NEW YEAR EDITION

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Wichita Daily Times.

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THREE MEN SHOT AT NEWTOWN

Another Advance in Oil In Pennsylvania Field; Third Within Two Months

PITTSBURGH, PA., Dec. 31.—Oil men were startled today when the principal oil purchasing agency announced another advance in the price of crude oil, Pennsylvania grade being lifted 25 cents a barrel to $5.00. Other prices were raised 15 cents a barrel, as follows:

Corning $3.50; Cabell $3.42; Somerset $3.25; Ragland $1.75.

These prices are the highest ever quoted in Pittsburgh for the grades affected and spell the third advance within two months. No cause was assigned for the upward movement other than reserve supplies are not what high authorities in the oil trade believe they should be and the steady increase may spur development to a point where production will be sensibly increased.

Already oil production has become so profitable that old fields in Western Pennsylvania are being drilled over, and many wells, long since abandoned as unworthy of attention, are being cleaned out, connected up with similar wells and then carefully pumped.

MISS VESTER DENIES STORY OF ROOMMATE

Defies Miss Summit to Repeat Statements in Her Presence

MOUNT CLEMENS, MICH., Dec. 31. —"Let Gladys say those things to my face—I shall defy her," was the greeting of Cecil Beatrice Vester as she stepped from a Detroit train here early today to face the charge of slaying J. Stanley Brown.

Anger flashed from her eyes as she refuted the story of her former chum and room-mate, Gladys Summit, who told of Brown's associations with Miss Vester.

"I'll get his roll if I have to kill the the poor fish to do it," Miss Summit quoted the Vester woman as saying.

Police Chief Straight brought the woman from Detroit, where he took her in custody late last night.

HOPE TO DETERMINE OWNER OF SLIPPER.

MOUNT CLEMENS, MICH., Dec. 31. —Police expected to determine today if the slipper found in the automobile in which J. Stanley Brown was shot to death, fits the foot of Cecil Beatrice Vester. Mrs. Vester was to arrive here early today to face the charge of murdering Brown.

Chief of Police Straight was confident if the slipper fits Mrs. Vester's foot, it will be sufficient evidence, with other testimony which the authorities have procured, to convict her.

Because of the absence of the Vester woman and refusal of Mrs. Ruth Brown, wife of the murdered man, and also of her cousin, Lloyd Prevost, to testify the inquest which started last night produced little of consequence, officials said.

The bullet which killed Brown, according to testimony, was fired from a point within six inches of his head.

Dr. John A. Lenfesty, who assisted during the autopsy, declared three soft nosed bullets entered Brown's head within a space that could be covered by a quarter and two of the bullets had flattened on the inside.

The bullets had been fired by someone standing above the murdered man, he said. The bullets were of .38 caliber, Dr. Hugo Wolfson testified and any one of the four fired at Brown would have killed him. They probably were fired from an old style revolver, he believed. August S. Seilbelkorn, who lives a short distance from where Brown was shot, said about 10:30 o'clock on the night of the murder he saw a person burrying along the road toward Mount Clemens. He said he was impressed by the fact that the figure looked like a woman in man's clothing and he mentioned it when he reached his home.

Hope of authorities that a slipper found in the automobile might aid in solving the mystery, was lost today when it was found that the slipper was the property of Brown and he had placed it in the automobile.

FIND THAT THE SLIPPER BELONGED TO BROWN

MOUNT CLEMENS, MICH., Dec. 31.—Friction between authorities here investigating the slaying of J. Stanley Brown, today was responsible for reports that Governor Sleeper has been asked to appoint a special prosecutor for the case.

Since the finding of Brown's body, county and city officials have disagreed as to the method of investigation.

DALLAS PLANS NEW 1,000-ROOM HOTEL.

DALLAS, TEX., Dec. 31.—A new 1,000-room hotel is projected to replace the old First Methodist church here, it was announced today.

Jesse Jones, Houston and John T. Jones, Dallas, hold the 99-year lease on the property, which was purchased for $2,172,400, it was announced.

HEARINGS TO BEGIN EARLY IN JANUARY

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Dec. 31.—Hearings before the Fall sub-committee of the Senate investigating the border situation will begin in San Antonio between January 7 and 10, according to a telegram received by Captain Hanson, special inbestigator, last night.

The telegram did not say how much time was to be given to the hearing in San Antonio.

TO GET TOGETHER ON PEACE TREATY STATES POMERENE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—"We are going to get together," Senator Pomerene, Ohio, said today following a conference with Senator Lodge, Republican leader, concerning a peace treaty compromise.

Pomerene declined to divulge what he and Lodge discussed on the ground that a premature announcement might prove dangerous. He stated, however, that he is more confident than ever that concessions would be made by both sides which will lead to ratification.

COOLIDGE DECLINES TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Letters in which Governor Coolidge declines to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for vice president at the March primaries in South Dakota were made public at the state house today.

The first letter was sent to Secretary of State C. A. Burkhart of South Dakota after Governor Coolidge had been notified that the Republican state convention in South Dakota had proposed his name for vice president. It said in part: "It was entirely unexpected by me that my name should have been presented to your governor. . . . It is not, however, my desire to appear as a candidate for the office of vice president of the United States.

"I shall not, therefore, make the declaration which your laws require from a candidate."

The second letter, written yesterday to Secretary Burkhart in confirmation of a telegram to the same effect, said:

"As heretofore explained, I am deeply appreciative of the very great honor that my fellow-Americans have extended to me in your state by their action, but I do not wish to have my name appear on your ballot as a candidate for the office."

CANDIDATES TO BE QUESTIONED AS TO LEAGUE

Plan to Make This a Leading Issue in Forthcoming Presidential Race

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—Senators who are determined to make the league of nations an issue in the next campaign are ready to demand that candidates now in the race for the Republican presidential nomination declare themselves immediately on the league, it was learned today.

Letters have been prepared to be sent all candidates who have not yet taken a definite stand. These include Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, and Gen. Leonard Wood.

Lowden will be quizzed first. He will be asked to tell whether he favors American participation in the league as it is established by the pending treaty and what he would do about withdrawal if elected president.

The inquiries to be directed to the candidates are to be so framed, it is understood, that the aspirants for the nomination will find it hard to ignore them.

Make No Statement.

Neither Wood nor Lowden have so far made any definite statement. Senator Johnson, California, and Senator Poindexter, Washington, are irreconcilable foes of the league and have made their positions clear.

Senator Sutherland, West Virginia, is in favor of the Lodge reservations. In this connection it is hinted that if the treaty is ratified on a compromise basis, Johnson will make his campaign for the presidency an issue of immediate American withdrawal from the league.

Developments in the movement for a treaty compromise multiplied today. Senator Lodge, Republican leader, saw Senator Pomerene, a leading Democratic compromiser.

Later in the day Pomerene yas to report on his conference with Lodge at a meeting of the Democratic members of the foreign relations committee called by Senator Hitchcock, the ranking Democratic member. Senator Shields, Tennessee, who voted for Lodge reservations, was the only Democratic member not invited to this meeting.

Confers With Senators.

Senator McCumber, a mild reservationist who has just returned to Washington, conferred with senators on both sides. McCumber brought back word that the people are demanding ratification.

Hitchcock said today he is "willing to take some chances," on President Wilson's acceptance or rejection of a Senate compromise.

Hitchcock said that in "taking chances" he is willing to "go very far."

His utterances along this line marked a distinct change in his attitude that followed a conference with Senator McNary, in which McNary warned Hitchcock that unless he tried to hasten a compromise the Underwood resolution for a committee on compromise would be passed by the Senate and the leadership in the fight taken out of Hitchcock's hands. This, McNary, hinted might react unfavorably on Hitchcock's chances of being elected premanent democratic leader against Senator Underwood, the author of the conciliation committee resolution.

CHICAGO WOMAN IN RACE FOR PRESIDENT

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—"Clean morals, clean food and fearless law enforcement."

That is th eplatform on which Lucy Page Gaston will fight for the Republican nomination for president. She mailed her declaration to the secretary of state of South Dakota, and expects it to arrive in time to go on the ballot.

Miss Gaston, arch enemy of the cigarette, was formerly member of the prohibition party, "but since its usefulness is over," she returned to the Republican fold.

Miss Gaston said she was not actuated by personal ambition in making the declaration.

"I believe some woman should come forward who stands for those principles which are vital and fundamental," she said.

WITNESSES ARE TO TESTIFY REGARDING CONDITION OF NEW

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Dec. 31.—A score of witnesses who will testify regarding the sanity of Harry S. New, on trial for the murder of Fredia Lesser, remained today to be placed on the stand. Attorneys for New hope by presenting testimony of many persons regarding New's queer actions, to convince the jury that the accused man was insane when he shot the girl.

Nat Ledford testified New often went to bed with his clothes on, saying he wished to be ready to "leave in a hurry because they are following me."

Ledford said New had a delusion that enemies spoke in a derogatory manner to all of his employers, and circulated stories regarding the "unfortunate circumstances of his birth."

Questioned further, Ledford said New stated he was the illegal son of Senator New of Indiana.

EXPECT WILSON TO MAKE KNOWN POLITICAL PLAN

Message is Being Prepared Which Will be Read at Jackson Day Banquet

BRYAN IS TO SOUND DEMOCRATIC WAR CRY

Ranks of Democratic Aspirants is Increasing as Time for Campaign Approaches

By HUGH BAILLIE
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—President Wilson next week is expected to make known his intentions with regard to running for a third term.

The President is preparing a message to Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic national committee, which Cummins will read at the Jackson Day banquet here on the evening of January 8. In this message Wilson will disclose his decision, party officials believe.

Although party officials hold the "private opinion" that Wilson will not be a third term candidate, none of them are disposed to make a prediction and the possibility that he may enter the contest is strong enough to hold back large numbers of Democratic presidential aspirants from openly declaring their ambitions until after the President has spoken.

To Utter War Cry.

The honor of uttering the Democratic war cry for the 1920 campaign appears to have devolved upon W. J. Bryan. His speech at the banquet is being awaited with eagerness by his friends and with something akin to pronounced nervousness by his political enemies. If the President in his message eliminates himself from the race and lays down the reins of the Democratic party control, Bryan's supporters expect him to pick them up at once and guide the Democratic chariot into the conflict. That he will be the overshadowing figure at the Democratic dinner is the confident prediction of his friends. W. G. McAdoo whose presidential aspirations Bryan is reported to oppose, will not be at the feast because of a previous engagement. Of course this is said to be without political significance.

The Palmer Democrats have secured 50 out of the 800 seats for the Jackson banquet and plan to start a demonstration in favor of the attorney general.

Growing in Favor.

Within the last few days, Bryan—at first a mere wraith reminiscences of ancient campaigns has been materially increasing with such rapidity that he is entering into the situation with much of his old vigor. Various reasons are assigned for this. In some quarters it is believed he is winning the backing of labor and that labor men are responsible for the increasing talk about him. It is argued that many of his policies—prohibition for instance—have come into actuality, that he is the logical man to lead the party back into popular favor, because he has not been involved in the treaty fight and the political squabbling of the last year and because time has demonstrated the soundness of his theories. On the other hand there are many who say the Nebraskan hasn't a chance for the nomination, but they admit he would be power in the convention and probably the greatest influence in nominating the candidate. There is an evident anxiety not to offend him, as party leaders are depending on him to campaign the west for the Democrat nominees.

Candidates Numerous.

The ranks of Democratic aspirants appear to be growing crowded, while word of what Wilson will do is awaited. Some officials close to the President seemingly favor Attorney General Palmer, even over McAdoo. Former Ambassador Gerard is already out for the nomination and others include Senator Pomerene, Secretary Daniels, Ambassador Davis and a great number of favorite sons."

It was learned at the White House today that while the President has conferred with Secretary Tumulty regarding his message to the Jackson Day banqueters, he made no mention of the third term matter.

Wilson is still in such a weakened condition that he is liable to have a relapse if he overdoes, it was stated. The quiet celebration of his birthday December 28 caused him to feel a little worse the following day.

WOMAN IS FOUND BURNED TO DEATH

WACO, TEX., Dec. 31.—Mrs. C. W. Freeman, wife of a well-known farmer residing near Chilton, Falls county, was burned to death late yesterday. Her clothing caught fire from a fire in the yard and was burned off her body.

THE WEATHER

West Texas: Tonight probably fair, colder with cold wave in north portion, temperature about ten degrees in Panhandle; Thursday fair, colder except in the Panhandle.

TREATY TO BE IN EFFECT BY JANUARY 10TH

Belief is Based on Information Secured from Head of the German Delegation

By HENRY WOOD.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The protocol probably will be signed in time to declare the treaty of peace with Germany effective between January 7 and 10, it was stated semi-officially today.

The latest optimistic hope, it was said, was based on information secured from Kurt Von Lersner, head of the German delegation here, intimating Germany will accept the allied demand for signature of the protocol without specific agreement to reduce the allied demand for 400,000 tons of German marine materials in compensation for the Scapa Flow sinking.

The German delegate demanded, however, that the allies put into writing the promise made him by Paul Dutasta, secretary of the peace conference, that the allies will reduce their marine demands if Germany is able to establish that she has less tonnage than is now estimated by the allies.

A special allied commission is taking an inventory of the German materials at Hamburg and Danzig.

Le Matin said today an agreement has been reached in London to expel Turkey from Europe. The Ottoman capital, the newspaper said, will be transferred either to Brusa or Konieh, in Asia Minor.

Final expulsion of the Turk from Europe, if accomplished, will fulfill a Christian dream of centuries. Brusa, mentioned as possible seat of the new Turkey, is capital of the Villa Khodavendikyar. It was capital of the ancient Bothynia and noted for its mosques and as a commercial center.

Konieh, recently reported a hot bed of the Turkish nationalist movement, is capital of Vila Konieh. It was the ancient city Iconium, capital of Lycaonia.

DENEKINE'S ARMY HAS BEEN DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS

LONDON, Dec. 31.—General Denekin's south Russian anti-Bolshevik forces have been split in two sections by the attacking red armies, according to a dispatch from Zurich today.

One section was reported retreating southwest toward Odessa, the dispatch said, while the other was falling back southeast toward the mouth of the Don.

Denekin's headquarters, last reported at Taganrog, will be shifted to a warship in the sea of Azov, the dispatch added.

Advices to the war office confirmed press dispatches relating the wide spread success of the present Bolshevik offensive.

Denekin's retreat now covers 200 miles from the farthest northward point in its sensational dash toward Moscow.

Much of the equipment previously furnished by the allies has been taken by Totsky's soldiers, the war office admitted. The Reds' booty included many locomotives, cars and other railway equipment.

War office reports from Siberia indicated Admiral Kolchak virtually has ceased to be a factor in Russian resistance to the Bolsheviki. His armies have been scattered by Red troops and his government forced to evacuate its second capital at Omsk.

REPORT AN ACTIVE DEMAND FOR HOMES

STAMFORD, Dec. 31.—An active demand for residences in West Texas towns is reported from practically every town in touch with the West Texas Chamber of Commerce. Many renters have been forced to vacate houses purchased by newcomers, or have bought homes for themselves. Real estate dealers report increasing demand for farm lands for another year.

SECOND PHILLIPINE COMMISSION SAILS FOR UNITED STATES

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 29.—The second Philippine mission seeking independence of the Philippines at the hands of the United States government sailed today. The delegation includes members of both houses of the Philippine legislature, affiliated with both political parties and representatives of labor and of financial interests.

Besides appealing to congress, the mission will present the claims of the island people to independence before the national conventions of the Democratic and Republican parties, according to announced plans.

Insertions of pledges of Philippine independence in their platforms will be sought.

FIRED ON BY CLERK IN STORE FOLLOWING HOLDUP LAST NIGHT; ONE IS BELIEVED TO BE DYING

One man is dying and two others are perhaps fatally wounded as a result of a pitched battle in the streets of Waggoner City Tuesday night between merchants and an alleged gang of highwaymen. Reports received Wednesday by the sheriff's office stated that five bandits entered a meat market and grocery store at Waggoner City about 9:00 o'clock Tuesday night and holding the butcher and grocery clerk at bay at the point of revolvers riffled the cash register of approximately $200 in money. A third clerk had concealed himself under a counter where he secured a loaded revolver from a drawer. When the alleged bandits stepped upon the sidewalk the clerk arose from his place of concealment and opened fire.

One member of the gang fell to the ground, a bullet having pierced his brain, his companions fled down the street closely followed by merchants of the vicinity who had formed into an armed band. A general running battle followed in which two more of the bandits were wounded. The three injured men were placed in an ambulance and rushed to the General hospital in Wichita Falls, reaching here about 11:00 o clock.

Attendants announced Wednesday that one of the men is in a dying condition not being expected to survive during the way. But little hope is held out for the other two, however, their condition is not believed to be as grave as that of their companion. The men were in an unconscious condition Wednesday and their identity was undetermined by the sheriff's department.

District Attorney Fletcher Jones announced Wednesday that the merchants of Newtown who are responsible for the shooting of alleged highwaymen would remain unmolested as it is a clear case of justifiable homicide. No complaints have been filed against the men now lying in a dying condition in the General hospital here but the district attorney announced that prosecution will be instituted in case any of them recover.

Other parties engaged in the attempted hold-up, who are not in the hospital here, are believed to have made good their escape into the Red River bottoms, or perhaps crossed the river into Oklahoma. Witnesses to the battle stated that the fight led up the Waggoner City street toward the river section and it is almost certain that two members of the gang escaped into the bottoms.

Officials here are not certain as to the number of the gang who were wounded during the battle. It is the opinion of some officers that at least one of the alleged bandits who escaped was struck by pistol bullets and is perhaps dying in the river bottoms. Blotches of blood found along the route of battle is taken to indicate that at least one of the alleged bandits who escaped is seriously injured.

FRANK SAWYER HELD FOR DURANT MURDER

DURANT, OKLA., Dec. 31. Frank Sawyer was held without bail for the murder of Lorine Beeker, whose bleached bones figured as one of the exhibits at the preliminary hearing.

A sensation was created when Grace Malew, former sweetheart of Sawyer, testified that he had told her of the killing August 1, but threatened to kill her if she told anyone.

Sawyer is alleged to have confessed to the sheriff of Bryan County that he killed Beeker August 1, following a quarrel over a crap game, and disposed of the body in the forest six miles from the city where the bones were found by hunters December 20. Sawyer says the killing was in self defense.

KANSAS CITY HAS A LEONARD WOOD CLUB

KANSAS CITY, MO., Dec. 31.—Major General Leonard Wood for president in 1920, was the object today of Kansas City's first political club to back a candidate for the coming election. Every element of the local Republican party was represented at the organization meeting.

STATE JENKINS EUPPLIED ARMS TO THE REBELS

New Charges Are Made in Connection With Investigation Being Made

By RALPH H. TURNER
United Press Staff Correspondent.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 31.—William O. Jenkins, American consular agent at Puebla, whose arrest on charges of collusion with his bandit abductors led to strained relations with the United States, is now accused of supplying Mexican rebels with arms and ammunition, it was learned from official sources today.

"The governor of Puebla, (Alfonso Cabrera, brother of Luis Cabrera, minister of the treasury), has reported to this department that his investigations carried out in the criminal court of Puebla prove Jenkins was in the towns of Santa Marta, San Bernanbe and Amianle in company with Cordova (the bandit leader) during the period of his presumed abduction," said Aguirre Berlanga, minister of Gobernacion.

Witnesses have sustained charges that Jenkins was not in company with the rebels as a prisoner. It is proven, therefore, that assertions he made to the contrary are false. Furthermore, witnesses declared that before his disappearance he furnished the rebels with arms and ammunition. The authorities are continuing their investigation."

"Newest Evidence."

These charges were also recited shortly before Berlunga's statement by Julio Mitchell, prosecutor for the district of Puebla. He said the "newest evidence" against Jenkins—previously hinted at—included a statement from the former manager of Jenkins' ranch that in the past he had often delivered arms and ammunition to rebels as Jenkin's agent.

Jenkins, who is still at liberty on the 1,000 pesos ($500) bail furnished by the American, J. Salter Hansen, was greatly discouraged over the new turn in his case when he arrived here from Puebla. Commenting on Mitchell's statement—before he learned that he would be declared guilty regardless of whether his trial was conducted by the federal or the state court. Although the supreme court ruled that the federal court had jurisdiction in his case, he said he feared he would not be allowed to present his own evidence properly.

"Manipulating Case."

"I am convinced the authorities are manipulating this case to suit their own purposes, as they have done heretofore," he said. "I understand they claim they have collected new evidence to support their contention that I acted in collusion with rebels against the government."

Jenkins said, however, that in view of the supreme court's decision he would ask that all proceedings and evidence taken in the state court be cancelled and that the trial in federal court disregard all previous testimony.

Before leaving Puebla, Jenkins said the last installment of his ransom, 2200 pesos ($1,100) to Cordova and also reimbursed his friends, thus paying the whole ransom himself.

Governor Cabrera of Puebla has arrived in the capital, presumably for a conference with President Carranza.

MAY TAKE A NIP FROM A BOTTLE ON THE HIP

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—New Year's revelers in Chicago may have liquor—but they will have to bring their own supply.

Police heads ruled that cafe patrons may take a nip from a bottle on the hip. Hotels and cafes reported practically all reservations gone and managers predicted the usual wild party in welcoming the new year, despite prohibition.

Man Killed In a Fight In the Oil Field Today

A telephone message received at the sheriff's office Wednesday from Burkburnett told of a mysterious shooting affair in an oil field camp in the vicinity of that town Tuesday night which resulted in the death of one man and the possible injury of another. Sheriff Bob McFall and District Attorney Fletcher Jones left just before noon for the scene of the alleged shooting. No details of the affair were available at the sheriff's office at 2 o'clock Wednesday other than a dispute among a gang of oil field workers at Burkburnett resulted in a shooting affair and that one man had been killed. The name of the dead man was unknown to the sheriff's department. It is believed, however, that he was an oil well driller and resided in Burkburnett.

The death of the oil field worker at Burkburnett raises the total number of casualties in the Wichita county oil regions Tuesday night to four, one dead, another reported dying and two suffering from injuries which are expected to prove fatal.

HOUSTON REPORT ON GULF COAST WEATHER.

HOUSTON, TEX., Dec. 31.—Winds on the Texas coast fresh southwest to northwest. Shippers forecast: protect 36-hour shipments north and northwest from temperatures 27 to 32 degrees.

Weather conditions and highway bulletin: While temperatures have been rising in Texas, there has been a sharp fall in the northwest.

Automobiles leaving today will have cloudy weather with mild temperatures. Through journeys to Dallas, Fort Worth and Beaumont may be made, although the roads continue rough in places.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The price of today's edition of the Daily Times is 10 cents.

OFFICERS ARE ELECTED AND 1920 PROGRAM IS MAPPED OUT AT THE ANNUAL DINNER OF WICHITA CLUB

Pledging themselves for earnest and unselfish work during the New Year in the interest of Wichita Falls and the Wichita club, members of the club at their annual meeting held Tuesday night in the basement of the First Christian church elected a ticket headed by C. W. Reid, president of the National Bank of Commerce, to direct their activities for the coming year, the ticket winning by a close vote over a second ticket headed by W. S. Curlee.

The presence of the wives of the club members—the ladies numbering at least half of those present—was one of the features of the meeting, which evidenced a splendid spirit of co-operation, and a real desire to work together for the good of Wichita Falls in the future as has been the case with this organization during the past.

The splendid meal which was served at the annual meeting was prepared and served by the members of the Civic league, the excellence of which was attested by the warm appreciation expressed by members of the club.

Rev. N. F. Grafton opened the program with the delivery of an invocation. The courses of the dinner were interspersed by vocal solos by R. E. Shepherd and Miss Jessie Mae Agnew, E. Katz accompanying Miss Agnew on the piano and Miss Bernice Jackson with the violin.

Johnson Substitutes.

Wichita Falls was a city, a very surprising and prosperous one, before the discovery of its great oil resources made it a big one, declared B. F. Johnson, who for several years served as secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and who substituted for J. A. Kemp, who was unable to be present on the program.

"The success of Wichita Falls in those days, as is the case now, was due to the character of the men who lived there, and who were always willing to do their part in every thing for the upbuilding of the city," Johnson said. "These men I call the 'percentage' men, for I know that I could go right down the line with them on any proposition [illegible] was to the advantage of Wichita Falls and depend on every one of them for his 'percentage' of the work. I am glad to have this opportunity of substituting for Mr. Kemp and I only hope that we can find men in Wichita Falls to substitute for Mr. Kemp and his fellow town builders when the active careers are finished and they have passed on."

Absolute faith in the future of Wichita Falls in every respect, and especially as a commercial manufacturing and agricultural center, was expressed by Frank Kell, who paid tribute to the judgment displayed by the men who came here in the early days in selecting this place on which to build their city. "The real growth of Wichita Falls dates from 1906, with the building of the Northwestern in southwestern Oklahoma," said Mr. Kell. "At that time, 14 years ago, Wichita Falls was a village with about 2,000 population. Its phenomenal growth has been practically uninterrupted since that time."

Enthusiast. Augdent

Not a Real Pioneer.

Mr. Kell disclaimed the honor of being one of the pioneers, as was stated by a former speaker. "I am simply the newcomers," he said. "When you speak of pioneers you must mean men like R. E. Huff, J. A. Kemp, Murrell McGregor and Wiley Robinson, who, according to the most reliable accounts, must have been here about the time Moses led the children of Israel out of Egypt. Mr. Huff, I am given to understand, was here and in the banking business at about the time that Joseph went down into Egypt to corner the corn crop. The date of my coming to Wichita Falls, 1897, was several hundred years beyond the advent of these real pioneers."

The churches of Wichita Falls are about as closely in step with the growth and progress of the city as Falls, and there is not a congregation in Wichita Falls which is not alive to the needs of the city in a religious way, and planning to meet it to the fullest extent," declared Rev. J. Lem Keevil, in speaking of the religious needs and progress of the community. MORE

"A city is built of home lovers, people who build permanent homes," he stated.

"Three things there must be in any city to attract and hold these home builders," declared Mr. Keevil. "Public improvements, adequate educational advantages and churches. Wichita Falls is already in position, or is rapidly getting itself into position to fully satisfy each of these conditions."

The next three speakers, Rev. H. D. Knickerbocker, W. D. Cline and G. Clint Wood, evoked rather hilarious applause by virtue of the quips each got off at the expense of the others.

Rev. Knickerbocker, who spoke first remarked on his cool nerve in leading off in a contest of that kind.

Mr. Knickerbocker's declaration that G. Clint Wood was a deacon in the Baptist church and his explanation of how that came to be, provoked hilarious applause. "The rough element in the church just naturally combined and demanded representation," Mr. Knickerbocker declared he had been informed in this connection.

Speaking more seriously Dr. Knickerbocker paid a tribute to the men responsible for the building of Wichita Falls, and the dynamic power furnished by them for the developing of the great natural resources of the district and the building of the city.

Prefacing his remarks by repeating the axiom of one of his old instructors in connection with the avoidance of "sophomoric bombast," Mr. Cline paid a highflown tribute to women, with especial reference to the patient women, in this connection expressing the thanks of Wichita Falls for Mrs. Knickerbocker. Passing then to a "more important subject" (Dr. Knickerbocker bowed ceremoniously at this juncture), Mr. Cline spoke of the needs of Wichita Falls for the coming year, declaring that it demanded the most unselfish and untiring work on the part of those who had prospered here in the past if the wonderful year just closed was to be repeated in the new year.

To Stay on the Job.

"I am one of those who has prospered in the last year, and I am resolved to stay on the job and do my part in the year to come."

In the course of his talk, G. Clint Wood spoke of a friend who had turned out to be a Methodist preacher. "I couldn't do a thing for him," he said sadly.

"The progress of Wichita Falls has always depended on the spirit of her men," Mr. Wood said in speaking of the future of the city. "It is the same spirit as that displayed by our army in Beking Germany," he stated. "Military men will tell you that so far as the directing staff went the American army was the worst off of any army in the war, but the men had the spirit that wouldn't be licked. The men who have built Wichita Falls have shown the same kind of spirit, and a continuation of this spirit will bean that the future of the city is fully assured."

