and of course television transmission.

Most common species by far on the tower is the tourist.

Sometimes several thousand sightseers clutch their hats and skirts on the observatory platforms daily. They add up to a total estimated by Powell at 700,000 a year. Receipts from the world's highest souvenir counter, the world's highest bar and the world's highest restaurant jingle the cash registers along with gate receipts.

Honeymooners have scratched their initials over the aluminum columns and windows. President Roosevelt and Shirley Temple, Einstein and Nehru and hundreds of celebrities have stared from the cage-in battlements to the misty shores of New Jersey, Brooklyn and Staten Island, have marked the image of Liberty in the harbor, and identified the Empire State's sister towers shooting up around and beyond it like children's blocks.

**SUICIDE A YEAR**

To the observatory, an Ohio woman brought the ashes of her husband, scattering them to the wind in accordance with his will. He had never been there before.

From the tower, 16 suicides leaped to death in 16 years. The management thinks this a moderate number compared with suicide records elsewhere, but has put a stop to the practice by building a formidable steel barricade.

To the top observatory a Polish ski team once walked in 20 minuets—tenants do not try to emulate this. During a memorable city-wide strike of elevator and service men, the tower was nearly a dead monument.

To the tower came tragedy in 1945 when an Army plane rammed it at the 79th story and killed 14 persons.

Once in awhile a sightseer faints—honeymooners mostly, says Powell, who blames it on excitement rather than height. A few visitors get the idea the tower is swaying, in accordance with legends about skyscrapers, and with published reports that the sway has exceeded four inches.

The management doesn't like the word "sway" and insists that the maximum "deflection from the vertical" is one-and-a-half-inches even in a murricane.

**LOST BALANCE**

That didn't convince the man who went once to hang his coat on a loose fixture in the tower restaurant. It swung under the pressure of his hand and he fell over backwards. He blamed it on the "sway."

Powell himself has the world's highest office, a cubicle on the 87th floor, just above the 86th floor observatory. But it's windowless and he can't see out.

Above him the upper tower shoots to the 102nd floor level and the top observatory. This is closed now for the alterations.

Ordinary people pay premiums for high offices and take great pride in their views. That's why they undertake one-minute rides at 1,000 feet per minute in one of the 63 passenger elevators. There are freight and private elevators, too, for a grand total of 74, occupying about seven miles of elevator shafts.

The necessity for such shafts helps safeguard the Empire State's height record. There have been rumors of taller skyscrapers to come in Moscow and elsewhere, but experts figure that building anything that high now would be uneconomic. Postwar scrapers have averaged about 25 stories in New York, and even the Rockefeller Center group, larger in the aggregate than Empire State, can boast only 70-story RAC power.

**WENT UP FASTEST**

The Empire State swept the "Skyscraper Derby" back in 1930. In six months from March to September her steel was erected.

There were 4,500 workmen on the job, five deaths.

When Al Smith of the sidewalks of New York, laid the cornerstone with a silver trowel, a workman yelled:

"Say, Al, can you put the Eighteenth Amendment in there?"

By May, 1931, the place was open to the public.

Al's brown derby, with a celebrity in tow, was a common sight on the tower. After his death, he was succeeded in the $40,000 job of president by Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum.

Height has had advertising value ever since the 984-foot Eiffel Tower in Paris proved the stability of metal framing in 1890.

In New York the 612-foot Singer building was erected in 1907, the 700-foot Metropolitan Life tower in 1908, the 792-foot Woolworth building in 1913.

Then after 17 years the Chrysler building and the Bank of Manhattan building started up. The architect of first one, then the other, added a gimmick to his plan in order to be tops. Finally, when it was too late for the Wall Street structure to rise farther, the architect of the mid-town Chrysler building pulled a trump card from his elevator shaft.

**OLD HOTEL FOUNDATION**

There in secrecy had been constructed a tall, needle spire. Completed, it was hoisted suddenly to the pinnacle to give the Chrysler building a record 1,046 feet, thanks to its slim dirigible mooring mast. Even without this mast, however, Empire State measures 1,050 feet at the 86th floor observation roof level.

Unlike many of its contemporaries, Empire State thrusts only a moderate distance into the red rock. It utilizes the foundation excavation of the old Waldorf hotel and has only two sub-basements, crowded with machine shop, carpenters shop, soap-making plant, laundry, engineers' control room and whatnot.

To guard the 20,000 tenants and floating population of 50,000, there are 12 private cops in the daytime, 17 night watchmen and a detective agency. Seven window washers scrub unceasingly at the 6,400 windows, a crew of mechanics works full time on the elevator cables. Eight hundred employees in all keep the place groomed and running properly.

The management says the Empire State is "110 per cent rented," but despite its fame and popularity, it has not always been a gold mine.

**BIG-MONEY DEAL**

John J. Raskob and Pierre S. DuPont were among the syndicate which backed the $54 million project. Metropolitan Life and other organizations held $45 million in mortgages.

No sooner had the building been announced in 1929 than the stock market crashed. Construction went right ahead, but rentals were slow at first. Ten years ago there was testimony that the building was not earning enough to pay interest on the first mortgage.

The war changed that. The place was soon chock full. Income is not announced publicly, but an average of $5 a square foot annually for rentable floor space would amount to $11 million.

Right now the management has other worries than getting tenants.

What keeps C. [illegible], vice-president in charge of operations on the jump is the business of passing on to tenants official suggestions on safety measures in case of an emergency.

"We are trying to do in a few weeks," he says, "what took us months in the last war."

At least some of the Empire State top brass holds the view, expressed with many an if and but, and not necessarily shared by the Atomic Energy Commission, that a skyscraper like this one is a relatively safe refuge from an atomic blast.

---

Flaxseed production soared in the U.S. during the war because imports from Argentina were cut off.

## *Proud Father Greets Son*

Among the first to congratulate Erle Cocke, Jr., (right) of Dawson, Ga., upon his election as the new commander of the American Legion was his father, left, a former national vice-commander of the Legion. Cocke's election ended the Legion's national convention in Los Angeles.

## Offset to Discovery Well in Yoakum County

Honolulu Oil Corp. has spotted location for its No. 3 Paul Cobb and others in Central - East Yoakum County, to be drilled as a west offset to its No. 1 Paul Cobb and others, discovery of the two well Cobb field.

Exact location will be 666 feet from south and west lines of section 381, block D, J. H. Gibson survey and 12 miles east of Plains.

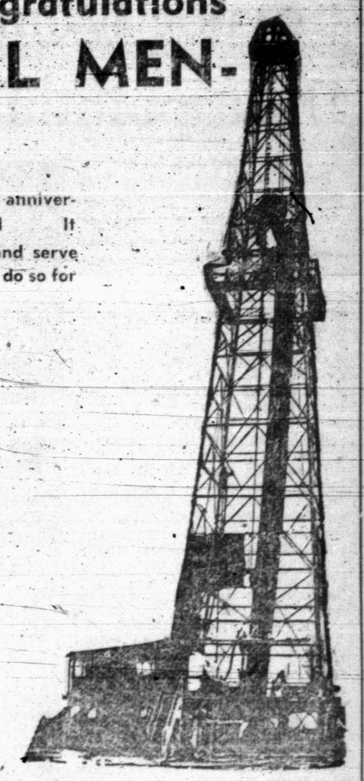
The No. 1 Cobb was completed from the Glorieta from perforated section at 6,035-6,200 feet after failing to get petroleum from the Ellenburger.

The discovery was completed for a daily pumping potential of 189 barrels of oil plus 37 per cent water. Gravity of the oil is 23 degrees.


NATIONAL OIL PROGRESS WEEK OCTOBER 15-21

Congratulations
-OIL MEN-

. . . We congratulate you on this second anniversary of the Scurry County Discovery Well It has been a pleasure to work with you and serve you we hope that we may continue to do so for many years to come



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GREAT FOR OLDER CARS

● The No-Nox Gulf actually gives smooth new vigor, new pep, and stops knocks in most older cars—even those with heavily carboned engines! If you want to get the very best out of your present car—jack-rabbit starts—surging hill power—and plenty of miles per gallon—fill up with the No-Nox Gulf at your favorite station today!

There Are Gulf Stations Conveniently Located In
Snyder To Serve You

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# Snyder Woman Knows Thrills, Disappointments of Oil Game

By FRANCES BIOW

Bottles of ink have already been spilled on the fast - growing legend that is Edith McKanna, the first lady of Snyder oil activities.

Time magazine rushed a top-salaried correspondent to Snyder's teeming streets to interview the feminine oil operator in her offices.

Texas Parade, the Fort Worth Star Telegram, and other publications have devoted long paragraphs to explaining her activities. She has, effortlessly, captured and held the public imagination.

What real story lies behind the woman whose average day is filled with tall oil rigs, hurried plane junkets, conferences with important oil tycoons, and fabulous entertaining? From what inner resources does she draw to operate brilliantly in a field almost wholly restricted to two-fisted male enterprise where the sights are high, the risks hazardous? In short, what makes her 'tick'?

CAREER BEGINS EARLY

"Dad's worried", thought Edith Whatley. She was 9 years old, a small, dark - haired moppet with an active interest in her father's drilling concerns. The year was 1908, and her father, the late Dan Whatley, had switched his heavy tools from the field near Corsicana, Tex., to the Scroggins and Brown Ranch in Kent County.

Here, on what was then the colorful "Old 24" Ranch the men encountered troubles aplenty. Their supplies, which came from Fort Worth by wagon and buck-board over horse trails, met with delay after delay. Edith, who tagged along as often as it could be worked, was there when the men struck a gas section at 600 feet, heard all the talk when they decided to abandon the test at 680 feet.

From then on in, her heart was lost to the elusive bitter - sweet game that lures men on with their money, equipment and nerves. Her father's activities continued with indifferent success—a wildcat test in Borden County in 1920 and another test well on the homesite of her present spacious ranch home.

Then, in 1925 his drill bit struck pay dirt, which Mrs. McKanna later describes in her own words.

Typically, her honeymoon with her late husband, James Everett McKanna, was spent in a tent house on McKanna's lease near Eldorado, Ark. Nostalgically, Mrs.

Visiting an oil well in which she is interested—Mrs. Edith W. McKanna—(photograph courtesy of Texas Parade).

McKanna recalls those days: "I must surely have been the only bride who wore knee length lace boots instead of satin slippers. In retrospect, everything seems rough and untamed there, but in comparison, today we don't know what adventure is! Though some old timers may remember the boom days when Arkansas was feeling for oil."

HUNCH THAT PAYS

"I shall never forget that electrical moment in 1925 when I stood by my father's side on the Waggoner Estate in Wilbarger County and knew that he had run into a rich play, later the Rock Crossing field. In 1927, again I tasted the ecstatic feeling you get when the hunch pays off. James McKanna brought in many wells in the Ery and Blake pools in Brown County. He also discovered a pool sometime later near Santa Ana in Coleman County, Texas."

These early brushes with both disappointment and fulfillment in oil workings made of Mrs. McKanna what she is today . . . A cool, unhesitant independent operator. It was inevitable that she deal in oil with her strange and enviable background of early struggle. While debutantes of 1920 mainly remember the Charleston, she can visualize the glory of an incoming well.

FAMOUS HOSTESS

She likes oil people and oil people like her. Straight, rather tall of stature, and meticulously clad in simple tailored frocks, Mrs. McKanna carries off her hostess duties with almost regal finesse. She is withal most feminine.

She answers that thirst for adventure in her love of flying, begun in 1929 on a sudden oil mission that called her to England. Proof of a complex nature, her hobbies and desires range dynamically from puttering skillfully in her gardens, to enthusiastic golfing, sailing in Nantucket on leisurely holidays, and decorating, in which she is masterfully original. To top it off, she craves the time for a study course in paleontology, a specialized branch of fossil study in rock formations.

The only woman operator in this area, perhaps the only one of such extent in Texas, Mrs. McKanna laid the actual ground work for many present operations of big companies. Her steadfast and unswerving courage, plus abiding faith in Scurry County, encouraged others to follow in her brilliant trail.

As she remarks with humor, of her household, "We just about have oil with three meals a day."

**One-Man Strike Disturbs Town**

ROME, (AP) — A one-man strike causes great inconveniences in San Vito al Torre, a 1,500-inhabitant hamlet in northeastern Italy. The striker is Ferdinando Miani, 70, sexton and church clock winder, who struck for a pay increase.

The town's clock on top of the belfry is stuck on 0245. Laborers sleep late in the morning, husbands arrive home late for dinner. All this for Ferdinando's strike. Explaining why he asks a pay increase, Ferdinando said:

"How can the mayor expect that a man of my age and skill should climb 250 steps daily for $1.10 a year?"

THE SNYDER DAILY NEWS

Published every evening except Saturday and Sunday morning by the Times Printing Company at Snyder, Texas.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Snyder, Texas.

HERBERT FEATHER, Publisher
EDWARD HARTE, Editor
HOUSTON HARTE, Business Manager
DILLARD POPE, Advertising Mgr.
W. M. RIGSBY, Circulation Manager
WALTER COMPTON, Class. Adv. Mgr.
SIDNEY HUNTER, Mechanical Supt.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: By CARRIER in Snyder, one year, $12.00. By Mail in Scurry County, one year, $7.95; All other counties, Texas one year, $8.20.

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Bernie Custis, Syracuse University's ace passer, also can sprint 100 yards in 9.9 seconds.

Sophomore reserve center Larry Azevedo is the youngest football player on the Santa Clara squad. He's 17.

Boston University and Purdue have played under seven different coaches in eight years of high school and college football.

Penn State Capt. Owen Dougherty has played under seven different coaches in eight years of high school and college football.

Eleven members of the Cleveland Browns are newcomers to the club this season.

SCURRY COUNTY

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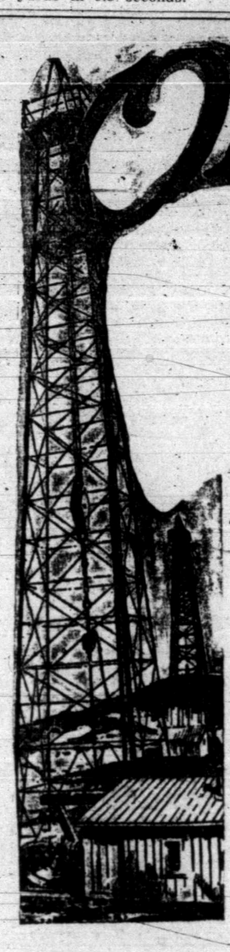

Oil PROGRESS

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National Oil Progress Week Is October 15 to 21

Best Wishes to the Oil Industry on the Second Anniversary of the Scurry County Discovery Well

Snyder Hospital Clinic

Bruce L. Greer, Administrator

2601 Avenue F. Phone 1200

THE SNYDER DAILY NEWS
VOL. I—No. 135 SNYDER, TEXAS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1950

# Scurry Back in First Place in West Texas Oil Field Locations

Locations for 99 tests for oil, including 12 wildcats, were listed during the last week of September in 24 West Texas Counties. The preceding week listed 96 tests for oil, including 16 wildcats, in 26 counties.

Totals for the first 39 weeks in 1950 became 3,362 in proven areas and 601 for wildcats, a grand total of 3,963. This is a weekly average of 101.6, down from 101.7 through the 38th week.

Crockett and Pecos Counties gained two wildcats each, Andrews, Crane, Dickens, Garza, Irion, McCulloch, Terry, and Ward Counties one each.

Scurry County led in field starters with 19, Ector 16, Runnels 10, Crockett six, Crane and Kent four each, Andrews, Borden, Howard, and Mitchell three each, Cochran, Dawson, Gaines, Hockley, Pecos and Tom Green Counties two each, Coke, Irion, Loving, and Terry one each.

**HOWARD COUNTY**

Amcan Oil Corp., Inc. and Southland Royalty Co. No. 1-B Branon, 330 from the south, 1,772.6 feet from the west lines of section 18-27-H&TC; 7,500 feet, rotary, East Vealmoor field.

Shell No. 1-B O'Daniel, 550 from the north, 1,997 feet from the west lines of section 11-30-1n-T&P; 8,200 feet, rotary, O'Daniel Canyon field.

Skelly No. 3 Frances Gunn, 467 from the north, 1,667 feet from the east lines of section 20-27-H&TC; 7,600 feet, rotary, test.

**IRION COUNTY**

G. L. Clifton of Mertzon No. 8 J. M. Nutt, 3,586 from the north, 1,691 feet from the west line of section 6, Gonzales Lands survey; 1,300 feet, cable tools, Irion field.

Douglas Holtums of Lubbock No. 1 Ohio-Mayer, 1,032 from the north, 2,371 feet from the west lines of section 1,123, GC&SF; 1,400 feet, cable tool wildcat.

**KENT COUNTY**

Chapman & McFarlin No. 3-A Cogdell, 1,976.5 from the north, 1,880 feet from the west lines of section 772-97-H&TC; 7,000 feet, rotary, Cogdell field.

Chapman & McFarlin No. 36 D. M. Cogdell, 860 from the north, 2,043.6 feet from the east lines of section 716-97-H&TC; 7,000 feet, rotary, Cogdell field.

Chapman & McFarlin No. 28 D. M. Cogdell, 660 from the south, 1,787.6 feet from the west lines of section 771-97-H&TC; 7,000 feet, rotary, Cogdell field.

Chapman & McFarlin No. 29 D. M. Cogdell, 2,027.5 from the south, 560 feet from the west lines of section 715-97-H&TC; 7,000 feet, rotary, Cogdell field.

**LOVING COUNTY**

Donnell Drilling Co. No. 1 J. J. Victor, 1,327 from the northeast, 1,652 feet from the southeast lines of section 4-2-W&NW; 4,400 feet, cable tools, Wheat field.

**McCULLOCH COUNTY**

Clinton E. Smith No. 1 G. W. Davenport, 450 feet from the south line of J. P. Martin survey 11-5, 330 feet from the west line of the 81-acre lease which forms a right triangle; 900 feet, cable tools, wildcat 5½ miles northwest of Brady.

**MITCHELL COUNTY**

Empire Oil Co. of Texas No. 2 Mills, 330 feet from the south and east lines of the east half of the east half of lot 12, C. A. O'Keefe subdivision, J. P. Smith survey; 1,700 feet, combination tools, Sharon Ridge 1,700-foot field.

Empire Oil Co. of Texas No. 3 Mills, 1,296 from the south, 330 feet from the west lines of the east half of lot 12, C. A. O'Keefe subdivision, J. P. Smith survey; 1,700 feet, combination tools, Sharon Ridge 1,700-foot field.

Empire Oil Co. of Texas No. 4 Mills, 990 from the north, 330 feet from the west lines of the east half of lot 12, C. A. O'Keefe subdivision; 1,700 feet, combination tools, Sharon Ridge 1,700-foot field.

**PECOS COUNTY**

Gulf No. 1 Theo Winfield and others, 660 from the north, 1,980 feet from the west lines of the south half of section 2-132-T&STL; 12,000 feet, rotary, wildcat nine miles southeast of Fort Stockton.

William Y. Penn No. 1 C. J. Golden estate, 990 feet from the southeast and southwest lines of section 80-10-H&GN; 2,750 feet, cable tools, six miles south of Imperial.

D. D. Thomas and others No. 12-T Shell-Smith, 1,150 from the north, 870 feet from the east lines of the south half of section 2-104-GC&SF; 450 feet, cable tools, Toborg field.

Tide Water No. 27-I M. A. Smith, 166 from the north, 2,704.5 feet from the west lines of section 163-104-TCRR; 550 feet, cable tools, Toborg field.

**RUNNELS COUNTY**

Anderson-Reynolds of Ballinger No. 2 Hugh Campbell, 1,690 from the north, 3,120 feet from the west line of J. Bays survey 530 6-8; 4,400 feet, rotary test, five miles north of Ballinger.

Burdell Oil Co. of Snyder No. 2 Z. Sowell, 467 feet from the northwest and southwest lines of C. C. Phillips survey, 18; 5,560 feet, rotary, Fort Chadbourne field.

E. K. Burt, E. M. Burt and others of Wichita Falls No. 1 I. M. Turner, 330 feet from the south and west lines of block F, John Trussell survey; 4,000 feet, rotary, West Ballinger field.

Davis & King No. 1, I. M. Turner, sell, 4,000 from the north, 2,050 feet from the east line of John Trussell survey 433; 4,500 feet, rotary, West Ballinger field.

Davis & King No. 1 ¼, I. M. Turner, 5,500 from the north, 1,800 feet from the east line of John Trussell survey 433; 4,500 feet, rotary, West Ballinger field.

Humble No. 24-B Sallie Odom, 572 from the north, 330 feet from the east lines of Gray Carrol survey 290; 6,000 feet, rotary, Fort Chadbourne field.

M. J. Mitchell and others No. 1 Yates, 330 feet from the north and east lines of the 221-acre lease in section 82, G. Gregg survey; 5,300 feet, rotary, North Winters field; to deepen.

N. P. Powell of Abilene No. 6-A Sallie Odom, 330 from the south, 1,425 feet from the west line of the 362-acre lease in section 286, G. Carroll survey; 5,400 feet, rotary, Fort Chadbourne field.

G. W. Strake No. 1 J. D. Smith, Jr., 1,980 from the north, 660 feet from the east line of H&TCRR survey 93; 5,500 feet, cable tools, Lloyd field.

G. W. Strake No. 2 Elo Michaelis, 1,263 from the northwest, 330 feet from the southwest line of Hiram Friley survey 448; 5,500 feet, rotary, Fort Chadbourne field; 933 feet southeast of the operator's No. 1 Michaelis, a producer.

**SCURRY COUNTY**

Byrd-Frost, Inc. No. 2 Arnett, 467 feet from the north and west lines of section 291-97-H&TC; 7,000 feet, rotary, Kelley-Snyder field.

Cities Service No. 1-B Popnoe, 467 feet from the north and west lines of the northeast quarter of section 158-3-H&GN; 7,500 feet, rotary, Kelley-Snyder field.

Empire Oil Co. of Texas No. 8 Sorrells, 330 feet from the south and west lines of section 101-97-H&TC; 1,700 feet, combination tools, Sharon Ridge 1,700-foot field.

Magnolia No. 2-A LeFors-Mooar, 2,006 from the south, 660 feet from the west lines of section 336-97-H&TC; 7,000 feet, rotary, Kelley-Snyder field.

Magnolia No. 3-D McDonnell estate, 660 feet from the north and west lines of the southeast quarter of section 336-97-H&TC; 7,000 feet, rotary, Kelley-Snyder field.

Phillips No. 1 Caudle, 467 feet from the south and east lines of the southwest quarter of section 291-97-H&TC; 6,950 feet, rotary, Kelley-Snyder field.

Robinson Drilling Co. No. 1 W. A. McGlaun, 330 feet from the north and west lines of the south half of section 177-97-H&TC; 3,250 feet, rotary, Diamond M Clear Fork field.

Skelly No. 4 L. M. McClammy, 467 feet from the north and east lines of the southwest quarter of section 298-97-H&TC; 7,100 feet, rotary, Kelley-Snyder field.

Skelly No. 5-A Head, 467 from the south, 1,667 feet from the east lines of section 290-97-H&TC; 7,100 feet, rotary, Kelley-Snyder field.

Standard No. 3-2 W. R. Bell, 660 from the north, 1,667 feet from the east lines of the southeast quarter of section 382-97-H&TC; 7,000 feet, rotary, Kelley-Snyder field.

Stanolind No. 5 Dora Cunningham, 2,177 from the north, 1,931 feet from the east lines of section 613-97-H&TC; 7,300 feet, rotary, Cogdell field.

Sun No. 4 H. H. Elland, 660 feet from the south and east lines of section 202-97-H&TC; 6,900 feet, rotary, Diamond M field.

Sun No. 5 J. W. Voss and others, 1,787 from the north, 660 feet from the east lines of section 203-97-H&TC; 6,900 feet, rotary, Diamond M field.

Sun No. 5 H. H. Elland, 660 feet from the north and east lines of the south half of section 202-97-H&TC; 7,000 feet, rotary, Diamond M field.

Sun No. 6 J. W. Voss, 1,991.3 from the north, 660 feet from the west lines of section 203-97-H&TC; 7,000 feet, rotary, Diamond M field.

Sun No. 7 J. W. Voss, 660 feet from the south and west lines of section 203-97-H&TC; 7,000 feet, rotary, Diamond M field.

Sun No. 8 J. W. Voss and others, 1,980.1 from the south, 660 feet from the west lines of section 203-97-H&TC; 7,000 feet, rotary, Diamond M field.

Texas No. 4 Mae Lemons and others, 467 from the north, 1,980 feet from the east lines of section 204-97-H&TC; 7,000 feet, rotary, Kelley-Snyder field.

Tide-Water No. 8 F. G. Sears, 467 from the north, 1,947 feet from the east lines of the south half of section 22-1-J. P. Smith survey; 6,800 feet, rotary, Kelley-Snyder field.

**TERRY COUNTY**

Amerada No. 1 Carl Golden, 660 feet from the south and west lines of the southeast quarter of section 7-C37-psl; 9,000 feet, rotary, Adair Deep field.

Ohio No. 1 McCormick, 660 feet from the north and west lines of section 87-4X-D&SE; 9,800 feet, rotary, wildcat.

**TOM GREEN COUNTY**

Odstrcil & Kountz No. 2 L. C. Clark, 330 from the south, 2,310 feet from the west line of section 83-5-H&TC; 2,000 feet, cable tools, Water Valley field.

Plymouth Oil Co. No. 31-B J. Wiley Green, 3,295.3 from the north, 349.9 feet from the west line of S. O. Lubbock survey 6; 5,200 feet, rotary, Susan Peak field, 933 feet southwest of the operator's No. 16-B Green, a producer.

**WARD COUNTY**

C. S. Messenger No. 1 John W. Sweatt, 1,650 from the north, 2,310 feet from the west line of section 20-34H-&TC; 5,000 feet, rotary, wildcat two miles north of Barstow.

**BORDEN COUNTY**

Amerada No. 1-B Canning, 667 from the north, 656 feet from the west lines of the southeast quarter of section 14-25-H&TC; 7,500 feet, rotary, Canning Wolfcamp field.

**CRANE COUNTY**

Gilcrease Oil Co. No. 3 Anna Gibbs, 330 feet from the south and west lines of section 93-Y-Frances Rooney survey; 2,500 feet, cable tools, Crane-Cowden field, to deepen.

Gilcrease Oil Co. No. 4 Anna Gibbs, 330 from the south, 990 feet from the west lines of the lease 1 nsection 93-Y-Frances Rooney survey; 2,500 feet, cable tools, Crane Cowden field, to deepen.

**GAINES COUNTY**

McMillian & Peterson No. 4 Jones-Wilson, 660 from the north, 1,980 feet from the east lines of section 10-H-G&W; 4,900 feet, rotary, Cedar Lake field.

Texas No. 5 A. B. Wharton, Jr., and others, 660 from the northwest, 1,980 feet from the southwest lines of section 3-A22-psl; 6,000 feet, rotary, Robertson field.

**HOWARD COUNTY**

Sun No. 13 Hart Phillips, 349 from the south, 330 feet from the west lines of the northwest quarter of section 14-33-T&P; 2,300 feet, cable tools, Howard-Glasscock field, to deepen.

Sun No. 18 Hart Phillips, 111 from the south, 175 feet from the east lines of the northwest quarter of section 14-33-T&P; 2,300 feet, cable tools, Howard-Glasscock field.

**KENT COUNTY**

Superior No. 8-194 H. B. Wood, 660 from the south, 1,980 feet from the west lines of section 194-G-W&NW survey; 3,000 feet, rotary wildcat, to deepen.

**LYNN COUNTY**

Placid Oil Co. No. 1 C. F. Holland, 330 feet from north and east lines of section 13-J-GW&TP; 9,500 feet, rotary wildcat, to deepen; this well was formerly drilled as Dunigan No. 1 Holland and abandoned at 4,107 feet.

**REEVES COUNTY**

Gulf and Jack Frost No. 1-A G. C. Fraser and others, 330 feet from the south and west lines of section 19-50-8-T&P; 5,500 feet, rotary wildcat.

**RUNNELS COUNTY**

Humble No. 11-B Sallie Odom, 2,106 from the south, 344 feet from the east line of Gray Carroll survey 290; 6,000 feet, rotary, Fort Chadbourne field, 1,980 feet southeast of the Operator's No. 23-B Odom, a producer; changed location.

Fred M. Manning, Inc., No. 13 S. L. McNay, 4,620 from the southwest, 1,980 feet from the southeast line of Zuniga survey 298, but in Maria Garcia survey 292; 6,000 feet, rotary, Fort Chadbourne field.

**SCURRY COUNTY**

Magnolia No. 8-DD Ida Maxwell, 620 feet from the north and east lines of southwest quarter of section 206-97-H&TC; 6,900 feet, rotary, Kelley-Snyder field, to deepen.

Harley Sadler and others No. 1 Dora Roberts, 330 feet from the south and east lines of the southeast quarter of section 130-97-H&TC; 3,200 feet, cable tools, Sharon Ridge 2,400-foot field, to deepen.

Standard No. 2-6 A. C. Martin, 660 from the north, 467 feet from the west lines of section 386-97-H&TC; 7,560 feet, rotary, North Snyder Strawn field.

**YOAKUM COUNTY**

British American No. 1 Abilene Christian College, 330 from the south, 1,650 feet from the east lines of section 701-D-John H. Gibson survey; 5,332 feet, cable tools, Wasson field, to deepen.

**ECTOR COUNTY**

Amerada No. 2 Carlinville National Bank, 1,980 feet from the northeast and southeast lines of section 18-46-Gunter & Munson; 11,000 feet, rotary, Yarborough & Allen field.

Amerada No. 3 Carlinville National Bank, 660 from the northeast, 3,300 feet from the southeast lines of section 18-45-Gunter & Munson; 11,000 feet, rotary, Yarborough & Allen field.

Amerada No. 4 Carlinville National Bank, 660 from the southwest, 1,980 feet from the southeast lines of section 18-46-Gunter & Munson survey; 11,000 feet, rotary, Yarborough & Allen field.

Continental No. 1-25 W. E. Connell estate, 660 feet from the north and east lines of section 25-B16-psl; 8,650 feet, rotary, Jordan-Connell sand and Jordan Ellenburger fields; to attempt dual completion.

Forest Oil Corp. No. 6 Phillips-Parker, 660 from the south, 2,014.3 feet from the west lines of section 36-45-1s-T&P; 6,000 feet, rotary, Goldsmith 5,600-foot field.

Forest Oil Corp. No. 7 Phillips-Parker, 660 from the north, 694.3 feet from the west lines of section 36-45-1s-T&P; 6,000 feet, rotary, Goldsmith 5,600-foot field.

Gulf No. 7-E-A W. E. Connell, 660 feet from the north and west lines of southeast quarter of section 10-B16-psl; 8,905 feet, rotary, Jordan Ellenburger field.

Gulf No. 609-56 C. A. Goldsmith and others, 660 feet from the south and east lines of section 5-44-1s-T&P; 5,875 feet, rotary, Goldsmith 5,600-foot field.

Gulf No. 610-56 C. A. Goldsmith and others, 1,998 from the north, 660 feet from the east lines of section 19-44-1s-T&P; 5,825 feet, rotary, Goldsmith 5,600-foot field.

Gulf No. 611-56 C. A. Goldsmith, 660 from the south, 1,995 feet from the west lines of section 30-44-1s-T&P; 5,800 feet, rotary, Goldsmith 5,600-foot field.

Gulf No. 612-56 C. A. Goldsmith and others, 1,996 from the north, 630 feet from the east lines of section 27-44-1s-T&P; 5,806 feet, rotary, Goldsmith 5,600-foot field.

Gulf No. 613-56 C. A. Goldsmith and others, 1,998 from the south, 660 feet from the west lines of section 18-44-1s-T&P; 5,806 feet, rotary, Goldsmith 5,600-foot field.

Phillips No. 130 Clyde Cowden, 1,992 from the south, 660 feet from the east lines of section 23-44-1s-T&P; 5,600 feet, rotary, Goldsmith 5,600-foot field.

Phillips No. 131 Clyde Cowden, 1,992 from the south, 2,018 feet from the west lines of section 14-44-1s-T&P; 5,600 feet, rotary, Goldsmith 5,600-foot field.

Phillips No. 132 Clyde Cowden, 1,992 from the north, 660 feet from the west lines of section 23-44-1s-T&P; 5,600 feet, rotary, Goldsmith 5,600-foot field.

Stanolind No. 6-E-Deep B. H. Blakeney, 1,983 from the south, 660 feet from the east lines of the southwest quarter of section 14-A-psl; 6,600 feet, rotary, Goldsmith Clear Fork field.

**GAINES COUNTY**

Olson Drilling Co. No. 3-A J. H. Proctor, 330 feet from the north and east lines of section 356-G-CCSD&RGNG; 3,200 feet, rotary, West Seminole field.

Shell No. 1-C Jones, 1,980 feet from the north and east lines of section 496-G-CCSD&RGNG; 11,200 feet, rotary, Russell Devonian field.

**GARZA COUNTY**

Kerr-McGee No. 1 G. W. Connell, 660 feet from the north and east lines of the northwest quarter of section 23-5-H&GN survey; 9,500 feet, rotary, wildcat six miles north of Justiceburg.

**HOCKLEY COUNTY**

DeKalb Agricultural Association, Inc. No. 2 C. M. Wrenchey, 440 feet from the south and west lines of labor 16, league 732, State Capitol Lands survey; 5,000 feet, rotary, Levelland field.

Dr. Sam G. Dunn and others No. 2 F. B. Young, 440 feet from the north and east lines of labor 2, league 30, Baylor CSL; 5,200 feet, rotary, Levelland field.

## *Bags Antelope Early*

It was good hunting for Gov. Allan Shivers as he joined antelope hunters on the Kokernot 06 ranch near Alpine, Tex. The Governor's kill was one of the first of the season.

**U. S. Jews Invited To Israel**

JERUSALEM, (AP) — Premier David Ben Gurion would like to see American Jews come here to help build up the little Jewish state, but he says that decision is strictly up to them.

He told a luncheon here honoring Jacob Blaustein, of Baltimore, chairman of the American Jewish Committee, that Jews in the United States owe no political allegiance to Israel and their only political attachment is to the United States.

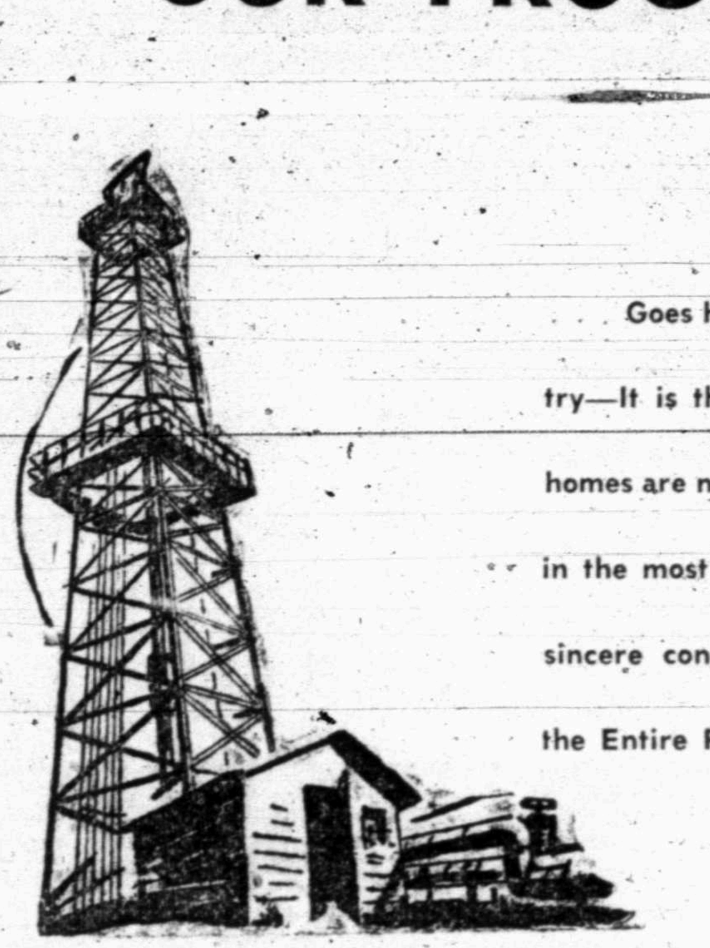
Ben Burion asserted that the aid of American Jews to Israel was "one of the principal sources of our strength and success. But we would like to see American Jews come and take part in our effort. We need their technical knowledge, their unrivalled experience, their spirit of enterprise, their bold vision, their 'know-how'."

SINGAPORE, (AP) — The Singapore government plans to stop the flow of Communist propaganda in the form of books and magazines pouring in from Hong Kong and Red China.

A branch of the Chinese Secretariat has been set up to check and translate China-produced publications. If considered necessary, the emergency regulations pertaining to published works will be extended to enforce a ban.

Dick Rifenburg, former All-America end from Michigan now with the Detroit Lions, is a staff announcer for WJR, a Detroit radio station, during the off-season.


OUR PROGRESS



Goes hand in hand with that of the Oil Industry—It is through that industry that many rural homes are now enjoying all the conveniences found in the most modern city homes. We extend our sincere congratulations to the Oil Industries of the Entire Permian Basin!

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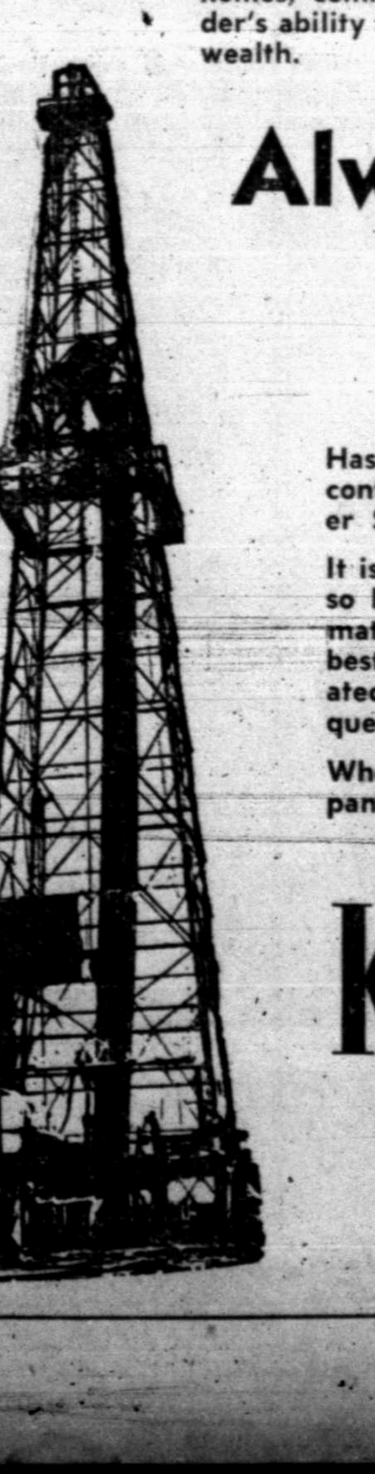
. . . with famous labeled apparel and gifts. Everything the lady must have to keep up with the latest fashions . . . We bring you the quality that you want at the price you can afford to pay . . . Drop in and see the many fall fashions throughout our store.

BUILDING MATERIAL
TO BUILD A
GREATER SNYDER

The phenominal growth of Snyder, during the past few years, is a noteworthy example of the fact that great cities are created by transforming natural resources, geographical advantages and human ingenuity into WEALTH.

Snyder's wealth is not measured in Bank Credits alone . . . but in better homes, commercial and industrial buildings, schools, churches; and Snyder's ability and will to serve the industry that is most responsible for this wealth.



Always Better Quality

Has been more than a slogan with us . . . it has been, and will always continue to be, a legend and a pledge to the people who are building a greater Snyder.

It is not astonishing to the people associated with the building trades, that so large a percentage of the BETTER HOMES IN SNYDER, are made of materials from Kenner Lumber Company. We have always stocked the best quality building materials in the market and have consistently co-operated with building contractors and mechanics whose integrity is beyond question.

When you consider building anything . . . Consider Kenner Lumber Company.

Kenner Lumber Co.

EAST HIGHWAY PHONE 973 P. O. BOX 1146

## Circus Due to Arrive In Snyder October 24

Children's dreams will be answered October 24 when the circus comes to town.

Giving performances at 2 and 8 o'clock in Snyder Tuesday the Hunt Brothers Circus will bring a staff of 600 people, 150 of them recruited from foreign countries. Along with them will be a herd of elephants and 12 menagerie animals and horses.

The circus is featuring Joe Mix, star of more than 100 western movies, with his horse Rowdy, and many more rodeo cowboys and cowgirls, Indians and Cossacks.

# Existing Agencies Carry Load In 1950 Version of the WPB

By CLARKE BEACH
Associated Press Staff

WASHINGTON (AP)—The government's war production machine, 1950 model, has now been molded into definable shape.

It's structurally different from that of 1940, when the United States first assumed its historic role as the arsenal of democracy, although it is designed to do the same jobs. It is making use, primarily, of established government agencies to handle the vastly complex problems of priorities, allocations, controls, quotas etc.

WITHIN CABINET

The President, using the control powers in the Defense Production Act of 1950, set the pattern in his executive order of Sept. 9. He delegated his production mobilization powers to various cabinet members and to the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC).

To the Department of Interior went the responsibility for petroleum, gas, coal, minerals and electric power. To the Agriculture Department went food, fiber, lumber, raw tobacco, farm equipment and commercial fertilizer. To the ICC went the responsibility for domestic transportation, storage and port facilities, excluding air transport and salt water shipping. To commerce went all other materials and facilities.

The various agency heads have dual jobs:

1. They must see that the materials and facilities go to the war material producers.

2. They must aid the industries to expand their production.

Here's how the thing works in practice:

The secretary of agriculture has created two new units in his Production and Marketing Administration. One of them, the Office of Requirements and Allocations, has the job of channeling and parceling out the food, fibers, etc. The other one, the Office of Materials and Facilities, aids farmers to get materials and facilities. It must get steel from commerce to build farm equipment and get from the ICC the necessary transport.

ARBITER

Similar units have been set up in other departments. All arguments will be settled by the chairman of the National Security Resources Board, W. Stuart Symington.

Secretary of Commerce Sawyer has established the biggest of the new agencies, the National Production Authority, within the Commerce Department to handle his share of the mobilization job. Heading it is William Henry Harrison, 58, president of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.

It has issued two important orders. One established inventory control, forbidding business and industry to have in stock more than a working supply of 32 war materials, including such items as steel, industrial alcohol and nylon. The other one provides priority regulation, giving defense orders the first call on all productive resources for which the commerce secretary is responsible.

## Grapefruit Crop Is Expected To Double

AUSTIN, Oct. 13. (AP)—This year's Texas grapefruit crop is expected to be nearly double last year's yield.

The United States Department of Agriculture today forecast the crop at 12 million boxes, compared to last year's 6.4 million.

The prospective yield, however, was still 48 per cent under the 23.2 million boxes harvested in the 1947-48 season and 46 per cent under the five-year 1945-47 average of 22.1 million boxes.

The 1950 season is Notre Dame's 62nd football campaign.

## Gregg County Doctor To Head Association

LONGVIEW, Oct. 13. (AP)—Dr. Robert E. Slade, Gregg County physician, was elected chairman of the regional committee of the Texas Public Health Assn. last night at the group's closing session here.

Henderson was chosen as the 1951 convention city.

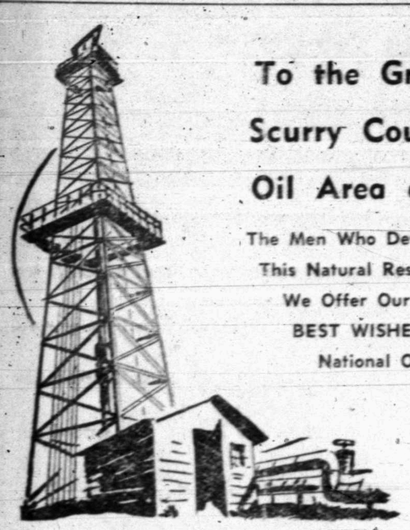
R. H. Presley, director of the Tyler-Smith Health Department, was named vice-chairman and Mrs. W. P. Gray, Rusk County health nurse, secretary.

Thirty-one East Texas counties were represented by 175 members at the meeting.

Beans have high protein content.

# Deep Drilling in Scurry County

| | Feb. 8 | Mar. 1 | Apr. 6 | May 3 | June 6 | July 5 | Aug. 2 | Sept. 6 | Oct. 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wildcat wells (dlg.) | 10 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Field wells (dlg.) | 181 | 175 | 198 | 199 | 189 | 186 | 164 | 146 | 134 |
| Wildcat Locations | 7 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Field Locations | 107 | 105 | 135 | 121 | 118 | 113 | 102 | 87 | 67 |
| Total Pre-Permian Completions | 442 | 539 | 662 | 782 | 922 | 1048 | 1167 | 1286 | 1380 |

To the Great Scurry County Oil Area and

The Men Who Developed This Natural Resource We Offer Our...

BEST WISHES!

National Oil Progress Week October 15-21

We Offer a Special Service To This Great Oil Area!

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DIAMOND

to make CORE sure

What you don't know might hurt you. In an oil well you don't know what you have until you see it. But with core to examine, you need not guess. THEN YOU KNOW... The consistently HIGH CORE RECOVERY obtained by DIAMOND CORING gives you AN ACCURATE PICTURE of what is in the hole and where.

Special Core Barrels

J. K. Smit & Sons Diamond Core Bits

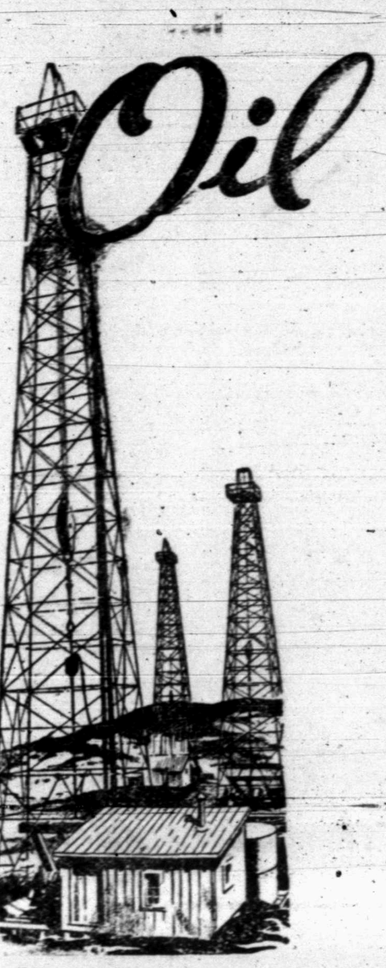
Service Engineers

THIS IS VITALLY IMPORTANT FOR:
- Formation identification
- Determining drilling procedure
- Casing program decisions
- Methods of well completion
- Reservoir analysis

In Many Areas Diamond Coring Is Speedier And Less Expensive Than Drilling

DIAMOND OIL WELL DRILLING COMPANY

110 West Wall Midland, Texas Phone 2710 - 2189-W



Oil ...Is Responsible For Snyder's Increase In Population!

But...THE BUILDING Industry Must Act To Furnish Homes for the Growth!

National Oil Progress Week October 15 - 21

YOU CAN BUILD NOW WITH SELECTED LUMBER AT LOWER COST

WE ARE PROUD

Of The Part We Are Playing In Snyder's Growth!

We Are Shoppers . . . Yes we go from Lumber Camp to Lumber Camp looking for Quality Lumber and buy it at lowest possible prices! We pass the Savings that we are able to make on to the Builders . . . This means savings to you on your home.

BEST WISHES TO THE OIL INDUSTRY!

Walter Hales LUMBER & SUPPLY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

On Roby Highway—Just Past "Y" Phone 1237




## Dallas Gas P

D. A.

D. A. Hulcy, Lone Star Gas has been electe American Gas thirty - second of the associatio N.J., on Oct. 5

The Americar is the trade asso billion dollar ga membership cor gas utility comp transmission co appliance manu United States a member compa than 90 per cen distributed in th

Hulcy has be the gas utility the American G many years. La as first vice - p and was chairm Gas Department tion. Previously chairman of the tional Planning is responsible effective coordi motional activiti gas industry.

He has been Lone Star Gas the largest pub izations in the past ten years. system which se towns in Texas supplies natural petroleum gas 000 homes and

Hulcy entered business as a ele ing department Gas Company i He became chie tion in 1924, ass

1807 14th

# Dallas Man Elected To Head Gas Producers Association

D. A. HULCY

D. A. Hulcy, president of the Lone Star Gas Company, Dallas, has been elected president of the American Gas Association at the thirty - second annual convention of the association at Atlantic City, N.J., on Oct. 5.

The American Gas Association is the trade association of the eight billion dollar gas industry and its membership comprises the leading gas utility companies, natural gas transmission companies, and gas appliance manufacturers in the United States and Canada. Its member companies serve more than 90 per cent of the utility as distributed in this country.

Hulcy has been identified with the gas utility business and with the American Gas Association for many years. Last year he served as first vice - president of A.G.A. and was chairman of the Natural Gas Department of the Association. Previously he had served as chairman of the General Promotional Planning Committee, which is responsible for the extremely effective coordination of the promotional activities of the entire gas industry.

He has been president of the Lone Star Gas Company, one of the largest public service organizations in the Southwest, for the past ten years. He is head of a system which serves 355 cities and towns in Texas and Oklahoma and supplies natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas to more than 500,000 homes and industries.

Hulcy entered the gas utility business as a clerk in the accounting department of the Lone Star Gas Company in Dallas in 1920. He became chief clerk of his section in 1924, assistant comptroller in 1927 and assistant to the president in 1929. In 1936 he was elected a member of the board of directors and appointed vice-president. A year later the office of executive vice-president was created and he held that position until his election to the presidency in February, 1940.

He has held many positions of honor and trust in Dallas and the territory which Lone Star serves. He served three consecutive terms as president of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and has been president and crive chairman of the Dallas Community Chest. Last May the Texas Weslevan College in Fort Worth conferred upon Hulcy the honorary Doctor of Laws degree. He is a member of the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, a member of the National Executive Board of the Boy Scouts of America, a member of the National Petroleum Council, a member of the executive board of the Independent Natural Gas Association, a member of the executive committee of Southern Methodist University and president of the Better Business Bureau of Texas, Inc. Hulcy is a member of the National Defense Committee of the American Gas Association. This committee will handle national emergency problems related to the gas industry and provide support to the government in war crises.

Other officers of A.G.A. elected today included: George F. Mitchell president, The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co., Chicago, Ill., first vice-president; Chas E. Bennett, president, The Manufacturers Light & Heat Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., second vice-president; and Edward J. Barrett, president, Long Island Lighting Company, Mineola, L. I., N.Y., treasurer.

## Segregation Is Big Issue At Meeting Of Presbyterian Leaders

ATHENS, Oct. (AP) — After a stormy debate on a "non-segregated church" resolution, Presbyterians adopted it in a toned-down form that left out the word "segregate."

The Rev. Stewart W. Hartfelter of El Paso introduced the original resolution yesterday to the Texas Synod of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A. (Northern).

It called on ministers and congregation members to "exert their influence toward a non-segregated church and a non-segregated society."

The motion drew immediate fire. Some delegates said it was "too hasty an approach to an issue that called for a lot of consideration and prayer."

The Rev. James F. Boudra of Baton Rouge, La., offered a motion for a revision of the wording. The Rev. Gordon Collier of Denton supported him.

The amended resolution called for "a church society conducive to brotherhood among men of all races." This version passed with almost no opposition.

The 1950 Army football team will be the most traveled in Cadet history; the Blaikmen play only three games at home.

. . . We Salute the Oil Men of Snyder and Scurry County—
CONGRATULATIONS on this Second Anniversary of the Discovery Well in Scurry County!

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- Light Fixtures
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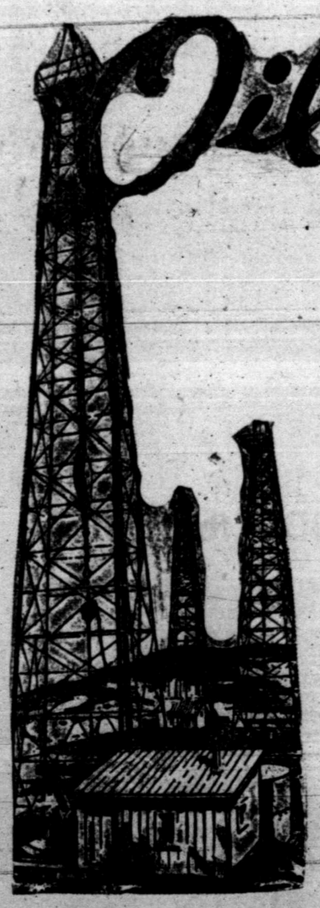
National Oil Progress Week -- October 15 - 21-




Promotes Progress!

The Citizens of Snyder and Scurry County Not Only Realize This Progress from a Convenience Standpoint, but Have a Big Part in Production of this Natural Resource.

Our Best Wishes to the Oil Men!

We serve the Builders ...the Oil Field Area With Quality Sand and Gravel

Our Service Is Prompt

We Realize the Importance of Having Our Products on Hand When Needed

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To Buy A Piece of Mother Soil --- the Solid Foundation Of All Wealth.

No other commodity on Earth will give you that satisfied feeling as a piece of Mother Soil—It gives you the feeling that "I Am Somebody," I really own something that will continue to make wealth for you and your heirs.

210

LOVELY LARGE HOMESITES

Will be sold tomorrow, Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 16 & 17th starting at 2 P. M. Sale takes place on the Property, Rain or Shine. Each lot will be sold. You may buy one or more of these fine tracts, and best of all, the crowd that you stand with, in front of the Auctioneer will set the price, as we have never had a starting price. You, the public, know the real value of this property and it is up to you.

TODAY

Is Inspection Day All Day.

Get into your car and drive out right now and see this wonderful property. Meet Col. McCall, your auctioneer. Salesman will be on the grounds to show you and assist you, in selecting the lot you want to buy. Buy all the lots you want and only pay down twenty per cent of the bid price, balance within twenty-four months, plus your auctioneer's fee of five dollars per lot.

Nothing Will Be Sold Sunday

Just drive out, be our guest, look over the property, and select the lot you like. Remember, the best investment on earth is the earth itself.

Mon. - Tues., Oct. 16-17

STARTING AT 2 P.M.

Don't wait until Tuesday—Come Monday—It is our usual custom of selling out the first day. Be smart, be on hand the first day, Monday, Oct. 16th.

HOW TO GET THERE

Drive North on any through street to Eight Street, follow the signs, see red flags on the property. Or drive north on Clairemont, turn right 1½ blocks East.

TITLE

When Full Settlement has been made to owner, a warranty deed will be furnished, or if you wish to pay cash, your deed is ready at once. The gas, oil and mineral rights have been leased, of course; but you are buying a place to build a home, and not a place to drill an oil well.

WE HAVE SOLD IN

West Texas thousands of lots. We do not know of one buyer that hasn't made good money on our sales. You too, have that same opportunity. Be smart—Attend this Grand Auction Sale. Buy some Mother Soil, at Your Price.

OUR LAST SALE

Just a Little Reminder—Our last sale was at Midland, Texas, where we sold in three hours and thirty-five minutes, six hundred and seventeen lots. Be on hand—See these lots sell quick.

HELMS ADDITION

The Best Place To Buy And Build

A Restricted Sub-Division, with all large lots and extra good Rich Soil, close to school and shopping center. Caliche streets are already in. Your electric lines are all over the property.

LET NO ONE TELL YOU

That Snyder will not be a good size West Texas City, Snyder already has enough oil wells to make and keep a substantial-growing city with a pay roll that runs into Millions of Dollars annually. You who live here in Snyder will not be able to recognize Snyder within five years from this date. The growing conditions are here to stay. If you want to live in a small town, then you best move to that kind of a community, because Snyder has already changed into a growing city and will continue to build.

DRIVE OUT TODAY

See Helms Addition, the place you will love to live. Nothing will be sold until Monday, starting at 2 P. M. on the property.

COL. McCALL

EXCLUSIVE AUCTIONEER & BROKER

ADVERTISING OFFICE IS LOCATED AT 1010 EAST 25th ST., SNYDER, TEXAS
TELEPHONE 1956

DON'T FORGET, THE BEST INVESTMENT ON EARTH, IS THE EARTH ITSELF, OUR SLOGAN

# Scurry Play Set New Records For Breakneck Development

By JAMES WATSON
Midland Correspondent
for the Daily News

On July 16, 1948, Sun Oil Company and Humble Oil & Refining Company completed the first Canyon reef line oil well in Scurry County.

That development did not create any extra excitement or unusual interest—as most oil industry persons were of the general opinion that the Canyon, a zone of the Pennsylvanian lime, would not produce in any appreciable quantities in any sector of the Permian Basin.

Sun and Humble No. 1 Emil Schattel, located seven miles southwest of the city of Snyder, and 1,980 feet from south and west lines of section 186, block 97, H&TC survey, reported a 24-hour flowing potential of 480 barrels of 44 gravity oil, flowing through a one-quarter inch tubing choke.

NO WATER

There was no formation water. The production came from pay in the Canyon reef between 6,816 feet and 6,891 feet.

The oil industry watched while four other explorations were drilled in the same section, and each of them found water in the Canyon reef.

Those dry holes dampened any enthusiasm that might have been felt by a few geologists and others in the oil business when the Schattel discovery was completed. Those four dry holes just about drowned out the interest in the Canyon reef possibilities in Scurry County.

FURTHER SUPPORT

That feeling was given further support on November 5, 1948, when Magnolia Petroleum Company completed its No. 1 Winston Brothers for a daily pumping potential of 67 barrels of oil per day from Canyon reef pay above the plugged back total depth of 7,460 feet.

That well was located 660 feet from west and 1,980 feet from north lines of section 37, Kirkland and Fields survey, and was three and one-half miles east of the Sun and Humble No. 1 Schatiell.

The 67 barrels of oil per day produced by the Magnolia No. 1 Winston was not enough oil to cause any one to get excited.

However, on November 21, 1948, Standard Oil Company of Texas completed its No. 1-2 Mrs. Jessie Brown as a producer from the Canyon reef lime for a daily potential of 532 barrels of oil, flowing through a one-quarter inch tubing choke.

The well made no water. Pay in the Standard of Texas discovery was above the total depth of 6,419 feet.

BIG PRODUCER

This "big" producer was located 1,980 feet from north and west lines of section 440, block 97, H&TC survey. It was approximately 13 1-3 miles north and a little east of the Magnolia No. 1 Winston Brothers discovery.

The Standard of Texas discovery was slightly more than eight miles due north of the city of Snyder.

Following the completion of the Standard of Texas No. 1-2 Brown the oil industry began to look at Scurry County.

WILD SCRAMBLE

A wild scramble for leases and mineral rights was developed.

Rotary rigs started moving in and new discoveries begin to pop in various sectors of the county.

Lion Oil Company completed the opener of the Diamond M-Canyon field, at its No. 2 McLaughlin in Southwest Scurry County, nine miles southwest of Snyder on January 1, 1949.

That well was finished for a 24-hour potential of 649 barrels of oil per day, flowing through a one-quarter inch tubing choke, from Canyon reef pay above 6,617 feet.

Then on March 4, 1949, Humble Oil & Refining Company completed its No. 1 Richard Bishop to open the Sharon Ridge-Canyon field, about 14 miles southwest of Snyder.

That well potentialled for 349 barrels of oil per day flowing from 15 feet of pay in the Canyon reef between 6,665 feet and the total depth at 6,680 feet.

By the time the Sharon Ridge-Canyon discovery was completed the activity in Scurry County was going at "full-steam ahead."

MANY PRODUCERS

Less than two years after the activity actually started the three major Canyon reef oil fields, Scurry County had a total of 857 completed oil producers from that prolific pay section, as of October 1, 1950.

In addition, the Cogdell-Canyon field, along the Scurry-Kent County line, listed 130 completed oil wells from the reef pay.

As of October 1, there were 126 active rotary drilling rigs in operation on reef tests in Scurry County. There were 31 active strings of tools in Kent County, 30 in Borden County and 17 in Howard County.

That was a total of 187 active rotary rigs operating in the three-county area. Every one of those yon or lower limes in the Pennsylvanian.

ACTIVE RIGS

In addition there were 17 active rigs in North Howard County. Those tools were also on Pennsylvanian lime explorations. The four counties had a total of 204 active drilling operations as of October 1, 1950.

Those explorations were being drilled as a direct result of the finding of oil in the Canyon reef limes in Scurry County.

In addition, the "reef" play had spread more than 100 miles to the west and northwest. Producers from a formation very similar to the Scurry Canyon pay have been completed in Central-East Hockley County, and in three different sectors of Terry County.

NEW AREA

In addition the Salt Creek-Canyon field has been developed in Central-West Kent County, about 35 rigs was on projects which were looking for production in the Canmiles north and a little west of Snyder.

As of October 1, 1950 there were 12 completed Canyon producers in that area and 12 rigs were running in that district at the last report.

In addition to the 857 completed producers in Kelley-Snyder, Diamond M-Canyon and Sharon Ridge-Canyon, as of October 1, there were 130 completed producers in the Cogdell field.

The Reinecke, Von Roeder, and Canning fields in Southeast Borden County, and the East Vealmoor field, along the Borden-Howard County line, had become important proven producing areas from the Pennsylvanian reef.

LAST SURVEY

On the last survey of completions, Scurry, Kent, Borden and Howard Counties were recording more than 100 new producers from the reef limes each 30 days.

That rate of development is due to be continued for several months, and it will then keep on at a slight decreased speed for more than a year.

Since the Scurry activity started more than 1,500 miles of hole have been drilled in Scurry, Borden, Kent and Howard Counties, as a direct result of the Canyon discoveries.

That drilling activity has been the greatest concentrated oil well drilling program in the entire world since the East Texas development in the early 1930s, almost 20 years ago.

PEAK PASSED

While the peak of the drilling activity in the regions immediately adjacent to Snyder has been reached, the exploration program it has set off is due to continue in various sectors of the Permian Basin for many years.

Wildcat wells in Scurry County, which were drilled before the development of the Canyon production bored through that formation without testing it.

That has now been definitely proven, as one well on the northwest side of the Kelley-Snyder field, which was abandoned as dry in the Ellenburger, has since been re-entered and completed as a good producer from the Canyon.

That same thing probably will happen in other districts of the Permian Basin.

The Scurry County Canyon reef development has put the Permian Basin at the top of the list of important oil areas of the world in such strong fashion that the territory is apt to stay in that position for at least the next decade.

# Permian Basin Oil Show Set For This Week

ODESSA, Oct. 14 (SPL) — A full house of 214 exhibitors, top notch entertainment and a good reception by the public indicate a successful exposition is in store for this area in the Permian Basin Oil Show Oct. 19-22.

The affair, largest showing of oil and oil-associated equipment in the United States this year, will be held at Ector county park in Odessa with admission free to the buildings and grounds.

Ticket books, selling at $2 each, have gone on sale in more than a dozen Permian Basin communities.

Tied in with the national observance of Oil Progress Week, the show will have national attention centered on it. The exhibitors, some of them among the largest names in the petroleum industry, represent 18 states and the District of Columbia. Exhibitors will come from as far east as Connecticut and Massachusetts and west to California.

Henry Busse, nationally known band leader, and Will Osborne, another top name in the entertainment field, will play for dances next Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights. Busse will appear with his full orchestra at the V.F.W. club between Odessa and Midland and Osborne will play at the county auditorium. Charlie Woods and Cotton Thompson will also provide orchestra music for dancing by ticket book holders at two different night spots in Odessa.

A special attraction for the kiddies will be the free nightly fireworks display at county park west of the exposition area.

The barbecue, served by the Odessa Chuck Wagon gang, will be held Saturday night. Special plans are being made to feed an estimated 30,000 persons. Joe Coxby and Bud Knight, top men in the gang of goodwill servers, said a single bean pot may be used to cook the thousands of gallons of beans for the western feed.

# Oklahoma And Texas Lamb Supply Is Short

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13. (AP)—The Agriculture Department reports that the supply of lambs in Oklahoma and Texas will not fulfill the winter slaughter market although wheat pastures have made good progress.

The USDA said last night that throughout the nation a smaller number of sheep and lambs will be fed for the market than a year ago.


Oil Progress Week

October 15-21

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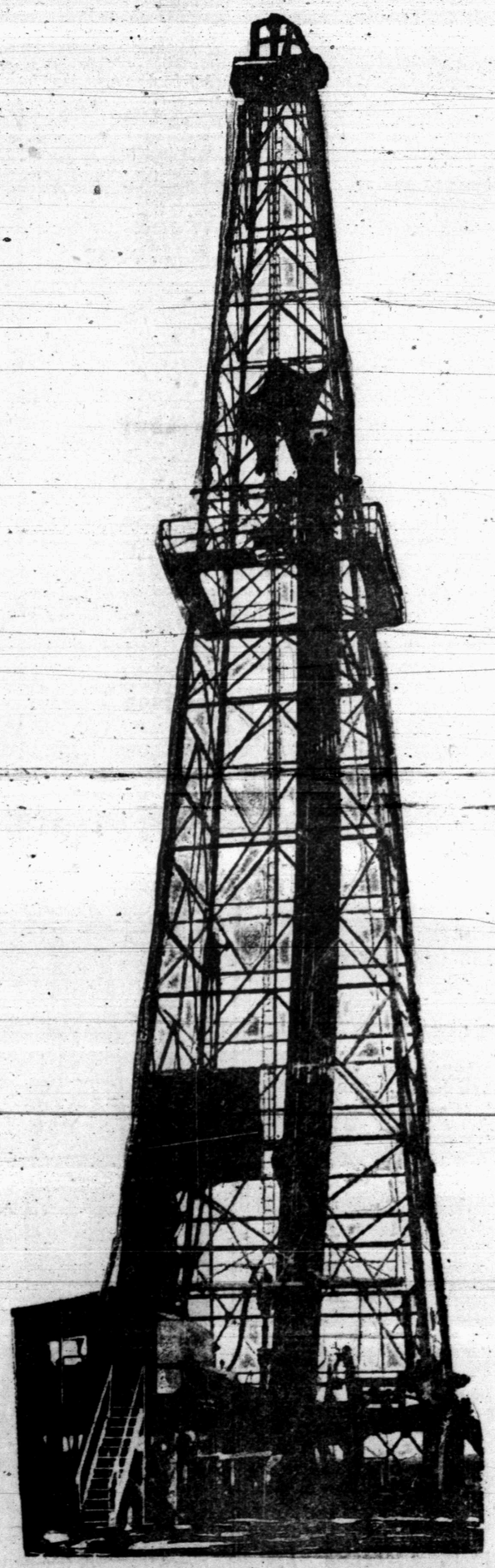

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# Multi-Million Dollar Oil Seepage In Yates Field

By JIM CARLL

YATES FIELD (Iraan), Oct. 14.—Fabulous is the word for the Yates field.

It spawned the world's largest producing oil well.

A number of the world's largest producing wells are to be found here.

It has produced wealth totaling approximately $1-billion.

And it has a $23-million-plus oil leak!

In fact, this amazing leak, described in Yates Pool Engineering Committee reports as seepage, may have allowed crude oil worth hundreds of millions of dollars to escape from the Yates lime formation which is the field's main pay.

ESCAPES UPWARD

This oil escapes upward from the Yates lime into various upper formations. These formations are stacked like hotcakes, with the Cretaceous limestone, encountered from the surface to 570 feet below the surface, being the top pancake.

The Texas Railroad Commission says flatly that the leak was caused by faulty casing in the wells. This faulty casing, the Commission says, allowed the oil to escape upward outside the casing.

Owen Shackleford, Yates field drilling contractor, expressed the belief that the seepage was—and is—caused by the effects of an earthquake which shook the field area in the early 30's.

MAY BE CORRECT

Shackleford's theory may be correct to the extent that the tremblor may have opened crevices or fissures through which oil escaped upward from the Yates lime. But this would have served only to increase the amount of leakage, since seepages of Yates lime oil were discovered under the banks of and on the surface of the Pecos River, which stream flows through the Yates field area, on October 12, 1928, only a few days less than two years after the Yates field discovery well was completed on October 29, 1926.

A report of the Yates Pool Engineering Committee dated July 20, 1933, discussed the discovery of this seepage. This discussion appears below.

"Early in October, 1928, seepages were discovered under the banks of the Pecos River, also oil floating in the river.

IN WATER WELLS

"The appearance of the oil was also noted in water wells of the town of Red Barn, situated in the immediate vicinity of producing properties of the Continental Oil Company and the Grayburg Oil Company.

"First oil was picked up by the Grayburg Oil Company under the banks of the river on their riverbed lease on October 12, 1928.

"The analysis of this oil showed conclusively that it was of identical nature with the Yates crude produced from the regular pay horizons and that the oil constituted seepage oil coming from the deep pay as a probable result of poor casing jobs on one or more wells drilled in this vicinity.

FAILED TO LOCATE

"Efforts of the Railroad Commission to locate the well responsible for the seepage oil were unsuccessful.

"In order to recover as much of this oil as possible, some 60 shallow wells were drilled to depths ranging from 20 feet to 400 feet below the properties of the Continental Oil Company, Grayburg Oil Company and the Mid-Kansas Oil and Gas Company (now Ohio Oil Company) on sections 59 and 65.

"To further expedite capture of this migratory oil in the gravel formation, several pits were excavated with steam shovels to a depth of approximately 20 feet in the immediate vicinity of the Pecos River, into which pits oil seeped and was picked up by pumps.

TOTAL PRODUCTION

"It is plausible to speculate that huge amounts of oil had been irrevocably lost in the upper gravel and sand beds.

"The total cumulative production of this seepage oil on July 1, 1933, was 3,277,972 barrels of oil."

The Yates Pool Engineering Committee, in a bold effort to reduce or eliminate the seepage from the Yates lime, drafted—on January 20, 1933—proposed rules requiring that all flowing wells be equipped with and produced through tubing rather than casing, and that all well casing be cemented with sufficient cement to reach the surface, or with enough cement to reach the shoe of the next larger string of casing above.

ADOPTED RULES

The Railroad Commission adopted these proposed rules and issued the necessary order requiring compliance on March 31, 1932.

Why the leak? Was it caused by faulty drilling techniques?

Rocky Burnett, veteran Yates field oil-well servicing operator, says no.

"Back in those days," Burnett said, "we didn't have good casing. It was thin, and it was seamed. Casings used today are of seamless steel and are much heavier. The seams opened up in the early-day casing, thus allowing oil to escape.

EATS CASING

"And, usually, there is a bentonite lime formation directly above the main Yates lime pay. This bentonite, unless cemented away from the casing, will eat it up. I have pulled tubing in this field that had been in the hole only 30 days and already had holes in it.

Another veteran of the Yates field, who asked that his name be withheld, agreed with Burnett that the bentonite and thin, seamed casing could have contributed to the seepage, but added:

"I know of some holes which are supposed to be cemented from top to bottom, but aren't. And the casing is eaten through.

"And there are some wells operating in violation of the tubing order. Instead of being tubed from top to bottom, they have only single lengths of tubing in them, extending from surface to depths of approximately 30 feet.

TOO MUCH PIPE

"One company shows more pipe in the hole—in one well—then there is hole.'

The Yates Pool Engineering Committee report of July 20, 1933, says this:

"In some cases when drilling of early wells was completed, the line was cut and the tools were allowed to remain in the hole."

Production of the original seepage oil reached the peak on August 1, 1929, when daily average production totalled 8,675 barrels. There was a steep decline in rate of production during 1929, 1930 and 1931. During 1932 and 1933 the decline was relatively small and the production of seepage oil varied from 550 to 275 barrels per day.

Total cumulative production of seepage oil, as of January 1, 1950, was 3,725,470 barrels.

SHARP INCREASE

The volume of oil of Yates lime pay gravity recovered from formations above the Yates lime increased sharply in 1947, as the result of intensive drilling in the Toborg field, a shallow producing formation located within the limits of the Yates field area.

Oil had been taken from the Toborg for many years, but only in the northwest end of the Yates structure. This oil was of a much lower gravity (22.5 down to 18) than that of the Yates lime (approximately 27 gravity).

This new play spread over much of the Yates area. Wells drilled into the Yates lime through this Toborg formation 20 years ago had found the Toborg non-productive. Now, well producing as much as 1,100 barrels of oil per day were brought in. Tests proved conclusively that this oil being recovered from the shallow Toborg was Yates lime oil which had escaped from the lime formation.

Several hundred wells have been drilled into the Toborg since 1947. One drilling contractor alone has drilled 183 wells for a number of companies. A total of 592 of these wells now produce the higher gravity Yates lime oil from the Toborg. Although the daily allowable per well is limited to 10 barrels, these 592 wells produce 5,290 barrels per day from this shallow formation. Approximately 5-million barrels of this oil has been produced from the Toborg since 1945.