The activities of the club during the year just closed was sketched by N. H. Martin the retiring president, among which were mentioned the Victory Loan, the good roads campaign, the charter amendment, the reception to returned soldiers, the ridding of the sidewalks of oil stock salesmen, the campaign for housing teachers and other movements in which the club had either participated or taken the lead. He paid a hearty tribute to the Civic League women for their work.

With the same spirit working in 1920, Mr. Martin said, a still greater year was in prospect.

Downtown headquarters, with its own club rooms and dining rooms, is a prospect now practically assured for the club in the coming year, Mr. Martin announced in the course of his remarks.

The Two Tickets.

In the election which followed, the first ticket nominated was elected by a vote of 34 to 24. The two tickets follow:

C. W. Reid, president; W. W. Maer and R. E. Shepherd, vice presidents; E. H. Eddleman, secretary; W. E. Huff, Carter McGregor, L. F. Stripling, W. W. Gardner, B. F. Johnson, N. O. Monroe and C. H. Clark, directors.

W. S. Curlee, president; W. W. Anderson, vice president; A. W. Burnside, secretary; F. L. McCoy, Carter McGregor, E. Stanley Field, E. H. Breedlove, R. B. Robbins, Guy Rogers and W. W. Silk, directors.

Support to the new administration was moved by W. S. Curlee and unanimously carried by the members of the club. The thanks of the club to the retiring president, N. H. Martin, and to the retiring officers and directors were adopted by acclamation on motions by W. Newton Maer and H. L. Hunter.

Candidate Gets Applause.

Several of the new officers, including C. W. Reid, president, and R. E. Shepherd and W. Newton Maer, vice presidents, responded to calls for speeches, and pleaded their best efforts in the interest of the club for the coming year. A remark made in the course of his talk by Mr. Reid to the effect that he believed that the political future of the city was safe after hearing the remarks of Mr. Cline, brought forth tumultuous applause.

Sure Relief



BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Our best wishes for your continued happiness and prosperity.

Bonnell's
THE BONNET SHOP

Greetings!

Again comes the time of the year when we can extend to our patrons and friends the

SEASON'S BEST WISHES

May the coming New Year be the most prosperous that you have ever known.

Art Jewelry Co.

Season's Greetings

We take this occasion to thank you for your part in making our business for the past year the most prosperous of all past years. We extend our greetings to you for the coming year of 1920.

Freear Furniture Co.

820-822 INDIANA — Perkins-Timberlake Co. ASSOCIATED STORES — 820-822 INDIANA

WE HAVE HAD A BIG YEAR

For us it has been a year of achievement toward which gratifying result you have generously and loyally contributed. We desire to thank our friends, and wish for you much success and happiness during the year 1920.

Perkins-Timberlake Co. Phone 168 Perkins-Timberlake Co.

'Andersons'
WICHITA FALLS STYLE & QUALITY STORE

Store Closed Thursday Jan. 1

Store Closed New Years Day

Wish for you and yours a Happy and Prosperous New Year and trust that every day in the New Year will find you favored with Health, Happiness and Wealth

Reviewing the Past

OUR DECEMBER 1919 VOLUME was larger than this store's entire volume for the year of 1917. In handling this extraordinary increase we realize that we have not extended the service that we would have preferred to render to our friends and customers, therefore we doubly appreciate the business we have been favored with. During the last few months we have added another floor to our store building. which enables us to carry larger and more complete stocks and to render better service.

Looking Forward Into 1920

The new fixtures for every department in our store are now in transit, and these, with our recent building improvements will make this one of the largest stores in this section of Texas and will enable us to render better service, offer more complete stocks, and we are certain that the customers of this store will be pleased in having selected this as their trading place.

We realize that Wichita Falls has passed from the small town class and our plans are such as to keep this store in progress with the new city.

Your Business Is Appreciated

Every employee in our organization is instructed to extend every possible service and courtesy to the customers of this store in appreciation of their business. We are constantly adding to our selling force courteous and pleasant salespeople and assure you that every effort will be put forth to make your dealings with this store pleasant and profitable to you in the New Year 1920.

'Andersons'
WICHITA FALLS STYLE & QUALITY STORE

TEN MILLION IS INVESTED IN LOCAL WHOLESALE LINES

Due to its logical location with respect to distribution throughout the rapidly developing sections of northwest Texas and southwest Oklahoma, Wichita Falls enjoys and has for years enjoyed a wholesale and jobbing business, carried on by about 35 wholesale institutions, which now amounts to a volume of about $40,000,000 per year. The total of capital invested in the local jobbing business is now estimated in excess of $10,000,000.

Wholesale groceries, hardware and grain houses furnish, and have for many years furnished, the backbone of the wholesale and jobbing business of Wichita Falls. Especially is this true of the wholesale grocery business, this business in Wichita Falls being nearly as old as the city itself, if having been the distributing point for the frontier settlements in this section of Texas and Oklahoma in the days when it was little more than a frontier settlement itself.

The oldest and perhaps the largest of the wholesale grocery concerns in Wichita Falls is the Blair Hughes Grocery company, which is the outgrowth of the J. A. Kemp Wholesale Grocery company, established in the very early days of Wichita Falls, and which from the first have operated branch houses in Quanah, Hewie and Amarillo, and which now have houses in a number of other places in northwest Texas and Oklahoma, as well as one at Dallas. Other wholesale groceries which have enjoyed a successful business from this point are the Carroll-Brough-Robinson & Gates Co., the Goodner Grocery company and the Wooten Grocery company. Among the wholesale hardware houses located here are the Hornsby Heavy Hardware company, the Nash Hardware company and the Penick & Hughes Hardware Co. Among the large wholesale grain houses is the J. C. Hunt Grain company, which in addition to large elevators in Wichita Falls, operates a large string of country elevators, and does a domestic and export grain business, which makes it one of the largest concerns of its kind in Texas, which together with the business of the Jack-C. Jones Grain company, and that of the Wichita Mill and Elevator company gives Wichita Falls a grain business which is equalled by few places in the entire southwest.

The foregoing takes no account of the oil well supply houses, which number nearly a score and which do business running into millions annually. Chief among these are the Lone Star Tool and Supply company, the Fric-Reid Supply company, Oil Well Supply, Continental Supply company and the Parkersburg Rig and Reel company.

SOCIALISTS AGITATING FOR A GENERAL STRIKE

PARIS, Dec. 31. Independent Socialist elements in Berlin are carrying on an agitation in favor a general strike as a protest against a new increase in the cost of foodstuffs, according to the Frankfort Gazette.

Katherine Cook—teacher of piano and voice. Phone 2179. 1210 Eighteenth street. 215-6tc

Social News

RECEPTION TO FORMER HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Some thirty former students of the local high school who are home from college for the holidays experienced that "grand and glorious feeling" of visiting their old alma mater as the honorees at special program arranged by the students at the high school auditorium Wednesday morning. The high school was the scene of many reunions and old times were recalled to the ex-students as they visited the classes in session.

Rev. H. D. Knickerbocker, who dropped in to see the high school was drafted for the occasion and delighted the audience with his funny stories and droll anecdotes.

A very pleasing and enjoyable program of the following numbers was rendered:

Piano Solo—Inez Adrian.
Senior Song—Senior class.
"Rising in the World"—Margurite Fisher.
Piano Solo—James Youngblood.
"In Flanders Field"—Leona Maricle.
Vocal Solo—Anna Dell Bradshaw.
"By Courier"—Miss Juanita Kinsey.

EPWORTH LEAGUE TO HAVE A WATCH PARTY.

This evening at 7:30 the Epworth league of the First M. E. Church South, Tenth and Lamar, will give a watch night party to the young people of the church. The party will begin with 45 minutes in prayer meeting with the pastor. The first part of the entertainment will begin at 8:30.

The men of the league are in charge of the entire program, and promise a delightful evening to all who come. Murrell Hooper promises a few novel things in the way of games. There will be all sorts of fun-making until midnight at which time the noise-making will begin. Bring a horn or a whistle and the partner that you had at the Christmas party, unless you have been otherwise notified. The new members of the church are urged to come and get acquainted. If escorts are not furnished before Leap year, the young ladies will be at liberty to choose their own.

JEWISH WOMEN ARE TO GIVE DANCE.

The Council of Jewish Women will entertain the Jewish people of the community with a dance at the St. James hotel, Thursday, Jan. 1, at 9 o'clock. All Jewish families are cordially invited. Tickets can be secured from N. A. Goldstucker at Saul's store.

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS HAS REACHED 4326

The total enrollment of the local schools has reached 4326, according to figures given out from the office of the superintendent. The Austin school comes first with the largest enrollment, with a total of 986 students, followed by the others in the following order: Alamo, 699; Junior High school, 550; High school, 517; San Jacinto, 516; Travis, 414; Sam Houston, 287; Fannin, 190; Washington (negro), 167.

Cuticura Soap AND OINTMENT Clear the Skin

Soap Ointment, Talcum 25c. everywhere. For sample address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. X, Malden, Mass.

Try these Full-Flavored JAMS and JELLIES In the jar with the big T ALL GROCERS



"TO MISS WICHITA FALLS"

May 1920 bring to you happiness and prosperity, is our greeting.

BEAUTY PARLOR

Mrs. Grace McDill — Tenth and Indiana

PURCHASE CORNER OF INDIANA AND ELEVENTH.

J. W. Stone and son, Jerome, have closed a deal for the purchase of a lot 70 by 150 feet at the corner of Eleventh and Indiana avenue from W. N. Maer for a consideration of $25. They plan to put up a brick building on the lot.

Professor Carl Hack's

Refined School for Dancing

Open from 9:00 A. M. To Ten-Thirty P. M.

Ball Room Dancing Classes for Adults Monday and Friday Nights Eight to Ten-Thirty P. M.

Private Lessons by Appointment

Children's classes in fancy ballet and other dances each afternoon, kindergarten class twice a week, age 3 to 7.

Juvenile class twice a week, age 7 to 14.

High school class twice a week.

Assembly dances will be given Thursday and Saturday nights, no one admitted without a written invitation, all assembly dances will be properly chaperoned; porter and maid service.

Ball Room May Be Secured For All First Class Entertainments

Ninth and Travis, Second Floor Over OVERLAND Sales Room

People already know about our splendid values; so you know what this discount means.

RICHARDSON'S BARGAIN BASEMENT — The Ladies and Childrens Shop —

Everything we have in stock is strictly new; no shelf worn goods.

BIG CLEAN UP SALE

BEGINNING FRIDAY, JANUARY 2



Spring is approaching and we will carry one of the biggest lines of ready-to-wear for ladies', misses, children and boys in this part of the state, and at prices that are remarkable. In order to do this we must clean up our stock of fall and winter goods.

ALL SUITS AND COATS GO AT 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT

$43.85 Suits, clean up sale price	$35.08	$43.85 Coats, clean up sale price	$35.08
$41.50 Suits, clean up sale price	$33.20	$39.85 Coats, clean up sale price	$31.88
$39.85 Suits, clean up sale price	$31.88	$25.00 Coats, clean up sale price	$20.00
$37.85 Suits, clean up sale price	$30.28	$24.50 Coats, clean up sale price	$19.60
$34.95 Suits, clean up sale price	$27.95	$19.85 Coats, clean up sale price	$15.88
$31.85 Suits, clean up sale price	$25.48	$18.65 Coats, clean up sale price	$14.92
$27.85 Suits, clean up sale price	$21.28		

LADIES' TRICOLETTE, TRICOTINE, AND SERGE DRESSES—20 PER CENT DISCOUNT

We are closing out our line of piece goods and notions. We are going to carry strictly up-to-date ready-to-wear. Every piece of goods in stock will be sold at a discount. These goods were bought at old prices, so we are in position to save you money. Our piece goods department is now complete, in lawns, sheetings, domestics, ginghams, percales, outings, flannels, all silks and woolen materials. All piece goods and notions go in this sale.

Don't miss this clean up—Come and look, even if you don't buy.



Blankets at 10 per cent discount.
Ladies' and children's hats up to $5.95 at $1.50
Children's Beaver Hats at 20 per cent.
Ladies' and Children's knitted caps 10
Children's sleeping garments 10

Tenth and Indiana

RICHARDSON'S BARGAIN BASEMENT — The Ladies and Childrens Shop —

All bathrobes at 20 per cent discount.
Misses' and children's coats at 20 per cent discount.
Ladies', children's and boys' sweaters, 10 per cent discount.
Boys' suits, overcoats and mackinaws, close out at 10 per cent.

Entrance on Tenth

MERCHANTS BEFORE PRICE COMMITTEE AT MEETING TODAY

VOLUNTEER INFORMATION RE GARDING MARGIN OF PROFIT BEING CHARGED.

NO PROFITEERING CHARGED

Committee Will Meet Again on Friday Morning to Consider Food Prices.

Prominent clothing merchants of Wichita Falls this morning laid before the fair price committee invoices showing wholesale prices, as an argument upholding their contention that only a reasonable margin of profit is being made in this city on staple articles of wearing apparel. W. W. Anderson frankly admitted that "style goods," goods that perhaps belong in the luxury rather than the necessity class, have no price basis; that they are sold for whatever the public will pay—but he insisted that staple articles in the drygoods line are being sold in Wichita Falls as cheaply as in other Texas cities.

There appeared a difference of opinion, however, and several examples were cited in the course of the meeting of goods bought in Dallas and San Antonio under the prices being charged here. To this the merchants replied that their contention still held good that their margin of profit over cost to them is not unfair, leaving the conclusion that many local merchants have speculated poorly or have bought unwisely. In the judgment of the committee, however, no evidence of genuine profiteering on the part of the clothing men could be found.

Leo Markowitz, of Baum & Gardner, produced invoices to show that he had paid $45 for overcoats sold by his store for $75; that suits sold here for $50 to $65 had cost the store $15 in Chicago, and that shoes he had purchased at $13.75 he had retailed at $17.50. Similar invoices were shown by Anderson, by Frank Timberlake of Perkins-Timberlake, and by Jack Barnard of the P. B. M. company. The question was brought up whether local merchants do not deal exclusively in high-priced clothing, instead of also keeping a stock of clothing of a cheaper grade—and in answer the merchants stated that the public demands the best, and will not buy cheaper-priced suits, overcoats and similar articles.

Timberlake quoted from a report made by the fair price committee of St. Louis, in which attention was called to the fact that manufacturers have not yet recovered from the wool shortage caused by the government's demand for wool for army clothing, and from the curtailment of production by piece work.

"There does not seem to be any relief in sight on this matter of shortage of merchandise," the report stated, a statement in which W. S. Curlee, chairman of the local committee, concurred, voicing the opinion that merchandise prices will be regulated for a long time to come by the laws of supply and demand.

Mr. Curlee added that he believed the fair price committee would be unable to take any concerted action toward reduction in prices, but that it would be glad to investigate and take action on any specific instances of alleged profiteering called to the committee's attention.

The committee will meet again Friday morning in the Elks' club at 9:30 o'clock, at which time the question of prices charged in local restaurants will discussed.

ASSOCIATED OIL CO. ONE OF THE LARGEST OPERATING IN STATE

Organization of a number of independent oil companies, of several million capital, by local operators, and experienced contractors has been a feature of the development of the Wichita Falls district in 1919, and among the principal of these big independent organizations on a permanent basis is the Associated Oil Company of Texas, organized by A. C. Parks, Phil Lesh, K. N. Hapgood and R. J. Brown. This company, capitalized at $5,000,000 is the outgrowth of the Lesh Oil and Drilling Company and the association of Hapgood, Brown and Parks, contractors. Refining and pipeline branches are planned in this company's development as well as the producing department, which has already attained a very pleasing proportion, through properties absorbed in the formation of the company.

A. C. Parks is president, K. N. Hapgood and R. M. Waggoner are vice presidents, R. J. Brown, secretary of the Lesh Oil and Drilling Co. and W. W. Gardner, vice president of the Wichita State Bank, are secretary and treasurer respectively. Lesh Humphrey is general counsel and in field operation and management is in the hands of Phil F. Lesh. Messrs. Parks, Brown, Gardner, Humphrey and Lesh compose the board of directors.

The company's stock is traded in on the New York curb, starting off on November 1, 1919, on the curb at $2.75 a share. Since that time it has advanced to $2.87½ a share.

Assets of the company include a pipe line and loading rack at Burkburnett, enabling it to market its production, 10 acres with four producing wells in block 87, 100 acres in the South Burkburnett district recently come into prominence through the discovery of the Texhoma sand, with a production of 100 barrels daily from the 500 foot sands, 40 acres in the Kemp-Munger-Allen district, and large acreage in Archer, Clay, Fisher and Dallam counties, total acreage approximating 30,000.

The company is also doing contract drilling, and keeps two strings of cable tools at work all the time. This is another source of revenue for the company.

LOT ON INDIANA SOLD CONSIDERATION $25,000

T. B. Noble and J. W. Stone have [illegible] by 475 feet on the west side of Indiana avenue near Eleventh [illegible] for a consideration of $25,000. Messrs. Noble and Stone bought the lot about a year ago for $9,000, it is reported.

The deal was made through Jerome S. Stone and S. E. Trevathan.

Nature's Remedy
TABLETS
Better than Pills For Liver Ills.
GET A 25c Box
THE MILLER DRUG S. CO.

FORM PARTNERSHIP TO OPERATE IN OIL.

A. A. Kaufhold and E. A. Van Den Broek have formed a partnership to operate in oil, real estate and other investments. They already have connections in midcontinent oil fields and in some of the centers in the east that give them a very favorable position in the oil investment field.

Mr. Kaufhold has been a resident of Wichita Falls, having been in the Katy offices here a number of years. After his discharge from military service he entered the oil business.

Mr. Van Den Broek came here from Ohio, where he was formerly engaged in the banking business.

Vacuum cleaner for rent. Phone 2780. 212-6tp

USE MURINE Night and Morning
Keep Your Eyes Clean - Clear and Healthy
Write for free Eye Care Book Murine Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

VAUDEVILLE
OPERA HOUSE
PANTAGE'S CIRCUIT—FIVE BIG ACTS
MATINEE
NEWYEARS AFTERNOON
2:30
MAJESTIC (Keith-Orpheum-Interstate)
—THURSDAY—FRIDAY—SATURDAY—
MATINEE 2:30 WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
Evening Performances, 7 and 9 p. m. Evening Prices, 30c, 55c and $1.00
Matinee Prices, 30c and 55c; Children 20c and 30c, matinee only.
Box Seats Reserved, $1.10.
The Wichita Theatre Company is the only amusement house in the Southwest presenting vaudeville attractions from the two biggest vaudeville circuits. The attractions offered include a complete road show of high class "Big Time" vaudeville. A complete change of bill Monday and Thursday.
WICHITA THEATRE COMPANY.
CHAS. KIRKPATRICK, Mgr.

EMPRESS THEATRE
CONTINUOUS—12 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Last Day
The picture all Wichita Falls Will be Talking About
"NOW I KNOW, MAMMA, WHY I LOVE YOU BEST OF ANY ONE IN THE WORLD"—spoke Little Mary to the mother of mothers—who tells her simply and lovingly the story of her entrance into the world.
THE GREATEST APPEAL FOR CLEAN LIVING EVER PRESENTED IN ANY FORM
New Handling of Sex Theme Seen in the End of the Road
Children Under 14 Years of Age Not Admitted Unless Accompanied by Parents


THE BEST OF SEASON'S GREETINGS
Is our wish to you for the coming year, 1920. May it be the happiest and most prosperous of all past years.
The Upstairs
MEN'S SHOP
SMART WEAR FOR LADIES

SEASON'S GREETINGS
On the event of the New Year just approaching we take pleasure in wishing to all the heartiest gretings for 1920.
Loeb-Liepold Clothing Co.

WELDING
We weld and straighten auto frames, cylinder blocks and crank cases welded and guaranteed
We also make welded storage and wagon tanks for all purposes. It pays to let us do your work. Give us a trial and be convinced
Imperial Welding Co.
508 OHIO AVE.

PLAZA THEATRE
TODAY
"The Wonderful Baby Musical Comedy Company
In Entire Change of Program
PICTURE PROGAM
Sessue Hayakawa
—IN—
"Bonds of Honor"
MATINEE 2:30 P. M.
Adults 35c—Children 25c

MAJESTIC THEATRE
TODAY
Ora Carewe
—IN—
"Under Suspicion"
New York night life and a little sleepy country town are shown in contrast in this fascinating story that has as many twists in the plot as the necklace involved has pearls.
TOMORROW
Maurice Tourneur's
WONDERFUL PRODUCTION
"WOMAN"
Seven-reel special from the pen of CHARLES WHITTAKER.

CALENDARS
Come and Get Yours
FREE
A Happy New Year
To all my friends, customers and public in general
SAUL LEBENSON
Better Known as
SAUL'S
SUGGESTION FOR 1920:
"Trade With Saul and You'll Have Money in the Bank"

A HAPPY NEW YEAR
TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS
We wish them continued prosperity and thank them for the very liberal support they have given us in the past.
HALTOM & FRIEDLY
Diamond Merchants and Jewelers
Wichita Falls, Texas

THE WICHITA DAILY TIMES

THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY
(Printers and Publishers)

Published every week day afternoon and on Sunday mornings.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
(In Texas and Oklahoma)
By Carrier or by Mail, Daily and Sunday.
One month ..... $ .90
Six months 5.50
One year 7.00
(Outside of Texas and Oklahoma)
By Mail, Daily and Sunday.
One month ..... $ .75
Six months 4.50
One year 9.00
(Wichita County, Outside Wichita Falls.)
By Mail Only, Daily and Sunday.
Six months $3.00
One year 5.00
Sunday Only; By Mail
Six months $1.50
One year 2.50

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15 East 26th Street, New York.
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MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MEMBER OF UNITED PRESS.

AIRING OLD GRIEVANCES.

The worst thing about the "decorations" controversy in the Navy seems to be that it means an airing of old grievances and old jealousies between staff officers and sea officers of the organization, a recrudescence of the ancient arguments over which does the greater part in war, Admiral Sims and all the naval officers whose duties were chiefly on shore during the war believe that the shore work is equally as responsible and frequently more important than that done by the officers aboard the battleships and cruisers and destroyers who face actual danger.

Secretary Daniels clearly takes the other side of the question, and probably he will be backed by the men who did the actual work at sea. A layman's view may be quite unimportant in the matter of decorations; but it has always seemed to us that decorations too often went by personal favor of the commanders, that they were too much on the "tickle-you-tickle-me" basis and that they should be for unusual services and not for those wholly in line with the duties of the office. Once politics enters the matter, or even the charge that politics and favoritism cut a figure in the awards, much of the honor that comes from possession of a medal is lost.

We wish the country might be spared the spectacle that it seems certain now to see during the investigation by naval officials and congressional committees of the charges and counter charges that have already been made.

SETTING THE EXAMPLE.

Any man who has of late tried to secure the services of young men will appreciate this from the editor of the Saturday Evening Post.

"Too many youngsters want to begin at the top, to cut out off the intermediate steps. • • • The boy wants the good job without learning the poorer one; he demands the wages of skill for his capital of ignorance."

We suppose it's one of the perogatives of an adult to look upon present conditions and declare times are not what they were when he was young. But when a man with long experience in hiring boys and young men—the city circulator of any daily paper, for instance—tells you that where once he was able to get the older lads to work and take a real interest in their work and in their making good, he is too frequently now compelled to take little fellows hardly big enough for the duties of the job because the larger fellows as a rule are not even interested by prices and conditions that are twice or thrice as attractive as they were only a short time ago, one cannot explain it away by declaring it is distance "to lend enchantment to the view" of other days. It is not true only of the boys, either, for as the Post editor remarks:

"The young girl wants to be the confidential secretary of the boss before she has learned how to spell; she expects to draw down the pay of experience while still a blundering amateur. Many young men are slow to marry because they do not care to share with anyone, least of all a wife. Many young women do not care to marry unless they can start in where their mothers left off and have a 'suitable establishment.' They do not want to work for anyone, least of all a husband."

Responsibility for this condition? Well, one guess is as good as an other. One says it is a concomitant of war; another that it comes always with "flush" times. The Post editor and Mr. Lorimer sees through the hole in the grindstone as quickly as most hazards this:

"But what can we expect so long as their elders, and presumably their betters, set them an example of grab, of ignoble ambitions, of competitive living? Reconstruction for them must come from above, by precept and example, from parents and employers; but the precept that one hears oftenest is, 'Get it while the getting is good!' While his continues true of the exemplars, it need surprise no one that the new children's crusade is for cash."

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.

We get some idea of the ambitious program of public road building in Texas for the coming year from the statement of State Highway Engineer Windrow. In 1919 Texas counties and road districts voted the sizable sum of $80,500,000 for road improvement and elections on $33,000,000 more road bonds are soon to be held. State and federal aid to bring the total of money to be expended on hard-surfaced roads within the next twelve months—most of the money voted the past year will not be spent until 1920—to well beyond the $100,000,000 mark.

On other state in the Union, we are sure, has provided so much money for one year's expenditure; but it will require an equal amount annually extending over several years to bring the Texas road system up to those of the states which have taken the lead in building a real system of roads—California and New York, for instance. But the demand for good roads is strong in Texas, stronger than it ever was before, and strong enough to get the desired results within the next few years.

The $75,000,000 state road bond issue failed but there were more than a few reasons why it failed, not primarily connected with the question of good roads; and when most of the counties have proceeded with their good road building and left only the linking up of good roads for state financing, the state bond issue will be submitted again and, properly provided and safeguarded, it will carry next time for the completion of the Texas road system on a coherent and connected plan.

"The work of separating the booze bosses from their coin goes steadily on," notes Colonel Bailey in the Houston Post, "Elihu Root being one of the latest to engage in the attack upon the constitution. The lawyers are going to get all of it, thus showing that fools and their money are soon parted." Meanwhile, it might be also noted, the distillers show they haven't much confidence in the opinions of their lawyers that prohibition is unconstitutional, for they are rushing thousands of barrels of their stuff to port for shipment out of the country before January 16, when the amendment becomes effective. Lawyers have thrived off distillery and brewery money almost from the beginning. Some legal incomes are going to be pretty near nil when the distilleries and breweries finally quit for good.

Attorney General Palmer urges legislatures immediately to ratify the suffrage amendment so the United States may have the benefit of their "stabilizing influence." "The prompt extension of suffrage to the women of the country, I believe," Mr. Palmer says by his statement, "is a matter of vital importance to the immediate and future welfare of the nation. It is not only a matter of justice to the women that they have a voice in the problems of readjustment and reconstruction whose settlement will determine the whole future of America, but I am persuaded because of my close observation of the unrest and agitation for change throughout the country that the nation needs the stabilizing and conservative influence of the woman voter." Twenty-two states have ratified the Anthony amendment so far; fourteen more are necessary for putting it into effect. Suffrage supporters are hoping that women will be enfranchised in time for the regular election next November, but Texas women will not be able to vote if the amendment is adopted unless they pay their poll tax.

Details are not yet available of the Fire Insurance Commission's order affecting the insurance rates on dwellings and their contents but it is known that the order means a reduction—which is almost enough for most of us to want to know. Every dwelling and every small apartment house in the state will be affected by the order, if located in a key-rate town, the new rate being basically one-third instead of one-half the key-rate as heretofore. Any sort of reduction "listens good" these days and this is of that kind which directly affects practically every citizen of Texas.

"The Bolshevists," according to a recently returned visitor to Russia as quoted in a New York dispatch, "have shot hundreds of anarchists. The only safety for an anarchist in Russia is to deny his principles and become an ardent Bolshevist." We are beginning to understand something of Berkman's and Goldman's opposition to being shipped back to the country from whence they came.

RIPPLING RHYMES.
By WALT MASON.

Easy Vows.

It's easy now, on New Year's day, to rise and say, "We'll booze no more; we'll throw the demijohn away—the waterwagon's at the door." Thus men would vow, in olden times, when they, their course could pick and choose. They would abandon sins and crimes, the chief of waterwagon goes its way, and there is room for every toff, for every rube, and hick and jay, and when they're on they can't fall off. In olden days the men of vows would boast that they'd cut out gin, and they had haloes o'er their brows, and were all pure and white within. A while they kept their vows on straight; their high endeavors moved the heart, but in six weeks, or maybe eight, they lost their places on the cart. But now the cart is barred about with hogtight fencing none can bend, and it's a cinch that every scout will go the journey to the end. There is no soothing morning horn, the wine-cup's broken at the stem; then used to cut out Barleycorn, now Barleycorn has cut out them.