Cotton Gibson, long-time Yates field driller and discoverer of the "Wrinklebelly lease" on which he drilled 10 producers at depths of 10 to 30 feet (all producing Yates lime oil seepage), expressed the belief that there was no oil in the section of the Toborg from which Yates lime oil is now being prduced before the earthquake of the early 30's.

POSSIBLE CAUSE

Val Gohmert, Iraan producer, thinks a subsurface fracture is the cause of this new leakage. "It could have been caused by an earthquake," he said.

There may have been some oil escape from the Yates lime as far back as 1902 or 1903, according to W. A. Hadden, Fort Stockton, county attorney of Pecos County.

"As well as I remember," Hadden said, "I visited the country near what is now the town of Iraan in either 1902 or 1903. I was with John Monroe.

OIL SEEP

"Monroe showed me an oil seep leading into the Pecos River. The seep was located just below what was formerly the old Red Barn about a mile below the present town of Iraan. It was a small flow, but enough oil was flowing to recognize that it was oil."

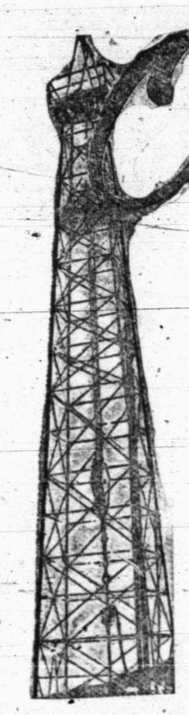
The crevice theory may be sound. A crevice condition has been known to exist in the Yates field area for many years. The July 20, 1933, report of the Yates Pool Engineering Committee deals with the subject:

"In many wells," the report stated, "considerable trouble has been experienced with crooked hole while drilling in the Oretaceous limestone (surface to 570 feet) due chiefly to a crevieed or cavernous condition of certain portions of the formation.

GOOD EXAMPLE

"An excellent example of this cavernous condition exists a short distance northwest of the field where a series of crevices and caverns have been developed which are large enough for men to walk.

(Continued on Page 7)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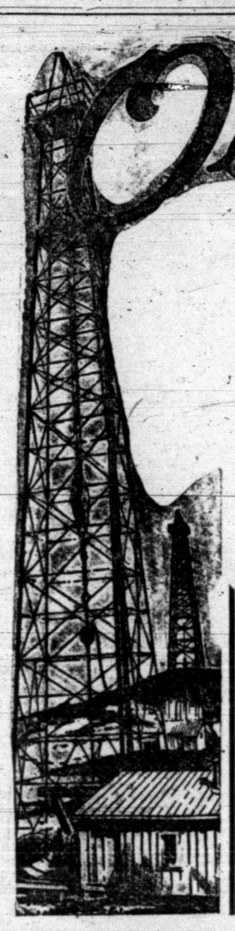


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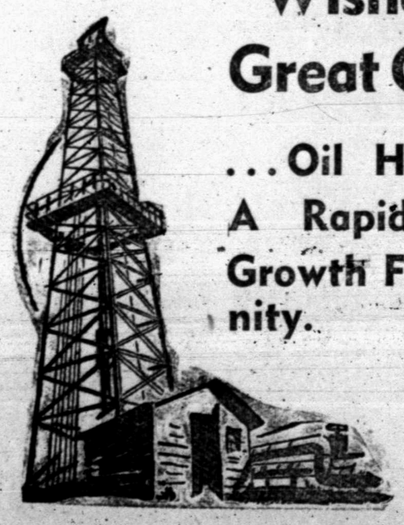

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# Oil Official Writes Book 'Watrous Case'

Walace Hawkins, general counsel and vice-president of the Magnolia Petroleum Co., in a book just published, reopens a famous legal discussion that has held interest for historians for almost 100 years.

"The Case of John C. Watrous," published by Southern Methodist University Press, is the first complete study ever made of this famous Texas controversy which had national significance.

Watrous was the first Federal judge for Texas, appointed by President Polk in 1846 to preside over courts in Galveston, Brownsville, Tyler, and Austin. From almost his first day on the bench, Watrous' career was a stormy one. As Attorney General of Texas, he had made a number of political enemies, who, when he ascended to the bench, charged him with "high crimes and misdemeanors." The accusations grew out of certain land-grant deals — the fever of land speculation gripped many Texans of that day, both in high office and out.

Through four impeachment trials and congressional investigations, Judge Watrous successfully defended himself, but there has remained a cloud on his name.

In "The Case of John C. Watrous," Hawkins sets forth the many issues involved, but does not express an opinion on the case: he leaves the reader to judge for himself the guilt or innocence of this stormy petrel of early Texas history. A valuable feature of the new book is the inclusion of facsimiles of important letters and court writs, all published for the first time.

# Multi-Million

(Continued From Page 6)

several hundred feet along their course."

Again, in the gray or Yates lime formation from which the field's major production is obtained, the nature of the porosity varies from a honeycombed structure to a creviced and cavernous condition. Undoubtedly, the report stated, the zones which are the source of such prolific production in the large wells must be cavernous to a considerable degree.

The world's largest producer, the Ohio No. 30 Yates, produces from this pay. This well, when brought in, had a potential of approximately 184,000 barrels of oil per day.

DISCOVERY WELL

The Yates field discovery well, the Mid-Kansas Oil and Gas Company-Trans-Continental Oil Company (now Ohio Oil Company) No. 1 Ira G. Yates, completed on October 29, 1926, ultimately flowed 2,251 barrels in one hour. This well also produced from the Yates lime.

Yes, the Yates field is fabulous. Most of its deeper Yates lime pay wells have been flowing since they were drilled in during the late 20's and early 30's. Yet it is claimed that they will continue to flow for another half century before having to "go on the pump."

And the seepage oil escaping from the Yates lime into the Toborg, even though every leak were shut off today, will be produced from the Toborg for another 50 years.

History may record that this greatest oil leak of all allowed billiars worth of oil to escape from the formation in which it was nurtured over a period of millions of years.

STRONGMAN AT 74 —John Tarbox, 74, of Frenchtown, R. I., who took up weightlifting at 51 to overcome crippling rheumatism, hoists a 65-pound dumbbell with one hand.

# Oil Industry's Big Payroll In Permian Basin

The Permian Basin's vast oil operation, rooted in the soil of West Texas, bring life's sustenance to thousands who bring the rich mineral to the surface, and to the consumer.

In a report issued by the Texas Employment Commission, conservative figures indicate [illegible] 6,476 persons earned $5,685,935.45 in the first three months of this year.

The report, covering workers engaged in petroleum production, oil field services or petroleum refining, are definitely lower than actual employment and wages in the 50 counties in the Railroad Commission's Districts 7-C and 8, comprising the basin.

In District 7-C, of the four counties reporting oil activity and payrolls, 565 persons received pay checks totaling $422,275.13. Some 5,911 others earned $5,263,640.32 in 17 counties of District 8. (There are 39 counties in District 8, and 11 counties in 7-C).

Biggest refining employer is Cosden Refining Corporation in Big Spring, which showed employment of 330 for January, February and March, with a payroll total of $379,408.37.

Midland County enjoys the largest income from petroleum production and oil field service. Some $2,322,171.14 was paid in wages to 2,381 employes in the quarter covered. Ector County, near Midland in District 8, is second with a payroll of $1,197,048.28, going to 1,557 persons in the three months.

Most activity in District 7-C occurs in Tom Green and Upton Counties. Petroleum production and oil field service wages amounting to $321,011.87 [illegible] Tom Green with 274 workers. In Upton, 224 received $152,512.09 in the first three months of the year. This district has no refining industry.

Other employment, other payrolls, are scattered variously over the two districts.

## Detroit Finds Itself Host To Three Guests

DETROIT, Oct. 13. (AP) — The police central precinct station had three special guests yesterday.

They sat quietly on the visitors bench. Finally, the bluecoats went over to ask questions.

Eight-year-old Allis Thomas handed over a note. Allis was in charge of her brother, Thomas, 3, and Ronald, 10 months. The children are Negroes.

The note was from the mother, Mrs. Carrie Thomas. It explained she was looking for a place to live and if the police would kindly take care of the children she'd be back.

On that point there didn't seem any doubt.

"I'm not abandoning my children. I love them," said the note.

Pending further word from Mrs. Thomas, the police put the baby in a hospital and the other children in the juvenile detention home.

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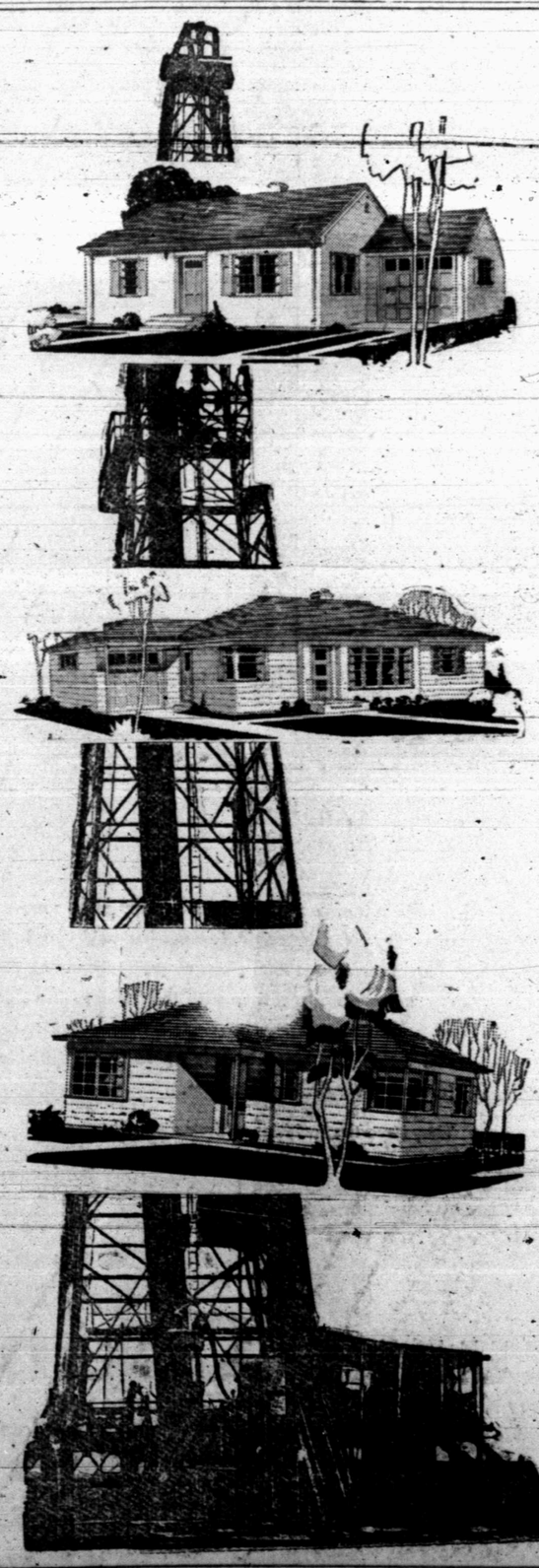

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# Important New Deep Wells Are Being Drilled in New Mexico

MIDLAND, Oct. 14. — The hunt for pre-Permian oil in Southeast New Mexico, which started showing good results in 1949, with the discovery of the Baley-Hightower area in Northwest Lea County and of the Denton multi-pay field in the central-east sector of the same county, has continued during the first three quarters of 1950 with several important new developments.

Three new deep fields have been found in the north half of Lea County and two others have been uncovered in East Chaves County.

FOUND PAY

About 15 miles west and slightly north of Lovington, in North-Central Lea County, Gulf Oil Corporation found commercial production in the Pennsylvanian lime at around 9,900 feet in its No. 1 Saunders, located in section 34-14s-33e.

Since then a one-location offset to the pool-opener has been completed as a producer and a wildcat one and one half miles to the northeast has been plugged and abandoned after drilling to about 10,100 feet and showing some oil and some water— but with not enough oil to make any sort of a producer.

The area has been designated as the Saunders field, and it is due more exploration during the next year or so

One of the most important discoveries in New Mexico in recent years is McAlister Fuel Company No. 1-A Brownfield, deep wildcat, about 30 miles north and a little east of Lovington, and in the northeast sector of Lea County.

FOUR ZONES

This development has found commercial oil and gas production in the Wolfcamp section of the lower Permian, in the Pennsylvanian and in two zones of the Devonian.

It is now in process of completion from the Devonian.

On the latest test reported the well flowed 416 barrels of clean oil in 18 hours, through a one-quarter inch tubing choke from pay in the upper part of the Devonian at 11,785-840 feet.

The development is 660 feet from north and 1,980 feet from east lines of section 24-12s-37e. It is 15 miles north of the Denton multipay field which was opened in 1949, and where several new wells have been completed from the Wolfcamp of the Permian and others from the Pennsylvanian and the Devonian in recent months.

There are several drilling projects now under way in the Denton area and two offsets to the McAlister No. 1-A Brownfield have already begun making hole.

That discovery had shown for some oil from the section at 12,004-12 feet in the lower section of the Devonian.

About 15 miles south of the McAlister discovery, and about midway between it and Lovington Ralph Lowe of Midland has found commercial production in the Wolfcamp in his No. 1 Dickinson, located 660 feet from south and 1,980 feet from west lines of section 35-14s-37e.

SHOWED OIL

That prospector showed its oil at 9,170-92 feet. During a two hour drillstem test it recovered 8,600 feet of clean oil with considerable gas.

At last report it had reached 11,353 feet in Mississippian lime and chert and was scheduled to drill ahead until it finds and it tests the Devonian.

It has also found some indications of possible production in the Pennsylvanian at 10,820-875 feet. That stratum might be developed for a commercial oil well by further testing.

Eastern Chaves County has developed two extremely important discoveries during 1950. They are Honolulu Oil Corporation No. 1 State, 17 miles southeast of Roswell, and Magnolia Petroleum Company, approximately 40 miles east and a little north of Roswell.

HONOLULU

The Honolulu development, located 1,980 feet from south and east lines of section 13-11s-27e, was completed early in the year for a daily initial production of 170 barrels of oil, flowing through an 11-32nd inch tubing choke.

The production was from Siluro-Devonian time pay at 6,490-6,563 feet.

An active development campaign is under way in the adjacent areas. Up to now not enough drilling has been done to determine the extent of the reservoir.

Magnolia's No. 1 Lightcap, located at the center of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 6-8s-30e, was finished late in May of 1950 for an initial production of 492 barrels of 52.4 gravity oil through a one-quarter inch choke from Devonian pay at 7,960-76 feet.

OTHER EXPLORATION

Gas-oil ratio was 1,472-1 on the completion test gauge. Total depth for the completion.

During recent weeks an offset to the Lightcap discovery has found possibilities of production in a Pennsylvanian lime above the de voniah pay from which the pool opener completed.

Other explorations now active in the Lightcap region should give more detailed information about the value of the structure in that region in the next few months.

Since the completion of the Honolulu and the Magnolia discoveries practically all acreage in both East Chaves and in South Roosevelt Counties have been put under lease.

Most of the acreage has gone to major or large independent oil companies.

The next two to three years should see widespread wildcat activity in those regions.

# Zenith Plant Gambling Ring Is Broken Up

CHICAGO, Oct. 14. (AP) — Gambling on the horses by employes at the Zenith Radio Corp.'s big Chicago plant, reportedly amounting to some $350,000 a year, has been halted, officials said yesterday.

The break-up of the gambling ring, officials said, stemmed from complaints of wives that their husbands were betting—and losing—money on horse races. A six months investigation followed, said E. F. McDonald, Jr., president of the corporation.

NEAT PILE

McDonald said the investigation by private detectives indicated employes had been contributing about $354,000 a year to gambling operations. He said all employes have been warned that gambling on company property will be cause for dismissal.

An undisclosed number of employes who had acted as agents for bookmakers have been fired. Daniel de Leonardis, 41, an operator of a newsstand outside the plant, was arrested by police on a charge of gambling after they said a plant guard placed a $2 bet with him.

Police Lt. Charles Touzinsky said police are investigating reported gambling conditions in other unidentified Chicago plants.

LAST APRIL

The complaint to Zenith officials by a "committee of wives to stop plant gambling" was made last April. The committee charged that $2,000 was wagered daily by some of the plant's 5,097 workers and that six separate bookies were operating in the plant.

McDonald said the investigation disclosed "shocking conditions where employes plunged heavily on betting which caused family privations." He said it also disclosed a "considerable loss of efficiency in some operations as a result of employe preoccupation with betting."

## Search For Plane Is Proven To Be In Vain

FORT WORTH, Oct. 14. (AP) — A ground and plane search of the brushy country near Keane, Johnson County, yesterday failed to turn up any trace of a jet type airplane that reportedly crashed in the area.

Highway patrolmen and county officers failed to find any indication of a crash.

The hunt started after a report was received that such a plane had spun in and crashed about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon south of Joshua.

**NEW LION CUBS FOR ROME ZOO**— Custodian Antonio Porato (right) and his assistant make their daily visit to three baby lions born recently in the Rome, Italy, Zoo.


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October 15-21



We Thank You...

...For the Privilege of Serving Our Many Friends and Neighbors of the Progressive Permian Basin. On This Second Anniversary of the Scurry County Discovery Well - We Want to Thank Each of You and Express Our Sincere Wish that We may continue to serve you for many years to come.

The Outstanding progress of Snyder and Scurry County oil activity has made our community nationally famous. On this second anniversary of the discovery well in Scurry County, we of the Scurry County Abstract Company want to salute the men and women of the great oil fraternity who have dedicated themselves to the progress of the petroleum industry. Congratulations!

"A sudden increase in the value of land often causes much controversy. In many instances the original owner has paid very little attention to the land . . . the value is negligible, so what difference does it make if someone else moves in . . . then with the increase in value there is a big difference, and complications arise. It is the best policy to always be sure of your real estate . . . and that is where your reputable abstract company offers you a very valuable service.

They have the facilities at their disposal to carefully check the back records and assure you of a clear title to your property.

Scurry County Abstract Company

1816 26th STREET SNYDER PHONE 309 - 807

• ANNUAL OIL PROGRESS EDITION

THE SNYDER DAILY NEWS

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1950 SECTION B

**FARMS OF STEEL**—Another unit of West Texas' far-flung system of oil field tank farms is shown here as it rises to completion under a cloud-flecked Permian Basin sky. These great tank farms or, literally, farms of steel, promote increased flexibility and facilitate the handling of the huge volume of crude oil produced in the West Texas area. They are used to withhold deliveries of certain types of crude oils during the time other types are being pumped to fulfill commitments to tankers or refineries in the coastal region. One company alone — Humble Oil and Refining — has 6,100,000 barrels of "steel tankage" in three main West Texas farms. Value of this "steel tankage" is $4,475,000. These main tank farms are located at Kermit, Crane and McCamey. (Photo Courtesy Humble Oil and Refining Co.)

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*Special Announcement*

## Morgan Oil & Refining Company

**Capitalization 60,000 Shares---No Par Value**

Fully Paid and Forever Non-Assessable

**Besides controlling 20,000 acres in leases located on structures in Kansas and approved by geologists, this Company owns its own refinery. This company also owns outright in fee simple over 1,500 acres of deeded lands in probable Oil and Gas producing territory in Eastern Oklahoma near the Poteau Oil and Gas fields, together with hundreds of acres of absolutely proven oil producing territory on which there are now 18 producing oil wells with two drilling rigs which will be kept constantly drilling, developing up the vast holdings of this Company.**

The holdings of this Company are located in the Mid-Continent fields in the states of Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas. The Daily Oklahoman of March 21, 1917, states that the "Armstrong well in the Newkirk, Kay County, Oklahoma, oil field is a real gusher and is possibly good for 10,000 barrels per day, and oil men believe a new rival of the great Cushing oil field has been found." This Company was fortunate enough to secure a lease in the same township and range and upon what is reported to be the same structure, and will immediately prepare to drill a well upon its holdings in this field.

This Company's holding of 10,000 acres in Texas has been favorably reported upon by our geologists. A location is now being made preparatory to the drilling of a well on this acreage. This Company's holdings in Wilson, Woodson, Allen and Neosho Counties, Kansas, are all in relatively proven oil fields.

The Wells-Reynolds well on the Noffsker farm Section 6, Township 28, Range 19, Neosho County, Kansas, just reached the sand Friday, March 16th, and is reported as flowing by heads at the rate of 150 barrels per day from a sand encountered at 720 feet. The lease upon which this well was brought in adjoins the hundreds of acres which the Morgan Oil & Refining Company owns immediately surrounding the Company's refinery at Robin and the Company is now moving a rig to offset the above well, and if the rich trend should cross the holdings of this Company, which now seems certain, it would not only insure an adequate supply of crude oil for the Company's refinery, but will also increase the value of our holdings almost beyond mention.

**The investing public is invited to participate with the Morgan Oil & Refining Company and its present shareholders in the development of its numerous properties.**

THE OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES OF THE MORGAN OIL AND REFINING COMPANY ARE:

D. H. MORGAN, President
Kansas City, Missouri
President Morgan & Company Oil Investments Corporation

HARRY S. TRUMAN, Treasurer
Grandview, Missouri
Native of Jackson County, Missouri, widely known in Kansas City

E. B. DeLOE, Field Manager
Coffeyville, Kansas
For 12 years Field Manager Cosden Oil & Refining Company

J. S. MULLEN, Secretary
Ardmore, Oklahoma
Largest individual farm landowner in Oklahoma. One of the largest oil men in the Mid-Continent field. Active in the development of large companies.

EARL S. RIDGE, Trustee
Kansas City, Missouri
Insurance and Rentals, interested in and manager of Ridge estate.

M. M. JACKSON, Assistant Field Manager
Muskogee, Oklahoma
Formerly President Oklahoma Oil Producing Company.

J. J. HURT, Vice-President
Chanute, Kansas
Oldest resident of Chanute, oil producer, interested in refineries, and a bank director.

W. H. LYNN, Assistant Secretary
Wetmore, Kansas
Formerly with Iola Portland Cement Company.

DR. C. H. WASHBURN, Supt. of Refinery
Chanute, Kansas
Formerly of St. Louis, Mo. Chemist and Refiner of national reputation

Men who have made the oil business a life work and who have amassed fortunes, some running into the millions, have put the stamp of approval upon the properties and success of the MORGAN OIL & REFINING COMPANY by investing their money and becoming actively identified with the management of this company.

As previously announced, in order to increase the capacity of the Company's refinery and to further develop its present holdings of proven properties and to acquire additional properties, the management of this company has allotted 10,000 shares to be sold at $25 per share and this is an opportunity for the investing public to purchase oil shares in a substantial company with producing wells and a refinery and hundreds upon hundreds of acres of proven leases upon which the possibilities are unlimited.

In the event this country is unfortunately brought to war, the absolute necessity of gasoline and other by-products of crude petroleum are bound to come to such urgent demand that the price will soar beyond all expectation and an investment in the shares of any oil company that has production and large holdings of proven properties, with its thousands of acres of probable oil producing territory, with its own refinery for the refining of the crude product ready for the market, such as are held and owned by the MORGAN OIL & REFINING COMPANY, is beyond question an investment of rare opportunity.

Your reservation for an allotment of these shares at $25 per share should be mailed immediately with draft, postoffice money order or check made payable to

**Morgan & Company Oil Investments Corporation**

**702 New Ridge Arcade Telephones Main 2832 Kansas City, Missouri**

*Mr. J. S. Mullen of Ardmore, Oklahoma, has very recently purchased all of the interests of Mr. Jerry Culbertson in the "Morgan Oil and Refining Company" and the "Morgan & Company Oil Investments Corporation," in both of which companies Mr. Mullen is now the active secretary.


**OIL MAN TRUMAN**—The above advertisement appeared in the Kansas City Star on April 1, 1917. Note that it lists Harry S. Truman as treasurer of the Morgan Oil and Refining Company. Note the paragraph which reads: "This company's holding of 10,000 acres in Texas has been favorably reported upon by our geologists. A location is now being made preparatory to the drilling of a well on this acreage." The company drilled wildcats in Bowie, Archer and Hudspeth Counties. All were dry holes. Truman never visited the Texas properties.

# Truman Gave Up Millions To Fight In World War 1

The first world war caused Harry Truman, now President of the United States, to dispose of Kansas oil property which has since produced more than 200-million barrels of oil!

This oil brought its owners more than $700-million!

And Truman and his associates sold the property for $42,500!

Truman also wildcatted in Northeast and deep West Texas—in Archer, Bowie and Hudspeth Counties.

He missed opening a new field in Archer by a mere 350 feet.

And he and his associates owned 350,000 acres along the Balcones Fault in East Texas before Colonel Humphries opened the famed Mexia field.

### RANK WILDCAT

These statements were made to the Standard-Times this week by David H. Morgan, oil operator of Eureka, Kansas, who was Truman' partner at the time.

Truman and Morgan, according to the latter, were partners in the oil business from 1916 to 1919 under the name of Morgan and Company. They also operated the Morgan Oil and Refining Company.

The Kansas property consisted of a block of several thousand acres located in the northwest portion of Greenwood County in that state. It was a rank wildcat area at the time, Morgan said.

"We spudded the J. J. Morris No. 1 well in March, 1917," Morgan said. "Location was the northeast quarter of section 21, township 23-south, range 9-east.

"We drilled to approximately 1,500 feet, then ran casing preparatory to completing down to what we hoped would be the Bartlesville Sand horizon (and oil) at approximately 2,450 feet. But we did not complete the well.

"Fate stepped in just then. Harry landed in France with the A.E.F. and I was getting ready to leave for Fort Sill, Oklahoma, so we decided to sell all of the leases —approximately 7,200 acres — and the well and casing.

"Accordingly, we sold different leases to various major oil companies, with the 80 acres on which

HARRY TRUMAN
. . . Wildcatted in Texas

the well was drilling going to the Empire Oil Company—now Cities Service Oil Company.

### MOVED RIG

"Their geologists condemned our location, moved the rig one mile north of the James Teter land in section 16, township 23, range 9, and proceeded to drill what turned out to be the discovery well in that area.

"The strike opened up the Teter field, one of the great oil pools of Kansas.

"The location Harry and I were drilling was almost in the center of this extensive field and had we completed our test on the J. J. Morris location we would have owned the field.

### A DAM' CINCH

In connection with the near miss, Truman, in 1945, commented to Morris thusly: "Dave, if we had drilled in this well, you probably wouldn't be alive today—and it's a dam' cinch I wouldn't be President of these United States."

Speaking of the Texas operations, Morgan said:

"We drilled three wells on a 7,000-acre Archer County ranch owned by Mrs. J. H. Turbeville, wife of the Archer County sheriff. These were dry holes which we plugged and abandoned at depths ranging from 2,500 to 2,650 feet.

### SPENT $70,000

"We gave up 350 feet too soon, since the KMA field was later discovered in this area at a depth approximating 3,000 feet.

"We spent some $70,000 on this venture.

"Our Hudspeth County venture was north of Fort Hancock. We bought a half interest in a well and 10,000 acres from an Oklahoma City operator named M. M. Fulkerson. I made one trip out there. The test was completed as a dry hole in 1918.

"At the same time, we were actively drilling near New Boston in Bowie County. The test also turned out to be a very dry hole. I remember firing the boilers on this test with cordwood, which was some chore."

### RAN TO BANK

Truman did not visit the Texas properties. In fact, Morgan said, he seldom went to the oil fields.

"I was president of the company," Morgan said, "and Harry was the treasurer. His work kept him busy in the office and, to quote him, 'Always running to the bank with a handful of money.'

"Harry always liked to see things hum and the more money we received the happier he was. Of course, he was in the army and overseas most of the time. Then he had his responsibilities of running his farm at Grandview, Missouri. He was always very busy at something—and was a real tonic for everyone."

### GOT THE GULF

The company, with headquarters offices in rooms 702-712 Ridge Arcade Building, Kansas City, Missouri, also operated in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana. Truman and Morgan owned and operated producing properties in Kansas and Oklahoma.

"We had one interesting experience in Louisiana," Morgan recalled. "We offset a well drilled by Standard Oil of Louisiana near Plaindealing. The Standard well was flowing 1,000 barrels per day. We got the gulf of Mexico!"

Notwithstanding the many near misses, Morgan and Truman did well financially, according to Morgan.

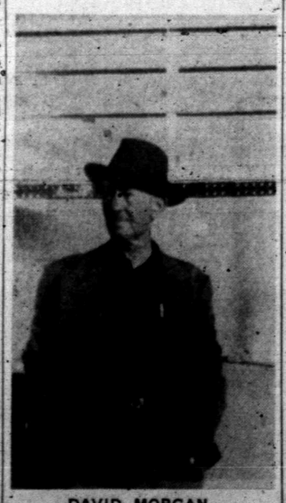
### SOLD OUT

"We sold out in 1919," Morgan said, "shortly after Harry's return from France. That was when he went into the haberdashery store business with Eddie Jacobson. Then, later, he got back into politics, which was much more to his liking.

"I suppose Harry made a good move when he got out of the oil business. After all, he became President of the United States.

"But I have wondered — many times — what course his life would have taken had we opened the Teter field. And that field down in Archer County, Texas. The Teter field alone has produced more than $700-million in oil.

"Harry could have opened a whole string of haberdashery stores with that kind of money!"



DAVID MORGAN
. . . Truman's partner

## Sun Oil Building Camp In Scurry

Construction is well along on Sun Oil Company's Lemons Camp, located about eight miles southwest of Snyder in Scurry County.

Ten dwellings, an office and a warehouse are included in the original plans for the camp.

The office building will provide space for the Production Department area office, petroleum engineers and employes of Sun Pipe Line Company, a wholly-owned Sun Oil Company subsidiary. A warehouse and dock and permanent pipe racks are being built.

A complete sewage and lighting system; an elevated water tank of 500-barrel capacity to provide water and adequate fire protection; paved streets, sidewalks and curbs; and fencing all are included in the project.

The camp is being planned on a slight curve to utilize the slope of the land and add beauty to the camp.

## Vast System Transports Nation's Oil

The public has little conception of the vast transportation system required to move petroleum from point of production to consumer.

Perhaps the best way to visualize the job it does is to offer a simple example of the staggering volume of crude oil and petroleum products moved annually:

It is well over half of all the ton-mileage of all freight carried by all class 1 railroads in the United States in a year.

The petroleum industry's transportation system would cost more than $5-billion to replace, of which about $2-billion is invested in pipe lines, $2-billion in tankers and barges, and the balance in tank cars and tank trucks.

There are 150,000 miles of pipe lines, more than 7-million dead weight tons of tankers and barges—which is half the merchant marine of the United States—and 105,000 tank trucks and 130,000 tank cars.

Approximately 200,000 men are employed in this transportation service. The average value of equipment used by each man is about $25,000.

It is the most efficient system for the movement of a commodity ever devised by man. All of it is dedicated to the service of millions of users of petroleum. It is a necessary link in the efficient operation of the petroleum industry, a vital key to the industry's and America's preparedness in peace and in war.

# Snyder Losing 'High Fever', But Prosperity Continues

By ED HARTE

SNYDER, Oct. 14. — A year ago Snyder was running a high fever—the result of a multi-billion-dollar injection of prosperity.

Today, two years after the Standard Oil Co. of Texas brought in the discovery well in the old North Snyder field, the fever is declining.

Snyder is rapidly passing out of its boom-town spree, and the pace of life is saner, soberer, and more constructive.

### RAPID PROGRESS

It's so much saner that many fearful merchants complain that the town's on the skids. But their apprehension is seldom substantiated by what they see on their own books, and every index of the city's growth and prosperity shows a continuing upward trend.

Since the boom reached its height a year ago, Snyder has passed through a year of rapid progress, during which much of the sordid side of boom-town life has disappeared, and with it much of the color of a feverish rush for riches.

### MANY RIGS

Approaching the city from the southeast at night, one still sees the lights of many rigs stretching for miles across the western horizon, but it's no longer the unique spectacle that it was six months ago when one out of every ten rotary rigs in America was at work in Scurry County.

Traffic is tamer. There was a day when visiting writers compared the choked streets of Snyder to those of downtown St. Louis. Today Snyder, still without a truck bypass, daily sees the heaviest type of oil field traffic pass through its business section. But it's not what it once was.

### TENT TOWN

And the day when everything from barbecue to sewing machines were sold from trucks along the highways leading to the city is past. Now street vendors are scarcely more numerous here than elsewhere, and expanding facilities of legitimate business commands most of the trade.

Tent Town, a squalid area above Deep Creek where families huddle in tents and shacks, still exists but it is not what it was at the boom's height.

### FALSE IMPRESSION

Unemployment is greatly reduced. Paradoxically, it was at its worst when business activity was at its zenith. The explanation lies in the publicity the town received. Publicity was the natural, but in some respects, the unfortunate result of the boom, for it created the false impression throughout the nation that there were thousands more jobs than workers in Snyder.

The destitute families of a hundred cities poured into crowded Snyder. This movement, which was at its worst in mid-winter shortly after the appearance of an article on the boom in Life magazine presented a problem which the city had no means to solve.

### NEARLY BALANCED

Without a government employment office, Salvation Army citadel, welfare office, or any other agencies of placement or aid, Snyder was almost totally unable to help the helpless who knocked on its door.

But today the labor supply and demand are nearly balanced, and the town no longer attracts the family with a tent, a coffeepot, and a false hope.

The town that oil built—and Snyder is that if there ever was one—has experienced a year of enormous building activity. Not always well planned building for the future, it has often been building under immense pressure to satisfy present needs.

### MORE HOMES

Since the first of the year, the city has accepted into the city limits 300 acres of new subdivisions, most of them in the south end of the city. Lots in these additions, which are partially built up now, will provide homes for more than 700 families.

### CRACKED SEAMS

In addition to annexed subdivisions, the city has burst its seams in every direction, building up for miles along all the highways entering the town.

Some of this building outside the city limits is of a permanent nature and a credit to the town, such as oil well supply houses and other industrial buildings. A large part of it, however, is like the outskirts of so many West Texas cities — shanties, cheap cafes, and trailers.

A big forward step for business was made when, after being granted a rate increase, the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. began work during the summer on a new building to house a dial system for Snyder. It is estimated the dial system will be functioning here next summer.

Snyder is still the city of trailers. It is estimated that half the population of 12,000 is housed in mobile units.

### STRICT ORDINANCE

Recognizing the threat implicit in a congested trailer-dwelling population, the city last summer passed a strict ordinance governing sanitation and spacing in trailer parks, an ordinance which no doubt had much to do with an epidemicless summer and a relatively low polio score of 19, with one death.

Nowhere in the city's development have the oil companies taken a more active and beneficial part than in helping to plan for an adequate city school system. They offered the help of their school experts to counsel the board and superintendent in budgeting. And to tide the system over in a period before bond elections were held, the oil companies lent money to the system.

### HAD NO MONEY

Before the opening of school in the fall of 1949, when it was evident the plant would have to be enlarged to care for the boom influx, the school board decided to buy an old school in Crane, Tex., move it in pieces to Snyder, and reassemble it for a Junior High School.

But they had no money.

A meeting of the school board and oil company representatives was called, and the oilmen told the school board to proceed with the plan, that the money would be on hand the following morning. And it was.

### NOT HOPELESS

Streets in Snyder are possibly worse now than ever before in its history. But at least the situation isn't hopeless.

The city council a few weeks ago let contracts for approximately 14 miles of paving, and for the building of three new bridges and reconstruction of two others.

Water remains the most critical problem in the oil town—and no act of a city council can create water reserves. There are twice as many wells today as there were a year ago. But nobody will promise that they will see the town through a really dry West Texas summer, unlike the unusual summer of 1950.

## 'PERSONAL SHARE IN A GUSHER'

# Shivers Says All Texans Own Part Of An Oil Well

By ALLAN SHIVERS
Governor of Texas

AUSTIN, Oct. 14. —Texans visiting in other sections of the country are often asked some version of this question:

"Does everybody in Texas own an oil well?"

The activities of a relatively few Texans who have "struck it rich" in black gold have helped keep the words "Texas" and "oil" closely identified in the minds of casual observers.

Actually, every Texan does "own" at least a part of an oil well. From the great pool of petroleum representing the annual production of Texas wells, we skim off fat tax revenues that help keep our public schools and colleges going and pay the major portion of the State's public welfare contribution.

### PERSONAL INTEREST

The petroleum industry is the largest contributor to the economy of Texas and to the support of its public institutions and government.

That undisputed fact gives every Texan a personal interest in the oil business—a personal share, as it were, in a gusher.

That is why every Texan has, or should have, a personal interest in the successful continuation of a great industry that produces nearly half of the nation's oil supply.

At the same time we must continue to protect the public interest through sound conservation practices. It is quite obvious that such a course is best for the industry itself. One does not have to turn back the pages of Texas oil history many years to be impressed with the improvements that a strong, sane conservation program has brought.

### STATE PROGRAM

This program, let it be noted, is a state-conceived, state-regulated one. It has been successful not only in Texas but in other oil-producing stages. A continuation of state control, as contrasted with federal control, is emphatically to be desired.

The Democratic Party of Texas recognized the desirability of keeping control at home when it wrote into its 1950 platform these words:

". . . Under the threat of another world war, we must keep the present satisfactory conservation practices (in oil and gas production) in effect and at the same time encourage maximum production and accelerated exploration for new reserves. We believe that all this can be best accomplished under a continuation of state regulation and control."

### PRACTICAL VALUE

State regulation has, thus, a practical value in addition to being a good theory of democratic government. In World War II we were able to produce the oil that was needed when it was needed. That was the stiffest test yet, both for the industry and for our conservation practices. We have earned the right to continue the present system by meeting the past crisis. It is reasonable to deduct that the same sound methods will enable us to meet a future crisis.

This is not to intimate that the last word has been said about conservation—that we know all there is to know and have the perfect answer in the prevention of waste. We don't.

### ONE OF FIVE

We must discover new and better

ALLAN SHIVERS
. . . opposes federal controls

conservation methods. For example, in one of the newest and richest of our Texas oil fields, using present production methods under the most careful controls that we have developed, engineers estimate that only one barrel in five will be produced.

We cannot afford to leave 80 per cent of our oil underground.

We will have to pay more and more attention to secondary recovery, as well as to improved methods of primary recovery.

### GOOD WORK

The work of the Texas Petroleum Research Committee in the secondary recovery field deserves recognition and encouragement. Texas contributes to and shares the benefit of a fine secondary recovery program supervised by the Interstate Oil compact Commission. The industry is becoming increasingly aware of the desirability and the necessity of forcing the earth to give up far more oil than can be produced by ordinary recovery methods.

In designating the week of October 15-21 as "Oil Progress Week" in Texas, I made this statement:

"The progress of Texas has been in direct proportion to the development of this State's petroleum resources by private enterprise according to rules laid down by the State's elected government."

Without taking anything from the other great industries and businesses of Texas, that statement will stand unchallenged as long as petroleum continues to play its present dominating role in domestic and international affairs.

## ISLAND HOP REQUIRED OIL

It takes fuel to wage war.

When Okinawa was invaded, American fighting ships jumped off for the invasion with enough fuel oil to make a train of tank cars 238 miles long, with enough left over to heat 10,000 homes for a year, supply enough gasoline to run 30,000 automobiles for 12 months and enough lubricating oil to fill the crank cases of 466,000 cars.

The United States Fifth Fleet burned 630-million gallons of fuel in just seven weeks during June and July of 1944—enough to furnish 255 gallons each to 2,500,000 American families.

The earliest civilizations known to archeologists had their "oil men." Asphalt was in common use, called by terms variouly translated as slime, bitumen, pitch, asphatum, and tar.

## READS LIKE A FAIRY TALE

# Permian Basin Dominates World Petroleum Activities

By W. J. MURRAY, JR.
Chairman, Railroad Commission of Texas

AUSTIN, Oct. 14.—The Permian Basin of West Texas and southeast New Mexico is currently dominating world oil activities.

The history of this great oil bowl reads like a fairy tale.

Thirty years ago, despite many wildcat ventures, a map of this great area could not show a single oil field. Today, an oil map of Railroad Commission District 7-C (West Central Texas) and District 8 (West Texas), comprising 55 counties, only a portion of this vast basin, shows 427 fields containing 29,084 wells having production.

### BOUNCED BACK

Many times during the past 50 years West Texas has been written off and abandoned as a source of important new petroleum reserves, but the spirit of the hardy wildcatter prevailed and each time West Texas bounced back stronger than ever.

The first commercial oil production in the Permian Basin was developed in Westbrook in 1921, but it was not until 1923, with the discovery of the Big Lake field in Reagan County that substantial quantities of crude reserves were proven.

In 1925-27, the discovery of the Yates, Hendrick, McCamey, McElroy and other large reservoirs set West Texas on fire. Leasing and development were carried on at a feverish pitch, and production continued to increase until 1930.

### MAJOR SETBACK

Then came a major setback to Permian Basin development.

The giant East Texas field was discovered in 1931. The impact of this titanic discovery on a business already in the throes of a major depression brought chaos throughout the oil industry.

West Texas was particulary hard hit.

Most of the West Texas fields discovered to this time yielded sour crude, and this crude was forced to compete in the market with the

W. J. MURRAY, JR.

sweet East Texas crude. These two factors retarded development in the Permian Basin, and progress was slow until the late 30's and 1941-42.

### REACHED PEAK

Development increased sharply after 1942 in response to an ever-increasing demand brought about by war and post-war conditions. Oil activities reached a peak in the Permian Basin in 1948, during which year District 7-C produced 16,668,257 barrels of oil, and District 8 produced 259,453,586 barrels of oil. This was a total production of 276,121,843 barrels, representing an average daily production for the area of 754,431 barrels.

The year 1948 was also significant in Permian Basin oil development for yet another reason. For with the discovery of oil in the Scurry County Canyon Reef formation at Kelley-Snyder, there was opened a completely new era in the development of petroleum resources in West Texas.

### FURIOUS ACTIVITY

Production in 1949 declined to 16,620,347 barrels in District 7-C, and to 210,562,839 barrels in District 8, due to the industry's attempt to readjust its operations to meet post-war developments.

This reduction in production was more or less general throughout the oil producing states, and was shared by West Texas despite the very active development campaign being carried on in Kelley-Snyder, Diamond "M", Sharon Ridge Canyon fields in Scurry County.

The furious rate at which exploratory and development activities have been conducted in these Canyon Reef areas has been little short of amazing. Their value to the United States at this hour of crisis as a fuel for our fighting forces cannot be estimated.

### SIX NEW POOLS

In the 23 short months since the Magnolia Petroleum Company completed its Winston Brothers No. 1 well in September of 1948, six major reservoirs have been discovered and are producing from the Canyon Reef lime.

The following table highlights the rapidity of development in these fields and emphasizes the magnitude of this production:

| Field | No. of Wells 4-1-49 | No. of Wells 9-18-50 | Allowable (Bbl) 4-1-49 | Allowable (Bbl) 9-18-50 | Calendar Day |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cogdell | 0 | 119 | 0 | 18,699 | |
| Diamond "M" | | | | | |
| Canyon Lime | 3 | 232 | 420 | 36,044 | |
| Kelly-Snyder | 5 | 849 | 1,306 | 129,461 | |
| Reinecke | 0 | 33 | 0 | 6,898 | |
| Salt Creek | 0 | 24 | 0 | 3,548 | |
| Sharon Ridge Canyon | 0 | 94 | 3,491 | 13,983 | |
| Totals | 8 | 1,351 | 5,217 | 208,633 | |

Not long ago I heard the Permian Basin of Texas and southeast New Mexico referred to as the "third largest oil state," exceeded only by the rest of Texas and California.

### 1950 PRODUCTION

I realized from a study of statistics that this vast area, once considered a poor risk by the wildcatter, was becoming an area of tremendous importance to the state and to the nation.

It is most interesting to note that in 1935 West Texas Railroad Commission District 7-C and 8 produced 49½-million barrels of oil, and during the first seven months of 1950 this same area produced 143,611,978 barrels of oil, which indicates that West Texas will produce over 300-million barrels of oil in 1950, or an average of more than 822,000 barrels per day.

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| | 0 | 33 | 0 | 6,898 |
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# Harris Pharmacy

NATIONAL OIL PROGRESS WEEK
OCTOBER 15-21

EXTENDS SINCERE

—CONGRATULATIONS—

TO THE ENTIRE OIL FRATERNITY OF SNYDER AND THE PERMIAN BASIN!

*It has been a pleasure to serve you. We hope that we may continue to provide you with your every drug need.*

## We Appreciate Your Business!

2nd Anniversary of OIL DISCOVERY in SCURRY COUNTY

**RELIABLE---**
**PRESCRIPTION SERVICE**

**Harris Pharmacy has always taken special care in the compilation of prescriptions . . . Maintaining a complete line of fresh Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals, and filling each prescription exactly as prescribed. We are proud of the reputation we have gained in this.**

HARRIS PHARMACY HAS TRIED TO DO ITS SHARE BY PROVIDING A MODERN STORE IN SNYDER IN WHICH YOU MIGHT BE ABLE TO SECURE YOUR DRUG NEEDS AT THE LOWEST PRICES POSSIBLE AND FROM A LARGE SELECTION. BY YOUR LIBERAL PATRONAGE YOU HAVE SHOWN YOUR APPRECIATION OF OUR EFFORTS! WE THANK YOU, AND PLEDGE OURSELVES TO CONTINUE SERVICE TO YOU IN THE GROWTH AND PROGRESS OF SNYDER.

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- Bourjois
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- His
- Faberge
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- Caron
- Cara Nome
- Lanvin
- Max Factor
- Kings Men
- Coty
- Guitar
- Stag
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- Parker Pens
- Whitman's Candy
- King's Candy
- BORDEN'S ICE CREAM

**REXALL**
another Sign of Progress

*Although the oil business was not the main reason for our coming to Snyder, it has been a pleasure to serve our many good customers who are interested in the oil business! We appreciate your business.* . . . . . .

The Rexall Store

# HARRIS PHARMACY

Southwest Corner of Square — Snyder, Texas — Phone 75

BUT NO MODEL 'T' OIL

# Val Had The Only Bathtub, Size 13 Shoes In Iraan

IRAAN, Oct. 14. — P. D. (Val) Gohmert, whose oil income now enables him to give $200 a month to Boys Ranch, remembers when, as he puts it, "I didn't have enough money to buy a pint of oil for a Model T."

That was on the day—November 9, 1927—that he moved to Iraan.

"In fact," Bohmert said, "I had just been fired by the Big Lake Oil Company and had moved to Iraan to take a $12 per week job in Iraan's first service station. I took the job. My wife and I lived on the $12 a week for some time."

Exclusive ownership of two unusual items soon brought a form of renown to Gohmert, however.

"I had the town's only pair of size 13 feet," he said, "and I soon acquired the area's only bathtub."

Gohmert couldn't buy size 13 shoes in Iraan, so he had to have them made by a shoemaker in another Texas community.

"Mail service wasn't so good in those days," Gohmert recalled, "and there were a number of times when I thought I'd have to wrap gunnysacks around my feet."

CAUSED FURORE

The bathtub caused a furore. Gaudy women of the day offered Gohmert $1 a bath if he would allow them to use the tub. Gohmert maintains that he refused the offers, although he figured that he might have made $25 or $30 per day.

The service station was Iraan's only building when Gohmert and his wife arrived there. Two business buildings were in process of erection.

The eyes of the nation were focused on the rich Yates field strike, however, and a town grew almost overnight. Two towns, in fact, Iraan and Grube.

LORD AND DEVIL

Grube was located across the Pecos River, two miles distant from Iraan. The good people settled in Iraan, the bad ones in Grube.

"There were two blocks of business buildings in Grube," Gohmert recalled, "and not a single one was legitimate. The Lord lived in Iraan and the Devil lived in Grube."

Today, nothing is left of Grube except the foundations of a few of the sturdier buildings. In fact, the town's entire population drifted away after only two years. But those two years were wild and hectic ones, according to Gohmert.

A hotel building, still standing, was one of the first buildings to be erected in Iraan. Upon opening this hotel, the propertor installed a single bathtub and offered baths at 50 cents apiece.

"He took the pressure off me," Gohmert said. "I could, for the first time, take a bath without having someone knock on the door and try to rent my tub."

Iraan has been good to Gohmert and Gohmert has been good to Iraan. He has waxed prosperous here. At the same time, he has devoted a great part of his time to community service.

29 WELLS

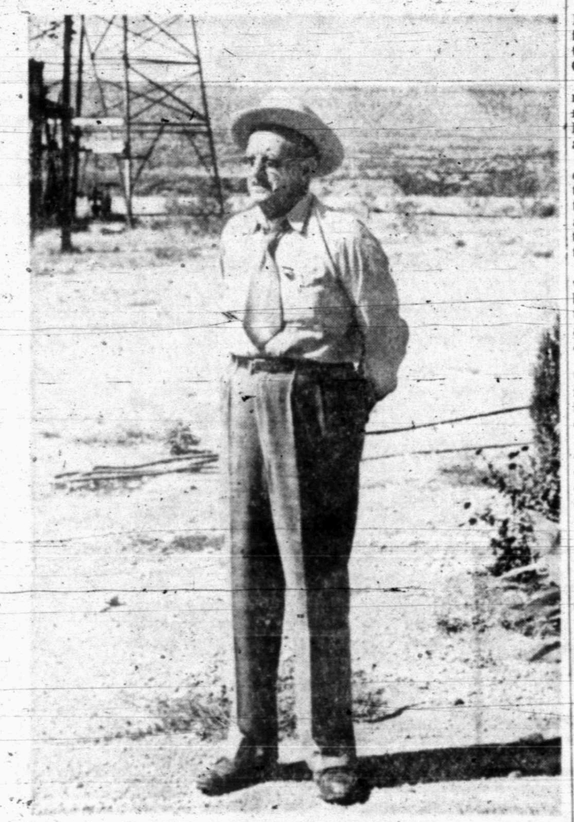
He has owned and operated a tailor shop, a department store and a ranch. Presently, in partnership with Joe Carroll, he owns and operates the Val-Carroll Oil Company, with 26 producing wells in the Yates field and three in Crockett County.

He and his partner also operate the Val-Carroll Drilling Company and the Permian Fishing Tool Rental Company, and Gohmert is a director of the Big Lake State Bank.

Gohmert served the Iraan area as its county commissioner, a position he held for 10 years. He is a past director of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce, a member of the County Parole Board, and once received Acting Governor H. L. Winfield of Fort Stockton an honorary appointment as lieutenant colonel. He also served as vice president of the Iraan Lions Club and is a member of the Shrine Lodge.

A native of Texas, Gohmert was born at Cuero on Dec. 21, 1927, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gohmert. Gohmert married Mary Draper, the daughter of the Rev. H. E. Draper, then pastor of the First Methodist Church of San Angelo, on Aug. 1, 1925.

Mr. and Mrs. Gohmert have reared two children. They are Mrs. W. W. Fehlis of Sour Lake and Harry Gohmert of Iraan.



P. D. (VAL) GOHMERT
. . . owned Iraan's first bathtub

# Regan Predicts Big Inch Pipe Line To West Coast

(Editor's note: The following article was written by Ken Regan, congressman from the 16th Congressional District, especially for the Standard-Times' Oil Progress Edition. In the article, Mr. Regan expresses the personal belief that the oil business in West Texas will continue in a healthy condition for an indefinite period of time.)

By KEN REGAN

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—We in West Texas are again celebrating an Annual Oil Progress Week.

There is probably no area in the world that has shown the progress our country has made nor received from natural resources such great benefits as the development of oil has brought about for us in the second quarter of this century.

Just a few months more than twenty-five years ago oil in commercial quantities was first discovered in the Big Lake Field of Reagan County, this being the initial production in the vast region of West Texas.

MILLIONS SPENT

Since that time millions of dollars have been spent in all phases of geological and geophysical work, the leasing of lands and the drilling of thousands of wells. This activity brought a wave of prosperity to West Texas that has not only continued but increased through the years, with the result that billions of barrels of proven reserves of oil have been developed.

The first production in the Big Lake Field was at a depth of 3,000 feet, which at that time was about as deep as drilling for oil had been attempted. Since then wells have gradually been sunk deeper and deeper until today some of the most extensive deposits are found at depths below 10,000 feet, with indications that still deeper horizons will be developed in the near future, since our section is regarded as the last great hunting ground for oil in the United States.

KEN REGAN

BARELY SCRATCHED

Many qualified oil men say of our region: "The surface has barely been scratched" despite the fact that we now account for more than four billion barrels of proven reserves. Almost every county in West Texas either produces oil or has areas that are being actively leased and explored in the belief that many more millions of barrels will be found during the next few years.

This great natural resource not only has brought and continues to bring prosperity to our people, but furnishes a material bulwark to our national defense. The uses of oil and its refined products are indispensable to a mobile army and navy. Our fields are so scattered and vast that it would be practically impossible for an invading enemy force to curtail our production.

HEALTHY CONDITION

A year ago we in Texas were faced with an increasing problem brought about by imports of foreign oil that was seriously affecting the economy of our state and retarding development and production in West Texas.

Increased demand, for both domestic and military purposes, has substantially lessened this obstacle until now we are rapidly building back to normal procedure. With this continued consumer demand, plus our needs for adequate reserves for defense, it would appear that the oil business in West Texas should continue in a very healthy condition.

HUGE ALLOWABLE

Our present system of proration and the regulation of production results in a daily allowable production by the United States in excess of five million barrels, or an amount which could, without injury to the present wells, be increased by more than one million barrels per day.

When this is compared with the production of Russia and its satellite countries behind the Iron Curtain of six hundred thousand barrels per day, it can readily be seen that we are in a relatively strong position so far as this most necessary commodity for the waging of a successful war is concerned.

GAS RESERVES

In addition to the extensive oil reserves in West Texas developed and to be developed, we are fortunate in having substantial gas reserves that are increasing in importance and value.

With the urgent need of more oil and gas on the West Coast of the United States for both domestic use and defense it is reasonable to believe that we will soon see the installation of "Big Inch" pipelines laid from West Texas to the Pacific Coast for the purpose of transporting these needed products, and at the same time giving us a greater outlet for our production.

Is there any doubt of our justification of again celebrating another Oil Progress Week in West Texas?

## Large Payroll

The oil industry in the United States employs directly 1,880,000 men and women.

But, for each oil worker, there are additional jobs for 4.2 workers in industries which are related to petroleum.

The combined annual payroll of those who work in petroleum and related industries is $24,471,586, or 20.3 per cent of the total annual payroll of all workers in the United States.

## West Texas Oil Counties

These are the crude oil producing counties of West Texas, showing annual production for 1949 the Railroad Commission district in which they are located, and year production discovered:

| County | Railroad Comm. District | Year First Production Discovered | Annual Crude Production 1949 (barrels) |
|---|---|---|---|
| District 7-B | | | |
| Brown | | 1917 | 324,182 |
| Callahan | | 1923 | 332,168 |
| Coleman | | 1902 | 1,083,358 |
| Comanche | | 1918 | *188,017 |
| Eastland | | 1917 | 998,689 |
| Erath | | 1917 | 34,852 |
| Fisher | | 1928 | 1,774,212 |
| Hamilton | | 1938 | 589 |
| Haskell | | 1929 | 385,599 |
| Jones | | 1948 | 5,401,866 |
| Nolan | | 1939 | 11,868 |
| Palo Pinto | | 1902 | 103,857 |
| Parker | | 1942 | 2,446 |
| Shackelford | | 1910 | 2,304,368 |
| Stephens | | 1916 | 3,140,090 |
| Stonewall | | 1938 | 16,808 |
| Taylor | | 1929 | 1,601,507 |
| Throckmorton | | 1924 | 3,487,245 |
| District 7-C | | | |
| Coke | | 1942 | 1,951,057 |
| Concho | | 1940 | 671 |
| Crockett | | 1928 | 7,152,885 |
| Irion | | 1928 | 17,094 |
| Kimble | | 1939 | 590 |
| McCulloch | | 1938 | |
| Reagan | | 1923 | 2,472,084 |
| Runnels | | 1927 | 276,618 |
| Schleicher | | 1937 | 482,265 |
| Tom Green | | 1940 | 278,470 |
| Upton | | 1925 | 7,635,585 |
| District 8 | | | |
| Andrews | | 1930 | 30,783,187 |
| Borden | | 1949 | 239,510 |
| Cochran | | 1936 | 6,278,362 |
| Crane | | 1926 | 14,367,615 |
| Dawson | | 1937 | 1,266,613 |
| Ector | | 1926 | *48,317,906 |
| Gaines | | 1936 | 12,517,632 |
| Garza | | 1926 | 2,596,730 |
| Glasscock | | 1925 | 1,140,983 |
| Hale | | 1946 | 2,359,760 |
| Hockley | | 1937 | 17,803,303 |
| Howard | | 1925 | 5,192,246 |
| Kent | | 1946 | 11,480 |
| King | | 1943 | 768,084 |
| Lamb | | 1945 | 340,922 |
| Loving | | 1925 | 361,271 |
| Lubbock | | 1941 | 52,178 |
| Martin | | 1945 | 96,858 |
| Midland | | 1945 | 70,302 |
| Mitchell | | 1920 | 595,580 |
| Pecos | | 1926 | 18,769,116 |
| Reeves | | 1939 | 807,996 |
| Scurry | | 1923 | 5,235,176 |
| Sterling | | 1947 | 46,317 |
| Terry | | 1940 | 508,290 |
| Ward | | 1928 | 4,342,060 |
| Winkler | | 1926 | 17,627,130 |
| Yoakum | | 1936 | 17,691,967 |

*Largest in state

## Oil, Wax Salvaged

A process to salvage valuable oil and wax from the settlings, or waste material, in the bottom of petroleum storage pits and tanks has been developed by the Bureau of Mines, in co-operation with several oil companies.

A test with 2,000 barrels of waste stored for several years in an open pit, recovered nearly 600 barrels of clean oil containing 15 to 18 per cent of valuable microcrystalline wax.


Congratulations
Scurry County
on your
Second Anniversary
Your Progress and Oil Progress go hand in hand

Makin Drilling Co.
Box 131 HOBBS, NEW MEXICO Phone 131

Keep them free to develop . . .
to invent, produce, compete . . .
and everyone benefits!
It's Oil Progress Week
Schoenfeld-Hunter-Kitch Drilling Co.
Odessa, Texas

Best Wishes to the Oil Industry!
See Us for
FROZEN FOOD LOCKERS
★ Individual Lockers Low Yearly Rental
★ We Cut, Wrap & Fast Freeze Meat For Your Home Freezer
★ Complete Processing Of Beef – Pork – Poultry.
JONES LOCKER PLANT
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Furniture Headquarters . . . for the Permian Basin

WE ARE PROUD TO SAY THAT MANY OF THE HOMES OF SCURRY COUNTY ARE FURNISHED WITH QUALITY FURNITURE FROM BARROW'S!

Regardless of the Period . . .

. . . You can always find the exact period styling or ultramodern furnishings at Barrow's. Whatever you choose for your home--Barrow's will have it for you.

OUR THANKS TO THE OIL MEN OF SCURRY COUNTY

We appreciate the business that you have brought us in the past, and hope that we may continue to serve you.

OIL PROGRESS WEEK – OCT. 15-21

BARROW FURNITURE CO.
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ROCKY BURNETT . . . they stole the jailhouse

# Burnett 'Caught Own Rabbit' During Mule-Skinning Days

By JIM CARLL

IRAAN, Oct. 14—Rocky Burnett, Iraan well-servicing operator, "caught his own rabbit" during the early oil-field days in Oklahoma and West Texas.

"I began skinning mule teams in the Oklahoma oil fields when I was 13 years old," Rocky recalled. "We harnessed up at 4 or 5 o'clock each morning and worked straight through until midnight on many days. I made $3.50 a day and had to catch my own rabbit for grub."

Times have changed for Rocky. Today, he owns and operates four well-servicing units in the Yates field and in Crockett County fields. He has a payroll of approximately $2,000 per month, forsees years of continued activity and expansion in the Yates field.

NEVER RETURNED

The son of a hardrock miner, Reuben Burnett, Rocky first saw the light of day in Leadwood, Mo., a lead-mining community, on June 2, 1907. Rocky was one of 11 children.

The family, with the exception of the father, moved to Osage County, Okla., in 1917, when Rocky was 10. The father kept on going. He headed for the Nevada gold strike (Tonopah, Nev.) and never returned. Rocky, three years later, began skinning mules and catching his own rabbits.

After three years in the fields near Avant, Rocky spent a year in the Burbank field near Shidler, Okla., and a year in the Rainbow Bend field in Kansas, then "made the boom" in Borger. This was in 1926.

"That was a place," Rocky said. "We stood in line to eat in the cafes. Meals cost 50 cents and a pint of corn whiskey cost $3.50, high prices in those days. Borger was a rough (censored) of a town. There were as many sporting women as there were working men.

"The Texas Rangers cleaned them out once. I remember seeing those women, all carrying suitcases, stacked up for a solid mile as they waited for transportation out of Borger.

"Gambling houses were wide open—and someone was getting killed every night."

FIRST PROMOTION

Rocky went to Borger with the first big teaming outfit to hit the Panhandle.

"I got my first promotion there," he said. "I was promoted from mule skinning to a job as a truck driver for John Marks, now of Odessa. And I got a raise to $5 per day. Was I in clover!"

West Texas called in 1927. Rocky zoomed into McCamey in that year and found conditions similar to those in Borger. He recalls the night of the theft of McCamey's one-room jailhouse.

"Some truckers from the Panhandle winched that jail up on their big truck and hauled it to the edge of McCamey, then dropped it on one corner and split it open, so that they could free one of their buddies. They freed him. McCamey found its jail next morning—but not where it had been the night before."

Rocky then worked in a number of West Texas towns before moving to Iraan in 1932. There, he worked for Phillips as a "switcher," at a salary of $122 per month.

Meanwhile, he had become the father of three sons.

"I don't know how I managed to do it on $122 a month," Rocky said, "but I always managed to have enough 'rabbit meat' on hand to keep those three boys fattened up."

The Navy called Rocky during World War II. He first served on a floating drydock stationed at Pearl Harbor. But he had a fight while on shore leave and his commanding officer had him transferred to "hazardous duty" aboard a destroyer. He suffered concussion during the invasion of Guam, and was shipped back to the States and discharged on Dec. 29, 1944.

Rocky moved back to Iraan in 1945. He worked for Claude Brown of McCamey for a year, then set up his own well servicing company.

Although Rocky became a truck driver when trucks began to replace the old eight-wheel wagons, he recalls with great relish the problems which faced the early-day trucker.

"In the Panhandle fields," Rocky said, "when I was still driving a mule team, I've seen teams and wagons stretched out solidly for 15 miles.

"A man with a car or truck didn't have a chance, because the mule skinners wouldn't pull off the road to let them pass. This was all right in dry weather, but it was a different story when it rained.

"The roads were unpaved and mostly one-lane affairs. To pull out of the ruts in rainy weather meant getting stuck.

"But the mule skinners were adamant. They wouldn't budge unless whipped by a truck driver and forced to pull off the road. And there were lots of fights. The skinner figured, 'Hell, if you get stuck, I can pull you out. But if I get stuck with these mules, you can't possibly pull me out.'"

Rocky avers that the top selling job of his life was that of convincing his wife that she should marry him. His wife, the former Edith Simmons of Wink, finally accepted his proposal and they were married at Kermit on May 8, 1928.

Mr. and Mrs. Burnett now have four children, three sons and a daughter. The boys are Jimmie, 21; Richard, 19; and Art, 16. The daughter is 17-month-old Nancy.

Jimmie works with Rocky in the well-servicing business. Richard, a star football player while attending Iraan High School, now has a four-year scholarship at the University of Texas and is trying out for the position of left guard on the freshman team.

## Oil Prospectors Now Use Airways

The oil prospectors of yesteryear undoubtedly would gasp at the latest development of oil technicians which enables modern "prospectors" to cover hundreds of miles per day by plane.

Electronic equipment, carried in a bomb-like missile trailing behind the plane on a cable, sends out probing radio waves. These are recorded automatically and the data enables scientists to chart geologic structures and locate possible oil-bearing areas.

# Pipe Line Network Carries Texas Oil

An underground network of more than 41,000 miles of pipelines carry a major portion of Texas' crude oil production from the wells to refineries and port terminals for the markets of the nation.

This petroleum-industry - devised transportation system joins low-cost water shipping facilities at the Gulf Coast to give Texas entree to national and international trade. About two-thirds of the state's total production, along with a major portion of the output of New Mexico, flows gulfward through pipelines to the refining and shipping centers there.

It is estimated that about 16,000 miles of gathering lines lace the oil fields of the state collecting oil for the larger system of some 25,000 miles of main lines.

TEXAS LEADS

Texas has an estimated 35 per cent of all gathering lines and 40 per cent of all main lines in the U. S. About 98 per cent of the "gathering" of oil leases is handled by pipelines.

Every major form of transportation except air is used in the gigantic daily task of moving some 2.5 millions of barrels of crude oil and millions of barrels of oil products from well to refinery and to market. Petroleum transportation includes pipelines, rail tank cars, trucks, tankers and barges.

It is economically sound and feasible to locate refineries near marketing centers rather than at the source of crude oil supply. Thus it is unusual that Texas refineries were able to process 74 per cent of the state's crude oil production during 1949.

A combination of pipelines in the state and tankers, the two cheapest forms of transportation, contributed much toward making it possible for the Texas refining industry to remain competitive with out-of-state plants.

Transportation of petroleum is a major item in the nation's commerce, making up nearly one-half of the total freight volume of the U. S. Texas, producer of about 45 per cent of the nation's crude oil, accounts for a large share in this freight movement.

Cost of carrying the oil and the products from well to consumer is an important item often overlooked at the gasoline pump. It was estimated by the Department of Commerce in 1947 that transportation cost on a barrel of Texas crude carried by pipeline to the Gulf and from there to an East Coast refinery by tanker would be about 58 cents or approximately one-fifth the total cost of the barrel of oil to the refiner. Transportation cost to a Midwest refiner might be about 10 per cent of the total cost for crude.

COST COMPARISON

The economic importance to the consumer of cheap transportation, such as devised by the industry's pipelines and tankers, is shown in a 1946 comparison between various carriers for ton-mile costs: rail, $.01695; pipeline (galoline) $.00445; pipeline (crude), $.00344; truck, $.06125; and water, $.00082.

If the entire petroleum transportation job had to be performed by rail, (aside from the almost impossible task of having enough tank cars) the costs would be four or five times that of the pipelines.

Each form of transportation, however, meets specific needs. Where there are scattered leases and wells which do not warrant pipeline construction, trucks are used for gathering. There have been emergency periods of need for oil in specific locations when rail shipments supplemented the pipelines in moving crude oil.

INCREASED EFFICIENCY

In recent years several pipelines have been laid across the state connecting refineries with terminals for distribution of petroleum products from there by truck to the filling stations. Thus, this cheaper form of transportation has been utilized, where economically possible, to increase efficiency of distribution to the Texas consumer of gasoline and other products.

Interstate pipelines have assisted Texas producers in meeting the increasing demand of oil by petroleum users in other sections of the country. For instance, the pipeline capacity to the Midwest has been doubled in recent years and is expected to prevent a recurrence of the oil shortage which faced consumers there in the 1947-48 winter.

TANKERS

Sea-going tankers and barges for canal and river use carry petroleum from the Texas port regions to markets on the Eastern Seaboard, the Gulf Coast and up the Mississippi River Valley.

The average-sized tanker carries about 125,000 barrels but newer ones are about 288,000-barrel capacity. The barges, which are sometimes linked eight or 10 to one tow boat, carry from nine to 22,000 barrels each. A rail tank car is about 200 barrels capacity. Barges are used primarily for refined products such as gasoline and kerosene, but the tankers may carry crude or refined products.

Something of the pattern of water shipments from Texas ports may be seen in the 1947 statistics which showed more than 400 million barrels of crude and products shipped to eastern ports by tanker, of which about 61 per cent was refined products. Barges carried nearly two million barrels of products refined in Texas to South Atlantic seaboard markets. Another six million barrels of petroleum products were barged up the Mississippi.

## Huge Quantities Of Petroleum Products Used

During World War II, the Pacific Ocean area required 22-billion barrels of petroleum products monthly.

The Iwo Jima campaign alone, for instance, used enough fuel to fill a train of railroad tank cars 238 miles long and enough drummed lubricating oil to fill 125 box cars.

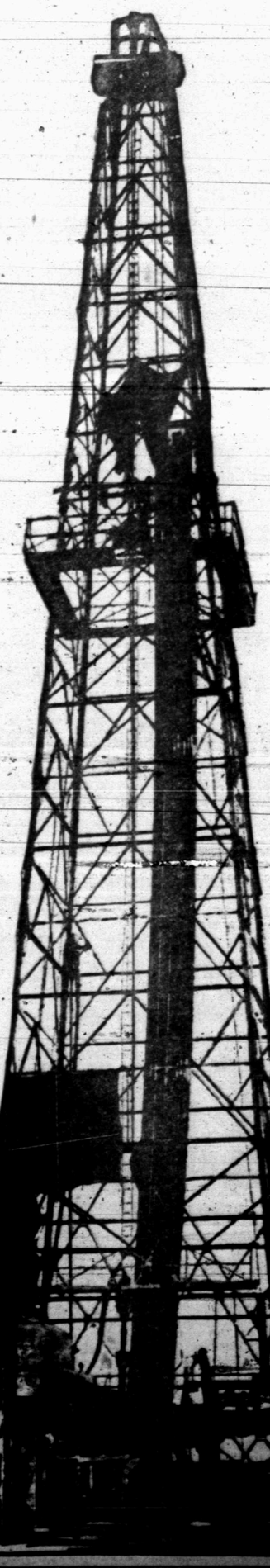
This is only an indication of the tremendous demands made on the American petroleum industry by the armed forces of the United Nations demands that were fully met on all fronts at all times.


Joining . . .
The Nation In Celebrating
Oil Progress Week
October 15-21

Tri Service
Drilling Company Inc.
Midland, Texas

Nearly Half Century Banking Service!

Best Wishes
To Scurry County
Oil Industry!



We join with the entire citizenship of this great community in extending best wishes to the oil industry, the leaders and workmen, who have had a part in the development of this rich natural resource which has changed the pattern of our county. Our growth has been a healthy one and we are aware of the part you played in making it such.

Two years ago the prosperous farming community of Scurry County was suddenly changed into a thriving oil center. Snyder, the center of this new oil activity, has grown from a town of approximately 4,000 inhabitants to a city of over 12,000 people.

Our banking facilities have been expanded to meet the needs of this fast growing community. How can we best serve you?

Officers:
W. M. Fuller, President
A. C. Alexander, Executive Vice President
Ralph Geisenhoner, Vice President
George E. Frazier, Vice President and Cashier
Mrs. Mildred Stokes, Assistant Cashier
Cecil J. Boren, Assistant Cashier
Joe C. Brasher, Assistant Cashier

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A. C. Alexander
W. G. Williams
W. M. Fuller
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Snyder National Bank
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BIG LAKE, BENEDUM, SUSAN PEAK

# Plymouth Opened Permian As Top Producing Area

By SAM MALLISON
Director of Public Relations
Plymouth Oil Company

The history of the development of the great Permian Basin, and its enormous contribution to the welfare and security of the American people is inseparably linked with the formation and development of Plymouth Oil Company.

When a small group of West Virginia and Pennsylvania business men organized Plymouth twenty-seven years ago and began an unpromising search for oil on a ten thousand acre block in Reagan County and subsequently carried out their objective in the face of defeat and discouragement, they provided the spark and the impetus that brought about the amazing development that has taken place in West Texas in the last quarter of a century.

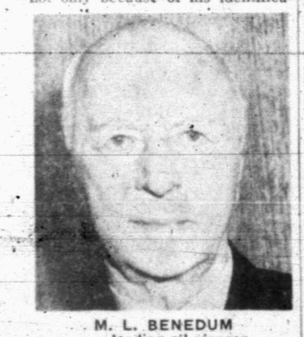
TRAIL OF SUCCESS

Plymouth has grown along with West Texas and today the small wildcatting company of 1923 is one of the nation's largest and strongest independent producers.

The Big Lake Benedum and Susan Peak fields are outstanding monuments along the path of the company's expansion, and elsewhere in Texas and in other states there are many other markers of its success.

Two men are responsible for the organization of Plymouth and for its subsequent remarkable growth. They are M. L. Benedum of Pittsburgh, and Walter S. Hallanan of Charleston, West Virginia.

Both are still identified with the company, Mr. Benedum as its principal stockholder and Mr. Hallanan as its president. Mr. Benedum is widely known throughout the country and generally regarded as America's leading oil pioneer. Mr. Hallana is equally as well known, not only because of his identification with Plymouth as its president since the day of its organization, but as chairman of the National Petroleum Council one of the chief spokesmen of the oil industry and as a leader in politics and public affairs in West Virginia and in the nation.