Japanese children are responsible for a great deal of the cheap toys which are sent from that country to this. The children are rounded up in groups of a dozen or more and they devote nearly all their time to the work for which they receive a few cents a day.

HAMBONE'S MEDITATIONS



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Just Folks
by Edgar A. Guest

A NEW YEAR'S WISH

To help and cheer my fellow man,
To smooth his pathway when I can,
To bear my bit of care and hold
Myself above the lure of gold;
To keep the faith, let come what may,
To work with courage and to play,
To live this year from end to end,
Not selfishly, but as a friend.

I do not ask the coming year
To shower me with gifts of cheer,
Or have my pathways strangely turned
To selfish joys I have not earned;
I do not ask one single day
Of merriment or idle play
Beneath a sky serenely fine
If it shall not be rightly mine.

But from the coming year I ask
The strength to do my daily task;
God grant that I may do my part
And show no bitterness of heart;
I would go forth from day to day,
To service in a bigger way
And try by true endeavor here
To make of it a happy year.

HEADLINE HISTORY of the WORLD WAR
by Carsmo, Stetson

Copyright, 1919, Star Pen Features

WHAT HAPPENED DECEMBER 31.

(Clip and paste the ... space below.)

1914

German ... make new attempt to cross the Bzura at Mlawa, but are repulsed. English conscription order announced in South Africa.

1915

British warship Natal blows up in home port; 390 lost. Sir John Simon, home secretary in British cabinet, offers resignation due to conscription proposals.

1916

Russian and Rumanian armies in Wallachia steadily driven back; terrific fighting for Mollavian heights passes. Ministers of Allied nations in new demand on Greece, going to render Greek king's government powerless to hamper Macedonian campaign.

1917

Heavy fighting ... old year out; British recover trenches. British food controller Baron Rhondda, orders rationing of sugar.

1918

Sinn Fein to organize Irish Republic. Czechs in Siberia refuse to fight. U. S. war bill $22,... and still growing despite armistice. December total $2,10...

Side Talks
by Ruth Cameron

If you were asked to tell of some ... How to Make Your Suffering a Little Less.

... how far the loan of coin has traveled from the savage, what would you ... that I have trained myself ... to think anything about what ... me until I am in the office. I ... till the morning dreading the ... that is coming in the afternoon.

... Does that seem queer to you? Well, think it over a minute.

Could anything better indicate the growth of civilization than the way in which men have come to subordinate his immediate desires to future good than that a man who is without pain and who has probably a great many other things that he ought to do and many more that he would like to do with the time should nevertheless keep down the street after the chamber of tortures, at dentist's chair which is tilted in such a way as to give him a feeling of helplessness, open his mouth to an excruciating ... and permit another man to inflict great discomfort and possible severe pain upon him with a selection of various fiendish instruments?

You might perhaps bribe the savage with many beads and bottles of fire water, to undergo such treatment.

But can you for a ... paying the other man for inflicting it? Scarcely.

I never enter a dentist's office without following this train of thought. It gives one a little glow of interest and satisfaction. And one needs anything pleasant one can get at such a time, doesn't one?

That's one of my secrets by which I take a little of the agonizing sting out of my dentist's appointment.

I finished eating brekfist this morning and started to read pops paper in different parts, and it said, The significants of this date in histery. Some of the events that occurred on this date in former yeers, were the signing the the Magnum Charter, the berth of Napoleon and the invention of celluloid.

G, I thawt, this is the date celluloid was invented on. I wish I could stay home from skool to celebrate it.

And I looked at pop and pop was eating his egg in a hurry and I sed, Did you know this was the date celluloid was invented on, pop?

No, I can't say I did, sed pop.

Well, it is, pop, I sed.

Wich pop dident say enything and I sed, Celluloid is a great thing, aint it, pop? We couldent get along half so good if it wasent for celluloid, would we, pop?

I dont see how you figure it out, but you may be rite, meenwile Im in a hurry, sed pop.

Meening for me not to tawk so mutch. And he finished his egg and started to finish his cawfee, and I sed, Just think, pop, if it hadnt ... bin for the inver ion of celluloid we wouldent have any celluloid collars.

That would be a blessing, sed pop.

Sir? I sed.

Hand over my paper, I'm going, sed pop. Wich I did, saying, Well gosh, pop, G.

Yes yes, go on, sed pop.

Can I stay home from skool today to celebrate the ... tion of celluloid? I sed.

Yee gods, for the love of Pete, wat next ... Meening I couldent.



YOU KNOW HOW IT IS - - - - - By J. Norman Lynd



TABLOIDS

Almost as Valuable.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. — Leo Krauss turned his jewelry store into a sugar store today. He sells sugar at 19c a pound. No jewelry will be sold until the sugar sale is ended.

Willing to Search.

WILWAUKEE, WIS. — Frank Naglie told the court he could not remember the name of a friend who gave him whiskey. "Go find him," said the court. "Oh, sure," said Naglie. "I'll hunt for him. I think he has some left."

Acknowledges the Rubber.

KANSAS CITY, KAN. — James Martin, manager of Martin Rubber Company, confessed to stealing $15,000 worth of rubber and rubber products. He was going to become a manufacturer in Los Angeles, he said.

Want Plush Seats.

PEORIA, ILL. — Two hundred and fifty coal miners refused to work because one coach, of a train of five cars carrying them to work, did not have plush seats.

Court Interrupted.

SAPULPA, OKLA. — Work in the district court here has been interferred with six times during the past week all because the Rev. W. E. Loucks was on the jury. Six couples appeared with that "I want to be married now" spirit and six times the judge stopped proceedings while Loucks performed the ceremony.

WEST TEXAS IS BUSY BUILDING RAILROADS

STAMFORD, Dec. 31.—West Texas is the only section of the nation where any extensive projections of railways are reported, according to the West Texas Chamber of Commerce. The Hamon-Kell line being built from Newcastle to Stephenville a distance of 175 miles; the Cisco and Northeastern, from Cisco to Breckenridge, a distance of 40 miles; and the Wichita Falls, Eastland and Gulf from Breckenridge to Gorman, via Eastland, a distance of approximately 65 miles, together with a narrow gauge line from Gorman to Desdemona—these are the only lines being built in the state at the present time. The Eastland and the Cisco lines are now contemplating extension. Another railroad, from Jacksboro to Stamford, is proposed. It is not unlikely that a railroad from Big Springs will be built to the potash lakes of Terry, Gaines and other western counties.

Future railway construction is dependent solely upon the revision of the freight rates, according to Porter A. Whaley, general manager of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce. With increased rates encouragement for extensions will be stimulated in sparsely settled sections of West Texas, present rates presage receiverships for roads once they are relieved by the government. No considerable mileage has been laid in the west since the Santa Fe cutoff was constructed between Coleman and Texico.

WANTED

Will buy 1 four second hand Standard Rig or Derrick, or any part thereof.

Phone 425. Ask for Mr. Stallings.

SCHACHT MOTOR TRUCKS
Here to stay. Sales and service
Demonstration Gladly Given
512 6th St.

WESTERN GLASS & PAINT CO.
Wholesale and Retail
All Kinds Glass, Paint, Wall Paper and Picture Frames
WE INSTALL GLASS.
PHONE 178 713 NINTH STREET

CRANE-WILLIS COMPANY
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
PHONE 2152
710½ Indiana Avenue—Room 5

Greetings!

We extend to our patrons and friends the heartiest greetings for the

NEW YEAR
1920

Nunn Electric Company

HALF A HUNDRED FACTORIES LOCATED IN WICHITA FALLS

Long before the great oil discoveries at its door drew the attention of the world to Wichita Falls, the volume and varied character of its manufactured products, together with the world wide distribution which they enjoyed, had given this place the name of one of the industrial centers of the Southwest, and had furnished one of the chief supports for what was then a prosperous and rapidly growing little city.

There are at present about 47 manufacturing concerns in Wichita Falls, exclusive of refineries and other plants closely related to the oil business, with a capital invested of about $7,500,000, and an annual gross output estimated at nearly $25,000,000, sufficient in itself to support a thriving little industrial city.

The variety of manufactured products turned out in Wichita Falls is in itself a remarkable point, the chief manufactures ranging from motor trucks, through window glass, glass fruit jars, mattresses, brick, tile to flour, brooms, doors, sashes, tanks, meal and various stock feeds. The distribution of these products, as mentioned above, is world wide, and carries the name of Wichita Falls to many of the far and out of the way corners of the earth. This is notably true of the Wichita trucks, which are sold in 68 countries of the world, including most of the European countries, Asia, Africa, Australasia and South America. Recent orders for these trucks have carried them into the Desert of Gobi, China, and into the kingdom of Abyssinia. Wichita Falls wheat and flour is distributed throughout the United States, in Cuba, Porta Rica, Central and South America, Great Britain, France, Holland, Norway and Sweden. Something in the neighborhood of 2,000 people derive their livelihood from Wichita Falls industrial plants, and the annual pay roll of these industries will run, it is estimated by leading commercial agencies, at close to $3,000,000 annually.

The amount of business carried on by some of these industries can best be appreciated by the fact that one local industrial institution has a freight bill which runs into several million dollars annually, another which does not miss a million dollars by a very wide margin, and a third, using comparatively little material from a distance, whose bill for inbound freight alone runs to more than a quarter of a million dollars with each year.

Wichita Falls manufacturing industry received its greatest impetus in the year or two immediately preceding the outbreak of the World war in 1914, but it has enjoyed a steady growth throughout the period following.

The industrial institutions, at first attracted by the cheap fuel offered by the natural gas fields close to the city, have continued operations and have enjoyed a remarkable growth in spite of the fact that the growing demand for the natural gas for domestic purposes cut off its use in the industrial plants several years ago. Most of the local industrial institutions now use fuel oil in their power houses, and are firmly located at Wichita Falls on account of its strategical location with respect to the railroads and the growing territory in northwest Texas and southwestern Oklahoma, where they have built up important business connections.

Among the larger manufacturing enterprises are the Wichita Mill and Elevator company, the Wichita Falls Motor company, Ball Brothers Glass Jar company, Wichita Falls Window Glass company, Wichita Falls Brick and Tile company, Wichita Falls Sash and Door company, Wichita Falls Broom Manufacturing company, Wichita Falls Mattress factory and the Ray Sheet Metal Works.

One of the most phenomenal increases registered by any of the local business institutions is that by the local office of the Western Union Telegraph company, which has for each of the last two years registered an increased business of 300 per cent over the preceding year, and for 1918 shows an increase of 450 per cent for the average of the preceding years. Monthly receipts of the local office now run in excess of $35,000 per month, and the company has a force of employes of more than 100, and with an annual pay roll of $170,000.

JAIL OVERCROWDED RESULT OF RECENT DRIVE BY OFFICERS

The Wichita county jail together with the federal prisoners' ward in the court house, is filled to overflowing and some arrangement will have to be made for all additional men who fall into the hands of the law, it was announced at the sheriff's office Wednesday. The campaign launched during the past ten days against bootleggers, gamblers and general vagrants in the oil field camps has netted approximately 100 arrests and every department of the county jail, male, female, and juvenile is filled to capacity.

Six men were compelled to sleep in their cells Tuesday night due to the fact that all sleeping quarters were occupied. It was announced by city officials Wednesday, however, that the jailing condition would end, the matter is to be called to the attention of the county commissioners.

TAXABLE VALUES IN COUNTY NOW ALMOST THREE TIMES 1918

Increases in taxable values in Wichita county for the year just closed show a total nearly triple that of the year before, while the assessments in the coming year, and that the assess Wichita county in 1918 were increased the city are more than double the ments are made on a basis of only fort at only $28,218,017 while for 1919 assessments of last year, which, when of the taxable values furnishes one total runs $73,043,810. city a its is considered that the major portion of the most startling proofs of growth is found in the total shown of the enormous construction of this afforded by Wichita Falls and its sur an increase from $ year is not subject for taxation until rounding districts. Taxable values in year before

HELP FOR MOTHER

A mother whose strength is over-wrought or who is thin, pale or nervous, should find renewed energy in every drop of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Let it help turn your daily tasks from a burden to pleasure. *Scott's Emulsion is abundant in those nourishing elements that every mother in the land needs.*

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 19-1

P. B. M. Co.

DEPARTMENT STORE

At this season of the year we feel especially [illegible] to speak the gratitude that is in our hearts to [illegible] friendly business has enabled us to achieve [illegible] records.

We would not let the time pass without [illegible] you our sincere thanks for the many favors [illegible] extended.

Wishing everyone a very prosperous and happy New Year.

P. B. M. Co.

DEPARTMENT STORE

K!-K!-K!

That's what to say to the grocery man

He'll give you

Kellogg's

(Roasted)

KORN KRISP

the best, thick corn flake you ever ate!

—if you don't say so, he'll give you your money back.

Large "waxtite" (goodness-preserving) package at all grocers





Happy New Year

May you realize your most fond expectations and be blessed with much happiness and success

Richardson

THE HABERDASHER

DECEMBER CLEARANCE

A well planned economy event to help reduce the H. C. L.

Our buyers will leave within a few days for the Eastern markets, where in cooperation with our New York buyers, we will complete our early purchases of new spring ready-to-wear. We are arranging this economy event to make ready for same.

LADIES' SUITS

About sixty in number, some in light weight suitable for spring wear to be offered for this clearance.

33⅓% DISCOUNT—33⅓%

LADIES COATS

In the plain and fur trimmed in practically all the materials of the season, for this clearance

25% DISCOUNT—25%

WOOL DRESSES

In serges, velours, tricotines in a splendid assortment, in prices that are marked at a close margin at the regular price. This clearance

33⅓% DISCOUNT 33⅓%

SPECIALS FOR THE END OF THIS WEEK ONLY

We are going to offer for the balance of this week's selling only, the following economy events:

SILK DRESSES

In all materials, every one suitable for spring wear in charming models that charm at sight.

20% DISCOUNT 20%

BLOUSES

In a dandy assortment to select from—We feel sure you will find a blouse at this economy event—

20% DISCOUNT—20%

SILK UNDERWEAR, KIMONAS, SWEATERS PETTICOATS

This Economy Event

20% DISCOUNT—20%

ONE LOT OF DRESSES

In all materials, serges, tricotines, satins, etc., values up to $42.50, this economy event,

$19.75

EARLY SHOWING OF NEW SUITS AND DRESSES



CORRECT WEAR FOR WOMEN KIMBERLIN'S INDIANA AVENUE AT TENTH ST.

LONG ESTABLISHED INSURANCE BUSINESS HAS NEW OWNERS

The last day of the year 1919 has brought to a close a business partnership that, under various names, has been maintained since 1899 in Wichita Falls by H. B. Patterson. The firm of Patterson, Reese & Prothro, of 616 Eighth street, dealers in real estate and one of the biggest insurance agencies in the Southwest, has been dissolved, and the business has been bought for $60,000 by Captain Homer F. Lowry, J. M. Finch and S. W. Sibley.

Two years ago Mr. Patterson began his insurance and real estate partnership with G. D. Anderson. About four years ago T. T. T. Reese joined the firm, and a year ago, when Mr. Anderson retired, I. W. Prothro became associated with the business. The firm holds the Wichita Falls agencies for thirty of the largest insurance companies in the world, and for several years it also has done a tremendous volume of real estate business in this vicinity.

The new owners will retain all of the present agencies, and will continue the general business of the firm under the name of Lowry, Finch & Company. Mr. Lowry until a few days ago was manager of the new Clint Wood building here. He came to this city from Austin, where he was in the insurance business for several years and where, during the war, he served as assistant state draft executive.

Mr. Finch is a cousin of G. C. Wood, and has been in the oil business in Wichita Falls for about a year. His home is in Longview, Texas, where he is vice president of the Citizens National Bank. Mr. Sibley, the third member of the new firm, is well known in Wichita Falls as an oil man and banker.

Mr. Patterson will remain with the new firm for a time, the period being indefinite. Neither Mr. Preese nor Mr. Prothro as yet have made any plans regarding future business activities in this city.

WHO'S WHO SERVICE AT FLORAL HEIGHTS CHURCH

Did you ever attend an "Owl" service. This is the "poser" that the Floral Heights Methodist preacher put up to the editor. It was Rev. W. L. Tittle, who has had such remarkable success the past few weeks in raising funds to build the elegant new Methodist church in Floral Heights, who asked the question. The "Who's Who" service comes about in this way. Rev. Tittle explains that the owl, the wisdom bird of the world, is the only bird that goes around asking "Hoo's Hoo?" When it was made known that the Floral Heights Methodist people had raised in a few weeks time about $100,000 without a public collection, a "big feed" or a "whoop 'em up" gathering of any kind, the citizens of Wichita Falls began to meet each other on the streets and ask, "Who's Who?" They inquired, "Who are these Floral Heights Methodists? Who is it doing this thing anyway? Who is this fellow Tittle?" These and similar questions are still being asked, and the preacher insists that the good people of Wichita Falls are entitled to know.

Next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock in the high school auditorium this owl service will be held. A great deal of mystery surrounds the service, otherwise it would not be a "who's who" service. The pastor promises that wisdom and information galore will be given out to those who attend the service. A prominent citizen will make a short talk on "Who Are the Floral Heights Methodists and How Did They Come to Be?" Some one else will discuss "Who Are Doing This Thing, Anyway?" This speaker will give out some startling information. He is to actually tell "who's who." Another speaker's subject will be, "Who in the World Is This Preacher Tittle, and How Did We Get Him?" The program promises to be rich and spicy, but the pastor insists that everything done will be in the very best of religious spirit. The pastor says it is a sort of double-barreled, "who's who" service. Those who attend will find out "who's who" in the big congregation which is expected to fill the high school auditorium. No one knows who the speakers are to be or what they will say. This is a part of the "who's who" and you will have to be there to find out.

BASKET BALL SEASON OPENS ON JANUARY 10

The basket ball season will be ushered in by the local high school team about the tenth of January, according to W. J. Webb, coach, who stated that he had sent out letters to nearby high schools of Bowie, Electra and Henrietta requesting games.

The basket ball team has been organized with J. D. Scott as captain and is holding practice every day getting into good shape for the opening game. The coach is very enthusiastic about the prospects for a winning team this year on account of the unusually good material and the fact that there are several old men coming out for the team.

In addition to the old high school players there are several new men who are showing up very good and much interest is being shown by the candidates for the team in coming out regularly to practice. For the position of forward, Harris, Koonce and Harper have been showing up well; the center position will be ably filled by J. D. Scott and Brannon, both of whom have been coming out regularly; for the position of guards, Wilson, Mackechney and Coffey are striving to make the team.

The first game will probably be either with Henrietta or Bowie on the local court for the tenth of January.

An eight or 10-foot section of the bamboo tree takes the place of a bucket for carrying water in the Hawaiian Islands.

ART AND STRAUS BROUGHT IN FIRST WELL AT HOLLIDAY

Joe L. Art, local oil man and also a prominent jeweler, is a wild catter, and admits it. With his partner, J. C. Straus, Mr. Art opened up the Holliday field by bringing in the wild cat well of the Art Oil Company, now the Panther Oil Company. Mr. Art and Mr. Straus are now wild catting in Nolan county, on Bitter Creek. Mr. Art is one of the big stockholders in the American Refinery, and has other extensive oil interests. His jewelry business since the oil discovery has been better than several gushers.

SECOND OFFENSE DRAWS LARGER FINE

Leniency on the part of a police judge can be imposed upon, so Judge Ogle remarked in city court Wednesday morning in assessing a $10 fine on a one-legged man for intoxication. The man appeared in answer to a similar charge Tuesday and the judge had taken pity on him and given him the light fine of $5.

"But I was sick, Judge," the solo-legged man plaintively said. Illness evidently did not constitute a reason for imbibing possibly because most people could work up a case of sickness if they got hold on a quart. This excuse was not honored.

MOTORMAN STABBED BY MAN THOUGHT TO BE OF UNSOUND MIND

Charles Prosser, motorman employed by the Wichita Falls Traction company, is in the general hospital suffering from deep knife wounds in the back inflicted by a person believed to be of unsound mind, who attacked the motorman near Lake Wichita Tuesday night. The car operated by Prosser had just arrived at the lake when a man, who showed signs of tense meutal excitement, boarded the front platform, and drawing a knife slashed the motorman in the back. The man leaped from the street car, disappearing in the darkness, only to return shortly with the knife drawn and threaten to again attack the motorman. Meantime Charles Stinson, an officer on duty at the lake, arrived on the scene and when the insane man resisted arrest, shot him and possibly inflicted fatal wounds. The deranged man together with the wounded motorman, were taken to the general hospital, where attendants announce that the motorman's injuries are slight, while his assailant is not expected to survive.

The past week has been one of thrills for Motorman Prosser. The motorman was the center of the wholesale holdup of the traction car barns last Sunday morning when more than $500 was taken from the company's safe, and has hardly recovered from the excitement of the hold-up when attacked by the insane man of the lake shores.

The sheriff's department believes that the attack upon Prosser was merely the insane workings of a deranged mind. There was evidently no attempt at robbery as no money was taken from the motorman. When questioned at the general hospital regarding his act, the motorman's assailant answered in a meaningless mixture of words and gestures.

An earlier theory that Prosser had been attacked by persons connected with the robbery of the traction car barns Sunday night, due to the fact that the motorman was too familiar with the identity of those guilty of the crime, is now largely discredited by officials, who are certain that the attack was the result of a demented mind.

Stinson, who shot the motorman's assailant, did not fire until the man drew his knife and threatened to attack him. Officials say that Stinson's act was clearly justified.

In this country deaths from automobile accidents and injuries in 1917 totaled 6,724, or 8.9 per 100,000 population.

PIPE LINE RUNS SHOW INCREASE APPROXIMATELY 7,000 BARRELS

Showing an increase of approximately 7,000 barrels daily in production over the past week, the Wichita Falls district oil fields finished the year 1919 with a week of record production, a daily average of 106,350 barrels being indicated by the pipe line runs.

Burkburnett's northwest pool is running 37,000 barrels daily, and the entire Burkburnett section last week had an average of 95,000 barrels daily. The other sections are unchanged, Electra 10,000 barrels, Iowa Park and Petrolia 400 apiece and Holliday 50.

MISS FAY GREEVER DIES AT FAMILY HOME TODAY

Miss Fay Greever, 19-year-old daughter of H. K. Greever, prominent local oil man, died at the home of her parents 1318 Ninth street Tuesday night at 11 o'clock. The deceased was a popular young girl in this city and the family is receiving condolences for the sad death of their daughter from her many friends. The body was shipped to Vernon, her former home, for burial Wednesday afternoon by Merkle & Lunn undertakers.

CALIFORNIA HOME FOR SALE HERE

One of those wonderful California houses, six rooms, bath and screen porch, hardwood floors in main rooms, built-in buffet, bookcases, cupboards, cooler, linen closet, sink drain board, arrived in a car from Los Angeles today.

The owner says to sell it at practically market value today as he has ordered a larger house from us.

WE WILL SELL THE COMPLETE LUMBER MATERIAL BILL OF THIS HOUSE including everything but masonry, plumbing and wiring, for $2500.00

WE WILL SELL THE ABOVE HOUSE AND THE EXCLUSIVE NORTH FRONT LOT At 2015 Lucile, with single garage already built, for $5500.00

WE WILL SELL THE ABOVE HOUSE BUILT, COMPLETE, READY FOR OCCUPANCY In Thirty Days, on Above Lot, with garage, for $8500.00

ALL OF THE ABOVE PROPOSITIONS CASH AND IF SOLD BEFORE SATURDAY

Practically a duplicate of this house can be seen built by us on Van Buren facing Eighth street.

MORRISON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
GROUND FLOOR—COURT HOUSE

BETTER THAN WHISKEY FOR COLDS AND FLU

New Elixir, Called Aspironal, Medicented With Latest Scientific Remedies, Used and Endorsed by European and American Army Surgeons to Cut Short a Cold and Prevent Complications.

Every Druggist in U. S. instructed to Refund Price While You Wait at Counter if Relief Does Not Come Within Two Minutes.

Delightful Taste. Immediate Relief. Quick Warm-Up.

The discovery of the new drug made in the laboratories of the Aspironal Chemical Co., Toronto, Canada, is hailed as a boon to sufferers from colds and grippe. It is said to relieve the most severe cold in a few minutes and break up the worst cases of grippe in a few hours. Aspironal is the highest authority (and endorsed by the common people as well) as the quickest and most effective remedy for headaches, neuralgia, neck and eye, or any other cold and grippe remedy they have ever tried.

All drug stores are now supplied with the wonderful new elixir, so all you have to do to get rid of that cold is to step into the nearest drug store, hand the clerk half a dollar for a bottle of Aspironal and tell him to serve you two teaspoonfuls with four teaspoonfuls of water in a glass. With your watch in your hand, take the drink at one swallow and call for your money back in two minutes if you cannot feel your cold fading away like a dream within the given limit. Don't be bashful, for all druggists invite you and expect you to try it. Everybody's doing it.

When your cold or cough is relieved, take the remainder of the bottle home to your wife and babies, for Aspironal is by far the safest and most effective, the easiest to take and the most agreeable cold and cough remedy for infants and children.—Adv.

C. SCHULTZ, M. D.

The Specialist
Practice Limited to
Chronic, Nervous and Special Diseases
Office 605½ Eighth Street
Ward Bldg., Suite 3 Phone 1990



HAYNES
America's First Car

VELVETY power is an apt description of the response of the Haynes motor—a confident, unworried center of strength.

Character in a car is your standard of judgment. Known character is an asset to any car—and a great satisfaction to its owner. The new Haynes combines the four essential factors of character—beauty, strength, power and comfort.

Let us make an appointment to acquaint you with the new Haynes.

NOLEN-STRINGER COMPANY
TENTH AND SCOTT
Phone 1409



HOW ABOUT THAT NEW YEAR TRIP?

Is your car fully equipped with the supplies it should have? Go over it carefully and see if you don't need something, whether it be new lamps or just a tool or two, or a new oiler. Then come here where all good autoists come for accessories. This is the place where both the supplies and the prices are decidedly all right.

Sanders-Haid Auto Supply Company
908 Ninth Street Telephone 1418

To abort a cold and prevent complications, take

Calotabs

The purified and refined calomel tablets that are nauseless, safe and sure.

Medicinal virtues retained and improved. Sold only in sealed packages. Price 35c.

U. S. ARMY

Overcoats	$17.50-$20.00
Shirts, new	$6.00
Raincoats, new	$7.50
Trousers, used	$2.75
Sweaters, new	$1.00-$7.50
Blankets, new, 66x84	$6.50 up
Comforts	$3.00

Mail Orders filled C. O. D.
R. W. H. McCULLOCH
814 Indiana Ave.

After the Holidays

Perhaps you will want to begin making something for yourself. You will find our line of stamped goods complete. With the aid of the beautiful model I am sure you can decide just what you want to make. Some beautiful models in children's dresses, rompers and hats. Teddies, pajamas, gowns, in white and flesh for ladies. We specialize in hand made trosseaus and layettes.

The Specialty Shop
INGHAM & HUMPHREY
Balcony Tenth and Indiana

Saul's First 1920 Bargains

FOR FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY

JUST TO START YOU OFF RIGHT—3 DAYS ONLY

Seamless Bed Sheets (No Starch) $1.50	$2.00 Flannel Shirts $1.50	Choice Best Dress in Store $15.00
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SPORTS

LATEST NEWS AND VIEWS OF INTEREST TO SPORT FANS

HARVARD-OREGON GAME A TOSS UP IS OPINION GIVEN

By HENRY L. FARRELL
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—It's a toss up.

That's what Hugo Bezdek thinks of the Harvard-Oregon game in Pasadena tomorrow.

Bezdek formerly coached the Oregonians, and established the football system which still prevails there.

He believes that victory in the biggest inter-sectional game of the year will go to the team in better condition.

"I haven't had the chance to see either Harvard or Oregon play this season and it's poor policy to pass judgment on a team that hasn't been observed in action," he said.

"However, I do know that Oregon has some wonderful backfield power. Most of the boys were there in my time. In Seers, they have a quarterback that ranks with theh best of players in the east. He is a marvelous kicker, an accurate pass tosser and a brilliant runner. He may give Harvard a lot of trouble.

Depends on Line.

"As I have sized up the two teams I think Oregon's chances depend entirely on what the line is able to do. Harvard has the advantage of pounds from end to end. If the westerners are able to overcome this and improve their offensive work Harvard may have trouble.

"There is this to consider, too. The Cambridge eleven has made a long trip to the coast and is in a different climate. Already it has been said that they had trouble at first in breathing freely during practice. The intensive heat of the day isn't anything to stimulate "pep" and it certainly does not conserve strength."

Bezdek has been between two fires on the Harvard-Oregon issue. As coach of the champion Penn State eleven he is an easterner. As ex-coach of Oregon he is a westerner.

Both Harvard and Oregon wanted his support, Oregon wanted some tip on Harzard playing that would stop the Crimson. Harvard later tried to get the same information through Bob Higgins, all-American end of the state eleven. But both were refused.

MORAN WILL MEET FULTON JANUARY 12

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 31.—Frank Moran of Pittsburgh and Fred Fulton will meet in an eight round bout in the first regiment armory here on January 12, it was announced today. The bout will be Moran's sixth in a series of "come back" contests in which he has knocked out four of his five opponents.

HARVARD AND OREGON COMPLETE TRAINING FOR FOOTBALL GAME

PASADENA, CALIF., Dec. 31.—Heavy training by the Harvard and Oregon football squads for the New Year's game here ended today. Oregon planned a light workout during the afternoon while the easterners were scheduled for their last practice scrimmage.

The weather continued warm today.

Line-ups announced by both coaches, follow:

Harvard	Position	Oregon
Desmond	le	Anderson
Sedgewick	lt	Bates
Woods	lg	Mantz
Havemeyer	c	
A. Horween	c	"Dutch" Leslie
Hubbard	rg	Hodgins
Kane	rt	"Spink" Leslie
Steel	re	Howard
Murray (Capt.)	qb	Seers (Capt.)
Humphreys	lh	Jacobi
Casey	rh	Brandes
R. Horween	fb	Huntington

UNIVERSITIES PLAN TO TAKE UP BOXING AS A MAJOR COLLEGE SPORT

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Boxing probably will be taken up as a major sport in all American universities and colleges.

The National Collegiate Athletic association, representing 167 colleges, in convention last night adopted boxing as an intercollegiate sport. It was sponsored by Maj. John Pickering and Dr. R. Tait Mackenzie of Pennsylvania university, and after a recommendation by Lieut. Col. Palmer Pierce, president of the organization, was adopted without a dissenting vote.

Dr. Mackenzie was appointed chairman of a committee to draw up the rules. It has already been decided, however, to eliminate all the bad features of the American professional sport and it will be patterned probably after the English sport.

The present officers were re-elected, and include Lieutenant Colonel Pierce, president; S. W. Beyer of W. Nicholson, Wesleyan, secretary-treasurer.

Chairmen of the nine districts appointed were:

Dean W. F. Lewis, Massachusetts Agricultural college; E. C. Huntington, Colgate; H. E. Satterfield, North Carolina college; Thomas Bragg, Alabama Poly.; Pames Beyer, Wisconsin; R. H. Ahern, Kansas State Agricultural college; J. J. Richey, Texas State college; John A. Hunter, University of Colorado; John Howe, University of Oregon.

SIGNS A CONTRACT AS DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Dec. 31.—Ewald (Jumbo) Stiehm has signed a five year contract as director of athletics at Indiana University, it was learned today.

Notice.

Being unable to secure offices for the present, my practice is limited to calls. Dr. A. J. McNees, phone 90.

DR. HENRY WILLIAMS WILL NOT GO TO YALE

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Dr. Henry Williams, athletic director of the University of Minnesota, will not leave there to go to Yale.

Here in attendance at the National Inter-Collegiate Association meetings he said the report had been heard after he had gone to Yale to visit his son.

President Burton, commenting on the rumor said that Yale would have to come high for Williams as Minnesota recently raised his salary close to the $10,000 mark.

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How Pretty Little "Dixie Doll" Got Into the Movies

She Overheard the Director Say 'Only Boys Are Wanted'—Seeing Her Chance She Hurried Home, Donned Boy's Clothing, Appeared as a Boy and Made Good as a Boy. Says Life of Cupid 'Is Not All Love'

A LITTLE girl 7 years old has put one over on Charlie Chaplin and as a result she was cast in one of his recent pictures.

She is Dixie Selleck, daughter of Mrs. Hazel Selleck, and is known in studioland as "Dixie Doll."

Before starting on a recent picture Chaplin told his assistant to get him ten beautiful children.

To play safe, the casting director got twenty to select from and they were soon lined up for the grand "once over."

After a game of "high-spy" with the kiddies, Chaplin called the ambitious assistant aside and told him that he thought the boys were fine, that he could use them, but dismiss the girls.

Dixie Doll overheard the disappointing order for her sex and made a dash for her home across the street from the studio.

A half hour later the fortunate ones were called to the stage for rehearsal. The greatest little boy you ever saw squeezed into the lineup, and a little later—into the heart of Chaplin.

Ruse Worked Better Than Expected.

"Can you imagine it?" whispered Dixie Doll to her delighted mother, "he not only thinks I'm a boy, but he calls me Pete." Then continuing she said:

"Yes, $12 was all mother and I had after our trip to the 'land where dreams do not come true,' but kind fate located us right next door to a perfectly gentle movie director. I say gentle, because, you know, a few directors are temperamental, and so are mules, and some mules think they can act real cute and impose their talents on directors. Well, this director told us to report at his studio the next morning at 7 and he would pay us $5 for our day's work. How happy we were at our seeming success as movies; we dreamed nearly all night about our manshuns, our gasolines and about the company all our own; but, oh, dear, my poor little heart and big ambition had their first terrible tumble, for the director said as soon as he saw me all dressed up the next morning, that I would never do.

"Tears work wonders, though, and when they began to shine in my eyes he suggested that mother turn my velvet coat inside out and my cap upside down, then, after smearing four or five different colors of grease on my face, he remarked: 'Now you'll do,' and I certainly felt myself well done 'in oil,' and can you imagine my feelings—all dressed up inside out, when Douglas Fairbanks appeared on the lot (the lot you know is the place where we work and we sure do a 'lot' of work, too), but Doug did not seem to mind the way I looked and came right over to me and asked me where I got my eyes. Of course, I did not blame him, for I guess they did look queer, for I felt like I had fallen head first into a stack of pumpkin, custard and mince pies, but after our little talk I loved him more than ever—but, you know, every one loves Doug.

Movie Cyclone Height of Wild Time.

"Now you may have had wild times and met wild women, but if you never worked in a movie Kansas cyclone you do not know what a wild time is. Can you imagine yourself a few feet in front of the propeller of an airplane twirling as rapidly as electricity can make it and several men on each side throwing paper and straw in the path of the wind, not to mention the dust and terrible noise; now add five more of the machines all in one block of a Kansas town and on this street are all kinds of Kansas animals, and some were wild animals, too, and when the director megaphones 'camera' everybody and everything is wild until he signals 'cut,' and a fellow is lucky to have on any clothes wrong-side out or otherwise, and as I climbed out the other side of the cyclone cellar where I had taken refuge upon seeing the assistants pulling on the ropes which were tied to the church steeple. (No, I did not see it fall; I got in such a hurry, for houses, fences and trees and a few other little things were tumbling around, not falling; for every one was being carefully pulled down by the aid of wires; but somehow you just would forget that they were only movie houses, they moved so thick and fast.) Yes, when I came out of the cellar all I had left of my once pretty umbrella was the handle; it turned wrongside out, too, I 'spose.

"As, after and I climbed over the wreck in the path of the cyclone, Fairbanks kindly came to our rescue, picked me up in his arms, then stumped his foot on a paper brick and over and over we all rolled. Upon gathering ourselves up my own mother would not have known me, and, my! I was glad my coat was wrong side out.

Lost on Largest Glass Stage.

"Now, all the men and women looked wild after the storm, and I am positive I had a wild time.

"It certainly is hard to write about my very jolliest time, for one has no better times than they do in the movies, but do not let me influence you to pack your trunk and start out there, for you might not like the good times as well as I do.

"I do not see why they do not call 'movie land' 'the country of beautiful women and handsome men.' For when I am with Bill Duncan I feel sure he is the very best-looking man I ever saw; then if Bryant Washburn happens to be next I decide he is, and, oh, Tony Moreno has such wonderful shiny eyes, and Wally Reid is so big and broad and good-looking, too! Charlie Ray is another fine-looking fellow; that just reminds me of when I was working with Charles Ray, I got lost on the largest glass stage in the world. This stage is one of the wonders of the beautiful. Our new studio, and it is over a block long and ever so wide, and all glass but the floor, which is cement, and even if it is storming so hard outside we just go on working with bright artificial sunshine, mixed with make-believe tears and smiles.

Plenty of Variety on This Platform.

"I am going to tell you a few little things that were going on all at the same time under the same roof, and then you will never get excited if you ever have a little confusion in your own home. In one end of the stage they were having a grand ball with dozens of beautiful women and handsome men, while right next to this was a dear little nursery set with a mother kneeling at the side of her dying child's bed. I bet she had a terrible time making the tears come with all that jazz music so near, and then across the stage was a cute little cottage with glass and trees and roses all in bloom, and on the front porch was a bride and groom. They must have been just married by the way the director made her kiss him good-by, because you know in the pictures you have to kiss lots of times when you do not want to, but your feelings do not show in the picture. Well, right next to these flowers was a snow scene and a poor girl almost frozen, but I did not stop until I came to a comedy company doing a pie-throw scene. I stayed here until the director called 'cut' (that means quit in the movies), then I continued looking for my own 'set,' or the little library scene where I was to work, but I admit I was not very anxious to find it, because I had to work all alone, with two directors, two camera men and three light men (the light men are the fellows who make artificial sunshine), and I was a little bit afraid they were worried about the star straying and might tell me in a way not very gentle not to go away again.

Life of Cupid Is Not All "Love."

"The life of a Cupid is not all love, I can tell you, for this day our lovers met on the bank of a raging mountain stream, and they had built a platform 10 feet high and 3 feet square right in the middle of the stream for poor Cupid, and it had rained that day, too, and the boards were cold and wet. Well, did you ever have to obey someone when they told you to smile after they had you seated on a nice, cold wet platform and you were nearly frozen, while inside the tears were running wild, thinking how you were ruining your fluffy Moline bow? The director said I certainly was game to be able to smile so sweetly, and I am glad he thought so, for I felt like a game chicken that had been whipped. The sun shines in all picture work, for it must, we can not make good pictures without it—so the next day I had a new bow and a great big box of candy sent me by the man who was financing the picture, and I was so happy and full of love, just a real and not 'reel' love. The only picture in which I did not have to wear any grease paint, only a big Moline bow and a smile."



Visualizing Textbooks Makes School Tasks Easier

THE motion picture giant is beginning to use his strength for the benefit of the school children and the college students of the world.

Experience is the greatest teacher and life itself is the school. But practically, one can not precipitate himself into every necessary experience in order to educate himself. It becomes necessary, therefore, to bring experience to the pupil. Thus the moving picture, intelligently and scientifically applied to the school, gives hope of an education that is based on fact, on experience, on life rather than rooted in language and lost in words.

In the sense of broader human culture, the first motion picture ever made was an educational picture, just as the last picture made is an educational picture. Nevertheless, the motion picture has never been adapted for pedagogical purposes—for use in connection with printed textbooks in schools and colleges. That is the work of the moment—the work that has now been undertaken by one of the largest textbook publishing houses in the United States, and a great motion picture producing and distributing company, working in the closest co-operation with authors of standard textbooks.

Makes Tasks Easier for All Students.

Now comes the visualized textbook to make the school room tasks of childhood and young manhood and young womanhood easier and the results more concrete.

Smithsonian Institution-Universal and Columbia University-Universal scientific and educational expeditions are now at work in Africa and the Orient, gathering material for future use. The Universal has many millions of feet of textbook film already available for the use of authors. The first series of productions will cover the following subjects:

History—United States, Modern European, the Ancient Nations and Middle Ages.

Commercial Subjects—Bookkeeping, Accounting, Laboratory Work and Business Practice.

Geography—Elementary, Physical, Commercial and Industrial.

Physical Science—Agriculture Laboratory and Field Projects, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Physics and Animal Studies.

When these subjects have been filmed the competent book experts and motion picture technicians will turn their attention to presenting integral calculus and other divisions of higher mathematics to the student in a clearer form than the present textbooks alone make these difficult subjects.

Practical education and films have been far apart. But the cause of this lies, not with teacher, principal or school board, but with the prohibitively high cost of equipment. For, in addition to the original high price that must be paid for a projection machine, the fire laws require the construction of a fireproof booth, which means another big outlay of money, and space, and an expert must be paid to project the films. The total cost, naturally has been too great for all but the wealthiest schools.

No Serious Effort Attempted in Past.

Despite the expense involved, however, more schools would probably have adopted the film method of teaching were it not for a difficulty inherent in the films themselves. Unfortunately for our schools, moving picture companies in the past have never made more than sporadic efforts to cover isolated and fragmentary portions of the education field, and the results have been, of course, quite unsuited to use as a regular feature of the school curriculum.

The point which is sure to interest educators most is the pedagogical correctness with which the textbook material is visualized for students. The films will treat all subjects in logical sequence, following the spirit and method of the text upon which they are based and making the necessary correlations with other portions of the field. The authors who wrote the texts used will in most cases supervise the production personally and each film will, before its release, be approved by the author to see that it conforms in every detail with the original text.

How this new plan of education will startle the students of a decade ago, when they recall that in nature study their teacher would take them on long tramps through the woods if they were attending school in the country? Or if they were urban school children, long walks to parks and zoos to study plants and animals!

Then, again, in the study of literature, what student of a few years back during his high school or college period does not recall his entire class going in a body to see "Macbeth," "The Merchant of Venice" and other Shakespeare plays, accompanied by his or her teacher. How clear the entire story appeared after seeing the play as enacted by flesh and blood Macbeths, Antonios and Shylocks!

With the new motion picture program it is the prediction of noted educators throughout the country that all subjects can, by supplementing textbooks, be driven home to the mind of the student in a much more forcible and pleasant way than by the present inadequate means of diagrams, charts and other devices. By the motion picture the diagram, chart or whatever means is used becomes animated alive, throbbing with action.

The new plan, of course, by no means is meant to supplant printed textbooks, but rather the educational film will be used as a complement to the textbooks. How many people read a book and when they see advertised the dramatization of it on the screen go to see it? Just exactly 100 per cent.

Study of Chemistry Made Easier.

Take, for example, the study of chemistry, which is a part of the curriculum of the high school student. How the motion picture can make this difficult study clear to the mind of the average student is nothing short of marvelous. The teacher, always capable and efficient, can go through with an experiment without breaking a single test tube, condenser, or any other fragile and delicate apparatus which forms the equipment of the modern high school laboratory. By the use of the motion picture, showing the experiment in full as made by an expert teacher of chemistry, before the student starts in on the experiment at all, what a number of burned fingers and severe cuts would be spared the student, and what a sum, small as it may be, would be cut from the annual budget, due to the students' carelessness.

Phenomenas of Nature Made Understandable.

Hours could be cut from chemistry periods in schools by use of the motion picture. How often does the student and teacher have to remain after school hours to see an experiment in chemistry through to completion. The motion picture camera knows no time. A plant, from seed to blossom, can be shown in ten minutes or less. So with a chemistry experiment. An experiment requiring hours can be shown in minutes.

Phenomenas of nature, always a puzzle to the child mind, can be made understandable through the medium of the screen as no other medium since life began. For example whirlpools, what causes them, how do they act on small vessels, are they dangerous? Could a child go near one without personal danger to himself even if one were in close proximity to his home? Yet the motion picture can bring the best example of a whirlpool on the surface of the globe right into the classroom of the student.

What is true of the whirlpool is true of lightning, earthquakes, quicksands, or any one of hundreds of nature's mysteries which are sometimes mystifying and baffling to the adult mind, let alone the mind of a school student.



The presentation of countries, customs and peoples is where the motion picture comes into its own. The wild man from Borneo will no longer be a means of hoodwinking the school child into parting with an admission fee to see this much touted personage. Indeed, the school child of the future will be able to tell the characteristics of a native of Borneo, when he has, through the medium of the motion picture, seen the people and customs of this far-away land, far better than the side show maker.

Goodbye to Blackboards, Diagrams, Etc.

The school child of today in the study of geography will not allude to Africa as the country colored green in the geography textbook, or to China as the country colored yellow. He will see these countries as the explorers and photographers see them.

"Seeing is believing," a time-worn adage, was never more true of any subject than that of education. To see is to believe is the gospel of the school, or if not why are blackboards used in schools? Blackboards, stereopticon views, diagrams, photographs, all were the forerunners of the motion picture. It is the opinion of educators that all of these will become as obsolete after the inauguration of the motion picture in the schools as the old wooden frigate "Ironsides" became after the battle of the Monitor and Merrimac.

Studio Jargon

IN the motion picture business, as in every other craft or profession, a vernacular is in vogue which to an outsider is often quite puzzling. The "innocent by-stander" will frequently hear expressions which to him sound decidedly blood-curdling, but which in reality relate to the routine duties of the various members of the company.

"Hit Mr. Courtleigh in the face with that mirror," said Paul Powell, directing Mary Pickford, to an assistant property man recently."

"Good gracious!" exclaimed a visitor, who had come to see Miss Pickford at work.

"Don't be alarmed," explained Mr. Benson, who with great delight had brought the visitor onto the stage, "there won't be a fight. He only means to turn the mirror so it will reflect light on Mr. Courtleigh's face."

"Oh, sighed the visitor, greatly relieved.

"Bill, kill that baby, quick!" shouted Charles Rosher, chief cameraman.

The visitor clutched Mr. Benson's arm, trembling in an agub of fright.

"Don't let him do it, please," she shrieked.

But Mr. Benson only laughed. "Don't worry," he again said "Rosher merely wants the electrician to turn off the small spotlight."

Slowly the color came back into the trembling visitor's face, but just as he was beginning to feel a slight sense of security, William O'Connell, second cameraman, yelled out:

"Hey knock that nigger down!"

The visitor whirled quickly, expecting fully to see a man of dusky color fall heavily to the floor, but instead his eyes fell upon a carpenter taking down a black shield which had protected O'Connell's camera from the glare of the lights.

"Let's get out of here," said the visitor. "It's got my goat. I suppose if you were going to murder a man you'd say 'Please part the gentleman's hair in the middle.'"

"Oh, don't go," said Mr. Benson. "I'd like to have you stay longer. Well if you must but come again yes, anytime. Just ask for me. I'll see that you are taken onto the stage."

As they were leaving the visitor heard Miss Pickford say:

"Will we be able to kill this set tonight, Mr. Powell, or will it have to stand until tomorrow?"

ENTER THE NEW STAR—MR. DUCK.

THOUSANDS of people who see Fox Sunshine comedies wonder how the directors succeed in training all sorts of animals and birds to do their bidding in side-splitting humorous situations. They do not realize that months of patient work is necessary sometimes to get these actors to do one little scene that is vital to the comedy development.

An instance of this sort is shown in a recent comedy. Several ducks had to be trained for more than a month to go through their antics in this thoroughly funny film.

Day after day Director Blystone and his assistants went out to the small enclosure built on the Sunshine lot to gain the confidence of the ducks. They fed the "quackers" with what they liked best, until gradually they forgot their shyness. The ducks became so tame that they readily fell in with the tricks taught them. By the time the scenes in which they appear were photographed their behavior was all that could be desired.

COMPLAINT CHARGES THE INTIMIDATION OF A FEDERAL WITNESS

"Chick" Ingram and Joe Mason were taken into custody by United States Marshal Mayo Tuesday night following the filing of a complaint in federal court charging that the two are guilty of attempting to impede and obstruct the administration of justice by intimidating a federal witness. United States Commissioner Lantz announced that a preliminary hearing would be conducted this afternoon.

It is alleged in the complaint that Mason and Ingram are guilty of attacking a federal witness who had been subpoenaed to appear in federal court against Mason, charged by complaint with violating the federal liquor law. It is further alleged that Mason and Ingram attempted to frighten the witness by threats of personal injury to the extent that he would either leave the city or fail to appear as a witness in federal court.

A complaint alleging violation of the federal liquor regulations was filed against Mason several days ago. Commissioner Lantz said. Mason has since been released on bond.

CARRANZA ELEMENT TO CONTROL COMING MEXICAN ELECTION

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 30.—Control of the coming presidential elections will be vested in elements supporting the Carranza government as a result of the election today of fifteen members of the permanent commission in the chamber of deputies. A decisive majority was given the government ticket, which headed by General Mariano Gonzales, over which put forward by the adherents of Pablo Gonzalez and Alvaro Obregon. In the election of the members state of the commission which will instal the new congress September 4, 1920, the government forces were similar successful.

Fifteen of the 29 members of the permanent commission, which functions between sessions of congress elected by the lower house, which also has a majority on the commission installing the new congress. Thus the government will be in full control during the critical electing period although the party has not chosen its representative. Government members, however, hold a balance of power there and it is expected will be a movement to be offered by the upper house.

MEXICAN GENERALS AND CARRANZA PLAN TO QUIET COUNTRY

MEXICO CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 30.—More than twenty generals confered with President Carranza today relative to the latter's determination to have the country completely pacified before the presidential and legislative elections are held next July. General plans of campaigns were laid out and the military chiefs were given instructions but details were withheld from publication.

PETROLEUM BILL GOES TO THE NEXT MEXICAN CONGRESS

MEXICO CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 30.—Petroleum legislation making effective article 27 of the Mexican constitution which nationalizes oil lands, must be re-submitted to the next congress, as a result of the failure of the chamber of deputies to pass the pending measure at today's session. Congress will adjourn tomorrow until next September.

OKLAHOMA CITY MAKES PROFITEERING UNLAWFUL

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., Dec. 31.—Profiteering has been made unlawful in Oklahoma City. The city commission late yesterday passed an ordinance forbidding profiteering of any kind and creating a "profiteering commission" with power to investigate charges of exorbitant prices.

Persons found by the commission to be profiteering will, unless the practice is discontinued, be taken before the municipal court for trial. If convicted the sentence shall be a fine of not more than $20.

MEXICAN OFFICIALS NOT TALKING SAILORS' CASE

MEXICO CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 30.—Foreign office officials still declare they have nothing to make public regarding the two American sailors under arrest at Mazatlan. It is understood the sailors have the freedom of the city, but that they are still facing trial.

LARGE INCREASE IN FRENCH BIRTH RATE.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—(French Wireless)—birth rate is shown by statistics for the month of December, the rate in Paris having doubled since the beginning of the year. Last January the birth rate was 9.5 per thousand, while for the present month the rate exceeds 18 per thousand.

Deaths have decreased from 18 per thousand in January to 14 per thousand this month.

Player-pianos, talking machines and electric washers are being sent to the Philippines in great quantities.

4 UNMASKED MEN GET $115,000 FROM A NEBRASKA BANK

OMAHA, NEBR., Dec. 31.—Four unmasked robbers shortly before noon today entered the Farmers' and Merchants National Bank of Benson, a suburb of Omaha, lined six employes and five customers of the bank against the wall and robbed the vault of $115,000. They made their escape in an automobile driven toward this city.

WANT TO MODIFY COTTON QUARANTINE

AUSTIN, Dec. 31.—Hearings upon the proposals to modify pink boll worm quarantines now in effect will be held at Houston, January 6, at Eagle Pass January 8, and at Marfa January 10, according to an announcement made today by the commissioner of agriculture.

DR. STOCKTON AXSON IS TO RETURN TO HOUSTON

WASHINGON, Dec. 31.—Dr. Stockton Axson, who was loaned by the Rice Institute of Houston, Texas, to the American Red Cross to act as national secretary during the war, has resigned from that office and will return to his educational work in Houston early in the new year.

COLD BARS WORTH $2,000,000 SHIPPED

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Gold bar worth more than $2,000,000 were shipped today to the National Bank of India for the purpose of stabilizing exchange. The shipment will be followed by others in the near future.

HOUSTON PAINTERS TO STRIKE FOR INCREASE

HOUSTON, TEX., Dec. 31.—Three hundred union painters and paper hangers are to go on strike this afternoon for an increase in wages of $1 a day. They now get $7 a day.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION HAS BEEN POSTPONED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Postponement from April to October of the national exposition of American manufactures in Buenos Aires was announced today by the management in accordance with a suggestion by the United States chamber of commerce.

INTERNATIONALIZATION HAS BEEN DECIDED UPON

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Internationalization of Constantinople and the straits of Dardanelles was decided upon along the lines laid down by Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain in a recent speech, according to the Matin. It seems certain, the newspaper says, that the seat of the Turkish government will be transferred to Asia Minor and be built either at Brusa or Konieh. Details of the form of international control which will be established over Constantinople have not as yet been announced.

REFORM BODIES TO MEET IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Conventions of national reform bodies probably will meet in Washington in October and next Jan. 11 to 16, to inaugurate the first national election on the effective date of the constitutional prohibition amendment. It was announced today that many senators an representatives were on the program.

Among the organizations which will meet here in the convention will be the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, International Reform Bureau, National Temperance Council, World Prohibition Federation, Methodist Board of Temperance Prohibition and Conference and National Prohibition Foundation. A "victory" banquet will be held Jan. 16.

The next moral victory in congress will be the subject of discussion at one meeting of the reform bureau.

CAMERON LUMBER CO. IS DAMAGED BY FIRE.

FORT WORTH, Dec. 31.—One of the Cameron Lumber Company yards was damaged $10,000 by fire this morning. Flames originated from locomotive sparks, it is believed.

VALUABLES WORTH $2,500 ARE STOLEN.

DALLAS, TEX., Dec. 31.—Valuables estimated worth $2,500 were stolen from the home of Stanley Crabb here last night during the family's absence.

REOPEN STAMFORD SCHOOLS ON MONDAY

STAMFORD, TEX., Dec. 31.—The public schools re-opened today, after having been closed for the holidays. All 19 teachers are on hand and about 500 pupils are enrolled. The work is well established and this is one of the best years for the city schools. The remainder of the school year consists of five and a half months.

PLAN CONSTRUCTION OF CAMP HOTELS

PARIS, Dec. 30.—M. Claveille, minister of public works, presented a bill in the chamber today authorizing the government's national office of touring to borrow and spend 30,000,000 francs on the construction of nine "camp hotels" and the acquisition of 320 sightseeing automobiles to operate tourist service. The proposed tours will include 11 cities in the devastated regions and it is expected that not less than a million tourists will take advantage of such a sight seeing opportunity next year, and their expenditures, it is hoped, will greatly aid these regions.

CENTRE COLLEGE WANTS TO SHOW NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Centre College, famous footballers of Kentucky which claim the national collegiate championship, wants to show New York next fall how it can play the game. Graduate Manager Young has offered the New York Aggies a game here on November 20. Coach Fred Walker of the Aggies wired last night accepting the date. The game probably will be played on Ebbetts Field.

BEAUMONT ADOPTS A NEW CITY CHARTER.

BEAUMONT, Dec. 31.—The new city charter was adopted by Beaumont yesterday by a majority of 253 votes out of a total vote of 811451. Both the other questions submitted, the wharf and dock improvement project and the extension of the city limits also carried. The new charter now is in effect, but the city officials hold over until the expiration of their terms in April.

DAILY FASHION HINT.



The designer of this has made the sun parlor a happy place. The little wicker chair and tabourette, the reed screen, the wistaria in fragrant profusion form such a harmonious background to her sun yellow breakfast robe. It is all so exquisite. The tortoise is simply a unique ornament.

DR. SCHOTT EXPECTS TO BE CALLING ON HIS PATIENTS BY NIGHT

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 31.—Dr. Christopher Schott, held in connection with the death on Dec. 24 of Elizabeth Ford Griffith, 17, his office assistant, expects to be calling on his patients again by night.

He believed he would be free altogether or released on bond after his preliminary hearing today.

"They have not even proved Miss Griffith was murdered," says Schott. In his opinion, the girl who was found in his office, shot through the heart, committed suicide.

In court today the prosecution expected to produce witnesses who will say they saw and spoke to Dr. Scott near his office on the day of the murder at a time when Schott said he was delivering Christmas gifts in another part of the city. In a statement of these witnesses alone the prosecution bases its case.