M. L. BENEDUM
. . . leading oil pioneer

OPENED PERMIAN

Discovery of the Big Lake field broke down a geological and psychological barrier that had previously condemned all of West Texas as an oil producing section. It opened up the Permian Basin which is today America's most prolific producer of petroleum and the source of more reserves than any other area. The Big Lake field alone has already produced more than one hundred million barrels and apparently has many years of productivity ahead.

Two comparatively recent discoveries by Plymouth in the basin—the Benedum field in Upton and Reagan Counties and the Susan Peak field in Tom Green County—have added several hundred million barrels to the reserves of the company and the nation.

SUSAN PEAK

The Susan Peak discovery was the first in Tom Green County and it wa fitting that this important find was made by Plymouth because it was in San Angelo that the company established its first operating offices in 1923.

Success came to Plymouth Oil Company in the way that it generally does to all enterprises and individuals—after a dark period of hardship and discouragement. Mr. Hallanan was barely out of his twenties—although he had already served as secretary to the governor and state tax commissioner of West Virginia—when he came to West Texas in 1923 to give personal leadership to the new company's wildcatting operations in Reagan County.

REFUSED TO QUIT

After the company had drilled eight wells without success men made of less stern stuff would have accepted the general belief that West Texas was barren of oil in commercial quantity, but Mr. Hallanan and his associates refused to quit.

The youthful president of Plymouth spent much of his time at the scene of operations in Reagan County in those days, although he was frequently compelled to rush back to Pittsburgh and other financial centers to obtain capital to continue drilling. Possessed of a strong personality, he was able to imbue his associates with his spirit of confidence in the venture and they continued to bank his judgment and determination.

CHERISHED MEMORY

Mr. Hallanan has always cherished a memory of the completion of the well that proved Big Lake, opened up the Permian Basin and started Plymouth on its way to becoming a great industrial enterprise. The date—February 3, 1924—and the circumstances were indelibly fixed in his mind by the death of Woodrow Wilson on the same day.

The well had just come in as an unusually large producer and Mr. Hallanan had hurriedly started back to the East to raise more capital for development of the property. In Midland he bought a newspaper at the railroad station and was shocked to read that the former President had died that day.

MIKE & BILL

Soon after the development of the Big Lake field began, the company employed a sturdy young fellow from Maryland as a roustabout. That young man was W. N. "Mike" Griffith, who is today vice president and general manager of the company with headquarters in Sinton. He is an almost weekly visitor to the company properties in West Texas and is widely known throughout this area as one of the top oil production men in the industry.

MIKE GRIFFITH
. . . roustabout to Veep

Another leading figure in the Plymouth organization in West Texas who also began his career as a roustabout on the Big Lake property is W. D. "Bill" Lane, superintendent of the company's West Texas operations with headquarters in Midland.

PRESSES SEARCH

Among those in the Plymouth organization who have been with the company since its organization are W. E. Huston, treasurer, and Charles Herpich, secretary. Mr. Huston has been the company treasurer since its formation and for the last several years has also been president of its wholly owned subsidiary, Republic Oil Refining Company. He is also treasurer of Big Lake Oil Company of which Mr. Hallanan is president.

Under the leadership of Mr. Hallanan, Plymouth Oil Company continues to press its search for new reserves of petroleum. It holds hundreds of thousands of acres of undeveloped lease holdings, in Texas and other oil producing states of the Union as well as substantial interests in approximately five hundred thousand acres in Canada and more than one hundred thousand in the Texas Tidelands.

## Area Oil Men Possess Right To Toss Brag

The West Texas oil industry has a right to brag, according to W. J. Murray, Jr., chairman of the Railroad Commission of Texas.

The industry has performed an invaluable service to the nation in developing excess producing capacity so important during the present limited emergency and which could be so vital to our security and very existence in the event of a more serious emergency.

However, Murray pointed out, there is evidence today that the oil industry has not succeeded in presenting the full picture to all of our leaders in Washington.

THE KEY

While recognizing the importance of the reserve producing capacity built up by domestic industry, particularly in West Texas, they have sometimes overlooked the fact that this reserve capacity has been acquired only through the most prodigious exploration and development program in the history of the industry.

And they fail to realize that our present reserve producing capacity can only be sustained through a continuation of these record exploration and development programs.

MORE STEEL NEEDED

Moreover, Murray continued, our military feels that a much larger reserve producing capacity for the nation is to be strongly desired. In order to accomplish an increase in reserve capacity, our present record development rates would have to be vastly exceeded. This, among other things, would require more steel and more manpower.

The trend, however, apparently will be in the opposite direction, with the petroleum industry losing many of its key personnel and receiving an ever-diminishing supply of steel and other necessary materials for development.

A continuing supply of steel, Murray said, and a sufficiency of manpower and a continuing rapid development program is absolutely essential to the maintenance of the reserve producing capacity which apparently is so important.

## New Recovery Methods Bring Back Old Wells

Old Oil wells, once thought to have yielded their last recoverable drop of crude petroleum, are being reactivated as a result of oil industry technical advancements to produce from 25 per cent to 300 per cent of their original recovered petroleum.

By flooding the old wells with water under pressure it is estimated that up to 14 billion barrels of additional crude oil can be obtained from now-abandoned sites.

Other recovery methods being used by the industry are vacuum pressure, air and gas injection.

Measures like these are indicative of the oil industry's constant efforts to get the most out of the nation's natural resources.

## Exploration Costs Millions

The industry — prior to actual drilling operations—spends millions of dollars annually on exploration work by crews using geophysical devices, magnetometers, and gravity meters to locate likely underground formations which may have oil in them.

Field and laboratory work involving geology, geophysics, aerial photography, paleontology, and geochemistry, are expensive but essential to cut down the odds which are against success.

Drilling is the final proof.

Explorers most frequently attempt to learn the types of formations underground by interpretation of seismographic reactions caused by explosion of small charges of dynamite several feet in the ground.

Another method, which uses the gravity meter, yields information by reflecting changes in gravity forces caused by different underground rock formations.

The magnetometer's reaction to differences in magnetic influences of different strata is another source for information.

About 175 seismograph crews, 30 gravity meter crews and two magnetometer crews were operating in Texas during early 1950. Monthly operating costs of these crews are about $20,000 for seismograph, $8,000 for gravity meter, and $1,000 for magnetometer work.

About $45 million a year is spent on geophysics exploration in Texas.

There are about 2,600 employes doing this work, with 14 men on a seismograph crew, 5 to a gravity meter crew and 3 to a magnetometer crew.

## Christmas Trees

Christmas trees are a year 'round fixture in the oil industry.

The name applies to the assembly of pipes, throttles and valves which control the flow of oil or gas at the well-head.

## Asphalt Blanket Prevents Seepage

California engineers have laid an asphalt blanket on the bottom and sides of a new reservoir built for the Los Angeles area.

In conventional reservoirs, sizeable amounts of water are lost through seepage, but the new-style blanket is expected to prevent such seepage.

Oil men and construction engineers worked jointly on the project, using 1,300 tons of asphalt.


# Two Years Since Discovery!

# Now ... Snyder Is An Oil Center

## We're Proud Of The Progress Our City Has Made!

The oil business did not bring us to Snyder . . . We were here before the boom hit, but we appreciate the many new customers and the new citizens who have come to our city as a result of the growth caused by oil development. We are proud of our city . . . proud of the way it has coped with the problems resulting from rapid growth.

Snyder Drugs has tried to do their share in providing a courteous, friendly service, maintaining a stock of quality merchandise at lowest possible prices and adding improvements that will add to the attractiveness of our city. We welcome your patronage at Snyder Drugs.

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★ Elizabeth Arden
★ Coty
★ Tussy ★ Shulton
★ Max Factor ★ Bourjois
★ H. H. Ayers ★ Danna
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★ Anju ★ Faberge

*Our Prescription Department Gives Reliable Service.*

Our prescription department always takes special care in compilation of your Prescription. We maintain a complete line of fresh pharmaceuticals and chemicals and fill each prescription exactly as prescribed.

There are three registered pharmacists at Snyder Drugs to Serve You.

*We Are Boosters For The Growth and Progress of Scurry County!*

*In Snyder Since 1945 Watch for Our Anniversary SALE*

# Snyder Drugs

R. E. PATTERSON, Owner

West Side of Square Phone 174

**Blanket Seepage**

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d construction engin- jointly on the project, ns of asphalt.

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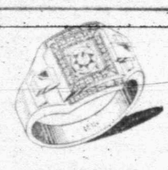
# 40 Gift ideas at Zale's

## YOUR JEWELER IN BIG SPRING

It's Christmas at Zale's . . . The sparkling new selections are wide and varied . . . prices are the lowest in town . . . terms are the easiest ever. So HURRY, visit Zale's TODAY. You'll be able to do all your Christmas shopping at one time, for Zale's has gifts for every member of the family, in a large range of styles, sizes and prices. Diamonds, watches, silver holloware and flatware, cigarette lighters, luggage and thousands of other wonderful gift items. Phone, write or come in to Zale's TODAY and SAVE.

**11 DIAMONDS**
Bridal rings of 14k. gold set with 11 diamonds.
*$1.50 Weekly* **$75**

**8-DIAMOND PAIR**
Duo that combines 14k. white and yellow gold.
*$3.00 Weekly* **$150**



**MAN'S DIAMOND**
Brilliant diamond mounted in 14k. gold ring.
*$2.00 Weekly* **$100**

**PLATINUM DUO**
Double rows of round diamonds and six baguette diamonds.
*Easy Terms* **$565**

**MAN'S 3-DIAMOND**
Three fiery diamonds in 14k. gold ring.
*Use Your Credit* **$275**

**5 DIAMONDS TOTAL 1 CARAT**
5 diamonds in 14k. gold.
*Easy Terms* **$275**

**17 DIAMONDS**
17-diamond cluster, yellow or white gold.
*$2.00 Weekly* **$100**

**DIAMOND MASONIC**
10k. gold Masonic ring. Two side diamonds.
*$1.00 Weekly* **$39.75**

**MAN'S INITIAL**
Large initial on black onyx. 10k. gold ring.
*50c Weekly* **$7.95**

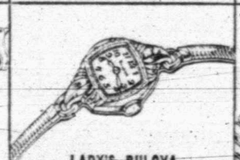
**DINNER RING**
Diamonds glowing in 14k. gold ring for her.
*$2.50 Weekly* **$125**

**WEDDING RING TRIO**
Three diamonds in 14k. yellow or white gold rings.
*$2.50 Weekly* **$125**

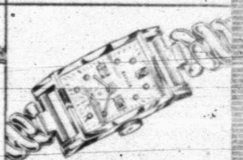
**BIRTH STONE**
Cluster of synthetic rubies in 10k. gold ring.
*50c Weekly* **$19.75**

**LADY'S BAYLOR**
Lady's yellow rolled gold plated Baylor, 17-jewel.
*50c Weekly* **$19.75**

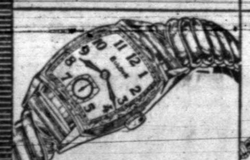
**MOISTURE RESISTANT**
Man's moisture and shock resistant Baylor watch, 17-jewel movement.
*50c Weekly* **$19.95**



**LADY'S BULOVA**
17-jewel lady's Bulova in beautifully designed case.
*75c Weekly* **$33.75**



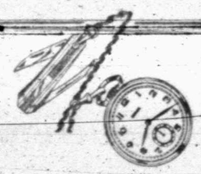
**RHINESTONE DIAL**
17-jewel Baylor, expansion band, rhinestone dial.
*75c Weekly* **$24.75**



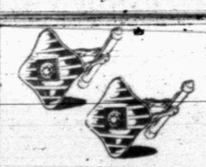
**MAN'S BULOVA**
Man's Bulova, expansion band, accurate 15 jewels.
*75c Weekly* **$29.75**

**DIAMOND ELGIN**
19-jewel Lady Elgin, 14k. gold, with 22 diamonds.
*Easy Credit* **$250**

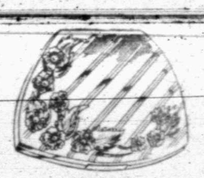
**MAN'S GRUEN**
Gruen Veri-Thin, 17-jewels, lustrous gold-filled case.
*$1.50 Weekly* **$62.50**



**BAYLOR POCKET WATCH**
17-jewel Baylor pocket watch, knife and chain.
*75c Weekly* **$29.75**



**DIAMOND CUFF LINKS**
Elegant diamond cuff links fashioned in 10k. gold.
*75c Weekly* **$29.75**



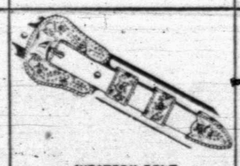
**COMPACT**
Silver and gold colored Elgin American compact.
*50c Weekly* **$7.50**

**PARKER SET**
Pen and pencil set, unmatched for beauty and performance.
*50c Weekly* **$19.75**

**RONSON LIGHTER**
"Standard" lighter, gleaming chrome finish.
*50c Weekly* **$6.50**

**DIAMOND EAR SCREWS**
Skillfully mounted in 14k. white or yellow gold Tiffany settings.
*$1.50 Weekly* **$75**

**HORSE CLOCK**
Bronze-finished metal horse clock, electric movement.
*50c Weekly* **$16.50**



**WESTERN BELT**
Richly carved sterling silver buckle, five rubies.
*50c Weekly* **$24.75**

**IDENTIFICATION BRACELET**
Handsome bracelet of heavy sterling silver.
*50c Weekly* **$6.50**

**10-Pc. DRESSER SET**
Attractive 10-piece vanity set in gift chest.
*50c Weekly* **$12.95**

**COMB and BRUSH SET**
Plated comb and brush set for the well-groomed baby.
*Easy Terms* **$2.50**

**TRAVEL CLOCK**
New Haven movement in plastic leather folding case.
**$9.54**

**MASONIC PIN**
Lapel pin set with sparkling diamond.
*Use Your Credit* **$5.00**

**ASH TRAY SET**
Urn and ash tray in gleaming sterling silver.
*Easy Terms* **$3.95**

**4-Pc. COFFEE SERVICE**
Gracefully designed 4-pc. silverplated coffee service.
*50c Weekly* **$16.50**

**53-Pc. Set DISHES**
Smart 53-piece dinnerware. Service for eight.
*50c Weekly* **$17.50**

Automatic pop-up toaster, chrome finish, crumb tray.
*50c Weekly*

**EMERSON 3 WAY PORTABLE**
AC-DC. Powerful, compact, lightweight. Complete with batteries.
**$28.65**
*Pay Only 75c Weekly*

**16 DIAMOND BRIDAL PAIR**

Where else but Zale's could you find such breathtaking diamond beauty for so very little. This slim, gracefully styled wedding ensemble comes in either 14K white or yellow gold and is set with 16 sparkling, round-cut diamonds. What a wonderful Christmas gift for her.

**$100.00**

Pay only $2.00 Weekly

**DIAMOND BAYLOR**

Two 17-jewel Baylors. Lady's watch is exquisitely fashioned in 14K white gold, set with 10 fiery diamonds and has a matching snake band. Man's has 11 diamonds set into dial, curved crystal and handsome case.

**$71.50**

Pay only $1.50 Weekly

**TERMS AS LOW AS 50c WEEKLY**

**ALL ZALE PRICES INCLUDE FEDERAL TAX**

**52-Piece Service for 8 SILVERPLATE**
**1847 ROGERS BROS.**

Sparkling silverware by famous International Silver Company. Each piece is heavily plated and carries a Lifetime Guarantee. Choose from 4 lovely patterns: Eternally Yours, First Love, Adoration and Remembrance.

**$69.75**

Pay Only $1.50 Weekly

SET INCLUDES:
The 52-piece set includes:
8 Dinner Knives
8 Dinner Forks
16 Teaspoons
8 Salad Forks
8 Soup Spoons
2 Serving Spoons
1 Butter Knife
1 Sugar Shell

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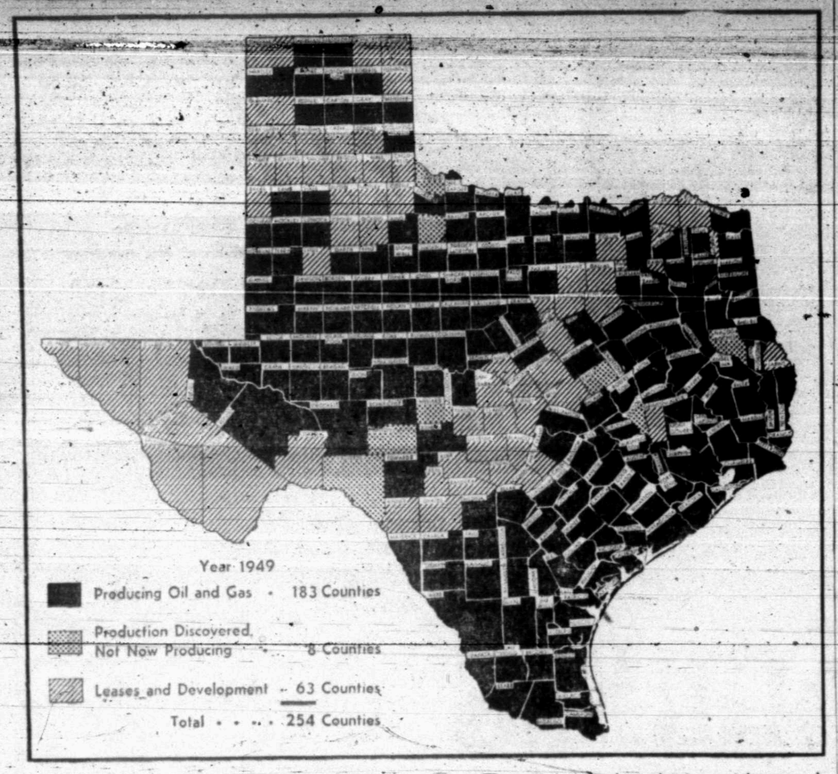


GROWTH OF TEXAS OIL INDUSTRY—The above map shows the phenomenal spread of oil and gas production across the face of Texas. Oil and gas production had spread to 183 counties by Jan. 1, 1950, a gain of 147 counties since 1919. And experienced oil men predict that "the surface has scarcely been touched." (Map prepared by Texas Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association.)

# Texas' 1950 Oil Production May Total 825 Million Bbls.

The state of Texas may produce 825-million barrels of crude oil in 1950.

As early as August of this year, Texas was producing nearly 45 per cent of the nation's crude oil. This production came from the state's 122,000 wells located in 1,941 fields.

In 1949 the total supply of Texas crude oil was 744-million barrels, an average calendar day production of 2.04-million barrels a day.

During September of this year the average daily production rate of yield was about 2.7-million barrels.

### TOP PRODUCER

Texas is the number one producer of oil in the United States, a position held since 1928.

The state's fields are located in every geographical section, with production listed in 175 counties. Eight more counties have gas production.

The leading source of income for the economy of Texas is the sale of oil and this fact makes production statistics a key factor in any analysis of the state's business conditions.

The value of crude oil sales alone for 1949 is estimated to be about $1,927,000,000 according to studies by the Texas Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association. Compare this to the value of $1,270 million which came from sale of agricultural products, of $787 million from livestock, two other well-known sources of money for the Texas economy.

### 34 PER CENT FLOW

Texas began 1950 with 415,411 producing oil wells. The state's conservation agency, the Railroad Commission, and the operators make every effort to extend the lives of the wells to the utmost.

Sixty-six per cent of the wells require pumping or other artificial processes for lifting the oil to the surface of the earth. The remaining 34 per cent flow as a result of pressure from natural gas or water or a combination of both. Five years ago the percentage on the pump was 59 per cent.

Operators buy more than $10 million of pumping machinery a year to keep the oil flowing. Many times this amount is spent by the operators in repressuring producing formations with gas and water to make the oil continue to flow to the well holes.

### TEXAS RESERVES

The production of crude oil comes from Texas reserves which were estimated to be about 13.5-billion barrels January 1, 1950. Texas has another 2.1 billion barrels of natural gas liquids (condensate, natural gasoline, and LPG), which makes a total of 15.7 billion barrels liquid hydrocarbons. This amounts to 55 per cent of the U. S. total.

The first month of 1950 saw a statewide daily allowable fixed by the Railroad Commission of 2,050,948 barrels a day. During the year the demand for Texas oil grew stronger until it reached 2,823,720 barrels a day by September. Production is usually slightly less than total allowables due to wells shut down for repairs and other reasons, causing them not to make their quotas.

### WASTE PREVENTED

The number of wells and the allowables for each of the Railroad Commission Districts change continuously as new wells are brought in and older ones abandoned.

To prevent waste of this important natural resource, the Railroad Commission limits production for the state to the amount needed to meet the market demand. This is known as the state allowable. The allowable is then divided among the fields, based upon efficient rates, so each field may have its fair share of the total state allowable. The field allowable is then prorated to the wells based upon the field's allocation formula.

### ALLOWABLES

After the field allowables are calculated, the production pattern, by Railroad Commission Districts, is indicated for these allowables in effect September 9, 1950, as example:

| District | No. Wells | Average Calendar Day Allowable |
|---|---|---|
| 1—South Central | 2,896 | 34,119 |
| 2—Middle Gulf | 4,345 | 162,310 |
| 3—Upper Gulf | 10,074 | 468,730 |
| 4—Lower Gulf | 10,252 | 250,769 |
| 5—East Central | 1,923 | 46,709 |
| 6—East | 25,370 | 420,384 |
| 7-B—North Central (Abilene district) | 8,499 | 96,168 |
| 7-C—West Central (San Angelo district) | 2,390 | 73,641 |
| 8—West (Midland district) | 36,616 | 980,708 |
| 9—North | 22,122 | 205,141 |
| 10—Panhandle | 7,577 | 115,682 |
| Total | 122,866 | 2,873,657 |

Crude oil production records ranked the Railroad Commission Districts in this order for 1949: West Texas, in first place, accounted for 28.6 per cent of the state total. The Upper Gulf Coast was second with 18.9 per cent, and East Texas with 17.2 per cent was third. Other districts—Lower Gulf Coast, 9.6 per cent; North Texas, 6.6 per cent; Middle Gulf, 6.3 per cent; Panhandle, 4.5 per cent; North Central 2.9 per cent; West Central, 2.3 per cent; East Central, 1.8 per cent; South Central, 1.3 per cent.

A check of Commission production reports for May, 1950, showed no big change in the relative positions of the districts.

The Korean War put Texas' oil producing capacity in the international spotlight again. In World War II more than 80 per cent of the nation's increased oil output came from Texas.

In July, 1950, when the state's wells were producing at the rate of 2.3 million barrels a day, the Railroad Commission estimated that Texas had the ability to produce 3.2 million barrels per day. For how long depended on many factors such as steel supply, transportation and other considerations which grow critical in a wartime crisis. West Texas and the Upper Gulf Coast could provide a major portion of the state's additional production.

Texas production in 1949 was 22 per cent of the world petroleum output, surpassing the combined out put of Russia and Venezuela, the two leading foreign oil producers. Texas daily production in midsummer was approximately four times Russia's estimated rate.

## 'Needle Eye' Wells May Be Drilled

Some wildcatters are experimenting with coring holes 1½-inches in diameter.

An adaptation of mining methods, the technique may reduce the cost of corings for rock samples.

It also is considered possible that such "needlepoint" holes may be completed as producing wells.

For 10 years the oil industry has been drilling "narrow" wells, but these usually are large enough to take four-inch pipe.

The world's sole producer of helium is the U. S. Department of the Interior.

## Quakes Damage Cost Operators Neaf $2-Milion

In addition to surface damage, earthquakes frequently play hob with oil operations underground.

A 12-second earth tremor in the Long Beach, Calif., area not long ago wrecked casings and sheared off pumping lines.

From 30 to 50 wells were put out of operation, causing a production loss of 6,000 barrels a day for the three to six months required to repair them.

The damage, estimated at $2 million, is one of the many hazards and expenses absorbed by the oil industry in its routine operations of supplying this nation with petroleum products.

## Yield Boosted

An advanced method for producing crude oil may result in recovery of up to 90 per cent of the oil in a given pool.

Hydrocarbon gas mixtures are injected into wells at high pressures to achieve this result. This method is still in the experimental stage however, and field tests are being made later this year.


Bert Fields
Drilling Contractor
Dallas, Texas
Joins . . . .
in the
Oil Progress Celebration



Congratulations,
OILMEN
Of
Scurry County

On this second anniversary of the Scurry County discovery well and the start of National Oil Progress Week — We of Carter-Vicars wish to extend our sincerest congratulations and thanks! It is a pleasure to serve you, and we hope we may continue to do so for many years to come.

NATIONAL OIL PROGRESS WEEK OCT. 15-21

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You can depend on Carter-Vicars to supply you with quality merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Such names as MAYTAG, KELVINATOR, KEEN-KUTTER, and many, many others may be found at Carter-Vicars.

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Oil Progress Week-Oct. 15-21

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OIL . . . Has Resulted In Great Progress For Scurry County

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REMODEL
REPAIR
INSULATE
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We want to offer our hearty congratulations to the men who have taken the lead in developing the valuable Natural Resource of our county.

Scurry County Lumber . . .

Has furnished much of the materials which have gone into the New Homes throughout this county.

We have concentrated Our Efforts on keeping a ready supply of the essentials for construction.

*We Will Give You An Estimate On Your Building Needs!*

Scurry County
lumber company
"Where Your Money Goes Farthest"
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# Honolulu Oil Co. Expands In Area

MIDLAND, Oct. 14. — The Honolulu Oil Company, once a despression-groggy wildcat company, now presents a smiling and prosperous face to the world.

The Mid-Continent Division of the company employed only three people in 1933. Today its payroll lists more than 175 people.

Honolulu moved into West Texas as late in 1927. The company supported wildcats — or drilled them — in Crockett, Pecos, Reagan and Ward Counties, Tex., and in Lea County, N. M.

Operations progressed, but the depression cut them short. Honolulu's Midland ofice staff was stripped to three men, one being A. S. Donnelly, now vice president in charge of Permian Basin operation.

But Honolulu again became active as soon as the depression began its wane. In association with O. C. Harper and Broderick and Calvert with company drilled the discovery well of the Harper field in Ector County.

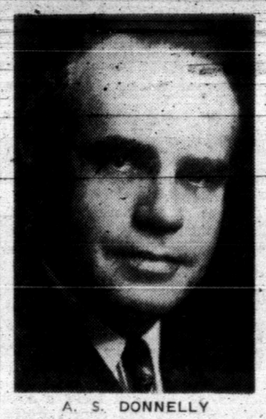
DISCOVERIES

Discovery of the Parker field in Andrews County followed in November, 1934, as did discovery of the Bennett portion of the Wasson field in association with C. J. (Red) Davidson, now of the Davidson Drilling Co.; and Cascade Petroleum Co.

The Bennett discovery provided the first oil in Yoakum County. The discovery well, the Honolulu-Cascade No. 1-678 Bennett, was completed in November, 1935. Discovery of the Duggan field followed and the Honolulu-Cascade-Devonian No. 1 Duggan was drilled to completion in November, 1936.

DUGGAN FIELD

The Duggan field represents the west one-half of the present Slaughfer field in Cochran, Hockley and Terry Counties. Honolulu was well represented in the east one-half of the Slaughter field, and supported the Texas Co. No. 1 Bob Slaughter which was the field's discovery well.



A. S. DONNELLY

Honolulu's further discoveries included the PHD field in Garza County in August, 1944; the Alex field in Yoakum and Terry Counties in July, 1945; the West Smyer field in Hockley County in June, 1948; and the North Riley field in Gaines County in September, 1947.

RECENT STRIKES

More recent discoveries include the Ropes field in Hockley County in May, 1950; the Cobb (Clear Fork) field in Yoakum, also in May, 1950; and the Chisum field in Chaves County, N. M.

The company's net total daily allowable for the Permian Basin (West Texas and New Mexico) is 12,000 barrels.

The company carries approximately half a million acres of wildcat leases. Operations have been extended to cover the area from Roswell, N. M., to Abilene, and from the Mexico border to Wyoming.

That is the story of Honolulu Oil's Mid-Continent Division, an organization which employed three men in 1933.

## Oil Shipments Speeded By Radar

Oil shipments by tanker and barge are being speeded by radar.

On barge operations particularly, radar helps prevent propellor damage by warning against the approach of heavy driftwood and sandbars.

Barges also use ship-to-shore telephones to keep oil storage terminals advised of expected arrival time.

TOOLPUSHER FRANK DOUGLAS
. . . a Bible, a rifle, a set of golf clubs

# "Toolie" Top Man On Drilling Rig

All too little has been written about the toolpusher.

Even in cities situated adjacent to Texas' major oil producing areas, there are those who have not the slightest conception of the toolpusher's duties.

As a case in point, the writer of this story stoppd three pedestrians on the streets of Odessa, which oil-built city boasts—and with just cause—that it is the oil field supply center of the world, and asked this question:

"What is a toolpusher?"

Two replied that they didn't know. The third, a woman of middle age, said:

"Why, I suppose that a toolpusher pushes tools."

The woman, in the extremely broad sense, was correct. The toolpusher "pushes tools" in the form of a drilling rig worth $150,000 to $400,000. He is the supervisor in full and complete charge of the three drilling crews attached to that drilling rig.

This same toolpusher, if the need arises, gets on a telephone and buys $50,000 worth of supplies and materials without requiring a purchase order from the boss.

He must have a concept of the economics and engineering phases of drilling as well as public and customer relationships. He is the personnel man of the industry.

THE REQUISITES

His personal security, and the security of his crew, depends entirely upon his merit and ability to get the job done. And he possesses a loftiness of purpose and obligation to duty that may not be comprehensible to an outsider.

Some "toolies" are likely to become the contractors of the future, while others "twist-off" in the early stages of their career.

These men work round the clock when necessary without expecting consideration for loss of sleep, irregular meals, time to bathe and shave, or time to keep up with social events.

MAY BE NOTED

When work is in progress, the pressure of time and responsibilities may even be noticeable in the face or conduct of the "pusher." A few may become "hole-crazy" and put aside regard for life, limb or property.

But, generally speaking, the toolpusher represents an individual who has been accustomed to adversity offset by fortitude, prudence and frugality.

One will find that these men enjoy their work, their associates, and the new experiences presented each day. The body and mind probably would not withstand the pace unless the pusher had the spirit and will to succeed. This challenge requires the best of man and self-satisfaction is the reward.

SOLID CITIZEN'S

Most toolpushers are solid citizens in their community. To illustrate this point, a candid look at some of these oil field men reveals that they are a credit to any community. Take Frank Douglas, for instance:

Douglas was born in Britton, Okla., 40 years ago. He came to West Texas in 1937. His father was an oil field man, and Frank has no objection to his son, Frank, Jr., becoming an oil man when he grows up.

READS BIBLE

It is not unusual to find a Bible, a rifle, and a set of golf clubs stowed away in Frank's company car. Target practice near the job, time for Bible study, and time for an occasional golf match with a customer will be a form of recreation for Frank while waiting for the crew to make a "round trip" with the drill pipe.

Frank roughnecked from 1936 to 1943, drilled until 1945, then accepted his present job as toolpusher with the Carl B. King Drilling Co.

ACTIVE DEACON

He is an active deacon in the Belmont Baptist Church of Odessa. Mrs. Douglas teaches in the Sunday School. She has been Training Union director and is now superintendent of the intermediate department.

Their daughter, Joann, 16, finished high school in Odessa last year and is enrolled at Hardin-Simmons University in Abilene.

Frank, Jr., only 5 years old, has accompanied his father so often on trips to the rig that he is fully qualified to brief all comers on the nature of current operations on the rig floor.

ANOTHER TOOLIE

Another toolpusher is R. L. (Bob) Williams of Kermit. He was born in Grayson County in 1912. He has worked in the oil fields for 16 years.

After three years of roughnecking, Bob became a driller and has worked in and around the Kermit area since 1937.

When he figured he was ready, he accepted an offer to become a rig superintendent in 1949.

Bob likes to fish and hunt whenever there is an opportunity. He is a member of Grace Temple Baptist Church in Kermit, and has served as a teacher and assistant superintendent of the Sunday School.

His wife, Nell, teaches the young women's class in the Sunday School.

TAKES COURAGE

Their son, Henry, finished high school in the spring of 1950 and is now attending Weatherford Junior College.

It takes careful planning and courage to maintain one's own home, remain active in church affairs, break a hundred in golf, and still keep up with a drilling rig.

It's a big job. Far more energy and effort is required to do these things on a job like Frank's and Bob's than it would be on some 40-hour-per-week job close to home.

Drilling operations require men capable of doing a big job the right way. When those same men, like Frank and Bob, are civic and social minded, they are a tribute to the community because there isn't any "can't" in their business—except one—if you can't do it, you can't stay.

# Texas Univ. Oil Income $103-Million

The University of Texas is "well ahead in the oil game."

There were 2,107 oil wells and 46 gas wells credited as being University producers as of September 1, 1950.

Production, as of June 1, 1950, was 308,044,671 barrels of crude oil.

As of September 5, 1950, there were 376,490.56 acres of University Lands under oil and gas leases. The number of acres in leases "held by production" totaled 158,931.2 acres.

The University's royalty share of the production noted above was $52,212,437.66, all of which was contributed to the Permanent Fund Endowment.

OTHER INCOME

Other income to June 1, 1950, was: gas and condensate royalties, $917,703.06; royalty on water developed and sold off lease; $64,121.07; oil and gas lease rentals, $1,552,881.90; bonuses from sale of oil and gas leases, $47,855,430.00.

Fifty-four oil fields and two gas fields are located wholly or in part on University Lands.

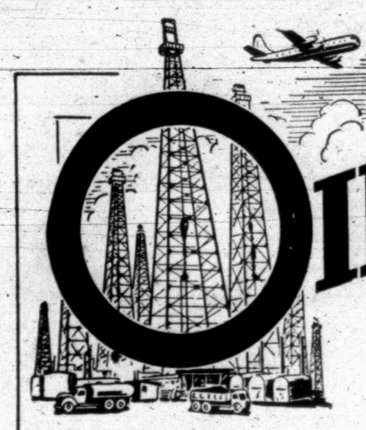
Royalties from all sources, bonuses from lease sales and oil and gas lease rentals are considered as "non-replaceable" income from the two million acres of endowment land and go into the University Permanent Fund Endowment.

WISELY INVESTED

The principal of this endowment cannot, under the constitution, be expended except for the purchase of federal, state or civil subdivision bonds, and only the interest received from such investments is available for operational uses by the university.

Under agreement between the governing boards of the University of Texas and Texas A&M College, the University of Texas proper receives two-thirds of this interest income and Texas A&M College receives one-third.

Oil was distilled from coal and shale in Great Britain as far back as 1694.

OIL PROGRESS

Oct. 15-21

Is National Oil Progress Week!

We Want to Offer . . .

Our Best Wishes

To the leaders and workmen of the Oil Industry who have had a part in the development of the Scurry County Oil Industry.

It Has Been Our Pleasure . . .

To have as guests at the Pal-O-Mar, many of the men connected with the Oil Industry. We appreciate the courtesies they have extended us . . . and, we want to thank them for their patronage.

When You Visit In Snyder . . .

Call on the Pal-O-Mar . . . You are always welcome

PAL-O-MAR CORTEL

Gene Harper, Mgr.

East Highway Phone 780

FROM HIP-POCKET ENTERPRICE

# Concho Fisherman Helped Build Texas Oil Industry

By MARIE MOORE

HOUSTON, Oct. 14—An electrical engineer who used to fish in the South Concho has helped the oil business grow from a hip-pocket enterprise to Texas' leading industry.

Joseph Holt Russell is a vice president of Gulf Oil Corp. He was Gulf's first production engineer, and his first accomplishment was to convert oil well pumping equipment from steam to electrical power.

Between flying trips over his territory, which covers four states and Mexico, he works in Texas' tallest skyscraper, the Gulf Building at Houston. But when he takes time to daydream, he is often back under a pecan tree on the XQZ Ranch, 14 miles southwest of San Angelo.

"My papa bought the XQZ in 1881, ten years before I was born," Mr. Russell explained. "Papa was farming up at Bonham, but we headed for West Texas every spring on the day school was out and stayed at the ranch until the day before school started in the fall."

C. B. Metcalfe managed the XQZ for the Russell family for 25 years.

"Then my brother Bob (Robert G. Russell of San Angelo) started running the ranch," Mr. Russell continued. "He managed the place until we sold it in 1935."

HOW IT HAPPENED

Joe Russell likes to play golf, and you might say that's how he got into the oil business.

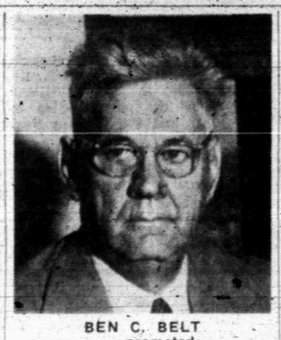
After he received his degree at the University of Texas, he started out on a proper electrical engineer's career. He went to work with the Galveston-Houston interurban, and later he was employed by a Beaumont streetcar company.

In his spare time he played golf, and one of his golfing pals was the late Underwood Nazro, then Gulf's vice president in charge of production and pipelines.

"One day after we had played 18 holes Nazro called me up," Mr. Russell said. "He told me he wanted an electrical expert to help Gulf switch from steam to electric pumping power, and he asked if I'd like the job. I jumped at it."

NEW JOB

Mr. Russell started his new job in 1921, when crude oil was worth



BEN C. BELT
. . . promoted

about $3 a barrel and there was no such thing as proration.

The objective of oil companies was to keep their wells pumping as long and as fast as possible; the harder the pumped, the more money they made.

Generating steam to pump the oil out of the ground was expensive, and frequent breakdowns of equipment delayed production.

"We pioneered the switch to electricity," Mr. Russell said, "although all the larger companies converted at about the same time."

The pumping progress was just one of the transitions Russell has seen and had a hand in.

While he was production engineer his company started utilizing natural gas for fuel. The gas formerly had been a virtually worthless byproduct, and crude oil had been used for fuel.

ANOTHER JOB

Another one of his production jobs was to start pumping wells through separators. Gulf was the first company to start pumping oil through two-inch tubing instead of seven-inch casing. Using the narrower tubing conserves gas that formerly had been wasted after it served its purpose of lifting oil to the surface.

Graduate engineers were a rarity when Mr. Russell went into the oil business. They are commonplace now.

Although his own specialized education has been vital to his job, Mr. Russell does not put diplomas first.

"There are more important things than college—such as experience, and the ability to get along with your fellow employes," he said. "There are always new problems to face, and sometimes experience can solve them better than education can."

SPECTACULAR FIRE

A few years ago, before the day of the professional oil well firefighter, Mr. Russell faced a new production problem almost every time a well blew out.

One of his most spectacular fires—and solutions—involved the Bell and Grady well near Kilgore, in 1931, when the well was pumping 25,000 barrels a day, it caught fire and burned for 21 days.

The fire was endangering both Gulf and Shell Oil Company prop-

JOSEPH HOLT RUSSELL
. . . fished in Concho

erties nearby. So, although neither Gulf nor Shell was concerned in the Bell-Graddy operation, Russell and the Shell production chief took over the job of capping the well.

"A boilermarker named Frank Fowzer came up with the right answer that time," Mr. Russell recalled, "and that's probably the first time a fire was ever stopped in such a way."

ON TOP OF MOUND

The well was on top of a mound. Fowzer's plan was to tunnel in at an angle, tap the casing, and pump mud in to stem the oil flow.

Mr. Russell liked the plan, and so did the Shell officials. They engineered a tunnel seven feet square, running 179 feet to tap the well casing 6 feet below the surface. After they pumped in the mud the well was capped and the fire snuffed out in short order.

As chief engineer and assistant superintendent of production for Gulf's Houston district in the 20s, Mr. Russell was active in the development of the Spindle Top and East Texas fields and other Gulf Coast operations.

PROMOTED

In 1931 he became assistant to the vice president, to supervise production in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mexico.

He became vice president of Gulf Oil Corp., Gulf Refining Co., and Mexican Gulf Oil Co. in 1944. In that capacity he was in charge of the producing and pipeline operations in Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Mexico.

Last month Gulf reorganized its crude oil purchasing and pipeline transportation activities as separate departments and put Mr. Russell in charge of both.

As crude oil production chief he was succeeded by Ben C. Belt of Houston.

Also he is president of the Tabbs Bay Oil Co. and the Project Five Pipe Line Corp., and he is a director of the Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Co. and the Devonian Oil Co.

OWNS SHEEP RANCH

With all his administrative work Mr. Russell has not forgotten about ranches, however. When he can get away for a week end he heads for the Medina River country where he has a sheep ranch.

He is active in Houston church and civic work. Currently his pet enterprise is the recently organized Grace Baptist Church in Houston's swank River Oaks residential area.

He is a charter member, chairman of the finance committee, and a deacon of the new church.

Mr. Russell also likes to go deer hunting in the Hill Country and deep-sea fishing in the gulf, and to brag about his nine grandchildren.

He still plays a little golf, too—and he usually breaks 80.

## Flood Drills Well In House Basement

Scientists generally need complicated instruments to find petroleum deposits, but in Indiana recently a Wabash River flood pushed crude oil up through the basement of a home.

Experts theorize that the house stands on an oil reef, a porous rock formation which holds petroleum, and that pressure of the flood waters forced the oil out of the ground.

# Hammer Song Identified Pipe Liner

IRAAN, Oct. 14.—Ever hear the song of the pipe-liner's hammer?

It was a kingly song. It told a tale of great strength. It was a challenge and an identification.

The song was heard for the first time—in this section of West Texas—when the fabulous Yates field spilled black oil over the horizon.

First had come the regularly-spaced jar of the drilling bit as wildcatters tapped West Texas' hidden black wealth.

Then the deep, reverberating "bong" of hammer against collar signalled the coming of the pipe line—and the pipe-liner.

And the song would say, for all the world to hear, "I am the king of all the pipe-liners. I can lay more pipe in an hour than you can lay in a month. I can whip hell out of you with one hand and outdrink you with the other."

The tempo of the song was a signature. Other pipe-liners, miles away across rolling hills and buttes and rangeland, would hear the song and recognize the wielder of the hammer—and then their own song of strength and challenge and identification would roll back across the hills.

Machines, to a great extent, have replaced the pipe-liner and his hammer. But, as long as oil is taken from the bosom of the earth, the song of the pipe-liner will be remembered.

## Large Quantity Of Petroleum Used By Farms

Farmers in the United States used an estimated 8.2 billion gallons of petroleum fuels during 1948, an increase of 9 per cent over the 1947 figure of 7.5 billion gallons.

Consumption was broken down as follows in millions of gallons:

Tractors, 3,280; automobiles, 2,120; motor trucks, 925; internal combustion motors, 290; household and miscellaneous farm equipment, 1,600.

BACTERIA INJECTED INTO WELLS

# Conservation Practices Helped Save Vital U. S. Oil

One of the nation's most successful conservation programs is being conducted without fanfare by the thousands of companies which produce crude oil for the wheels and wings of modern America.

All too often, it is overshadowed by the more spectacular campaigns to prevent water shortages, dust bowls and soil erosion. Nevertheless, it is an important contribution to the over-all program of conserving the nation's resources.

Two to three times as much petroleum as was thought possible a half-century ago may be extracted now from a given field. This is only one example of the many phases of this conservation program. Another is the fact that oil men use the earth as a leak-proof, evaporation-proof tank for the storage of petroleum.

During the early days of oil, wells were allowed to flow unchecked. The subterranean pressure which pushed the crude oil through the rocks toward the well bottoms was dissipated quickly, and the normal flow of oil soon stopped. Expensive pumps had to be installed. Even then, many wells went "dry," despite the fact that only part of their available oil had been brought to the surface.

MUCH OIL LOST

Wells were "produced" to capacity in those days because little was known about geology. No wonder, then, that when one driller struck what was believed to be an inexhaustible "vein" of liquid wealth, others rushed to drill nearby until their derricks trampled on each other's toes. Rich fields were exhausted within a few years, and vast quantities of oil confined behind earthen dikes or stored in open tanks seeped into the ground or evaporated.

The rapid mechanization of America with its soaring demand for oil and oil products, plus intense competition among oil companies, resulted in steps to prevent this loss. A small army of geologists, physicists, mathematicians, chemists, and engineers went to work stydying underground rock structures and pressures.

These men discovered that when petroleum was extracted faster than at a calculated optimum rate, the gas or water pressure in a field was lowered so rapidly that often as much as 75 or 80 per cent of the available crude could not be recovered.

RESEARCH FINDS ANSWER

Endless research determined the most efficient rates of production for each field. Study indicated that wells should be more widely spaced to reduce drilling costs and to prevent excessive loss of underground pressure. Finally, it was determined that the most efficient way of storing surplus petroleum was to leave it in the ground!

As early as 1899, Texas took the first step to conserve oil production on the basis of these scientific findings. Oklahoma followed in 1915. By the late twenties, these conservation practices had been widely adopted. In 1935, the Interstate Oil Compact Commission was formed when Congress authorized oil-producing states to co-operate in setting up conservation policies.

Oil men learned an amazing number of methods to coax more oil out of the ground in the meantime. They exploded dynamite charges at the bottom of wells to loosen rock formations and encourage greater flow. They used "bullets" driven by electric guns for the same purpose. They employed acids to increase permeability of certain producing strata. They developed special fluids to crack rock formations underground.

BACTERIA USE TESTED

At present they are experimenting with a technique for injecting bacteria into wells to unlock further stores of oil. Research is being carried on to determine the ability of certain bacteria to release crude oil from natural oil-bearing materials.

One conservation method was hit upon by accident in Pennsylvania during the 1920's. A number of supposedly worn out wells in the state began to produce large quantities of oil. Investigation disclosed that underground water had trickled into the oil-bearing formations and had driven petroleum into the oil wells.

This led to the inauguration of deliberate flooding by pumping water back into ancient fields through one or more of the abandoned wells. The results were amazing. Often the "second crop" of petroleum exceeded the first harvest.

GAS, WATER REUSED

The next logical step was repressuring with natural gas. Both gas repressuring and water flooding were so successful that many companies no longer wait for pressures to drop before employing them. When a new field is opened, they drill a number of service wells. Powerful pumps force back into the ground the gas or water which comes to the surface with the oil.

Before it is pumped into the service wells, however, the gas is usually processed to remove natural gasoline, propane or butane. Gas and water are shipped long distances to fields where the natural supply is insufficient. Even compressed air is sometimes used for repressuring.

As a result of these conservation measures, more than half of the 883,000 successful oil wells drilled in this country since 1859 (when the first well was brought in) are still producing. It is estimated that billions of barrels of crude oil may be obtained through water-flooding and repressuring of "depleted" fields in Illinois, Oklahoma, Arkansas, New York, Pennsylvania and Texas within the next few years.

This will be a "dividend" to U. S. consumers over and above our record-breaking proved reserves which now total 28 billion barrels of crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons. It will provide additional strength to our national security.

Even these large reserves are subject to constant upward revision as progressive oil men employ all the resources of modern science to improve exploration, production, refining, transportation and marketing methods so that future fuel needs of the American people may always be met.

We Are Proud To
Serve The Citizens
Of This Huge Oil Center!

Our Best Wishes . . .
To The Oil Industry and The Men Who Were Responsible for the Discovery and the Rapid Development of Our Natural Resource.
The Second Anniversary of the Discovery Well Is The Time For A Special Recognition Of Your Progress.

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S. Oil

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WATER REUSED

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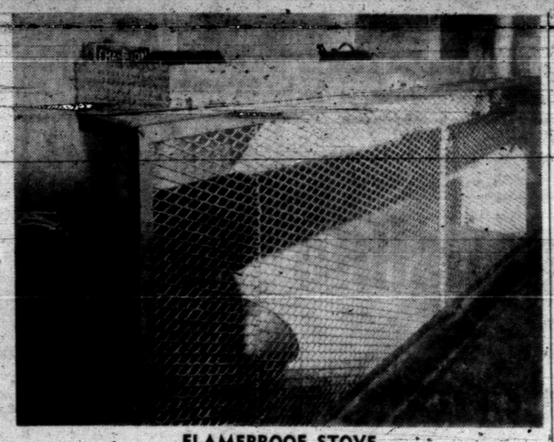


FLAMEPROOF STOVE
. . . comfort in the dog house

WILL NOT IGNITE GASOLINE

## Dog House Stove Affords Safety, Warmth For Crew

MIDLAND, Oct. 14. — Fire hazards around drilling rigs are greatly increased during cold weather.

Some sort of heat is almost mandatory in freezing temperatures:

Even with heat, working conditions demand good men to endure the cold wet wintry blasts.

Open fires are extremely dangerous at certain times during drilling operations. Men cannot even smoke on or near the well at that time without jeopardizing themselves, the rig and the well.

POOLED KNOWLEDGE

Necessity being the mother of invention, two veteran oil field men pooled their knowledge and developed a flameproof stove. The men were Russell Lilly of Humble Oil and Refining Company and Bruno Schabarum of the Carl B. King Drilling Company of Midland.

The flameproof stove meets the contract requirements for safety. Its flame can be burning and gasoline will not ignite when thrown on it.

The stove was tested under all sorts of field conditions before being accepted and patented. It is perfectly safe to keep it in operation while drilling into pay formations, testing or completing wells.

THE STOVE

It consists of an eight-foot barrel of 10¾ inch casing sealed on both ends. At one end fuel and air connections enter the combustion chamber. On the other end an upright 4-inch by 8-foot flue is vented through the roof of the "dog house."

A hood on the flue prohibits liquids from falling into the chamber, while natural exhaust draught prevents vapors from entering the exhaust tube.

Flame arrestors prevent fuel vapors from being ignited at the opening for the air intake. Maintenance is nil. If properly installed, men on the rig can keep comfortable in perfect safety.

## DRILLING WORK BIG FACTOR

Drilling operations are a prominent factor in employment and business conditions in active Texas areas.

One rig, running 24 hours a day, requires about 25 persons.

There were 1,300 rigs, on an average, operating in Texas during 1949.

Annual wages for these workers were estimated at about $130-million. Labor costs make up approximately one-fifth of the cost for a hole.

Faced with great demands for oil for both civilian and military needs, the Texas industry was operating more than 1,400 drilling rigs during mid-year 1950, with about 40 per cent of them located in the West Texas area.

### More From Less

Oil refining processes have been advanced to the point where today's 20-gallon tankful of automobile gasoline can be obtained from one 4-gallon barrel of crude oil.

That same tankful 30 years ago would have required two barrels of crude, while in 1910 the refineries had to process four and one-half barrels of oil to squeeze out 20 gallons of gasoline.

On top of that, today's gasoline is an infinitely better fuel.

# Oil Industry Is Prepared To Cope With Emergencies

BY WALTER S. HALLANAN
Chairman of the National Petroleum Council and president of Plymouth Oil Company

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 15. — The war in Korea and the threat which it carries of a grave national emergency imposes upon the oil industry the most tremendous responsibility in its history.

The industry has fully discharged every obligation in the past, including the fueling of two world wars and meeting the incredible and ever-increasing demands of our rapidly expanding economy. It is better prepared today than ever before—in reserves, productive capacity and technical know-how—to meet its responsibility in any new emergency.

The industry is ready today because, profiting by the experience of World War II, it has prepared itself with the necessary physical facilities and with a fully detailed blueprint for mobilization. It has the reserves upon which to draw and the excess productive capacity to meet emergency demands because it has co-operated with the states in sound conservation programs and with the federal government in a co-operative undertaking that has already demonstrated its worth and indispensability.

That co-operative endeavor, carried on with the federal government through the National Petroleum Council and with the major oil producing states through the Interstate Oil Compact Commission and the various state regulatory bodies, is paying rich dividends today in the form of a sense of national security insofar as the Number One essential of modern warfare is concerned.

NO DELAY

The demands of the Korean war came without warning, but the industry went into high gear without the slightest delay or confusion. It does not have to shift gears, slowdown or shut-down to get into full-scale war production.

In the first eight weeks of the Korean action, the American oil industry stepped up crude production 350,000 barrels daily, and it can deliver an additional one million barrels daily upon a day's notice. That surplus productive capacity is being expanded from day to day through intensive development, and reserves are being steadily increased through the largest exploratory program ever undertaken by the industy.

Refinery runs have increased 8.2 per cent since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, and the industry's processing capacity is being enlarged through the construction of new facilities and the re-opening and modernizing of many old plants.

Tankers are coming out of moth balls and more are being built. Tank cars, pipe lines and tank trucks take on more and heavier loads. Men and women in every branch of the industry work harder and longer.

All of these things are being done

WALTER S. HALLANAN

under the blueprint for emergency prepared by a committee of the National Petroleum Council, which was approved by the Council and the government. This plan was so complete in detail that its implementation is being carried out without the slightest disturbance in the industry's normal day-to-day activities.

As the greatest oil producing state of the Union, Texas is being called upon to carry the largest responsibility in meeting the nation's emergency demands for petroleum products. Texas is not merely first in production and reserves but it has led the way in a program of sound conservation that has protected our most vital resource from waste.

That program to save the nation's oil and gas resources from the deteriorating toll of physical waste was originated in Texas, and it has been implemented by a state conservation law that is looked upon everywhere as a model one. The splendid results obtained from that state have been due very largely to its wise and practical administration by the Texas Railroad Commission. Throughout the oil and gas producing states of the country, the Texas Commission is regarded as just about the last word in able, honest and intelligent administrative procedure.

The oil industry has been able to reach its present high state of preparedness for national emergency because it has worked in an atmosphere of freedom without the hindering restraints and discouragements of government control. So long as it is permitted to continue in that sort of political climate and so long as steel and other critical materials are made available for exploration, expansion and development, the industry will move forward to higher peaks of accomplishment.

## Nylon Slip Cover Product Of Oil

A new all-nylon slip cover for automobile seats that can be removed in a few seconds, washed and replaced without line drying or ironing is one of the latest petroleum-based products to come on the market.

The slip cover is removed by releasing two concealed hooks.

After washing and rinsing it may be slipped back on the seat still wet, and will dry in 20 to 30 minutes. Natural gas enters into the manufacture of one of the basic ingredients of nylon.

## Mileage Marathon

An oil company research expert recently squeezed about 150 miles per gallon out of regular-grade gasoline.

He rearranged the gear ratio of his car, buffed the tires smooth for better road action, disconnected the fan, reworked the engine and then, in a "mileage marathon," coasted whenever possible.


Chester F. Barnes

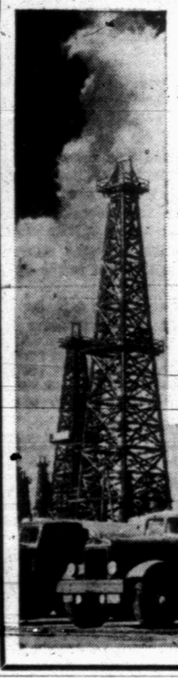
Geologist

Petroleum Building

Big Spring, Texas



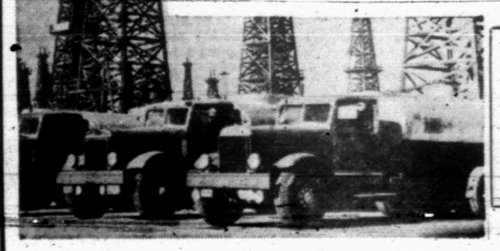
OUR SINCEREST THANKS...
TO THE OILMEN
OF SCURRY COUNTY



On this second anniversary of the Scurry County discovery well, we of Martin's Jewelry wish to thank each one of our friends and customers who has made possible our continued progress. We sincerely appreciate your business — and hope that we may continue to serve you with the best in quality Jewelry.

MARTIN'S JEWELRY

1818 26th Street Phone 386



NATIONAL OIL PROGRESS WEEK
October 15-21



PLAN NOW TO ATTEND

The Permian Basin Oil Show

(FOR THE OIL WORKER)

OCTOBER 19-22 ODESSA, TEXAS OCTOBER 19-22

★ 4 Dances Each Night!

4 outstanding orchestras! . . . Take your pick! – Dance to the music of either – HENRY BUSSE – WILL OSBORNE – CHARLIE WOODS – or the SKYLINERS

★ Nightly Mammoth Fireworks Display!

★ Twice-Daily Comedy and Music Reviews!

★ 203 Outstanding Exhibits of Modern Oil Field Equipment—Producing, Drilling, Refining

★ Giant Barbecue Saturday Night, Oct. 21!
Served By The Famous Odessa Chuck Wagon Gang

— — — — — — — ALL FOR ONLY $2.00!! — — — — — — —

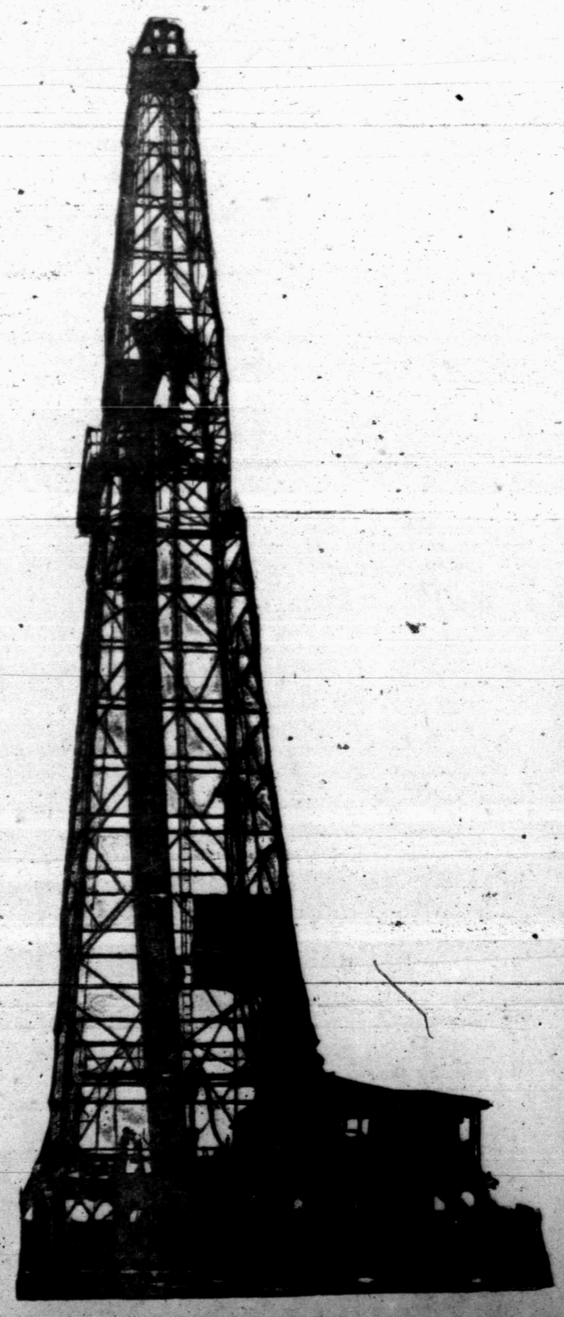
Yes! A single $2.00 book of tickets entitles the holder to four full days of wonderful entertainment.
It's The Bargain Of The Century

Tickets on sale in the following Permian Basin cities: Midland, Kermit, Seminole, Big Spring, McCamey, Snyder, Monahans, Fort Stockton, Colorado City & Lubbock – At the Chamber of Commerce – Elliott Hotel, Odessa, Wacker's Store, Crane; United Supply & National Supply, Jal, N. M.; Standard-Times, San Angelo; & Windsor Hotel Coffee Shop, Abilene.

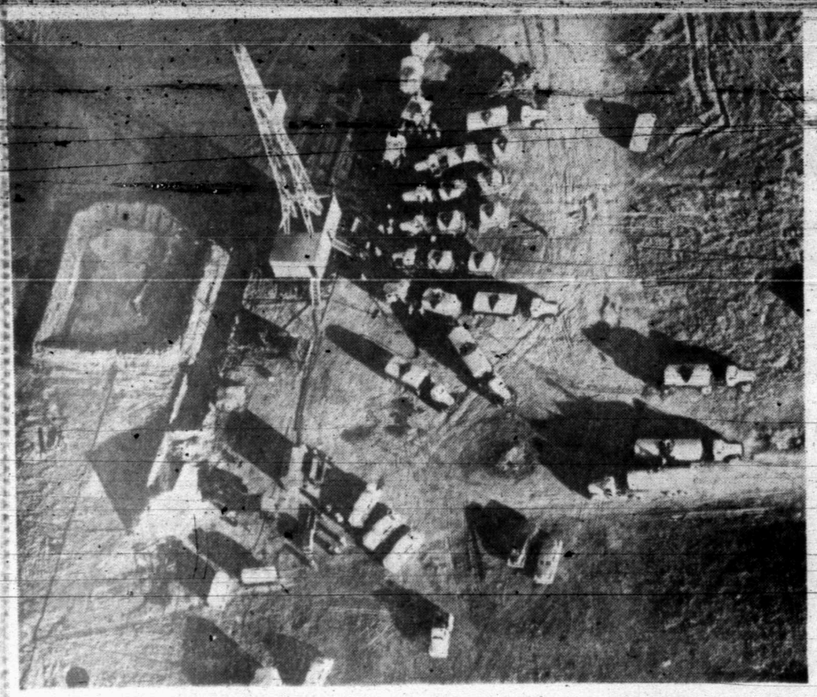
CHAIRMAN
LLOYD FRENCH
ODESSA

Oil Industry companies may order blocks of tickets for employees from local chairmen or from the Odessa Chamber of Commerce.

CHAIRMAN OF TICKET SALES
EDDIE CHILES
WESTERN COMPANY – MIDLAND



Meet Your Friends and Neighbors At The PERMIAN BASIN OIL SHOW



MAJOR OPERATION—The above picture shows the amount of equipment required to perform a large acidizing job on a West Texas oil well. Equipment shown in the picture is that of the Western Company of Midland. On this particular job, 40,000 gallons of acid were injected into the well. It was described as "the world's largest single-stage shot." This aerial view was taken during early morning hours. (Photo courtesy the Western Company.)

# Acidizing Firm Introduces New Recovery Methods

When The Western Company entered the oil well acidizing business eleven years ago with three employes and two pump trucks, it appeared to be an almost hopeless task to break into the highly specialized and competitive business.

Today, however, Western has treating and perforating stations at Seagraves, Levelland, Odessa, Snyder, Borger, Eunice, N. M., Ulysses, Kan. and Hooker, Okla.; more than 200 employees and over a hundred units of automotive equipment.

EDDIE CHILES
. . . Western Company head

### FIRST TREATMENT

Western's first acid treatment was for the Alco Oil Company in the Wasson field in 1930. Since that time the company has acidized over 5,000 wells in the Permian Basin alone and has expanded its services to include bullet and jet casing perforating, jet open hole shooting, wire line services such as bridging plugs, production packers, a compressor service, and a wire line measuring service.

Probably one of the most important factors in the growth and development of The Western Company has been the company's development of the packer method of "controlled acidizing" through the use of packers.

### FLOW CONTROL

The packer method of controlling the flow of acid enables the injection of the acid into the formation which will most be benefitted. This has allowed operators to obtain the greatest possible production from their wells and has been responsible for the recovery of millions of additional barrels of oil.

Closely coupled with Western's controlled acidizing as a determining factor in the success of the company has been its method of designing acid treatments especially for each individual well that it acidizes. A staff of highly trained geologists and chemical engineers is maintained for this work. The company also has a modern, well-equipped laboratory in connection with its general offices in Midland for the analysis and research work which is necessary in the designing of the treatments.

### TWO-WAY RADIO

In order to provide Permian Basin operators with the best and fastest service, The Western Company operates its own two-way F. M. radio network for contact between the stations and field cars.

As a companion service to its acidizing, The Western Company, in 1946 originated its perforating service. In the short span of four years this service has become one of the leaders in the field in the Permian Basin.

Western's perforating department has been one of the pioneers in the development of jet casing perforating and jet open hole shooting, in addition to its bullet perforating and various wire line services which it offers to the operators of this area.

### SPECIAL DESIGNS

Another reason for The Western Company's growth has been its especially designed and custom-made equipment. All of Western field automotive equipment, including that of both the acidizing and perforating departments was designed by company engineer for the specialized work in the area in which it would be used. All equipment is fabricated in the company shops at Seagraves.

Also at the company shops, Western maintains its own repair department for keeping all of its rolling stock in first class condition.

### EMPLOYE RELATIONS

A facfor which cannot be overlooked in the success of The Western Company is its employes. The company maintains high standards as to education and abilities before a man is eligible for employment. Then he must withstand a long training period.

Because of its high requirements and its generous employe benefits, such as the large expenditure on company housing, the company is able to obtain and keep the highest type of employe.

Management of The Western Company is in the hands of the officers and department managers. Officers of the company are H. E. (Eddie) Chiles, Jr., president and owner, Herbert Marshall, vice president and general counsel, and C. L. Glass, secretary-treasurer.

### PERSONNEL

Department manager of the company are Walter Beadle, manager of the acidizing department, John Younger, manager perforating department, John E. Cooper, sales manager, W. M. Osborn, manager of the geological and chemical engineering department, and Morris Frank, chief mechanical engineer.

Other members of the acidizing department's supervisory personnel in the Permian Basin are J. S. Caffrey, manager south district, and E. H. (Doc) Wilkis, manager of north district. Station managers in this area include Bill Ivy, Snyder, C. C. (Doc) Campbell, Odessa, D. D. Walters, Eunice, N. M., C. E. Smith, Levelland, and Leslie Kilgore, Seagraves.

Supervisory personnel of the perforating department in the Permian Basin include Bob Cocanower, district manager, Bob Neely, station manage, Odessa, and Sam Wooldridge, station manager at Snyder.

National
Oil Progress Week
October 15-21

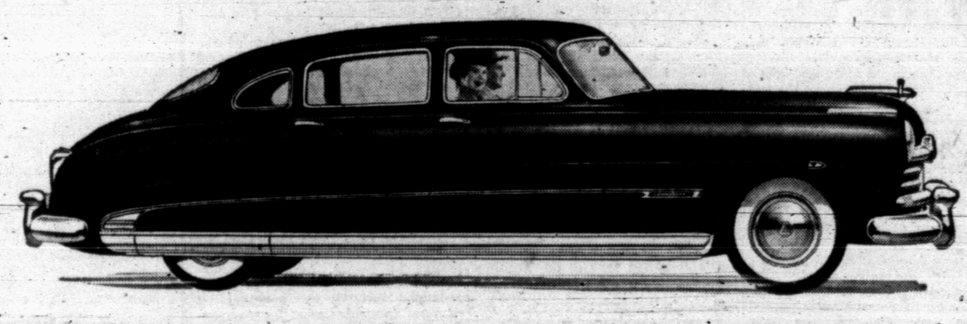
... Is Responsible For
Snyder's Phenomenal Growth.

and, To Oil We Can Pay Our Thanks
For Many Of Our Modern Conveniences

We Pay Our Respects

. . . To This Great Industry . . . To The Leaders and Workmen Who Are Responsible For the Development of This Great Natural Resource In Our Own Scurry County.

SEE US . . .
For Better Car
Buys . . , The
New Hudson . . .
Top Quality Used
Cars . . . We Offer
You Top Value . . .



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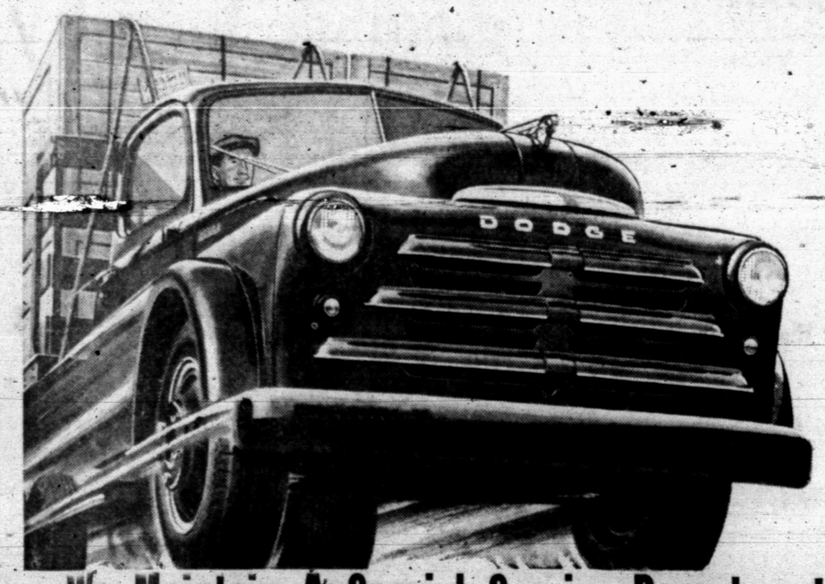
MOST ROOM! BEST RIDE! SAFEST!

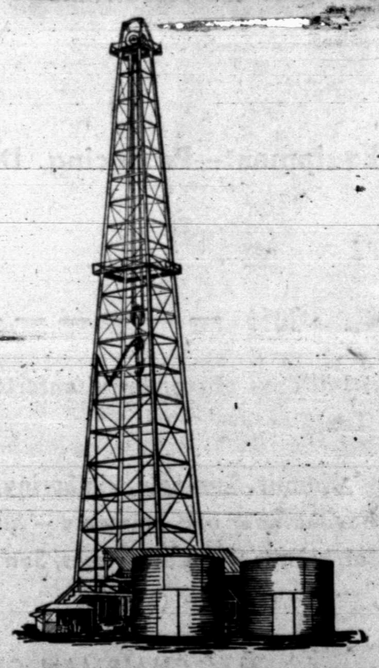
The new, lower-priced Pacemaker
brings you all of Hudson's great advantages for
Just a Few Dollars More Than The Lowest-Priced Cars!

*Hudsons, with recessed floors, their great array of high-quality, long-life features, and advanced design, are leaders in resale value, as shown by Official Used Car Guide Books!*

J. R. Hicks Motor Co.
1928 25th St., SNYDER

DODGE





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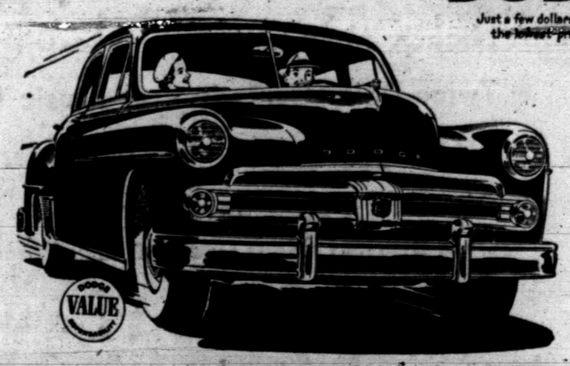
Just a few dollars more than the lowest-priced cars!



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For Truck Drivers And Fleet Operators

No job is too large or too small for the men in our special Truck Service Department. It is equipped to do specialty work on all make trucks. We invite you to visit this department and look over our facilities.

In Scurry County...
It's Ezell Motor Company
FOR BIGGER VALUES

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1931 25th Street
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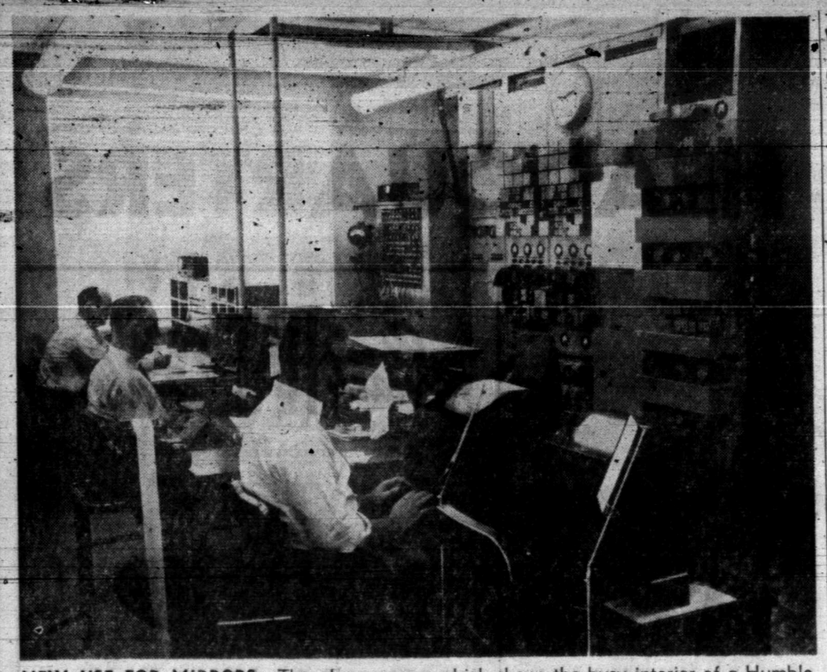


NEW USE FOR MIRRORS—The above scene, which shows the busy interior of a Humble dispatching office, is a typical telegraph office scene. But there is a difference. Messages being transmitted by the operator at extreme right, instead of flashing over telegraph wires, will be carried to their distant destination by the use of mirrors. This system, a telegraph without wires, is to be used in the transmission and reception of messages dealing with the movement of oil through Humble's new Kemper Station—Satsuma pipe line. (Photo to courtesy Humble.)