After presentation of this evidence the defense will ask for dismissal on the ground that it has not been shown murder was committed, and that even if there were a murder, Schott's connection with it has not been established.

Schott himself does not expect to take the stand today.

Lawyers Gardner, Ill. has been summoned to attend the hearing. It is upon this claim that Schott depends for his acquittal.

BELIEVE DEATHS DUE TO DRINKING WOOD ALCOHOL

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—Police are investigating the deaths of three negroes and a man believed to have been victims of wood alcohol. Their bodies were found last night in a rooming house and it is believed they died Saturday when they were last seen.

WESLEY GIRLS WILL ENTERTAIN TONIGHT

Class officers of the Wesley Girls' Methodist Episcopal church South, will entertain at the home of Mrs. W. D. Cline, 1700 Tenth street, Friday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. A social invitation is extended to all new members.

FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF CANDIDACY MADE.

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 31.—Major General Leonard Wood today filed formal announcement of his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination with the South Dakota secretary of state.

COTTON CROPS IN JONES PAYING FOR FARMS.

STAMFORD, TEX., Dec. 31.—Cotton crops in Jones county are paying for farms in 1919. T. D. Bullard, a farmer living northwest of Anson, has here purchased a quarter section with modern improvements, from J. L. Donnell at $65 per acre. This price included the cotton crop. The proceeds of this crop were $2,000 short of the price paid for the land. Donnell has moved to Grapevine.

KEMP PUBLIC LIBRARY WILL CLOSE THURSDAY

The Kemp Public Library will be closed Thursday in observance of New Year's. Miss Roberts, librarian announced Wednesday.

Temple Israel Congregation.

The regular services will be held at the First Presbyterian church Friday evening under the leadership of Rabbi Goldberg.

OIL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

CENTRAL STOCK EXCHANGE

xAlberta	50	50
Burk Extension	140	155
xBurk Crest	30	30
xBurk Imperial	30	30
Burk Key	40	
Byars Farm	87½	100
Burk Waggoner O. & G.	170	200
Burk Prichett	70	80
xBig Burk No. 2	25	30
Burk Lucas	130	135
xBurk Reserve	15	17
xBurk George	145	145
Conservative	75	
Commanche Northern	130	140
xDouble J	90	95
East Wichita	145	155
Fisher Wichita	110	115
Gin Site	90	100
Golconda No. 1	200	200
xGolconda No. 2	170	170
Gobblers	50	75
Green River	70	
Gladstone	105	
Highmower	140	150
Heine Meyers	30	30
Horseshoe Bend	30	30
Harvester	150	
Jewel V	50	60
xHorseshoe Western	30	35
Kemp Munger Allen	170	190
xLittle Motor Kar	150	175
Masons Big 3	60	
Mangold	65	95
Munger Ranch	180	190
Mona Marie	200	200
National O. & G.	30	35
Penn. No. 1	19	
Penn. No. 2	110	
Sky Line	220	225
Summit Pet	300	300
Sure Pop	90	100
Texas Chief	500	550
xTexas Bankers	150	150
Thrift No. 1	17	
Penn. No. 2	17	
Penn. No. 3	17	
United Southern No. 2	70	
xVictor Ref.	50	50
Wanrika No. 1	200	250
xWanrika No. 2	75	
Wichita Bloom	40	45
Wizard	30	35
xWichita Pet. Block 2	10	15

FIREMEN OVERCOME FIGHTING A CHICAGO FIRE TUESDAY NIGHT

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Twenty-five firemen were overcome here today while fighting a fire which destroyed the five-story building occupied by Albert Pick Company. The loss is estimated at $750,000. Four of the firemen are in a serious condition.

The fire which broke out at 3:00 a. m. soon got beyond control of the firemen. Chemicals on the fourth floor were ignited, causing a heavy smoke and acid fumes. Firemen on that floor collapsed. They were rescued by the heroic work of the remaining firemen. Thirteen were revived on the scene and the others were taken to hospitals.

WOODBURN ONE OF LARGE COMPANIES IN WICHITA FIELD

Among the important new organizations that were make possible by the activity and business foresight of local men is the Woodburn Oil Corporation, of which Claude B. Woods was the principal organizer, having interested Eastern capital. The company is capitalized at several million, has extensive holdings in the heart of the Waggoner pool, big production and pipeline facilities. Local men are at the head of every department, Claude Woods being general manager, Strib Moore is production superintendent of the corporation, and Merrill W. Blair is manager of the pipline department. The organization is along permanent lines and a program of extensive development is being followed. The company has offices in the Delmo building.

CITY NATIONAL BANK INCREASES CAPITAL

At a meeting of the capital and surplus of the City National bank was increased, at a meeting of the board of directors of the bank held Tuesday afternoon it was announced by C. A. Scott, active vice president of the bank, following the meeting.

The increase amount of the increase has not as yet been announced, but it is believed considerably of the capital increase will be used.

WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT ORGANIZED

At a meeting of the directors of Water Improvement district No. 1 at the City hall Wednesday morning organization was perfected with the election of the following officers:

J. A. Kemp, president.
T. E. [illegible], vice president.
S. P. [illegible], secretary.
C. N. Lee [illegible], attorney and engineer.
J. E. Scarff, attorney.
V. L. Sullivan, engineer.

TENT DESTROYED BY FIRE TUESDAY NIGHT

Fire at six o'clock Tuesday night destroyed a boarded up tent in the rear of the house at the corner of Eleventh and Indiana, the total damage estimated being about $300. The fire department answered the alarm promptly and prevented the fire from spreading to other of the tents which are set up on the same lot although the flames had nearly consumed the canvas tent and wooden frame before the alarm was turned in. The tent was occupied by two men and their personal effects including two trunks and all of the furniture in the tent were a total loss. The origin of the fire is thought to have been caused by a stove that was in the tent.

SELLS BLOCK OF LAND WEST OF THE ACADEMY

Jerome S. Stone has sold the block of land just west of St. Mary's academy purchased by him a few days ago from O. F. Marchman to W. S. Maer, who plans to begin building houses thereon as soon as plans can be completed and contracts let. Mr. Stone took $10,000 profit out of the transaction.

FUNERAL AT DENTON FOR J. H. JOHNSON.

Funeral services were held at Denton Wednesday at one o'clock for J. H. Johnson, aged 82, pioneer citizen of Denton county, and father of Mrs. F. P. Warren and W. T. Johnson of Wichita Falls. Mr. Johnson died at Lockney, Tuesday morning. He was well known in Wichita Falls and his death occasions much regret.

R. M. Johnson, formerly of this city now living at Amarillo, M. L. Johnson of Denton and Douglas Johnson of Oklahoma City and Miss Katherine Johnson of Denton, sons and daughter with Mrs. Warren and W. T. Johnson from this city, were at their father's bedside when death came. Mr. Warren went to Denton for the funeral.

Mrs. J. C. Shows will return to her home in Ardmore, Okla., after spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hunter. Mr. Shows was in Wichita Falls for Christmas returning home Sunday.

Too Late to Classify

TWO ROOMS for light housekeeping. Phone [illegible]. 21-3tp

TO RENT—Two unfurnished light housekeeping rooms, 612 Broad St. 28-3tp

For Sale or Trade.

28 Star machine, mounted Bolley equipped for swabbing or drilling. Address 1110 Alma St. Phone 1368.

TIMES DAILY MARKETS

New York Stocks, Grain and Provisions, Cotton and Livestock

COTTON MARKET.

New Orleans Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—A very good demand was felt by cotton around the opening today and prices moved upward steadily, causing considerable covering of the short interest. This sort of buying came out all the more readily because of the holiday tomorrow. At the end of the first half hour of trading the active months were at net gains of 17 to 40 points. January showing the most strength and rising to 39.45.

Reports that the freight embargo against this port would probably be removed within a few hours increased the demand and late in the morning the market was at net gains of 28 to 40 points. While the market had a steady tone, operations on the long side were restricted by the money situation.

Price movements became very sluggish and a decided holiday tone was taken on. At 1 o'clock the trading months were at net gains of 8 to 28 points after having dropped to levels 2 points under to 20 points over the close of yesterday.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The cotton market opened steady at a decline of 2 points on May but generally unchanged to 12 points higher, with near months relatively firm owing to a sensational advance in the price for middling cotton at Liverpool. This was attributed to efforts on the part of spot shorts to secure cotton there for delivery to Japanese mills but the opening advance to 38.80 for January here met some selling by spot house brokers. That delivery eased off to 38.58, or back to last night's closing, shortly after the call, while March reacted from 35.95 to 35.80, or two points net lower and July sold off from 32.90 to 32.50. The easing tendency of the stock market and more optimistic views of peace treaty prospects helped the early advance but liquidation was promoted by the advance in discount rates and declines in sterling.

There was a good deal of covering on the dips from the initial advance while Liverpool was a good buyer of near months and October. Like all other of the July offerings and January sold up to 38.85 or 16 points net higher, while later deliveries showed net gains of 15 to 18 points with March selling at 35.97 and July at 32.75. The volume of business was not run off and the market was quiet after prices reacting under realizing for over the holidays. March held around 35.85 shortly after midday, or about 2 points net higher.

Liverpool Cotton.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31.—Cotton spot moderate inquiry; prices strong. Good middling 22.99 [illegible] middling 20.75, middling 20.30, low middling 19.65, good ordinary 18.40, ordinary 17.80. Sales 7,000 including 5,000 American. [illegible] steady. American [illegible] near months strong, distant months steady. January 20.85, March 21.30, May 21.30, October 21.78, June 21.00, August 19.85, December [illegible], official [illegible] day December 20.70 sales.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The final session of the year on the stock exchange began within a demonstrable lack of strength regardless of further indications of higher money. Many initial transactions were on a cash basis, evidently for the purpose of adjusting year end income account. American Woolen, the spectacular feature, of recent sessions, added almost five points to yesterday's substantial gain. Advances of one to three points were made in leading oils, shippings, motor and rail equipment issues. Investment rails recorded only fractional gains but minor transportations were stronger.

The money market followed its recent course, call loans advancing to 20 per cent at mid day. Aside from a temporary reduction of activity, the high rate exerted no unfavorable influence. American Woolen increased its gain to 15 points and steels, equipments and specialties were considerably higher.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Fresh strength showed itself the corn market today largely as a result of continued scantiness of receipts. After opening unchanged to 1c higher, with January 1.21 to 1.21½ and May $1.17¾ to $1.18, the market dragged a little but then ascended to above the initial top prices.

Oats rose with corn. Opening quotations which ranged from ¼ to ⅝c higher, including May at 57¾ to 58, were followed by still further gains.

Strength in hog values and in receipts made the provision market firm.

The close was at [illegible] net lower with January $1.23½ to $1.23¾ and May $1.18¼ to $1.18½.

Subsequently belief that there would be heavy deliveries of grain on January contracts led to considerable weakness.

Kansas City Cash Grain

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 31.—Cash wheat: No. 2 hard, [illegible]; No. 3 hard, [illegible]; No. 4 hard, [illegible]; No. 2 red, [illegible]; No. 3 red, [illegible]; No. 4 red, [illegible]; No. 2 mixed, [illegible]; No. 3 mixed, [illegible]; No. 4 mixed, [illegible]; No. 2 white, [illegible]; No. 3 white, [illegible]; No. 4 white, [illegible]; No. 2 yellow, [illegible]; No. 3 yellow, [illegible]; No. 4 yellow, [illegible]; No. 2 corn, [illegible]; No. 3 corn, [illegible]; No. 4 corn, [illegible]; No. 2 oats, [illegible]; No. 3 oats, [illegible]; No. 4 oats, [illegible]; No. 2 rye, [illegible]; No. 3 rye, [illegible]; No. 4 rye, [illegible]; No. 2 barley, [illegible]; No. 3 barley, [illegible]; No. 4 barley, [illegible]; No. 2 kafir, [illegible]; No. 3 kafir, [illegible]; No. 4 kafir, [illegible]; No. 2 milo, [illegible]; No. 3 milo, [illegible]; No. 4 milo, [illegible]; No. 2 feterita, [illegible]; No. 3 feterita, [illegible]; No. 4 feterita, [illegible].

Chicago Produce

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—[illegible] creamery 61 [illegible]. Eggs [illegible] firsts 68 [illegible]. Poultry [illegible] springs 27c, fowls [illegible].

LIVE STOCK.

Kansas City Livestock

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 31.—Cattle steady. Bulk $14.00@14.40; heavy $14.10@14.50; medium $14.15@14.50; light $13.25@14.25; pigs $12.75@13.25.

Cattle 5,000; strong to unevenly lower. Calves 50; lower. Choice heavy steers $16.65@18.50; medium $15.75@16.65; common $10.00@15.25; choice lights $12.50@17.75; common $8.15@12.75; butcher heifers $6.75@14.25; cows $6.50@12.00; canners $5.25@6.65; calves $13.00@17.50; feeders $7.50@13.00; stockers $6.00@10.50.

Sheep receipts 6,000; steady. Lambs $16.25@17.65; culls $9.25@16.10; yearling wethers $12.50@15.10; ewes $6.50@10.50; culls $4.00@7.50; breeding ewes $8.00@10.00; feeder lambs $11.75@15.00.

Fort Worth Livestock.

FORT WORTH, TEX., Dec. 31.—Cattle 2,000; steady. Beeves $8.00@12.00; stockers $7.00@10.25; cows $4.25@9.25; heifers $6.00@14.00; bulls $4.00@6.00; calves $4.50@13.50.

Hogs 1,500; 10 to 15c higher. Heavy $14.25@14.50; medium $13.90@14.00; light $14.15@14.25; mixed $12.50@13.50; common $11.50@12.50; pigs $10.50@12.50.

Sheep 500; unchanged. Lambs $17.50@18.50; yearlings $12.00@14.00; wethers $9.50@11.00; ewes $8.50@9.50; culls $4.50@6.50; goats $7.00@7.50.

MUCH OF COTTON CROP IN JONES CO. UNPICKED

STAMFORD, TEX., Dec. 31.—A large part of the 1919 cotton crops of Jones county is still in the fields. Estimates on the crops place the part gathered at about 70 per cent. This will make the yield for the county at about 70,000 bales. The enormous crops have not caused prices on the land of Jones county to increase in proportion to other west Texas counties, where drouth and total failures come oftener. Farms have been selling for $35 to $65 per acre within easy reach of a market. Only a small number of resident farmers will sell at all. Most everyone is trying to purchase holdings of non-residents.

AWARDED HONORARY DEGREE BY COLUMBIA

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University has been awarded the bon the University of Strausbourg in recognition of his services to France and to the university during the war, according to a cable received here today. Strasbourg was reopened November 22 as a French university after being under German control for 48 years.

Accidental drowning caused 5,550 deaths, or 7.4 per 100,000, in this country last year. This rate is considerably less than that for any preceding year since 1910, and is also decidedly below the average for the decade 1901-1910.

Glass may be cut with shears if held under water during the operation.

The Parisian
FOR SMART STYLES

We wish to extend an expression of our feelings to our friends and customers and heartily wish for them a very happy and most prosperous New Year.

New Year's Greetings

patrons and friends the very best of everything for the coming year We take this occasion to wish our

Wood's
FITTER OF FEET
709 Indiana Ave.

FORD INDUSTRIES ANNOUNCE A NEW YEAR GIFT OF EIGHT MILLION AS BONUS TO THEIR EMPLOYES

DETROIT, MICH., Dec. 31.—Henry Ford and his son, Edsel Ford, announced today the distribution of an $8,000,000 bonus among the 80,000 employes of all branches of the Ford interests and the inauguration of an investment plan whereby every worker, from the man who wields a broom to the chief executives, may participate in the profits of the business.

Bonuses, which will be paid in cash today, come in addition to the profit-sharing plan which was inaugurated several years ago and which will be continued. It is the intention of the Ford organization to make the distribution of these bonuses an annual event if the earnings of the company permit.

In cash and in the number of men concerned, and without counting the moral effect on industry as a whole, this act of economic justice surpasses anything in the history of labor.

The lowest award paid goes to men who are receiving the minimum pay of $6 a day and who have been in the employ of the various companies three months. It amounts to $50. The highest award goes to the skilled workers who have been with the company five years and who are receiving $10.80 a day. The bonus received by the latter amounts to $270.

Employes who receive a salary will also receive bonuses. Ability and length of service will be the standard on which the awards will be based.

In announcing the plan which permits employes to invest up to one-third of their pay in the organization and share in the prosperity of the company, the allied interests of Henry Ford are carrying out the ideal of Mr. Ford that labor has a right to participation in the benefits of the prosperity which it helps to create and, in the words of Henry Ford himself, "should have a share as well as a job."

When the complete ownership of the Ford Motor Company was acquired by Henry Ford and his son last summer steps were immediately taken to work out the details of the bonus and investment plans announced today. It always has been the Ford policy to discourage big dividends to non-producing stockholders, and to use profits in rewarding labor and in expanding industry. This policy, as Henry Ford regards it in ans not only good pay and a share in the profits for the workers, but the employment of more and more people as the business grows.

Henry Ford holds, and has repeatedly stated it as his belief, that no man should be permitted to own stock in an industry unless he plays a productive part in the operation of that industry, and the initiation of the investment plan is a practical application of that belief.

Under the investment plan certificates will be issued in the names of employes in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000. Only persons in actual and active service of the organization will be permitted to buy or hold certificates.

These certificates will bear a guaranteed interest at the rate of six per cent per annum and in addition to this further payments will be made semi-annually if the earnings of the company permit, at a rate fixed by the board of directors. In case of death or disability certificates standing in the name of an employe may continue, at the discretion of the directors to draw interest and payments for the benefit of his dependents.

Deposits toward the purchase of certificates may be made within three days after an employe receives his pay from the company; the amount deposited, however, is not to exceed one-third of such pay. Deposits made toward the purchase of certificates will draw interest at the rate of three per cent per annum, compounded semi-annually.

Certificates must be paid for out of bonus or pay and no employes will be permitted to draw money from his bank account or other source to make payments.

A significant statement may be found in one of the closing sentences of the company's announcement. It reads: "Other plans for enlarging the income and increasing power of the dollar of our employes are under consideration."

The policy reflected by these announcements is not new with the Ford organization. The history of the company for the last five years shows that its ideal of industrial justice has always been high. In 1914 the Fort Motor company announced a minimum pay of $5 a day since which time it has distributed approximately 100 million dollars in profits to employes. Following this Mr. Ford was sued by minority stockholders and compelled to pay dividends instead of reinvesting earnings and increasing wages as he desired. Sometime later, and a day minimum scale of pay and however, came the announcement of a $6 a day minimum scale of pay and then the purchase of the holdings of minority stockholders by Henry and Edsel Ford.

No sooner was the organization in their complete possession than they began to arrange for an additional distribution of profits with their thousands of workers and the result is the New Year announcement of an $8,000,000 bonus and the right to share in the prosperity of the industry.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued:

Chester Howard Beach and Miss Amy Wayne.

Lawrence Hageman and Miss Maude Frazier.

Benjamin Franklin and Miss Ozell Wilson.

A. H. Laughlin and Mrs. Cora Henson.

OIL MEN LOOK

My Moving Pictures of Texas oil fields can't be equalled, especially this field here. Pictures cover entire fields from Fowler No. 1 to Kemp-Munger-Allen, $250.00 per 1,000-foot reels. Be quick.

DUFFEY MAPES

409 Seymour St., Wichita Falls, Texas.

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All Kinds of Insurance Including Builders' Risks

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Fine Residences, Vacant Lots Business Property

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Room 10, 808½ Ohio. Phone 39

MEMORIAL

THE NEW YEAR

The past year has been one of prosperity for everybody who has made the least effort, so let us start the New Year by remembering those who have answered the call of all mortals, by beautifying their last resting place as becomes our prosperity.

WICHITA MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS.

406 Seventh A. G. Deatherage, Prop. Phone 440

SCVLPTVRE

THE MILLION DOLLAR MUTUAL.

TEXAS EMPLOYERS' INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Issues Workmen's Compensation Policies Only at the Lowest possible Net Cost, untrammelled by agency commissions, arbitrary management expenses or other unnecessary costs. It exists for the benefit of employers and employees, and none other.

For Further Particulars See, Write or Phone

H. M. HARRIS, District Manager

Room 23 Hines Bldg., corner Seventh and Ohio. Phone 1218

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS



Hart Schaffner & Marx Good Clothes

BORSALINO HATS, NETTLETON SHOES MANHATTAN SHIRTS

Baum & Gardner

EXCLUSIVE STYLES

DIAMONDS

FINE JEWELRY FINE WATCHES

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814-8TH ST. WICHITA FALLS

WITH BEST WISHES FOR THE NEW YEAR 1920

UNITED STORES CO.

ANNOUNCING

THE NEW HOME OF

"EDWIN CLAPP" SHOES

IN OUR NEW LOCATION

8TH STREET AT SCOTT AVE.

Formerly occupied by the Overland Sales Co.

Watch for the Opening

Richardson

THE HABERDASHER

BOYS

Are you desirous of earning money while attending school? Do you not think it pretty nice to have a pay envelope passed around to you on every Monday afternoon? And also, did you know that it only requires an hour or so of work each afternoon after school to draw this pay envelope?

Now boys we have the finest proposition out, and it is this: We have openings all along for route carriers. You can either take over the route on the independent system, which would net you a good income every month, or draw a weekly salary on same. If you are not a hustler and don't mean business we do not want you, but if you are willing to work what little time you have to put in and willing to do your best for your own good and for our good, you are the boy we want and the one to whom we are going to exert our every effort to help succeed. This work is all easy and very helpful in securing a business training.

Think it over boys and then come right down to the Times office and let me further explain this proposition to you.

H. K. HUIE

Wichita Daily Times



Our Future Home

The Right Banking Connections

are an important aid to the success of any firm or individual.

For this reason you will find it to your advantage to make your banking home at THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, which is serving thousands of people in Wichita Falls and vicinity efficiently and well.

We cordially invite you to avail yourself of our complete facilities and the personal service which we extend to each customer.

Our Capital and Surplus of Half a Million Dollars, the A-1 character of our assets, and our experienced, conservative management, provide absolute assurance of safety for every penny which you entrust to our care.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

J. J. Lory, Chairman of the Board — C. W. Reid, President
C. E. Basham, Active Vice-President — Fred C. Barron, Active Vice-President
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Dr. L. F. Stripling, Vice-President — H. D. Hemphill, Assistant Cashier
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L. F. Ramming — Dr. R. L. Hargrave
R. L. Taylor — M. D. Walker
F. P. Warren — C. F. Spencer
S. A. L. Morgan

The NATIONAL BANK of COMMERCE

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

Capital $300,000.00
Surplus $200,000.00

...PORTER ...ESTER TUESDAY ON LIQUOR CHARGE

A. A. Champion, pullman porter employed on the Katy, running between Wichita Falls and Kansas City, was taken into custody Tuesday afternoon by Deputy United States Marshal Mayo on a warrant alleging violation of the federal liquor laws. Champion's arrest is the third during the present week in connection with alleged illicit traffic of liquor from Kansas City here and is the culmination of a rather sensational campaign against bootlegger in which Sheriff Bom McFall played the part of a Pullman porter. The campaign has already netted three arrests and it is announced that additional arrests are yet to be made.

The specific charge against Champion is alleged violation of the Reed amendment. He is accused of "aiding and abetting" John Holcomb and Al McMillian in securing the shipment of a quantity of liquor from Kansas City to Wichita Falls, the same being an interstate shipment and therefore a violation of the Reed amendment. McMillian and Holcomb were arrested Monday night and were given preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Lantz Tuesday morning when their bonds were fixed at $2,500. Both are charged with violation of the state liquor law and are under $1,000 bond fixed by Justice Arrington following the filing of a complaint by District Attorney Fletcher Jones in that court late Tuesday.

Champion, the negro porter, will be given a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Lantz this afternoon. It is expected that some sensational developments will result from the negro's testimony, as he is expected to implicate several others in his statements.

Local officials say that the clever scheme, which in reality was the "raiding" of a Pullman car, is one of the most successful ventures put over by officials in many months. Both state and federal officials have long believed that whiskey was being brought into the North Texas oil regions from Kansas City and the Pullman porter route has long been suspicioned. Tuesday's arrest, however, is the first direct campaign launched against alleged illicit transportation of liquor via the Pullman porter system.

The investigation which led to the arrests was conducted by Sheriff McFall, Special Agent Bishop of the department of justice and Deputy Sheriff McDonald.

NEW RAILROAD TO MATERIALLY AID IN OIL DEVELOPMENT

FRANKELL, TEX., Dec. 31.—With the prospect definite for trains to be operating into Frankell from Ranger by the first of February, there is a great deal of interest among supply men and rig builders in the territory adjacent to this place. The opening of Frankell railroad station will mean a radical change in the methods of getting materials onto the leases in the Caddo pool and most of the south and central part of Stephens county oil fields. In the past the material has been hauled by wagon or trucks from Ranger and Strawn. After the opening of the new Hamon & Keil railroad to this place the haul for a great part of this county will be from Frankell for the reason that it is miles nearer the field than any other railroad point.

All the large material concerns of the oil fields are arranging to put yards in here and build warehouses. Teamsters at Strawn [illegible] noting the coming change in transportation routes to the [illegible] leases with a view to making headquarters at Frankell.

PECAN INDUSTRY THE LARGEST EVER KNOWN

STANFORD, TEX., Dec. 31.—The pecan industry in 1919 in West Texas was the largest ever known, according to the West Texas Chamber of Commerce. Production reached into the millions of pounds and shipments into hundreds of cars, valued at more than a million dollars. West Texas is the home of the nut. The paper shell variety is now being set out everywhere. A campaign is now on to plant pecan trees on every farm and on streets of West Texas towns and is meeting with encouragement. "Money grows on trees" in West Texas.

San Saba county in 1919 raised raised more than a million pounds valued at $200,000. Trees increase in production with age. Trees set out this year will bear in gradually increasing quantities after the third year. This industry promises to become one of the greatest in West Texas in a few years, offering exceptional opportunity to northern and eastern and home capital.

If an up-to-date modern house, well located, would interest you on reasonable terms, see Mr. Scholell, No. 3, 714 Scott street. J15-6t

NEW YORKERS ARE TO WELCOME ARRIVAL OF THE NEW YEAR IN TRADITIONAL FASHION OF CITY

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—New Yorkers will celebrate in traditional fashion the hour tonight at which the ringing chimes and shrieking sirens will announce the arrival of 1920.

Revelers and wine-bibers of whom there still seem to be an appreciable number left, announced that regardless of prohibition, consequences, expense of revenue men, they would have one last celebration of their own sort. Unnumbered thousands planned to throng the "Great White Way" and send showers of confetti through an atmosphere agitated by the din from as many thousands of tin horns and cow bells. Church-goers planned to attend one of the many watch night services.

Forty revenue agents, some of them in evening clothes, will mingle in the gay restaurant throngs and be on the alert for violations of the liquor law. A special watch will be kept for possible distributors of wood alcohol.

In the big hotels it will cost from $5 to $15 more to sit down at a dining room table. For those who "tote their own" liquor a charge averaging $1.50 has been set for each cork extracted by a waiter. Levies for cooling wines will be proportionate. One chain of hotels, however, has announced that much of the stock of rare liquors, wines and cordials in its various cellars will be presented their guests without cost at midnight. The cynically inclined intimated that such munificence might be due to a suspicion that the goods would depreciate in value after January 16. Virtually all of the restaurants and cabarets reported that 90 per cent or more of their available space had been reserved.

Thousands will pass the last hours of 1919 in worship. There will be a solemn service in St. Patrick's cathedral from 8:00 o'clock until after midnight. Services also will be held at the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Virtually all other sectarian congregations will hold watch night services. The prayer sent around the world by the interchurch world movement for the "elevation of justice and brotherhood" will be offered. In Old Trinity church at the head of Wall street the famous chimes will ring out as the old year dies, in accordance with a time-honored custom.

There Is Only One Genuine O. M. FRANKLIN BLACKLEG SERUM
It Is Manufactured By
THE KANSAS BLACKLEG SERUM CO.
C. W. ROUNTREE, Representative
Phone 97. P. O. Box 3, Wichita Falls, Texas

CRAVENS & COMPANY
The only established exclusive insurance agency. Special facilities for handling Auto and Compensation lines. 606 Eighth street, next door to Western Union. Phone 694. Kemp & Keil Bldg.

EXPERTLY MADE TOPS
Drive your car in here and let me show you what a comfortable, accurately fitting substantially built and impressive-looking top I can build for you at a very small cost.
C. T. WILLIAMS AUTO TOP WORKS
1101 Seventh Street Phone 2442

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CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS
ACCOUNTS AUDITED
BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED
ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS DEVISED AND INSTALLED
SPECIAL INCOME TAX SERVICE
MASONIC TEMPLE WICHITA FALLS

More Than Ordinary Banking
A Modern Bank should offer a service designed to meet the particular needs of business under changing conditions.
Our officers keep in close touch with conditions in this section and are always glad to help solve out-of-the-ordinary problems for customers and other friends.
Bring us your business that requires special attention.
City National Bank
of Wichita Falls
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits
Over One Million Dollars
Strong Directorate Capable Officers
Courteous Treatment

WANTED
OIL WELL SUPPLY MAN
to take charge of an oil well supply warehouse. Must be experienced. Apply in your own handwriting.
KEYSTONE PIPE & SUPPLY COMPANY
314-16 Gilmore Bldg. Fort Worth, Texas

PLUMBING
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
GEO. W. WINBURNE, JR.
Phone 1712 2100 Eighth Street



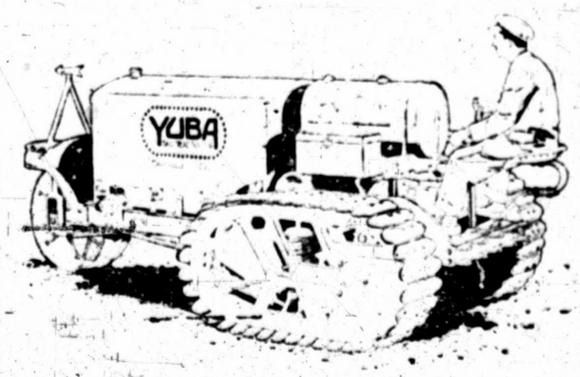
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[illegible] completely worn out and we'll make them look and wear like new again. Take a look at the shoes in our window. They are not new, though they look so. They are just samples of the wonderful repair work we do on our modern machines. So bring your old shoes with confidence. What we have done for others, we can do for you.
RIGHT WAY SHOE SHOP
J. A. GOFF, Prop.
614 Indiana Avenue


The Great Wall of Modern Science
—Sickness Prevention
The Great Wall of China is centuries old, but its basic idea is sound—it is better to keep your enemies out than to fight them after they have entered.
The plan of modern medical science is the same. Anti-toxins and serums are even more important in preventing the spread of disease than in curing it; and in its fight for sickness preventing science has now found a treatment for the condition that is the root of evil of over 90% of all disease—Constipation.
This is the Nujol treatment.
Constipation is such a dangerous [illegible]
For valuable health booklet—"Thirty Feet of Danger"—free, write Nujol Laboratories, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), 50 Broad, New York.
Warning:

Nujol
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
For Constipation

ATTENTION
MOTOR CAR OWNERS
We carry a complete line of Accessories for Dodge Brothers Motor Cars
Weed Chains
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McFALL BROTHERS
817-819 Ohio Ave. Telephone 444
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Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR
The Ford One-Ton Truck is one of the sure business utilities, and likewise just as big a necessity on the farm. Farming is surely a business proposition wherein success depends upon economical methods with up-to-date machinery. The Ford Truck will prove a great economy on the farm. The marvel is "how the farmer has got along without it all these years." It is a servant that serves, always ready and always economical. Price $550, without body, f. o. b. Detroit.
AUTHORIZED FORD DEALERS
MOTOR SUPPLY CO.
Phone 1051
Corner Indiana Ave. and Sixth St., Wichita Falls
CARO MOTOR CO.
Authorized Ford Dealers, Burkburnett, Texas
LINA MOTOR CO.
Authorized Ford Dealers, Electra, Texas

ANNOUNCEMENT
THE
YUBA BALL TREAD TRACTOR
IS HERE


We have on exhibition at our store for your inspection a model 20-35. The highest QUALITY track-layer ever built.
Come around and let us show you THE TRACTOR for your difficult hauling and transportation problems.
Oil men, contractors and farmers should not miss the opportunity to look over this machine in detail with our factory representative.
FREE DEMONSTRATION
SANDERS-HAID AUTO SUPPLY CO.
908 Ninth St. Phone 1925

WANTED TO BUY SECOND HAND Furniture and Stoves

STAR FURNITURE CO. 910 Indiana. Phone 1011

SPECIAL NOTICE

O'DANIEL & BROWN signs. 709 Ohio ave. Phone 258. 185-30tp

ROMANE Exchange at 717 Seventh st. handles all kind of hand work. 205-14tp

DO YOU need a residence, garage or your house repaired? Call 2316 and get an estimate at the right price. We know how. 210-14tp

COUNCIL OF Jewish women dance, St. James Hotel Jan. 1st, 1920, 9 p. m., $2 a couple. 211-5tp

REWARD offered for small brown fur left in Majestic Theatre Monday afternoon. Phone 981. 213-3tp

WICHITA EMPLOYMENT Office, 610 Seventh st. P. O. Box 828. Phone 1901. Skilled and unskilled labor of all kinds wanted. 214-7tp

HOW ABOUT your books? I have a well equipped office with mimeograph and large safe and will keep books and prepare statements of one or two oil companies or other organizations. Roberts. Phone 2521. Room 106, First National Bank bldg. 214-7tp

MIMEOGRAPHING—Statements, circulars, maps perfectly mimeographed. Reasonable rates. Roberts, phone 2521. Room 106, First National Bank bldg. 214-7tp

ROOM MATE wanted by young man. Must be clean and refined. Front room and good location. Rate is reasonable. Phone 1675, 1005 Bluff. 214-1tp

KEEP YOUR eyes on the Murray lease of the Coleman Ranch. The New Burkburnett. 214-7tp

NOTICE to real estate men: My place at 303 Burnett is off the market. L. E. Harrington. 214-3tp

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Black oil cloth handbag, old, has ring handle, contains check payable to M. L. Carson and signed J. T. Overly; also $60 in currency tied in handkerchief and $7.50 loose in purse. Property of aged lady unable to stand the loss. Finder will please return to sheriff's office and relieve their distress. 206-tfc

LOST—Cameo brooch. Finder please call 570 and receive reward. 211-3tp

LOST OR STOLEN—A small black brindle bull dog answering to the name of Jack. White markings on head and chest, weight about 25 pounds. Wearing collar when lost. A. B. South, 1006 Grant. If by mistake the people who advertised the loss of a similar dog named Teddy, have the dog in question here and will return him. Rightful ownership can easily be proven. A reward will be given if the dog is returned from any other source. 213-3tc

LOST—Black hand bag Friday night at Majestic Theatre, containing powder puff and name Mae King. 214-2tp

STRAYED OR STOLEN Dec. 5, 1919, from Sinclair Oil & Gas Company's lease about four miles northwest of Burkburnett, Texas, one bay saddle horse about 11 years old, 15 hands high, weight 1000 pounds, branded "S" on shoulder, together with Frazier saddle and bridle bit with leg shaped shank. Horse had been oil poisoned on front leg and hair partly off. Stockmen please give us name of owner of above brand. $25 regard for the return or information leading to the recovery of above property. Sinclair Oil & Gas Company. Phone 3057, Wichita Oil Fields. 211-7tp

SITUATIONS WANTED

NURSE WITH one years hospital experience desires position. 1409 Bell st. 214-7tp

CALL 2316 for estimates on building, alterations and repairs. We know how. 207-11tp

PLUMBING, gas fitting and repair work. Phone 360. 205-10tp

Add 1459 for plumbing. Geo. Dimock, plumber. 210-30tp

I MAKE sewer work a specialty. Geo. Dimock. 210-30tp

EXPERIENCED man and wife wants work on farm or ranch. Address E. A. Lord, general delivery or see me at Northside Lumber Yard. 211-7tp

PLUMBING, gas fitting and repair work. Phone 360. 210-10tp

YOUNG MAN who has had some experience as clerk and solicitor is desirous of a position. A 1 references. P. O. Box 289, Wichita Falls, Texas. 214-4tp

EXPERIENCED stenographer wants position. Phone 2119. 213-30tp

WANTED—Position by widow with one five year child, in good family. References exchanged. Box 142, care Times. 213-3tp

SITUATION WANTED—By man having 20 years experience in repairing and running oil engines, gasoline engines and steam engines. Will go any place. Box 18. 213-3tp

IF YOU want to get your talking machine cleaned right, call 2342. 212-2tp

SITUATION AS hotel clerk or to take charge of hotel or rooming house. Box 6, care Times. 213-2tp

IF IN a hurry for gas and pipe work, phone 1901. 213-2tc

WANTED—By experienced driller a position looking after tools or productions, with some reliable oil company. Box 10, care Times. 214-2tp

YOUNG LADY desires position as typist or general office work. Box 19, care Times. 214-3tp

HELP WANTED MALE

MEN wanted for warehouse, and loading cars. Wichita Mill and Elevator Co., Eighteenth and Burnett. 180-tfc

CAN USE curb form setters, concrete finishers, teamsters, handy men and laborers. Apply to John Brook-ire, at Huff & Williams & Co. 208-10tp

WANTED—Good Ford mechanic. Living accommodations furnished for single man. Apply Mr. Hutchison, 601 Lamar. 211-6tp

WANTED—A camp cook; man. Apply at Hicks and Works, location quarter mile south of Kemp-Munger Allen well. 214-7tp

WANTED—A tool dresser and helper for rotary rig. Apply at Hicks & Works, location quarter mile south of Kemp-Munger Allen well. 212-7tp

FARM HAND wanted either married or single. J. B. Jenkins, Jolly, Texas. 212-7tp

WANTED—Janitor, white or colored. Wichita General Hospital. Call in person. 213-30tp

AGENTS WANTED—Ladies or gentlemen to sell contracts and get members for 10 per cent money to buy or build a home. To improve real estate, to pay off a mortgage, to go in business. The United Home Builders of America, home office Dallas, Texas. See Henry Dossett, Hearn Hotel, Wichita, Kans. Friday and Saturday. 214-2tp

POULTRY MAN WANTED—Experienced poultry man wanted. Apply at Star Farm. No others need apply. 214-3tp

CARPENTERS wanted; union jobs; only first class mechanics need apply. Apply West Texas Engineering, 1 Seventh st. 212-7tp

HELP WANTED FEMALE

TEN girls or elderly ladies rated at one hundred wages paid. Permanent employment. Inside work. Pond Laundry Co. 180-tfc

WANTED—A white house girl; family of three; good home. Mrs. Dave Paul, 2317 Cook st. Phone 1956. 207-tf

WANTED—White girl for upstairs work and care of children. Good home and good wages. Apply Baum & Gaffner or phone 1717. 211-3tp

WANTED, Cook and wash woman. 1005 Lucile, Mrs. Walton. 211-7tp

WANTED—Practical maternity nurse. Apply 1005 Lucile, personally. 211-7tp

WANTED—Woman to do general housework. Steady job. Phone 251. 212-3tp

WANTED—A girl or woman for general housework. Apply to Mrs. I. C. Fine, 1707 Hillside. 212-4tp

WANTED—Rapid and accurate lady stenographer. Good salary for right party. Address Box 79, Times. 212-4tc

WANTED—Good reliable woman for general house work; white or colored, for family of three. Apply 804 Taylor or phone 1788. 213-3tc

WANTED—Girl to work in map shop. Payne Mapping & Engineering Co. Basement Central Exchange. 213-3tp

WANTED—Lady to keep house for family of four. 2401 Kemp blvd. 214-2tp

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—White girl for general house work. Call Mrs. Lester Jones. Phone 2570. 214-2tp

WANTED—Colored woman to cook and clean house; servants' room; good salary to right party. Apply 2001 Eleventh st. 214-3tp

HELP WANTED MALE & FEMALE

WANTED—Stenographer and bookkeeper by first of year. Phone 440, Wichita Marble & Granite Works, A. G. Deatherage. 213-2tp

FOR RENT FURNISHED ROOMS

BEDROOM for rent with bath at 503 Austin st. 205-14tp

GOOD CLEAN beds for clean men, $4 weekly. 1001 Ohio. 202-14tp

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front bedroom; men only; price reasonable. 1305 Polk st. 210-5tp

SOUTHERN Home Hotel, 1210 Indiana. Well heated, nice clean bedrooms, with hot baths. Phone 574. 209-6tp

FRONT BEDROOM for rent in walking distance from P. O. on car line. 1005 Bluff. 210-tfc

BEDROOMS FOR rent, 1404 Scott; gentlemen only. Phone 753. 210-6tp

FOR RENT—Nice front bedroom to gentlemen. Phone 1377. 213-3tp

FOR RENT—Desirable front room for one or two gentlemen only; all conveniences. 908 Austin. 211-4tp

WANTED—Room mate; young man; must be clean and respectable. Nice room $6.25 week. 1406 Thirteenth st. Phone 2184. 212-3tc

FOR RENT Bedroom for gentlemen; modern conveniences; walking distance of business district. Phone 2321. 1409 Austin. 213-3tp

BEDROOMS for gentleman, right on car line. 1001 Lucile. 212-3tp

FOR RENT—Large room just off of bath; private entrance; two blocks of city; suitable for three or four men. Reasonable rent. Apply 514 Travis. 213-3tp

WANTED—Nice young lady room mate and two gentlemen roomers; all conveniences. Phone 2057. 212-4tp

NICE LARGE front room for three gentlemen. 1108 Bluff st. Phone 1065. 213-2tp

TO ONE or two gentlemen, nicely furnished front bedroom; modern; bath. 1610 Ninth st. Phone 2474. 212-3tp

NICE FRONT bedroom for two gentlemen; close in. Call at 1000 Seventh st. 213-2tp

FOR RENT Newly furnished bedroom, connecting bath with hot and cold water, private entrance; walking distance; suitable for one or two gentlemen. 1311 Fourteenth st. 214-1tc

FURNISHED bedrooms to rent, 1106 Bernett. Phone 369. Gentlemen only. 211-7tp

WANTED Roommate; young man. Must be clean and respectable. Fair rates. 80 Bryan st. 214-6tp

TWO FRONT bedrooms newly furnished, also double garage for rent. 1308 Buchanan st. 214-5tp

FURNISHED BEDROOM $10 per week. 315 Bluff. 214-3tp

FOR RENT Nicely furnished bedroom for one or two young gentlemen; south car exposure. Phone 2671. 212-3tp

TWO modern bedrooms furnished, connecting bath; garage. 2119 Tenth st. Phone 1627. 213-4tp

FOR RENT Bedroom to rent to reliable parties. Phone 440. 213-3tp

FOR RENT Two furnished bedrooms, with bath and garage. 1500 Filmore st. 213-3tp

FOR RENT Bedroom for gentlemen. 1807 Huff. Phone 161. 213-3tp

FOR RENT Nicely furnished bedroom; private entrance and car line. Gentlemen preferred. 516 Eighth. Phone 1135. 213-3tp

FOR RENT—Furnished bedroom, for lady only. 213-3tp

FOR RENT—Bedroom for gentlemen only. 1300 Burnett. 213-3tp

FOR RENT Bedroom, 1105 Scott. 213-3tp

FOR RENT Elegant bedroom in handsome home on car line; with family of two. Apply 2411 Ninth st. Best of references required. 213-3tp

FOR RENT Beautiful, newly furnished front room, connecting bath and hot and cold water, electric lights, gas heat, private entrance. Suitable for one or two gentlemen. 1411 Polk. 213-3tp

LARGE FRONT room, private entrance. Electric lights, bath, telephone, garage. $15 per week. 1909 Eighth st. Phone 2546. 213-3tp

CLOSE IN, modern, furnished bedroom, 709 Fifth st. 213-3tp

FURNISHED ROOM next to bath and use of garage. 1007 Twelfth st. Phone 1965. 213-3tc

LARGE NEW upstairs bedroom for three gentlemen; all conveniences. 1815 Elizabeth. 213-3tc

FOR RENT Nice front room to gentlemen; on car line. 1517 Ninth st. 213-6tp

COZY SLEEPING room for lady or gentleman, $4 per week or $15 per month. 509 Brook st. 213-3tp

ONE FRONT bedroom, furnished. 1004 Seventh st. 213-3tp

FOR RENT—Nice bedroom with two beds to two gentlemen. 1306 Scott. Phone 1051. 213-3tp

ROOMS 707 Austin st. comfortable with hot baths. Phone 2879. Times. 213-4tp

FOR RENT Large bedroom. Phone 902. 213-3tp

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front bedroom adjoining bath, hot and cold water, gas heat, new, clean, one and one-half blocks of car line; walking distance. 704 Holliday st. 214-2tp

TWO GENTLEMEN Room and board; new house, new furniture, mineral well, hot biscuits twice a day. Southland car, get off Bridwell, first house across Valley track. A. W. Ayers. 214-2tp

FOR RENT Front bedroom, adjoining bath, hot and cold water, 1409 Holliday. Two blocks of car line. Phone 1988. 214-6tp

LARGE FRONT bedroom for two or four men. 1220 North Third st. 214-3tp

NICELY FURNISHED bedrooms, hot and cold water, $10 per week. 1043 Collins, on car line. 214-5tp

FOR RENT Two nicely furnished bedrooms, 804 Burnett. 214-1tp

FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY—Large bedroom, newly furnished, adjoining bath; close in. Call 1107 Bluff or phone 218. 214-3tp

FOR RENT One nicely furnished bedroom, convenient to bath and telephone in private home. Phone 1207. 206 Adams st. 214-3tp

BEDROOM for rent to couple employed. 1001 Elizabeth. Meals if desired. 214-2tp

NICE FRONT room for gentlemen only; close in. Phone 2251. 214-3tp

FOR RENT Bedroom, 106 Scott. 214-3tp

FOR RENT FURNISHED ROOMS

FOR RENT Large front bedroom, adjoining bath; private entrance. For one or two gentlemen. 1811 Tenth st. 214-2tp

FOR RENT—Three room tile garage; suitable for housekeeping. Apply 512 Scott, in rear. 214-3tp

FOR RENT Beds, bed and light housekeeping rooms. Apply 508 Scott. Phone 1116 212-5tp

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms and bedrooms; no children. 301 Scott. 204-30tp

FOR RENT Two light housekeeping rooms to parties without children. 1115 Fourteenth st. 213-3tp

FOR RENT Two light housekeeping rooms at 2100 Buchanan st., west one block in Ave K. 213-2tp

ONE LIGHT housekeeping room, furnished. 1004 Seventh st. 213-3tp

FOR RENT Three modern unfurnished room apartment; private back and front entrance. 601 Lw. 614-3tp

FOR RENT One light housekeeping room. 601 Scott. 214-3tp

FOR RENT Two light housekeeping rooms. Phone 2062. 213-3tp

HOUSES FOR RENT

FOR RENT Five room house at 1511 Snarsh st., $100 per month; three months in advance. Phone 1473, or call at 1000 Holliday st. C. B. Alves. 200-tfc

FOR SALE If you want a home and income property combined, you should see this at 1412 Eighth st. Two new modern cottages, and two lots, all on one lot 50x166 1-2 feet. Cottages will rent for $60 per month. A large and income of more than $175 per month; all for $8500. See owner on premises. 212-tfc

FOR RENT—Four room house ready to move into. Phone 551. 209-6tp

FOR RENT—Four room new and strictly modern cottage on Eighth st., within walking distance; one block of car line. Suitable for one, will rent only to small family preferably two persons. Rent $30 per month. See owner on premises at 110 Eighth st. 212-tfc

LARGE 6-room home for family on 141. Sate-nth st. 211-3tp

FOR RENT small house furnished. 2000 Buchanan. 211-3tp

FOR SALE Two new modern cottages, two tents and double garage; all on the lot, 50x166 2-3 feet; double alley; $8500. Cottages will rent for $100 per month; on tent rents for $20, the other $40 per month. With an investment of $8500 you can have a home and income of more than $175 per month. See owner on premises at 111 Eighth st. 212-tfc

FOR RENT Four room modern house on lake; possession by buying furniture; rent reasonable. 1015 Fillmore st. 214-7tp

FOR RENT OR SALE New six-room house and garage at 1005 Taylor. Apply at 1215 Ninth st. 212-3tp

TWO ROOM house with porch and large attic storeroom, entirely new interior, built in features; linoleum in kitchen; sink, gas and water. $20 per month. Inquire of Mr. Spence at Overland Motors Co. 213-3tp

NICE LITTLE apartment for rent at 1510 Eleventh st. Gas range goes in today and stay all winter. Phone 2257 or call at above number. 213-3tc

ONE TENT house fixed for the winter, owner leaving town, Burrow, 601 Seventh st. 213-3tp

FOR RENT—Two room servant house, newly papered, gas and electric lights. 801 Burnett. 214-1tc

SIX ROOM modern house close in for $150 per month; payable three months in advance. Call 3467, Dolphus, Phone 1466. 214-7tp

FOR RENT—Four room house with bath and garage. Call at 403 Scott. 214-3tp

ROOM AND BOARD

MEALS LIKE Mother used to cook, with hot biscuits and comfortable rooms. 1200 Oklahoma. Phone 2284. 210-30tp

BOARD AND room, $10.50 per week, 807 Fifth st. 214-3tp

WANTED TO RENT

WANTED—To rent or lease a five six or seven room furnished house. Address 1925, Times. 211-7tc

WANTED—Furnished room in private home in desirable neighborhood. Murray, the geologist, Room 7, Ward bldg. Phone 1791. 213-3tp

WANTED—Three or four-room unfurnished apartment by permanent couple; no children. D. J. Dorrance, Booth 1, Cudahy, Okla. 213-3tp

WANTED—By two men employed, room in private family. Permanent if suited. Box 55, care Times. 214-3tp

WANTED TO RENT—Piano in good condition for young lady to practice on. Call phone 377. 214-7tc

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Some rich soil hauled to my residence. Phone 1178. 211-6tp

WANTED—To buy direct from owner, four or five room house, give price and description. Box 121, care Times. 212-3tp

WANTED TO BUY—Four or five room house, also some vacant lots. List your real estate with us. Howard & Estes, Phone 106, 722½ Ohio. 214-3tp

HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE

FURNITURE crating, shipping, repairing and upholstering. 1109 Indiana. Phone 1706. 188-30tp

FOR SALE—Piano at 1008 Austin. Phone 2470, before or after 4 p. m. 214-3tp

FOR SALE—One dresser; one bed; mattress and springs; one kitchen cabinet; one wash stand; one sewing machine, Singer. Call at 1706 Kemp blvd. from 5 to 8 evenings. 214-3tc

FURNITURE OF five room house for sale and house for rent. 2514 Tenth st. 214-5tp

FOR SALE—One kitchen cabinet, kitchen table, chairs, gas cook stove. 1709 Tilden. 214-4tp

DRESSMAKING

ACCORDEON pleating, formerly 507½ Burnett, now 1311 Kemp blvd., on car line. 205-17tp

DRESSMAKING—Miss Leo Churchwell, over garage, 1801 Eleventh st. 208-30tp

DRESSMAKING—908 Fifth st. 200-11tp

ALL KINDS of sewing done at 1306 Polk st. 210-5tp

AUTOS AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—Ford touring car in A-1 condition. New top and fenders, $350. 208 Ohio ave. 193-tfc

BUICK seven-passenger sedan in excellent condition for sale. Better act promptly, as closed cars are difficult to secure. Buick Agency, 806 Scott. 202-tfc

FOR SALE or trade; One Oldsmobile truck with buss body for 5 or 7-passenger car. See K. F. Bean at Peoples Stock Exchange. M. G. R. Wichita and Burk stage line. 208-7tp

ONE TON truck for hire by the month to some responsible firm in city. Box 178, Times. 209-6tp

FOR SALE—Lease on garage and will sell equipment. Owner leaving town by the first. The Virginia Garage, Twelfth and Ohio. 206-6tp

TIRES. About 50 new Ford tires 30x3 at $9 each while they last. This is a good buy before the advance in price of tires about January 10th. Filgo Tire & Supply Co., 703 Tenth st. 211-3tp

FORD FOR sale, 1922 Scott. 211-3tp

FOR SALE—1919 Franklin touring car at bargain price. First class condition; closest investigation invited. Car can be seen at 1412 Eighth st. 212-tfc

FOR SALE—Five passenger Hupmobile in first class condition. Price reasonable. 325 Lake st. 212-6tp

FORD SPECIALIST at your service, James T. Hagerty. In alley across from Wichita Motor Service Station, between Scott and Laurel, Ninth and Tenth. 212-7tc

FOR SALE Ford touring car, 1919 model, run only five months. Phone 2188. 212-3tp

FOR SALE overland car, model 85-4. See L. Harris, 100 Indiana. 212-3tp

FOR SALE Ford delivery car, equipped with cab. White Transfer. Phone 238. 212-3tp

FOR QUICK SALE, Auto in first class condition. Phone Electric Service Station, Scott st. 213-3tp

BARGAIN If taken at once; Four 32x4 casings and four 32x4 casing. See Mr. Spence at Overland Motors Co. 213-3tp

FORD CAR for sale. See L. L. Albritton, 505 Kemp blvd. 215-3tp

FOR SALE Five passenger Ford, light 6 in first class condition. Price $1,000. Payne & Finney. Phone 2027. 215-3tp

FOR SALE 1918 Ford in A-1 condition. Call 1004 Seventh st. Barrow. 215-2tp

OLDSMOBILE in splendid condition; will sacrifice; owner leaving city. See car at 742 Sixth st. 215-3tp

HUDSON SPEEDSTER, for sale; practically new; 1920 model. Phone 1981. 214-3tp

FOR INSIDE, Tires and forest fire truck. It isn't a reliner. Wichita Tire Shop, 204 Seventh st. 214-2tp

BUICK, SIX, five passenger, in excellent condition; bargain at $850. 723 Indiana. Beach No. 5. 214-3tp

FOR SALE Cadillac, first class shape, by A. Miller at Nash Sales Co. 214-3tp

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Do You WANT to buy a rooming house, grocery, confectionery, meat market or other business? We have them. WICHITA BUSINESS SELLERS AND HOME SPECIALISTS 612 Seventh st. 214-4t

FOR LEASE Close in lot suitable for clean and pressing, plumbing shop, garage, paint shop and like establishments. Room 12, Bean Anderson bldg. Phone 1470. 212-3tp

FOR SALE 41-cot suburban grocery, store, fixtures, stock, Ford truck, horse, harness, Ford car, chickens, hogs, cows, household goods. Reason for selling, have accepted position. R. H. Chancellor. Phone 1452 or 1461. 214-2tc

GARAGE capacity 15 cars. Rents for only $200. Now clearing over $1,200 monthly. Gas filling station and oil tanks. Price $6,700 down, balance easy terms.

HOTELS AND rooming houses. Some choice locations at real estate prices.

REPAIR SHOP. Now clearing over $1,200 monthly. Increasing business. Price $2,000.

WHOLESALE and manufacturing business. Will sell all or will take in a partner. This is a real bargain as the real estate included in the deal is worth the total price asked. Price $2,200 for half interest.

WICHITA BUSINESS SELLERS. 612 Seventh st. 212-3tp

$1200 CASH payment will handle 15 room boarding house; fine proposition. Phone 1927. 214-2tp

CARPET AND RUG CLEANING

E. A. BAILEY, auto vacuum carpet and rug cleaning. Phone 1228. 201-tfc

FARMS AND RANCHES.