# Humble Replaces Telegraph Lines With 18 Mirrors

KEMPER STATION, Oct. 14. — Humble Pipe Line Company's new direct 370-mile pipe line connecting major West Texas producing areas to Tidewater at Baytown will soon begin using one of the nation's first pipe line microwave radio communications systems.

The microwave system, which is virtually a telephone and teleprinter system without wires, will have a party line for dispatchers to all stations and six private channels. A line, similar to the party line, may be used for telemetering—measuring oil in tanks over long distances—and for remote control of block gates in the pipe line.

Should a line-break occur, these gates might be closed merely by pressing a button at one of the stations, and thus prevent oil losses and property damage.

**STORMS DEFEATED**

No longer will winter ice storms or summer floods disrupt communications as in the past. There just won't be any poles or telephone lines to break down.

Foundations are now being poured and towers erected for the 18 microwave radio relay repeater stations between Houston and Kemper Station via Satsuma Station. Mounted on these towers, which will range from 100 to 280 feet in height depending on the terrain, will be steel reflectors to pass on the radio waves.

**MIRROR TRANSMISSION**

Messages sent by dispatchers will be reflected across country from station to station just as mirrors reflect a beam of light. These radio waves or beams will go down through the fiberglass skylight in the concrete stations, through the microwave repeater equipment, back through a similar skylight to the parabolic reflector which will send it out on a horizontal plane to the next station.

Nearby REA electric lines will be used to supply each station with power to operate the equipment and also to light the towers at night.

The newtype of communiections system, expected to be completed late this year, will be Texas' longest microwave relay system.

# Red Grace Lodged In Grube Jail

IRAAN, Oct. 14—Red Grace, one-time Humble pipe-liner, is the only person ever lodged in Grube's makeshift jail.

Grube, if you don't know, is the short-lived honkytonk town created by the discovery of the rich Yates field. It was located approximately two miles from Iraan during its two short years of life.

It happened in December, 1927. Red, off duty, slipped away from "good Iraan" to "bad Grube" for a fling. He had his fling. But it landed him in Grube's makeshift calaboose.

Red didn't remain in the jail. Came time to go to work and he went out through the window, then headed for Iraan. Not having time to "go around" to the bridge spanning the river, he swam to the Iraan side.

A swim in the Pecos is a pleasant though salty experience in the summer. But this was December. Ice fringed the river bank. It was several degrees below freezing. Red's clothes were frozen stiff when he arrived in Iraan.

"It wasn't worth it," Red shivered.

# WILDCATTING ON INCREASE

More than 3,000 wildcats will be drilled in Texas this year, according to current estimates.

The 1949 total was 2,630 wildcats.

Twenty per cent of all wells being drilled in Texas in 1950 are wildcats. This percentage indicates the industry's extensive search for new oil.

# Permian Area Leads World

AUSTIN, Oct. 14—"There has never been in the history of the petroleum industry so rapid a progress in conservation as that which has occurred in the last few years in the utilization of formerly wasted sour casinghead gas in the West Texas area."

These words were spoken by W. J. Murray, Jr., chairman of the Railroad Commission of Texas.

Along with the praise, however, Murray flung a challenge directly into the teeth of West Texas operators.

"On the other hand," Murray said, "nowhere in the nation does there exist so immense a challenge for the development of techniques for the recovery of billions of barrels of oil which will be lost underground by present producing methods as there now exist in West Texas.

"There likely exists in the reef lime pools of Scurry and adjoining counties an amount of oil unrecoverable by present techniques equivalent to approximately one-fifth of the total estimated recoverable reserves of the entire nation.

"Much of this oil can likely never be recovered, but it does appear likely that techniques will be developed which will add many hundreds of millions of barrels to the total ultimate recovery.

"West Texans, by meeting this challenge, can contribute much to the continued maintenance of the petroleum research so necessary to our national security," Murray concluded.

# Core Analysis Is Speeded By Core Lab Units

MIDLAND, Oct. 14—New vacuum-type retorts designed to facilitate analysis of large cores from vuggy or fractured formations have been installed in the Midland laboratory of Core Laboratories, Inc.

This announcement was made today by Rufe S. Bynum, the company's district engineer.

Bynum also announced that identical equipment is being installed in the company's field laboratory No. 25, a portable unit, soon to be stationed in the Snyder territory.

Other equipment and facilities improvements include the modification of field laboratory No. 23 from a core analysis unit to a "logger," fully equipped for on-location well-logging service, in combination with on-location core analysis.

The company also announced the completion of a new-typer lightweight field laboratory (No. 39) specially designed for extreme mobility, and the near-completion of two laboratory units being constructed for use on off-shore locations.

Core laboratories also announces the opening of a permanent laboratory in Eldorado, Ark., managed by Ray Bell.

# Cottingham Heads Engineering Group

MIDLAND, Oct. 14—The direction of the North Basin Pools Engineering Committee, which organization supplies co-operative petroleum engineering to 30 operators in the Wasson, Bennett, Slaughter, Duggan and Dean oil fields, is in good hands.

The hands are those of V. E. (Cottie) Cottingham, committee chairman, and his staff of petroleum engineers.

The fields named above have an aggregate proven area of approximately 60,000 acres.

**FIRST TASTE**

Cottingham received his first taste of oil field work while attending the school of petroleum geology at the University of Oklahoma, from which school he graduated with a B.S. degree in geology in 1921. He worked in the oil fields as a roustabout during the summer months.

He is a recognized expert in the fields of surface mapping, field reconnaissance, subsurface work, valuation work, well drilling, scouting, leasing and royalty buying.

**DETAILED WORK**

Cottingham did detailed geologic surface mapping and subsurface work in several areas in Oklahoma in 1921-22. He did valuation work for the Empire Gas and Fuel Company in 1922, and was district geologists for that company in 1923-24, covering Arkansas, Louisiana and parts od Texas.

Moving to West Texas in 1924, Cottingham served as district geologists for the Shell Petroleum Corporation in charge of West Texas and southeast New Mexico until 1926.

**CONSULTING FIRM**

In that year, he became chief geologists for the Exploration Company of Texas, in whose employ he worked in New Mexico, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Texas. He was responsible for the drilling of several wildcat wells for this company.

In 1928, Cottingham operated a consulting firm (Cottingham and Briscoe). The firm was engaged in exploration, valuation and general consulting work in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and New Mexico.

**JOINS COMMISSION**

Cottingham was a member of the above firm until 1931, in which year he became associated with the Texas Railroad Commission as deputy supervisor when proration became a state function.

From June, 1935, to October, 1935, Cottingham was designated as chief petroleum engineer for the Oil and Gas Division of the Commission working on gas problems in the Panhandle field.

From that time until March 1, 1939, he held the title of director of production and engineering, with headquarters in Austin. In this position, he had general supervision over the Tender, Pipe Line, Engineering, proratoin and Gas Departments.

V. E. COTTINGHAM
. . . in able hands

Cottingham is credited with having established a modern petroleum engineering department while with the Commission for the Oil and Gas Division.

Cottingham, although he has his offices at Midland, maintains a home in San Angelo. He married Miss Rose Vorpahl of San Angelo at San Angelo on Dec. 18, 1929.

He is a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Sigma Gamma Epsilon, Geological and Metallurgical Society, of which organization he is a past president; the Lions and the West Texas Geological Society, of which he is a past president.

# Plastic Tubing Used On Lease

The first string of all-plastic tubing to be used successfully by the petroleum industry was run into a salt water disposal well on an oil lease in Kansas.

Non-corrosive, the piping is being tried also on gravity and low pressure pipe lines which carry various types of corrosive crude, raw natural gas and fresh and salt waters.

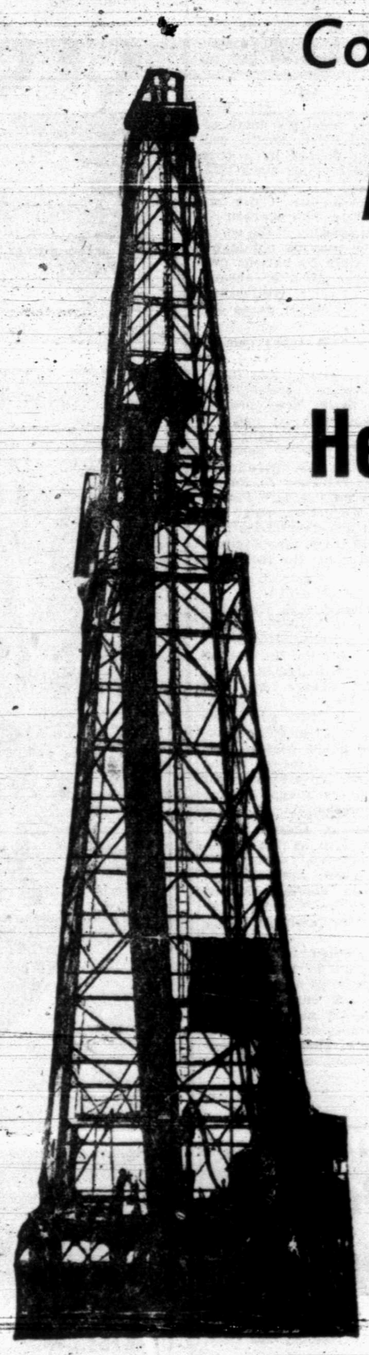
The plastic pipe weighs about one-twelfth as much as steel tubing and is less expensive to handle. It is said to be flexible enough to follow the contours of the earth.


A Truck For Every Oil Field Need

Canyon Trucking Corporation

Post Highway Phone 122
Snyder, Texas





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Oil and the Automobile Industry Are Important "Go-Togethers"

Our Best Wishes To The Industry That Makes It Possible To Ride In Beautiful New Cars Like The 1951 NASH.

Scurry County Owes Much To Oil . . .

We, with the other citizens of this great county, recognize the wonderful job the leaders and oil workers have done in developing our county at such a rapid pace. We're happy to have those men as a part of our community!

Our Big Feature Is Nash

But, you will find that we offer Big Values in Quality Used Cars. We invite you to visit us and look over THE BUYS that await your selection.

We Are Proud Of Our Service Dept.

Bring your car to us . . . Let our experienced mechanics keep it in first class condition.

Bob Dupree Nash Company

1920 26th Street Phone 880

# Texas' Natural Gas Reserves Now 99-Trillion Cubic Feet

Better prices and larger markets for natural gas will give an economic boost to Texas which has reserves now estimated in excess of 99 trillion cubic feet.

From 1945 to 1949 the state's reserves have increased from 78.3 trillion to 99.2 trillion cubic feet. In 1945 the average price for gas at the wellhead was about 3.2 cents per thousand cubic feet. In 1949 it was slightly over five cents per MCF, the Texas Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association's annual study showed today.

Since gas reserves are largely developed through the exploration for oil, it is likely that 1950's estimate of Texas gas reserves will pass the 100 trillion cubic feet mark because drilling has been at an all-time high this year.

### NEW GAS WELLS

The 1949 drilling program gave the state 712 more gas wells and mid-year reports for 1950 indicate that the number of gas wells will be increased by another 700 for the year. Since gas has become, in recent years, of considerable economic importance, wells are being put down to develop gas only, but most discoveries still come as a result of the search for oil.

A substantial 23 per cent slice of the state's gas production is casinghead gas which is produced along with the oil. The interdependence between gas and oil operations is illustrated by the fact that more than one fourth of all the gas produced in 1949 was used for secondary-recovery and oil-lifting operations.

### TOTAL NUMBER

In May 1950, Texas had 6,856 wells producing only gas. The gas wells account for about three-fourths of the state's total gas production.

A few notes on importance of gas to Texas:

The state collected about $40.5 million production tax from the producers of natural gas for the year ending August 31, 1950, marking a steady increase in natural gas tax payments which have followed increased marketing of gas. In 1942 the tax collections on natural gas were $2.4 million.

### THIRD OF TOTAL

Texas consumes about one-third of all the gas consumed in the United States and 40 per cent of all gas consumed industrially in the nation.

In Texas, industrial uses take 93.1 per cent of the total consumption—domestic use 4.6 per cent; commercial, 2.3 per cent.

Texas used 11 per cent more gas industrially in 1949 than in 1948. A large part of this industrial use is in field use and in the refining of petroleum, the latter being the state's largest manufacturing industry.

Pipelines connecting Texas wells with large fuel marketing centers have accounted for a substantial strengthening of the market for Texas gas. This has provided additional incentive for conservation of the gas in areas where, formerly, it was not economically possible to gather and compress gas for pipeline use.

### GAS PLANTS

Gas conservation plants have added to the country's total reserve of liquid fuels. About one-quarter billion dollars have been invested in these plants since 1945. Texas has about 2.1 billion barrels of natural gas liquids. These are defined as those hydrocarbon liquids that are gaseous in the reservoir but which may be obtainable in the liquid state by various processes of condensation or absorption. Natural gasoline, condensate, and liquified petroleum gases fall in this category.

During May 1950, these general types of plants were processing natural gas to obtain liquid fuels:

Natural gasoline plants—There were 194 of these. They process gases produced with oil and the product recovered is generally used in blending with refinery gasoline. Residue gas from this operation is utilized—some returned to formations to keep up pressure for increased oil production, some for raw material in other industries, such as carbon black manufacture, and the balance for the fuel markets.

### OTHER PLANTS

Usually included with the gasoline plants in statistical reports are another 80 miscellaneous plants which process gas for the extraction of hydrocarbon liquids.

Cycling plants—There were 35 of these during May. These plants operate primarily from gas reservoirs. The gas is produced and processed for its liquid content then the residue gas is returned to the ground to maintain pressures for additional recovery in repeated cycles of this operation.

The output of these plants, usually referred to as the "natural gasoline industry," during 1949 in Texas included: natural gasoline, 52 million barrels; butane-propane, 24 million barrels; condensate and other products, 8 million barrels.

There are another 150 pressure maintenance and repressuring plants. They perform no processing function, but are engaged exclusively in injecting gas into formations to maintain or increase reservoir pressure. These plants employ 515 injection wells in this process.

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# California Gets Permian Residue Gas

The largest market for West Texas' residue gas is provided by the El Paso Natural Gas Company.

This company, which delivers gas to California from the Permian Basin, made its first deliveries from this area in 1947.

Some 268-million cubic feet of gas will be transmitted over the company's pipe line network from the Permian Basin to California in 1950, according to present estimates. As a comparison, transmission for 1947 was 64-million cubic feet.

### MORE VOLUME

Upon completion of additional pipe line facilities late in 1951, the company expects to increase its Permian Basin volume another 55-million cubic feet.

The second chief market for the Permian Basin's residue gas is the carbon black plant, of which there are 13 in this area, eight in West Texas and five in New Mexico.

During July of this year the combined intake volumes of residue gas to these plants totaled 348,739,000 cubic feet of gas, from which 800,705 pounds of carbon black were made.

### 44 PLANTS

This gas is received from the 44 plants now operating in the Permian Basin of West Texas and Southeastern New Mexico.

Approximately 52 per cent of the 34,319 oil wells in the Permian Basin were connected to these plants on August 1.

During July, the intake volumes of these plants amounted to an average of 1,425,561 mcf of gas per day. Approximately 91 per cent of this gas was produced incident to oil production.

Around 16 per cent of the above volume of gas was absorbed by extraction loss and for plant fuel. Some of the gas was returned to the leases for gas lift, gas injection, drilling, domestic and other uses. Some was used locally as fuel for electric power and chemical plants, and for distributing systems in towns.

# America's Oil Production

The nation's total cumulative crude oil production from 1857 until Jan. 1, 1950, was 39,027,635,000 barrels.

Of this amount, Texas produced 12,943,182,000 barrels, or almost one-third of the total.

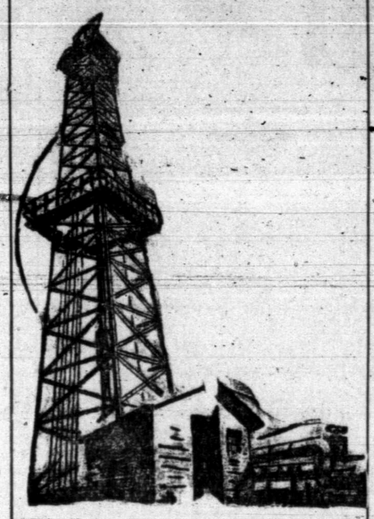
Production by states, from 1857 until January 1, 1950, is shown below:

| STATE | BARRELS |
|---|---|
| Alabama | 1,933,000 |
| Arkansas | 785,211,000 |
| California | 8,336,072,000 |
| Colorado | 123,892,000 |
| Florida | 1,114,000 |
| Illinois | 1,430,855,000 |
| Indiana | 190,692,000 |
| Kansas | 1,934,236,000 |
| Kentucky | 242,063,000 |
| Louisiana | 2,401,793,000 |
| Michigan | 305,947,000 |
| Mississippi | 247,884,000 |
| Montana | 160,456,000 |
| New Mexico | 634,158,000 |
| New York | 171,692,000 |
| Ohio | 612,866,000 |
| Oklahoma | 5,933,574,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,124,925,000 |
| Texas | 12,943,182,000 |
| Virginia | 151,000 |
| West Virginia | 440,815,000 |
| Wyoming | 854,304,000 |


# OILMEN'S CLOTHING HEADQUARTERS

*Famous Name* SUITS *for Fall*

The most famous names in fine tailoring — Hart Schaffner and Marx and Rose Bros., may be found at your Bryant-Link Department Store.



We Salute . . .

THE OILMEN OF THE PERMIAN BASIN . . .

AMERICA'S GREATEST OIL RESERVE AND MOST ACTIVE OIL AREA!

*a Smart* HAT *for Fall!*

The best names in quality hats are found at Bryant-Link's . . .

- STETSON
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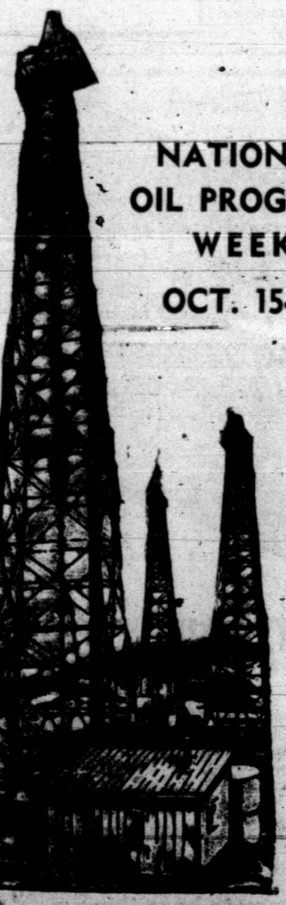
A wide variety to select from—

Come in today!



NATIONAL OIL PROGRESS WEEK

OCT. 15-21

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*Lasting Clothes, Value Priced!*
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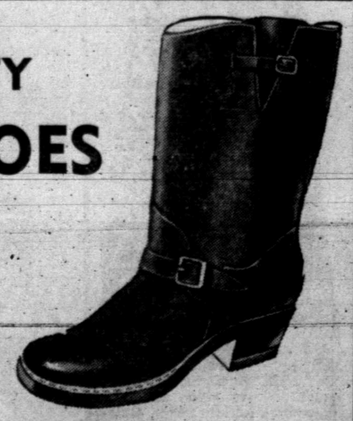

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# ... Oil Plays A Very Important Role In Our Own Scurry County!

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**... To The Oilmen Of Scurry County And The World We Extend Our Best Wishes!**

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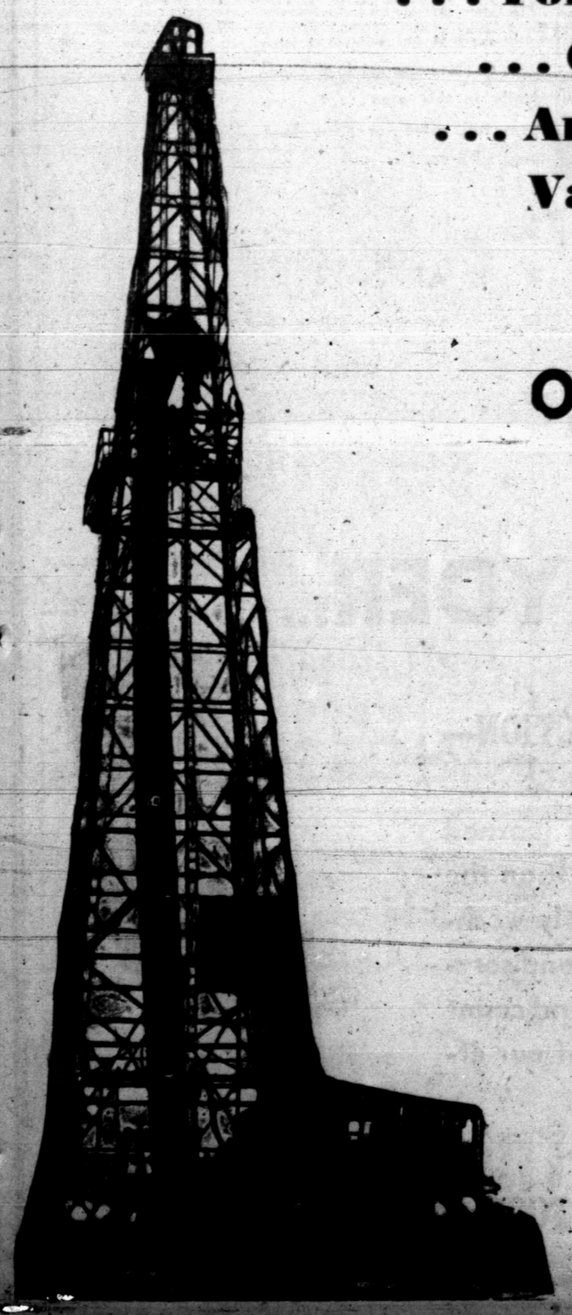
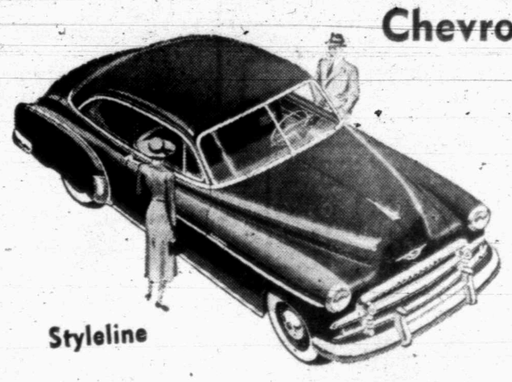
We Carry A Complete Stock of Chevrolet Parts, Have Experienced Chevrolet Mechanics To Give Your CHEVROLET The Type Of Care It Deserves.



**Four Styles Of America's No. 1 Car ... Chevrolet**



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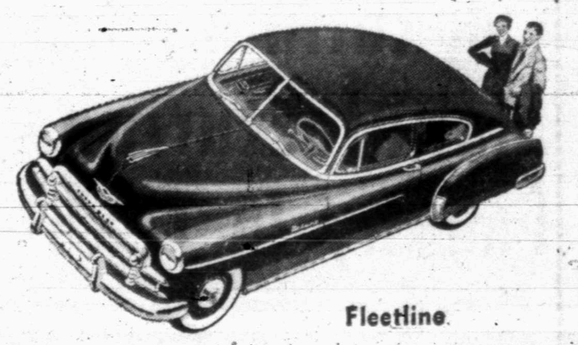
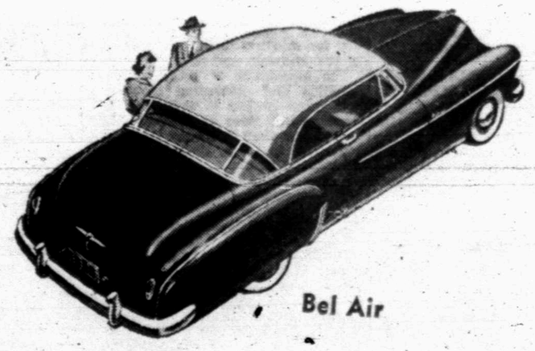


Fleetline

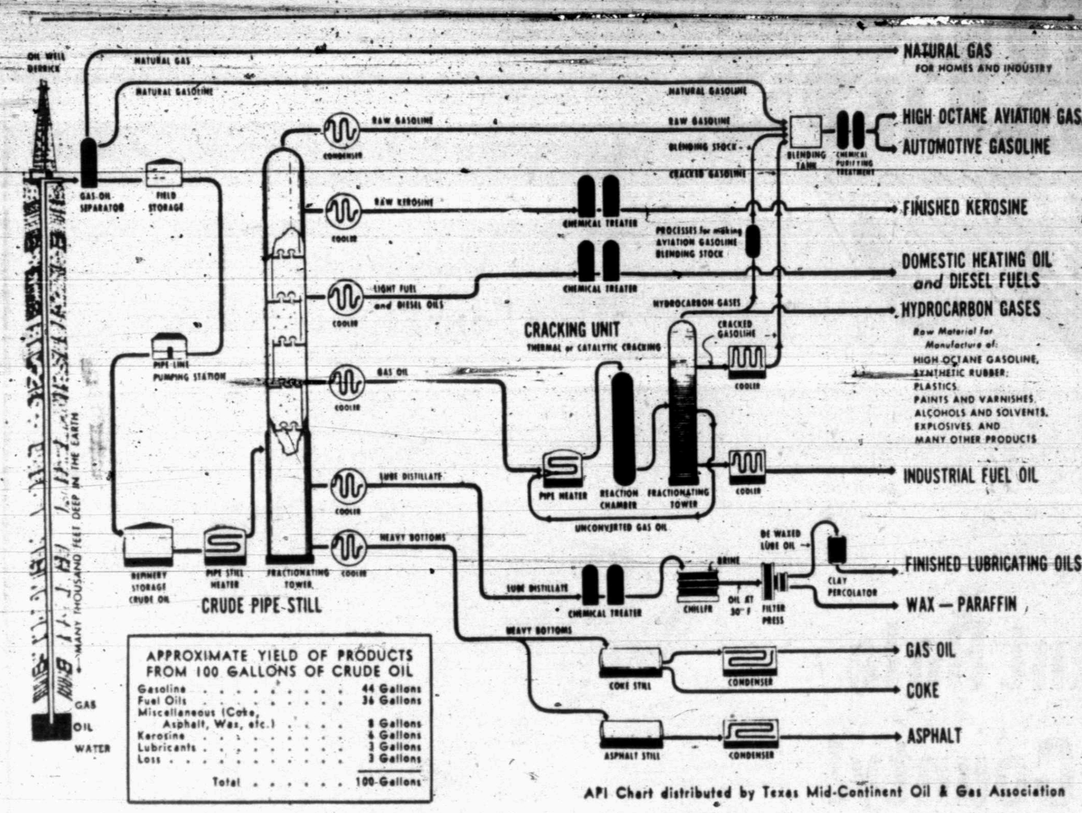


Bel Air

Convertible

# Scurry County Motor Co.

1707 25th St. Snyder, Texas Phone 5




API Chart distributed by Texas Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association

**CRUDE'S TRIP FROM WELL THROUGH REFINERY**—The above chart depicts the basic steps that crude oil takes from the bottom of a Texas well through the state's largest manufacturing industry to the consumer. Texas' 79 refineries can handle a total of about 1.8 barrels of oil every 23 hours. This represents about 28 per cent of the U. S. oil refining capacity. Refining has given Texas one of its most stable industries. (Chart distributed by Texas Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association and prepared by the American Petroleum Institute, Division of Information.)

# Oil Refining Top Manufacturing Industry In Texas

The towering stills and giant "cat crackers" clustered on the Gulf Coast and scattered inland across the state mark the location of Texas' largest manufacturing industry—petroleum refining.

These refineries provide a market for about 74 per cent of the crude oil which is produced in Texas, according to the Texas Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association. Refining is the manufacturing process which prepares an ages-old raw resource for use in the engines and furnaces of modern civilization.

### INCREASED YIELD

Research in refining leading to large investments in catalytic cracking plants and numerous other techniques for reforming the molecules in petroleum has more than doubled the usefulness of Texas crude oil reserves. For example: the gasoline yield from a barrel of refined crude has risen from about 18 per cent in 1914 to better than 50 per cent today.

With individual capacities ranging from a few hundred barrels of crude oil to about a quarter million barrels daily, the 79 Texas refineries can handle a total of about 1.8 million barrels every 24 hours. This is about 28 per cent of the U. S. oil refining capacity.

### STABLE INDUSTRY

Depending on varying economic, military, and weather conditions which influence the demand for petroleum products, the Texas plants have operated with capacities ranging from 85 to 95 per cent of capacity for the past several years.

Refining has given Texas one of its most stable industries. Within the refining industry, however, there have been many and wide shifts in demand for the principal products now obtained from a barrel of crude oil.

The rapid rise in the demand for oils to be used in home heating has tied the industry to weather whims. This requires greater storage and ability to meet sudden demands of a severe cold snap or to survive unpredictable mild spells when less oil is needed.

### HUGE PAYROLL

Texas Employment Commission statistics show that about 42,600 Texans worked in the refining industry during 1949 and their average weekly wages of $74.07 totaled more than $160,000,000 a year.

Investments totaling in the billions of dollars have given Texas about 28 per cent of the nation's refining capacity (or more than any other single state) but that other 72 per cent capacity out of state puts the Texas refinery operator up against heavy competition for markets which are largely in the Midwest and East.

The economics of refining, distribution and marketing of products often makes it necessary to locate plants near marketing centers rather than crude oil sources, according to U. S. Department of Commerce studies.

### TEXAS LEADS

The leading refining states rank in this order according to annual runs of oil for 1949: Texas, first, 548,683,000 barrels; California, second, 320,913,000 barrels; Louisiana, third, 167,471,000 barrels; Pennsylvania, fourth, 155,740,000 barrels; Illinois, fifth, 118,711,000 barrels; Indiana, sixth, 112,574,000 barrels; New Jersey, seventh, 96,822,000 barrels; Oklahoma, eighth, 80,359,000 barrels.

About 86 per cent of the Texas petroleum refining capacity is in the Gulf Coast area. Majority of the capacity is located in the Houston-Texas City and Beaumont-Port Arthur areas.

### OVERALL BREAKDOWN

Individual refineries vary in the percentage yield of products manufactured from crude oil and the demand for these products may cause differences in total operations from month to month. An idea of the overall breakdown between products from Texas crude oil can be seen in a study of one month's operation (May, 1950, as reported by U. S. Bureau of Mines):

That month the Texas refiners charged their plants with about 45 million barrels of crude oil (96 per cent of total input), unfinished gasoline and other blending stocks. The output: 21.5 million barrels of gasoline, or 47.6 per cent of the input of raw materials; 3.2 million barrels of kerosene, 7.1 per cent; 8.3 million barrels of the lighter fuel oils, such as used in homes, 18.4 per cent; 7.5 million barrels of heavier fuel oil for industrial furnaces, etc., 16.7 per cent; and 1.1 million barrels of lubricating oil, 2.4 per cent.

Many grades of these various products are included in the above breakdown of major groups, but some plants have auxiliary units for processing from one-time useless gases and liquids a wide range of waxes, chemicals, and solvents which are utilized as part of the raw material of other large industries like the synthetic rubber, plastic or chemical plants.

## Oil Transport In Early Days Nightmare

Transportation was a problem of nightmarish magnitude during the early days of oil.

There were no highways as they are known today. There were no cars or trucks or airplanes or trains to move people and freight in wholesale lots.

Limited railroad service did exist. But, off the beaten path, horses and waterways were the standard mode of travel.

The wells of America's first oil field at Titusville, Pa., were drilled along the banks of Oil Creek, or other streams handy to waterways. This was in 1859.

Barge transportation quickly mushroomed into a major industry. Many of these early barges were 50 feet long and 15 to 20 feet wide. Others were just roughly constructed rafts, and anything that would float was pressed into service.

In shallow water, or when the creeks and rivers were low, these barges often were pulled by teams of horses. Frequently, dams were constructed upstream. When the barges were loaded and ready to move, the dams would be opened, creating small floods which swept the barges into the deeper waters of rivers.

Handling these clumsy craft in the swirling floods was a task of major proportions. There were many collisions, jams and catastrophes. Numerous lives were lost.

It has been estimated that thousands upon thousands of barrels of oil were lost in the waters of Oil Creek and the Allegheny River during the first few years of oil history.

When the producing area was extended back into the hills several miles, transportation headaches multiplied at a fabulous rate. Horse-drawn wagon trains hauled the barrels of oil to the creek banks. Since there were no established roads, the wagon trains soon churned the earth into a sea of mud. Horses and wagons frequently became mired hopelessly, and many times were abondoned entirely.

## Rainbow's End For Snyderite

SNYDER, Oct. 14. — "I'm getting so rich I don't know what to do with all my money," J. A. Fulghum, Snyder contractor, joked Tuesday.

"People are making money hand-over-fist in Scurry County since the oil boom started. I've never seen anything like it during my 33 years in Snyder," he said.

Fulgham, who specializes in commercial construction, is building five new business houses in the downtown area. One of these, he claims, will have more floor space than any building erected in the county in the past 40 years.

The Bickerstaff Ford Motor Co.'s new home will cover an area of 9,300 square feet, he stated.

"That's a lot of land," he chuckled, "And with the demand for new buildings the way it is, I'll be in on the ground floor."

## Sold His Land; Takes Medicine

SNYDER, Oct. 14. — Judge A. M. McPherson isn't so sure but what he missed a golden opportunity for sudden wealth when he sold his farm northwest of Snyder six years ago.

The county judge, now in his second term of office, owned land that may turn out to be a rich producer of oil in this section. The farm, five and a half miles from town, is now between two of the most active fields in Scurry County.

"There was some talk then about oil around here but it mostly concerned shallow wells," McPherson said. "I didn't have any idea it would develope the way it has."

Undismayed about the turn of events, however, the judge is philosophical about his decision to sell the land.

"I am not crying about it," said McPherson, "I'll take my medicine."

The first commercial production of oil in Texas was reported in statistical tables in 1889.

## Tidelands Bureau Furnishes Weather

Oil well drillers operating on steel platforms a score of miles out in the Gulf of Mexico receive weather reports pinpointing conditions around their little "islands."

Thanks to oil industry experiments, the new service saves lives, time and money by accurate, up-to-the-minute warnings of local squalls and storms.

This oilman's weather bureau stresses wave heights and wind velocity, in contrast to government reports which emphasize rain and temperature changes.

The first Texas oil refinery was built at Corsicana in 1898.

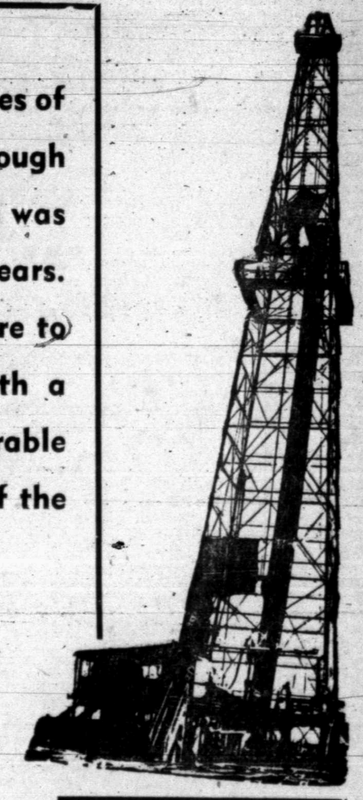
Gas seepages, ignited by lightning or other accident and burning for years or centuries, were among the earliest objects of man's awe and adoration.

**USE CLASSIFIED ADS**


We Join In Saluting The Permian Basin OIL INDUSTRIES

We join in saluting the oil industries of the Great Permian Basin for it was through them that some of the major progress was made in Snyder during the last few years. You can depend on Ben Franklin Store to serve the progressive community with a complete variety store service comparable to similar stores in the major cities of the Southwest.

*Learn to Look to The Ben Ficklin Store for Complete Stocks, Prompt, Friendly Service, and Stable Prices.*



CONGRATULATIONS, OILMEN!

NATIONAL OIL PROGRESS WEEK OCT. 15-21

BEN FRANKLIN STORE

South Side of Square Snyder, Texas



WATCH THE ECONOMY BULLETIN — CASH FOOD MARKET — SNYDER'S THRIFT CENTER

CASH FOOD MARKET "PAY CASH — PAY LESS"

A Sunbeam STORE — Try Our OVEN FRESH BAKERY GOODS

CASH FOOD MARKET SALUTES THE OIL INDUSTRY of Scurry County. It is our desire to continue to serve the needs of every family in this area . . . to give them full value for every cent spent with us.

We Are Proud To Serve The People of SNYDER...

CASH FOOD MARKET ASSURES SATISFACTION—

After years of Grocery Service we've learned that you are not satisfied with "Less than the best." That is why we have constantly worked toward bettering our merchandise and service. We feel that we have succeeded and count your continued patronage as proof of our efforts.

YOU'RE WELCOME AT CASH FOOD



Petroleum Promotes Progress

R. F. Townsend OIL PRODUCERS

Big Spring, Texas

# IPAA Opposes Crude Imports In Quantity

MIDLAND, Oct. 14—The Independent Petroleum Association of America has served the independent oil and gas producer since 1929.

At that time, the domestic industry was being threatened with complete annihilation through unrestricted imports of foreign crude.

The then federal government accepted an erroneous conclusion that we, in this country, were about to run out of oil—a cry that has been raised periodically from shortly after the completion of the first oil well to the present.

**WON BATTLE**

In 1929 independent operators of the nation attended a conference at Colorado Springs, heard the government viewpoint on imports and the suggestion that our own domestic production be withheld, and under the commanding energy of Wirt Franklin, formed the Independent Petroleum Association of America. That was our birth. IPAA came into existence to fight a battle. It won that battle. Although not until after many months of concentrated effort.

The Association is still meeting its problems fairly; problems that now run the gamut of national character. The Association does not enter into state or local oil industry problems feeling that the proper body to accept such responsibilities are the local and state Associations.

**FLOOD OF CRUDE**

It is always with a feeling of justiable satisfaction that the oil operator can look to the past history of production and its function to maintain the security of our nation. As in the first world war, which was won as has been remarked by a flood of crude oil, the second world war was fueled and lubricated—to the extent of 80 per cent—by oil produced within the confines of the United States.

Our products went to our fighting men and the soldiers of our allies all around the world. It was the ability of our industry, it was its progressiveness; it was its capacity to produce and it was its competitiveness that enabled the industry to function to the extent required.

It is depressing to think of the consequences that might have been heaped upon us were the domestic petroleum industry not capable and ready.

**INDUSTRY PREPARED**

Unfortunately, some of the needs of the months prior to the second world war are reflected upon us again. The industry can again accept demands far beyond peacetime requirements, and it should be realized that the present ability of the industry to go beyond peacetime requirements is nothing less than a measure of its exploration, development, and overall progressiveness since the termination of world war II. In that interim the oil industry of our nation has succeeded in rebuilding a substantial excess producing capacity which remains available in case of any emergency.

It is fundamental to the purpose of our Association that our program endorses Americanism. The IPAA believes in the principles of free enterprise and in the resultful benefits of competition. We do, however, believe it no more than logical that the American producer have the first opportunity to meet the needs of the American market.

**OPPOSED TO IMPORTS**

It is in this wise that we are opposed to oil imports—not completely but to any extent beyond a level that would supplement our own production. The Association has long been on record that imported oil should never be premitted in volumes that would cause injury to the domestic industry.

The IPAA is composed of thousands engaged in every branch of the industry and active in every area of the United States. It is composed of vice presidents in each region with a directorate that is even more greatly widespread. Fundamentally democratic, the Association structure has its Executive Committee and elected officers. By rotation neither the vice presidents nor the members of the executive committee can serve continuously. This provides for a rotation that in turn lends virility and new perspectives in arriving at the program and policies of the Association.

At the present moment one of the greatest concerns of the independent producer is in the question of the supply of materials, particularly steel tubular goods. The pinch for casing and tubing have already been felt in the fields. It is not possible for anyone to judge the extent to which oil industry steel may be limited. Such depends upon factors that are not now definable. However, the industry, as the producer of one of the essentials to either war or peace, must necessarily remain capable and prepared.

Through the Association it is hoped that the industry can guide or advise in whatever allocation of materials might be required. Aside from potential shortages in materials there is always the need for a just crude oil price as a stimulation to exploration and development. The industry must always be on guard to preserve the principles of free enterprise and competition and to act quickly and in concert against any policy that might jeopardize or weaken the domestic petroleum industry.

**FLEXIBLE PROGRAM**

The program of the Independent Petroleum Association of America has always been flexible, capable of quickly accepting new problems. By weight of numbers the Association is stronger today than in any year of its history—and this strength stands to provide petroleum security to the Nation in time of war and the benefits of unlimited supply of products to the people in time of peace.

**DEPLETION ALLOWANCE ESSENTIAL**

# Oil Development Program Key To American Security

(Editor's Note: The following article was prepared by O. C. Fisher, congressman from the 21st Congressional District, exclusively for the Times Oil Progress Edition. It cites the urgent need for continued exploration and lists sound reasons why the 27½ per cent depletion allowance should not be cut to 15 per cent.)

By O. C. FISHER

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14—Oil is ammunition.

During the last war the United States supplied 85 per cent of the oil used by ourselves and our allies.

It was an amazing achievement. And it was accomplished as a result of American ingenuity, of our incentive system whereby risk capital is encouraged to explore, find new deposits and develop new fields.

The present world situation accentuates the necessity of maintaining that development program.

**CAN'T TAKE CHANCES**

We can't afford to take chances by doing anything that might discourage the discovery of new deposits.

The late Secretary of Defense Forrestal, who lost his life in the relentless pursuit of his ideals of a strong and prepared America, not long before his death said we need two million barrels of oil per day of extra oil-producing capacity above peacetime requirements. Today we are using 5.7 million barrels a day.

On the same subject, Mr. Forrestal's successor, Mr. Johnson, reminded that we must have a virile, active, prosperous domestic oil-producing industry, constantly expanding to meet the ever-changing and ever-greater neeessity for motor fuel.

**IMPORTS TAKE TOLL**

As the matter now stands, we import a tremendous amount of foreign oil, mostly from the Middle East, where 1.4 million barrels a day are produced at present. This import policy has already taken its toll by reducing the incentive for finding new fields in this country and cutting tax revenues. But even though the foreign source of supply — from the Persian Gulf area, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Bahrein Islands — is substantial, we know this oil would not be available to us in case of war with our only potential enemy, Soviet Russia.

This all adds up to the importance, from a national security standpoint alone, of maintaining a healthy, ever-expanding domestic oil industry.

**DEPLETION ALLOWANCE**

Closely tied in with the unparalleled achievement of our oil industry is the depletion allowance provision written into our income tax laws 26 years ago. But recently a demand has been made before the Congress that this traditional policy be altered — that the depletion allowance be cut from 27½ per cent to only 15 per cent. It all started when the President, in his tax message this year, called for the reduction. In that message he said: "I know of no loophole in the tax laws so inequitable as the excessive depletion exemptions now enjoyed by oil and mining interests."

In hearings before the House Ways & Means Committee, the President was supported by the Secretary of Treasury, Mr. Snyder. But the fallacy of the position was vigorously shown by experts in the industry, spearheaded by General Ernest O. Thompson, Texas Railroad Commissioner.

**"A FAIR SHAKE"**

Percentage depletion permits the oil operator to deduct 27½ per cent of his gross income from a particular property for tax purposes. The law further provides that he cannot under any circumstances deduct more than 50 per cent of his net income from that particular property. The percentage of gross income presently allowed is 27 per cent foor oil and gas, 23 per cent for sulphur, 15 per cent for metals and a large number of nonmetallic minerals.

The 27½ per cent figure applied to oil and gas was arrived at as a result of exhaustive study and experience in the industry over a long period of time. Its fairness has been reaffirmed many times by Congressional committees. It is in accord with the principle that capital should not be taxed but only the income from that capital. And it takes into account the high risks involved in exploration—risks involving many dry holes.

**COMPARISON**

Likewise, a man who builds a factory in which to make shoes knows that eventually his plant will wear out, have to be modernized, repaired, and perhaps replaced. Therefore, the government permits him to deduct so much each year for depreciation. That is considered a part of the return of his capital. And, of course, in the case of oil the original investment in the drilling of the well is subject to depletion allowance. The oil that is taken out is irreplaceable. The "plant" cannot be replaced. When the well is exhausted, the investment is exhausted.

Therefore, while the two situations are not exactly analagous, the principle is the same. And after experience and long study, the 27½ per cent figure was arrived at as a fair basis for the computation, and the soundness of the principle has been successfully defended for a quarter of a century. It was determined as fair to the oil producer as a method of recapturing his investment (which is not income) and thereby avoiding a tax upon his capital.

**FACTOR IGNORED**

Those who attack this percentage of depletion allowance ignore a factor which is peculiar to the oil industry. And that is the losses from drilling dry holes, which cost cannot be recaptured by the operator. The oil producer, if he maintains his producing level, must constantly engage in search of new oil. Let's look for a moment at the figures developed in the hearings. In 1948 there were 6,728 wildcat wells drilled in the search for new oil. Of this number, 5,480 or 81.5 per cent were dry. Only 1,248 produced any oil, and these varied, of course, in amount.

O. C. FISHER

It costs up to $500,000 to drill a well, depending upon the depth, location, etc. Gen. Thompson said he knew of one well in Florida which cost $1.5 million, and it was dry.

Over a billion and a quarter dollars was spent by oil producers in the U. S. last year in search of new sources of oil supply. The cost of this exploration comprised a plow-back of capital which was equal to 31.4 per cent of the total value of all the oil produced in the nation.

**ONE OF FIVE**

On an average, one out of every five wells drilled turn out to be dry. That was the record in 1949.

And most of the exploring is done by independents, the so-called 'little fellows' in the industry. It has been shown that in 1948 78 per cent of the wildcat wells were drilled by independents. They are responsible for a major portion of discoveries. They did it at Snyder, in Coleman, Runnels, Tom Green, Schleicher and in many other West Texas counties in recent years. And a very strong case was made before the Ways & Means Committee showing that the independents require the present statutory percentage depletion if their efforts are to be continued as in the past.

**STRIPPERS IGNORED**

Moreover, the advocates of cuts in depletion allowance often base their case on examples of big "gushers," ignoring the marginal producers and the so-called "stripper" wells which account for a considerable portion of the industry's activities. In Texas, for example, half of the 117,000 producing wells yield less than 10 barrels daily, and these always decline in production with age. The committee, after exhaustive hearings, again concluded that the present depletion allowance was sound and should not be disturbed.

Depletion allowance means a lot to Texas because oil is our biggest industry. Our state produces 40 per cent of the nation's oil. The economy of our state depends on this industry, and 56 per cent of our tax revenue comes from oil taxes known as severence tax. And an estimated 51 per cent of the Texas business and property taxes are paid by the oil industry, aside from local taxes.

**INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT**

In our own West Texas area oil is playing an ever-increasing role in our economy. The recent big discoveries in Coke, Runnels, Coleman, Tom Green and other counties testify to that fact. And if the industry is kept on a sound basis, so operators will be able to take risks and continue to explore for the underground deposits, oil and gas will undoubtedly become integrated more and more with employment, the development of our towns and cities, the improvement of our schools and churches and the general economic stability of the entire area.

And more important, of course, is the over-all contribution of the new oil discoveries to the biggest job we have before us today — that of a strong preparedness program in the struggle for peace in this world. Oil is ammunition.

## Oil Benefits 5 Jamesons

ROBERT LEE, Oct. 14. — Coke County oil has benefitted the Jameson family, composed of five brothers and a sister.

The rich Jameson Field in Northwestern Coke County bears their name. Three of the brothers, Allen, Fred and Homer, have production. Two remaining brothers, Jahu and Edwin, have royalty acreage not yet producing. The sister, Mrs. Alice Humble, shares with her brother, Homer, in the royalties from 15 producers.

Mrs. Humble sold this acreage, an 800-acre tract, to Homer before oil was discovered on the land. Homer, after the discovery of oil, recalled that there might have been a verbal agreement concerning mineral rights and deeded 50 per cent of the mineral rights to Mrs. Humble. They sold some of the acreage at $12 per acre. Later, when the oil play became more brisk, they received as much as $500 an acre for some of this land.

There are nine producers on land held by Fred Jameson, two on the land held by Allen.

## Oil Brings Man Heart's Desire

ROBERT LEE, Oct. 14. (SC) — Chris Millican, part owner of the Millican discovery well, likes nothing better than to see "a good ride on ride a good horse."

So oil to Chris meant only one thing. "I'm going to see every rodeo I want to," he said.

And he's wanted to see quite a few of them.

California's first oil wells were drilled in 1875. The state produced 12,000 barrels in 1876.


OIL MEN PREFER . . .

. . . the boot they KNOW is best!

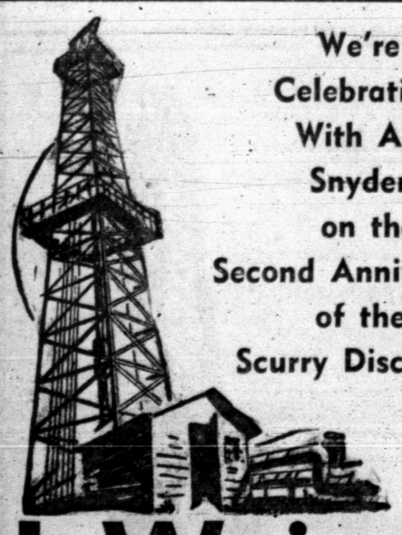
Fenton-Thompson Shoe Sire carries a complete line of drillers' boots and other footwear needs for the oil men.

All the Brands You Prefer Stop at Fenton-Thompson first for your every shoe need.

FENTON-THOMPSON SHOE STORE

1712 25th Street Phone 1105





We're Celebrating With All Snyder on the Second Anniversary of the Scurry Discovery

I. Weiner

OIL INTEREST

Big Spring, Texas

Oil Progress Week

Oct. 15-21

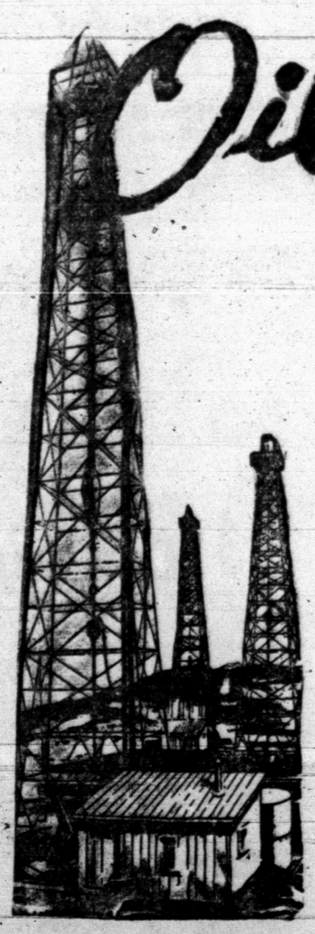
Water Wells AND Surface Holes

L. N. (Jack) Young Drilling Co.

Phone 909-W Nite—1800 Day

206 Snyder Drug Building Snyder, Texas





Oil

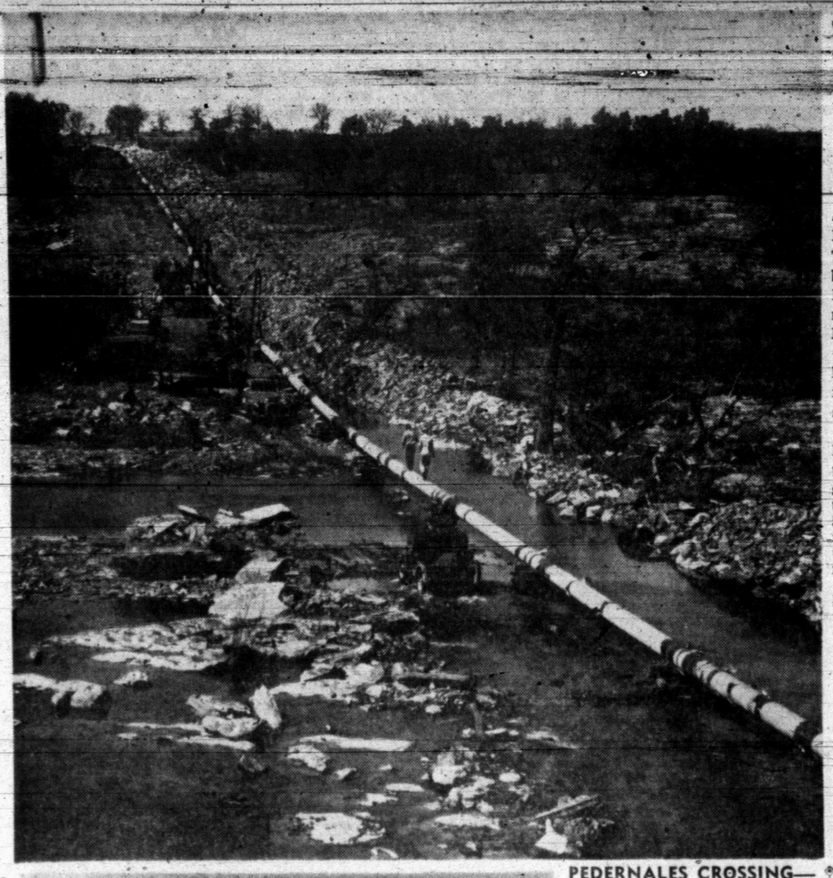
. . . A Big Word In Snyder's Progress . . .

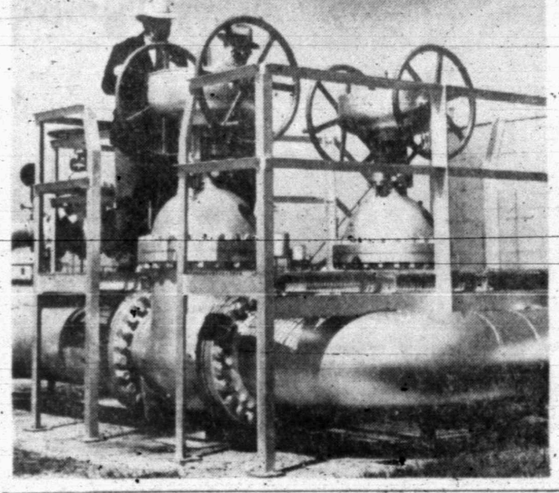
It has brought about a flourish of business and industrial Activity in a town that had previously been comparatively quiet. Snyder has prospered in its wake . . . On this Anniversary of the first discovery well in Scurry County, we of Wes-Tex Appliance Company want to thank each of our many friends and customers in Snyder and Scurry County for their patronage. You have made our progress possible and we appreciate it.

FOR THE BEST IN APPLIANCES SEE

Wes-Tex Appliance Co.

East Side of Square SNYDER Phone 193





PEDERNALES CROSSING—The magnitude of the job of constructing an oil pipe line is indicated in the above scene, which shows Humble's new 370-mile pipe line at its Pedernales River crossing. The line extends from Kemper Station in West Texas to Satsuma, near Houston. In the picture, the line is propped up on cross-ties for final inspection before being laid in the Pedernales. The crossing was neither wide nor deep, but the piles of blasted rock show it was a tough one. The picture at left shows Humble engineers opening valves at Kemper Station to send the first West Texas oil into the line. (Photos courtesy Humble.)

WILL ADD PUMPING UNITS

# New Humble Line Capacity To Be 135,000 Bbls. Daily

KEMPER STATION, Oct. 14—Each day, 104,000 barrels of West Texas crude oil throb through Humble Pipe Line Company's new pipe line connecting Kemper Station, near Big Lake, and Satsuma, near Houston.

The 18-inch artery travels over hills, through forests, and under rivers on its 370-mile "straight-shot" journey to the coast.

Construction on the line began on December 13, 1949. It was built in two sections, with one working spread in the western section and two in the eastern section. The line, 52 miles shorter than the old route, was completed on May 28, 1950, and the first oil from West Texas arrived at Satsuma on June 13, 1950.

The old pipe-line system, which had "just grown" as new fields were discovered, proved inefficient, costly, and time consuming. It had to be replaced. The present line was scientifically planned as the most efficient route Humble engineers could find to transport crude oil from the West Texas producing areas to refineries and loading terminals on the Gulf Coast.

Recently added to the line was the mid-way pump station at Eckert, near Fredericksburg. This station, pumping with the main pump stations at Kemper and Satsuma, boosted capacity from 84,000 barrels to the present 104,000 barrels of oil a day. In order to meet the current large military demand for oil, two other intermediate pump stations will be completed in the near future: one near Fort McKavitt, and the other near Warda.

Line capacity, including all three intermediate stations in operation, will be 120,000 to 125,000 barrels a day. Eventually, when each station will have an added 400 horsepower pumping unit, the total capacity is expected to be 135,000 barrels-a-day—nearly three times as much as the old system carried.

# Top Allowable In West Texas

West Texas Railroad Commission District 8 (see map) has the largest total daily allowable and total MER (ability to produce without waste) of any district in the state.

As of September, 1950, District 8 had a total daily allowable of nearly one-million barrels and a total MER of 1,300,000 barrels.

The second largest district in the state, the Texas Gulf Coast, has a total allowable of slightly less than one-half-million barrels and a total producing ability of slightly more than 600,000 barrels.

Thus the West Texas district, in terms of allowable and producing ability, is approximately twice as large as its closest competitor.

FROSTY BARNETT
. . . Oil man's host

# Barnett Host To Oil Men

MIDLAND, Oct. 14—Frosty Barnett is the West Texas oil man's favorite host.

Frosty, manager of Midland's famed Scharbauer Hotel, is genial, quiet-spoken. He has a ready greeting for each of the thousands of oil men who stop at the Scharbauer each month. And he knows them all.

Born at Marfa on July 5, 1913, Barnett is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Barnett, pioneer Presidio County ranch family. His brother, Ernest, is sheriff of Presidio County.

Barnett is an experienced hotel man. After serving as room clerk at Marfa's Paisano Hotel from 1934 until 1935, he became associated with the Brandon Hotel in Pecos, where he held the position of assistant manager for five years.

He entered the Navy in 1941 and served as a chief petty officer for four years.

After his discharge in 1945, Barnett became associated with the Adolphus Hotel in Dallas. He held the position of assistant manager and room clerk.

He became manager of the Scharbauer in early 1948.

Barnett married Mary Langford of Sherman and Dallas at Denton on Dec. 20, 1942. Mr. and Mrs. Barnett have two children, both boys. They are Bill, 2½ years old; and Bob, 2 months old.

# Rosy Picture In Permian

Informed oil men aver that prospects for the immediate future look far more promising in the Permian Basin than in any other area in the United States.

The surface, they say, has only been scratched in finding all the possible sources of production that exist in the area.

There are numerous reef prospects along the eastern platform trend that are expected to provide new production, though it is conceded that as the search for reefs goes across the Permian Basin they will be found at considerably greater depths than those now producing on the eastern side.

Nevertheless, it is anticipated that this type of structure will provide several new large reservoirs in the foreseeable future.

While the Canyon Reef play has more or less dominated the Texas producing picture for the past two years, it is by no means the only activity in the Permian Basin. Widespread geophysical work has located many sub-surface highs in all parts of West Texas, which highs have as yet not been explored.

The possibilities for continued exploration and successful discovery of new producing reservoirs in the deeper zones, such as the Ellenburger, are particularly promising.

## New Idea

The task of moving a bulky, 3,800,000-gallon storage tank to a new location didn't faze one oil company.

A bulldozer scooped out a ditch 1,000 long and 2 feet deep. Water from a nearby pond was pumped into the miniature canal. The tank was floated to its new site.

# Largest API Chapter Located In Permian

By TOM FLEWHARTY
Secretary, Permian Basin Chapter, American Petroleum Institute

MIDLAND, Oct. 14. —The Permian Basin Chapter of the American Petroleum Institute has become the largest local chapter of that organization in the world since its reactivation in 1947.

This growth may be attribufed to leadership, an interested membership, and worthwhile objectives.

The leaders and the members of the Permian Basin Chapter are the same men who have developed this area into one of the most prolific petroleum producing regions in the world.

**REORGANIZED**

The chapter was reorganized on February 12, 1947, under the joint leadership of J. Ed Warren and J. W. House, both of Midland. Warren is president of the Carl B. King Drilling Co. House is division superintendent of the Humble Oil and Refining Company.

Representative of the men who have served and directed the unit since its reactivation are the chairmen. They are D. A. Miller of Midland, division superintendent of Phillips Petroleum Company, 1947; R. B. Saxe of Odessa, assistant zone superintendent of production, Gulf Oil Corporation, 1948; W. D. Lane of Midland, district superintendent, Plymouth Oil Company, 1949; and C. R. Smith of Odessa, assistant division superintendent, Cities Service Oil Company, 1950.

**PURPOSE**

The purpose of the organization and its chapters is manyfold, but stems mainly from a desire on the part of oilmen to be better oilmen. This intent is stated in the by-laws of the Permian Basin Chapter in these words:

"The object of this organization is to foster a spirit of economic co-operation among those directly engaged in the production of oil and gas by promoting a free exchange of ideas among members."

**MEETING OF MINDS**

Montly meetings are held. Speakers bring to these meetings messages of vital interest to all branches of the oil industry.

The meetings afford opportunity for a meeting of minds between operating personnel and the technical groups, and between employer and employe.

In line with its policy of increasing knowledge, the API endeavors to promote vocational training in co-operation with various state vocational authorities as authorized by the Smith-Hughes Act in 1917. The API offers a definite and specific assistance by informing its membership of the opportunities available under this act by which classes can be organized to study drilling practices and production problems.

**SPONSORS SCHOOL**

The Permian Basin Chapter sponsors an oil-treating school in the Permian Basin. The school is operated by the University of Texas, Division of Extension, and equipment is furnished by Odessa Junior College.

W. D. (BILL) LANE
. . . chairman

Chapter officers for 1950, in addition to Chairman Smith, are E. N. Spiars, Odessa, first vice chairman; Roy E. Carter, Kermit, field manager, Amon G. Carter Foundation, second vice chairman; Jay E. Wooten, Lubbock, third vice chairman; and Tom W. Flewharty, Midland, editor of publications, the Western Company, secretary-treasurer.

# Huge Pipe Line Will Carry Gas To Chicago Area

The largest natural gas pipe line, from the standpoint of initial capacity, ever constructed in the United States has been planned to run from the lower Texas Gulf Coast to the Chicago area.

It will be 1,400 miles long, mostly 30 inches in diameter, and will have an initial delivery capacity of 585.5 million cubic feet of gas daily.

The pipe line will cost oil companies between $140-million and $150-million, but when completed in the fall of 1951 it will provide thousands of consumers with the benefits of the "hot" gas of the Southwest.

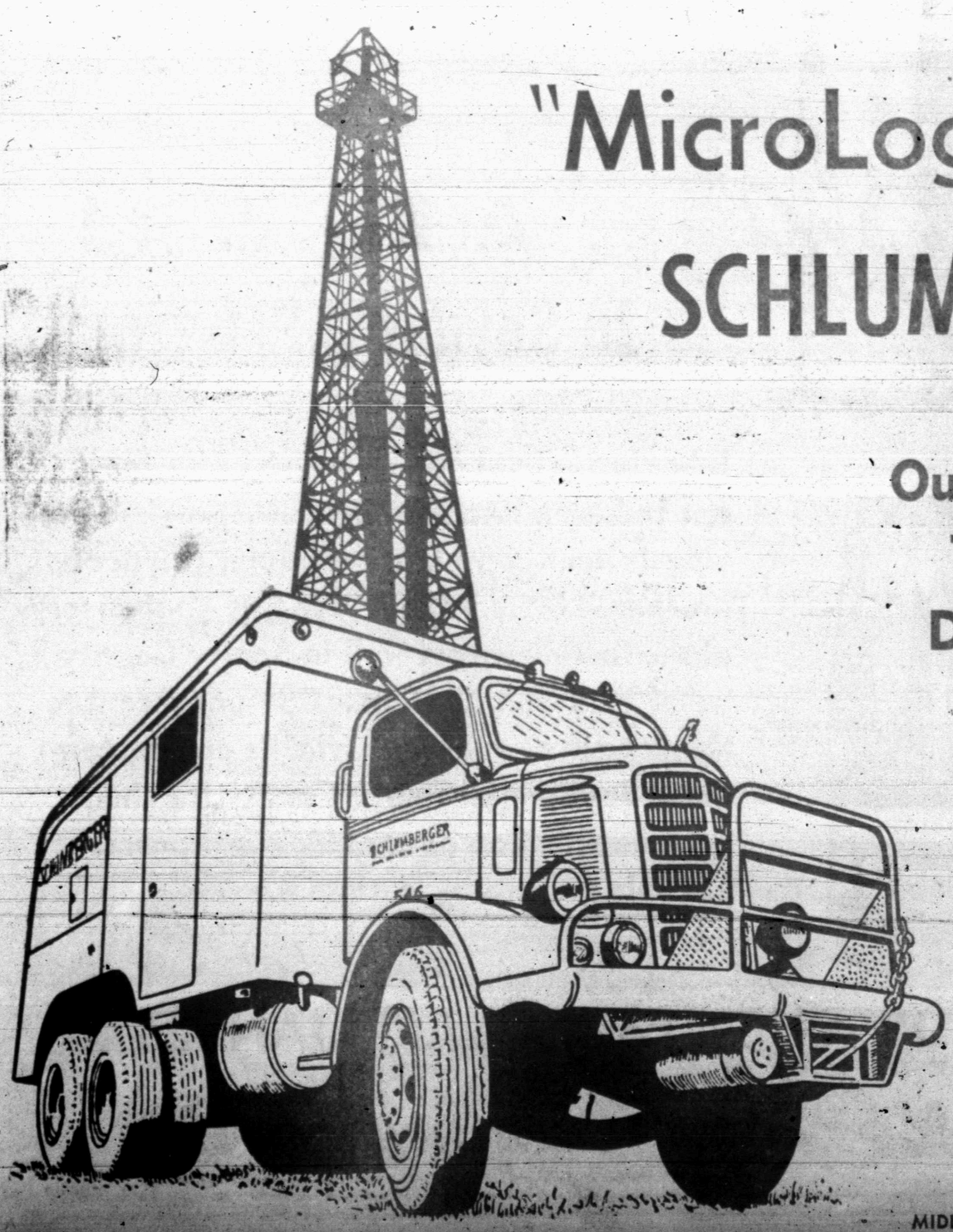
## Costs Reduced

Formaldehyde is now used in America's oil fields to counteract hydrogen sulfide corrosion.

The manufacturer says the new technique results in a saving of $2 on equipment replacement for every $1 invested in the chemical.


"MicroLogging" A New SCHLUMBERGER "first"
Will Be Another
Outstanding Contribution To
The Progress of Snyder
During The "Golden 50's"

Schlumberger's New Precision Shaped Charge and Super Gun Perforating Is Now Becoming Popular In Snyder




SCHLUMBERGER WELL SURVEYING CORP.
HOUSTON, TEXAS

Permian Basin Division

MIDLAND — SNYDER — LUBBOCK — KERMIT — HOBBS, NEW MEXICO

# Drilling Industry Offers Challenge

MIDLAND, Oct. 14—The drilling industry presents a challenge to all men with a pioneer spirit.

Opportunities are unlimited for men with the "know how," and men who can accept setbacks in stride.

Being in a "bind" is a daily occurrence. New experiences are plentiful. The pleasures derived from working in harmony and teamwork to get things done is a part of the job satisfaction.

Security for the contractor, supervisor or roughneck comes by "getting after it" and keeping the customer happy. Progressiveness keeps the cost of a foot of hole less today than it was 10 years ago.

### LARGE INVESTMENT

When a rig moves into a community, it brings employes who must become a part of that group of people, seek its good will and co-operation, and gain acceptance in a friendly fashion.

There are usually 16 men to a rig, three crews of five men each, and a toolpusher. If a minimum of investment required to produce an income for one individual in industry is $10,000, this means the rig represents $160,000 in capital investment on that lease.

### $212-MILLION

Where 200 rigs are operating in Scurry County at present, there are 3,200 drilling personnel in the community and at least $32-million invested in drilling equipment, and possibly an additional $180-million invested by allied industries and producers.

The payroll per month on a rig is about $7,600. It costs about $1,200 per day to operate a rig capable of drilling to 12,000 feet.

Contract price per foot has not increased at the rate operating expenses have increased in the last decade. To meet market trends, contractors have been compelled to improve methods and develop men who can operate at profit enough to justify the required investments.

### WORK TOGETHER

Contractors must maintain comprehensive records and research efforts to maintain competitive advantages. Common problems of the industry have welded these friendly enemies together in some respects.

This is evidenced by their willingness to share certain information, willingness to group together to subsidize research and educational programs, and willingness to loan and borrow each other's equipment in emergencies.

Public relations is no small concern to the drilling industry. Drilling men look to the community for housing, credit, schools, churches, supplies and services. Congenial relations must exist in order to secure privileges and assistance from land owners, ranchers, farmers, and professional men in the county.

Oil exploration, development, and production must continue to increase to meet the current crisis of the nation. The drilling people will willingly accept their share of the problems of allocation, priority and price control and overcome these resulting delays directly affecting drilling time.

### PROGRESSIVE FIRM

One of these progressive contractors in the Permian Basin is the Carl B. King Drilling Company of Midland, Texas. This company was first organized back in 1922 by Carl B. King, F. W. Dye and H. D. Cornell. They started in the cable tool business in Burbank, Oklahoma.

In 1926 the organization began to acquire strings of rotary tools to meet the demands of operators of the Seminole Field, Oklahoma. The office moved from Tulsa to Houston in 1932, and from Houston to Dallas in 1934. This was during the East Texas boom.

In 1941, the office was moved to Midland, Texas, because operations by then were concentrated entirely in the Permian Basin. Today the nine rigs of this drilling concern are distributed from Post to Rankin and from Goldsmith to Snyder.

### A PIONEER

Progressiveness is the key word in the history of this business. It was one of the first companies to move a mechanical rig to the West Texas area back in 1934. This concern was the pioneer in heavy weight drilling, water drilling, and in using large sized drill collars just above the bit. This company was one of the first to give health and accident insurance to its long time employes.

The concern was a member of the first group of contractors to attempt an employe and supervisor training program sponsored by the American Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors. This program was for the purpose of reducing accidents and for the development of the key personnel in the business.

### CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions to the industry in mechanical devices and improvements include the Hole-Maker automatic feed control to regulate the weight carried on the bit while rotating, the King Bee reserve circulation tool, and a bit stabilizer and straight hole tool.

The company has assisted, experimentally, in the development of mud programs, lubricated bits, and drill collars and drill pipe joint and thread research.

The organization has furnished leadership at various times for A.A.O.D.C., A.P.I., I.P.A.A., National Petroleum Council, Drilling Research, and several other government agencies dealing with petroleum and steel.

### HEADS FIRM

Mr. Carl B. King retired as active head of the business in 1940. Mr. J. Ew Warren, president of the company, has been connected with the oil business for 25 years. Mr. B. R. Schabarum, general manager, has been associated with the oil industry for 24 years, particularly in the engineering and drilling techniques. Mr. Don Johnson is office manager. Mr. C. J. Jensen is the general superintendent in charge of drilling activities and is assisted by Mrs. A. W. Miller of Snyder, who has been connected with the organization for over 25 years.

Rig superintendents of the organization are: T. T. Thompson of Midland, Texas, Frank Douglas of Odessa, Texas, Jack Fogerson of Lamesa, Texas, H. A. Oakes of Post, Texas, R. L. Williams of Kermit, Texas, Roy Carlisle, C. S. Cook, A. P. Higenheiser, and F. W. Warner, all of Snyder, Texas.

Other organizational staff members include Forrest Smith, assistant superintendent personnel, C. E. Dunlop, shop foreman, A. T. Slagle, yard foreman, and Dave Smith, truck foreman.

**HUGE INVESTMENT**—This rig, the Carl B. King Drilling Company No. 11, now operating in Scurry County, represents a capital investment of $160,000. The monthly payroll totals about $7,600. Daily operating cost is $1,200. A total of at least $32 million is invested in drilling equipment now operating in Scurry County alone. An additional $180 million is invested in that county by allied industries and producers. (Photo courtesy Carl B. King Drilling Co.)

## First Tank Cars Primitive Units

The first railroad oil tank cars made their appearance in 1865.

These were merely flat cars mounting two big wooden tubs or vats. Each tub held approximately 40 to 50 barrels of crude oil. They were primitive, but they paved the way for the cylindrical tanks now in use.

Today, the job of transporting petroleum and finished products to every section of the United States is a highly efficient operation.