FOR SALE—800 acres of flat level land in cultivation, also 1000 acres of river bottom land, all close in and will grow good alfalfa. Price right. Address P. O. Box 54, Tuttle, Okla. 212-14tp

WEBB COUNTY RANCH. 13,000 acres, solid body, situated 14 miles southeast of Laredo; fenced and cross-fenced into several pastures; splendidly watered by wells and earth tanks; all needed ranch improvements in way of buildings, branding chutes and pens; splendidly grassed and right in the midst of big oil and gas development. A splendid buy now with wonderful enhancement possibilities in future. Price $10 per acre. For further particulars address NICHOLSON & FURNISH Brady bldg., San Antonio, Texas. 212-5tp

MISCELLANEOUS

CALL 2316 for building your residences, window altering and repairs. 205-7tp

WOMAN'S Exchange at 717 Seventh st. handles all kind of hand work. 203-13tp

FOR ALL kinds of mattress work, call Patton Mattress Factory. We guarantee to please you or refund your money. Phone 109. 208-tfc

PATTON Mattress Factory will make your old mattresses just like new. We will make them over and return same day. Phone 109. 208-tfc

OIL DEVELOPMENT

FIFTY acres one mile south of Jolly, Texas. Commercial lease; price $50 per acre.

120 acres six miles east of Jolly, down the Denver about six miles. Commercial lease; price $30 per acre.

STERLAK & BAKER, Phone 2321. 716 Tenth st. 196-tfc

BIG LUMBER. Have 50 or 10 Rotary and Standard rigs for sale. Phone 1505. D. Shamburger Lumber Co. 191-30tc

HOW ABOUT your Tillman county acreage and royalty? We are continually handling both. If you have some acreage around Frederick or in four south, fourteen west, five south fourteen, four south fifteen, five south fifteen or anywhere in south part of Tillman county and the price is right we will be glad to handle it for you or if you want to buy, write us or come to see us. Robison, Fain, Peckham & Robinson, 714 Ohio ave. Phone 2830. Wichita Falls. 202-15tc

ATTENTION Oil Men. C. O'Neil will either buy your casing in the well or pull same on a fifty fifty basis. Casing pulling a specialty. Phone 2425. 197-31tp

FOR LEASE 240 acres in Wilbarger county, in block 14 between two drilling wells, the Byers Farm Oil Co., and the Noble Oil & Development Co. Will sell any part or all of lease at low prices. M. B. Rhoads, Vernon, Texas, Box 141. 201-20tp

MAKE YOUR land investments in the Panhandle where a reason might be an oil field soon. I will sell any size tract. S. G. Carter, Amarillo, Texas. 200-19tp

CASING—6⅝ new 17-lb. National, stored in yard here now. 418 First Natl. Bank bldg.; phone 2856. 196-tfc

WANTED—10 to 20 acres close to production either in Texhoma or Kemp-Munger Allen fields. Address Box 107, Times. 212-tfc

WANTED—A 20 or 40 acre lease not more than one mile to the south or southeast of Kemp-Munger Allen well. Address Box 106, Times. 212-tfc

PRODUCTION for sale. Lease of about 40 acres with 10 to 12 barrels daily production. Located near Texhoma district south of Burkburnett. Address Box 77, Times. 212-16tc

FOR SALE 1,000,000 feet 6-inch standard line pipe; recess coupling; 16 miles; now at Fort Worth, balance in equal shipments from Eastern mills January, February and March delivery. Price $70 per foot delivered. See Pratt, 720 Seventh st., city. 212-3tp

GEO. DOTY, fisherman. I do all kinds of fishing, rotary and cable tools. If you are in trouble, call or write for appointment at 1700 Rupert st. 212-14tp

TWO PLACER mining claims of 20 acres each, west of Grandfield bridge in Red River for sale, or Tillman county. P. O. Box 276, Medford, Okla. 213-3tp

PRODUCTION IS WHAT THEY ALL WANT

You can sell your property out quick with 1500 acres choice lease, located with deep tests now drilling, offsetting portions of 8,200 acres of this is for sale or south of K. M. A. well 500 barrel production in the N. A. flag goes with this, only a small cash stake is all we ask. This if you act quick for price is right, terms. We also have acreage in Tillman county, 20-147 at $650 per acre, other bargains in production and acreage. Burk Rainbow Oil Co., 721 Oklahoma Beach bld. Ask for Mr. Pepper. 212-3tp

PRODUCTION

We have several attractive pieces of production in Northeast Extension, both in small and large tracts, see us before buying. 212-tfc

IS A LIST

515 Seventh st., next door to St. James. 214-7tc

WANTED—To hear from owner drilling or rig of three acres in N. W. Wichita. Must be priced and not on edge. Box 198, Times. 205-tfc

WANTED—Tonopah property on from cash. Give best price on first letter. Box 101, Times. 204-6tp

FOR SALE, I buy and sell oil leases between Duncan and Burkburnett. Will sell on commission. Price right for quick sale. C. R. Peterson, Electric Exchange, Wichita Falls. 214-5tp

20 ACRES near Texhoma well rock drilling contract and pay for moving machine. See Mr. Young, Room 250, Hearn Hotel. 212-3tp

GOT NOTHING and oil stock to trade for first class automobile. P. O. Box 2366 or call at room 250, Hearn Hotel. 212-3tp

WANTED—Rotary rigs. Must be cheap and in junk. Room 250, Hearn Hotel. 212-3tp

WE OWN and control acreages and lots of it near a school well. We will sell in one or tracts and are making special price for quick sale. Torrance & Company, 922 Ohio. 213-3tp

FOR RENT Concrete mixers and boiler, engine. Phone 2758. 214-3tp

PRODUCTION for sale, lease of about 40 acres with 10 to 12 barrels daily production. Located near Texhoma district south of Burkburnett. Address Box 77, Times. 212-tfc

PRICED RIGHT for quick sale; 1000 feet of new 6-inch drilling line 5/8 cable; 1 new 5-ton drilling rig complete; 1 new 5-ton casing rig complete; 1 new 5-ton rig complete; 1 new 5-ton rig complete; 1 new 5-ton

FOR SALE, TRADE OR LEASE

FOR LEASE—Close in, lot suitable for cleaner and presser, plumbing shop, garage, or shop and like establishments. See C. C. Lane Anderson bldg. Phone 1470. 212-3tp

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Five miles pipe line, pump house and loading facilities. 4-in. south from block 17 to Climax No. 2. Burkburnett Petroleum Products Co. Phone 1182. 213-3tp

FOR SALE or trade: Studebaker four, 7-passenger, 1925; Ford 5-passenger, 1925; Ford 4-passenger, 1850; Chandler 7-passenger (extras), $1,000; Dodge roadster. (This car is the best buy on the street, is in A-No. 1 condition, extra casings and tubes, fully equipped), $850. List your for sale cars with us. Howard & Estes. Phone 705. 722½ Ohio. 214-5tp

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Old newspapers suitable for wrapping, etc., one cent per pound. Apply Mail Room Wichita Daily Times. 109-tf

FOR SALE—Used Burroughs adding machine. Address Box 914. 195-tf

CORDWOOD for sale: oak, mesquite and pine. A. tJ. Riesle, Navasota, Texas. 209-11tp

FOR SALE—Fine selection of Sycamore trees from two to five inch in diameter at popular prices. Call and get first choice while the getting is good. Can be seen at 1906 Grant-st. 209-8tp

FOR SALE—Used one month, bed and springs, one gas heater, chiffonier. Phone 487. 2208 Ninth-st. 212-3tp

FOR SALE—Furnished or unfurnished 16x16 army tent, floored, walled, five feet high, gas stove connected, water free; permanent lease. 199 Walnut-st. 212-3tp

FOR SALE—Two-story frame building 20x30 feet; electric wiring. Very desirable for garage and servants house. See same, New Commerce bldg., Eighth and Indiana. 212-3tp

FOR SALE cheap: One army tent 16x16, walled up and rubber roofing on outside. In care C. C. Spence at Galbraith Fox-worth Lumber Yard. 212-3tp

U. S. ARMY GOODS—

For sale—Tents, blankets, tarpaulins, flys, wagon covers, Army clothes; coats, overcoats, breeches, O. D. shirts, Underwear; wool and cotton. Raincoats, slickers, ponchos, cooking utensils. Special sale on cots, comforts, mattresses and pillows. Almost everything in army goods. Anderson Bros. store, 1015½ Indiana, near corner Seventh and Indiana. 213-7tp

FOR SALE—Two large coffee urns cheap. Young Drug Co. 213-3tc

FOR SALE—Locomobile, A big bargain, practically new. Owner leaving town. Highest class car made in America. Johnson Brothers Garage, Eleventh and Scott. 214-5tp

FOR SALE—Computing scales; good as new. 702 Holliday. 214-3tp

ONE JERSEY cow with one month old calf for sale. 203 Travis. 214-4tp

FOR SALE—Late model Burroughs adding machine almost new, capacity $,999.99; bargain. Motex Oil Co., 715½ Indiana-ave. Phone 454. 214-1tp

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Times Publishing Company will be held at the Times building on Tuesday, January 6, 1920, at 4:00 p. m. for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and such other business as the stockholders may desire to discuss. Rhea Howard, secretary. 206-tfc

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Wichita Falls will be held in it's banking room on Tuesday, January 13th, 1920, for the election of directors and for such other business as may lawfully come before said meeting. L. R. Hufhaug, cashier. 197-30c

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of The Wichita State Bank & Trust Co. will be held at the Bank on Tuesday, January 13, 1920, at 3:30 p. m. for the election of six directors and such other business as may come before the meeting. Lester Jones, cashier. 204-25c

LEGAL NOTICES

SHERIFF'S SALE

The State of Texas, County of Wichita. By virtue of a certain writ of execution, issued out of the Honorable County Court of Wichita County, on the 25th day of December, 1919, by W. T. Harris, Clerk of said Court against C. R. Cox, for the sum of Three Hundred Ninety-Six and 50-100 ($396.50) Dollars and costs of suit in cause No. 3124 in said court, styled R. H. Preston, versus C. R. Cox, and placed in my hands for service; I, R. L. McFall, as sheriff of Wichita County, Texas, did on the 26th day of December, 1919, levy on certain personal property situated in Wichita County, described as follows, to-wit:

One tool joint; one steel 6-inch swage nipple; one pair of four-inch elevators; one pair of 10-inch elevator; three six-inch fish tail bits; eleven nine-inch fish tail bits; one centinel supply blower, No. 3; one pair of six-inch elevators; one 12-inch fish tail bits, located on the N. H. Martin farm, 10 miles north of Wichita Falls, and one mile east of the Cashion school house, and levied upon as the property of said C. R. Cox.

And on the 10th day of January, 1920, at the Court House door of Wichita County, in the city of Wichita Falls, Texas, between the hours of ten a. m. and four p. m., I will sell said property at public vendue for cash to the highest bidder as the property of said C. R. Cox, by virtue of said levy and said execution to me directed.

And in compliance with law I give this notice by publication in the English language, for ten days preceding said day of sale, in the Wichita Daily Times, a newspaper published in Wichita County.

Witness my hand this the 30th day of December, 1919.

R. L. McFALL, Sheriff Wichita County, Texas. Dec. 31; Jan. 6

IN THE COUNTY COURT, WICHITA COUNTY, TEXAS.

Guardianship of Cora and Howard Gober, minors. No. 729.

Notoice is hereby given that I, Belle Mann, guardian of the estates of Cora Gober and Howard Gober, minors, have on this, 31st day of December, 1919, filed my application in the above entitled and numbered cause for an order of the County Judge of Wichita County, Texas, authorizing me as guardian of the estates of said wards to make a mineral lease to L. J. Crawford, upon the terms and conditions set out in my said application now on file in said cause, or upon such other terms and conditions as the Court may order and direct, on the following described real estate belonging to the estate of said wards, to-wit:

Undivided one-sixth (1-6) interest in and to the mineral estate of six hundred (600) acres, being that certain tract of land situated in Wichita County, Texas, known as the B. F. Blount survey, section No. 4, certificate No. 821, abstract No. 709, containing 624 acres, less twenty-four (24) acres of said land, same being in the form of a square around the house now occupied by J. W. Swanson.

Said application will be heard by the County Judge at the Court House in the City of Wichita Falls, Texas, at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1920.

BELLE MANN, Guardian of the estates of Cora and Howard Gober, minors. 214-1t

NO. 11486—TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Office of Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C., October 24, 1919. Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear the Exchange National Bank of Wichita Falls, in the city of Wichita Falls, in the county of Wichita and state of Texas, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.

Now therefore I, John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the Exchange National Bank of Wichita Falls, in the city of Wichita Falls, in the county of Wichita and state of Texas is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-fourth day of October, 1919. JNO. SKELTON WILLIAMS, Comptroller of the Currency. (Seal).

Nov. 26, Dec. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31; Jan. 7, 14

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Texas, County of Wichita. By virtue of a certain Order of Sale issued out of the Honorable County Court of Wichita County, on the 10th day of December, 1919, by W. T. Harris, clerk of said Court against J. C. Boyd, L. J. Hustead, C. A. Rogers and C. R. Bailey, for the sum of Nine Hundred forty-five and no 100, ($945.00) Dollars and costs of suit in cause No. 2105 in said court, styled F. P. Morris, versus J. C. Boyd, L. J. Hustead, C. A. Rogers and C. R. Bailey and placed in my hands for service; I, R. L. McFall, as sheriff of Wichita County, Texas, did on the 23rd day of December, 1919, levy on certain personal property situated in Wichita County, described as follows, to-wit:

One 12x12 Ajax steam engine; one rotary

LEGAL NOTICES

rable; one rotary mud pump, W. & P. Co. special; three jack posts; one drum one line shaft; one crown block and sheaves; one swivel; three pairs elevators 4-inch; two pairs elevators, 2-inch; two jack screws; one elevator hook; one elevator block; one pair chain tongs; one pair casing clamps; one pair 6-chain tongs; one brake band; one fallow block hook; two stocks and dies and small engine parts. This property located on the Crow farm, eight miles southwest of Iowa Park, Wichita County, Texas.

One spool sand line; one spool cable wire; two hydraulic joints drill pipe; one mud hose; one engine chain; one 4-inch casing clamp; one 8-inch elevator; two 6-inch fish tail bits; four 10-inch fish tail bits; one fishing tool; one 4-inch screw plug; two joints 1-inch pipe and small fitting; one feed pump for bailer; one Gardner A. E. 35; one pump suction pipe; one Star drill blower; one General Electric Co. dynamo. This property located on Brick street, Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas.

One 45-horse power oil well supply boiler. Located on the Woodree Lee lease, Hardin farm, Burkburnett, Wichita County, Texas, and levied upon as the personal property of said J. C. Boyd, L. J. Hustead, C. A. Rogers and C. R. Bailey.

And on the 6th day of January, 1920, at the above described location as shown in description Wichita County, Texas, between the hours of ten a. m. and four p. m. I will sell said personal property at public vendue for cash to the highest bidder as the property of said J. C. Boyd, L. J. Hulstead, C. A. Rogers and C. R. Bailey, by virtue of said levy and said Order of Sale.

And in compliance with law I give this notice by publication in the English language, once a day for ten consecutive days immediately preceding said day of sale, in the Wichit. Times, a newspaper published in Wichita County.

Witness my hand this the 23rd day of December, 1919.

R. L. McFALL, Sheriff Wichita County, Texas. 209-10t

Too Late to Classify

FOR RENT—Bedroom with two beds. 705 Austin st. 214-2tp

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front bedroom; hot and cold water; men only. Phone 1014. 214-1tp

WANTED—Position by young man. High school education and knowledge of bookkeeping. Box 11, care Times. 214-3tp

FOR SALE or rent: New two-room house, two porches, barn and other out houses; has city water and gas, located at 906 North Broadway-st., near machine shop and refinery. For price and terms call 506 or see C. C. Horusby. 214-2tp

FOR SALE—Four-room modern house, close in on Travis. Garage, lot 50x150 for sale by owner. Apply 403 Scott. 214-3tp

FOR RENT—Two-story building unfurnished, with garage; close in. 1000 Burnett. Phone 104. 214-3tc

TRAIN SCHEDULE.

FORT WORTH & DENVER.
South Bound.

Tr.	Destination	Depart
4	To Ft. Worth	2:20 p. m.
6	To Ft. Worth	10:30 a. m.
8	To Ft. Worth	2:50 a. m.

(Sleepers to Ft. Worth occupy 9:30 p. m.)

North Bound.

Tr.	Destination	Arrive	Depart
5	To Amarillo		2:20 p. m.
5	From Ft. Worth	10:30 p. m.	
7	To Denver	3:05 a. m.	

(Sleepers to Denver and intermediate points occupy at 9:30 p. m.)

WICHITA VALLEY.
West Bound.

Tr.	Destination	Arrive	Depart
1	To Abilene		2:25 p. m.
3	To Abilene		11:05 p. m.
7	From Petrolia	1:00 p. m.	

(Sleeper to Abilene occupy 9:30 p. m.)

East Bound.

Tr.	Destination	Arrive	Depart
2	From Abilene	1:30 p. m.	
6	From Abilene	6:00 a. m.	
8	To Petrolia		9:30 a. m.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS.
West Bound.

Tr.	Destination	Arrive	Depart
47	From Dallas	6:30 a. m.	
41	Fr. Denison, Kansas City & St. L.	12:05 p. m.	

East Bound.

Tr.	Destination	Arrive	Depart
46	To Dallas		10:20 p. m.
(Sleepers to Dallas.)			
42	To Denison, Kansas City & St. L.		3:10 p. m.

(Sleepers to K. C. & St. L.)

WICHITA FALLS & NORTHWESTERN.
South Bound.

Tr.	Destination	Arrive	Depart
3	From Okla. Pts.	9:15 p. m.	
11	Fr. Oklahoma City	8:30 a. m.	
9	Fr. Burkburnett	12:05 p. m.	
13	Fr. Burkburnett	7:30 p. m.	

North Bound.

Tr.	Destination	Arrive	Depart
4	To Okla. Pts.		7:00 a.m
(Through sleeper.)			
10	To Burkburnett		6:45 a. m.
14	To Burkburnett		1:45 p. m.

Too Late to Classify

NOTICE

On and after Jan. 1, we will deliver to all parts of city

Cars leaving promptly at 7:30; 9:00 and 11 a. m. 2 and 4 p. m.

Quality, Quantity and Service, our Motto

The Old Reliable

PALACE MEAT MARKET

Phone 23—719 7th St.

Too Late to Classify

FOR RENT—Vacant five-room modern house, 805 Fourteenth-st.; term lease if desired. Apply 1306 Scott or phone 1051. 214-2tp

GOOD CLEAN BEDS for clean men, $4 weekly. 1001 Ohio. 214-7tp

FOR SALE—Burroughs model 314 seven column adding machine with stand. Practically new, used only two hours. Can be seen at 1408 Commerce-st., Dallas. Right price for quick acceptance. J. R. Sutherlin & Co., Commerce bldg., Kansas City, Mo. 213-3tp

TWO LOVELY furnished rooms for housekeeping. 1418 Fifteenth-st. No children. 214-2tp

IN YOUR time worth money? Does your income stop when sick or injured? If you are selling your time then have it insured with an accident and health policy. Special contracts for oil field workers. London Guarantee & Accident Corp., "An ounce of preventation is worth a ton of regret." Phone 338. D. M. Perkins & Co. 214-2tp

FOR RENT—Light housekeeping rooms on Holliday-st., two blocks south of City Bakery. Phone 1235. 214-2tp

FOR SALE—Black Shetland mare; young and gentle; in foal. See owner and pony at 1105 Travis-st. 214-2tp

Louis A. Robinson & Co.

Phone 2810. Office 714 Ohio Avenue.
Real Estate, Rentals and Insurance.

"BETTER HOMES FOR LESS MONEY"

We have at our disposal a general and most select offering of city property, and are listing below a few of our best leads. If the list does not contain just what you desire in the way of location, get in touch with us and it is highly probable that we can give you just what you want.

WE SMILE WHETHER WE SELL YOU OR NOT

Lucile Street

An elegantly constructed home, 5 rooms and bath, nice large breakfast room, 3 hardwood floors, all built-in features one could wish for, fire-place, garage, driveway; price $8750; terms are good.

Eleventh Street

7-room breakfast room, hardwood floors, double garage, servant house, north front. This is a real home and would please any one who enjoys living in an up-to-date home. Price $17,500, half cash.

Lots

Two lots on the corner of Denver and Lucile, will sell together for $4200.00, half cash.

Eighth Street

Six large rooms, strictly modern; this place is desirably located, and is a real bargain at this price, $6300; $2500 cash.

Archer Street

Five rooms, modern hot and cold water, cement foundation, east front. You will be near the car line and within two blocks of pavement. You can buy this place for only $5500, and the terms are good.

Burnett Street

Four rooms and gas, water and lights, newly papered and painted, good state of repair, east front. Price $4800; $2000 cash, balance suitable for buyer.

Collins Street

Seven-room modern bungalow, hardwood floors, breakfast room, all built-in features, an ideal location for a permanent home; price $11,000, half cash.

17th Street

Five large rooms, which are newly papered with very attractive paper. This place is a real bargain at this price and will only last a few days. You had better hurry; price $3300; $1750 cash, balance monthly payments.

Lucile Street

Beautiful 5-room modern home, furnished, hardwood floors, built-in features, garage, servant house, don't forget that this street will also be paved real soon, which makes it an exceptionally good buy. Price $12,500; $4,000 cash, balance one, two, three years.

Travis Street

14-room boarding house, furnished. This place has just been newly papered and painted, it is located close in, and is desirably located for a rooming house. This is a real, real bargain and would put one in a position to make some good money. Price $11,000, about half cash.

YOURS FOR QUICK ACTION.

Louis A. Robinson & Co.

Phone 2810. Office 714 Ohio Avenue.
Basement Central Stock Exchange.

Too Late to Classify

FRONT BEDROOM for rent. 309 Lamar. Phone 2093. 214-3tp

PEANUT RAISING BY THE BRADY COUNTRY

BRADY, TEX., Dec. 31.—On a 17-acre patch in the Camp San Saba neighborhood G. B. Awalt, well known local citizen, raised $1750 worth of peanuts, or approximately $103 per acre. He had left 150 bushels for planting and sufficient peanut hay for another year. Peanut growing will be increased in that section in 1920, according to information to the West Texas Chamber of Commerce.

A short time ago a carload of sudan grass seed was shipped to a Dallas dealer from the Lohn territory. The price was good.

L. E. Cowling

PHONE 2644 819 INDIANA

$25,000

CLOSE IN: 11-room, two-story home on pavement, right close in, for $25,000; with some terms.

$20,000

BARGAIN: 8-room new California bungalow with living room 18x24 feet, two fire places and mantels in this large living room, beautiful mantel pieces, music room, sun parlor, breakfast room, buffet, six sets of French doors, all kinds of built-in features, and a lot of extra dideos that we have no name for. The bed rooms are extra large. There is a double garage and three-room servant house with modern conveniences in it. The drive way is solid. This is an east front and the house is spread out over two lots. This home has over $4,000 worth of furniture and the entire "shooting match" with the two lots and furniture goes at $20,000 with terms that will make you ashamed to ask for any better.

$10,000

We have about twenty homes scattered over the city at $10,000 each, and we'll give you the pick of 'em.

$9,000

This is a five-room home with a little breakfast room. The living room extends all the way around the front of the house, fire place, hardwood floors, old ivory woodwork, French doors, built-in features, cement foundation, garage and driveway, walks all around the place. And it's worth the money, $9,000, with about one-third cash and balance "on or before" several years.

$8,500

New six-room home, fire place, mantel, French doors and other "allied" features, extra nice light fixtures, garage and driveway, just off Tenth street; and it's an east front. This place will suit the man with a champagne thirst and a beer pocket book, for we can make the terms.

$8,000

This one is a dandy five-room home right at the Austin and High schools. It's worth more money but we can make it for $8,000 with $2,000 cash. Forgot to say it looks like a little bird cage.

We have another nice five-room one near these two schools for $6500, and we have another one near by for $5500.

$15,000

Five-room stucco and garage and servant house on the pavement; close in to town and schools. This is a good buy and we can make almost any old terms you want. Owner leaving town.

L. E. Cowling

Phone 2644 819 Indiana

STEHLIK & BABER

A Real opportunity to buy the business property that you are looking for.

LAMAR STREET

140x150 feet right off Tenth Street on Lamar, has a nine-room house and a five-room house. This can be had at $78,000.00.

LAMAR STREET

Between Seventh and Eighth streets on Lamar, a six-room house, east front lot 50x150, for $30,000; one-third cash.

INDIANA AVENUE

Two-story brick, size 50x138 feet, on Indiana for $125,000.

INDIANA AVENUE

A vacant corner lot close in on Indiana Ave. Size of lot 70x150 for $25,000; one-third cash, balance one, two and three years.

TENTH STREET

Three brick buildings close in on Tenth street, leased for $550 per month. This is a bargain at $68,000. One-half cash.

TENTH STREET

A two-story brick 22x80 feet, close in on Tenth street, not leased, for $32,000.

LAMAR STREET

Two good business lots between Seventh and Ninth on Lamar. For prices and terms see us.

TRAVIS STREET

A five-room modern house, close in on Travis. Size of lot 50x150; price $21,000, with one-half cash, balance one, two and three years, at 8%.

SEVENTH STREET

Twenty-one room house, ten rooms furnished, leased for $500 per month. This will soon be business property. Price $25,000.

SCOTT AVENUE

Right off Tenth street on Scott Avenue, has a six room house; lot is 70x150 feet. Price $35,000.

SCOTT AVENUE

Close in on Scott Ave., an east front corner 70x150, has a four-room house and a six-room house, price $21,000; one-third cash.

INDIANA AVENUE

A good corner close in on Indiana Ave., two brick buildings and twenty-four room house. It will pay you to investigate this.

SCOTT AVENUE

A vacant lot close in; size 50x150. Price $40,000.

SCOTT AVENUE

Close in on Scott, an east front corner 75x150 with two houses. Price $32,000.

STEHLIK & BABER

716 Tenth Street
Phone 2331

N. O. Monroe

REAL ESTATE

An Established Realty Firm

CLOSE IN ON TENTH STREET

South front with six nice size rooms, good servant house and garage; also has 75-foot frontage, $20,000. This property will soon be business property.

ON ALMA STREET

A two-story house consisting of nine rooms, good servant house and garage, $20,000. For anyone desiring a nice home and one well arranged for revenue this place cannot be beat and if desired will handle very easy terms on this place.

ON HUFF AVENUE

Seven-room modern house on a 75-foot north front corner. This place has the most desirable floor plan of any house of its size in the city and is in every respect a very desirable home and can be bought for $20,000. If you are in the market for a real home, we would appreciate having you call us about this place.

ON TENTH STREET

A south front consisting of eight rooms with hardwood floors throughout the first floor, good servant house and garage, $18,000. This property will bear the closest inspection and if you want a home worth the money we would be glad to show you this place.

A BRICK HOME

Six nice size rooms, besides a breakfast room, also good servant house and garage. This is one of the best homes of its size in Wichita Falls and is situated on the pavement. If in the market for a home of this size you will find it to your interest to investigate this place.

ON BAYLOR STREET

An east front with six nice rooms, besides a breakfast room, with hardwood floors throughout, $10,000.

ON TENTH STREET

A south front 5-room house in the best of condition throughout, also has servant house and garage, $9,500. If preferred we will sell you this place furnished.

ON VAN BUREN STREET

Six nice size rooms, $7,500. This is a new place and if you want a home and do not care to invest too much money will be glad to show you this place.

ON TILDEN STREET

A 100-foot frontage with a practically new 5-room modern home, also has garage and driveway. This place has exceptionally nice furniture and will sell you this place either furnished or unfurnished and we feel sure that on inspection that you will find this property an unusually good buy for the money.

ON GRANT STREET

A 100-foot corner with a 7-room plastered house. Is you want a buy that is worth the money and on one of the most popular streets in the city, call us about this place.

NEAR THE HIGH SCHOOL

A south front with six extra large rooms, besides a glassed-in sleeping porch, also has garage for two cars, $11,000.

ON MONROE STREET

An east front in the 1100 block, has five nice rooms, good garage and driveway, $9,000.

ON ELIZABETH STREET

A north front consisting of five nice size rooms, newly papered and painted throughout and an exceptionally good buy for $7,500.

ON SEVENTH STREET

A one-story brick building, $22,500. If in the market for a good investment in the business district, let us show you this property; is good revenue paying property and is occupied at present by a good business.

ON GRANT STREET

A 100-foot east front, $6,500. This is one of the cheapest buys on this street in a pair of east front lots.

N. O. Monroe

220 First Nat'l. Bank Building
Phone 2454

LODGE DIRECTORY.

Pioneer Lodge No. 49—Knights of Pythias. Meets Thursday nights. Tenth and Scott streets.