Tank trucks incorporating rigid safety features and capable of hauling 7,000 gallons and over have replaced the horse-drawn wagons; steel barges with capacities of 30,000 barrels operate on inland waters.

Railroad tank cars with capacities ranging from 4,000 to 12,000 gallons move oil swiftly and easily. Sea-going tankers which can be loaded at the rate of 20,000 barrels an hour carry up to 240,000 barrels in a single cargo.

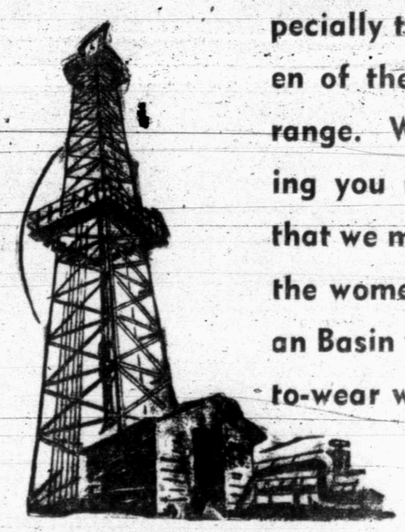
In addition, there are more than 150,000 miles of pipelines devoted to oil alone criss-crossing the nation. Both crude and finished products move through them at a steady pace of three to four miles an hour.

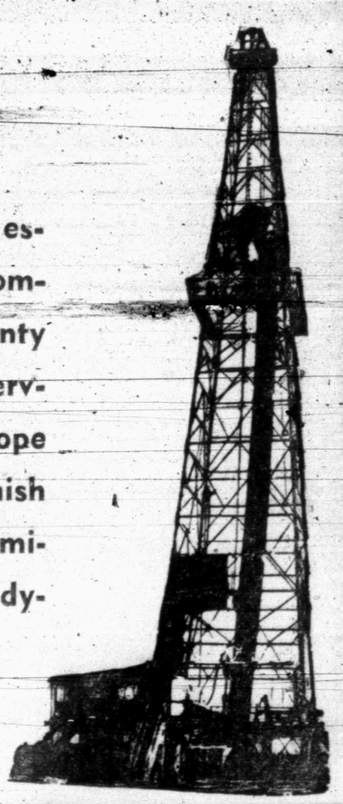
So scientific is the control that shipments can be side-tracked to allow rush orders clearance. As many as 14 different types of oil products can be shipped in sequence without appreciable mixing. Thus oil transportation, as well as oil itself, serves the nation well.


Gray's Style Shop
2407 AVENUE R

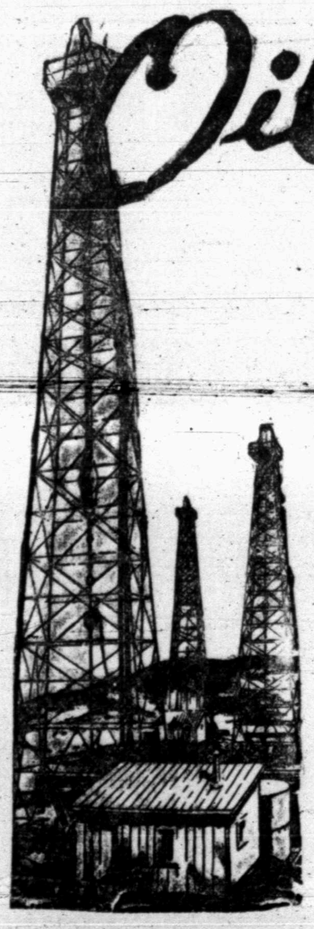
We Congratulate . . .

The Oil Industry of Texas, especially those oilmen and women of the great Scurry County range. We have enjoyed serving you in the past and hope that we may continue to furnish the women of the entire Permian Basin with the quality ready-to-wear we are noted for.





Oil -- THE PACE-SETTER FOR PROGRESS



. . . THE PROGRESS OF NATIONS IS GREATLY INFLUENCED BY THE PROGRESS OF ITS OIL INDUSTRY.

. . . THE PROGRESS OF A COMMUNITY IS GREATLY INFLUENCED BY THE PROGRESSIVENESS OF ITS BUILDING MATERIAL DEALER . . .

. . . FORREST BUILDERS SUPPLY IS PROUD TO HAVE SERVED SNYDER AND SCURRY COUNTY WITH QUALITY BUILDING MATERIALS DURING ITS TREMENDOUS GROWING PERIOD.

WE WISH TO THANK ALL OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS — AND HOPE THAT WE MAY CONTINUE TO SERVE YOU.

For every building need—it's

FORREST BUILDERS SUPPLY

CONGRATULATIONS, Scurry County Oilmen!

Forrest Builders Supply salutes you on this second anniversary of the Scurry County discovery well!

NATIONAL OIL PROGRESS WEEK OCTOBER 15-21

Forrest BUILDERS SUPPLY

•OIL WELL SUPPLY• SALES & SERVICE

★ Drill Collar Repair
★ Fishing Tool Rentals
★ Production Tools

"24-Hour Service"

BROWN WELL SERVICE
OF WEST TEXAS

W. County Road Odessa, Texas Phone 6455

# Black Fowl In Crowell Yard Tipped Santa Rita Discovery

BIG LAKE, Oct. 14. — Master Driller Carl Cromwell didn't particularly like black chickens, but he awoke early May 28, 1923, to see the yard of his Texon home filled with them.

Cromwell could swear that his leghorns were a pure white when they went to roost the night before. So the black meant only one thing.

The Santa Rita No. 1 had drilled itself in. Cromwell had not only black chickens. He had black gold.

Carl Cromwell, the "Big Swede," had been the laughing stock of the Texon oil fields. His well had been drilling for two years with no sign that the drilling would ever do any good. Geologists called him a fool. Cromwell sometimes laughed at his own stubbornness. But he laughed for other reasons that morning of May 28.

**COULD AFFORD TO LAUGH**

He laughed as he and Mrs. Cromwell stepped to the door of their three-room shack to look toward Santa Rita No. 1 some 125 yards away. For Santa Rita No. 1 was going over the top for a 30-minute initial flow.

Cromwell at that instant was no longer the hard working driller who could master almost any drilling problem. He was a potential millionaire. Leses and the interest he had in the Texon Oil and Land Co., owner of the well, promised further fortunes for him.

Santa Rita No. 1 brought in between 10 and 15 barrels in that initial 30-minute flow. It brought 25 barrels in 18 minutes the third day. Oil men estimated it to be good for 200 barrels a day.

**SANTA RITA STILL PUMPS**

And Carl Cromwell's chicken-spraying well is still pumping. It was pumping 8¼ barrels a day when it reached its 26th birthday this year. The discovery well, with Santa Rita No. 2, produced 154,454 barrels for 1948.

West Texas had only one small oil pool when Santa Rita No. 1 came in. That was the Westbrook in Mitchell County. The Texon pool started transformation of a basically livestock country, created new towns, expanded others, built highways and enriched the University of Texas whose land contained the pool.

**NO. 9 WAS BIGGEST**

Visitors to the well came by the hundreds. Armed guards were placed around the well to protect it from too-curious sightseers. But it was not until the Big Lake Oil Company's Santa Rita 9 came in that the real tourist flow started. And it was not until that day that the Texas field was recognized as the sage brush mint that it was.

Cromwell was an aviation enthusiast and a home lover. He found that by using his own plane he could travel several hundred miles a day and still return home at night. Mrs. Cromwell used to tell of the time her husband called her from one of his business jaunts and asked her to meet him at the San Angelo airport. She arrived there to see him climb out of a new plane.

"Nice ship," she said. "Whose is it?"

"It's ours," Cromwell answered, and they climbed aboard to fly to Texon. Cromwell soon had his own landing strip there.

**TRIED COMMERCIAL AIRLINE**

Cromwell's flying transcended the hobbyist stage. He opened an air route between San Angelo and Fort Worth in 1929, but the venture soon cost him $100,000 and he was forced to abandon it.

He believed in doing things in a big way and as fast as possible. When he could have cashed in his oil holdings for many thousands of dollars he continued wildcatting, sometimes drilling six or seven wells at a time. He had 27 strings of tools, fleets of trucks and everything necessary to the business.

Oil began a decline, but Cromwell continued to operate, drilling here and there with little success. His biggest days had been the discovery well in the Santa Rita string, and the drilling of the No. 1-B University in the same field. The University found oil at a depth of about 8,500 feet, at that time the greatest depth ever drilled for oil.

**KILLED IN AUTO CRASH**

It was his desire to carry on in oil that brought about the completion of the deep test. A crew of Bill Clifton, D. E. Vandervort, Harry Cromwell and Bill Lunsford had given it up after 14 months of drilling. The well's success placed a greater value on West Texas land.

But as the oil business began to crumple, so did Cromwell's fortune. Crowell, however, was not around to witness the finality of that decline. He was killed instantly Sept. 27, 1931, when his car struck a bridge near his home town of Sheffield, Pa.

But the Santa Rita discovery well pumped on oblivious to the loss of the man responsible for its success. It pumps today, but with less enthusiasm than it had had that morning more than 26 years ago when it turned Carl Cromwell's chickens black.

# Area Committees Essential Bodies

Engineering oil field committees in the Permian Basin had their inception in the Yates field in Pecos County in 1928.

Generally speaking, a petroleum engineering committee may be defined as a cooperative organization composed of technical representatives of operators working together for the purpose of gathering, pooling and distributing factual data of an oil field to provide a common basis for the understanding of mutual field problems.

In actual cases, various committees are modified to some extent because of different field conditions, but all adhere to the one basic purpose of obtaining factual data regarding the individual leases, and for the field as a unit.

**FULL-TIME STAFF**

Some committees have a full-time engineering and statistical staff. Others have a statistical staff which assembles factual data under the direction of a chairman or sub-committee, or field engineer.

There are now 13 engineering committees operating in the Permian Basin, one in New Mexico and 12 in West Texas. Of the 34,319 wells in the Permian Basin, on August 1, 1950, 51 per cent are located in those fields in which engineering committees function on a cooperative basis.

**13 COMMITTEES**

These committees consist of the following:

Apco-Warner Engindering Committee, L. H. Foster, chairman; Beneoum Field Engineering Committee, M. D. Abel, chairman; Dollarhide Engineering Committee, R. S. Dewey, chairman; Fullerton Field Engineering Committee, G. H. Gray, chairman; Goldsmith Pool Engineering Committee, Tom Curtis, chairman; Keystone Pools Engineering Committee, J. C. Hostetler, chairman; Lea County (N. M.) Operators Committee, J. W. House, chairman; North Basin Pools Engineering Committee, Y. E. Cottingham, chairman;

Penwell Field Engineering Committee, D. W. Jackson, chairman; Scurry County Area Engineering Committee, W. L. Horner, chairman; TXL Field Engineering Committee, F. D. Priede, chairman; Yates Pool Engineering Committee, Peter P. Gregory, chairman.

**UNITS LISTED**

The following figures list the units assigned to these committees: assigned acreage, 676,810; operators, 506; leases, 4,532; flowing wells, 11,076; and pumping wells, 6,578.

Some engineering committees operate in only one field. Others operate in a number of fields in a general area. The North Basin Pools Committee is the largest engineering committee and operates in a general area in 15 oil pools located in seven West Texas Counties. It was organized during February, 1939, by a majority of the operators in the Seminole, Wasson and Slaughter fields, with V. E. Cottingham as chairman. These fields at that time contained only 281 wells.

**EXPANSION**

Its activities and membership have subsequently been expanded to include nearby new field discoveries, and through the completion of wells in the older fields.

These 15 fields now contain, as of Oct. 15, upward of 6,200 oil wells and 235,000 acres of proven oil land.

They have an orderly development under the most improved methods even though there is a great diversity of leasehold interests, comprising 1,200 leases owned by 155 separate operating concerns.

Through committee engineers, the operators have been supplied monthly and annual reports for the fields as a whole. Through this medium, each participating operator, large or small, has had the advantage of statistical and engineering data for each field as the information accrued.

**PRO RATA ASSESSMENT**

The North Basin Pools Engineering Committee has a full-time engineering and statistical staff. The expense incident to maintaining its cooperative work is taken care of by a pro rata per barrel assessment, based on each participating operator's pipe line runs.

Thus, an operator who has small pipe line runs pays only in the proportion that his pipe line runs bear to the total pipe line runs of all participating members.

It has been found that a committee gives more data for much less cost than by duplicating data assembled by each operator. Membership is on a purely voluntary basis.

**RESERVOIR STUDIES**

Reservoir studies of a field are made:

1. To see if the ultimate production might be increased by gas injection, water flooding or both.
2. To determine the best rate of production for a field.
3. To determine if the oil and gas reserves are sufficient to support a gasoline or carbon black plant and, if so, to determine the kind and size of the plant.

Reliable factual data, such as oil, water and gas production, bottomhole pressures, gas-oil ratios, and completion methods are essential in making valuation analyses of oil properties in an oil pool.

After the drilling is completed in most pools without committees, the lack of active scout operations makes it more difficult to obtain accurate knowledge of change in well status, pressure decline, plug-back, water increase, gas increase, and other factual information essential to good operations.

The history of engineering committees is the old story of American initiative, but free to change without hesitation, when new ideas point to more efficient operations under a voluntary plan of cooperation.

## PERMIAN HAS 7 REFINERIES

West Texas now has seven refineries.

The seven plants have a total daily capacity of 80,500 barrels of crude oil.

Daily runs to stills, in July, was 62,493 barrels of crude.

The plants are owned and operated by the following companies:

Col-Tex Refining Company, Colorado City; Cosden Petroleum Corporation, Big Spring; Consumers Co-op Ref. Association, Levelland; Gulf Refining Company, Sweetwater; Standard Oil Company of Texas, El Paso; The Texas Company, El Paso; and the Wickett Refining Company, Wickett.

## Iodine Supplied By Oil Industry

The petroleum industry is now supplying nearly half of the 1,500,000 pounds of iodine used annually in the United States.

The iodine, used chiefly as an antiseptic, is obtained from the brine that comes up with oil from producing wells in some areas.

This product was first discovered from Louisiana wells in 1926, but recently West Coast oil wells have been supplying iodine in such large amounts that imports—and dependency upon foreign production—have been decreased greatly.

## Once A Stable; Now A Drugstore

SNYDER, Oct. 14. — Druggist Lee P. Stinson can remember when Snyder was just a sleepy little county seat of about 4,500 population.

And that wasn't so very long ago—just about six months, as a matter of fact.

"When I came to Snyder as a twelve-year-old boy in 1902," he recalled Tuesday, "only about 2,000 people lived here. It's taken quite a jump from that figure to its nearly 15,000.

"There wasn't too much of a town here back then," he said. "Most of the buildings were on the south and west sides of the square. An old livery stable stood on the spot where my drug store is now, and the only regular transportation system consisted of a hack service between here and Colorado City.

"Even in the early part of this year, Snyder was just an average West Texas town—not much different from its neighbors. The oil boom this spring changed all that, however. Since early May, Snyder has tripled in population and is still growing.

"The town has a great future," Stinson said. "I expect the drilling activity will continue at least five years."

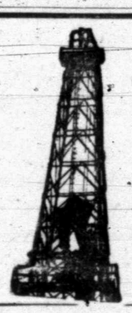
Oil was discovered in Montana in 1915.

## WEST TEXAS MAKES FUELS

West Texas, only a few years ago, did not manufacture a single gallon of gasoline.

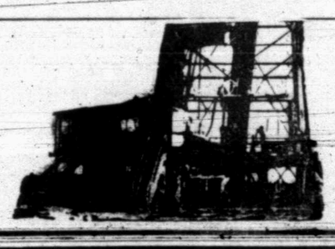
Today, 31 West Texas gasoline plants manufacture 33,617 barrels per day.

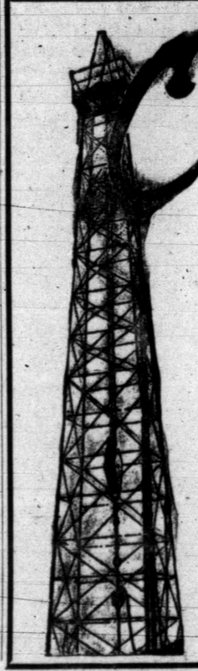
Total production for the plants in July, for example, was 1,042,149 barrels of gasoline, 269,589 barrels of butane, and 237,274 barrels of propane.

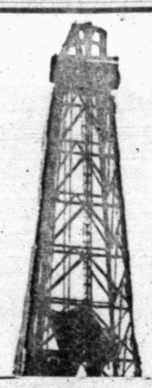
Oil Progress Week
Oct. 15-21

Donnell Drilling Co.
Odessa, Texas



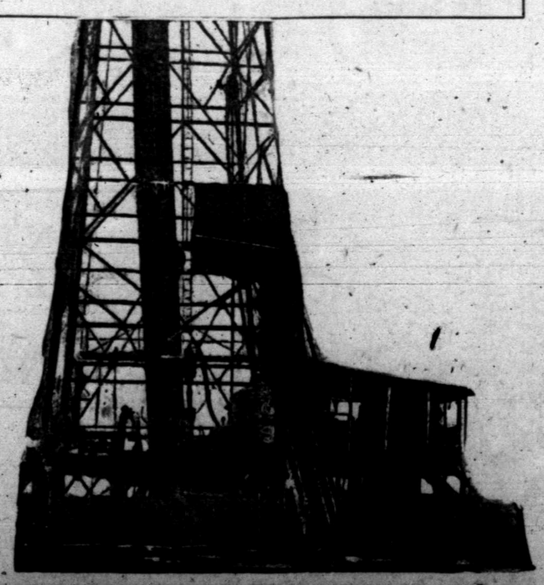


Progress
Means A
Progressive Nation
•
Westlund
Drilling Company
Midland, Texas



Oil Progress Week
October 15-21

For The Best Buys In Town
it's
Cruise Realty Co.
606 East Highway Phone 616

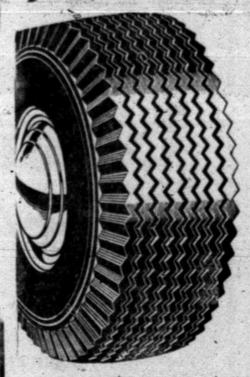


We Are Proud to Serve the
SCURRY COUNTY
OIL INDUSTRY

We appreciate the patronage of the Scurry County oilmen. It has been a pleasure to serve you in the past and we hope that we may continue to serve you in the future.

NATIONAL
Oil Progress
WEEK
Oct. 15-21

Firestone



For Your Every Need in home and auto appliances — come to LEE HOME And AUTO—When you buy Firestone you know that you buy quality merchandise!

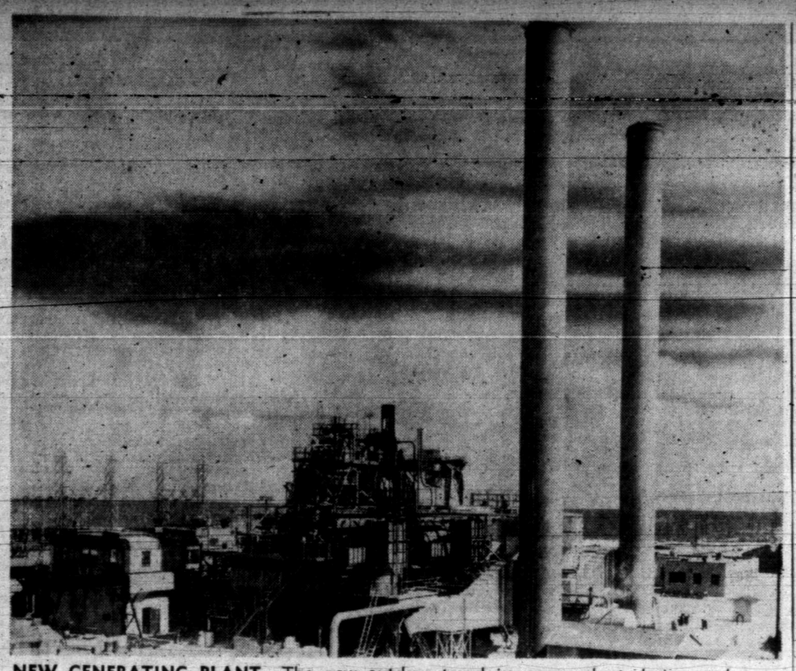
CONGRATULATIONS!
. . . to the oilmen of the entire Permian Basin upon your splendid progress in making it the most active area in the world.

SNYDER'S Firestone STORE
LEE HOME & AUTO SUPPLY
North Side of Square Phone 1441

• ANNUAL OIL PROGRESS EDITION

# THE SNYDER DAILY NEWS

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1950 — SECTION D



NEW GENERATING PLANT—The new outdoor trend in power plant design and construction is shown by the above picture of the Permian Basin power plant of the Texas Electric Service Company, four miles west of Monahans. This plant consists of four turbo-generators of 12,500 kilowatts capacity each, a total of 50,000 kilowatts. West Texas gas is used for fuel under the boilers. Power lines radiating from this plant feed electricity into the power transmission system of the company which serves a large area in West Texas.

## PLANTS, LINES, LAKES BEING BUILT

# Permian Basin Oil Growth Spurs Power Development

MIDLAND, Oct. 14. — Living up to the slogan, "More Power for the Permian Basin" kept the Texas Electric Service Company busy at a steadily increasing construction program since the end of the war, and the end is not yet in sight.

A good portion of the electric power transmission system of this company is located in the Permian Basin of West Texas. Development and expansion of the oil industry, plus the population growth of cities and towns, have brought about greatly increased demands for electric power.

In an area stretching from Pyote on the west to Sweetwater on the east, power lines of this company serve some of the most rapidly developing oil fields and fast-growing cities and towns, including Monahans, Odessa, Midland, Colorado City, Lamesa, Big Spring and Snyder.

How the demand for power has grown can be illustrated by the fact that Midland or Odessa alone require more electric power today than the amount used 15 years ago by the entire West Texas area served by the company.

### WARD COUNTY PLANT

Increased demand for electricity following the war prompted the Texas Electric Service Company to launch a comprehensive program of power plant and power line construction in the Permian Basin. The first major project was the building of a steam-electric generating station in Ward County, four miles west of Monahans. This station, the Permian Basin Plant, was designed for a capacity of 25,000 kilowatts, with an ultimate increase in size to 50,000 kilowatts.

Before the first unit was completed, power loads were growing so fast in the area that work was started on the second unit, so today that plant is now in operation feeding 50,000 kilowatts of electricity into the power system of Texas Electric Service Company. This power plant is the largest in West Texas between Fort Worth and El Paso.

### MORGAN'S CREED

Still the demand for electricity continued to grow, and company engineers foresaw the demand for greater amounts of power. Just a year ago decision was made to build a power plant near Colorado City, and already that new plant, to add 40,000 kilowatts to the company's power generating capacity, is taking shape on the shores of newly completed Lake Colorado City.

The company built the lake to provide ample water to condense steam from the power plant, and also to afford a municipal water supply for Colorado City, which will buy raw water from the company lake. This new Morgan Creek power plant is expected to be in operation by June, 1950.

### NEW LINES

Power lines to carry added amounts of electricity to oil fields and cities and towns have been built within the last two years. A new 66,000 volt line was built from the Permian Basin power plant to Crane, to connect with the company's transmission system and to supply additional power to oil industry customers in that area. A similar line was built in 1949 from Lamesa to Denver City to interconnect with the system of the Southwestern Public Service Company and provide additional power for the Permian Basin.

### NEW SUBSTATIONS

Providing more power for customers involves more than building generating plants and power lines. Texas Electric Service Company also has built new substations and enlarged others, added hundreds of miles of distribution lines, increased transformer capacities and put in service many other facilities to make the increased amounts of power readily available throughout the area its lines serve.

Construction projects of the Texas Electric Service Company outside the Permian Basin also have helped make more power available to the rapidly growing West Texas areas it serves. At Fort Worth, the company recenty completed its 45,000 kilowatt New Handley power plant, and is now constructing an additional unit to this plant of 75,000 kilowatts, to be in operation by the end of 1950. Another 75,000 kilowatt power plant unit has been ordered for installation somewhere in the Fort Worth area by 1952.

### FUTURE EXPANSION

At Wichita Falls, the company's power plant has been tripled in capacity by the addition of new units. This plant has a total capacity of 37,000 kilowatts.

More generating capacity also has been provided at the company's power plants at Snyder, Big Spring, Sweetwater and Odessa.

The program to increase the company's generating capacity can be summed up as follows: 75,000 kilowatts put into service in 1948; 50,000 kilowatts added in 1949; 40,000 kilowatts to be ready in 1950; 75,000 kilowatts to be on the line at the beginning of 1951, and 75,000 kilowatts more in 1952. The total capacity to be added or already in service is more than 315,000 kilowatts.

USE CLASSIFIED ADS
THEY GET RESULTS

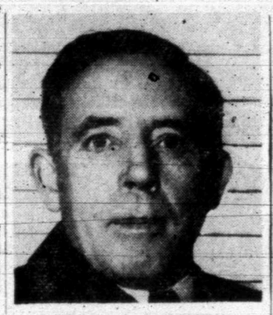
# Halliburton First Cemented Wells With Borrowed Pump

Nobody knows better than Erle P. Halliburton how skeptical of new enterprises the general public is.

Halliburton started toying with the idea of cementing the casings of oil wells in 1916 just after joining the Perkins Cement Co. in California, but it was not until 1924 that he had found enough believers to build that idea into a business.

The Perkins cementing method was unknown in the oil field areas. Oil operators doubted the value of cementing and feared possible well damage from it. Even Halliburton admitted that the method could stand some improvement.

But in 1920 a venturesome Skelly Oil Co. gave Halliburton a contract to kill and cement a wild well in the Hewitt field near Wilson, Okla. That was the chance he had been waiting for.



ERLE HALLIBURTON

### LIMITED EQUIPMENT

He completed the job and immediately started business with a cementing wagon and exclusive license to use the Perkins cementing process in all areas other than the West Coast.

Halliburton's equipment consisted of a borrowed pump—for pumping cement into the wells, a team and wagon, an old tank, a clothesline for measuring depths and some wooden homemade plugs. He was his own salesman, manager, laborer and financier. But he was a financier with limited finances. It was necessary for him to do odd jobs between cementing jobs to make ends meet. His office and production plant was one room of the Halliburton frame home in Duncan, Okla.

Today, the Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Co. is internationally recognized with main offices in Duncan, an export office in New York City, division offices in 12 cities and sub-division offices in 10 cities.

### EXPERIMENTS PAID OFF

While the company was not incorporated until 1924, Halliburton laid plans for it steadily from the time he conceived the idea for it in 1916. Experimentation with improved cementing methods brought about the development of the Jet Mixer, a device which greatly increased the speed of the mixing process; the Sack Cutter, an innovation which automatically rips open cement sacks and dumps their contents into a mixing hopper; and the Howco Measuring Device, used to measure well depths and carry instruments. The Measuring Device was originally intended only for checking cementing jobs by locating positions of plugs pumped down after the cement, but Halliburton now has many other applications for it.

He owned three cementing wagons and one truck when the Duncan office was opened in 1921. Today, his company is owner of the —Safely." In that slogan is emmenting trucks and cementing crews drive them up to 700 miles for one oil well project.

### SELF-CONTAINED UNITS

Truck motors power the cementing pumps, eliminating the need.

In the late 1920's oil operators began to use fewer drilling rigs powered by steam. Gasoline and electrical power gained more popularity. Halliburton, noting this trend, offered the industry self-contained, self-powered units.

Howco, the Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Co., branched out from cementing and testing in 1934 to offer acidizing services to the oil industry. Acidizing is now a major part of Howco's business and is of primary importance in oil fields producing from limestone formations.

Another improvement in the cementing process came in 1940 with the introduction of bulk cementing. This method allows cement to be supplied in bulk form at the wells. The previously-used method necessitated bringing cement to the wells, opening sacks and manually dumping the cement into the mixer. The new method has resulted in better cementing jobs at lower cost.

### ELECTRONICS, TOO

Halliburton grew up with the times. The company offered electrical well logging in Duncan in 1934. That service is now available throughout the United States and Canada.

The possibilities for electronics use in drilling have not been overlooked, either. Frequency modulation logging, utilizing the latest principles of electronics, is being given finishing touches now in Houston.

Halliburton's successes with oil well cementing were bound to attract foreign interests. They did in 1938. And some units had been shipped abroad as early as 1926. Halliburton employes have completed jobs in Burma, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Saudi-Arabia and Sumatra. In 1940, Companiia Halliburton de Cementacion y Fomento was organized in Venezuela. Halliburton, Ltd., of Canada is a Howco subsidiary.

### WILL GET THERE

Halliburton's eagerness to complete a job regardless of conditions surrounding that job has necessitated the addition of equipment completely alien to the oil industry. Drilling barges and LCT's, while now an integral part of the industry, were introduced largely by the company. Drilling sites in marshy Louisiana bayou country now are visited by Halliburton cementing barges. Off-shore drilling in the Gulf of Mexico brings Halliburton-staffed LCT's to the location.

Halliburton now publicizes the slogan, "We'll get there somehow —Safely". In that slogan is embodies the history of Erle P. Halliburton and the Halliburton company.

But for Halliburton the individual, it may be worded to read: "He got there somehow—Sucessfully."

## Garbo Wins Friends, Loses Billboards

VIENNA, (AP)—Greta Garbo has lost to the Russians an East-West war of billboards in Vienna. Garbo's anti-Communist film "Ninotchka," recently was announced as coming to Vienna for the first time to show the Viennese what Communism is like.

A Soviet officer marched into Vienna's only billboard firm. He demanded 38 huge advertising spaces. The firm, threatened with reprisals, agreed. Two days later, the spaces displayed Russian announcements of the anti-West film, "The Fall of Berlin".

"Ninotchka's" Western promoters relied on newspaper announcements. Tickets for Garbo, an old favorite of the Viennese, already are sold out for weeks in advance.

## Triple Threat Career Woman

REGINA, Sask. (AP)—Miss Alison Anddrews with ease can preach a sermon, give a snappy naval salute or draw up a neat legal document. She has come to Regina to serve as assistant to Rev. Ray Hord, United Church minister in growing Lakeview community.

Miss Andrews, born in Pictou, N. S., started as secretary in a law office in Halifax, she later joined the Navy and was overseas for 18 months.

She was graduated from the United Church training school for women workers in Toronto and for a year served as acting minister at Porcupine Plain, Sask., and also at Smeaton, Sask.

Best Wishes . . .
To The Oil Industry!

We appreciate the fine patronage that we receive from the men connected with the oil development of Scurry County. It is a pleasure to serve you and we invite you to our store often.

We take pleasure in offering our best wishes on the occasion of National Oil Progress Week. We are well aware of the value of this great industry to our nation, and to us locally, it is a big percentage of the life-blood of our community.

Oil drugs
A COMPLETE SELECTION OF
COSMETICS AND HEALTH AIDS

The Advertisement Below Appeared In . . . THE SNYDER SIGNAL Jan. 18, 1920

The Stinson Drug Co.

Has Been In Snyder Since 1920. The Management Was Recently Changed, But . . . You Still Get The Best Of Service, Quality Drugs and Expert Prescription Service.

For Garden Court Toilet Requisites, and Celebrated Family Remedies See Stinson Drug Co.

Stinson Drug Co.

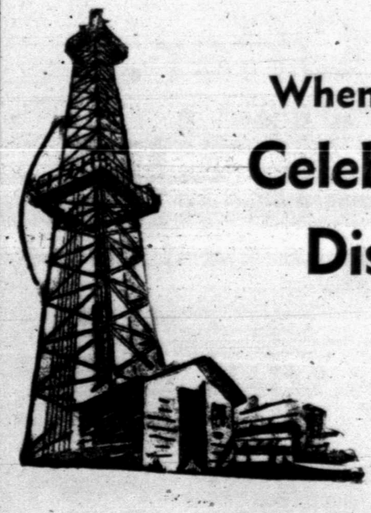
3 Registered Pharmacists To Serve You At All Hours
J. M. LONG, LEE T. STINSON, JOHN PRATT

1825 25th Street — Phone 33

Your Home Away From Home

Sunset Courts — One of Texas' Finest, Extends Best Wishes To the OIL INDUSTRY

Oil Progress Week



When All Snyder Celebrates Oil Discovery In Scurry County

Petroleum Promotes Progress

AT THE SUNSET

WE HAVE

- Airform Red-Line Innerspring Mattresses
- Private Tile Bath
- Unit Heating
- Telephone In Every Room
- Carpeting From Wall To Wall
- Air Conditioning

Sunset Courts

Harry and Aleene Holbrook, Owners and Operators

# Gulf Oil 'Crum Boss' Also Bank President

CRANE, Oct. 15.—Banker, newsboy, civic leader, and roustabout—these titles apply to Alton Evans one of Crane's most versatile citizens, occupationally speaking.

Evans has a network of business interests in Crane that range from high to low on the employment scale. In addition to being president of the First State Bank he also holds the position of "crum boss" for the Gulf Oil Corporation.

His typical working day begins early in the morning with a visit to the Gulf McElroy camp where he oversees the collection of garbage, and trash, change of linens in the bunkhouses and general cleanup of the property.

PAPER BOY

At 11 o'clock he slips into his role as newspaper boy by delivering the Fort Worth Star-Telegram to about 450 customers. In the afternoon he devotes his time to business at the bank downtown.

Between these jobs he sandwiches duties as city commissioner and landlord.

Evans sees nothing unusual about his varied and unique routine. He considers his enterprises as the natural outgrowth of casting his lot with a young boom town and keeping in stride with its development.

MOVED TO CRANE

He came to Crane at the age of 23, just a few months after the town was organized. Oil discoveries in the territory in 1925 had brought more than 10,000 people to the area and Evans' father had joined in the rush.

As a young man just out of school, he had set his sights on a business career in Fort Worth but his father pursuaded him to enter into the bakery business with him in the new settlement.

His rise to prominence in the community did not come immediately. For seven years after his married in 1929, he stayed in the bakery but later started a business of his own.

MINED SALT

An old salt lake a few miles from town provided the raw materials for his first business venture. He tried to make a living selling salt, but the lack of West Texas weather, was against him, and the project folded.

His association with the Gulf Oil Corporation began in 1940 when he went to work as roustabout in the fields.

By this time, Evans had served several terms as city commissioner, working steadily for furthher development of Crane. Although the boom days were over, the town was in need of a bank. A group of businessmen, including Evans, decided that if there was to be such an institution, it was up to them to promote it.

BANK PROJECT

After some concentrated effort on the part of the men, permission was obtained from the banking commission in Austin and the project got under way.

It was a long uphill climb from the time the idea was born until the first depositor opened an account, but the bank thrived from the first. Evans was elected president and A. L. Hood, a strong advocate of the bank from the very start, serves as vice president.

Strictly a hometown enterprise all the directors are local merchants and businessmen. C. L. Ogle is a Crane druggist, Leon Neeley is a hotel proprietor and owner of the bank building, and Don Chaney is a grocer. Yale Key owns a well servicing company. Albert Wright, one of the original directors and one-time city manager sold his interests in the bank and is now doing contract work.

There is nothing pretentious about the successful bank president. The father of three daughters, he lives in a modest five room house in Crane and takes as much pride in his duties as roustabout as he does in his other ventures. Still a young man at 45, he is apt to add any number of other enterprises to his string in the future.

ALTON EVANS . . . Bank President and 'Crum Boss'

## Yugoslavs Twist Air Drop Story

BELGRADE—A new story has been circulating in Yugoslavia as an aftermath to Russian reports — in the face of a poor crop—that the United States has been dropping potato bugs over Eastern Europe to destroy the harvest.

"Now," so the satire goes, "the Americans are dropping potatoes to feed the bugs."

NOW WRITES HUGE VOLUME

# Debt Projected Jim Key Into Insurance Business

ODESSA, Oct. 14.—Jim Key entered the insurance business as the result of a $1,500 indebtedness.

Key was in the dry goods business in McCamey. This was in difficult 1930. The business was closed out. Key liquidated it in December of that year.

The First State Bank of Rankin held Key's note for $1,500. Walter Holcomb, president of the bank, suggested that Key "get into the insurance business."

"I don't know the first thing about insurance business," Key objected.

"You can learn," Holcomb said. Key wasn't sold. He started home. Halfway to McCamey, he made up his mind to follow Holcomb's suggestion. He turned around and returned to Rankin.

"Tell me how to get started in the insurance business," Key told the banker.

Today, the Key insurance agencies, all located in Permian Basin cities, are credited with writing a volume of business which places them among the top-flight agencies of the state.

The Key Investment Company, another Key enterprise, added a real estate mortgage loan division in May of 1947. In October of that year, the company became an approved FHA lending institution.

More than $6-million in real estate loans have been closed by the company since the establishment of this department.

Needless to say, Key paid off his indebtedness to the Rankin Bank.

"Oil," soft-spoken Jim Key says, "is directly responsible for the growth and success of the business."

In one respect Key is correct in this statement: Without the discovery and devlopment of West Texas' vast oil fields, there never would have been the population or dollars essential to the success of large-scale operations such as those carried on by the various Key interests. In two other respects, by his own admission, the statement is incorrect: First, his choice of a type of insurance business to sell had much to do with his early success: Second, he gives his partners and employes (there are 7 partners and 24 employes) the lions share of the credit for the success and growth of the units under their direction.

Regarding Key's selection of a type of insurance to sell, it came about this way:

He opened his first office in McCamey on January 1st, 1931. There wasn't enough fire insurance business in McCamey for him to make a living.

Meanwhile, he had been warned not to work with compensation insurance. He was told that it was too hard to handle, and was unprofitable.

Key decided that, if no one else was working the field, it must be a good field to develop. He did. Very successfully.

Today, the Key agencies write a large volume of workmen's compensation business in the oil fields.

Blue-eyed, bald-headed Jim Key acquired partners as he began to expand.

An agency was opened in Monahans in August, 1936. It is now known as the Key and Ratliff Insurance Agency. Glenn Ratliff is a partner. Miss Bertha Jenness, formerly with Horton, Yaggy and Kenley of San Angelo, joined the agency in 1938 and became a partner in 1942.

An Odessa agency was opened in March, 1937. It was known as the Key Insurance Agency. Key formed a partnership with W. H. Rhodes in 1938. The name of the firm was changed to Rhodes and Key Insurance Agency. Rhodes had been in the real estate and insurance business in Odessa for 25 years. Key himself moved to Odessa in January, 1939.

W. C. (Bill) Smith, a grandson of Rhodes, joined the Odessa agency in January, 1939. He became a partner in 1941. In 1947, the name of the firm was changed to Key and Smith. When Smith became a partner, Rhodes retired and now resides at Eureka Springs, Ark. Chet Cawlfield, who had joined the agency in 1945, was taken in as a partner Aug. 1, 1949.

The Key and Jenkins Insurance Agency was established at Kermit in 1944, with Webb D. Jenkins as a partner.

In July of 1948, the Key and Wilson Insurance Agency was established in Midland, with James C. Wilson as Key's partner. Wilson was the first insurance company representative to call upon Key after he opened the McCamey office, and was the first to make a connection with him.

The Key Investment Company was incorporated in 1941, with capital and surplus of $50.000. The stock was owned by Key and E. F. Grimes. Grimes, a former McCamey resident, now lives in Fort Worth. Key bought Grimes stock in 1942. His various partners in the insurance business later became stockholders in the investment company.

The capital structure of the Key Investment Company was increased to $150.000 in 1947. At that time, Charles E. Byer, vice president and general manager of the Big Lake Oil Company of Texon, became a stockholder and director. Byer is the only individual outside the Key organization to hold any stock in the company.

The principal office of the mortgage loan division was moved to Midland in 1948, with offices at 112 West Wall Street.

Key organized the First State Bank of Odessa. The institution was chartered in March, 1945, and opened its doors in April of that year. He served actively as the bank's president until 1946, at which time he resigned so that he might devote his full time to his private business. The bank's original capital and surplus was $125,000.

Key's original agency in McCamey was sold by him in 1946. His cousin, Yale Key, was the purchaser. Yale Key joined the McCamey agency in 1936 and became a partner in 1938. He later sold the business but remains a stockholder and director of the Key Investment Company.

Jim Key was born in Marlin, Texas, Sept. 1, 1900. H moved with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Key, from Marlin to Garden City in 1902, and to San Angelo in 1911.

In 1917, while still in high school in San Angelo, Key went to work for Baker-Hemphill as a clerk. He later became manager of the shoe department.

Leaving Baker-Hemphill in 1921, Key traveled for Howard and Foster Shoe Company of Massachusetts for three years.

In 1924, he opened a Baker-Hemphill drygoods store in Rankin. Later, that store was consolidated with the McCamey store and Key took over as a partner in 1929. The name of the store was changed to Hemphill-Key.

Key married Mary Harris of Georgetown on May 24, 1923. The marriage took place at San Angelo. Mr. and Mrs. Key have two children, a son and a daughter. The son, James S., 22, is a medical student at the University of Texas Medical School at Galveston. The daughter, Mary Helen Key Logan, 23, and her two-year-old son, Johnnie, reside with the family at Odessa. Mrs. Mary Key, Jim Key's mother, lives in San Angelo.

Key was president of the Texas Association of Automobile Finance Companies in 1945. He was a director of the Texas Association of Insurance Agencies from 1942 until 1945. A member of the Masonic Lodge, he also served as county commissioner of Upton County from 1929 until 1934.

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PINKIE EDWARDS

SPOTS TROUBLE FROM AIR

# Edwards Patrols 1,700-Mile Pipeline String For Humble

Spotting trouble buried several feet underground from the vantage point of an airplane may sound unusual but it's all in a day's work for I. L. Edwards of McCamey.

Edwards, known to his friends and associates in West Texas as "Pinkie," is one of five pilots employed by Humble Oil Company to patrol its vast network of underground pipelines that stretch over the state. These men make periodic checks over the system by plane, watching for any telltale smudges on the ground that indicate a costly seepage of oil. Very few pipeline breaks, no matter how small, escape these aerial hawkshaws and speed with which the leak can be reported far exceeds that of a ground crew.

LONG HOURS IN AIR

Pinkie's responsibility lies in keeping a sharp lookout for such trouble in lines connecting the rich oil fields in West Texas with the system leading to the Gulf Coast. About 1,700 miles of buried pipeline is included in his territory bordered roughly by Kerrville, Miles, Seminole, Hobbs, Wink, Sand Hills, and McCamey.

At least once a week he covers the whole area in a Cessna 140, spending anywhere from 19 hours in the air on a comparatively uneventful trip, to 33 hours when emergencies are involved. In addition to watching for oil losses, he keeps a sharp eye out for any new work such as highways and rail crossings that are intersecting the system, large structures being erected, and routines of any rival pipelines. He then makes a full report to Humble headquarters in Midland.

2,000-MILE ROUTE

Pinkie's weekly route actually covers about 2,000 miles in the oil territory. He leaves his home base at McCamey and follows a series of orange and white markers that indicate the buried lines. The numbered markers carry him first to the Yates-Pecos field, then on to Kemper, San Angelo and Miles. From there he goes south to Station C near Kerrville and follows the line back to Kemper, over to Crane and Winkler fields, north to Hobbs and Wasson. The return to McCamey includes Means, Ector, Judkins, and Sand Hills fields and numerous stations in between.

Breaks along the line are easy to find, the pilot maintains. When a line is damaged, either by weather conditions or excessive pressure, the fluid seeps to the surface where it is spotted from the plane. Even a small break that leaves a trace no larger than a man's hat is easily recognizable to the trained eye.

MAY BE SWEAT

When such a loss is discovered, Pinkie notifies the nearest station by radio or by dropping a message and gives the location according to the route marker number. The leak may be a mere "sweat" at the line joints or it might be classified as a small, considerable, or big leak.

Prompt action by the pilot in reporting operation with ground crews prevents a large loss of the precious fluid.

Pinkie immediately dismisses any ideas to the effect that his work is a glamorous occupation filled with exciting adventures in the air. In reality, he declares, it is anything but a "snap." The long route over the same territory each week is deadly routine at times. However, there is just enough element of risk involved to keep the pilot on his toes.

To locate trouble spots, Pinkie has to fly at an altitute of about 100 to 300 feet and that can be rough going in the turbulent air of West Texas. Then, too, in the summer the air is blazing hot, making flying uncomfortable and the winter brings in the ever present danger of ice forming on the plane during extremely damp and cold conditions.

NARROW ESCAPES

The veteran pilot can recall several narrow escapes that keeps his work from being "a life of ease."

Although Pinkie has been with Humble for 19 years, he has been flying for the company only since 1946. The rise from field gauger to pilot is just the natural process of an evolution that began when he was about 15 years old and acquired the ambition to fly.

His first plane ride was in an old Army "Jennie" in Comanche County at the age of 17. A pilot came through the country giving thrill rides at $10 a flight. Pinkie couldn't resist the offer so he wrote a check on his father for $20 and took his girl friend along. He later had to repay his father with deductions from his allowance over a long period of time.

From then on, the desire to fly increased but he never had the opportunity until 10 years later in 1929 when he began lessons under Herb Hass and Aubrey Munscey at the old Wall Road airport in San Angelo. His first plane was an old Curtis OX-5 Traveler purchased from Carl Cromwell, now deceased.

DID ODD JOBS

The depression set in and Pinkie had a hard time keeping up with his flying. He gave flight instruction, took up passengers and did odd jobs for gasoline money to keep his plane in the air.

In 1930 he started with Humble Oil with the hope that he would eventually become a company pilot. Sixteen years later, he made it.

Now married and the father of a 21-year-old daughter, he is still enthusiastic about flying. He is the sole judge of whether he should fly or not under prevailing weather conditions and is never away from home for any length of time in spite of his vast territory. Pinkie regards his occupation as just another job—but one that he enjoys.


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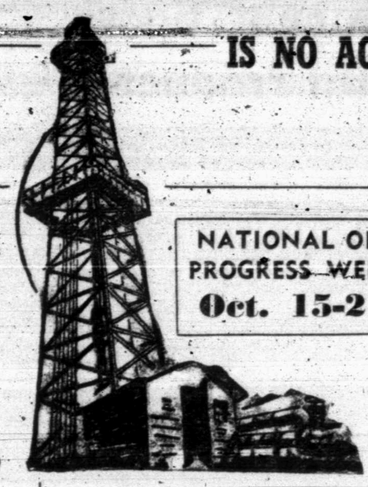

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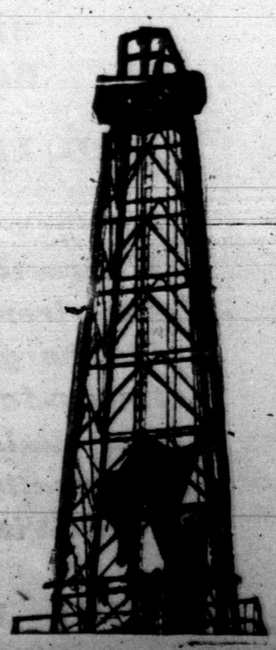

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# Nap's Stomach Theory Upset By Oil Product

ODESSA, Oct. 14. — If Napoleon were alive today, he might be tempted to change his famous statement that "an army travels on its stomach" slightly.

It is a provoking subject for conjecture as to just what the "Little Genius" reaction would be if he could see the vast quantity of rubber products required by a present day military force. Included in the seemingly-endless list of rubber products needed by the modern-day soldier, sailor, and fly boy, are all manner of articles from surgeon's gloves to tires, from cable coating to life rafts.

### SID'S PLANTS

Odessa and the Permian Basin have been particularly benefitted by the tremendous need for these things since in that area is located the world's largest producer of channel carbon black, the Sid Richardson Plant.

Though many people don't realize it, carbon black and rubber are as closely allied as "ham and eggs," almost, since carbon black is one of the essentials in rubber production.

Carbon black is the cohesive element that strengthens rubber and helps make it wear-resistant. Producing rubber that has high wear-resistancy depends entirely on the fineness of the carbon black particles used in the rubber, for when raw rubber and the particles are alloyed, the particles serve as billions of little strings holding the latex product together.

### USES WASTE GAS

Carbon black is used inasmuch as it is the only product of such minute quality which can be produced so cheaply. It can be produced cheaply because it utilizes the waste gases of the oil-fields for its production. By simply burning these gases and collecting the "soot," carbon black is available.

It is this combination of factors that led to establishment of Odessa's plant.

The Sid Richardson facilities were originally set up by the government for top priority reasons. With the coming of World War II, demands for rubber hit unprecedented highs. Demands for carbon black rose also.

Not only normal demands for carbon black rose, but new types of the product were needed for new types of rubber, an example being synthetic rubber. This new type of rubber also required greater quantities of carbon black to acquire the strength of natural rubber.

### STOCKS DECLINE

Stored stocks of carbon black of all types steadily declined until the government felt it must establish plants on its own to insure adequate supplies.

Late in the war—June, 1945—the Odessa plant was opened, under direction of United Carbon Company, Inc. The Sid Richardson Company bought the entire project in 1948.

Travelers of highway 80 are well aware of the location of the plant 10 miles west of Odessa. Through three smoky shifts a day, 100 employes turn out the essential product.

On the grounds of the main plant are three producing units plus burner houses, office buildings and incidental structures.

### HUGE TOTAL

Production capacity totals 60 million pounds of black per year. This approximates 10 per cent of the total of all channel black produced in the last year of the war, 1945.

In the many burner houses, scattered over the grounds, 1,600,000 burners carry on the heated activity of producing channel black. Five and one-half-foot sections of gas pipe, perforated to contain 14 lava-tipped flame jets are used for the job. The flame, amount of air allowed in the burner house, space between tips, and distance from the channel strip determine the quality of black obtained.

The channel is a strip of steel eight inches wide suspended a certain distance (about three inches) above the gas flames. Where the flame strikes the steel channels is where the "soot," or black is collected. An average house contains 3,080 of these burner tips. Each tip burns from 50 to 75 cubic feet of gas every 24 hours.

### CLEANED

Scrapers remove the black from the channel strips into a hopper and the product is conveyed to the packing house.

Before packing, the black must be cleaned and compressed. Grit—hard calcined carbon—and gases are contained in the raw product from the burner houses. By pulverizing, whirling, and screening the grit is removed.

Further treatment of the black before shipment includes putting the product into pellet form so it will be less fluffy and take up less space. Both dry and wet methods of pelletizing the black are used, and the entire process, not only pelletizing but raw production, depends on the use planned for the black.

### OTHER METHOD

Although rubber takes approximately 95 per cent of the product, other materials such as ink, paint, varnish and plastic make use of the "ebony fluff."

The other method of processing black is by furnace (combustion). This method is subdivided into continual and cyclic processes.

Furnace black is produced by furnace burning instead of gas jets. The continual method is as the name indicates and in the cyclic method the burning is stopped periodically to remove carbon from the inner furnace walls.

Channel and furnace blacks are different grades of the same product and have different uses.

### AROUND WORLD

The Sid Richardson plant ships its product around the world. In fact, there is little competition in manufacture of the product outside the U. S. Russia and the Far East are reported to turn out minute quantities.

Plants of both channel and furnace types are located where oil products are available. This includes mainly Texas, Louisiana, California, Oklahoma and Kansas. Competition for the use of natural gas has had an effect on the number of plants still in operation. The production of black depends on the availability of cheap gas.

The Odessa plant is served by two means of transportation— the T&P railroad and trucks. Bagged carbon black is shipped in weights of 25 and 50 pounds. Special weatherproofed rail cars are now available for shipping the product in bulk.

# Oil-Rich Reagan Conjures Images

(M. R. (Ted) Williams, secretary of the Reagan County Lions Club, is as much a part of Reagan County history as the oil which gave the county prominence. Now retired, he became associated with the Texon oil fields in 1923, serving as secretary to the Benedum-Trees interests and later as general manager of the Texon camp. The following history in deference to Reagan County's diverse industries, has not been limited to Mr. Williams' major interest, oil—Ed.)

By M. R. (Ted) WILLIAMS
Special Contributor To Annual Oil Edition

BIG LAKE, Oct. 14. — Mention of Reagan County today conjures up images of oil rigs and glistening storage tanks, but old-timers, who knew the country long before they knew of oil, remember it for its big lake.

The area now known as Reagan County, in fact, was referred to by the few inhabitants of West Texas as the Big Lake Country.

Old trail drivers will remember the lake country through which they drove cattle in the very early days. The lake itself lies in what today is the southern part of Reagan County, five or six miles north of the Crockett County line. The area at that time, however, was a part of Tom Green County. The lake proper is about two miles long and from a quarter to a half-mile wide and is located about two miles south of the town of Big Lake.

### LONGHORN CATTLE

Cattle raising was practically the only industry in that era around 1879. Cattle were of the longhorn species, a breed now virtually extinct.

One of the earliest, as well as one of the largest, ranches in the Big Lake district is the famous Bar S, owned then by Sawyer, McCoy and Ramery of Oshkosh, Wis. They came in 1890, that trio, and their ranch embraced an area of some 300 sections. It is still owned and operated by members of the same families.

Sheep raising was later introduced and became so successful a venture that it is today a predominating industry. The Big Lake district now produces some of the very finest sheep in the country.

### NAMED FOR SENATOR

A movement was started toward the formation of a separate county for the area as the population increased. The county seat of Tom Green County was too far removed, considering the mode of travel. This movement bore fruit in 1903. A new county was formed and named for U. S. Senator John H. Reagan. The town of Stiles was selected as the county seat.

In 1910, the K.C.M. & O. Railway, the "Orient", was constructed by the late A. J. Stillwell, New York pioneer railroad man. Stillwell, envisioning a shorter route to the Orient through the port of Topolobampo, Mexico, laid his rails through the small town of Big Lake.

This turn of events marked the beginning of a new era for the railroad left Stiles, the county seat, isolated some 20 miles to the north. The county seat was moved from Stiles to Big Lake in 1920.

### OIL "BLEW IN"

A boom started for Reagan County and Big Lake May 28, 1923, with the discovery of oil on land owned by the University of Texas at Texon, 15 miles west of Big Lake. The block of acreage owned by the university consisted of 68 sections.

The discovery well was drilled by the Texon Oil & Land Co., of which Frank T. Pickrell of El Paso was president. The well literally "blew in" after intermittent drilling operations of almost two years. The late Carl G. Cromwell was the driller in charge of the work.

The late Levi Smith, with his old business partners of many years, M. L. (Mike) Benedum and J. C. Trees, formed the Big Lake Oil Co. and made a deal with the Texon Oil & Land Co. by virtue of which land with the discovery well practically in the center.

### NEAREST WELL IN MITCHELL

These two companies are the only ones operating in the Texon pool. Until the time that the famous discovery well Santa Rita No. 1 came in, the nearest producing oil well was in Mitchell County, approximately 90 miles to the northeast.

After completion of the deal with the Texon Oil & Land Co. for the discovery well and 16 sections of land the Big Lake Oil Co. immediately began construction of the first modern, company-owned oil camp in West Texas. It served as a pattern for the many which followed when other oil companies entered neighboring counties.

### UNIVERSITY MADE MONEY

The University of Texas, being owner of the major part of the Texas oil lands, received one-eighth royalty of all the oil and gas produced.

For almost two years, all the oil produced in the Texon Field was delivered in tank cars, but in 1926 an eight-inch pipeline was laid to the Gulf of Mexico to carry 10,000 barrels of oil per day.

Oil, then, was responsible for making the Reagan County area one of the richest in the world—and because a few courageous pioneers, availing themselves of the American system of free enterprise, dared.

# Cowtown Swaps Cows For 3,500 Oil Wells

Two decades ago Odessa was just another sleepy West Texas cowtown.

Now a city of 30,000, it is surrounded by more than 3,500 producing oil wells. Odessa is a "boom town" in the true sense of the word, for oil, and oil alone has made it what it is.

In 1884 when it was established, all Odessa could lay claim to were a few box cars on railroad sidings which housed the station agent and a section crew. Now Odessa has the title of "the biggest city in the Permian Basin."

In 1884 there was not a building between Stanton and the Pecos River and the only thing that indicated that there were human beings in the area somewhere was the presence of the Texas and Pacific Railroad tracks.

### MOVED ON

Not long, however, after the box cars were left there for the depot and the agent, the townsite company from Pennsylvania moved in and laid out the present and original site of the city.

Where the name of the city came from; no one seems to know, or, at any rate, no one can definitely establish facts to prove the origin of the name. Of course, there are scores of versions and guesses, not only from old-timers, but also from new-comers.

One of the most popular beliefs is that the first railroad crew to come through the sagebrush there bestowed the handle. Rumor has it that the crew was made up of men from Odessa, Russia, who believed that West Texas had the potentialities for producing an abundance of grain since it bore a resemblance to the plains of the "Motherland."

### DAZZLING GAL

Another tale says Odessa was named for the dazzling daughter of a very influential Texas rancher.

At any rate, no matter what the history of the name, the town of Odessa astonished no one with rapid growth during the first five years.

In 1889 the population included only 10 families who had come here from Pennsylvania. The business district consisted of a small general store owned by W. Mudget, a general merchandise store and a hotel consisting of a small lobby, kitchen and two sleeping rooms.

The hotel was operated by R. W. Rathburn, who was also the first postmaster. The hotel was located in a row on the present Sam Houston street.

The families living in the row were E. V. Graham, E. F. Dawson, Peter Smythe and A. H. Scott.

A year later—in 1890—Odessa got her first schoolteacher when J. W. Amburgey moved there from Monahans.

He taught 28 pupils in a small building on the site of the present post office. (Ector's school enrollment is now over 8,000.)

The following year—1891—Ector County, named for Gen. M. Ector, held its first election.

### FIRST OFFICERS

The first county officers to be elected included:

C. W. Rathburn, county judge; Jule Deveroux, county clerk; E. F. Dawson, sheriff and tax collector; T. C. McDonald, assessor; Peter Smythe, treasurer; M. G. Buchanan, J. W. Driven, James Bolton and J. L. Gray, county commissioners.

The first county courthouse was a two-story building that was also used for group meetings, school dances and church services.

### COURT HOUSE

The frame building, located on the present courthouse site, was used until 1904 when a stone building was erected. The stone courthouse was used until 1938 when it was replaced by the new modernistic one that is in use now.

Prior to 1900, ranches in this area were few and far between. There was one ranch between Odessa and Midland and no ranches west of Odessa to Monahans.

In 1902 the first bank, the Odessa National, was built. The bank existed only one year, but in 1906 the Citizens' National Bank was organized and in 1907 the Western National was formed.

Because of the panic that year the two banks consolidated and formed the bank known as the Citizens National.

Later, in 1928, the Odessa National Bank came into existence and two years later the two banks consolidated, but the consolidation proved unsuccessful and in 1931 it closed its doors.

The next year, however, the First National bank opened its doors for business.

In the early years of her existence, Odessa residents had few conveniences. But in 1908 Odessa really went bigtime and got electricity.

However, the current was not turned on until dark, except two afternoons each week when the housewives were to do their ironing.

In 1927, soon after oil was found at Penwell, Odessa really grew up and held her first city election. S. R. McKinney was named mayor of the city which boasted a population of 110.

She also had two general merchandise stores, two hotels, and a bank.

Time dragged slowly until the first of the 30s and then the big oil discoveries were made.

## HITCHHIKING 75,000 MILES

SINGAPORE. (AP)—A husky 36-year-old Swedish scoutmaster is working his way home as a cabin boy on the freighter John Bakke, after hitchhiking 75,000 miles through 43 countries. Borge Jonssen left his home in the little town of Koping three years ago with $600. It was stolen in Paris.

Nevertheless, he went on hiking, paying his way by doing odd jobs and working his passage whenever he had to take a boat. From Europe he went to Africa, America, South America, Philippines, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand. He plans to disembark at Genoa and then hitchhike across Europe. He expects to be home by this Christmas.

## Rain And Gales Hit British Crops

LONDON. (AP)—Weeks of summer rain and gales have caused disastrous losses of wheat, other small grains and hay in parts of Britain. Worst hit were Wales, the west counties and the farmlands surrounding London.

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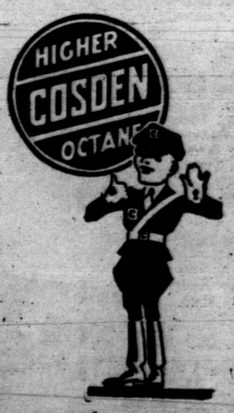


Richardson Oil Co.

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915 East 2nd
Odessa, Texas

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- American Steel & Wire Rope
- Pittsburgh Steel
- Byron-Jackson Products
- International Power Units
- International Trucks
- Tulsa Winches

SALES—PARTS—SERVICE

• ANNUAL OIL PROGRESS EDITION

# THE SNYDER DAILY NEWS

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1950 — SECTION C

TERRIFIC IMPACT — The power of the jet charge, now used to perforate oil well casing and for "open hole" shooting, is indicated in the above picture. "In the hole" the guns, which are six or 10 feet long, contain four charges to the foot. Several guns are often connected together and fired simultaneously, depending upon the thickness of the section to be perforated. In the above picture, only a single charge was used. Yet note the power of the impact, as indicated by the volume of dust rising from the ground.

## Bazooka Charge Ups Production

The explosive charges in the bazookas, which stopped the Red tanks in Korea, are also busy in the Permian Basin helping to produce more oil for civilian and military use.

These charges, based on the shaped charge principle, gained fame during the last war and since that time have been adapted to oil well casing perforating and open hold shooting.

### STREAM OF GAS

The shaped charges method is unique in that there is no projectile to do the penetrating but only a pencil-like stream of gas formed by the explosion due to the cone shape of the charge.

So great is the force that it is almost beyond human comprehension and steels and other solids are caused to flow away from the point of the force as if they were liquids.

Action of the jet force can be demonstrated by holding an air hose over a tub of water. The force of the air will cause the water to flow away from the point of contact of the air jet. The hole resulting from the jet charge resembles very closely in size and shape, the hole made in water. In fact, the air stream is the same as the perforating jet, except the latter is many thousand times greater.

### NEW METHOD

To gain the greatest possible penetration, the developers of the jet charge have divised a method of introducing into the jet stream small particles of metal which have an abrasive effect. Results of this are that a jet charge containing only one ounce of explosive will jet a hole through five to six inches of ordinary steel.

The Western Company, oil well perforating company of Midland, was one of the first to bring jet casing perforating and open hole shooting to the Permian Basin. That company uses the trade names of "Pipe-Jet" and "Pay-Jet" for these two services.

John Younger, Manager of Western's Perforating Department, has directed the company's development in the shaped charge principal as applied to oil well completion.

It is believed that the shaped charge principal will become an increasingly important factor in the petroleum industry's battle for the greatest ultimate recovery of our petroleum resources.

## Iraan Called Honest Town

IRAAN, Oct. 14. — Most people think of Utopia as a place where, among other things, people are honest.

Iraan is not spelled with a "U," but it does—and rightfully so—boast of a record of honesty.

Oil towns are often thought of as places where the individual keeps his hand on his pocketbook and his eye on his overcoat.

Iraan is an oil town. But the pocketbooks and overcoats of its residents are safe.

### NOTHING STOLEN

People drive into town from the nearby camps. They leave the doors of their homes unlocked. Nothing is stolen.

In the evenings, cars are ringed around the public square as the theatre opens. They are left unlocked and—in the summer—the windows are left down. Groceries and shopping parcels are left in these cars in plain sight. Yet, when the owners leave the show, they find their possessions intact.

### NO PROWL CARS

On warm evenings, the "whittler's bench" in front of the office of the justice of the peace is filled with men waiting for their families to come out of the show, or for the youngsters to finish a checker tourney at the Youth Center.

Iraan peace officers sit with them, as no prowl cars are needed.

In the few instances that thefts have been reported, the culprits were transients.

Iraan folk believe in "doing unto others as ye would have them do unto you."

# Cosden Operating Modern $2-Million Cat-Cracking Unit

Standard-Times News Service

BIG SPRING, Oct. 14. — The recent completion of its new $2-million catalytic cracking unit gives the Cosden Petroleum Corporation of Big Spring one of the most modern refining plants in Texas.

Other forward steps taken by this enterprising company since 1945 include the following:

The plant has been completely repaired, remodelled and enlarged. A new crude oil unit and related facilities were added, along with new treating process for all products.

### ASPHALT PLANT

The dieselization of American railroads reduced the amount of heavy fuel oil that could be manufactured from the plant, consequently an ultra-modern asphalt plant was constructed in 1949 and all grades of paving asphalt are manufactured and marketed throughout West Texas and New Mexico for state and county highways, and for city streets.

Later, a complete up-to-date roofing asphalt plant was added.

Cosden is a publicly-owned corporation, having some 2,400 stockholders in every state of the Union. There are eight directors, four living in New York and four living in Texas; this Board meets monthly to map out and approve company plans and policies.

### LARGE PAYROLL

The general offices were moved from Fort Worth to Big Spring in 1940, and presently there are 400 employes located at Big Spring receiving approximately $2-million annually. The refinery was constructed in 1929 and has been enlarged and improved year by year since that year.

During World War II, Cosden went all out for war products and had the honor of shipping the first solid train-load of gasoline to the East Coast. Special diesel and bunker fuel oils were furnished for the Navy and motor gasoline and aviation gasoline were manufactured for the Army and Air Corps.

### PRODUCTS

Products manufactured and distributed from the Big Spring plant include: railroad fuel oil, road oil, asphalt, roofing asphalt, heating oil, diesel fuel, tractor fuel, absorption oil, carbon black oil, butane, propane, mercaptans for odorizing gas systems, cresylic acids for disinfectants and dyes, sodium sulphydrate for synthetic rubber manufacture, as well as higher octane regular gasoline and cat-cracked premium gasoline.

Petroleum products are manufactured and made available to several branded marketers in West Texas and New Mexico, in addition to distribution through Cosden jobbers and dealers.

R. L. TOLLETT
. . . Cosden president

Products are sold to some 100 independent jobbers and 500 dealers in an area extending from Terrell, in East Texas, to Albuquerque, N. M. and Santa Fe, N. M., and from the Panhandle to Presidio.

These jobbers are independent business men, owning most of their equipment, but the company owns or has under lease many retail outlets and a few wholesale plants, in addition to the terminals at Sweetwater, Abilene and Arlington.

### TRUCK FLEET

A large fleet of transport trucks and oil vans is maintained for the delivery of products to those jobbers who do not have their own transports.

Cosden has a fleet of 600 tank cars, part of which are used for supplying the terminals in Texas and the others are used for burning oil and diesel fuel shipments into the Midwest. Complete repair shops for both the transport trucks and tank cars are maintained at Big Spring.

Officers of the corporation living at Big Spring are R. L. Tollett, president; M. M. Miller, vice president in charge of distribution; D. L. Orme, vice president in charge of traffic; A. V. Karcher, secretary and treasurer; L. T. King, assistant secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Alma C. Gollnick, assistant secretary.

## Texas Oil Well Drilling Record

The amazing total of 270,141 wells were drilled in Texas from 1889 through 1949.

Of this number, 180,778 were completed as producing oil wells, 10,636 as producing as wells, and 78,727, or 29.1 per cent, were dry holes.

It is estimated that 16,000 wells, an all-time high, will be drilled during 1850.

# Old Faithful Is Harnessed; Loses Battle Of Conservation

By NELL EARP
Special Contributor

CRANE, Oct. 14. — Old Faithful has been harnessed.

This famous gas torch, sometimes called the "aurora borealis" of the Crane oil fields, has lost [illegible] conservation."

It had a voracious appetite, this giant torch, during its 21 years of unencumbered freedom. It gulped 24-million cubic feet of gas per day, a 21-year total of 183,960,000,000 cubic feet.

Old Faithful's loss is America's gain. Its former daily menu of millions of cubic feet of sour (poison) gas is now being converted into sweet gas and distributed to domestic and industrial users by the El Paso Natural Gas Company.

When flaming in all its glory, this great torch was a landmark visible for many miles. Its glare served as an airways beacon. Many planes on night flights have made forced landings at its base.

### PLENTY HOT

Migrating ducks, when caught by cold waves, have been known to circle the torch all night. Insects of all descriptions flocked to it for protection from the cold. Once, before this country was fenced, M. G. Damron herded 4,000 sheep under the torch to weather a blizzard.

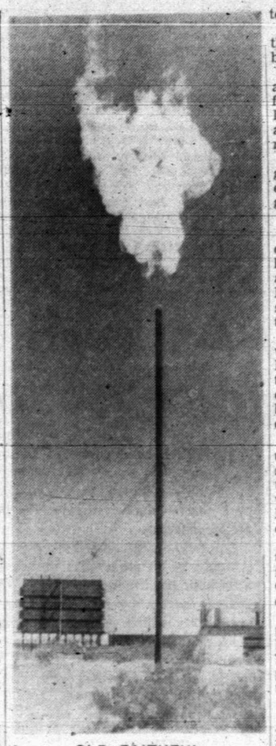
Blasting from a 24-inch pipe towering 120 feet in the air, the torch spread its warmth over many hundreds of acres of the surrounding mesquite-covered ranch land. Herbert True, superintendent of Crane Phillips, when asked how many degrees of heat the torch maintained, said, "Plenty hot. Between 1,800 and 2,000 degrees fahrenheit."

### SCORCHED FLORA

The tremendous flame burned from four to five feet off the end of the pipe each year, making it necessary to change the pipe every four or five years.

Fifty-five feet of the pipe burned off in 1945. Phillips engineers tipped the replacement pipe with nickel alloy so that it would better withstand the effects of the terrific heat.

Grass and mesquite trees were scorched away for a radius of 150 feet. In the spring, the mesquite growing as far as one-half mile from the torch budded several weeks early, due to the warmth.



OLD FAITHFUL
. . . Voracious Appetite

### ROMANTIC FLARE

The torch has been many things to many people.

The adjoining Phillips camp, for the first time in its history, must burn street lights.

Many a Crane youth has wooed and won his maid in the romantic flare and flicker of Old Faithful. Innumerable weiner roasts, picnics and parties have been held in the range of its light and warmth.

Before the torch was erected, the gas from the plant was allowed to escape in the air. The escaping gas was poison.

### DEATH STRUCK

One morning a man and his team of 16 horses were found dead. He had driven his team into an arroyo and set up camp for the night. He had sealed his death warrant, since the arroyo was filled with the poison gas.

A short time later, a man, his wife and three children drove a Model-T Ford into a gas pocket on the old McCamey-Odessa road. The entire family was found dead just below the old McElroy Ranch headquarters.

The million-dollar El Paso Natural Gas Company plant takes the sour gas through what is known as the Fluor Corporation process, which process was developed in Los Angeles, Calif. Part of the operation takes the gas through a glycal-amine contactor which treats and dehydrates it to prevent freezing and clogging in the pipes. Other treatment results in a sweet, dehydrated gas useful as fuel.

The El Paso Natural Gas Company's pipe line extends from Rankin to Crane, thence to Jal, N. M., where it ties into the company's main line, through which the gas is transmitted to California.

### STILL FLICKERS

Old Faithful still flames, but not with its former brilliance. As this story is written, the El Paso plant is using 19-million cubic feet of Old Faithful's sour gas. From this volume, the plant manufactures 14½-million cubic feet of sweet gas for consumption by California industry, etc.

The famous old torch must be satisfied with a daily meal of only 5-million cubic feet of gas. With increased demand for domestic and industrial fuels, the size of this daily report will be reduced—possibly to the point where Old Faithful will die.

Thus will pass one of West Texas' most famous landmarks.

But one more campaign in Texas' continuing "battle of conservation" will have been won.

## Miracle Of Production

In less than four years of war that followed Pearl Harbor, the American oil industry achieved a miracle of production.

It established a record that has never been equalled in the history of any nation on earth.

Almost 7-billion barrels of oil were brought from the ground between December, 1941, and August, 1945, to meet the military requirements of the United States and its allies.

Almost 90 per cent of that enormous total—just a little less than 6-million barrels—came from the oil fields of the United States.

### HUGE VOLUME

Twice as many tons of oil and oil products were shipped overseas as the combined total of all other types of cargo—twice as much oil as the total of men, weapons, ammunition, food and all other supplies put together.

One of the greatest strains imposed upon the industry was the enormously increased demand for aviation gasoline to fuel the bombers and fighter planes that rolled off the assembly lines by the thousands.

How well the challenge was met is shown by the fact that production of aviation fuel was increased from 40,000 barrels a day at the time of Pearl Harbor to more than 600,000 barrels a day in the last year of the war.

From the experience of World War II, it is known that oil must go into battle with every soldier, airman and Marine; with every gun, tank, truck, plane and warship. Each B-29 bomber consumes 10,000 gallons of gasoline on every long-range mission—enough to supply the average motor car for more than 14 years. Every armored battalion that goes to the front requires 17,000 gallons of oil products to move 100 miles even under ideal conditions.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# Pickrell Hopes New Strikes Will Be Made In West Texas

More than 26 years after the company he organized opened the first major oil field in West Texas, the Big Lake on University land in Reagan County, Frank T. Pickrell of El Paso, at 59, is hopeful that three major strikes will be made in the region.

"There is still unlimited opportunity for oil in West Texas," said the man who from 1919 to 1929 amassed, then lost, $5.5 millions. "Scurry County is an example of comparatively shallow production on a big scale. The Delaware Basin some day will be solved."

It was in the Delaware Basin that Pickrell did his last wildcatting in the late 1930's. Between Pyote and Barstow, he with J. E. FitzPatrick, Kenneth Slack of Pecos and Merry Bros. & Perini of Abilene drilled in a gas well to which Southern Union Gas Co. laid a pipeline.

**TESTED DELAWARE**

Slack, Mahres & Randall shortly afterwards struck oil nearby. Their discovery was given a daily allowable of 100 barrels. It was deepened to water by FitzPatrick and Pickrell, and eventually was plugged. A number of other tests were drilled in the area with negative results.

Pickrell, with W. A. Moncrief of Fort Worth, operated an aircraft parts defense plant in Los Angeles during the war, but he has been inactive in postwar years.

Mr. and Mrs. Pickrell now live in El Paso, the city in which Pickrell's working career started. Pickrell was 16, and his title was "soda jerk" in an uncle's confectionery. Pickrell, whose mother had just died in San Angelo, dreamed of greater things. He offered to work in a bank for nothing and was hired at a salary.

**$250,000 AT 23**

Investments and dealings in stocks netted Pickrell $250,000 by the time he was 23. The estate was reduced to a few thousand dollars by the time Pickrell returned from World War I service and he headed for the oil fields near Ranger.

He met Rupert P. Pickrell, with whom he had served during the war, at Fort Worth. Ricker held mineral leases on 674 sections of University Lands property in Reagan, Irion, Upton and Crockett Counties. He also held a promise from Dr. J. A. Udden, university geologist, that Reagan County had oil possibilities.

Ricker couldn't raise $43,136 rentals due in but a few days on his acreage and retained 200,000 acres for himself. Pickrell took the leases off his hands for $500. Backed financially by Haymon Krupp, El Paso merchant, Pickrell organized the Texon Oil & Land Co. Krupp was made president, Pickrell general manager and vice-president.

**STOCK AT 12 CENTS**

Stock was sold—bringing as low as 12 cents a share in San Angelo.

Selling stock fast enough to pay lease rentals and to build reserve with which to drill a wildcat probably was the hardest job he ever tackled.

But Pickrell, as suave and dapper as he was persistent and enthusiastic, made progress. For geological advice he engaged Dr. Hugh H. Tucker, well known in the Mid-Continent. Tucker revealed that he had worked Reagan County and was confident he knew the right spot to drill.

Texas No. 1 Santa Rita, named for the patron saint of the Sicilians, was drilled on Tucker's location and not where a truck breakdown forced unloading of the rig as is sometimes told. Few hours were left, however, before lease expiration when Carl Cromwell spudded the wildcat. That was Jan. 18, 1921.

**CROMWELL GETS OIL**

The test, hurriedly started to save the leases, became a water well, but it was not until drilling for oil with cable tools and a wooden derrick was under way beside the railroad. Carl Cromwell did the job almost single-handedly, occasionally recruiting cowboys and other passers-by.

No. 1 Santa Rita first flowed oil May 28, 1923, bottomed at 3,026 feet in Permian lime, deepening to 3,055 feet brought an increase to 150 barrels a day. Texon had a discovery. Five months later the company possessed $150,000, three notes for $150,000 more, and a quarter interest in the Big Lake Oil Co. Plymouth Oil Co. owned the other three-fourths.

A. M. (Jack) Hagan, geologist and for many years a resident of San Angelo, picked the 16 sections that included what proved to be the heart of the oil field. The Santa Rita was on the west edge; a quarter mile farther west and it would have been dry. In December, 1928, Carl Cromwell drilled in for Texon, in the east part of the field, the first producer from Ordovician in West Texas. Texon properties were sold later to Marland Oil Co., which subsequently was acquired by Continental Oil Co.

# Prosperity Assured For Colorado City

COLORADO CITY, Oct. 14. — Colorado City may have had its ups and downs in the past, but its present prosperity will be permanent.

Just ask any businessman.

The town's population has more than doubled since the war and there's enough industry to keep everybody busy.

It's true that most of that industry centers around oil. It's also true that the mortality rate among oil towns is alarmingly high. But this doesn't worry the companies that are moving into town. They're setting up shop with what appears to be an outlook of permanency.

Most new businesses deal with oil production, pipelines, oil field supplies, well cementing, hauling, royalties and tools.

Humble Oil Co. has rented an entire floor of the Crawford Hotel and is using it as a production office. Humble is operating in Scurry, Coke and Runnels Counties.

A division of the Basin Pipeline System, the Texas Pipeline Co., has established a pipeline station 12 miles northeast of town and has built substantially to provide housing for personnel.

Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Co. has built a cementing station east of town. The branch here is known as the Central Texas Division and it has invested $200,000 for its plant.

**'HERE TO STAY'**

Many other businesses have moved in and vow that they're "here to stay".

The downtown section, too, has felt the breath of oil's wealth and has reacted normally. Old buildings have been renovated and new buildings — 15 of them in the past year — display themselves in all modernity.

Colorado City now has everything from an ice cream stand to a 24-hour taxi service. And, of course, there's the lake—Lake Colorado City which will provide water for the town and fish for fishermen.

And as long as the earth provides oil for the oilmen, Colorado City will be all right. Her prosperity will be permanent.

### Discovery Well Broke Up Party

ROBERT LEE, Oct. 14. (SC) — Green Mountain School near Edith was having a Hallowe'en carnival last Oct. 28, but black gold became more interesting than black cats.

Word got around that the Millican well had come in, so carnival goers left almost immediately to see the well.

Revenue from oil and increased valuations as a result of oil have put the Green Mountain district on its feet. The school building and teacherage have been improved, and the Green Mountain trustees have no worries over being able to provide anything needed for the 12 boys and girls who attend their school.

Roman women used oil as a substitute for smelling salts.

# Robert Lee Center Of Coke Production

ROBERT LEE, Oct. 14.—Robert Lee has no oil wells within its city limits and may not be the "oil center of Coke County."

But Robert Lee's proximity to oil field areas makes it truly the center of oil production in Coke County. And that fact has caused the town to grow and prosper.

The Jameson Field, first discovery in the county, is 15 miles northwest and west of Robert Lee; the Lassiter and Arledge wells are 12 and 14 miles north; the Odom wells, near old Ft. Chadbourne are about 15 miles northeast; the Bronte field is 10 to 12 miles east; the Wendland and Reed wells are 7 and 12 miles southeast; and the Millican field is 12 miles southwest.

**REAPING RESULTS**

While the Snyder field has stolen the oil show for some time and activities have slowed down in this vicinity, Robert Lee has received many lasting benefits from the oil development.

The population has increased from 800 in 1946 to the present 1,800. Practically all new working residents are oil field employes.

Enrollment in the public school showed enough increase during the 1947-48 term to justify the addition of two new teachers for the 1948-49 term. Almost 100 per cent of the new pupils were children of oil workers. While enrollment has dropped off this year, it is still well above that of 1946.

The total value of property as rendered for taxes in the Robert Lee district has approximately doubled since 1946. The increase is almost totally the result of oil development, for the value of personal property declined $46,000, as a result of drouth, which forced people to decrease the number of cattle and sheep.

**TAX RATE INCREASED**

The tax rate was increased 50 per cent, and the total assessed tax for the district is $27,029, which is nearly three times the 1946 tax figure of $9,312.

Robert Lee had long asked for paved highway connections with Colorado City and Sterling City without results. Oil was the solution to the situation.

The highway connecting Robert Lee and Colorado City was completed in December, 1948, and construction on the last lap of the highway between Robert Lee and Sterling City is to begin very soon. Only the near-sighted would credit this rapid development to anything other than oil.

An important asset to Robert Lee which probably never would have become a reality without oil is the new, 12-bed Coke County Hospital, which is under construction at Robert Lee.

Some new oil locations are being made from time to time. Robert Lee folk hope to some day be in the midst of production, and not just in the center of the circle drawn through the fields which surround the town.

### Calvert Carried Oil In Bucket

Robert S. Calvert, state comptroller of public accounts, tells of having carried oil in buckets when a boy in Brownwood.

"An old blacksmith named Mysinger drilled for water on the spot where the Brownwood Hotel now stands," he tells. "But instead of water, he got oil.

"My father had a grocery store right across the street, and he used to send me over to Mr. Mysinger's place to draw up a bucket of oil to grease his delivery wagon with."

That was the first showing of oil in Brown County, Calvert said.

# Sun Oil Company Pioneered Oil Development In Scurry

SNYDER, Oct. 14. — Facing known odds of seven to one, establishment of new business enterprises throughout the country probably would reach a very low ebb.

Yet these are the odds which the oil man faces when he proposes to invest his money in drilling a well for oil in unimproved territory. One in seven wells will produce. The other six will represent a loss.

This ratio is based on actual exploratory oil drilling figures of the industry.

**AN EXAMPLE**

An example of the hazards involved is exhibited in Sun Oil Company's recent experience in Scurry County. Sun's deep well discovery in the Schattel Area about a year and a half ago was the lucky one in seven. Following its discovery, the area quickly became the target of a concentrated drilling campaign which has resulted in a very extensive producing area.

Yet the experince of Sun has proved that the hazard will remain frequently even after one in seven has been found.

Although it brought in the field, Sun subsequently drilled three dry holes in the immediate area of Schattel No. 1. Its fifth well a year and a half after the discovery was the first to be completed successfully. The discovery well itself has declined in production to a few barrels a day.

**EARLY TESTS**

Back in the 1920's, the entire San Angelo area was a beehive of activity. Many companies set up West Texas offices there. Exploratory work over the whole area ran into big figures, and expensive dry holes were drilled at many points.

In 1928 one company drilled barely to the southwest of Sun's current Jameson Field producing area. In 1930 another made an unsuccessful attempt just to the northwest of it.

Soon most of the interest shifted further west. It was almost two decades before Sun returned and drilled deeper than the 4,500 feet that was considered a great depth back in the 1920's. The result was Jameson Field, right in the area where so much money on both exploration and drilling had been spent years ago.

The willingness to face these odds and to continue the pioneering necessary in the discovery of new reserves is another reason why the oil industry can be counted on to carry on its tremendous task.

When the oil industry progresses it means progress for the whole world . . . We congratulate the oil industry on its splendid progress to date!

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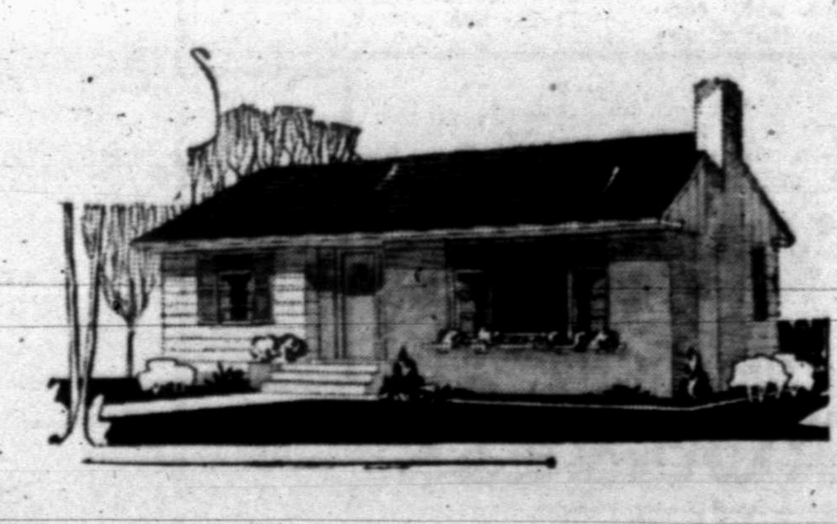

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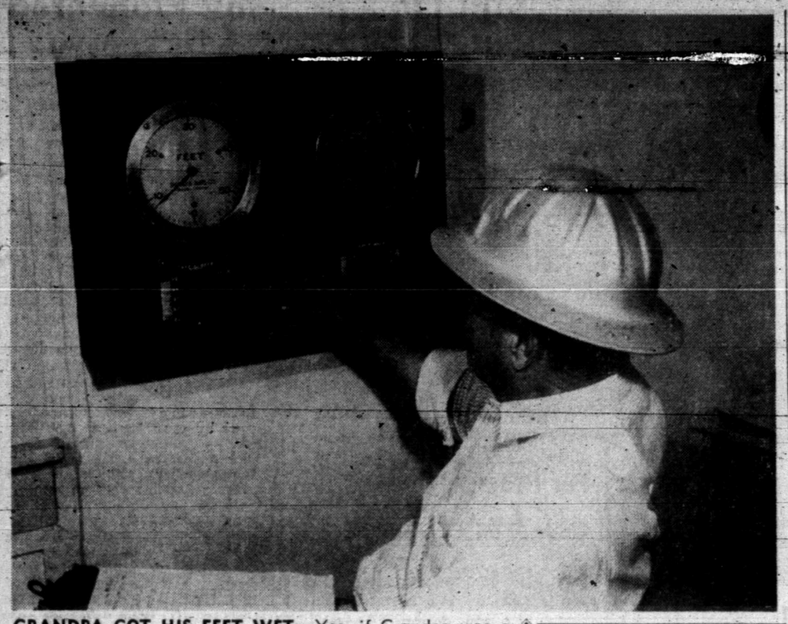


GRANDPA GOT HIS FEET WET—Yes, if Grandpa was a pipe line company gauger, he got his feet wet or cold-nipped many times when he went out into stormy weather to check the oil level in tanks in his battery. But not the modern gauger. All the Humble gauger of today has to do is push a button in a warm and cozyroom, as shown above. By pushing the button, the gauger is enabled to read the exact measurement of the oil level in any tank in his battery. Dials indicate electrically the feet and inches depth of oil to within 1/16 of an inch. (Photo courtesy Humble.)

SIMPLY TURN A DIAL

## Cold Nights A Pushover For Humble Oil Gaugers

McCAMEY, Oct. 14. —Cold, wet nights and sweltering afternoons no longer worry many of Humble's gaugers.

Instead of having to walk to each big oil storage tank to learn its volume of oil, gaugers can now sit in their offices and press a button to get the same information.

TURNS DIAL

The electric telemetering system has made all this possible. Many of the tanks in a large tank farm are connected to the central board in the office. The gauger simply turns a dial to the number of the tank he wishes to gauge and presses a button. On the panel before him the hands on two dials begin to move.

In a matter of seconds they tell him in feet and inches, accurate to within one-sixteenth of an inch, how much oil is in the tank. By using a simple table he can interpret this in terms of barrels.

25 STATIONS

Electric remote tank reading systems were first tried experimentally at Stations A & B in central West Texas about three years ago. Because the units have proven successful they have been installed at 25 pump stations.

Some stations in each of the Pipe Line Company's five divisions are already equipped, and continuous studies are being made of other stations where it may prove practical to install the system.

## Customers Get Oil Without Ordering

By means of its special degree-day system, the oil industry now provides automatic fuel delivery to more than 70 per cent of the nation's oil-heated homes.

The degree-day system enables local dealers to keep close tabs on the amount of oil in a consumer's tank at all times, and to schedule deliveries accordingly.

The system is only one of the many services provided by the nation's oil men for the general public.

## Iraan Youth Kept Active

By MRS. R. L. HUDDLESTON

IRAAN, Oct. 14—With a growing problem in so-called juvenile delinquency, many towns and cities could take notes from Iraan, "queen of the Yates oil field."

Iraan has no "delinquent youngsters."

Although total enrollment in the Iraan school system totals slightly under 500, law enforcement officers say crimes by young people under 21 are non-existent.

Iraan is more or less isolated. Its young people are faced with the problem of seeking amusement at home. Of the 197 students enrolled in high school, 156 have been issued football or band uniforms. The remaining 41 are in the pep squad. None are left out.

The pride of these young people in the affairs of the community and school is revealed by their accomplishments. Last year alone, Iraan students brought home so many trophies that the school ordered two new trophy cases to house the collection.

Aside from school activities, Iraan young people have a free swimming pool, tennis courts and playground at Iraan Park, and make full use of the new $50,000 youth center.

A full-time recreation director supervises and plans the daily program at the youth center. Each Friday evening, a high school class is responsible for the planning of the week's all-high school party.

The youth center opens at 5 o'clock each afternoon and closes at 9:30 o'clock, with the exception of Friday, when it closes at 10:30 p.m.

Free movies are shown twice weekly. A large library is used extensively. The young people may play billiards. Girls play table tennis. Checker tourneys vie with horseshoe matches in popularity.

Director W. C. (Prof) Williamson has sponsored golf tournaments, swimming matches, baseball games, track and field meets. And he has sponsored taffy pullings, dances, coke parties and night club shows.

Iraan young people are kept busy. And Iraan has no youth problem.

## AREA DRILLING AT HIGH RATE

A total of 3,064 holes were sion Districts 7-C (San Angelo) and 8 (Midland) during the first eight months of 1950.

The total for District 7-C was 473 holes. Of this number, 321 were completed as producing oil wells and 12 as producing gas wells, and 158 were dry holes.

District 7-C had 153 wildcat tests. Twenty-five were completed as oil wells, four as gas wells, and there were 124 dry holes.

The total for District 8 was 3,064 holes. This included 2,336 completed oil wells, five completed gas wells, and 250 dry holes.

In District 8, 245 wildcat tests were made. There were 84 completions as oil wells and 161 dry holes.

As early as 1436 oil from a spring near Tegernsee in Bavaria attained such medicinal fame that it was known afar as "St. Quirinus's oil."

4,000 VOLUMES

## Geological Collection Gets Wide Recognition

MIDLAND, Oct. 14. —Midland's geological library has gained national recognition and is used extensively by geologists of Midland and other Permian Basin communities.

The library, with approximately 4,000 volumes on its shelves, is located on the lower floor of the Midland County courthouse. It is operated by the librarians of the Midland County library, under the supervision of Mrs. Lucille C. Carroll.

It has been developed as a project of the West Texas Geological Society of Midland.

The library was started in 1935 by the first library committee of the WTGS, composed of E. Russell Lloyd and Addison Young, who solicited cash donations and reference books.

Through their efforts the collection was initiated and grew. Ronald K. DeFord was active in promoting the library through its first 13 years. His activities in 1946 added many volumes of the American Journal of Science, steel shelving for the growing numbers of volumes, and a micro-film reader.

The micro-film reader has made possible the reading of out-of-print geological publications which now are recorded on micro-film and stored in national archives of the government and private libraries.

Many such publications are available in Washington upon request.

Large donations of books to the library have been responsible for its rapid growth. John Emery Adams donated a large number of geological publications in 1941. Laurence F. Lees, University Lands, and others gave a complete set of bulletins of the Geological Society of America. The set is now complete from 1903.

In 1943, a separate room for the technical library was set aside by the Midland County library.

A large donation of valuable books by E. Russell Lloyd in 1943 more than doubled the size of the library. W. A. Wadschmidt, Dana Secor, Carl C. Branson and R. V. Hollingsworth have been large contributors.

The library committee currently exchanges the field trip guide books published by the society with 20 state surveys, other societies and institutions.

## Greatest Producer

The U. S. oil industry has produced 63 per cent of all the world's petroleum.

Global output from 1859 through 1949 totalled 61.6 billion barrels. Of this total, the domestic industry has produced 38.9 billion barrels.

## Scouts Get Well

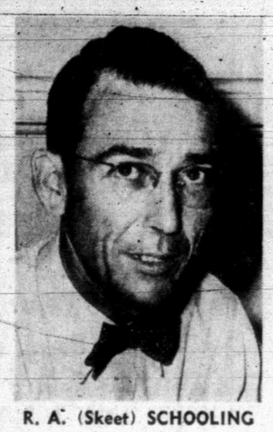
More than 15,000 Texas Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts are in the petroleum business, because local oilmen drilled a well for them during a Scout fund raising drive. The well is a producer, so Boy Scouts in a 16-county area share a monthly income of $900, and Girl Scout troops receive $125 monthly. Oil men similarly support community and civic projects everywhere.

## Gulf Drilling

Oil activities in the Gulf Coast tidelands have to date produced about $1 for every $10 invested.

It costs much more to find and produce oil from steel platforms perched out in the Gulf of Mexico than in on-shore drilling.

In addition, the movement of oil to land presents a special problem.

R. A. (Skeet) SCHOOLING

# It's A Pleasure To Serve The Men Of The Oil Industry

The Oil Industry has meant much to the development of Scurry County . . . A rapid growth in population . . . the establishment of many new businesses. We owe a vote of gratitude to the men who are responsible for the discovery and development of this great oil field.

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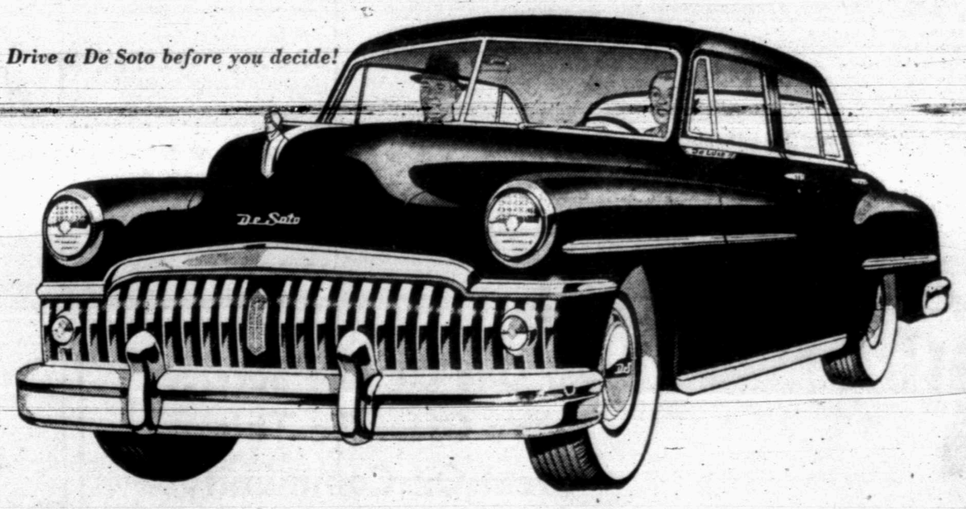

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NATIONAL OIL PROGRESS WEEK

OCT. 15--21

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# Total War Will Find Oil Industry Ready

By EUGENE HOLMAN
President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey

EUGENE HOLMAN

Oil Progress Week this year finds the American petroleum industry better prepared than at any time in its history, to meet any national emergency that might occur.

Since the war year of 1945, when demand for oil products reached its peak, the total crude oil production capacity in the United States has been increased 27 per cent; refining capacity more than 20 per cent; and proved crude oil reserves have been enlarged about 24 per cent.

To provide these new facilities over a five-year period, American oil companies put back into their business more than eight billion dollars for enlarged plants and exploration and development work.

IN 1960

Expansion of the industry's facilities will not, of course, stop here. In the next 10 years, another eight billion dollars, according to American Petroleum Institute estimates will probably be spent on refinery enlargement along to meet a product demand up from the present estimates of 6,350,000 barrels a day to 8,500,000 barrels a day in 1960.

Under present conditions, the domestic industry should be able to meet all the military demands for oil products and at the same time supply the civilian needs for gasoline and heating oils in the months immediately ahead.

NEEDS UNKNOWN

An all-out war effort, however, would create a different situation. No one can predict what the military needs for oil products may be in the next sveral years because the extent to which the oil industry will be called upon to meet military requirements will depend upon world events.

Total war is certainly not anticipated. But should it come, the U. S. oil industry is in excellent shape to meet total war requirements.

In the first place, our estimated proved reserves are about 25 billion barrels, the highest level in history. And we in the oil industry know, almost beyond the shadow of a doubt, that many more billions of barrels of oil remain to be discovered in this country.

SMALL LOSS

Secondly, although it has been said that vast supplies of foreign oil would not be available to us in time of war, we know from experience in the last war that the major part of the oil supply coming into the country from foreign sources could be maintained.

The principal potential sources of foreign oil supplies lie within the borders of nations friendly to the United States, and unless some future war is waged on the United States borders, all American-owned foreign oil supplies would be of vital importance in filling the needs of our armed forces wherever they might be deployed throughout the world.

HUGE POTENTIAL

Beyond this, the nation has an additional tremendous potential fuel supply in its reserves of natural gas, oil shales and coal. The oil industry is able to use these reserves as raw materials and convert them into liquid petroleum by processes successfully employed today in experimental pilot plants. But because natural petroleum is less expensive, we don't expect that the synthetic product would be used unless it should become necessary.

A full-scale mobilization for war would probably necessitate civilian rationing and that might be preceded by some reduction in the quality of civilian gasoline. But given adequate manpower and materials and the necessary freedom of action, the oil industry is confident of meeting whatever demands may be placed upon it.

## The Real Story

The real story behind statistics of the U. S. petroleum industry's growth is the common wealth created by its operations and the economic impact of its widespread redistribution upon the people.

Financial reports of leading oil companies for 1948 showed 81.4 cents of every oil income dollar was redistributed in the form of payrolls, supply purchases, lease rentals, taxes and dividends to investors.

Income reinvested amounted to 10.2 cents and charges for depreciation, depletion and so forth accounted for only 3.3 cents.

## Adds To Lifetime

High-quality petroleum lubricants and top-notch service at neighborhood gasoline stations have added years to the useful life of the average passenger car. At the end of 1949 the average car on the road was 8.4 years old. The prewar average figure was 5.5 years.

IN PECOS COUNTY

# Oil Industry Improved Standard Of Living

By PAUL COUNTS
Special Contributor To Annual Oil Edition

FORT STOCKTON, Oct. 14.—The oil industry in Pecos County has greatly improved standards of living from standpoints of more educational facilities, recreational facilities, health and sanitation, paved streets and roads, bringing in new business, and higher wages.

There are 38 oil pools in Pecos County. There are more than 2,000 producing oil wells with a daily potential of more than seven and one-half million barrels. The county can boast of the largest oil well in the world, one that produces 204,000 barrels of oil daily.

OIL PAYS 80 PER CENT

The county has produced 350 million barrels of oil since Oct. 28, 1926. The assessed valuation is approximately $46 million in Pecos County, and more than 80 per cent of the taxes are paid by oil companies. Several thousands of workers are employed by the oil industry at top wages.

Pecos County has more miles of paved roads than any other county in the state. Approximately one half of the county is under lease, the leased area consisting of some million and a half acres.

Fort Stockton, county seat of Pecos County, receives a large percentage of the advantage made possible by the oil industry. The county's educational program ranks at the top. Hospital facilities will be able, within a few months, to take care of the rapid increase in population. Fort Stockton churches also indicate that many of the oil leases and salaries aid the financial program, for they compare with the best. Pecos County, with Fort Stockton as its hub, is among the top five oil producing areas in the state.

WATER GREATEST ASSET

Oil, then, plus sheep and cattle raising, irrigated farming, and an ever increasing tourist trade, is the basic cause of growth for Fort Stockton, Iraan, Bakersfield, Imperial and Sheffield.

And these essentials are prevalent enough that continued growth is assured.

But despite the value of oil, water is the county's greatest asset. Because of the abundance of water, an extended industrial program is possible.

Fort Stockton residents look forward with confidence to the day when their town will be known, not only as the home of the famed Comanche Springs which flow 35 million gallons of water daily, but as the home of leading industries.

# Drink Insured Completion Of 'Deepest' Well

BIG LAKE, Oct. 14.—Here's a tale of a "million dollar drink" that temperance publications have overlooked.

They've overlooked it with good reason for this one works in reverse.

Carl Cromwell, driller of the "deepest oil well in the world," would never have competed his No. 1-B University in 1928 if he had not been thirsty.

Officials of the Texon Company, backers of the well, told Cromwell to give it up. The well was a fluke, they said, and Cromwell was wasting his time and money.

Cromwell begged to "hit her a few feet more." Officials said no. Cromwell stalled, then begged again. Officials continued to say no.

"Go to the well right now and pull the drilling crew off the job," they ordered. Cromwell started to obey.

But all his money was invested in that well. To discontinue drilling would ruin him. He felt blue, and he stopped on his way to the well for a bracer.

While that bracer did its job, the drilling crew worked on. They pierced cap rock, then rich oil sand, and up gushed what was called the purest oil in America.

Cromwell's drink had saved the day. Its effect totalled more than a million dollars.

## Oil Is Extracted From Natural Gas

A relatively substantial amount of liquid petroleum is extracted by oil industry scientists from the country's natural gas production each year.

Production of natural gasoline and other products in 1949 aggregated 155 million barrels, an increase of almost 200 per cent over the amount produced ten years ago.

The natural gasoline extracted from natural gas is blended with motor fuels made from crude petroleum.

After processing to remove the liquid materials, much of the natural gas is reinjected into the earth as an industry conservation measure to maintain proper pressure in the oil wells for the most efficient production.

## Tiger Skeletons Found In Springs

California's oil history goes back beyond the first white man and even the first Indians.

Within the rather extensive city limits of Los Angeles, for example, is a group of large oil springs known as "La Brea," from which water and sticky asphaltic oil spread over an area of several acres. For many thousands of years birds and animals have come to these springs to drink and have become entangled and finally engulfed by the asphalt, which has almost perfectly preserved their skeletons.

The first overland expedition to Monterey Bay made note of the springs in 1769.

Within recent years, thousands of bones have been exhumed from the springs including those of the saber-toothed tiger and other animals that have become extinct, so far as we know, before the first human beings migrated to America.

OIL CENTER Fashion

Congratulations, Oilmen! Another Year of Petroleum Progress.

NATIONAL OIL PROGRESS WEEK OCT. 15-21

For the menfolk of Scurry County the vogue is oil... For the ladies, fashions are of prime importance. We are not in the oil busuiness. But Fashion is our line— For the famous frocks you read about — drop in and have a look — We carry a garment for every taste.

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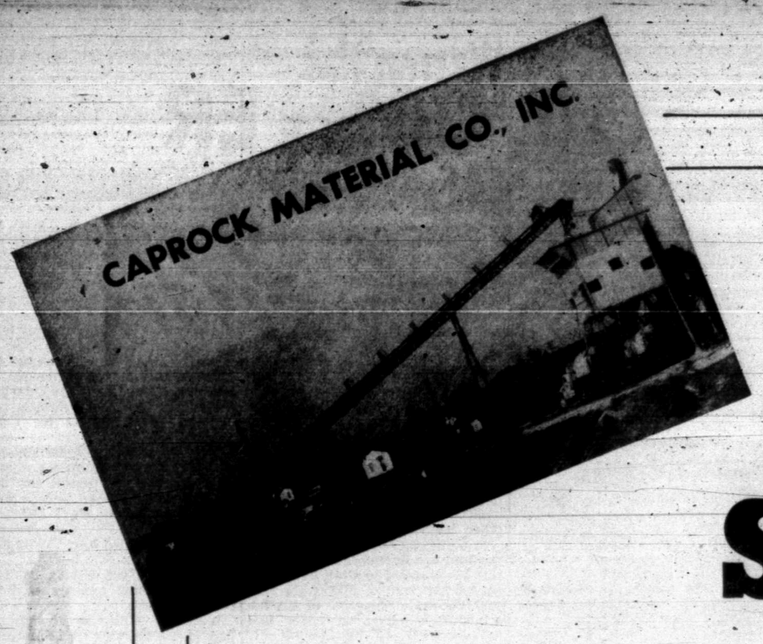


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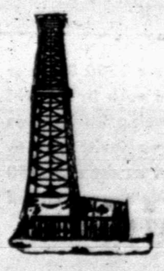
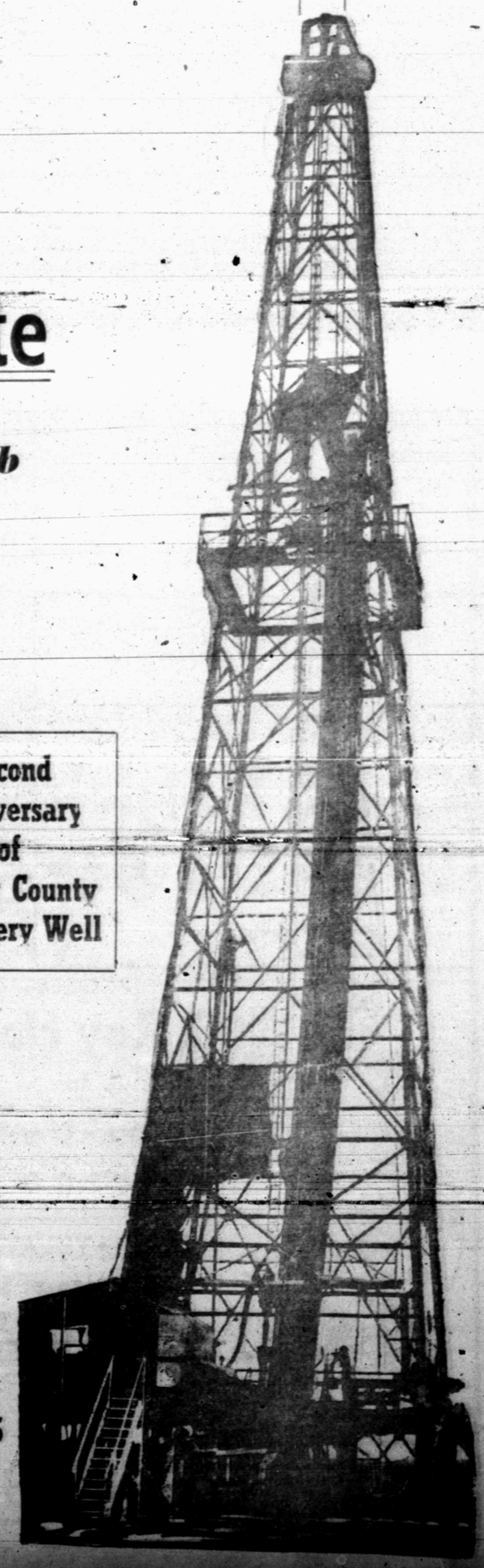


**Oil Progress Week October 15-21**

We Appreciate The Patronage We Have Received From the Oil Industry. We Take Pleasure In Congratulating Them On The Great Progress They Have Made In This Community.

**Second Anniversary of Scurry County Discovery Well**



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# Fateful Pittsburgh Meeting Moved Oil Frontier Westward

Twenty-six years ago, a little noted event took place in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., that was destined to push America's oil frontier westward, to awaken all of West Texas from the economic lethargy of frontier days and to open up a vast new reserve of crude oil that has been a bulwark in the national security for the last quarter of a century.

On Oct. 19, 1923, a small group of Pennsylvanians and West Virginians headed by M. L. Benedum of Pittsburgh, world famous oil pioneer, and Walter S. Hallanan of Charleston, W. V., who was then widely known in his home state as an industrial and political leader, met in Pittsburgh to organize a new oil prospecting company. The members of the group had faith in the oil possibilities of West Texas, particularly in a university lease in Reagan County, on which Frank Pickrell had just then drilled the Santa Rita No. 1, a small producer that few believed to possess any unusual significance.

TINY CRACK

Actually, Pickrell had opened a tiny crack in a door through which Benedum, Hallanan and their associates envisioned a vast new frontier of oil. The company they organized that day was christened the Plymouth Oil Company, and Mr. Hallannan was chosen as is president. The new corporation took over 10,000 selected acres from the Pickrell leaseholds in a deal in which Pickrell became the holder of 25 per cent of the stock of Plymouth's subsidiary, Big Lake Oil Company.

Today, 26 years later, Plymouth is a famous name in oil — a name connoting success and sound growth. As the company celebrates its anniversary, it has the unusual record of having just last month paid its 100th consecutive quarterly dividend. It is producing from approximately 700 wells at the rate of more than 5,080,000 barrels annually and over its life has produced a total of more than 125,000,000 barrels. Constantly moving forward in the direction of intergration, the company now owns a large modern refinery as well as terminal facilities and distribution outlets. It also holds a substantial stock interest in two pipelines and has production and acreage in many oil producing states in Canada.

CASH DIVIDENDS

Total cash dividends paid by Plymouth amount to approximately $36,650,000—equal to $35.15 per share. Stockholders have also received 22 per cent in common stock dividends.

As the company enters its 27th year, Mr. Hallanan is still its president as well as an executive of many other subsidiary and affiliated companies. As chairman of the National Petroleum Council since its organization, he is generally regarded as the industry's most articulate and effective spokesman. Mr. Benedum continues as the company's chief stockholder and in the quarter of a century since the founding of Plymouth, he has taken on even greater stature in the field of oil pioneering.

WISE MEN FROM THE EAST—When the Big Lake field was young, the "wise men from the East" made periodic journeys to inspect this promising property. Here are shown Walter Hallanan, president of Plymouth Oil Company (left), M. L. Benedum, the wildcatter, (next to Hallanan), and Levi Smith, president of the Big Lake Oil Company (at extreme right background), one of the Permian's real pioneers.

ALMOST GAVE UP

There was no portent of things to come in the early days of the company. There were times in the first year of its existence when all of the founders except Benedum and Hallanan were willing to give up what seemed to be an ill-starred project. None of the first seven wells drilled by the company's subsidiary, Big Lake Oil Company, on the Reagan County property was a commercial producer. Mr. Hallanan spent most of his time at the seat of operations in those days, but as the company's capital dwindled, he made many hurried trips east to obtain financial support.

When No. 9 came in with a daily production of 1,500 barrels in January, 1924, the Big Lake field was made, the Permian Basin was opened and Plymouth was on its way to outstanding success. Overnight, the frontier of oil moved hundreds of miles westward.

By 1929 Plymouth started operations on the Kloh lease in Howard County, Texas, and had two producing wells on the Perry-Bailey lease in Pecos County.

EXPANDED OPERATIONS

Prior to 1934 Plymouth's activity was centered in West Texas around the Big Lake region, but in that year the company's operations had expanded to the Gulf Coast area of San Patricio County. In that county the company acquired five leases, all but one of which—the Welder D— is still producing. First production on Welder A lease was recorded in 1934, and the following year both Welder B and C leases came in. Up to Jan. 1, 1948, Welder C lease alone had produced 27,397,090 barrels of crude. Welder D's one well was completed in 1936 and was abandoned two years later. In 1944 the first well on Welder F lease was brought in.

The Bennett Field leases in Yoakum County have already yielded well over a million barrels of crude, although the first production there was not recorded until 1939. The following year saw additional wells in the Hoffman C lease in Duval County and the Orange Grove Field in Jim Wells County added to the evergrowing list of Plymouth's producers.

It was in 1934 that the first wells were completed in the Olson Field leases in Crockett County. 1946 brought new developments in Garza, Dawson and Atascosa Counties, and the following year in Hockley, Ector and Sterling Counties. The Cowden lease in Ector County alone poured forth 198,779 barrels of crude in 1947.

All of these leases are totally owned by Plymouth Oil Company.

Plymouth owns a one-half interest in the East White Point leases in San Patricio County and the Heyser leases in Calhoun County. The company's records show first production from the East White Field in 1938 and from the Heyser Field in 1936. Plymouth's share from each of these fields to date has been better than five million barrels of crude.

The company also has a share in producing leaseholds in Andrews, Gaines and Nueces Counties, Texas.

OTHER LEASES

In addition to its activity in the state of Texas, Plymouth also shares in two leases in Iberia Parish, Louisiana; and one each in Union and Daviess Counties in Kentucky, and in Franklin, White and Jefferson Counties, Illinois.

Plymouth also owns ⅝ of the stock of Melben Oil Company which holds ½ interest in 120,000 acres of Tidelands off the coast of Texas. Drilling operations are presently going forward on the Gulf of Mexico property. Plymouth also has a substantial interest in more than 500,000 acres in Alberta Providence, Canada, on which exploratory operations are now going forward.

BENEDUM FIND

Two of Plymouths most sensational discoveries have taken place within the last three years in West Texas. In December, 1947, the company in partnership with Stick-Urschel Oil Company completed the discovery well of the Benedum Field in Upton and Reagan Counties. One year later in partnership with Benedum-Trees Oil Company, Plymouth opened the prolific Susan Peak Field in Tom Green County on which more than 25 large producers have already been drilled.

W. M. "Mike" Griffith, who is widely known in oil circles throughout Texas, is Plymouth's vice president and general manager. He is located in the company's general Texas headquarters in Sinton in San Patricio County, but is almost a weekly visitor to San Angelo or Midland. W. D. "Bill" Lane is in charge of the company's operations in West Texas and is located at Midland.

## Duplicate Pumps

One oil man has cut costs and speeded service in a standard-house home development by equipping trucks with duplicate pumps and meters.

Deliveries thus can be made to two homes simultaneously. Each line unloads 56 gallons a minute. Each truck serves 80 homes a day.

Individual initiative like this spurs competition and identifies the oil industry as a servant to the citizen.

# Aerial Maps Great Aid In Development

One of the biggest aids to oil companies involved in the further development of the Permian Basin has been the production of aerial maps.

Although maps have been made the Permian area for decades, it wasn't until 1936 that modern, scientific processes were placed into effect. Now, clear, accurate maps are produced which are sufficiently accurate for land and geophysical as well as geological information uses.

Probably the biggest problem encountered in aerial map-making has been in securing a clear photograph from the air. If the plane is at the slightest angle the picture will be distorted and will show up in enlargements. A new rectifying camera, which allows the camera as much freedom as the plane, has overcome this difficulty.

After drainage liner, roads, railroads, etc., have been drafted in, the next step in drawing up a map is the stripping of section lines and numbers onto the surface of the map.

PROCESS MADE FASTER

The "stripping" process has made possible faster, more accurate, and more uniform work. The process consists of sticking section lines and numbers, which have been printed on transparent material, over light guide lines drawn on the mapping surface. The stripping operation saves much time that would otherwise be consumed by drafting.

Additional information such as oil well location data — operator, elevation, total depth, is type-set on transparent material and stripped on the map.

Negatives are made from the map and the required reduction is accomplished. The finished map is usually delivered on a film with a drafting surface. Reproduction rights to the customer are sold with the maps.

## Doubled Volume

The oil industry's ever-expanding pipe line system almost doubled its handling of crude oil and petroleum products in the ten-year period from 1938 to 1948.

139,221,000 tons were moved by pipe line in 1938 and 262,453,000 tons in 1948.

Pipe lines accounted for 38.67 per cent of all oil moved domestically in 1948.

# Warren Has Wide Range Of Experience

MIDLAND, Oct. 14—J. E. (Ed) Warren of Midland, who was recently elected president of the Independent Petroleum Association of America goes into his new job well steeped in petroleum experience.

That experience was gained in many different ways—including a year spent as president of the American Association of Oil Well Drilling Contractors. He held that position during 1947 with an enviable record.

He has been active also in the programs of the American Petroleum Institute, the Texas Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, and in other industry service groups.

In accepting the presidency, Warren told the nominating committee that he intended to work at the job during his term of office. He said that the main objective of his administration would be to see that the domestic oil industry is not smothered by imports of foreign crude nor crippled by untair and unwise legislation and regulation.

Warren, a native of Seattle, Wash., has been a West Texas since 1934. He is a partner in the firm of King, Warren & Dye, independent oil producers and developers and he is president and partial owner of Carl B. King Drilling Co.

He was graduated from the University of Washington in 1923 after having completed a course in geology. He then joined the Carter Oil Co. of Salt Creek, Wyo., as roustabout. He rose to a job as tool dresser for Carter before leaving that concern in 1925 to join the U. S. Bureau of Mines at Denver as junior petroleum engineer.

A series of jobs followed his leaving the Bureau of Mines in 1926. He worked as geological scout for the Marland Oil Co. of Albuquerque; as petroleum engineer with Marland Oil Co. of Texas; as district production superintendent for Continental Oil Co. at Borger, and later as full production superintendent for West Texas with offices in Midland. He became special assistant to Dan Moran, then president of Conoco, at Ponca City, Okla., in 1934.

Warren resigned from Continental in late 1934 to become associated with Carl B. King drilling Co. That association now appears to be a permanent one.

Warren is author or co-author of papers dealing with varioussubjects connected with the petroleum industry.

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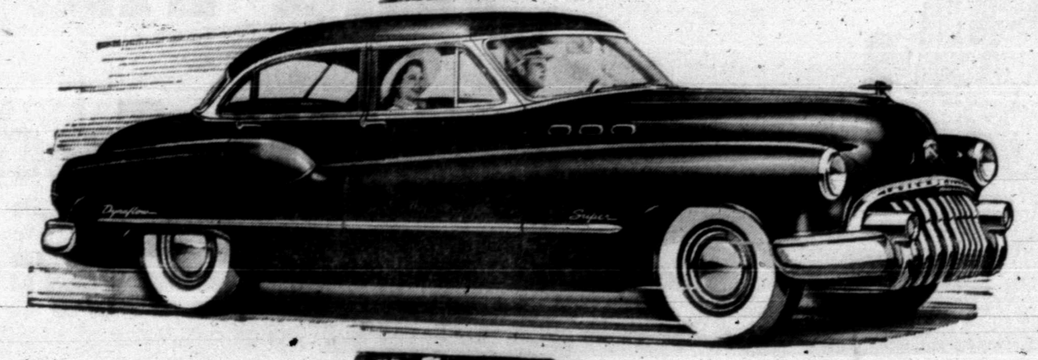
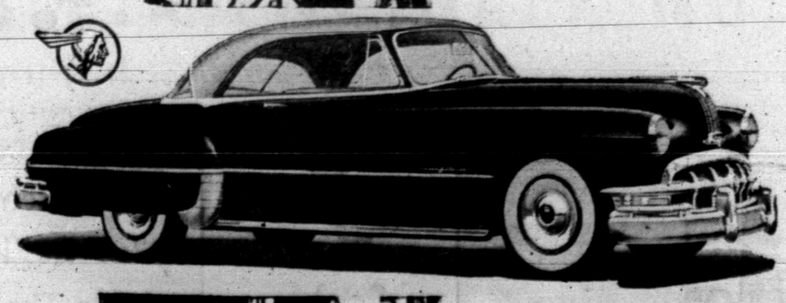
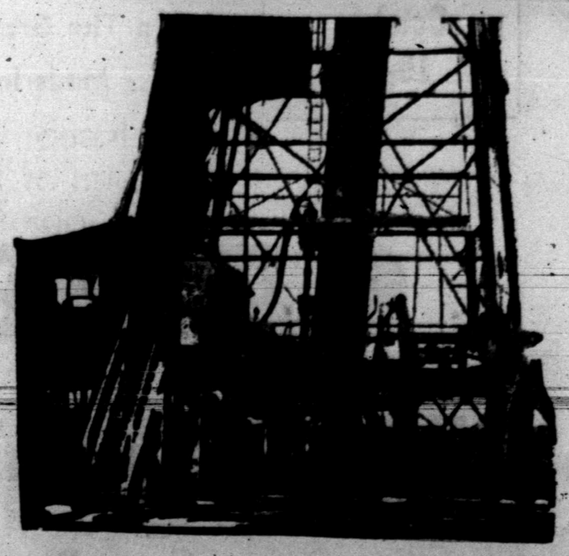


PONTIAC

For the happiest miles of your life we invite you to drive the 1950 Buick or Pontiac. You'll find each in its field to be the finest. During Oil Progress Week in Snyder, we invite you to visit our showroom . . . drive the '50 Buick or Pontiac. We know you'll fall in love with their performances.



TWO GREAT CARS



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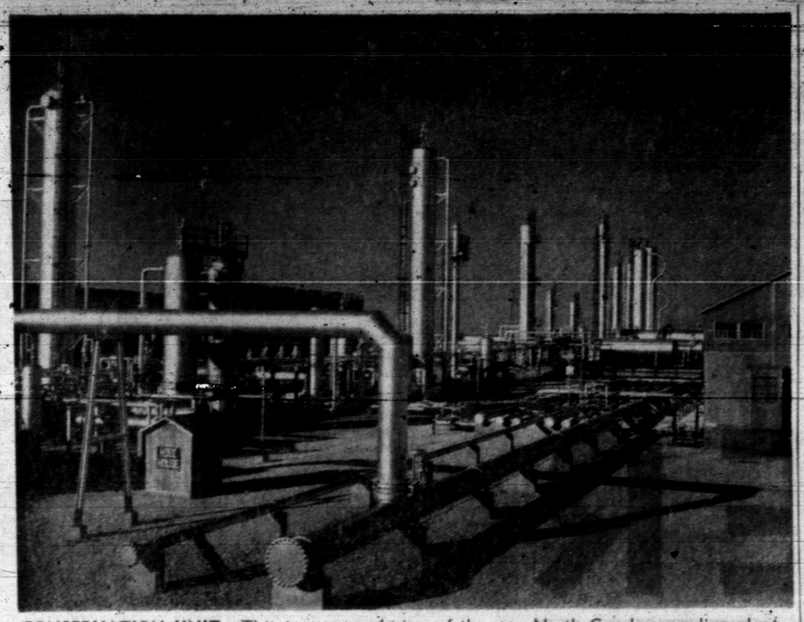
Keeping the Civic and Business Life of Snyder, the capital of the world's largest reserve of oil, is the full-time job of a group of Business and Professional people through the organized efforts of an aggressive Chamber of Commerce.

# SCURRY COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



CONSERVATION UNIT—This is a general view of the new North Cowden gasoline plant, located 15 miles northwest of Odessa, which plant provides facilities for one of the world's largest gas injection programs. Shown in the picture is the process area, with a portion of the south compressor building visible at the extreme right. The plant can currently process 50-million cubic feet of gas daily, recovering about 150,000 gallons of natural gas liquids from that amount of gas. The plant's capacity can easily be doubled by the addition of certain equipment. The plant, operated by Stanolind, is owned by 21 companies. (Photo courtesy Stanolind Oil and Gas Company.)

# Stanolind Leads In Conservation

By R. D. KARNS
Assistant to the President
Stanolind Oil and Gas Company

ODESSA, Oct. 14—Conservation was the keynote of progress in the West Texas oil industry during the past year.

Dedicated to a program of utilizing most effectively the natural resources in West Texas oil reservoirs, oil operators have completed construction of several new gasoline plants during the year.

These conservation projects have virtually eliminated the flaring of casinghead gas in West Texas oil fields, and in addition have made available to local consumers substantial quantities of valuable liquefied petroleum gases.

In some fields, such as the North Cowden field near Odessa and Midland, repressuring projects designed to increase the recovery of oil from the reservoir are also tied in with the gasoline plants.

NEW PLANT

The North Cowden plant is one of the new plants placed in operation in West Texas during the past year. Two others are the Levelland plant, near Levelland in Hockley County, and the South Fullerton plant near Andrews in Andrews County. Each of these three plants is owned by a group of owners including Stanolind Oil and Gas Company, and Stanolind operates each plant for its owners.

Completion of the Levelland South Fullerton and North Cowden plants raises to four the number of such installations that Stanolind operates in West Texas. The fourth, which went on stream early in 1949, is the Slaughter gasoline plant, near Sundown in Hockley County. Together, these four plants have a total gas-processing capacity of about 218,000,000 cubic feet per day, and they can produce upwards of 700,000 gallons of liquid products each 24 hours.

NORTH COWDEN

The North Cowden plant, located 17 miles northwest of Odessa, furnishes facilities for one of the world's largest cooperative gas injection projects. It extracts butane, propane, and natural gasoline from casinghead gas produced in the North Cowden field.

These products are then sold for commercial use. The residue or dry gas that is left after processing serves a threefold purpose. Most of it is injected back into the producing formation, since the plant is primarily a repressuring project. However, portions of the dry gas are used for plant, camp, and lease fuel, and the remainder is sold to a nearby carbon-black plant.

DUAL PURPOSE

The gas injection project is the culmination of many years of continued negotiations. First announced in 1948, the project serves the dual purpose of increasing the ultimate recovery of crude oil from the North Cowden reservoir and increasing the recovery of liquid products from the gas. Engineering studies indicate that recovery of oil will be materially increased during the life of the field.

A cooperative effort of 32 oil operators owning about 80 per cent of the field, the North Cowden injection program is a 20-year project. Injection of gas into the Grayburg producing formation was begun early in May of this year. When the initial phase of the program is completed, each of the 33 unit blocks, comprising a total of 20,500 acres in Ector and Andrews Counties, will have an injection well in operation. Eventually there will be a minimum of two injection wells on each unit block.

LARGE CAPACITY

Built by Stearns-Roger Manufacturing Company of Denver, Colorado, the North Cowden plant has a design capacity of 50 million cubic feet; however, this can easily be doubled by installing additional equipment.

Most of the process area is designed for an eventual capacity of 100 million cubic feet per day. Operating at present capacity, the plant can recover 150,000 gallons of liquid products daily. This includes 35,000 gallons of propane, 23,000 gallons of butane and 93,000 gallons of natural gasoline.

The North Cowden plant is situated near the center of the North Cowden field in Ector County. The field covers some 27,000 acres in Ector and Andrews Counties and has some 680 producing wells on a 40-acre spacing pattern. Discovered in 1930, the field has produced a cumulative total of about 79 million barrels of crude oil by the end of 1949.

OWNERS

The 21 participating owners of the plant are: Stanolind Oil and Gas Company, The Texas Company, Cities Service Oil Company, Sinclair Oil and Gas Company, Sun Oil Company, The Atlantic Refining Company, Tide Water Associated Oil Company, Continental Oil Company, Alpine C. Delaney, Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation, Amerada Petroleum Corporation, D. E. Kervin, William E. McBee, The Ohio Oil Company, Kiska Oil Company, Texas Gulf Producing Company, Edward E. Reigle (trustee), Acme Oil and Royalty Company, Iva C. Richmond, Ocie Virginia McDonald, and Janice Florine Whitted. The plant is operated by Stanolind Oil and Gas Company.

Plant officials include E. R. Wagner, plant superintendent; H. B. Langford, Jr., assistant superintendent; and S. G. Baker, plant clerk. More than 80 people, whose annual payroll is over $290,000, are employed at the plant.

PRODUCTS SOLD

The plant at Levelland is situated three miles west of the city near the middle of the Levelland field. It lies approximately in the center of Hockley County. Gas for processing is taken from some 890 wells in the field.

The plant is designed with a capacity of 40 million cubic feet of gas per day and a recovery of 130,000 gallons of liquid products daily. This includes 60,000 gallons of 12-pound natural gasoline, 40,000 gallons of butane, and 30,000 gallons of propane. These products are then sold for residential and commercial use. The residue gas is sold to El Paso Natural Gas Company for transmission to metropolitan areas.

BIG PAYROLL

The Levelland plant was constructed by Brown and Root, Inc., Houston.

More than 65 men, who earn over $260,000 per year, are employed at the plant. Plant officials include Mitt Dowlen, plant superintendent; G. A. Ayling, plant foreman; and G. L. Hamilton, plant clerk.

Stanolind also operates the Levelland plant for the 11 participating owners. Owners include Stanolind, The Texas Company, Magnolia Petroleum Company, Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation, Tide Water Associated Oil Company, Superior Oil Company, Sun Oil Company, Kewanee Oil Company, Skelly Oil Company, Maracaibo Oil Exploration Corporation, and Cobb and Watson.

The South Fullerton gasoline plant is located 17 miles northwest of Andrews.

CAPACITY

It was built to process casinghead gas produced in the Fullerton field. The plant's processing equipment is designed to process about 55 million cubic feet of gas daily, but its compressor installation at present can handle only 38 million cubic feet.

When operating at the latter rate, the plant can recover 80,000 gallons of propane, 50,000 gallons of butane and 50,000 gallons of natural gasoline every 24 hours. This is enough propane and butane to supply 140 average homes with all their LPG needs for one year.

The gas that remains after these products are removed is sold to a pipeline company for sale and use as natural gas, except for a small portion which is used for plant and lease fuel.

The liquid products extracted at South Fullerton are shipped from the plant in pipelines, railroad tank cars and tank trucks.

55 EMPLOYES

Owners of the South Fullerton plant include: Stanolind Oil and Gas Company, Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation, Texas Pacific Coal and Oil Company, The Superior Oil Company, Gulf Oil Corporation, The Texas Company, Anderson-Prichard Oil Corporation Elizabeth Frankel, The British-American Oil Company, The Bay Petroleum Corporation, Pearl Frankel, Champlin Refining Company, Paul F. Barnhart, Donald Frankel and Harding Frankel.

C. J. Tighe is plant superintendent at South Fullerton; Claude W. Wright is plant foreman and J. R. Arnold is plant clerk. Payroll at South Fullerton plant is over $240,000 a year. There are more than 55 employes.

## Shutdowns Reduced In Home Burners

Fewer oil burner shutdowns for homeowners are expected to result from a new product fresh from the oil industry laboratories.

The latest discovery is an additive for fuel oil which is expected to virtually eliminate clogging of the filter screen, the most common cause of oil burner shutdowns requiring emergency service.

This is just another example of the way oil industry scientists are working with producing and refining men to make a better product to do a better job for the consumer.

# McLaughlin Acquired 37 Scurry Oil Wells

SNYDER, Oct. 14. — C. T. McLaughlin in the last thirty years has acquired a wife, four children, an eight-section ranch — and 37 West Texas oil wells.

Title to the Diamond M Ranch situated ten miles north of Snyder makes him a ranchman. The 37 oil wells which he operates make him an oilman. But McLaughlin is both at the same time when the Diamond M is considered. For the Diamond M is not only a ranch. It's also the earthen cover for the Diamond M Pool, an oil deposit now providing crude through seven producers.

McLaughlin owns royalty interests in those seven wells, but they're not included in the 37 operated by him.

McLaughlinn has oil in his blood as well as in his land. Both his father and grandfather were associated with early oil developments in Titusville and Shippenville, Pa. It was at Shippenville that McLaughlin was born in 1897.

He came West in search of greener pastures, finding them in 1919 at Wichita Falls. There he married Evelyn Littleton of Nashville, Tenn., in 1921. They now are parents of three daughters and a son.

The family moved to Midland 15 years ago and McLaughlin bought the Diamond M a short time later, commuting between the ranch and Midland.

The Diamond M became known for the outstanding herds of registered Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and for a number of gaited horses developed by McLaughlin. It late became a point of interest for oil operators because of the Diamond M Pool.

The Diamond M Pool became an attraction for McLaughlin, too. He moved his offices from Midland to the ranch in January of this year, despite his operating interests in 18 wells in Scurry County's shallow play. The Diamond M Pool provides deep play.

McLaughlin, who finds time to serve as president of the Snyder Chamber of Commerce and as a member of the State Hospital Advisory Council, says that the area proven by wells already drilled in deep play assures at least 600 producers for Scurry County.

## Safety Efforts Reduce Fires

As a result of vigilant safety efforts, fire losses reported by the petroleum industry were lower in 1948 than they had been since 1945.

The fire loss ratio per $100 of insurable value was the lowest sir 1942. The total fire loss reported for 1948 by 194 companies was $4.2 million on properties with an insurable value of nearly $6 billion.

So successful have been the safety measures of the petrolum industry over the past 15 years that only one oil fire in every 142 spread to any adjoining property.

## Dry Ice Helps

Dry ice was put to work recently to solve a critical problem at an off-shore well in the Gulf of Mexico. Oil and gas pressure threatened to blow out the drill pipe and endanger personnel and adjoining wells.

Quick-thinking drillers pumped mud into the drill pipe and surrounded it with pulverized dry ice. The resulting plug of frozen mud held the pressure in check until controlling valves could be put in place.

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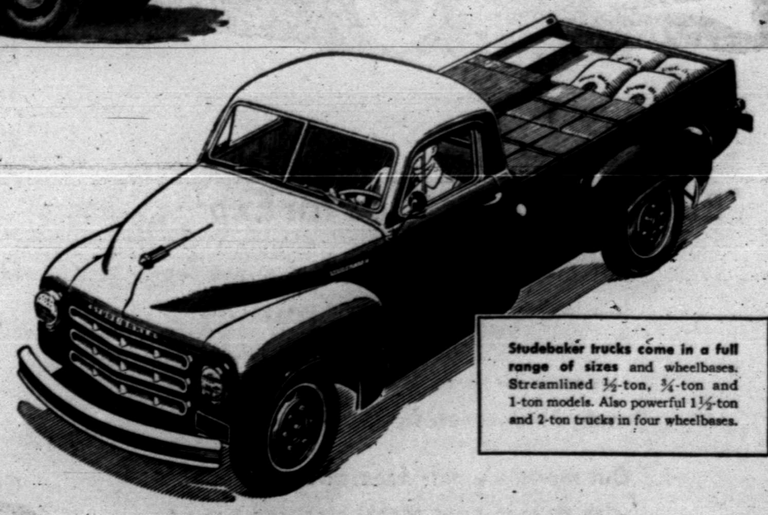

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# 'Tax Shock' Absorbed By Oil And Gas Units

Texas oil and gas operators have been absorbing a major portion of the shock from increasing education and government costs which have more than doubled in the state during the last 10 years.

Taxes on oil and gas production during 1949 paid about 31 per cent of the total cost which was borne by all state taxpayers. Of the portion of cost borne by business and property owners, the oil and gas operators paid 57 per cent, the Texas Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association reports.

According to the State Comptroller's figures, the production taxes alone (operators also pay heavy ad valorem taxes) in 1949 were $98 million. That amounted to 57 per cent of the cost of government to state taxpayers, excluding consumer taxes (i. e. gasoline, cigarettes, liquor, etc.).

How is the oil and gas operators' tax levied?

It's called an occupation tax in the law. Its effect is that of a severance tax. On oil the 1949 rate was 4⅛ per cent of value of the oil produced. On natural gas the rate was 5.2 per cent. In other words the tax is a percentage levy on the gross sales of the producer, with no deducts for expenses or anything else. (Rates above were in effect in 1949. In 1950, however, they were raised 10 per cent, along with other tax schedules, to finance a better program of housing and care for the unfortunates in state hospitals and special schools. That increased rate expires in 1951.)

### INCREASED LOAD

Has that 31 per cent of the tax load borne by the oil and gas operator been in constant ratio to the rising cost of government?

No. In 1940 the net cost of state government to taxpayers was $141 million. Oil and gas operators paid 12 per cent. Today the net cost (meaning federal aid subtracted) is more than doubled and the operator's share has grown to 31 per cent.

The operators believe they are paying a good citizen's share of the cost of state government and education through production taxes, but those are not the total of their state tax burdens.

### UNIQUE TAX

Except for sulphur, carbon black and cement producers, the oil-gas producers have a unique tax in the Texas community of other industries and businesses. They are exactly like the other businesses and industries, however, in that they pay ad valorem taxes and franchise taxes, too. In fact about one-third of the total ad valorem taxes paid into the state treasury also comes from the oil and gas producers.

An index of what these oil and gas payments mean to Texas citizens is shown by an analysis of the funds for some of the state governmental and educational services.

### SCHOOL TAXES

The public schools of this state received $50.00 per scholastic during the past school year from the Available School Fund. During 1949 the petroleum industry paid 38.5 per cent of that. The recently overhauled public education program provides a minimum foundation fund for each school, which is translated into better education facilities and higher teachers' salaries. This money came from the General Revenue Fund in 1949. The oil and gas operators paid 49 per cent of the taxes to that fund.

This same proportion of the oil and gas payments to the General Fund — 49 per cent — means that when the Legislature appropriated $8,906,000 for the University of Texas in 1949, almost one-half the funds was derived from oil and gas taxes.

### NEARLY HALF

The appropriations to the other colleges of the state bear a similar share of oil and gas tax money.

The same analysis of the source of money for the general fund shows that nearly half of all the appropriated money for educational, eleemosynary, and correctional institutions, as well as many administrative agencies came from those who produced the state's oil and gas.

Public welfare is another major item of state government cost. State contributions to assistance for the aged were $30,293,000 during 1949. The petroleum industry's part of this was $17,894,000, or 59 per cent. The industry bore the same percentage protion of the $8,360,000 taxes which accrued to the Teachers Retirement System during the year.

The analysis of these funds includes only the production taxes and other direct taxes on the petroleum industry. Not included were such items as these: the $27,285,000 that went to the permanent school fund and the permanent university fund for lease rentals, bonuses, and oil and gas royalties; the $18,935,000 received as the schools' one-fourth share in the state gasoline tax.

## OIL RESERVES TOP NATION

Texas has built up petroleum reserves of about 13½-billion barrels of crude oil.

This represents about 55 per cent of total reserves of the United States.

These reserves have been built up as the result of the continued high rate of exploration and drilling, along with the conservation efforts made by the industry and the Railroad Commission.

## Many Values

The petrochemical industry—the manufacture of chemicals from petroleum materials—is becoming an increasingly large source of the U. S. supply of chemicals.

In 1949, one-third of all chemicals made in the country was based on petroleum or national gas. Only three per cent of the chemicals produced by the rest of the world came from such sources.

The oil industry is pushing forward the construction and operation of pilot plants which are the forerunners of large synthesis plants that are expected to have a revolutionary effect on the production of chemicals in the U. S.

PERMIAN BASIN'S FIRST BOOM TOWN—This is Best, the Permian's first boom town, as it looked in 1925. Best was the nearest "open town" to Big Lake oil field—and wide open it was, too, in many ways. Best had a population of several thousand at that time. Now, it is literally a ghost town, with one dwelling, an oil well supply warehouse and a service station, and is hard to find as it nestles a quarter-mile off the highway between Big Lake and Texon. One-time residents of Best recall many killings on its streets. (Photo by Raymond Thompson, Texon.)

## Shoes Looted By Burglar

IRAAN, Oct. 14—All early-day oil boom towns attracted the rougher element.

Iraan was no exception. This fact was revealed in the late fall of 1927.

Humble Oil had drilled in its first well in the Yates field in September of that year and boasted a payroll of 200 men. Housing was a major problem. Huge tents were set up to accommodate the Humble work gangs.

### HOLDUPS

Suddenly, a rash of holdups broke out on the Humble lease west of Iraan. The robber timed his thefts with the paymaster's visit. He seldom made a dry haul.

The robberies became a sore subject. Hiding places were sought. Hard-earned wages were secreted in shoes, mattresses, money belts. But the robber always managed to find the hiding places and make off with the lucre.

Suspicion that the robber was a member of the Humble gang reached headquarters.

### BROWN ARRESTED

Tom Haney, Humble's private detective, was sent to Iraan. Haney joined the work gang and kept his eyes open. As a result of his observation, he became suspicious of and arrested an employe named Red Brown.

Brown immediately confessed that he and his brother-in-law, who lived in Girvin, had perpetrated the robberies.

"Send me back to Oklahoma," Brown said. "I've got more time up there than I can serve." He was sent back.

The brother-in-law, arrested, was killed in attempted escape while en route to jail.

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Kentucky had an oil well, reported to have been good for 1,000 barrels a day, in 1829. The well was abandoned because the owners wanted salt, not oil.

## Tests Prove Up Gas Mileage

Present-day gasoline contains more miles per gallon than the average motorist is getting out of it, recent tests made by one oil company show.

Driving carefully-checked factory model cars over a 731-mile run with every imaginable road condition, 31 amateur drivers averaged 22.07 miles per gallon at an average speed of 41½ miles per hour.

The best performing stock car achieved 26½ miles per gallon. By such tests and examinations the oil industry strives constantly to boost operating economy for all motorists.


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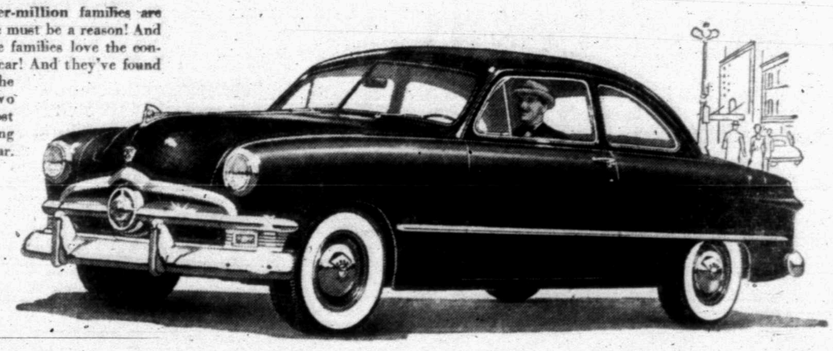

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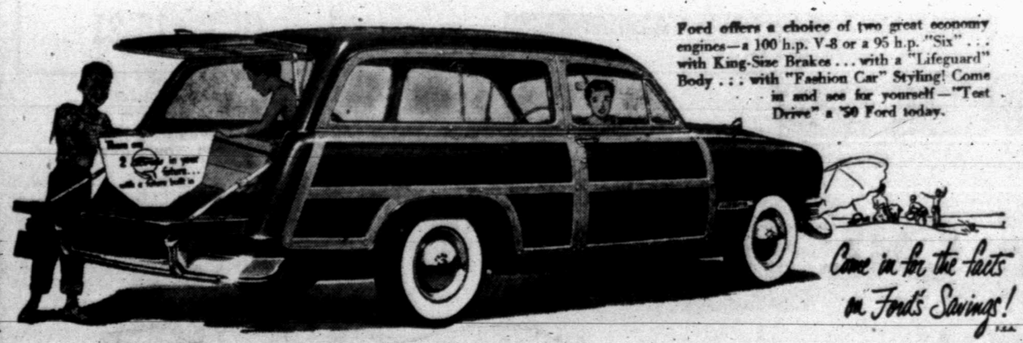

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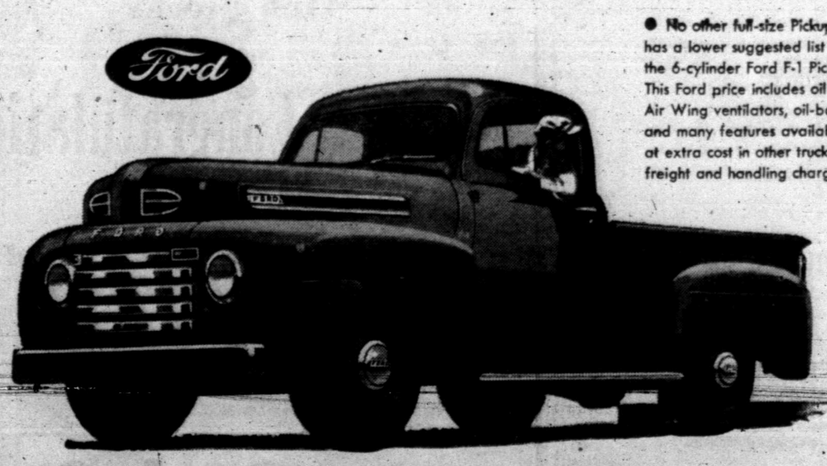

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# Landowners Assured Minerals Ownership

(Editor's note) The following article was prepared by Judge George T. Wilson, San Angelo attorney, land authority and former attorney general, especially for the Oil Progress Edition. It tells the legislative story of land purchasers' rights to minerals beneath their lands.)

By GEORGE T. WILSON

The Act of the Legislature of the State of Texas passed in 1919 and usually referred to as the Relinquishment Act presents questions of great interest to the landowners of Texas and especially to those who own land in the Western part of the state.

A brief history of the development of land laws in this state may be of benefit in properly understanding the present situation.

170 MILLION ACRES

The tate of Texas embraces an area of approximately 170 million acres of land.

Title to all this land was originally vested in the Government of Spain and passed successively to the Government of Mexico, the Republic of Texas and finally to the State of Texas.

During the tenure of the Spanish and Mexican Governments, colonial grants were made covering 26,280,000 acres. These grants were made without cash payment to the government and were prompted by the policy of encouraging development of the country. This policy was continued by the Republic and State of Texas for many years after Texas won her independence from Mexico.

ORIGINALLY DONATED

Under this policy the Republic and the State of Texas recognized the validity of grants made by Spain and Mexico, and further donated to settlers for colonization purposes approximately 45 million acres.

The State donated to railroad companies a total of approximately 32 million acres to encourage the building of railroads.

The State set apart to the University of Texas 2,221,000 acres of land, and set apart to the State Public School fund 42,400,000 acres, and gave three million acres for the erection of the State Capitol building at Austin.

Four million acres were donated to various counties for school purposes.

ENGLISH LAW DIFFERED

The common law of England had been generally accepted as the basic law of the United States, except where changed by Constitution or Statute. Under English law when the Crown issued a land patent the entire title including all minerals on and in the land passed to the patentee. The citizens moving from other parts of the United States to Texas brought with them this concept of land titles and were therefore greatly disturbed by the fact that the government retained the title to the minerals in the land otherwise owned and controlled by the individual, for all sales and grants of land in Texas by Spain, by Mexico, by the State of Coahuila and Texas, and by the Republic of Texas, were made with all minerals reserved by the government.

ACT OF 1883

After statehood, much land was sold with mineral reservation, up until the Act of 1883 by which all minerals in all land then unsold were reserved to the state.

A series of relinquishments were made by the state to the landowners as follows:

Section 39, Act 7, Constitution of 1866, is as follows:

"The State of Texas hereby releases to the owner of the soil all mines and minerals substance that may be on the same, subject to such uniform rate of taxation, as the Legislature may impose. All islands along the Gulf coast of the State, not now patented or appropriated by location under valid land certificates, are reserved from location or appropriation in any other manner by private individuals than as the Legislature may direct."

Section 9, Act 20, Constitution of 1869, is as follows:

"The State of Texas hereby releases to the owner of owners of the soil all mines and mineral substances that may be on the same, subject to such uniform rate of taxation as the Legislature may impose."

Section 7, Act 14, Constitution of 1876, is as follows:

"The State of Texas hereby releases to the owner or owners of the soil all mines and minerals that may be on the same, subject to taxation, as other property."

Article 3800 of the Revised Civil Statutes of 1879 reads as follows:

"The State of Texas hereby releases to the owner or owners of the soil all mines and minerals that may be found in the same, subject to taxation as other property."

Article 4041 of the Revised Civil Statutes of 1895 is as follows:

"The State of Texas hereby releases to the owner or owners of the soil all mines or minerals that may be on the same, subject to taxation as other property."

This article having been re-enacted as part of the Revised Civil Statutes of 1895, had the effect of relinquishing to the landowners the minerals on all land sold since the prior relinquishments.

CONSTITUTIONAL

The constitutional relinquishments of minerals to the landowners were necessarily valid per se. The statutory enactments passed in 1879 and in 1895 were held by the Supreme Court of Texas to be valid. These relinquishment acts only affected the title to lands that had been sold by the State prior to their enactment.

Following the Act of 1895 a great deal of the public school land was sold by the State with a reservation of all of the minerals so that the purchaser received the fee title less all oil, gas and other minerals that might be produced therefrom.

When oil development started in West Texas and the owners of land purchased from the State without a mineral reservation were able to lease their land and receive cash bonuses and rentals while the owners of the mineral classified lands were unable to do so and when the State granted mineral permits for the development of oil and gas on land owned by private citizens a great deal of dissatisfaction was created.

OIL 'DAMAGES SURFACE'

It is a well-known fact that the operation of an oil field lessens the usefulness of the surface of the land for the ordinary purpose for which it was purchased from the State. The general demand for relief from this unsatisfactory condition brought about the passage of the Relinquishment Act now brought forward into the Revised Statutes as Article 5367 to 5379 of the Revised Civil Statutes.

Article 5367 constitutes the landowner the agent of the State for the purpose of leasing the land for oil and gas and bringing about its development.

The statute relinquishes and vests in the owner of the soil an undivided fifteen-sixteenth (15-16) of all oil and gas which has been developed and the value of the same. The statute provides that one-half (½) of the cash rental and one-half (½) of the cash bonus paid for a lease shall be paid to the State of Texas.

SIXTEENTH TO STATE

The State will also receive one-sixteenth (1-16) of the oil produced as a royalty.

The Supreme Court in the case of Green vs. Robinson, 8 S. W. (2nd), 655 construed and upheld this Relinquishment Act but held that the title to the minerals remained in the State with the owner of the soil receiving one-half (½) of the bonus, one-half (½) of the rentals and one-half (½) of the royalty as compensation for acting as agent for the State and as compensation for damage to the surface of his land by oil development.

The effect of this act was to open up the mineral classified land for oil development and to give the landowner an interest in the cash proceeds from the sale of leases and in the royalty upon the production of oil and gas.

Many landowners undertook to sell an interest in the royalty in mineral classified land on the theory that the Relinquishment Act vested in the fee owner an actual title to fifteen-sixteenths (15-16) of the minerals. The Supreme Court in the case of Lemar vs. Garner, 50 S. W. (2nd), 769 held that the owner had no right to convey any interest in the minerals prior to the time that he had executed an oil and gas lease on land affected by the Relinquishment Act.

All of the sales that had been attempted were therefore found to be valid except for the fact that the landowner can convey all or any part of his one-half (½) of the royalty under an oil and gas lease and such conveyance is valid only so long as the lease is in effect.

If the lease forfeits the royalty conveyance also forfeits, and the entire title to the minerals vests again in the State subject to be leased at any time.

NEW SCHOOL LAND LAW

The result of this legislation and of the court decisions following it is to give the owner of mineral classified land affected by the Relinquishment Act the right to lease the land for oil and gas purposes and to receive one-half (½) of the proceeds whether in cash or in production. The usual lease given the company or individual that develops the land seven-eighths (⅞) of the production and the other one-eighth (⅛) is divided equally.

GEORGE T. WILSON

## TEXAS TOPS UNITED STATES IN NUMBER OF WELLS DRILLED

Texas operators drilled 13,558 wells in 1949, including wildcats in new territory or new formations and development wells in so-called proven fields.

The risk by the industry is shown by the fact that nearly one-third of all the wells drilled were dry holes—representing a loss of about a quarter billion dollars.

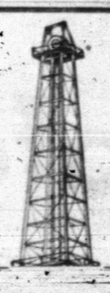
About 40 per cent of all the wells drilled in the United States during the middle part of 1950 were in Texas.

As a result of this campaign to find oil, the state gained 8,911 new oil wells and 712 gas wells during 1949.

### No Atomic Cars

A leading automotive engineer has forecast that Americans will not be driving atomic energy-powered automobiles at anytime within the foreseeable future.

Use of the atom in a private car would require about 25 tons of steel and concrete just to protect the passengers from radiation.

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October 15-21

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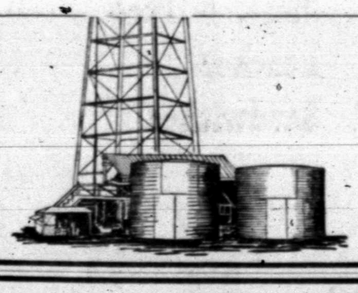

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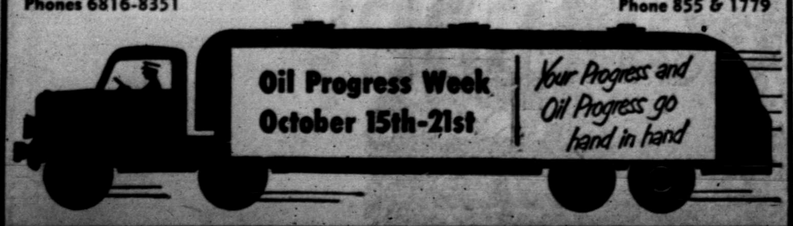

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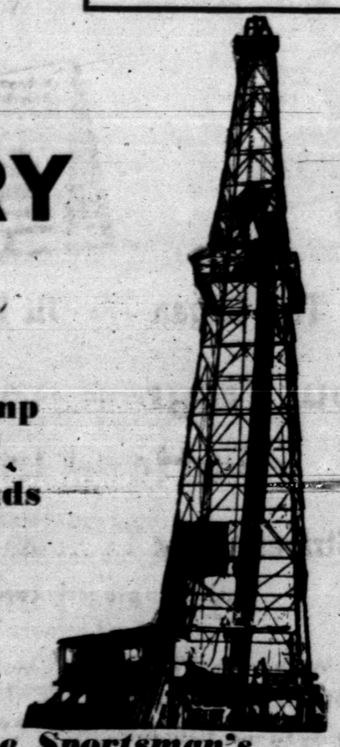

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MIDLAND OFFICE BUILDINGS . . . spacious, ultra-modern

HAS 18 MODERN BUILDINGS

## Midland Tops West Texas In Office Space Footage

MIDLAND, Oct. 14. — This headquarters city of the Permian Basin tops all other cities of the area in square footage of office space.

Midland has 18 ultra-modern office buildings. These buildings contain 350,300 square feet of space.

Every available office is occupied on a long-term lease basis. Even office space now in the blueprint stage has been leased.

MANY OIL COMPANIES

The modern buildings house the headquarters of many oil concerns and affiliated interests. Division and district offices of many more are located here. At least five oil companies own their own buildings.

Construction of office buildings began here in 1927, shortly after oil was discovered in the area. It has continued through the years.

Oil Company scouts, as early as 1925, maintained offices in the old Llano Hotel, now the Crawford. Gulf Oil established a district office in the First National Bank Building in 1926.

That started the parade. Visionary Midlanders saw what might be accomplished by providing adequate office facilities for companies looking for West Texas locations.

BEGAN IN 1928

The first multi-storied building the Thomas (now the Leggett), was completed in 1928. Completion of the handsome Petroleum Building came in the same year.

The First National Bank was completed in 1938. Buildings erected since World War II are the Permian, Midland Tower, Wilkinson-Foster, and McClintic.

The six-story McClintic Building is Midland's largest from a square footage standpoint. The structure has 71,000 square feet of office space.

OTHER BUILDINGS

There are 62,000 square feet of space in the 12-story Petroleum Building. The nine-story Midland Tower also has 62,000 square feet of space. A 30,000-footer is the six-story Wilkinson-Foster Building. The eight-story First National Bank Building has 24,000 square feet, the six-story Leggett Building, 20,000 square feet.

The ultra-modern Honolulu Oil Company Building has 17,000 square feet of office space, the Stanolind Oil and Gas Company Building, 16,000.

Four floors have been added to the Permian Building, making it a six-story structure. Addition of the four floors upped square footage from 11,000 to 31,000.

The Magnolia Oil Company Building has 10,000 square feet of space, the Wilkinson Building, 7,500.

Other buildings and the amount of floor space in each:

Superior Oil Company, 5,200; Texas-New Mexico Pipe Line, 4,500; Freetag, 3,600; Butler, 1,800; Boles, 1,700.

## Roberts Thinks It's A Cinch

Anyone can get into the oil business, it seems—or so Gerald Roberts of Fort Worth thinks.

Roberts, who formerly lived at Wylie, bought two and a half sections of ranchland from Bud Sears of Abilene a couple of years ago. The land was on the southeast corner of the Sears Ranch southwest of Abilene. There were no mineral rights with 454 acres on the south side of the place and Roberts agreed to trade provided Sears would give him 227 mineral acres under any other section in the ranch.

Sears selected a section in the roughs on the northeast corner of the ranch and the deal was completed.

Now, owing to a recent chain of events, Roberts finds himself owning offsetting acreage to the new Taylor County wildcat discovery, the Kemp Oil Co. No. 2 L. Young, which flowed 336 barrels of water-free crude in 10 hours after plugs were drilled in the Strawn.

That's how fickle the oil business is.

## First Gas Well

The first natural gas well in the state of Maryland to produce in commercial quantities was completed recently near Oakland.

The well yields a flow of 432,000 cubic feet per 24 hours from a depth of 4,500 feet. A pipe line has been laid to carry the gas to consuming areas.

The Oakland area previously had been drilled unsuccessfully in a search for commercial gas production.

# Flying Red Horse Wings To Success

The "Flying Red Horse" oil company—Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.—is winging along on the most successful oilfinding campaign in its history.

If its skill, and luck, in finding new oil can hold for another year or so and if present undeveloped, but indicated, new oil fields turn out under more drilling to be large additions to Socony's oil reserves, an increasingly profitable operation for the company in the future is indicated.

BUYS FROM OTHERS

Socony must buy from others over half the crude oil it refines. Any additional crude oil production of its own will reduce its purchases of crude oil (at around $2.60 a barrel) and convert an oil producer's profit to its own benefit.

Socony has a purchase arrangement with Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., Ltd., to buy crude oil from that company. Last year, these purchases averaged 21,000 barrels a day. In addition, the company has arranged to buy, starting in 1952, another 67,000 barrels a day of crude oil—the total amount is 500 million barrels over a 20-year period.

PIPELINE

Unbuilt is a large pipeline project in which Socony will hold a 14 per cent interest from the Persian Gulf area to the Mediterranean seacoast. Negotiations are under way for the right of way through Iran for this line.

Socony also has a 10 per cent interest in the Trans-Arabian Pipe Line Co., which will probably finish its 300,000 barrel-a-day, 1,040-mile-long, 30-inch pipeline from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean coast of Syria this year. The line is already being partly filled—it holds five million barrels of oil or about equal to a half year's output for an average crude oil producing company in the U. S.

REDUCED PRICES

A recent ruling by the Economic Co-operation Administration has had the effect of reducing prices of crude oil products sold in European markets by about a cent a gallon. Oilmen, perhaps with their fingers crossed, say this probably will not affect the price of crude oil in the Middle East.

Also, it is understood that the start of delivery of 300,000 barrels a day through the Trans-Arabian line this year will not affect crude oil prices in that area—for the present at least. Much of this oil has been going by tankers. Socony guesses that production in these Middle Eastern companies in which it has an interest will probably stay close to present levels until 1952 when additional pipelines are scheduled for completion.

HIGHER DEMAND

The foreign marketing division of Socony is responsible for the refining and sale of oil products in western Europe, the Mediterranean area, north and west Africa, and South and Central America.

At present, foreign refining facilities are producing at capacity—90,000 barrels a day. This capacity is to be raised to 110,000 barrels daily by 1952. Higher demand this year for oil products in Socony's foreign markets has been spurred by a greater industrialization in these countries. New currency rules have improved the facility with which oil sales may be carried out and the end of gasoline rationing in Great Britain, France and Italy has raised consumption of this product. The strategic location of the huge Middle East oil reserves near the European market where there has been a low per capita use of oil has convinced oilmen that demand is likely to show a considerable increase in these markets annually over the decades ahead.

## Oil Played Trick On Jennie Scott

ROBERT LEE, Oct. 14—Oil played a trick on Miss Jennie Scott and her brother Clarence.

It gave them more money than they know how to use.

They own approximately 480 acres of land half-way between the Jameson and Millican Fields. When the Millican came in, the Scotts leased 160 acres of their property for $16,000.

The Scotts, both of whom have literally earned their bread by the sweat of their brows all their lives, felt as if they had unearthed a buried treasure.

Now they're wondering what to do with all that money.

Both are past 70.

## Surprised?

In 1909, the peak year for travel by horse power, there were some 26 million horses and mules at work, traveling 13 billion miles annually.

Thus Dobbin averaged 500 miles per year compared to today's motor vehicle which clocks approximately 9,800 miles each year. In 1909, there were 3,850 persons killed in accidents involving horses and horsedrawn vehicles — 30 for every 100 million horsedrawn miles.

The current fatality rate for gasoline-powered vehicles is seven deaths for each 100 million miles traveled. And some people call the gasoline age dangerous!


A. J. TYLER

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Dallas, Texas

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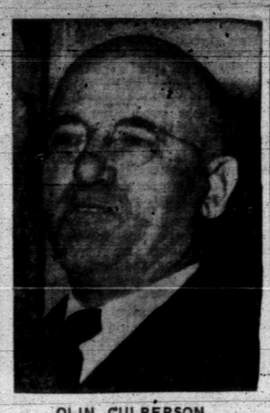

OLIN CULBERSON

# Three Texans Govern State's Powerful Petroleum Empire

By MAC ROY RASOR

AUSTIN, Oct. 14. (AP)—Throughout Texas' vast and powerful petroleum empire, oil flows or stops at the beckoning of three men.

They compose the state's important regulatory railroad commission—policeman, judge, jury, adviser and boss over every ounce of Texas' "flowing gold" and those who make it flow. Sometimes their decisions wind up in the courts.

Young, oil-experienced William J. (Bill) Murray, Jr., heads the elective body as chairman. Ernest O. Thompson and Olin Culberson, both of whom have also served as chairman, complete the membership.

### WIDE CONTROLS

Oil is only one of the big businesses they oversee. By statute, they have control as well over operation in Texas of railroads, gas production and gas utilities, liquified petroleum gas, the motor bus and the trucking business.

The body is administrative, legislative in a sense, and quasi-judicial. It administers the laws passed by the legislature. It makes the rules and regulations empowered to it by the legislature. It holds public hearings and decides questions of fact and law related to any of its duties.

### OPERATING DIVISION

For the mammoth job assigned to it, the commission has divided itself into four operating divisions staffed by scores of technical and clerical assistants:

1. The main office and rate division administers laws relating to railroads in Texas; determines fares, rates, and charges for all common carriers except pipelines; holds hearings ranging in scope from individual wells to statewide permissive crude oil production; acts with the Interstate Commerce Commission in joint hearings involving southwestern rates; and keeps the fiscal records for all divisions of the commission.

2. The oil and gas division administers the laws relating to conservation and prevention of physical waste of crude oil and gas, and the laws relating to pipelines as common carriers, and maintains statistical and accounting records.

3. The gas utilities division administers the laws relating to the operation of gas utilities and the liquified petroleum gas industry, collects specified taxes and fees, and maintains statistical and accounting records.

4. The motor transportation division administers laws relating to the transporting of passengers and freight for hire on the state highways, collects specified fees and taxes, and also maintains statistical and accounting records.

Besides its Austin headquarters, the commission maintains district offices at Abilene, Corpus Christi, Houston, Kilgore, Midland, Mount Pleasant, Palestine, Pampa, San Antonio and Wichita Falls.

Only since 1917 has the commission been under legislative mandate to administer the state's oil and gas conservation laws. Before that, the commission from its creation in 1891 had been primarily concerned only with rgulation of railroads.

The oil industry itself pays the expenses for is regulation by the commission. A tax of 3-16ths of one cent per barrel is levied on all crude petroleum produced within the state for the "oil and gas enforcement fund" which is paid into the state treasury. The operating expenses of the oil and gas division (and other agencies) are appropriated by the legislature to be paid from this fund.

### EXCESS BALANCES

All excess balances in the "oil and gas enforcement fund" finally revert to the state's general revenue fund.

Well over half the million-dollar-a-year cost of operating the railroad commission comes in the oil and gas division.

Commissioners are elected for six-year terms, one at each general election every two years so that terms overlap. Their annual salaries were raised to $10,000 each by the last legislature.

Murray's term, which he inherited first by appointment of the late Gov. Beauford H. Jester when Jester left the commission for the governor's office and later by election, ends in January, 1951. Culberson's term runs to January, 1953, and Thompson's lasts until January, 1955.

### MURRAY BACKGROUND

Murray, 34, came to the commission from a background of oil and gas fields. He was born at Coleman; educated in Cisco public schools, Hardin-Simmons University and the University of Texas; and taught University of Texas courses in petroleum engineering befor he left in 1937 with both a bachelor's and master's degree in petroleum engineering.

He had worked in the fields as a tool dresser, a geologist and lease superintendent, did consulting work, served as chief enforcement engineer for the commission's oil and gas division, and worked as federal conservation engineer over six states before he came to the railroad commission as a member.

Off duty, Murray and wife, Jo, like to fish both fresh and salt waters. They have three children, all girls.

### NATIVE TEXAN

Culberson came to the commission as a member in 1940 after six years service as chief of the commission's gas and utilities division.

A native Texan, he was reared in Hill County and educated at Culberson's Select School at Hillsboro.

He is former Hill County clerk and county judge, a former secretary of the County Judges Association and for 25 years was secretary of the Volunteer Firemen's Association.

Still affectionately called "judge" Commissioner Culberson always has an anecdote and a chuckle for anyone with time to listen.

### COLORFUL CAREER

Few Texans' careers have been more colorful than Thompson's.

Born at Alvord 57 years ago, the red-haired Irishman quickly proved himself a dynamo of energy and business. Starting with a boyhood paper-selling job at Amarillo, he turned one profitable venture into another until he was owner of an automobile business employing four persons by the time he finished high school.

He got his law degree from the University of Texas and then served in World War I where he won the rank and title of "colonel" that has stuck with him till even now when his actual rank is lieutenant general as commanding officer of the Texas National Guard.

Thompson came to the Railroad Commission by appointment to succeed Gov. Pat M. Neff in 1932 and has been elected continuously ever since. He has gained international recognition as a petroleum authority and was once the late President Roosevelt's personal representative to the World Petroleum Congress.

NO SHAVING ROOM

## Guns Replace Customers In Florida Barber Shop

GIBSONTON, Fla., Oct. 4. (AP)—If the whisker crop gets out of hand in Gibsonton you can blame in on Jim Easton, the backslid barber.

He's too busy with his collection of war relics to shave his customers. A sign spells it out clearly: "Positively no shaving."

Weapons get more room than customers in the 12-by-15-foot barber shop. Walls are lined with bayonets, tomahawks, swords and all manner of firearms. There are Revolutionary War muskets, Civil War rifles, long-barreled Kentucky Squirrel rifles, as well as modern types.

One cabinet is given over to pistols of the western frontiersmen. One, an old Colt "Peacemaker," was a gift from "Buffalo Bill" Cody.

Easton has no idea of the value of his collection. "Things just seem to come to you if you let people knew you're interested," he said.

For instance, his Kentucky rifles come from a friend who brings Easton relics on his annual winter visit.

Among his rarer pieces is a German anti-tank rifle from World War I, complete with face guard for the soldier who fired it.

Another is an Aztec sacrificial knife. Easton said it was used by Mexican Indians to cut the hearts from living victims of their religious rites.

SHOOTIN' NOT SHAVIN'—Jim Easton, a Florida barber, fondles one of his collection of shooting irons gathered from all parts of the world. The collection has increased to such an extent that he's given up shaving customers in his barber shop.

### Latest Product

A fluid for refilling automobile automatic transmission mechanisms is one of the latest products to be placed on the market by the oil industry.

Developed to rigid specifications of the automobile manufacturers, the fluid is marketed through service stations.

This new product is another example of oil industry alertness to every requirement for convenience and service of the motoring public.


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OCTOBER 25 to 21

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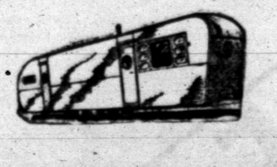

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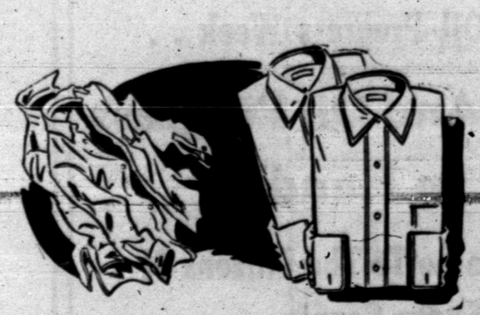

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LEADERS IN PENN., ORDOVICIAN

# Seventy West Texas Fields Designated In Nine Months

By JOHN B. BREWER

Further emphasizing the fact that West Texas is the nation's largest storehouse of oil, 70 fields were designated by the Railroad Commission during the first three-quarters of 1950.

These included rank wildcat strikes, some with multiple pays, and now pays in established areas.

Fifty of the discoveries were in District 8, a score in District 7-C. Designations of a number await hearings.

The Pennsylvanian series in the northeast and north parts of the Permian Basin and the Ordovician in the south central portion provided the outstanding strikes. The Lower Permian was next. Magnolia No. 1 Garza Land and Cattle Company placed Lynn County in the producing column.

Pennsylvanian production, stemming from the Vealmoor field in northwestern Howard County in 1948 and attaining spectacular proportions in Scurry County in 1949, spread into adjoining Borden and Kent Counties. It leaped west to Terry County, and to the southeast accounted for a dozen pool openers in Runnels County and two more in Tom Green.

In Gaines County, the region's third Mississippian pool was found.

Major deep strikes were in Midland County. Both General American No. 1 Peck and Magnolia No. 2 Roy Parks were completed in the Ellenburger, but subsequently the Lower Permian, Pennsylvanian and Devonian became productive in the Peck, and the Parks field has similar prospects.

New field designations, with actual instead of calculated 24-hour potentials, follow:

District 7-C:

COKE COUNTY

McCutchen (Cisco): Union of California 1-B Mrs. Daisy McCutchen, pay top 3,950 feet, potential 179 barrels, July 14.

CROCKETT COUNTY

Noelke Clear Fork: M&M Production Co. No. 2-B Bouscaren estate, pay top 3,938 feet, potential five barrels, Feb. 8.

Midway Lane Queen sand: Sinclair 7-67-C University, pay top 1,076 feet, potential 33 barrels, Sept. 4.

KIMBLE COUNTY

Ken (Strawn lime): J. K. Davis 1 Mrs. W. Faulkner, pay top 2,910 feet, potential 60 barrels, July 3.

REAGAN COUNTY

Big Lake Fusselman: Stanolind 1-BL University, pay top 8,879 feet, potential 189 barrels, July 15.

RUNNELS COUNTY

Jim Adams (Fry): James E. Kemp Drilling Co. No. 1 M. J. Adams, pay top 4,359 feet, potential 249 barrels.

Lloyd: Garland, Anthony and G. W. Strake No. 1 W. P. Lloyd, pay top 4,344 feet, potential 116 barrels, March 3.

West Ballinger King Sand: Kingford Oil Co. No. 1 R. E. H. Barnett, pay top 3,064 feet, potential 20 barrels, May 3.

West Ballinger Morris Sand: Southern Minerals Corp. No. 1 G. F. Allen, pay top 3,720 feet, potential 30 barrels, June 16.

Davis (Palo Pinto): Vincent & Welch, Inc., No. 1 P. M. Davis, pay top 3,600 feet, potential 108 barrels, May 29.

Winters Serratt: Ted Weiner and Anton Oil Corp. No. 1 Mrs. M. J. Arnold pay top 2,536 feet, potential 192 barrels, May 26.

Winters Cisco: Humble No. 2 Bud Herndon, pay top 2,395, potential 99 barrels, June 1.

North Beddo: O. W. Killam No. 1 W. W. Early, pay top 3,976, potential 236 barrels, July 12.

Saxon (Serratt): Saxon Exploration Co. No. 1 Roberts, pay top 2,010 feet, potential 102 barrels, July 20.

Cree-Sykes (Gardner): G. B. Cree No. 1 O. C. Sykes, pay top 3,874 feet, potential 330 barrels, July 26.

Willis: J. D. Andrews and others No. 1 R. V. Willis, pay top 2,670 feet, potential 131 barrels, July 27.

Fort Chadbourne Gray: G. W. Strake No. 1 H. L. Bryan, pay top 5,130, potential 96 barrels, Aug 28.

TOM GREEN COUNTY:

Harriett (Strawn): Shell No. 1 J. Willis Johnson, pay top 4,675 feet, potential 23 barrels, Aug. 31.

Rust: V. J. Meyer No. 1 George Foster Rust, pay top 3,665 feet, potential 10 barrels, Sept. 4.

UPTON COUNTY

Pembrook: Humble 1 Ralph Pembrook, pay top 7,030 feet, potential 29 barrels, Jan. 22.

District 8:

ANDREWS COUNTY

Fuhrman Glorietta: Fuhrman Petroleum Corp. No. 17 Ford, pay top 5,612 feet, potential 250 barrels, May 7.

Shafter Lake (Pennsylvanian): Sinclair No. 12-154 University, pay top 8,500 feet, potential 104 barrels.

BORDEN COUNTY

Canning (Wolfcamp): Vickers Petroleum Co. and Norwood Drilling Co. No. 1-A J. R. Canning, pay top 5,914 feet, potential 944 barrels, July 26.

Reinecke: Geo. P. Livermore, Inc., No. 1 W. Reinecke, pay top 6,754 feet, potential 1,368 barrels, Feb. 16.

East Vealmoor: Sunray (Barnsdall) No. 1 W. L. Wilson and R. G. Wilson, pay top 7,412 feet, potential 802 barrels, March 21.

North Vealmoor: Seaboard No. 1 Porter Hanks, pay top 8,171 feet, potential 218 barrels, Feb. 28.

COCHRAN COUNTY

Landon Bend: Stanolind No. 3 Birtie T. Brown, Royalty Account pay top 10,120 feet, potential 291.87 barrels, May 25.

CRANE COUNTY

Block 31 Clear Fork: Beard & Tullous, Inc., No. 1 University, pay top 4,275 feet, potential 100 barrels, July 1.

Crossett Lower Permian: The Texas Co. No. 6-B-NCT2 Chas W. Hobbs estate, pay top 5,075 feet, potential 116 barrels, March 3.

McKee Lower Clear Fork: Magnolia No. 3 D. K. Glenn, Account 3, pay top 4,060 feet, potential 124 barrels, Jan. 6.

ECTOR COUNTY

Donnelly Holt: Eastland Oil Co. No. 1 J. L. Johnson, Jr., pay top 5,075 feet, potential 66 barrels, Jan. 31.

Donnelly San Andres: Eastland Oil Co. No. 1-S J. S. Johnson, Jr., pay top 4,305 feet, potential 152 barrels, Feb. 7.

Lawson San Andres: Gulf No. 542 C. A. Goldsmith, pay top 4,320 feet, potential 70 barrels, Feb. 25.

GAINES COUNTY

Florey: Forest Oil Corp. and Anderson-Prichard Oil Corp. No 1-A Parmer County school land, pay top 12,100 feet, potential 203 barrels, March 29.

East Hobbs 5900: Humble No. 1 E. B. Bailey, pay top 5,845 feet, potential 239 barrels, March 12.

East Hobbs 3900: Humble No. 1 John S. Jones, pay top 3,750 feet, potential 8.5 barrels, April 27 (excessive gas-oil ratio, shut-in).

Robertson Ellenburger: Samedan Oil Corp. No. 1-DC (1-EA) Andrews, pay top 11,900 feet, potential 263 barrels, Feb. 1.

GARZA COUNTY

Dorward: Callihan & Harrison No. 1-114 J. C. Dorward, pay top 2,454 feet, potential 70 barrels, Jan. 18.

Rocker A: P. W. Anderson and R. S. Anderson No. 1-46 J. S. Hendersen, pay top 2,422 feet, potential 84 barrels, Feb. 3.

Post: Star Oil Co. No. 1 OS Ranch, pay top 2,946 feet, potential 24 barrels, July 7.

HOCKLEY COUNTY

Ropes: Honolulu and Signal No. 1 M. D. Underwood, pay top 9,290 feet, potential 559 barrels, May 15.

HOWARD COUNTY

Hutto: Stanolind No. 1-A Louis Hutto, top of pay 7,370 feet, potential 27 barrels, May 14.

East Vealmoor Wolfcamp: Sunray No. 3 R. G. Wilson and W. L. Wilson, pay top 6,910 feet, potential 745 barrels, July 14.

O'Daniel (Canyon): Shell No. 1 M. H. O'Daniel, pay top 7,995 feet, potential 414 barrels, Aug. 4.

KENT COUNTY

Clairemont: General Crude and Percy Jones No. 1-A Percy Jones, pay top 6,742 feet, potential 207 barrels, April 2.

Cogdell 4900: Chapman & McFarlin No. 6 D. M. Cogdell, pay top 4,910 feet, potential 257 barrels, April 7.

Connell: Drilling & Exploration Co. and Nelson Bunker Hunt, No. 1 Wilson Connell, pay top 2,340 feet, potential 12 barrels, Feb. 21.

East Polar, Pennsylvanian: Kewanee Oil Co. No. 1-C Wilson Connell, pay top 6,855 feet, potential 313 barrels, June 22.

Salt Creek: Carolina Hunt Trust Estate No. 1 J. W. Young, pay top 6,200 feet, potential 825 barrels, March 20.

Spires: Runray No. 1 L. R. Spires, pay top 6,735 feet, potential 200 barrels, April 26.

KING COUNTY

"JY": Stanolind No. 2 R. B. Masterson, pay top 4,219 feet, potential 27 barrels, Feb. 25.

LYNN COUNTY

O'Donnell: Magnolia No. 1 Garza Land & Cattle Co., pay top 8,615 feet, potential 244.61 barrels, May 14.

MIDLAND COUNTY

Germania: James H. Snowden and others No. 1 Andrew Fasken, pay top 7,128 feet, potential 70 barrels, March 2.

Parks Ellenburger: Magnolia No. 2 Roy Parks, pay top 12,944 feet, potential 786 barrels, June 29.

Sweetie Peck Ellenburger: General American No. 1-E Mrs. Josie Faye Peck, pay top 13,128 feet, potential 1,056 barrels, Feb. 24.

Sweetie Peck Pennsylvanian: Norwood Drilling Co. No. 1 Mrs. Josie Faye Peck, pay top 10,328, potential 698 barrels, May 6.

Sweetie Peck Wolfcamp: Norwood Drilling Co. No. 1 Josie Faye Peck, pay top 9,848 feet, potential 222 barrels, May 6.

Sweetie Peck Devonian: General American No. 1-D Mrs. Josie Faye Peck, pay top 12,215 feet, potential 612 barrels, June 11.

PECOS COUNTY

Abell Clear Fork: Magnolia No. 2-A State-Myrick, pay top 3,355 feet, potential 63 barrels, Feb. 6.

Abell North San Andres: George T. Abell No. 1-A-29 R. G. Pipe (E. A. Eaton), pay top 2,386 feet, potential 76 barrels, March 15.

Abell Byerley: George T. Abell No. 1 Byerley, pay top 4,915 feet, potential 120 barrels, March 29.

Girvin Clear Fork: La Gloria Corp. No. 1 Arthur A. Sullivan, pay top 3,085, potential 97 barrels, May 1.

TCI Grayburg: Richardson & Bass No. 1 J. Alfred Johnson estate, pay top 2,186 feet, potential 8 barrels, Feb. 27.

SCURRY COUNTY

North Snyder Strawn "B" Zone: Claude B. Hamill No. 4 L. S. Sentell, pay top 7,300 feet, potential 439 barrels, Feb.

STERLING COUNTY

Durham: M & M Production Co. No. 1 D. C. Durham, pay top 1,404 feet, potential 24 barrels, April 8.

TERRY COUNTY

Corrigan: Tide Water Associated No. 1 J. P. Nystel, pay top 11,475 feet, potential 374 barrels, Jan. 8.

Wellman: Anderson-Prichard No. 1 H. C. Bevers, pay top 9,712 feet, potential 571 barrels, July 9.

WINKLER COUNTY

Northwest Wheeler Ellenburger: Phillips No. 1 R. F. Waddell and others, pay top 10,735, potential 340 barrels, 1,360 barrels, April 30.

YOAKUM COUNTY

Cobb: Honolulu No. 1 Paul Cobb and others, pay top 6,035 feet, potential 189 barrels, March 28

Cobb 6,700: Honolulu No. 1 Chas. B. Towns, pay top 6,607 feet, potential 106 barrels, May 25.

## Sludge Removed From Oil Tanks

The ingenuity of petroleum technicians has developed a method for removing solidified sludge from oil storage tanks.

This is expected to do away with the present costly, unpleasant, pick and shovel operations on that job. A new device injects live steam into the mass of solid oil sludge which forms at the bottom of oil tanks, liquefying it so that a vacuum pump can draw it off.

In a liquefied state the sludge can be processed for salvage of any valuable materials.

## Hammered On Roof As Oil Discovered

ROBERT LEE, Oct. 14 (SC) — Perhaps the calmest fellow ever to get an oil well in Coke County was Pleas Millican, half-owner of the discovery well in the Millican Field near Edith.

Pleas was putting a new roof on his barn the day the well came in, and although the drilling foreman had told him that he was expecting oil that day, Pleas hammered away on his roof.

As the day progressed, the foreman yells that "you better come on down here," became progressively more frantic.

But Pleas hammered on.

In the late afternoon, he gave up his roofing and sauntered toward the well. There was oil, all right. Plenty of it.

But it didn't faze Pleas. His expression changed not one bit.

## Hamill Invented Drilling Mud

The idea of "drilling mud," now a vital material for most oil well drilling is said to have originated with Curt Hamill, one of the discoverers of the famous Spindletop field in Texas.

Hamill drove cows through his water pit and then pumped the resultant mud down the drill stem. Mud, mixed with a pharmacist's care in modern drilling operations, cools and lubricates the drilling bit and helps wash out the cuttings.

The industry spends more than $10 million a year for mud of varying viscosities.

Oil Progress Week

Oct. 15-21

Oil has played an important part in the growth and development of Snyder and Scurry County. We salute all those who have had a part in this oil industry. We are proud to be a part of Snyder and Scurry County.

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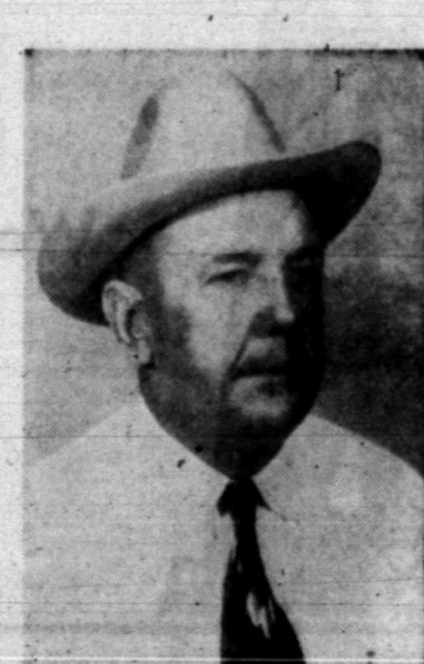
Real Values In New And Used Cars

Save the Hewitt Motor Way

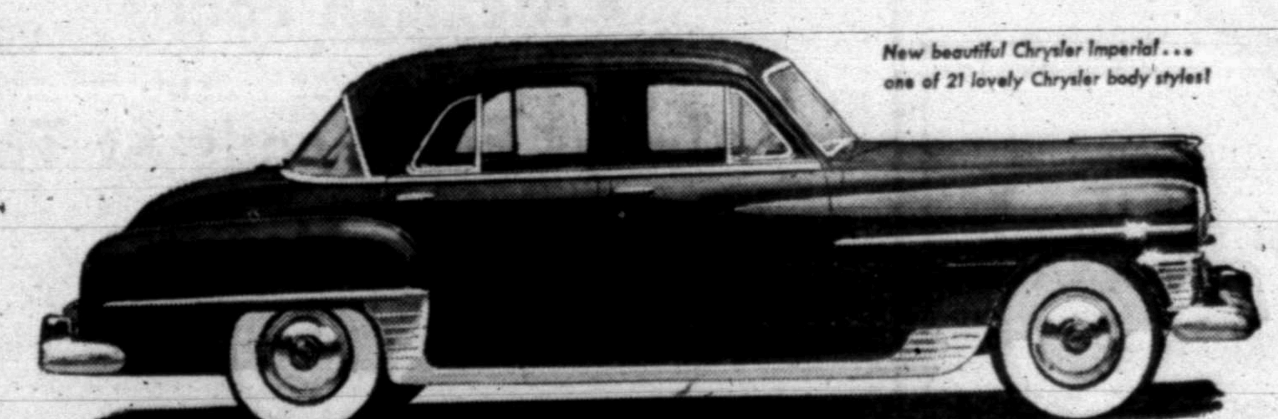
JAY AINSWORTH
Salesman

LEONARD NEPIEN
Salesman



BOB PARKS
Salesman

Serving This Great Oil Area!



New beautiful Chrysler Imperial ... one of 21 lovely Chrysler body styles!

Inside and out . . . it has no equal at any price . . .

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We Invite Yo To Visit Us for the Best Car Values New and Used Cars!

Visit Our Complete Service Department!

OIL PROGRESS WEEK

Oct. 15-21

*Our Best Wishes to the Men of the Oil Industry*

It is a pleasure to do business with the men who work with our great Natural Resource, Oil. We're Proud Of Your Progress In Scurry County.

Pollard Motor Co.

2101 25th Street Phone 53

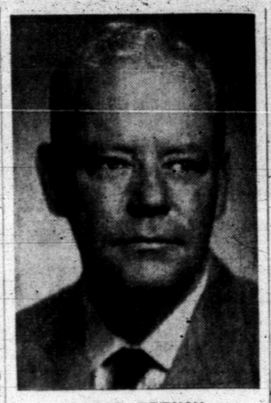
# Everything In Readiness For Permian Basin Show

ODESSA, Oct. 14. — Everything is in readiness for the first oil show in the Permian Basin since 1941.

The 1950 Permian Basin Oil Show will be held in Odessa Oct. 19-22.

All exhibit space has been sold out for the past month with the exception of a few spaces remaining open in a large tent which will house educational and commercial exhibits which do not involve heavy equipment.

The show will be held at Ector County Park in Odessa with both indoor and outdoor booths. It will be known as the "Oil Field Workers' Show," and will be designed to give the field worker a chance to see new developments and applications of the tools he uses from day to day.



LLOYD FRENCH
. . . show president

### EXHIBITORS

Approximately 175 exhibitors, 50 associate exhibitors and 5 special exhibitors will be on hand with every conceivable type of equipment and service connected with the oil industry.

No effort is being made to duplicate the Tulsa exhibition, Lloyd French, oil board president, explains.

"This will be a show where the lease hand and the drilling crew member can see the latest and most varied examples of drilling, processing and production tools and goods," French said.

"In addition, it will allow the West Texan who is not in the oil business a chance to see something about its operation."

### HUGE THRONGS

Not only marketers and manufacturers of oilfield supplies, but marketers of petroleum products will exhibit.

Throngs of 60,000 or more are expected to visit the show which will be open daily Thursday through Sunday, Oct. 19 - 22. There will be no admission charge for any phase of the exhibits.

Crowd figures are computed with an eye to the last oil show in Odessa, held in the same park in 1941. A total of 25,000 persons swarmed the exposition area during a shorter show. More than 15,000 attended the Odessa Chuck Wagon Gang barbecue. The same gang of goodwill servers will be on hand for this show.

### ODESSA IS HOST

Odessa, the largest domestic oilfield supply point and key trucking center in Texas and the nation's oil industry, is playing host to the show. However, directors of the show who are handling major arrangements come from every city in the Permian Basin. The exposition was planned as a basin-wide affair.

The oil show is a non-profit organization and will give the field worker an opportunity to see new types and applications of tools and services with which he comes in contact almost every day. In most cases oil employes can bring their families to the show and return home the same day, an impossibility at expositons in oil centers away from West Texas-New Mexico.

### DISPLAYS

Here is a list of some of the equipment and services which will be on display at the show, in many cases by several competition companies. Fishing tools, office and other meters, oil well cementing and logging, pumps, valves, wire rope, drilling and pumping engines, pumping equipment, drilling muds, transport equipment, electric motor supplies, Christmas trees, a large variety of rotary tools and accessories, perforating, shooting, acidization, serving tools, drill collars and bits.

Chamber of Commerce president Mickey Lavy has requested the cooperation of Odessa merchants and oil firms in purchasing books of tickets for entertainment at the Show.

### TICKETS

Merchants will be asked to buy a book for each of their employes and oil companies will be asked to buy a book of tickets for those in their employment.

Eddie Chiles, chairman of the ticket sales committee, announces that the book price is only $2 per person — which represents about $15 worth of entertainment.

Books may be purchased from Mr. Chiles at Midland, or from any of his representatives and co-chairman over the Permian Basin.

Each inside booth will be equipped with a 110 volt electrical outlet, one 150 watt clamp on type flood light and one identification sign with blank card for insertion.

### AVAILABLE

Available on a rental basis are the following: 1. Extra identification sign, $1.25 each. 2. Tables 2' x 4' and 2' x 6' plain, $2.00 each. 3. Tables 2' x 4' and 2' x 6' with velvet drape, $5.00 each. 4. Extra spot light, $1.50 each.

The floor of the exhibit buildings are hard surfaced dirt with dustproofing applied. Any special arrangement of flooring is the sole responsibility of the individual exhibitor.

### LIGHTING

If you have outside space appropriate dividers will be placed between all outside booths. Each booth will be provided with a 110 volt electrical outlet and there will also be an overhead lighting arrangement of flood lights serving all outside areas.

Canvas sun coverings may be secured in various sizes at a cost of six cents per square foot.

### BARBECUE

The Odessa Chuck Wagon Gang is expecting to feed a record number of persons at the Permian Basin Oil Show.

Jerry Debenport reports that some 17,000 were fed by the gang at the last oil show before the war and business manager Joe Cozby reports that 7,000 have been fed at one time since he has been with the gang.

Estimates for the oil show run as high as 20 to 25,000 people for one meal, scheduled for Saturday, Oct. 21st.

In order to feed 20,000 people at one time the chuck wagon gang will enlist the aid of the Odessa Junior Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations.

GOES TO AUSTRIA — Walter J. Donnelly (above), Ambassador to Venezuela, was named by President Truman as Minister and first U. S. civilian High Commissioner to Austria.

## Jet Plane Fuel From Petroleum

Aeronautical engineers are engaged in experiments to widen the range of petroleum products which can be used for fueling jet plane engines.

Kerosine, the current fuel, represents only about six per cent of the products obtained from a barrel of crude oil.

Present plans are to use about 50 per cent of the products refined from a barrel of crude, a mixture that would contain all the kerosine and gasoline and about one-fourth of the heating oils in the crude barrel.

## Koreans Are Sold

VIENNA, (AP) — Gift packages for North Korean Communist soldiers are now being sold in Hungarian factories and offices, according to newspapers received here from Budapest.

## Locomotives Use More Diesel Oil

Economy of operating cost is continuing to win American railroads over to diesel locomotive operation.

The Eastern Railroad Presidents' Conference reported that 21 per cent of all freight was moved by diesel-electric locomotives in 1948 compared to less than one per cent in 1941. Diesel-electric locomotives also moved 39.5 per cent of the passenger traffic in 1948 compared to 7.5 per cent in 1941.

A leading oil company has estimated that by 1970 railroads will consume nine per cent of the total U. S. oil output.

## Company Budgets Research Shekels

As part of the oil industry's continuing contributions to better living, one oil company has planned 1950 research expenditures of about $1.5 million a month, or $18 million in one year.

Principal effort will be in the development of new chemicals from petroleum, particularly insecticides and fungicides to improve farm productivity.


OIL PROGRESS

NATIONAL OIL PROGRESS WEEK OCT. 15-21

Congratulations, Scurry County...

It has been a pleasure to watch the progress of Snyder and Scurry County . . . and also enjoy a part of that progress. On this second anniversary of the Scurry County discovery well, we want to express our appreciation for your patronage in the past, and we hope that we make continue to serve you in the future. It has been our policy to offer the highest quality merchandise at the lowest possible prices. We pledge ourselves to the keeping of this policy regardless of the prosperity around us. You are always welcome at Western Associate store.

OUR PROGRESS IS LINKED WITH YOURS! WE HOPE THAT WE MAY CONTINUE TO SERVE YOU . . .

- TIRES
- BATTERIES
- AUTO ACCESSORIES
- AUTO PARTS
- HARDWARE
- TOYS & GIFTS
- HOME APPLIANCES
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FOR YOUR EVERY NEED — AUTO, TRUCK, TRACTOR — AND HOME ACCESSORIES

WESTERN AUTO ASSOCIATE STORE

EAST SIDE OF SQUARE — SNYDER — PHONE 222



Oil Progress Week

October 15-21

Oilmen in Snyder and Scurry County have learned to depend on the New Moon Trailer Service. At New Moon, you can buy the finest trailer in the size you wish. Also on hand at the New Moon Trailer Service is a variety of sizes of guaranteed used trailers. See these trailers before you buy.

New Moon Trailer Sales

Across Form Starlite Theatre
On East Highway
Used Trailers For Sale
$100 Down



Specializing:

- Steaks
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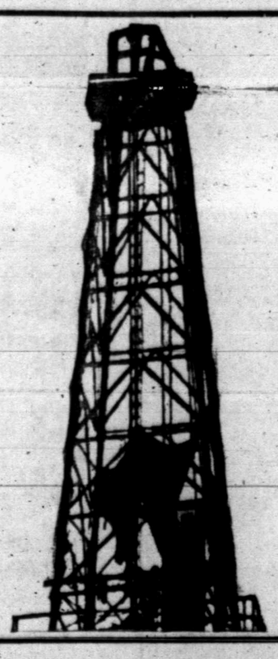
- Mexican Foods

Always Fine Foods At The Ranch House



Oil Progress Week

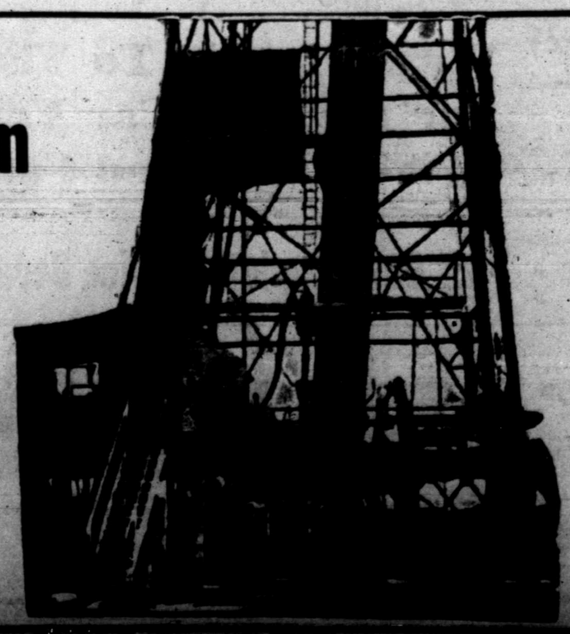
October 15-21

We Have Been Serving Snyder With Quality Foods Since 1949.

Ranch House

"Where The Oil Men Eat"

Dining Room for your PARTIES and BANQUETS



We Now Have A Parking Lot

Immediately In The Rear Of Our Resturant.

The Ranch House

On East Highway

IN OIL BUSINESS FOR 30 YEARS

# False Teeth Only Problem Of Oil Veteran Ted Williams

BIG LAKE, Oct. 14—Don't try to change M. R. (Ted) Williams. He's been in high gear all his life and he'll stay there, thank you.

But if this seems paradoxical for a man of 71, consider that Ted Williams is a person of many paradoxes.

He worked in oil for thirty years and never amassed a fortune.

He attends the Catholic Church and sings in the Presbyterian choir.

He's crazy about baseball, but he had the Ted Williams moniker long before the Boston Red Sox ever heard of the man.

And he's been through battles, but he's never worn a uniform.

IN HIGH GEAR

That's Ted Williams—ex-advertising salesman, ex-baseball player with the Ajax Club of Mexico City, ex-secretary to the Bendum oil interests, ex-manager of the Texon oil camp, and now Ted Williams, retired.

He's been Ted Williams, retired, since May, 1943, but he hasn't slowed down at all. Just to keep that high gear from slipping, he serves as secretary of the Reagan County Lions Club, secretary of the Trans-Pecos Baseball League, chairman of any charitable fund-raising drive that comes along and he mows his daughter's lawn. He lives with his daughter, Mrs. Bill A Friend, here, and "if I'm going to keep this lawn the prettiest in the city, I'll have a man-sized job," he'll tell you.

MAN-SIZE

But Williams is used to man-size jobs. His introduction to oil came in 1901 when he left his native St. Louis to join the Hogg-Swayne Syndicate at Spindle Top near Beaumont. Oil had just been discovered there, and a new process known as rotary drilling was exciting all members of the syndicate.

Williams' job was largely clerical, and it was hardly stimulating enough for a man of his energy. So it was there that the most overpowering characteristic of his personality caught up with him.

That characteristic is wanderlust, and tales of rolling stones and any amount of ungathered moss couldn't stop Williams. He returned to St. Louis and became secretary to the Philippine government officials in charge of the Philippine exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair. An opportunity there to learn Spanish held him for 14 months. And the resulting knowledge of Spanish soon sent him wandering through the most exciting adventures of his career.

OIL AND SPANISH

A combined knowledge of oil and Spanish, plus a desire to travel, meant only one thing to the Williams temperament. That was Mexico. So south of the border Williams went to become an advertising salesman for the Mexico Mining Journal; to join the Mexico City Ajax Baseball Club; and to play hide and seek with Mexican insurrectionists who overthrew the Francisco Madero government in 1912.

Williams still uses as a desk catchall an artillery shell which lodged, but failed to explode, in the wall of his Mexico City home. It's a memento, he said, to the many times his path crossed that of Madero's enemies.

Williams resumed his clerical duties when he returned to oil in 1912. He became secretary of the Mexican Eagle Oil Co. where he was concerned chiefly with arranging for leases and drilling sites.

WITH "OLD MIKE"

Then in 1914, when Mike Benedum and Joe Trees opened drilling operations in Vera Cruz, he joined them as secretary. And he stayed with Benedum-Trees until his retirement. But that Williams wanderlust just couldn't be squelched.

Benedum-Trees moved into Colombia with their Tropical Oil Co., and Williams immediately stationed himself in Bogota with a geologist. The geologist pointed out likely drilling sites, he said, and Williams arranged for leases with the property owners.

South American oil is still virtually untappped, Williams believes. Benedum-Trees hardly touched it with the drilling methods of that day, he said. But Williams will vouch personally for the oil's inaccessibility. He saw enough of the country from muleback to know that drilling there would be inconvenient to say the least.

ONE-MAN WONDER

A letter from Levi Smith, first president of the Big Lake Oil Co., offering 500 shares of Plymouth Oil Co. stock to Williams "in recognition of your long and faithful services" brought him to Big Lake and Texon in 1923. His official capacity in Texon was a camp manager, but Williams soon became a one-man chamber of commerce, acting mayor and director of athletics also.

His retirement in 1943 marked completion of almost 30 years in oil. Those are years clouded with memories of great men in oil, and of the most obscure men in oil; of gushing wildcats and sulphur water holes in the ground; of fortunes made and fortunes lost.

Williams remembers them all. And the records he kept throughout his years as secretary will substantiate his memory.

That memory, incidentally, is a thorn in the side of a man who ordinarily has few worries: He's afraid he's losing it.

"I can remember things that happened 60 years ago," Williams said, "but darned if I can remember where I put my false teeth last night."

## What's In Street Name? World Affairs!

PRAGUE, (AP) — Prague avenues named after British Field Marshal Lord Montgomery and American General Dwight D. Eisenhower ought to be rechristened, a reader wrote in the newspaper "Mlada Fronta."

"These gentlemen, initiators of a new war, are also enemies of the English and American nations," he argued.

NEW EYES FOR SOME

## Volunteer Organization Gives Glasses For Needy

BY ADELAIDE KERR

NEW YORK, (AP)—"I haven't got any money to buy any more glasses," said the scrubwoman, tears coursing down her seamed old face.

She looked down at the banged-up pair lying on the New York social worker's desk. Her mop handle had knocked them from her nose accidentally on a hot day and both lenses were broken through the middle.

"I tried to stick them together with glue, but they melted on me in this heat," she said. "I don't know what I'm going to do. I can't see a foot before me without 'em. My sister's paralyzed and she can't work. This is the first job I was able to get in six months—and I've got to keep it. We don't want to go on relief."

THE WAY IT COSTS

The social worker made a quick telephone call to New Eyes For The Needy, Inc. at Short Hills, N. J. In a few days the scrubwoman was back at work, a new pair of subscription glasses on her nose.

New Eyes For The Needy was founded in 1933 to provide new prescription glasses for those who cannot afford them. Mrs. Arthur E. Terry of Short Hills started it during the depression after she noticed that many people to whom she distributed food coupons as a Red Cross worker, could not see to sign them and could not buy glasses. Today it is sponsored by Short Hills Junior Service League, a group of volunteer charitable workers. Since its founding it has helped an estimated 55,000 people, in many parts of the country.

"We have never asked for a cent," says its chairman, Mrs. Franklin B. Satterthwaite, wife of a New York business man. "People all over the country send us their discarded old glasses, gold scrip, broken jewelry, old watches. They get pleasure out of putting the broken junk they have been keeping in bureau drawers to good use. Our volunteer workers sort it. Plastic frames are used again if possible. Some are sent to the Seaman's Church Institute. Metal is sold and the cash received pays for new glasses."

When New Eyes For The Needy gets a request for new glasses, it refers the request to the Lion's Club. The Lion's Club nearest the case investigates it and, if it is worthy, arranges for glasses. The social service departments of hospitals and settlement houses pass along other requests. New Eyes For The Needy pays the bills. In addition to prescription glasses and magnifying (old age) glasses, it also gives some artificial eyes.

"We helped five thousand people last year," says Mrs. Satterthwaite. "And this year we want to double that."

Oil

National Oil Progress Week October 15-21

24 Hours Every Day We Serve The Workers In This Oil Area.

2-Way Radio Controlled CABS

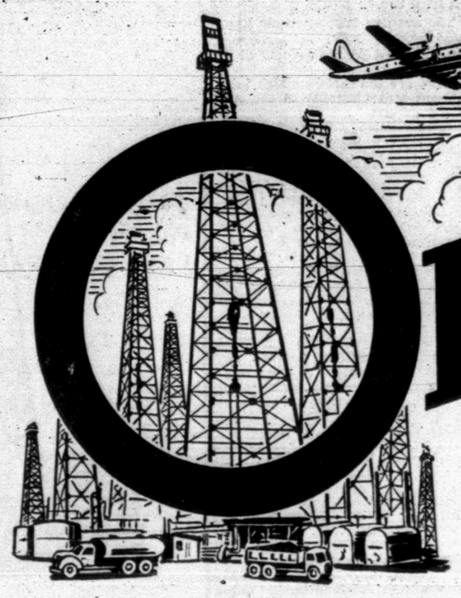
Phone 699 700 789

For Prompt Courteous Service

Yellow Cab Co.

27th and Avenue S






"The Permian Basin--America's Most Active Area"

HEADQUARTERS For The Permian Basin

CRAWFORD Hotel

Businessmen and luxury-desiring guests prefer the Crawford Hotel In Midland. Our guests are assured a pleasant visit because of the service, the courtesy, and the desire to do everything possible to make them comfortable. Located in the the center of Midland, guests are within walking distance of trading and oil centers. Choose the Crawford next time!

Midland's up-to-date hotel salutes the oil industry in the Permian Basin and extends a warm, cordial welcome to all to be a guest at the Crawford Hotel.

We have recently completed and furnished an additional floor on our hotel. We believe that it has no equal in the West Texas area. Luxuriously furnished, roomy and neat, these rooms will give our guests great pleasure. Other rooms in the hotel have also been remodeled and refurnished for additional comfort!

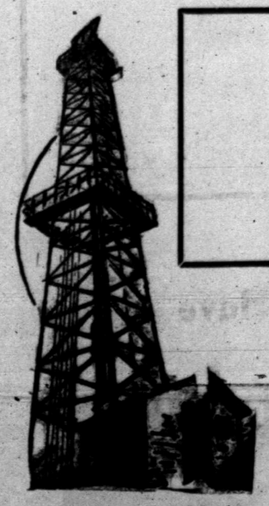
"The Permian Basin--America's Greatest Oil Reserve"

CRAWFORD HOTEL

Cal Boykin, Owner Midland, Texas



Congratulations, Oilmen...



NATIONAL OIL PROGRESS WEEK OCTOBER 15-21

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- MODERN EQUIPMENT
- EXPERT WORKMEN
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WE PICKUP and DELIVER---

JOE GRAHAM TAILORS

SNYDER 2417 Ave. S PHONE 98

OPERATES OIL FIELD STORES

# Claude Brown Of McCamey True West Texas Veteran

McCAMEY, Oct. 14. — Claude Brown of McCamey is a true veteran of the West Texas oil fields.

Additionally, he is a real credit to the oil fraternity and to the entire Permian Basin area.

Associated with the oil business since 1922, when he graduated from Ballinger High School and went to work for the J. K. Hughes Oil Company, Brown now operates in partnership with his brother, five oil field pipe and supply stores in West Texas and New Mexico. These stores are located at McCamey, Pecos, Carlsbad, Artesia and Albuquerque.

NEW STORE

He is erecting a new, modern store building in McCamey at this writing. The store will open its doors about Nov. 1.

Brown also has Chevrolet and Buick agencies for the McCamey area.

He owns 19 producing oil wells in the McCamey field, 12 in the Hoover and Simpson fields of Crockett County.

Twenty McCamey business buildings are owned by Brown. He also holds title to some 30 residences here.

Included among his McCamey holdings are the following: A food locker, a building housing the city's most modern grocery store, a building housing an auto store, a service station, and numerous other occupied buildings.

CIVIC-MINDED

The veteran oil industry veteran is civic-minded. He helped organize the McCamey Chamber of Commerce and served as its first president. He is a member of the McCamey Lions Club. He is the city's mayor.

Brown has done much to improve McCamey's appearance. He has bought unsightly buildings and torn them down to "dress up" a street. Once he boutht an entire block of buildings. Another time, he bought an old two-story building, once a hotel, and tore it down. He would like to see every "fire-trap relic" of McCamey's oil boom days of the late 20's razed.

He is a generous supporter of the First Methodist Church.

There was a day, however, when Brown owned nothing but the clothes on his back—and they were well patched.

He hit wild-brawling Mexia in 1922 as an employe of the J. K. Hughes Drilling Company. When Hughes sold out in 1929, youngish Brown was in charge of the firm's production and drilling activities.

THE LONG STEP

Now with no job, Brown took the "long step" and began contracting and drilling on his own. He drilled some 30 wells in Coleman and Brown Counties.

"I went broke in 1934," Brown recalled, "on dry holes."

Moving to McCamey on Aug. 5, 1935, Brown began dressing tools for the Ajax Drilling Company, operating in Upton and Pecos Counties.

After a year and a half of this work, Brown went on his own for the second time. This time he became a dealer in oil field supplies. He operated in a typical oil field shack building 14 feet by 18 feet, and lived in a tiny "shotgun" house standing adjacent to his "store." He handled second-hand pipe and drilling tools.

BOUGHT STORE

In 1939, he bought the Rockmaker Supply Company of Grandfalls. He moved his stock to Artesia in 1941.

Also, in 1941, Brown bought eight cable-tool rigs. He contracted six and ran two himself.

Brown opened his second store—in Artesia, N. M. — in 1943. He also began handling wholesale plumbing supplies in that year. Other stores followed in quick succession.

Born at Talpa, Coleman County, on Dec. 7, 1904, Brown was raised at Ballinger. His mother, Mrs. T. P. Brown, now 71, is still a Ballinger resident.

Brown married Feb. 20, 1926. He and his wife, who is the daughter of Mr and Mrs. W. A. McGowan, pioneer Cross Plains merchandising family, have one daughter, now in her first year at Southern Methodist University.

CLAUDE BROWN

## Special Service Given By Fuel Men

To provide 'round-the-clock service for their customer's, some oilmen have adopted a device which permits their offices to be open although closed.

This paradox is achieved by an electronic machine which answers the telephone and receives messages and orders for fuel oil on a wire recorder.

The mechanical secretary efficiently serves consumers who can't call during regular business hours.

## Quick-Freezing Aids Exploration

Oil exploration is being aided by canning or quick-freezing oil sand samples at the well site.

Thus preserved, samples are taken to laboratories for complete analysis. Because of such advances, some oilmen claim that more petroleum is now found in the laboratory than by the drill.

# Motor Fuel Quality At All-Time High

Keen competition, continuing research and an expanding market are giving the American motorist the world's best gasoline.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines reports that gasoline anti-knock ratings—recognized as one of the standard measures of gasoline quality—are at the highest point in history. This means greater economy, more power and better performance under the hood of the modern car.

The average regular grade gasoline today exceeds in anti-knock qualities the premium fuels of 20 years ago.

What are the factors which have brought these benefits to the motoring public?

REFINING COMPANIES

First, there are some 400 companies refining gasoline and competing for the patronage of millions of motorists. This competitive scramble fosters continuous improvements in gasoline quality as each refiner strives to get the hump on his rivals.

Since the end of World War II, oil companies have invested more than $7 billion to expand, improve and modernize facilities. Much of this money went into plants for making more and better gasoline.

Refinery construction in itself would mean little if it were not guided by scientific research—research that constantly seeks more efficient, more economical ways to get the most and best gasoline from every barrel of crude oil. Each year America's oil companies invest more than $100 million in programs to develop new and finer products—a search that has produced high-octane aviation fuels, synthetic rubber, and hundreds of other useful products.

EFFICIENCY UP

The petroleum and automotive industries have co-operated through the years to combine better fuels and better engines for increased motoring economy. It has been estimated that since 1930 this co-operation has increased engine efficiency by 30 per cent and has given the public billions of dollars worth of extra value.

Oil companies today are producing fuels which are more than adequate to power the postwar engines with their higher compression ratings which increase efficiency. These greater octane values have been obtained through (1) the addition of tetraethyl lead to gasoline, and (2) changes in the molecular make-up of petroleum products through catalytic cracking and other modern refinery techniques.


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POSSIBLY A THIRD

# Two Oil Fields Opened In Tom Green By Greens

By FRANK LA ROE

Opening of two oil pools and possibly a third one in the last two years has been the record made in Tom Green County by W. J. Green, his son, Howard W. Green, both of San Angelo, and their associates.

In 1944 the group started a leasing program which ended in 1947 with acquisition of approximately 100,000 acres of land in Tom Green County, 100,000 acres in Crockett, and 50,000 acres in Coke and Runnels Counties.

HOWARD PICKS AREA

Howard Green, a geological engineer, picked the general area of all the blocks leased. He started his work in 1941 and continued it while attending Texas A&M. After being honorably discharged as a lieutenant from the Army engineers following 3½ years of service, he re-entered school and received his BS degree in geological engineering in 1948. Green also has an MS degree from Colorado School of Mines at Golden.

W. J. Green has had a long career in the chapters of Texas oil. After being reared in Clayton, Georgia and graduating from Piedmont College at Demorest in 1906 with a B. S. degree, and the University of Georgia at Athens in 1907 with an M. S. degree, he was almost ready for the oil fields.

GREEN TO TEXAS

Green came to Texas and started in the oil business as a roughneck and roustabout in the field with Sun in 1909 at Saratoga and Batson. Following a short period of service in the Army in 1918, he accepted a position with Gulf Pipeline Co. at Burkburnett in 1919.

In 1920, Green quit Gulf and bought some shallow wells in the Northwest field of Burkburnett and organized the Porter Oil Association. The Association controlled some 29 or 30 shallow wells which produced from around 1,600 feet in the Strawn. It was sold out and dissolved in 1924.

Faith Oil Corp. was formed in Wichita Falls in 1925 with Green and J. J. Perkins as majority stockholders. Green served as president of the organization for

W. J. GREEN (LEFT) AND HOWARD . . . father and son oil team

11 years, after which time he sold his interests to Perkins.

OIL FOR SMU

Perkins bought out the complete holdings of Faith Oil Corp. by 1942 and turned over its assets to Southern Methodist University at Dallas. Some 42 flowing oil wells in the East Texas field around Longview were involved. All the producers are still flowing and have a total daily allowable of 1,000 barrels of oil.

Faith Oil Corp. had pioneered in Cook County and its exploration was instrumental in the county's development.

W. J. Green came to San Angelo in 1944 and immediately launched a large scale leasing program for his son and Wichita Falls associates, J. J. Perkins and Charles N. Prothro. Perkins' son-in-law. Some 250,000 acres of land were leased in four West Texas Counties.

The group's first exploration was in 1946 on the ranch of Bob Mims in Coke County, 12 miles north of Water Valley. It was a 7,000-foot failure drilled to shale, probably Canyon, on a 12,000-acre block.

Near Grape Creek in Tom Green County, a 6,752-foot Ellenburger failure was plugged and abandoned after having drilled 117 feet in the Ellenburger in 1946 on the land of F. S. Sanders. It was on a block of 30,000 acres. J. W. Sorrels, oil producer of Chicago and Abilene, drilled both failures.

PULLIAM OPENED

Sun Oil Co., Howard Green, Perkins, and Prothro No. 2 Mark B. Pulliam opened the Pulliam (Strawn) field four miles west of San Angelo in 1949 after two previous tests were failures. Sun has half interest in a block of approximately 15,000 acres. The pool currently has two producers.

One and one-half miles northwest of San Angelo, Bridwell Oil Co. of Wichita Falls, Howard Green, Perkins, and Prothro No. 1 T. N. Robbins was plugged and abandoned at 6,501 feet in the Ellenburger, 250 feet in the formation. It was on a block of about 35,000 acres.

This year the same operators drilled in No. 1 Mrs. Julia Farr-Kennemer, gas and distillate well completed from the lower Canyon two miles north and slightly east of Carlsbad. It is now shut-in. More drilling is expected to begin shortly on the 25,000-acre block.

OIL NEAR ANGELO

Five miles northeast of San Angelo, Shell Oil Co. No. 1 J. Willis Johnson opened the Harriett (Strawn) field this year. Shell took geophysical option last year from Green, Perkins and Prothro on four blocks totaling approximately 83,000 acres. The blocks — two in Tom Green County and two in Coke County—were divided into nine units.

Exploration was expected to be started soon on the Stone Bend structure, one of the largest known undeveloped surface structures in Texas, in Crockett County. The structure also extends over into Terrell County. Green and associates have approximately 100,000 acres under lease in the area.

At the year's close, San Angelo's largest independent operators are planning more developments, and their good fortune of the past two years may only be the beginning of more oil strikes for West Texas.

## 40-Year Supply Of Synthetic Oil Not Yet Touched

If necessary, enough coal, oil shale and natural gas could be obtained from four states to supply the U. S. with nine to ten million barrels a day of synthetic petroleum for up to 40 years, a survey by the Bureau of Mines has found.

On the basis of these findings, a survey of potential synthetic oil materials in 37 states and Alaska has been started by the government. The preliminary check covered coal resources in western Kentucky, coal and shale in northwestern Colorado, natural gas in southeastern Texas, and coal in southeastern Montana.

## Plastic Thigh Bone Petroleum Product

A plastic thigh bone, carved from a block of polyethylene plastic, has been substituted for the natural bone in the leg of a 12 year old boy.

The natural bone was diseased and had to be removed. In the surgical operation, even natural muscles and tendons were attached to the plastic bone.

Polyethylene plastic is a product of petroleum-derived materials.

# Oil Compact Commission Formed To Prevent Waste

According to Gov. Roy J. Turner of Oklahoma, "the purpose of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission," which was formed as a direct result of the Interstate Oil Compact, "is to conserve oil and gas by the prevention of physical waste thereof from any cause."

Gov. Turner made that statement in an address delivered to the Independent Petroleum Association of America in St. Louis on Oct. 3. He stated at that time that the activities of the commission are dedicated to that purpose.

The Commission, although it has many functions and is making a strong effort to attain its purpose, has no power except that of persuasion. It works on the theory that through the development of sound logic and ideas through open forum discussions, the goal of conservation may be furthered. Information garnered by the Commission is made available and often sent to those charged with official responsibility for conservation.

IDEAS STAND TEST

In no way, says Turner, does the lack of authority to enforce its purpose suggest ineffectiveness. This is true primarily because every activity of the commission and every idea developed and disseminated by it must stand the test and the spotlight of the open forum and must have the acceptance of all before being relayed to the authorities on conservation.

At each meeting of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission some phase of conservation, that will be of national, as well as local interest is decided upon.

AN EXAMPLE

An example of this occurred at the spring meeting in Biloxi, Miss., where a theme of "Conservation in the Public Interest" was used. R. B. Anderson, president of the Texas Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, pointed out at that meeting how the public is being served through the conservation programs and the great advantages being obtained through orderly development and the securing of greater ultimate recovery from the pools.

Also at the Biloxi meeting, the executive vice president, H. B. Fell, presented a paper which emphasized the necessity for market demand statutes in the oil and gas producing states so that waste would be prevented and a greater ultimate recovery obtained from the pools.

COMMITTEES

"However," said Turner, "in my opinion, one of the largest contributions that is made to the Commission and to the states in their conservation programs, is by the individual standing committees of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission."

A project of a Compact Commission committee which is nearing completion at this time is the publication of a book which is being prepared by the Engineering Committee. This book sets up the best production methods now known to the industry and it is expected to have a wide circulation for that reason.

Dissemination of information, a regular function of the Commission, is carried on in several ways. Many pamphlets containing findings of the organization are prepared and distributed to any interested party, without cost. Letters are received from all over the nation and the world and are promptly answered. Six years ago, a thirty-minute sound and color film "Oil for Tomorrow" was produced by the commission and the 25 prints available for loan purposes are constantly in use.

FIXED POLICY

However, says Turner, it is well known that one of the greatest advantages of the Compact program is the regular bringing together of state and industry officials charged with responsibility for oil and gas conservation. Through their meetings similar problems are discovered and solutions found.

IN CONCLUSION, TURNER SAID:

"Conservation of natural resources has become a fixed and well-established national policy. An enlightened public will no longer tolerate the wasteful use and destruction of its resources. Public welfare demands proper utilization and development. It is to this end that the Interstate Oil Compact Commission is dedicated."

## Automotive Fuel Vastly Improved

Gasoline is not just plain gasoline any more, thanks to oil industry scientists who are constantly at work to give the motorist better and more economical fuel for his automobile.

In addition to improvements in anti-knock ratings, scientists are putting new qualities into motor fuel.

A combustion catalyst has been developed and added to the gasoline made by one company, to give faster starting and better burning.

A new additive being offered by another manufacturer prevents the formation of rust in fuel tanks and engines. Investments by the oil industry in improved refining processes are turning out more powerful gasoline for today's more powerful engines.

## Natural Gas Sales Increase

Utility sales of natural gas reached record heights of 3,153,375,000 million cubic feet, up 8.9 per cent, in 1949, according to the American Gas Association.

The number of ultimate customers served by natural gas went to 13,319,000, a jump of 8 per cent. Natural gas sales revenues were up 10.3 per cent to $1,097,328,000.

Total gas customers — natural, manufactured and mixed — during 1949 rose over half a million to 23,763,400, the AGA estimated, while total gas sales revenues advanced to $1,694,331,000, an increase of 7.3 per cent.


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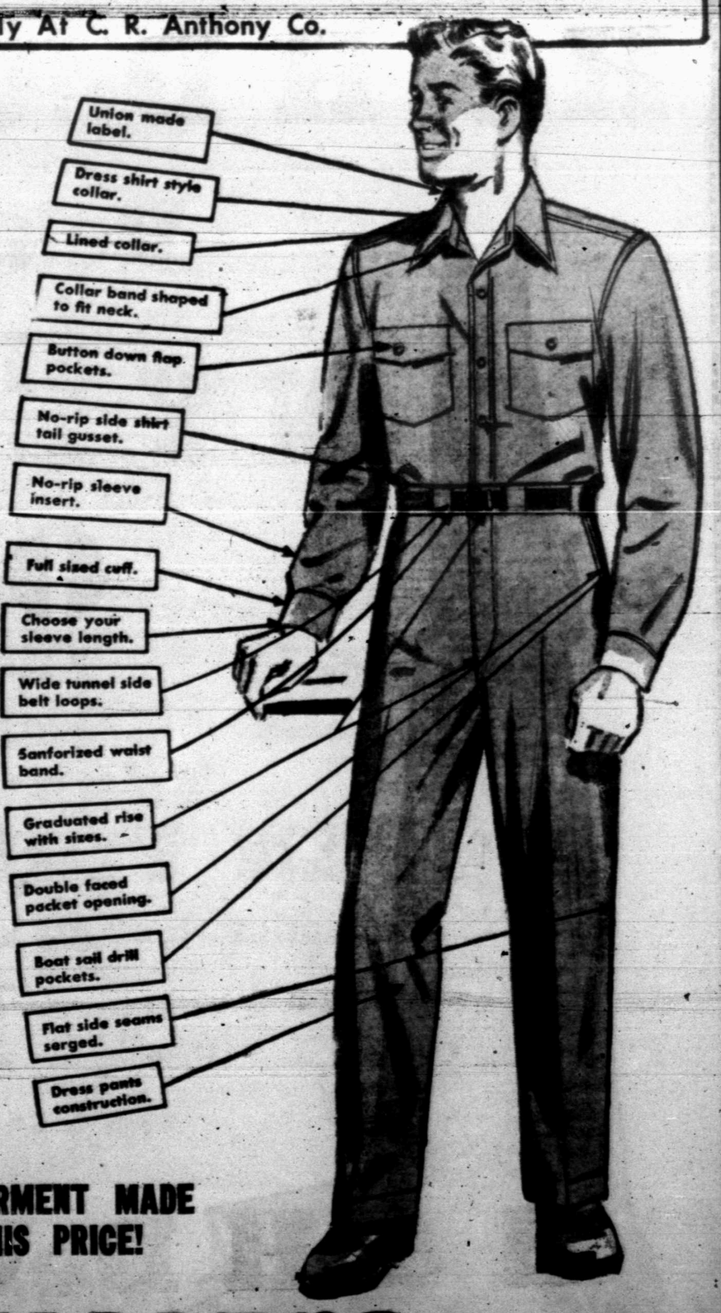


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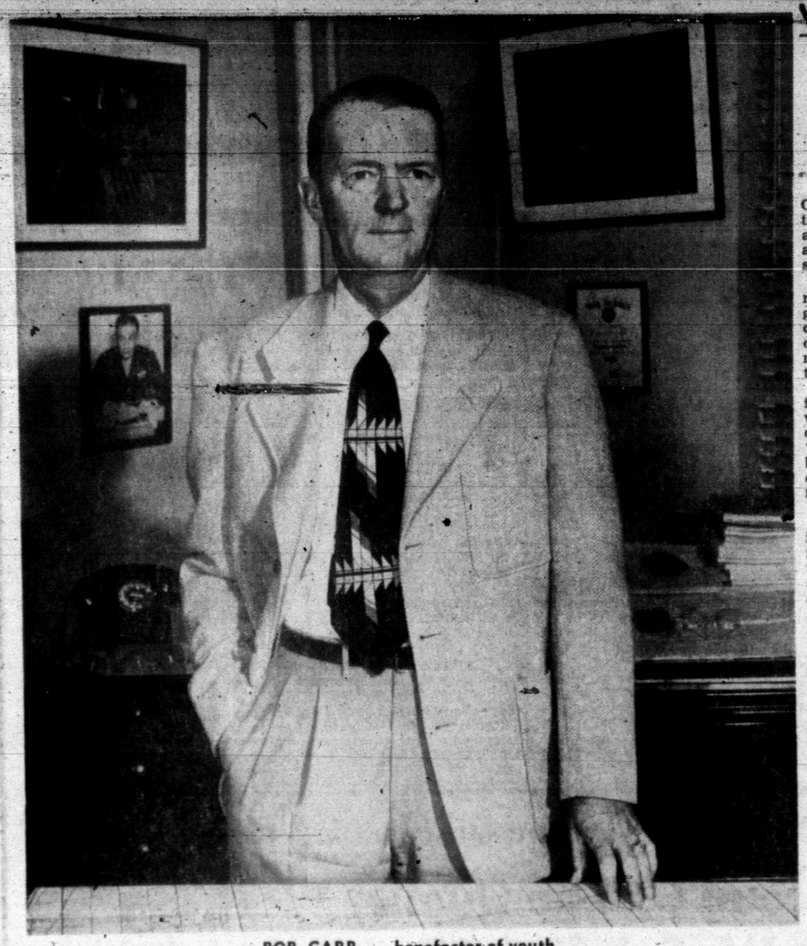
VETERAN OF TWO WARS

# Bob Carr Applies Retruns From Oil To Aiding Youth



BOB CARR . . . benefactor of youth

SAN ANGELO, Oct. 14.—Robert Gay Carr's boyhood ambition was to be self-supporting and own an automobile. He realized it early, after working his way through school.

His main interest for many years now has been to help young people get good starts in life through education, and to care for crippled children. Success in the oil business has enabled him to do these things.

"I still believe this country offers opportunities for everybody who will take advantage of them, despite the New Deal," says Carr. "Character never was developed by people being wards of the government. I believe it is developed more if they earn what they get."

COLLEGE BENEFACTOR

San Angelo College, of which he is a trustee, rates high in Carr's interest and support. In 1945 he established three scholarships that are awarded annually to two boys and a girl from Tom Green County. Preference is given those who rank high as Scouts.

On the new campus, Carr built the vocational building, paved, and bought a tractor with which to maintain the grounds. He equipped the band with instruments and uniforms, and in the gymnasium placed an electric scoreboard and a brass railing behind the orchestra pit.

Sharing her husband's regard for the college, Mrs. Carr equipped the home economics building and the girls locker room in the gymnasium. The Carrs contributed generously to the general building fund.

DORMITORIES NEEDED

"We could have 200 more students if we had two dormitories, one for boys and one for girls," Carr believes. Plans have been drawn for such buildings and for a cafeteria between them with connecting covered walkways. The currently estimated cost is $400,000. Junior colleges such as San Angelo's have proven their worth and will continue of increasing value, in Carr's opinion.

Trusteeship of the college is the only office for which Carr ever has been a candidate, and he made no campaign. The San Angeloan was appointed a trustee of Texas Christian University in April, 1948. He already was on TCU's endowment committee and on the financing board of its Brite College of the Bible.

Chimes that ring from the First Christian Church here were given by Mr. and Mrs. Carr. Prior to coming to San Angelo, Carr was a deacon of the South End Christian Church in Houston and earlier was Scoutmaster of its Boy Scout troop. He resigned as head of the land department of Humble Oil & Refining Co. at Houston to enter the oil business for himself.

LEADER IN SCOUTING

There were no Boy couts in his native Kentucky during his youth, but Carr belonged to a somewhat simillar group, the Sons of Daniel Boone. Born at North Middleton, Ky., Nov. 9, 1895, he worked his way through high school at Winchester, two years at Kentucky Wesleyan College and one year of business school. His mother, Mrs. Carrie B. Carr, resides in Lexington.

Carr holds the highest award that can be conferred by the Boy Scouts of America on a leader, the Silver Beaver. At Camp Louis Farr near Mertzon he established Carr Village, consisting of five cabins, and a two-room hospital named for the late Dr. H. K. Hinde of San Angelo. A first aid unit also was provided Camp Sol Mayer near Menard.

For two years Carr sent 20 Boy Scouts to Camp Philmont in New Mexico with all expenses paid. He became commissioner, then president of the Concho Valley Council of the Boy Scouts of America, and until recently was the council's national representative and director-at-large. The Carrs placed playground equipment in the City Park. They have been the largest contributors to the fund to build an annex to St. John's Hospital.

MRS. CARR ACTIVE

Mrs. Carr, the former Miss Nona Katherine Falk, served recently as county chairman of the successful National Infantile Paralysis epidemic emergency drive. The Carrs and daughter, Nona Gay, 11, reside in a beautiful Mt. Vernon colonial home at 913 Alta Loma Circle in Santa Rita.

During World War I Carr was an instructor in aviation at the University of California at Berkeley with the rank of second lieutenant. He was chairman of the aviation committee of the Board of City Development when Goodfellow Field was established, recommending the site, and was among leaders instrumental later in securing San Angelo Army Air Field.

Carr became executive officer at Goodfellow Field, then served in the same capacity at SAAAF. The municipal airport had been named Carr Field before the Army took it over for the bombardier school. After its return to the city the name was changed, at Carr's request, to Mathis Field in tribute to Lt. Jack Mathis, San Angelo bombardier who released his bombs over Germany after being mortally wounded and was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

INVALUABLE SERVICE

After ill health forced his retirement from the Army Jan. 1, 1944, Carr was commended for "outstanding services worthy of emulation by all military personnel." Col. Geo. M. Palmer, commanding officer at SAAF, termed his services invaluable.

Carr was serving his second term as president of the Board of City Development and was chairman of the selective service board when he donned uniform again, in March, 1942. Earlier, he was commander of James J. Goodfellow, Jr., post of the American Legion.

In the oil business, Carr has been sole representative of the Texas Pacific Land Trust since early in 1940 when Preston G. Northrup moved to San Antonio and the firm of Northrup & Carr was dissolved. The partnership had lasted 14 years.

## Islands Of Steel Erected In Gulf

To drill for oil in the Gulf of Mexico, one of the newest areas being probed by the oil industry, oil companies must construct "islands" of steel to support drilling equipment and house their crews.

These "islands", located as much as 30 miles from shore, require from a few hundred tons to nearly 2,000 tons of steel to construct.

The largest "island" so far is built on 100 steel piles driven more than 200 feet into the bed of the Gulf. The water at that point is 50 feet deep.

Another "island" cost $1,200,000, even before a drilling rig was mounted. Expensive operations like these underscore the oil industry's constant need for fresh capital.

## Ancient Law Book Dredged From Bottom

BERLIN, (AP)—For decades clerks have been sitting on an old time-worn volume in the offices of the Wasungen court in the Russian zone. They didn't know what they were sitting on.

A curious judge examined the book recently and found that it was a copy of the Sachsenspiegel (Saxon Mirror)—the oldest known German law book printed in 1582.

## To Tour America

TEL AVIV, Israel, (AP) — The Israel Philharmonic orchestra is going on a long tour of the United States and Canada the coming winter.

It is scheduled to give 55 concerts in 30 different states and in Canada starting early next January. The orchestra's members are

## More Foreigners Reside In India

NEW DELHI, India, (AP) — There are 45,661 adult foreigners in India, not counting Commonwealth citizens and diplomats, according to registrations under the foreigners' act. This is an increase of nearly 12,000 over the number here in 1948.

Largest group of foreigners is the 13,539 Chinese. There are 4,157 Americans and 332 Russians.

## Outstanding Bugler Begs Off Last Job

CHATHAM, England, (AP) — Royal Marines ordered to new quarters after 250 years of association with this Thames River port town picked their highest ranking bandsman to sound retreat at final barracks-closing ceremony.

But Bugle Major W. J. Goddard had to beg off.

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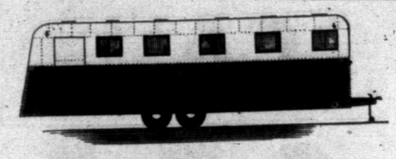

Strictly for Snyder!

Field Lab No. 25, the largest portable core analysis field laboratory in the world, will arrive in the Snyder area soon.

Now being equipped with special vacuum-type retorts, identical to those recently installed in Core Lab's Midland stationary laboratory, FL-25 will provide Permian Basin operators in the Snyder area with core analysis of large samples of vuggy or fractured formations, at a rate approximately *four times faster* than is possible by other special core analysis methods. For further details, contact Core Laboratories, Inc., in Midland or Abilene.

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# First Oil Discovery Created Wild Clamor

Discovery of the nations first commercial oil well—the Drake—precipitated a wild rush that paralleled in many respects the famous stampede of the gold-hunting '49ers only 10 years earlier in history.

Tiny villages grew into populous oil cities literally within a few days. Wells were drilled side by side. Derricks popped up on hillsides and in lowlands overnight.

This was in 1859, remember, when transportation was extremely primitive.

Of all the towns that mushroomed in Northwestern Pennsylvania in the early 1860's, probably the most famous was Pithole City.

Within three months after the first flowing well produced 650 barrels a day, Pithole expanded from a couple of houses to 10,000 population. Including transients, it was said that Pithole sheltered as many as 50,000 persons at its peak.

Pithole, in its prime, had palacial hotels, theatres, churches, a daily newspaper and was the third city in Pennsylvania in volume of postal business. Its wild growth was due entirely to the speculative mania that seized the area.

Like other boomtowns in history, Pithole City declined rapidly as the tide moved on. Ten years after its peak population, it was virtually a ghost town, with a total population of two families. Today, it is an open field.

Oil was highly regarded by the Romans as a medicine for boils, ringworm, gout, epilepsy, blindness, toothache, and colic.

INDUSTRY SAW NEED FOR EDUCATION

# Safety Important Factor In Modern Oil Operations

"Man alive!"

Not so many years ago these two words were simply an exclamation of surprise. Today they mean what they say! There's a man alive—a man who might have been dead.

Behind this change in meaning is a dramatic story—the story of safety engineering, why tens of thousands of men and women have not been killed or maimed for life.

An illustration of the progress of industrial safety is the record of the petroleum industry. In the early days of oil, drilling a well or refining the crude product was a hazardous occupation. Life in the oil country was rugged and raw. The drillers and refiners of that period had to be as tough as their jobs. Fires, faulty equipment and untried operating methods caused untold injuries. Yet rather than appear soft or sissified, most men bragged about the dangers that surrounded them. A missing finger was regarded as a badge of honor, and a fire or explosion was considered "initiation."

SAW NEED

Despite this "he-man" attitude, however, oil companies were among the first to recognize the need for safety education. They drew up codes of safe operating practice and then trained foremen and workers in fire and accident prevention. They surveyed methods and equipment for eliminating potential hazards and demanded that manufacturers build "safety features" into their products. Slowly but surely, workers in the oil fields, refineries, in marketing and transportation, came to regard "safety consciousness" as a part of their jobs.

In 1920, the American Petroleum Institute, the industry's national trade association, established a committee to serve as a clearing-house for safety programs. This proved to be a turning-point in fire and accident prevention. Thousands of companies intensified their own programs, and the resulting experience and knowledge were pooled for the benefit of all. Today, oil workers are among the best-protected individuals in American industry.

DANGER CUT

As an example of what has been accomplished, consider the danger that most frequently is associated with oil—fire. Carefully kept records show that in the 15-year period from 1934 through 1948, seven times as many fires spread from outside sources into oil properties as those that originated on the grounds and spread outward. In fact, thanks to constant training of oil field and refinery personnel, only one fire in 142 spread outside oil properties during this 15-year period.

A visit to a modern oil refinery shows how this record has been achived. Classes in fire prevention and fire control are held regularly. A special area is set aside for practice sessions, where refinery fires are simulated and extinguished. Equipment ranges from small hand extinguishers to large mobile units which can be rushed to any section of the plant in a matter of minutes. Many refineries have installed liquid foam systems, operated by a network of pipes and pumps, which can smother a blaze in almost any location. Employes assigned to specific fire-fighting duties are provided with protective clothing ranging from gas masks and safety helmets to asbestos suits covering the entire body.

PREVENTION FOREMOST

Although fire-fighting is the most spectacular phase of oil field and refinery safety, the most inportant factor in the industry's program is the prevention of fires and accidents. Constant care in the handling of tools and equpment is stressed in company magazines and bulletins, through posters and plant contests, and in rugularly scheduled employe meetings. In all of these efforts to protect the worker's health and welfare, it is emphasized again and again that the only good accident is the one that doesn't happen.

But oil industry safety does not end here. Every suggestion that might lead to greater protection for the worker is carefully scrutinized. This has resulted in the adoption of many improvements. An example is the process of identifying moving machine parts by the use of distinctive colors. Another is the current study sponsored by the American Petroleum Institute to determine whether friction sparks will ignite petroleum vapors.

Even tank corrosion is the subject of study by the industry's safety engineers. This was undertaken to prevent leakage of oil products which might be ignited accidentally.

RECORD CITED

These are but a few of the ways in which the petroleum industry strives to protect its employes and the public. And the results? No more telling testimony could be given than the 1949 annual summary of injuries compiled by the American Petroleum Institute's Department of Safety.

This Institute study, based on the experience of 263 oil companies employing 478,583 persons, shows the average oil worker is three times safer at work than he is in his own home. In 1946, his chances of being fatally injured were one in 2,800; in 1949 the chances were one in 4,400.

The Institute report states that in 1949 the frequency rate of injuries was only 10.54 per million man-hours worked. Best of all, when these records are weighed against comparable figures for all previous years, they show that 1949 was the industry's safest year in history.

Facts like these tell the story of petroleum safety—and the dual meaning behind the expression: "Man alive!"

## First Meeting

The first postwar meeting of the world's oilmen has been scheduled tentatively for 1951 when the Third World Petroleum congress will convene in The Hague, Holland from May 28 to June 6.

The first such Congress met in London in 1934; the second in Paris in 1937.


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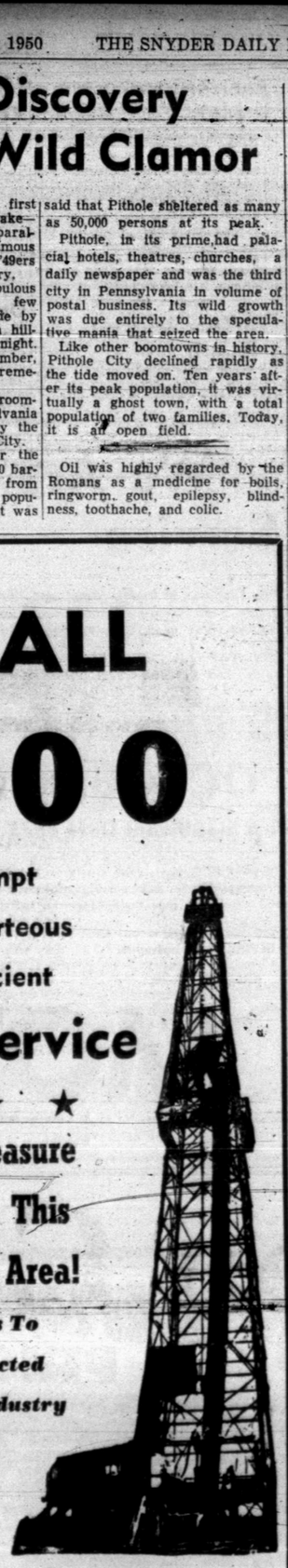

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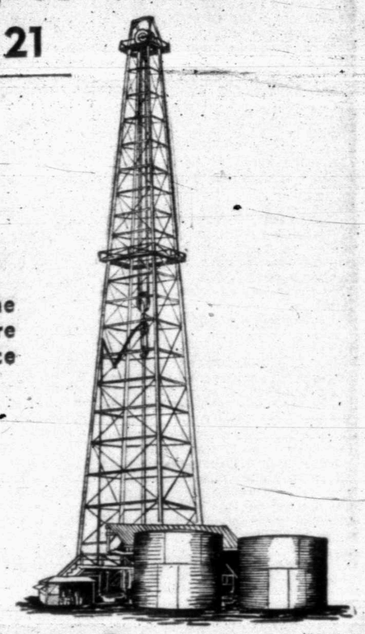

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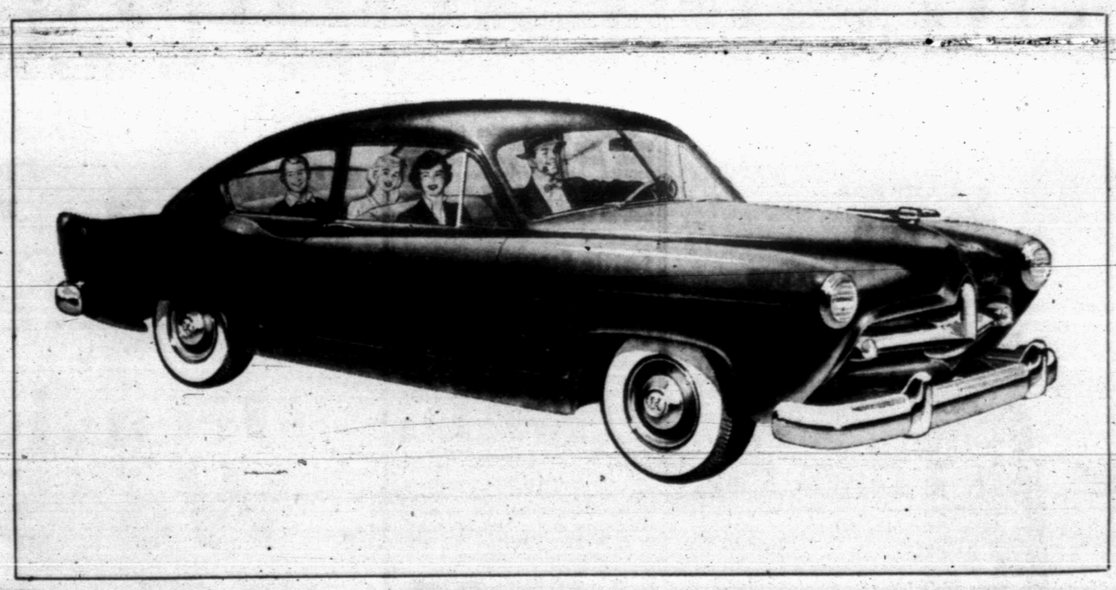

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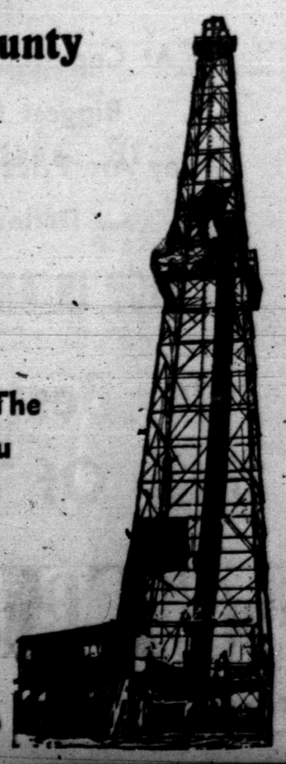

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# Oil Scouting Now Organized

MIDLAND, Oct. 14. — Oil scouting has become organized. It's no longer the hotbed of cut-throat competition it used to be.

Instead, scouts meet weekly for a "scout check" to tell all they know.

The Midland Oil Scouts Association is the organization through which oil companies work together and exchange information vital to West Texas oil operations.

Seventy-one scouts represent 35 oil companies in the organization. Each scout is assigned one of the 25 districts in the West Texas territory and he visits his district once a week to keep abreast of its status.

### POOLS REPORTS

And he visits it every Monday and Tuesday regardless of weather conditions. Each Wednesday, his report is pooled along with other reports at the "scout check" meeting. Each Thursday he reports for a short session which yields land, geophysical and records information.

Some scouts do not participate in the weekly organized check. They prefer to work independently on specific developments. Instead of having a regular district assigned, they cover only the "hot" information.

### PUBLISH YEARBOOK

A scout yearbook is assembled each year for use by universities, colleges, associations, executives, petroleum engineers, geologists, paleontologists, royalty companies, and independent oil operators. The National Oil Scouts & Landmans Association is in charge of publishing this yearbook, and members of the Midland Oil Scouts Association, all of whom are also members of the national organization, contribute the information which fills the 900-page volume. The book may be obtained from the editor's office in Austin.

Samples also are gathered by scouts from each well or test. These are labelled and filed in the scout office.

## Speeds Fueling

Faster refueling for large airplanes is achieved by a super-truck recently developed by one oil company.

The new truck can dispense gasoline through two independent hose systems, each with a capacity of 200 gallons per minute. (The conventional rate is 75 gallons a minute).

# Seismic Method Locates Fields

Like so many great inventive discoveries of the last three decades, the seismic method, by which more than 85 per cent of the recently-discovered oil fields in West Texas were located, was born as a direct result of research, connected with a war effort.

Artillery officers in World War I used seismograph instruments to locate enemy gun positions. By mathematical triangulation, shock waves from two or more enemy artillery pieces were recorded, and the sensitive instruments gave the data —through the elapsed-time intervals — by which the enemy cannons were "knocked out."

To do this accurately, the velocity and shape of the geologic strata below the surface had to be taken into account.

After the war, some former engineers decided to reverse the procedure, they would place the instruments at a known distance from the point of wave initiation and map the variations in the geologic stratas, many of which were suitable for oil accumulation.

The success of their hypothesis can be recorded today by extensive use of the seismic method for finding possible oil-bearing formations.

### ONE HUNDRED CREWS

Practically all the major oil companies in the Permian Basin have seismograph crews working in the area. Most recent reports estimate the number of crews now in West Texas at 100.

So by popular demand of the many men engaged in geophysical work in West Texas and New Mexico, the Permian Basin Geophysical Society was organized. Its purpose is to advance the science of geophysics and to promote fellowship and co-operation among geophysicists and geologists.

Although the society is less than three months old, its success seems assured. Membership of the PBGS now totals 184 persons. It recently has been accepted into the Society of Exploration Geophysicists, a national organization.

The PBGS is the seventh regional group of the national society. Other sections are in Los Angeles, Tulsa, Dallas, Houston, Fort Worth, and Shreveport. New groups are being organized at Calgary, in the Canadian Province of Alberta, Denver, and San Antonio. The Society of Exploration Geophysicists has more than 2,000 members.

### OFFICERS LISTED

Officers of the PBGS are: Lorenz Shock, district supervisor for National Geophysical Company, president; C. W. Payne, division seismologist for The Pure Oil Company, first vice president; J. B. Worley, sales manager for Strawn Merchandise Company, second vice president; W. L. Homan, district seismologist for Republic Exploration Company, secretary; and E. L. Mount, seismic supervisor for Continental Oil Company, treasurer.

An estimate of the number of men engaged in geophysical work in the area can be made from the fact that from 12 to 20 men comprise a normal seismograph party. Each is a specialist; surveyors locate and map points of explosion on the surface; portable drilling units drill holes in which the explosive is shot by an explosive expert; and electrical engineers operate portable units which record the reflected waves from the earth's formations.

Through principles of mathematics and physics, these reflected waves are computed from arrival times to depths. Highs or fractures thus mapped are the likely spots for oil accumulation. Many of the oil fields in the Permian Basin area have been found by this method.

### MAJOR PROBLEMS

Two of the major problems confronting the geophysicists today are: Mapping buried reefs, which do not present smooth regular reflecting interface, as do limestone beds; and the stratigraphic or pinchout type oil reservoir. The PBGS plans to devote much time and study to problems of this nature.

In addition to the numerous district geophysical offices of the major oil companies located in Midland, the following geophysical contracting companies also have offices here: National Geophysical Co., Republic Exploration Co., Seismograph Service Corp., Seismic Exploration Co., Southern Geophysical Co., United Geophysical Co., and Western Geophysical Co.

## Liquefied Gas Created Jobs

Now a major product, liquefied petroleum gas—also known as bottle, tank butane or propane gas—was considered a waste product at oil fields and refineries little more than 30 years ago.

A. N. Kerr and Franklin P. Peterson, now recognized as the "fathers" of the LP-G industry, worked independently to develop means of liquefying the wild gases which escaped in production and refinery operations.

Kerr did the job with pressure, while Peterson used tons of ice and later a heat exchanger to reach the same end.

Business opportunities for thousands, jobs for hundreds of thousands and better living for many persons, particularly those in the rural areas, are a few of the results stemming from this new petroleum operation.

## Cattle Stove May Be Needed

ROBERT LEE, Oct. 14. (SC) — How're the ranchmen going to keep their cattle warm next winter? The question has arisen since gas conservation measures have been adopted in the Jameson Field, elimenating flares.

Last winter cattlemen fed their animals in the vicinity of the flares, because they gathered naturally there, whether for feed or just for comfort during northers. The flares now have been discontinued because the gas is being utilized in new processing plants or is being returned to the wells in a re-pressuring program.

# Show Chain Started In Yates Town

IRAAN, Oct. 14. (SC)—The Scott Theatres, Inc., whose worth exceeds one million dollars, had its beginning 23 years ago in Iraan.

C. Q. and Maggie E. Scott moved to the roistering boom town from Best, Tex. and opened the old Queen Theatre across the street from the present Texas Theatre. The crowds that thronged its doors and bought their tickets from the smiling, capable woman little dreamed that in less than 20 years she would have built up an empire in the theatre world that took in California and Texas.

### THEATRE ADDED

The movie house could not take care of the enormous crowds that sought diversion from the bleak loneliness of another frontier oil town, so the Dixie Theatre, fronting on the East side of the square, was added.

This, too, failed to accomodate the movie crowd and the Bijou, located in the present pool hall building next door to the Iraan Hotel, was built. The rafters were low and the patrons, depending on their height, had to look either over or under them.

### SON DIES

The Scott family continued to operate the three theatres in Iraan until the flush of the boom had died, then they remodeled the Dixie.

In 1936, Scott became ill and his son, Lawrence, volunteered to administer the necessary blood transfusion. During the transfusion he received some of his father's poisoned blood and died suddenly.

The family sold the theatres and moved to Odessa, where Scott died in 1940 from a lingering illness.

### NEW THEATRE

Maggie Scott continue in the theatre business and today the Scott Theatres Inc. and Scott Enterprises include two conventional and one drive-in theatres in Odessa, and three theatres in California. Plans are underway for the building of another theatre in Odessa. The new structure will have a seating capacity of about 2,000.

Associated with Maggie Scott are her four children, Winnie Scott Nicholson, Agnes Scott Dukering, Elwood Scott, and Wallace Scott; seven grandchildren; and Dorothy Scott, wife of the late Lawrence Scott.

# Odessa Is Permian Basin Truck Center

Second only to that of Houston in the state of Texas is the trucking industry of Odessa and Ector county.

Odessa is the center of a far-flung highway service that provides hauling to all parts of the Permian Basin, having 32 major lines and scores of individual truckers operating small fleets of vehicles.

Recently reorganized in Odessa, was the Permian Basin chapter of the Texas Motor Transportation Association. The group was inactivated during World War II.

### THE WORKS

Having this trucking industry, with the highway network radiating from Odessa, makes it possible for the oil equipment center to provide anything from rigs to bolts anywhere within hundreds of miles only a short time after a call is received.

The industry, which pays more than $50,000,000 a year taxes in Texas, also is one of the large taxpayers of Ector county.

Recognition of the truckers' problems was responsible during the past few years for a network of truck highways built by the county to allow by-passing the congestion of downtown streets.

### JOHN MARKS

John Marks head of the local truckers' organization, also was president of the group prior to World War II, and the organization is linked to the Chamber of Commerce through use of a chamber official as secretary.

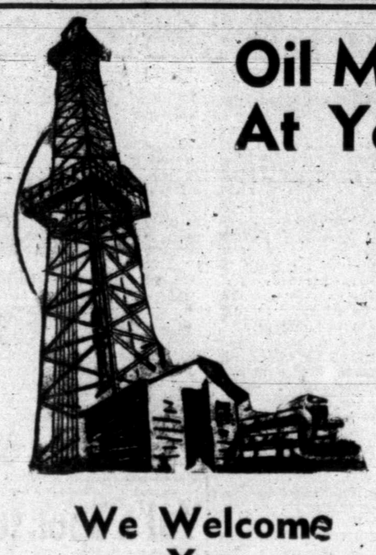
Monthly meetings are held in the district courtroom at the county courthouse.

One of the nightly sights of Odessa is the roaring out through the gates of various headquarters of fleets of trucks starting night hauls over long distances.

Both general freight, oilfield supplies, and gasoline and butane tankers roll from this area to all parts of the west and southwest.

## More Popular

More than four and one-half million U. S. homes are kept warm with central heating oil furnaces. In addition, more than six million oil-burning space heaters are now in use. Such equipment was rarely used a quarter-century ago, an indication of how a progressive industry can meet the changing demands of society.

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EAST SIDE OF SQUARE PHONE 117

**COTTON DISCOVERED WRINKLEBELLY**—Cotton Gibson, above right, was the original operator of the Yates field's so-called Wrinklebelly Lease. Here, Cotton is shown working as a driller on the Bay Petroleum No. 13 A. C. Hoover, in the Hoover field in Northwestern Crockett County. One of Gibson's 10 tiny oil well units is shown in the photo directly above. Rocky Burnett, Iraan well service operator, standing beside the unit, is 5 feet, 10 inches tall. A 1-horsepower motor operates the pump, a "Jenson Jack" unit. Originally, Gibson operated the wells with even smaller "water well" pumps. This unit may well be one of the world's shallowest wells, since its bottomhole depth is only 17 feet. (Staff photo.

GIBSON'S WRINKLEBELLY LEASE

# Vest Pocket Oil Company Wells, Found By Accident

By JIM CARLL
Standard-Times Staff Writer

IRAAN, Oct. 14—There are a number of valid reasons why Cotton Gibson, veteran Yates field driller, belongs in Tipley's "Hall of Fame." The reasons:

1. Seepage oil production on Gibson's 320-acre "Wrinklebelly Lease," located in the heart of the fabulously rich Yates field, was discovered entirely by accident.

2. The discovery led to the drilling and completion of 10 of the world's shallowest producing oil wells.

3. The wells cost Gibson only $250 each to drill.

USED WATER PUMPS

4. When Gibson first began pumping these wells, he employed small water well pumps, an unheard of procedure in the naton's oil fields.

5. Although Gibson realized approximately $18,000 from the production and sale of his Wrinklebelly Lease, also known as the "Vest Pocket Oil Company," he lost $3,000.

6. On this same lease, Gibson drilled a test into the original Yates (San Andres) pay and brought in a 5-million cubic feet per day gas well at 1,322 feet. The well cost him $13,000 and he hasn't realized a cent from sale of the gas.

TRIED AGAIN

7. Gibson drilled another hole in the northwest corner of his lease to a depth of 1,300 feet. But, although he was in the middle of the Yates field and only ¾-mile from the Ohil No. 6, an 80,000-barrel-per-day producer, he got a dry hole.

8. Next, Gibson moved 150 feet out of the northwest corner of the lease and drilled into the Toborg Sands, with bottomhole at 350 feet. This test was only 960 feet from a Continental Oil Company well producing 150 barrels per day at 270 feet. Gibson got a dry hole.

ALL PRODUCERS

9 In addition to his own wells, Gibson has drilled approximately 100 wells for the various companies holding acreage in the Yates field. Virtually all of these 100 wells became producers.

Notwithstanding these setbacks, Gibson is a cheerful, pleasant man, and his pale blue eyes shine with an eternal optimism. At 51 he is ruddy-cheeked and has the spring of a 21-year-old in his long legs. He was spudding in a new test in the Hoover field in Crockett County when interviewed for this story. His only thought of the past was one of amusement. Of the future, he said confidently, as he aimed a steady finger at the driling rig. "That baby—or one like it—will bring in a big one for me some day."

ALMOST GAVE UP

Gibson's Wrinklebelly League producers were discovered after he had virtually given up on the lease. Humble, which company has a battery of two 55,000 barrel tanks on the lease, asked Gibson—in October, 1948—if it was okey to drill a water well on the lease. Cotton said yes.

A few days later, a Humble official called Gibson and told him that they had found oil at 17 feet. Gibson immediatly installed a pumping unit and began producing from the well. He then drilled nine additional wells. All were producers, at total depths of 17 to 30 feet.

He also dug a trench, 18 feet deep and 100 feet long, from which he produced eight barrels per day.

Later, Gibson sold the lease to Jack Hagins. J. T. Holmes and others of Rankin.

AMAZING AREA

Born at Ardmore, Okla., on July 7, 1899, Gibson and his parents moved to Texas when he was four years old. He has been working in and around the Yates field since 1931. He married Lisa Pate at Ardmore on Feb. 11, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson have two children, a son and daughter, both residents of San Angelo. The son is W. D. Nathan Blaylock.

Concerning his gas well, Gibson says, "I'll realize something from this well yet. I plan to equip the well with equipment required to process the sulphur out of it and sell it to Humble as sweet gas. He still owns the 20 acres surrounding the well.

"The Yates field," Gibson said in closing, "is the world's most amazing oil producing area."

## WILDCAT DRILLING IN STATE MAY HIT NEW HIGH IN 1950

A new record for Texas wildcat drilling may be established this year.

The previous high was established in 1949, when 2,630 wildcats were drilled in the state, an average of 219 per month.

During the first 8½ months of 1950 (through Sept. 16), 2,105 wildcats had been or were drilling. This is an average of approximately 246 per month.

Wildcat wells drilled in Texas during the years 1941 through Sept. 16, 1950, are shown below:

| Year | Total | Oil | Gas | Dry | Pct. Dry |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1941 | 975 | 113 | 27 | 835 | 85.6 |
| 1942 | 784 | 82 | 30 | 652 | 85.3 |
| 1943 | 996 | 82 | 22 | 892 | 89.6 |
| 1944 | 1,065 | 182 | 39 | 844 | 79.2 |
| 1945 | 1,197 | 146 | 51 | 990 | 82.7 |
| 1946 | 1,351 | 161 | 46 | 1,144 | 84.7 |
| 1947 | 1,656 | 215 | 78 | 1,363 | 82.3 |
| 1948 | 2,286 | 223 | 64 | 1,898 | 83.1 |
| 1949 | 2,630 | 478 | 98 | 2,054 | 78.1 |
| 1950 | 2,105 | 396 | 52 | 1,667 | 79.2 |

## Val's Spouse Solved Case

IRAAN, Oct. 14—The stories told about Val Gohmert, Iraan oil man and ranch operator, are legend—but none can top the one about his size 13 shoes.

The scheme Val used to keep his size 13 shoes looking like the "Chattanooga shine boy" was most unusual:

Val and his wife, for a time, operated Val's Department Store. Mrs. Gohmert decided that, since both Val and Pee Wee Hill, an Ohio Oil Company employe, both wore size 13 shoes, it would be clever business to stock shoes in this size.

So, on her next trip to market, she bought a dozen pairs and placed them on the store's shelves.

Time marched on. Six months later, Pee Wee needed a new pair of shoes. To Mrs. Gohmert's astonishment, the 12 boxes numbered 13 were empty!

"Making like Erle Stanley Gardner," Mrs. Gohmert recalled that Val's shoes, for months, had been buffed to a mirror finish. Yet she hadn't seen him shine them a single time.

Then a search revealed the missing shoes. Eleven pairs of the size 13's were on the floor of Val's closet. The twelfth pair was on Val's feet!

### Saves $2-Billion

The oil and automotive industries have cooperated with better fuels and better engines to increase automobile efficiency 30 per cent since 1930. This saves the American motoring public $2 billion a year.

## SEARCH FOR OIL TO COST $700-MILLION IN 1950

The Texas petroleum industry this year is risking an estimated $700-million in the 1950 search for more oil and gas.

Approximately 70-million feet of hole will be drilled in Texas before the end of the year.

This means a rate of about 16,000 wells a year, the highest drilling rate in history—if steel shortages or adverse tax factors don't cut into projected programs.

A rough guess at cost for Texas wells, which average a little over 4,000 feet in depth, is $10 per foot, counting cost of making hole, equipping it with pipe and production equipment, and various expensive servicing and testing operations.

## Yankee Farmers Are Air-Minded

The nation's farmers, who are becoming increasingly air-minded, are working to have a plane specifically designed for the exacting requirements of spraying, dusting, seeding and fertilizing.

The Flying Farmers Foundation has found that the farm work plane must be able to take off and land in a comparatively small field, be highly maneuverable, and fly slowly enough for accuracy in placing chemicals.

In 1949, over 8,000 of these "flying farm implements" in scattered rural areas were serviced with aviation fuel and lubricants by the oil industry, which has always cooperated with America's farmers in the big job of feeding the nation.


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# Geologists Perform Essential Functions

In March, 1948, the last date that figures were available, a total of 6,145 geologists were affiliated with the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. The majority of this number are residents of the United States, and the majority of those living outside the continental boundaries of the U. S. were either American citizens or had received their professional training at universities in the States.

With relatively few exceptions, such as those connected with colleges and universities and with State and National Geological Surveys, all of these were actively and directly engaged in some capacity in the oil industry. Besides this large number, there were probably one-tenth more who were engaged in the petroleum industry but who were not members of the AAPG. This would give approximately 6,500 geologists living and working in the United States who formed an integral and very important part of the oil industry.

During 1948 in the United States, 4,296 new-field wildcats were drilled with a total footage of 18,740,264 feet.

Of the number of new-field wells, 81.4 per cent were drilled as the result of the work of one or more geologists. Of the 501 producers among the new-field wildcats, geologists located or helped locate 98 per cent. Two per cent were located by non-technical methods.

### NEW-FIELD WILDCATS

New-field wildcats located by geologists were successful at a ratio of 7 to 7.7; whereas those located by non-geologists succeeded at a ratio of 1 to 22. In West Texas all but one of the 56 new fields discovered in 1948 were located by geologists or by their aid.

This should clearly indicate the usefulness of the geologist to the oil industry in respect to the discovery of new fields and new reserves which are so valuable and essential to the United States. It does not indicate in the slightest the great service geologists are doing in the oil industry—and the rest of America—in the development of fields and the production of oil.

However, despite the part that geologists play in the oil industry today, geologists and geological methods have not always been used by the oil industry. When, in 1858, the first oil company was formed for the express purpose of drilling for oil, and Edwin Laurentine ("Colonel") Drake was hired to drill the well, no geologist was consulted as to the best place to locate the test. Despite the lack of geological methods and the advice of geologists, Drake struck oil at 69½ feet and thereby drilled the first successful wildcat oil well.

Between the time of Drake's well and 1885, wildcatting and the discovery of oil was a hit or miss proposition guided by little or no scientific method or principle. However, during this time geologists had been accumulating random data, both from the growing number of oil fields and from scientific geological research.

### DR. WHITE THEORY

This data was evaluated and in 1885 Dr. I. C. White, a geologist with the United States Geological Survey at the time, but previously with the Pennsylvanian Geological Survey, published the Gravitational or Anticlinal Theory of Accumulation of Oil. In its simplest form this theory states that if the horizontal formations or layers of rocks are folded, water, oil and gas contained within the formation will collect in the arches of the fold and will be separated by gravity into three zones with gas at the top and water at the bottom.

During the next 20 years, wildcat drilling still continued to be largely non-geological. But with prolific fields being found west and south of Pennsylvanian through Indiana, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, oil operators became increasingly aware of the importance of the Anticlinal Theory and consequently began to apply it more and more in their search for oil. This led to the establishment of Geological Departments by the oil companies and to the employment of increasingly larger numbers of geologists for the primary purpose of locating favorable folds (anticlines) where oil might be accumulated.

Until 1915 or 1917, most geologists in the oil industry were field or surface geologists. They went into the country, and by using rocks exposed on the surface, along roadcuts, streams, and on hill sides, mapped structures or folds in the rocks which indicated conditions favorable for the accumulation of oil. This type of geology led to the divcovery of a great number of fields, particularly in North Central Texas, the eastern half of Oklahoma, and the eastern third of Kansas.

### STRUCTURAL MAPS

By 1917, field geologists had covered most of the country where rocks were exposed at the surface sufficiently to permit making usable structural maps, and pioneering geologists started using other branches of geology and geological techniques in their search for oil.

One of the first, if not the first, of these geological techniques to be adopted was the examinations of well cuttings by use of a microscope. Well cuttings are fragments of rocks penetrated by drilling and brought to the surface by various means while the well is being drilled. As early as 1884, a few geologists were beginning to study well samples or cuttings and to publish their results. By 1901 the United States Geological Survey had made standard a method of plotting the results of well sample examination of strips of paper on a scale of 1 inch to 100 feet. By 1925, microscopic examination of well samples was an established part of the geological work of most oil companies. By well sample examination the geologist is able to identify the various formations of rock penetrated in drilling. In turn this allows him to correlate or match up formations between adjacent wells and adjacent oil fields.

After such correlations are made, geologists then are able to locate possible oil-bearing structures that are not revealed at the surface. Furthermore, well sample examination reveals the kind of rock drilled, i.e., whether it is shale, sandstone, limestone, dolomite or other rock, and whether the rock is stained by oil or gas. Likewise, such examination reveals the pore spaces in the rock in which oil could be contained, and the type and amount of pore spaces.

### SPECIAL LABORATORIES

The amount of staining, the type and amount of pore spaces and the thickness of the oil stained rock are important in determining the possibility of making a producing well. Today all of the major oil companies examine well-cuttings as a matter of routine and small companies and independents hire consulting geologists or independent well-sample examination laboratories to do this work for them. One such laboratory is located in Midland.

Although micropaleontology (the study of minute shells or fossils found in rocks) had been used as early as 1900 to determine the age of rocks penetrated by drilling, and had been used sporadically throughout the following years, it was not until 1919 that micropaleontology became a regular part of the geological work of some companies in California. In Texas, the Humble Oil & Refining Company and the Rio Bravo Oil Company began using micropaleontology as a regular part of their geological work in 1920. Gradually other companies started using this valuable geological tool and its use spread throughout Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and other oil producing areas.

Today micropaleontology and the paleontologist are valuable — at times almost indispensible—aids in determining the age of rocks penetrated by drilling. Likewise they are very useful in helping to unravel the complex history of the rock formations which must be done in order to find possible oil-bearing structures hidden far beneath the earth's surface.

At the present time most of the major oil companies either have a well organized paleontological department or one or more geologists who are capable of doing the necessary paleontological work and who devote part or all of their time to this work. Minor companies and independents have their work done by consulting paleontologists, or, if they are located in the West Texas-New Mexico area, by the United States' only independent commercial Paleontological Laboratory. This Laboratory is located in Midland.

### GEOPHYSICS

Another valuable tool used by geologists is geophysics. First used on the Gulf Coast in 1922 where it proved useful in discovering salt dome structures which frequently produce much oil, its use gradually spread throughout the rest of the country. Although the routine of gathering geophysical data is independent of geologists, it still is the work of geologists or those with much geological training to interpret and evaluate the data obtained by these methods.

One of the latest techniques to be used by geologists is the study of insoluble residues. Insoluble residues are those materials deposited in limestones and dolomites that are not digested and destroyed when immersed in acid, generally hydrochloric acid. The kinds of insoluble residues—mostly chert, with lesser amounts of sand and shale—change from one limestone formation to another. This makes it possible to identify the age of the various limestones encountered in drilling and to correlate them from one field to another. Although this technique first was used in 1888 by scientific research workers, it was not until 1931 that it was used in commercial geology. Since that time the use of insoluble residues has spread throughout the oil industry in those areas where it is necessary to drill thick beds of limestone and dolomite. Several major oil companies maintain insoluble residue departments or have geologists who specialize in their use. The United States' only independent Insoluble Residue Laboratory is located in Midland. Therefore, except in the Permian Basin, small companies and independents have to get their insoluble residue work done by State Geological Surveys or go without the benefit of this useful tool.

### ELECTRICAL LOG SURVEYS

Various electrical log surveys of wells are used extensively by geologists. These surveys are made after the well is drilled, or may be made from time to time while drilling progresses. The geologist uses them to help make correlations, to determine the presence of oil in the rocks, and to pick porous zones in the formations. Electrical logs have been used the last 25 years. They have been used in the Permian Basin since 1934.

Radioactive logs, which measure the radioactive properties of the beds penetrated by the bore hole even through casing, have been used extensively in the last few years.

The geologist evaluates and integrates data obtained from well-sample examination, paleontology, insoluble residues and from electrical logs of the wells. With these data he draws structure-maps. These are maps which reveal folds in the rocks that might contain oil. They are similar to maps drawn by surface geologists except they indicate where the rocks are folded far below the surface.

### CROSS-SECTIONS

Likewise by use of this data the geologist constructs cross-sections which are diagrammatic explanations of the relationships of the rocks from one place to another, and indicate the changes in kinds of rocks which formations undergo from one field to another. As some oil fields are located in stratigraphic traps, i.e., when rocks grade from one type of rock into another, as shale into sandstone, geologists continually are looking for such changes. Cross-sections help them determine where such stratigraphic traps might occur. Likewise, geologists use the same data to draw thickness maps (isopach maps). These maps show the thickness of a formation or group of formations. It is known that frequently formations are thinner over structures which may contain oil. Therefore geologists are interested in knowing where such conditions occur.

### WELL SITTER

The work of the geologist is not finished when hne has located a possible oil structure. While the well is being drilled it is his duty to "sit on the well." A geologist "sitting on a well," is on 24-hour duty. His meals are irregular and he must examine the well cuttings at frequent intervals.

This examinations tells him what formations are being drilled and whether they are porous. He must be on the watch for oil and gas stains so the well will not be drilled through a possible pay zone. He must decide what formations are to be tested for oil and gas. It is his duty to pick casing points, i.e., places where pipe is cemented in the hole. Likewise, he must decide which formations are to be "cored" so that large pieces of the formation drilled will be available for more detailed studies than well-cuttings will permit.

Another important function of the geologist in the oil industry is in valuation work of producing fields. The geologist makes a complete survey of the field. He learns the thickness of the producing formations, the character of the rock and its porosity and permeability. He learns the real extent of the producing structures, and the history of production by each well or groups of representative wells. With this date he is able to predict the ultimate amount of oil which may be recovered.

Such evaluations are used by banks in loaning money for the development of fields, and helps establish the value of the leases and royalty when such proven property is being traded or sold. Numbers of independent geologists devote most or all of their time to this type of work.

# Pat Monahans Missing Show

MONAHANS, Oct. 14. — It's too bad old Pat Monahans isn't around these days.

A glimpse now of the town that bears his name would do wonders for his Irish pride. It's a real show.

Pat dug a water well—there was no oil in Pat's day — for the Texas & Pacific Railroad back in 1881. It so happened that the site he chose for it was in what is now Ward County.

And it so happened too that that well grew into the town of Monahans. It was first known as Monahan's Well, of course. But later generations, word savers, anyway, dropped the "Well" and the apostrophe and ended up with the town's present name.

### DEPOT AND THREE HOUSES

Monahans was a hamlet containing a train depot, a water tank and three houses in Pat's day. And in 1926 it had a population of 500.

But in 1928, oil came; and that was the shot in the arm Monahans needed. It started to grow. There was no boom. The town grew steadily.

Today it's still growing, and the population is near the 10,000 mark. Oil production, carbon black and gasoline plants, an electricity generating plant, a chemical company, an oil refinery, a U. S. Air Force storage base, ranching and irrigation farming all move ahead in the town to give every indication that it will continue to grow.

### IN PERMIAN BASIN

Monahans is in the rich Permian Basin and is surrounded by transportation facilities. The generating station of the Texas Electric Service Co. is situated two miles west the town. Sixteen miles west is Pyote storage base of the U. S. Air Force with its annual payroll of $3 million. At Wickett, seven miles west, is the Cabot Carbon Co. plant with a prewar investment of $1,900,000.

At Wickett, too, is the only oil refinery between Big Spring and El Paso the Wickett Refining Co., which produces 150,000 gallons per day of various fuel products. The Ozark Mohoning Co., a sodium sulphate plant, lies 16 miles south of Monahans.

Practically every major oil company gets production in Ward County fields. Gulf Oil Corp. alone employes more than 225 workers in the county.

Ward County produces more than six million barrels of oil annually.

Civic development and schools have kept pace with Monahans industrial expansion in a way that old Pat Moanhan could approve of. Any resident can be proud of the town, as a matter of fact.

But it's too bad old Pat himself can't be here. He's the man who started the whole thing off—and his well produced nothing but water.


# Scurry County Holds A Place In The Nation's

Oil Progress Week October 15-21

We're Proud To Be A Part Of This Progress

# Edith McKanna

Independent Oil Operator

In Texas---New Mexico---Colorado

BRYANT-LINK CO.

FARM EQUIPMENT STORE

YOR SNYDER DEALER FOR

JOHN DEERE QUALITY FARM EQUIPMENT

AND

GENERAL ELECTRIC

MODEL COMMUNITY — Tree-lined avenues and cool green lawns characterize the Gulf McElroy Camp for oil company employes at Crane. Houses vary in size from small two-room units to the modern five-room homes shown above. Paved streets run through most of the camp. (Staff Photo by Williams.)

# Gulf McElroy Camp At Crane Is Modern, Attractive Unit

By BOB WILLIAMS

CRANE, Oct. 15. — The word "camp" is a misnomer when applied to the attractive modern settlement for Gulf Oil Company employes at Crane.

There is nothing transitory about the 163 neat dwelling units that make up the Gulf McElroy community located one mile southeast o the Crane business district. The "camp" with its tree-lined avenues and well kept lawns compares favorably with any residential area in West Texas.

COMMUNITY LIFE

More than 700 persons enjoy a type of community life that is rarely found in any surburban district of similar size. The settlement is almost self sustaining, complete with its own electric and water plant, natural gas system, grocery store, and recreation facilities for children and adults.

Although the settlement has no educational or medical facilities the school children are transported to classes in the new $1½ million modern plant at Crane by bus. An 18 bed hospital nearby assures adequate treatment should the need arise.

The residents of Gulf McElroy are dependent to some extent on the city of Crane but they also boast of many advantages not available in town.

A plentiful water supply from company wells makes it possible to maintain gardens and lawns that are the envy of townspeople. Gas and electricity expenses are almost nil.

TYPICAL FAMILY

Typical of the average sized family of four are the F. F. Adam's who live in a comfortable five-room frame house at 2172 Ave. C.

Mr. Adams is a machine shop foreman at the Gulf plant two miles east of the settlement. He and Mrs. Adams and their two sons, Joel, 12, and Lowell, 11, take active part in community life at the camp.

Adams serves as an institutional representative of the local Boy Scouts and Cub Packs of which his boys are members. He also serves on the advisory committee of the Southwestern Medical Association and is past president of the local engineers union. Mrs. Adams is a Den Mother for the Scout unit, past historian of Parent-Teachers Association and an active Church of Christ worker.

PEE WEE FOOTBALL

Both boys, who look enough alike to be twins, are members of the Pee Wee football team at Crane.

The family rarely needs to go beyond the community for their social life. In addition to home parties which are frequent in the camp, the large recreation hall provides a meeting place for informal gatherings, showers, and dances. A playground keeps the younger set off the streets after school hours.

House rent for employes is amazingly low. The Adams' utility bills and rent averages less than $15 per month.

Mr. Adams has lived at Gulf McElroy almost from the time of its inception in 1928. He started to work for the company the next year and was quartered in the bachelor unit at the old campsite two and a half miles east of its present location.

CAMP MOVED

After his marriage in 1935, he and Mrs. Adams moved into a small two-room house at the new camp 2½ miles south of the old site where it had been moved when the company discovered the land at the former location was rich in oil.

Later, the couple moved to a larger home and finally acquired their present house soon after its completion in 1945. Both children have been raised in the community.

Mrs. Adams is firm in her conviction that the settlement is ideal for family life. Despits minor inconveniences such as having to drive into Crane on shopping expeditions, the close-knit community offers all that could be desired by the average person.

GULF McELROY FAMILY—Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Adams and their two sons, Joel, 12, and Lowell, 11, (center foreground) are pictured in the living room of their attractive five-room home in the Gulf McElroy employes' camp at Crane. The Adams' are among the long-time residents of the model community. (Staff Photo by Williams.)

JOURNEYMEN-TO-BE—German mason apprentices, in 19th century costume, walk from Brunswick to Hamburg seeking work in revival of custom of changing jobs every six months.

## Film Kisses Fret Indian Women

LUCKNOW, India (AP)—No Indian kisses his wife on a railway platform, the government's Film Inquiry Committee has been told.

Begum Aizaz Rasul, women member of the legislative council here, made the observation as she complained that Indian films misrepresent Indian women. Love scenes as shown in Indian films "do not exist in our society as in America," she asserted.

## Bread Makes Book Mark for Reader

JOHNSON CITY, Pa. (AP)—Do you use a piece of bread for a bookmark, or a comb or a pair of scissors? Maybe you don't but some people do, because these are among the things librarians at the Mayne Williams Library here have found in books.

Other customers have used pencils, bobby pins, nail files, powder puffs, baby mittens and letters. There are lots of letters, especially those with "please remit" written on them.

## Canadian Woman Has Tropical Garden

MINNEDOSA, Manitoba, (AP)—The village of Newdale, 20 miles west of here, boasts a woman with an unusual hobby.

Mrs. Morris Lavery is a gardener —of citrus fruits. Her tropical indoor garden consists of a four-foot orange tree which has so far produced two ripe, rich oranges, and a lemon tree which last year bore a gigantic lemon 11 inches in circumference.

## Pet Pigeon Brings Lad Serious Injury

OTTAWA, Ill., (AP) — Eleven-year-old Louis Davis may lose a hand because of a freak accident with his peg pigeon.

Louis was controlling the bird with a long copper wire when the pigeon struck a high tension wire. The current flowed into the boy's body, burning him on the hands, back and legs.

PARIS FORECAST—Jacques Fath's knee-bobbling evening gown of white pleated mousseline, worn with a jolie stole, hugs the body down to the flaring deep flounce.


# PROGRESS....
# PRICE....
# QUALITY....
# —ALL GO HAND IN HAND—

NATIONAL OIL PROGRESS WEEK, OCT 15th-21st

All three may be found at Snyder's Fair Store! Progressive in keeping up with the clothing fashion -- Prices are lower at the Fair Store because of our constant lookout for "good buys" that we may pass on to you.

Quality has been a motto with the Fair Store for all these years ... you know you buy the best for the money when you buy at the Fair Store! Here are a few of our real values:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| STETSON HATS $10 TO $50 | DICKIE'S WORK CLOTHES ASSURE COMFORT, SMART LOOKS AND ECONOMY | Porto-Ped AIR CUSHIONED SHOES |
| LEE WORK CLOTHES | WING DRESS and SPORT SHIRTS | HI-TEST DRILLER BOOTS |
| BUCCANEER SLACKS and DRESS PANTS | BOSS WALLOPER GLOVES ALWAYS 25c PAIR | HANES Underwear |

THE FAIR STORE

NORTH SIDE OF SQUARE —SNYDER— PHONE 225

# Father Of Coke Oil Industry Had Faith In County's Future

Skinny Adams has about as good a claim as anyone to being the father of the oil industry in Coke County.

Adams, whose initials are S. E., now lives in San Angelo. But he was born and raised in Coke County. And he was so convinced that there was oil in "them thar" Coke County hills that he opened an abstract office at Robert Lee when he was 18 years old. That was in 1928.

It was not until 1944 that oil began paying off for Adams. It was in that year that he had a hand in blocking up the acreage that is now the rich Jameson Field of some 70 producing wells.

SKINNY ADAMS
. . . A papa, he

### TIMES CHANGE

There was a time in the depressing '30's when Adams' business didn't pay off more than $300 a year. But times are different now. He has seen one lease which he sold to another person for $300 pay off at the rate of about $300 per month. As for himself, he just says nothing, but when he was leasing lots of land up there for others on a commission basis, he got a finger hold that has permitted him to buy a two-story residence at 110 Churchhill Boulevard here, lease his abstract business at Robert Lee, and to go fishing on Lake Nasworthy as often as he likes. He has his own boat and that's his hobby now.

He has traveled well over 100,000 miles a year seeing people in California, Wyoming, New Jersey and other distant places as he blocked acreage for interested operators. Of the 700,000 acres or more that make up Coke County, he figures 98 per cent has been leased. Rentals must be turning in an estimated $2 million or more annually to property owners and royalties are paying off well too.

### BIG PRODUCER

The Jameson Field has produced upwards of 100,000 barrels of oil per month, and it will only be two years old in November. Ossie Green of this city was a middle man in the transaction that turned the original 15,000 acres to the Sun, and the company subsequently added around 8,000 more.

It was that same year that Adams, his mother, Mrs. J. N. Adams, and Sam Powell, a brother-in-law, pooled their acreage and got up a 3,000-acre block south of Robert Lee. Ray Pool finished a test there to 2,000 feet. It didn't pay off in oil, but the scouts became interested again, geologists roved the terrain, and the spadework was done that has resulted today in nine fields, including Jameson, Bronte, Millican, San Benito, Arledge, Wendland, Tennyson, Reed, and Legay. Jameson has the big play with 70 producers and good prospects for extension westward. Millican and Bronte are second and third, with most of the pay from the Strawn, although Arledge and San Benito are from the Marble Falls and Bronte is from the Palo Pinto.

### VALUABLE ACREAGE

Adams has seen royalty sell at $1,450 per acre in the Jameson field, and leases in the Bronte field turn at $200 cash, $200 in oil plus a sixteenth override. This has tripled bank deposits, brought in thrice the population at Robert Lee and twice as many at Bronte. But it hasn't made a lot of difference in the landowners who got grease on their grass and long green in their bank accounts. Adams can't recall a one who has left the land, but a good many of them have improved their residences and financial standing. He estimates one landowner improving his status at around $5,000 per month.

Adams was a lad of eight when he saw the first Coke County test drilled in 1918 south of Robert Lee on the W. C. Locke place. It was dry at 1,200 feet. At about the same time the Hamilton test was drilled near Blackwell at the West Texas Production Co. and Gilcrease drilled one in 1928 near the Millican Field of today in the east half of Sec. 157, bl 2, H&TC. Now oil wells are diagonally southwest in sec. 187, bl 2, H&TC. The Millican discovery is in the NE corner of Sec. 230 bl 2.

### MOVED TO SAN ANGELO

Adams came here from Robert Lee, where his father was a merchant, and worked for two years for Bill Stroman in the abstract business. That was enough time for him to learn the business, and he went back home, constructed his own plant and started out in the abstract and title business against two competitors. But the boom turned into a depression, and leases that looked promising were dropped. It was not until 1937 that he got up another block of 10,000 acres that went to the Plymouth.

### WIFE HELPED HIM

Adams was married to Miss Elsie Pruitt, a teacher at Robert Lee, Dec. 10, 1932. Adams thinks that was his best day. He continued to teach some the during the depression years, and they both held on to the abstract business, merging with the Coke County Abstract Co. operated by J. S. Gardner. Mrs. Adams learned how to operate the plant, and she carried on when some of the bad breaks hit Adams. He was in an automobile wreck Nov. 21, 1947, near Austin, sustaninig a bad break in his left leg. It was broken again when he fell getting out of a plane June 21, 1948. Altogether he was in a hospital 41 months. He had a telephone installed, hired a secretary, and kept up a profitable lease business from the hospital. Fact is, he had a most profitable year.

Once he had as much as 10,000 acres in leases. He has bought on "suspicion" mostly, and while it may not have paid off as much as geology, Adams calls on his banker without stumbling at the door. He owns a stock farm near Robert Lee, raises a few sheep there, operates an insurance agency there, and his abstract business is under a long-term lease to Elliott & Waldron, who own a number of abstract businesses. Adams plans to lease his home at Robert Lee soon.

### WON SHOTGUN

Adams knows of three Coke County wildcat tests planned for the near future and he forecast several more fields in the county.

The traveling salesman for Coke County and the oil industry was born at Robert Lee, Feb. 14, 1910. When he was 16 years old he was six feet tall and he weighed 125 pounds. That was when he got the moniker, "Skinny," and it has stuck although he has achieved heft since then. He and his wife have one son, Stanley, 15, who is attending junior high school and playing with photography.

Adams played basketball and was a good hand at it right up until the time he got a broken leg. He hasn't had a vacation in all his life—he couldn't take off very will when he had 300 to 400 abstracts piled up in front of him demanding the action of a dozen employes, and before that there wasn't enough revenue in sight to finance one. Now, however, he figures he'll relax a bit, and if you don't believe it just ask him about going out to hunt a few doves. He does that with a 16-guage shotgun he got in a 50-cent raffle.

## Tough Steel Used In Oil Well Drilling

The drilling of a modern oil well calls for a tremendous amount of tough steel. It has been estimated that every well drilled in 1948 required an average of 43 tons.

Steel drill pipe of high manganese and carbon content is needed to withstand the several twists each long string of drill pipe takes at the top before the bottom begins to turn.

A drill pipe in deep oil wells of today may weigh more than a quarter of a million pounds.

# Helicopters Used In Oil Exploration

Oil exploration work has had a new wrinkle added in the use of helicopters on an almost full-time basis, especially in the marsh lands of Louisiana. Two companies are offering a contract service just like any other commercial service in the operation of eight helicopters.

In seismic operations, two or three helicopters are used. Experience, it is claimed, has shown that production is always doubled, and sometimes tripled as compared to normal ground methods. Helicopters assist in laying and towing cable, planting of geophones, moving recording equipment and overservers into position, transporting shooting crews and dynamite to shoot holes, and transporting the shothole drilling rig and crew from one spot to another.

### USE HAS PROGRESSED

The use of helicopters in gravity-meter work has progressed considerably since the earliest trials. Nowadays the helicopter has holes in the floor, through which a tripod can be lowered into the marsh. The gravity meter fits on top of the tripod and the observer takes his reading without leaving the ship.

One company recently completed a seven-month job involving the use of helicopters. The total number of stations was 9,342 or 1,334 per month. Of these, 7,374 were new stations, 1,557 base checks, and 411 reruns. More than half of all the work was "fill in," cleaning up and filling in areas that had been previously surveyed by other methods.

The surveying for position location is still something of a bottleneck. At present in some cases the station can be located from the use of aerial photographs, and then transferred to other maps; triangulation by surveyors on top of wooden towers is still used in some cases. This involves moving towers and surveyors and reduces production time. Experiments are now going on in the development of lightweight shoran radar to be carried in the helicopter.

### MANY LESSONS LEARNED

It is a rather curious quirk that the first commercial use of the helicopter should be in the coastal swamps. In their prewar day dreams, most exploration scientists had visions of helicopters floating gently over mountainous terrain, while the scientist leisurely examined the country below. Unfortunately the aerodynamic facts of life regarding service ceilings, useful load-carrying capacity at various altitudes, etc., brought about a completely opposite result. However, experimental-model helicopters capable of carrying 12 passengers or 3,000 pounds' cargo are now being test-flown at the factory. At this moment, however, the only other oil-exploration use of helicopters is in the Canadian bush country, where gravity surveys are being made.

Out of all these operations, many lessons are being learned. So, the day will probably come when the geologist's dream will come true, and he will be able to hover over rugged mountain terrain and examine the geology from a true "bird's-eye view."

## City Cousins Use Less Gas

Rural-area families use more gasoline than their city cousins, according to the survey which shows that 65 per cent of all farm families own one or more automobiles compared to only 42 per cent ownership in the metropolitan areas.

The national average showed car ownership by 56 per cent of the families.

Farm families also depend on the petroleum industry for fuel for their tractors and other machinery, kerosene for their chicken brooders, fuel oil for their homes and other oil products designed for special jobs.

Oil is one of the farmer's best friends—and most willing servants.

## Flanigan Recalls 'Hot Oil' Days

MIDLAND, Oct. 14.—J. M. (Jim) Flanigan, independent civil engineer and oil field surveyor with offices in Midland, remembers the "hot oil" days in East Texas.

He was serving as a member of the Federal Tender Board, investigating "hot oil" in the early 1930's when "hot oil" in East Texas was running wild.

"Hot oil" is a term applied to petroleum developed from overproduced wells, he explained, and a well is over-produced when it is operated for daily output exceeding the allowable set by the Tender Board.

Oil and money flowed together, Flanigan remembers. "A man would make $100 a night and spend $200," he said.

## Peak Consumption

The use of residual fuel oil by electric utilities reached an all-time high in 1949, according to government figures.

The peak for the year was hit in October when 6.7 million barrels were consumed, over 103 per cent more than in October 1948.

Similar figures were reported for other months as oil industry expansion increased supplies of all types of fuel oil for home owners and industry.


Oil Progress Week
OCT. 15-21

We are proud to have been a part of the growth of Snyder. Proud to have furnished the many comfortable trailer homes for the oilmen who came to the Scurry County oil fields.

We invite you to inspect the Spartan Lifetime Trailer.

Jordan Trailer Co.

West Texas' largest selection of New and Used Trailer Homes.

SPARTAN LIFETIME TRAILER

ALL METAL AIRCRAFT CONSTRUCTION

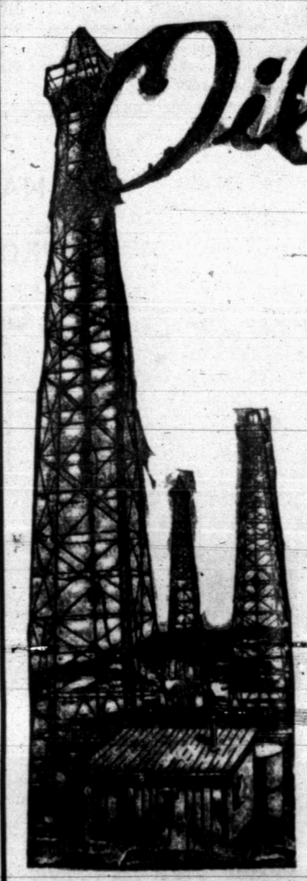
1/4 Down BALANCE 5 YEARS AT 5 PER CENT

—Also—

"Trailettes" Dixie Queen, Vagabond, M-System, Anderson

GOOD USED VALUES

East Highway 180
Snyder, Texas



Oil Progress Week
October
15-21

Two Years . . . Of Oil Progress!

The West Texas State Bank was established in Snyder to supplement the needs of this rapidly expanding community for banking facilities.

We have taken an active part in the growth of Snyder and the expansion of its business facilities through making available capital for this necessary growth.

We offer our congratulations to the business men and the oil industry for their part in making this a healthy business community.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE

West Texas State Bank

Snyder, Texas

At The Close of Business, October 4, 1950

ASSETS

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash on Hand and Due from Banks | $1,530,231.71 |
| Loans and Discounts | 1,687,715.63 |
| U. S. Government Bonds & Securities | 1,495,315.00 |
| Other Bonds & Securities | 88,666.53 |
| Stock in Federal Reserve Bank | 5,250.00 |
| Banking House, Furniture & Fixtures | 90,812.52 |
| Other Assets | 2,868.53 |
| TOTAL | $4,900,859.92 |

LIABILITIES

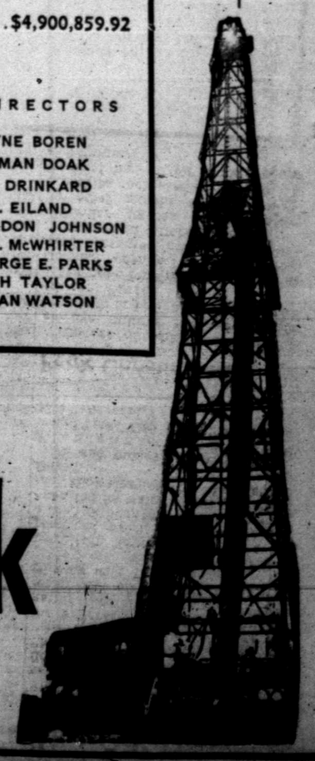
| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $ 100,000.00 |
| Certified Surplus Fund | 75,000.00 |
| Undivided Profits | 61,570.99 |
| DEPOSITS | 4,664,288.93 |
| TOTAL | $4,900,859.92 |

OFFICERS

WAYNE BOREN, Chairman of the Board
NOLAN WATSON, President
H. H. EILAND, Vice President
HUGH TAYLOR, Vice President
H. W. CARGILE, Vice. Pres., and Cashier
OLIAN VINSON, Assistant Cashier
BILLY LLOYD, Assistant Cashier
BILLY M. HOLMAN, Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS

WAYNE BOREN
HERMAN DOAK
B. C. DRINKARD
H. H. EILAND
WELDON JOHNSON
M. H. McWHIRTER
GEORGE E. PARKS
HUGH TAYLOR
NOLAN WATSON



West Texas State Bank

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