No meeting Thursday, anuary 1.

P. A. Carrier, C. C.
O. T. Gorsline, K. R. S.

Wichita Falls Lodge No. 698, A. F. & A. M. Stated meetings first and third Friday nights in each month. E. V. Friberg, W. M. C. M. DODGEN, Sec.

Wichita Falls Charter No. 292 R. A. M. Stated convocations second Friday night in each month. F. C. Hall, H. P. C. M Dodgen, Sec.

Wichita Falls Commandery No. 60. Regular conclave fourth Friday night in each month. E. V. Friberg, E. C. M. Dodgen, Rec.

Wichita Shrine Club—Meets every first and third Thursday night at Masonic Temple. Visitors specially invited. W. Y. Hammack, Pres. E. M. Bleiber, Sec.

Wichita Falls Chapter No. 237. Meetings first and third Tuesday nights in each month. Mrs. Emma Richardson, W. M. Miss Cora Karrenbrock, Sec.

Panhandle Lodge No. 341, I. O. O. F. Regular meeting every Monday night. Hall 603 Scott ave.

W. W. CLARK, N. G.
L. C. WASSON, Secy.

Wichita Falls Lodge B. P. O. Elks meets first and third Monday nights of each month at Elks Hall. D. W. Colley, Sec.

Knights of Columbus. Wichita Falls Council No. 1473, meets every Monday night at 8:00, Catholic church hall, 1510 Ninth-st. Visiting knights cordially invited. Hall open every night except Monday and Tuesday nights to all Catholic men.

The Brotherhood of American Yeomen meets Wednesday nights at the Schwartz-Woods building, 605 Scott. Mrs. E. L. Richardson, Circ.

W. O. W. Camp 3891—Meets every Friday night at 8 o'clock at 605 Scott avenue, rear St. Paul Apartments. Visiting members cordially invited. Prize given away each meeting night. C. M. Mann, C. C.

Woodman Circle 1441—Meets every Friday at the Swartz-Wood building at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Mrs. W. F. Wallace, Guardian. Mrs. Ruby Hart, Clerk.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

Complete Oil Field Teaming Outfit

Consisting of—
7 Matched Teams
6 Oil Field Wagons
1 8-wheel Wagon
1 new 30x60 Barn

8 sets Oil Field Harness
Blocks, Lines, Chains, Boomers, Engine Beds, Sand and Rock Beds.
—Will Not Split the Outfit—

BRADEN & SEEGER

Phone 125 BURBURNETT, TEXAS P. O. Box 1278

LOCOMOBILE

FOR SALE

BIG BARGAIN

Practically new; owner leaving town. Highest class car made in America.

JOHNSON BROTHERS GARAGE

11th and Scott

THE ROBBINS CO.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

$20,000—Beautiful nine-room dwelling on Tenth street, elegant in all its appointments, sun parlor, double sleeping porch, breakfast room. This place is completely furnished in the best of taste. In fact, no expense has been spared to make it convenient, comfortable and attractive. The furniture is expensive enough for any home and the building possesses every convenience. There is also a double garage and double servant room. If you are in the market for something exceptionally nice let us show you this place.

$13,000—New 6-room dwelling with all modern features; sleeping porch, etc. See us for terms.

$13,000—New 7-room attractive dwelling with breakfast room, garage and servant's room; has oak floors and is situated on a corner lot. See us for terms.

$11,000—Attractive 6-room dwelling with hardwood floors throughout entire house, beautiful breakfast room, garage and driveway. This is situated on a beautiful corner lot and is on one of the highest elevations in the city. Terms, $5,000 cash, balance to be arranged with purchaser.

$10,000—Very attractive six-room dwelling, just off of pavement. This is our very best bargain; terms $4,000 cash, balance to be arranged with purchaser.

$10,000—New five-room strictly modern dwelling on prominent residence street. This place is completely furnished and is a bargain.

$10,000—Five-room, strictly modern dwelling with servant house and garage on Tenth street; terms reasonable.

$9,000—Attractive new home on Lucile-st.; has an abundance of built-in features, hardwood floors, garage and driveway. Terms $3,000 cash, balance to be arranged with purchaser.

$8,500—New 6-room modern dwelling just completed. This place is in Floral Heights, is on a beautiful corner lot and is a bargain. Terms $3,500 cash, balance to be arranged with purchaser.

$8,500—Nice new 5-room dwelling with hardwood floors, garage and driveway. This place is on Elizabeth-st. and is a good buy. Terms $4,000 cash, balance to be arranged with purchaser.

$8,400—Attractive 6-room dwelling on corner lot in Floral Heights. Has garage and is modern in all respects. Terms $3,500 cash, balance to be arranged with purchaser.

$8,000—Attractive new 6-room dwelling in Floral Heights. Terms $3,000 cash, balance most favorable to purchaser.

$7,650—Close-in new 6-room dwelling. Terms one-half cash, balance to be arranged with purchaser.

$7,500—Modern 5-room dwelling in Floral Heights. Terms $3,000 cash, balance one, two, three and four years.

$5,800—Attractive new 5-room dwelling with garage. Terms $2,100 cash, balance most favorable to purchaser.

$5500—Close in five-room modern dwelling. Terms one-half cash, balance to be arranged with purchaser.

$5,500—Five-room modern dwelling just completed. This place is a bargain and can be bought on the attractive terms of $2,000 cash, balance like rent.

$5,500—This is the best bargain offered in Wichita at this time. It has a large plot of ground with 6-room house on one side of tract. The house is not equipped with modern conveniences, but they are in the streets surrounding the property and can be had at any time. This place is worth $7,500. See us at once and avail yourself of this particular bargain. Terms $2,000 cash, balance most favorable to purchaser.

$5,500—New close-in 4-room dwelling with bath and servant's house. This place has a telephone, which will go with the property. See us for terms before this place is sold.

$5,250—Five-room strictly modern dwelling; one block from car line and can be had on the attractive terms of $2,000 cash, with the balance like rent.

$4,250—Five-room modern dwelling, two blocks from car line. Terms $2,000 cash, balance most favorable to purchaser.

$4,000—New 5-room dwelling. This house is built just ahead of the modern conveniences. If the sewer, water, lights and gas were on the lot, it would sell for $6,500. Why don't you buy this attractive new place and put up with the few inconveniences for a short time until these are extended to this place and save $2,500 on your home. The place can be bought on the attractive terms of $1,500 cash, with the balance most favorable to purchaser. This place is also reasonably close in.

THE ROBBINS COMPANY

Insurance and Real Estate

PHONE 2101 809 SCOTT AVENUE

Y. W. C. A. HAS A SPLENDID RECORD SINCE ESTABLISHED

Accomplishment of their goal, a $250,000 building program which means a home for the many girls and women who form an important part of the business life of the new Wichita Falls, who are at present hard pressed to find suitable accommodations at a reasonable price, is the unusual record of the Young Women's Christian Association during the first nine months of its life in Wichita Falls.

The spring of 1919 saw the organization under way, with the impetus to the movement coming practically simultaneously from business men and the women of the city who recognized the needs of the business women and girls in a town that was becoming a city so rapidly that living conditions were suffering considerably. And a record of the splendid achievements of the various interests of the city would not be complete without the story of the Young Women's Christian Association of Wichita Falls.

There were many faithful and efficient workers for the movement among the club and church women of the city, but all of these will be agreed that the principal honor for the achievements are with Mrs. W. W. Silk, the president of the local association, who through her never failing zeal and untiring energy formed a perpetual inspiration to all her friends and associates and drew them to work for the organization. Just how close to Mrs. Silks' heart the movement was all her friends and co-workers know, and the business men of the city paid a tribute to her sincerity and zealousness in the work in their co-operation which has resulted in making available the quarter of a million building fund.

There was not question of the greatness of the cause, and the association of course deserved and would have received the support of the public thru its merit in time, but there is no gainsaying that the efforts of the women, led by Mrs. Silk, were responsible for the splendid success of the campaign, coming at the busiest time of the year, the holiday season, and following a number of appeals on the public for money.

The Cafeteria and Recreation room at 615 Ohio avenue have been maintained by the Wichita Falls Young Women's Christian association since May, and the monthly reports of the cafeteria that have been made public currently have shown the success of the cafeteria, while the continual use of recreation room shows that the women of Wichita Falls were correct in their belief that such an institution would fill a great need in the city. With the large sum of money made available by the campaign just closed, it will be possible to erect in Wichita Falls a thoroughly modern residence for girls and women who do not have homes in the city, and to construct a headquarters building, where the recreational features, the cafeteria, and the general management of the association will have ample accommodations. The association is planning great things for the year 1920 and with the record of the first month's achievements, it is safe to say that there will be no disappointments in the program.

The association began its work with two secretaries, Miss Tillie Kirk, general secretary, and Miss Ruth Dillon, cafeteria secretary. The work of organization was accomplished with the assistance of Miss Frances Bothwell, the town secretary, sent to Wichita Falls from the Dallas headquarters, before Miss Kirk and Miss Dillon were called. Mrs. Silk, Mrs. C. W. Snider, Mrs. C. R. Hartsook, Mrs. J. A. Richolt and others were interested in the preliminary organization.

Desiring to be of immediate service, it was decided to establish a cafeteria as soon as possible, while working on the other Y. W. C. A. plans, and the cafeteria was opened in May. Since the first day the patronage has increased by leaps and bounds, and the capacity of the building has been taxed for many months.

Miss Dillon has two assistants, Miss Baze, who came to Wichita Falls from the College of Industrial Arts at Denton and Miss Ennis Johnson, a Wichita Falls girl who has been studying the association work. These business assistants were early found necessary, and Miss Dillon's kitchen and serving force has also grown porportionately.

Miss Ruth Clark, who was secured several months ago as the recreational secretary, has had the burden of the general secretaryship in addition to her other duties practically since her arrival, as Miss Kirk was called to other work, and her position was left open. Miss Dorothy Davidson is the latest addition to the association secretaries staff, being girls' work secretary.

The latest activity of the association has been the taking over of the Charlotte Kemp Hall, a boarding home for school teachers, with Mrs. C. J. Coyne, director in charge. The Y. W. C. A. has also been maintaining the Travelers' Aid service at the union station which was instituted by the Welfare Society early in the year, and Mrs. Davidson, the matron, is the seventh Y. W. C. A. paid worker in Wichita Falls.

The officers of the association are: Mrs. W. W. Silk, president; Mrs. J. A. Kemp, Mrs. P. P. Langford and Mrs. G. C. Wood, first, second and third vice presidents, respectively; Miss Pauline Richolt, secretary; Mrs. C. W. Snider, treasurer; committee chairmen: Mrs. C. R. Hartsook, finance; Mrs. J. W. Culbertson, membership; Mrs. R. E. Shepherd, girls' work; Mrs. H. B. Patterson, religious; Mrs. Stonewall Brown, recreation; Mrs. J. A. Richolt, headquarters; Mrs. Charles Pogenpohl, cafeteria; Mrs. E. W. Nicholson, travelers' aid; Miss Florence Jackson, county work; Mrs. C. W. Beavers, educational; Mrs. John W. Naylor, publicity.

Flowers with white or cream-colored petals are more frequently odiferous than others. Next in order come the yellow flowers, then the red, after them the blue and finally the violet, whereon only 13 varieties out of the 308 give up a pleasant perfume. In the whole list, as compiled by this authority, 3,380 varieties are offensive in odor, and 300 have no perceptible smell, either good or bad.

Vacuum cleaner for rent. Phone 2780. 212-6tp

AT THE THRESHOLD OF A NEW YEAR, 1920

LOOKING BACKWARD

It would not seem fitting to begin the new year without expressing our appreciation of the trade and confidence accorded us by the people of this community for the last twelve months.

This satisfactory relation with our customers was made possible through our efforts to promote their interests. Thanking all our friends and customers for favors shown, we turn from the old year to the new.

LOOKING FORWARD

In the coming year we shall maintain the highest standards of pharmacy, the highest quality of goods, the finest possible service and, as in the past, place the interest of our customers above our own, believing that in the long run we thus promote our own best interests.

To those who are not our regular customers, we invite an inspection of our goods and methods.

SERVICE IS OUR HOBBY

Special Attention Given Our Prescription Dept.

"CONNECT YOUR HOME WITH A FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE"

Palace Drug Store

PHONE 341-340 ONLY THE BEST FREE DELIVERY

First Attention to All Orders For the Sick

OFFICERS

R. E. HUFF, President
W. M. McGREGOR, 1st Vice President
C. E. McCUTCHEN, Active Vice President
FRED M. GATES, Vice President
W. D. CLINE, Vice President
L. R. BUCHANAN, Cashier
WM. J. HUFF, Assistant Cashier
J. R. HYATT, Assistant Cashier
CARTER McGREGOR, Assistant Cashier

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W. D. CLINE, Oil Investments
S. L. FOWLER, Oil Investments
J. S. BRIDWELL, Oil Investments
W. E. NORTON, Oil Investments
JOHN F. O'DONOHOE, Oil Investments
T. J. TAYLOR, Oil Investments
FRED M. GATES, Carroll-Brough-Robinson & Gates, Wholesale Grocers
T. W. ROBERTS, Capitalist
T. P. NOBLE, President Wichita Falls Broom Mfg. Co.
J. W. STRINGER, Capitalist
W. M. COLEMAN, Ranchman
L. R. BUCHANAN, Cashier
C. E. McCUTCHEN, Active Vice President
W. M. McGREGOR, Active Vice President
R. E. HUFF, President

—ESTABLISHED 1884—

PLACE YOUR CHRISTMAS CHECK OR BONUS IN

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

INDIANA AT EIGHTH STREET

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS ONE MILLION DOLLARS

BACKACHE IS DISCOURAGING.

But Not So Bad If You Know How to Reach the Cause.

Nothing more discouraging than a constant backache. Lame when you awaken, pains pierce you when you bend or lift. It's hard to work or to rest. Backache often indicates bad kidneys. Wichita Falls people recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. Read this case:

Mrs. M. D. McAda, 300 Fourth street, Wichita Falls, says: "About three years ago my back and kidneys were in bad shape. My back was so sore and lame it was hard for me to do my housework and there was also a steady bearing-down pain in my back. When I stooped over, sharp pains would shoot from my feet to my head. My kidneys were irregular in action and annoyed me, too. My neighbor advised me to use Doan's Kidney Pills, which I did, getting some from Miller's Drug Store. This medicine cured me."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. McAada had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Trinity Lutheran Church
Corner Fourteenth and Bluff

New Year's Day, Jan. 1. Two services will be held during the first day in 1920. The morning service begins at 10:30, the English night service at 7:30. After morning service the members of our Ladies Aid will have their annual meeting. All members are urged to be present. New members are welcome. Important business will be transacted. Everybody is invited to worship with us at the beginning of a new year. Seek ye first the Kingdom of God. Services for next Sunday will be announced later.—W. UTESCH, P.

CONTRIBUTE $175 TO AMERICAN LEGION.

STAMFORD, TEX., Dec. 31.—The Vernon D. Hart post of the American Legion of Texas has forwarded $175 to state headquarters. This money is to be used in prosecuting the I. W. W.'s who murdered four members of Grant Hodge post at Centralia, Wash., during Armistice Day festivities. J. P. Austin collected the greater part of this amount and turned it over to the Post to help in the fight to perpetuate a 100 per cent Americanism.

This Week only—Special Prices at THE PERMANENT WAVE SHOP
Lasting Curls—A Positive Joy
Call at 1203 Taylor Street and let us tell you about it.



At Your Service

for New Year and every other day. We are ready at all times to enable you to practice true clothes economy by our dry cleaning. It keeps clothing and other things new and serviceable, thus making the necessity of purchasing new apparel less frequent. A single suit sent us will prove the great value of our services.

Avis Tailoring & Cleaning Co

710½ Indiana Phone 256

Sharp, clean building sand for sale, any amount, delivered, any place in city. 114 Lamar, phone 1471.
W. E. HARPER

W. R. B. MACHINE & TOOL COMPANY
Manufacturers of oil well drilling tools.
614-16 WICHITA ST.
Business Address 207 K. & E. Bldg. Phone 2238

TALKING
Machines Repaired
Phone the Fix-It
2657

NOTICE

Effective January 1, 1920, we will not make any more deliveries. Those who have our water containers and do not desire to come to the wells after water must turn them in before the above date, as our obligations to take them in will cease on said date. You can get water at the wells as usual.

ROHATSCH MINERAL WELLS

To Our Retail Customers

We wish to inform the public that they can procure sweetmilk, bulgarian buttermilk, cream, etc., at the following grocery stores:

G. H. Clarke Gro., 212 Austin.
G. H. Johnson Gro., 308 Bluff.
J. C. Culver Gro., 209 Scott.
Nicholas Gro., 300 Second.
Roberts Gro., 1307 Grace.
Floral Heights Gro. Co., 1100 Tyler.
Winfrey Gro., 1309 Eleventh.
Irwins Gro., 1403 Fourteenth.
Smith's Cash Gro., 1702 Bluff.
Bird Bros. Gro., 205 Brick st.
Bell Gro., 200 Humphrey.
Brooks Lunch Room, 715½ Seventh.

Pure Milk Products Co.
705 TENTH STREET

Public Opinion

is the deciding factor in the success of any undertaking, and the endorsement of public opinion can only be secured by faithful and efficient service.

On the basis of courtesy, efficiency, and service, we solicit your account.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
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WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

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But—I MUST say—a good cup of coffee will contribute mightily toward the same end.

And although good coffee, like all our blessings, is a providential dispensation, I must concede that the good housewife deserves full credit for the result achieved.

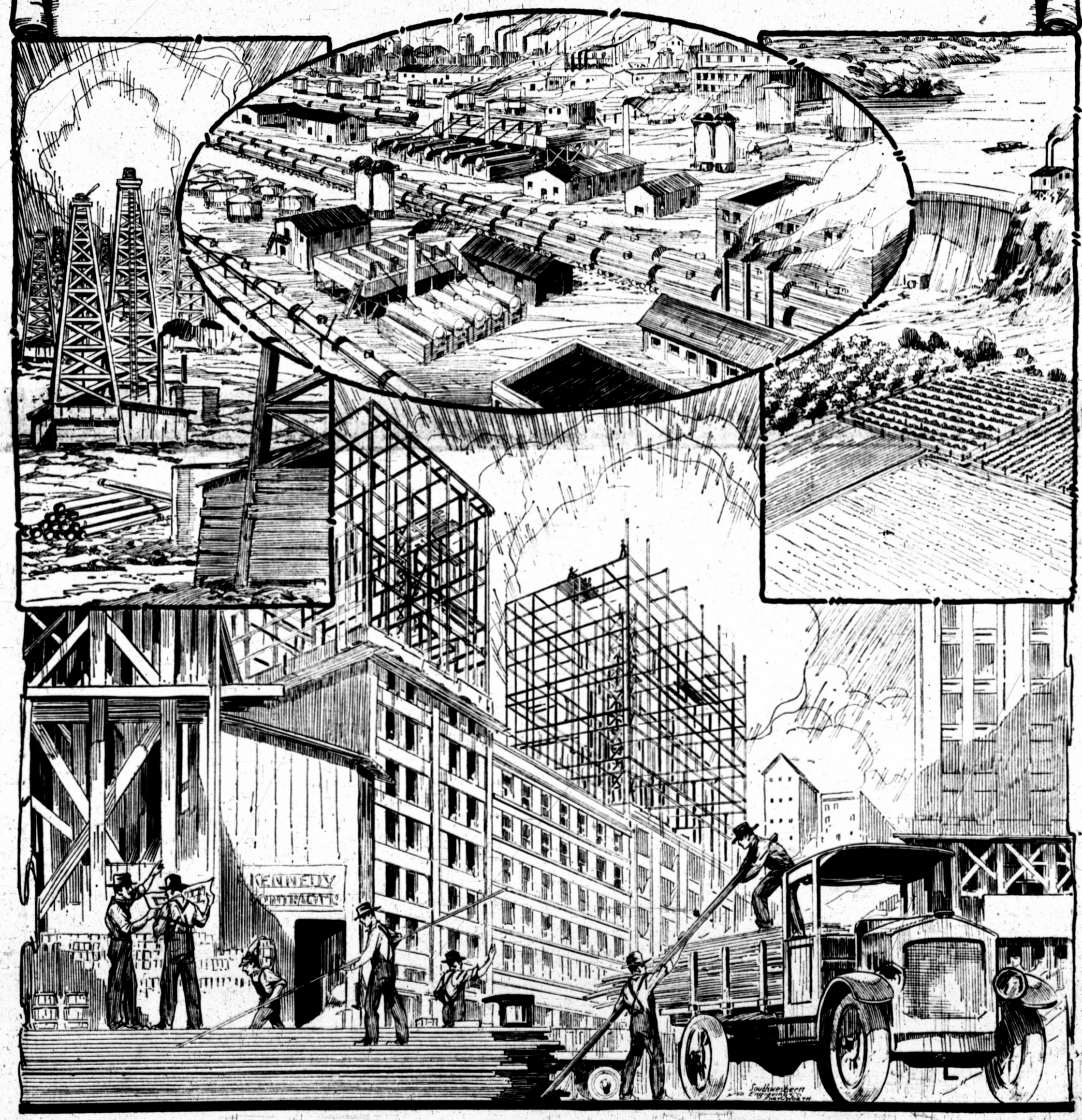
When I am fatigued, over-wrought, give me the solace and refreshment of a cup of coffee.

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BERT BEAN COFFEE CO.
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Wichita Daily Times

Wichita Falls, Texas



WICHITA FALLS REFINING CENTER OF TEXAS

Twenty-Five Plants Constitute Forty Per Cent of the Entire Number Operating in the State of Texas

With a total of 25 refineries in operation, approximately 40 per cent of the entire number operating in the state of Texas, Wichita county is the leading county in the state in producing gasoline and fuel oil, as well as producing crude.

In the past two years Texas has passed every other state in the Union in refinery construction, and in the same time Wichita county's refineries have grown from two small plants to 25, ranging from the more or less temporary skimming plants in the oil fields, to the big, permanent 5,000-barrel refineries which represent an investment of millions, and which will uphold Wichita county title as the refining center of the southwest for years to come.

In the state there are now under construction, or proposed for immediate construction 27 additional refineries, and eight of these are in the Wichita Falls district. Under the present plans of construction the capacity of the refineries in the state will be approximately 600,000 barrels daily, and Wichita county's plants will have 75,000 barrels daily capacity.

Independent Concerns Predominate.

The other refineries in the state are practically all plants built by the big companies, and the output is consequently much larger than that of the independent concerns which have made Wichita Falls and Wichita county the center of the refining activity in the state. However, the present growth of the plants indicate that several will shortly be in the front rank in output.

The light crude from the Wichita Falls district makes it impratical to carry the refining processes further than to extract gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil and distillate, since there is no base for the heavier greases in the local crude.

This is one important factor in the refining situation locally, since it reduces the expense of operation, and makes a quick proces possible.

$11,000,000 Invested.

Plants in operation in the district represent an estimated value of approximately $11,000,000 at the present time. The building program of new plants, and the enlargement of others already in operation will increase this amount by two millions at least, it is estimated.

The majority of the most important refineries in the district are located in the city of Wichita Falls itself. The others are dependent to a large extent on the city for supplies, and are properly considered assets of the city. In the city proper there are at the present time nine refineries in operation, and five more under construction. The total capacity of those now operating is estimated at 28,500 barrels of crude daily, representing a daily money investment at the present posted price for Burkburnett crude of $57,000. The proposed capacity of the plants under construction is 7,500 barrels daily.

In Burkburnett and in the oil fields adjacent there are now operating 13 plants of various sizes and capacities with at least two others under construction. These plants on the whole are not as large or complete as the city plants.

Iowa Park has two refineries and Electra, two.

The following table gives the plants now in operation and under construction throughout the district, together with their capacities in barrels of crude oil which can be handled daily. The figures are based on information given out by the managements of the companies listed.

WICHITA FALLS.
Refineries in Operation.

Name of Plant	Capacity in Barrels
American Refining company	5,000
Lone Star Refining company	6,000
Texhoma Oil & Refining company	2,500
Sunshine State Oil & Ref. company	2,500
Southwestern Prod. & Ref. company	2,000
Power Oil Refining company	1,500
Panhandle Refining company	5,500
Dixie Refining company	2,000
Eagle Refining company	2,000

Refineries Under Construction.

Commonwealth Refining company	1,000
Abner Davis, trustee	1,000
Ranger & Wichita Oil & Ref. company	2,500
Holliday Ref. company	1,000
New Tex Refining company	2,000

BURKBURNETT.
Refineries in Operation.

Burkburnett Refining company	2,000
Interstate Refining company	2,500
Inter-Ocean Refining company	1,000
Crude Oil Marketing company	3,000
Charles F. Noble Oil & Gas company	5,000
Security Ref. company	1,500
Gem Refining company	800
Victor Refining company	2,000
Acme Refining company	500
Texoil Refining company	1,000
Golden Rod Ref. company	500
Travis Refining company	700
Invader Oil & Ref. company	2,000

Refineries Under Construction.

R. L. Fisher et al.	3,000
Burk Tex Ref. & Pipe Line company	2,000

IOWA PARK.

Texhoma Oil & Ref. company (Wichita Valley plant)	5,000
New Era Refining company	2,000

ELECTRA.

Beaver Electra Refining company	3,000
Waggoner Refining Co.	1,400

Industry Moves Fast.

The refining industry in the Wichita Falls section moves so rapidly, and new plants are being so constantly planned, completed, enlarged, and sold that it is almost impossible to keep accurate records of the industry's situation. It is likely that in the foregoing table some of the plants are credited with greater capacity than they actually have in operation at present and that others are not given sufficiently high ratings. As many of them are expanding constantly it is difficult to know with certainty what their actual capacities are.

It is safe to assert that hardly has there ever been a locality which has progressed so rapidly in the refining industry as the Wichita Falls district. Where five years ago the industry was scarcely more than in its prospective stages and two years ago it had scarcely begun to be a factor in the country's supply of refined products, today wherever gasoline is bought and sold and kerosene is burned Wichita Falls is known as a source of supply for high grade products.

There is yet no plant in the district which can be considered a complete refinery since there is none which makes greases, waxes and many others of the hundreds of products that are made from crude petroleum. Practically the entire output is now gasoline, kerosene, gas oil, naphtha, distillate and fuel oil. It is known, however, that several of the larger companies are planning on installing lubricating oil plants in the near future and others are looking forward to the time when they will be turning out a great variety of petroleum products.

Much Money Invested.

The money represented in the refining industry of the district mounts up into very large figures. While it is not possible to secure accurate figures on the capital invested in plants and working capital, it is possible to arrive at an approximate conclusion by figuring from the known capacities. Considering that the total capacity is 61,400 barrels of crude oil daily and that the plants are operating at 75 per cent capacity, the value of the crude oil used daily at $2.00 per barrel is $92,000 daily.

As it takes an average of 15 days for a barrel of oil to be divided into its refined products and sold, this means that $1,380,000 constantly is employed by the refineries in stocks on hand at the prices paid for crude. However, out of this crude come the other products, principally gasoline, kerosene, and fuel oil. Figuring that the average runs made by the refineries will give 30 per cent gasoline, 15 per cent kerosene, and 55 per cent fuel oil, the value of the gasoline produced daily at 18 cents pergallon would be $10,128, while kerosene would be worth $28,980 and the fuel oil, $25,300, if the two latter are given values of 10 cents per gallon and $1 per barrel respectively. At the average length of time between spending the money and getting at back is 15 days, this means that the refined crude during that period would have a total value of $158,508 daily or $2,377,620 for the 15-day period.

Many plants secure a higher market value for the product from their crude because of more efficient methods and better yields of the higher priced products. The figures given, however, will opproximate the yields from the average plant. Most Wichita Falls refineries have been in the hab it of considering the fuel oil as their profit, the gasoline, kerosene and so on paying for the entire cost of operations.

Floating Capital Large.

It will be seen from these sketchy figures that a great amount of floating capital is constantly in use in the Wichita Falls industry. This, however, would be much greater if there were included in it the money necessary for pipe lines, storage, and, above all, for tank cars. This last item is one which represents one of the most important items in the capitalization of a refinery, since without its own cars a refinery is badly crippled, when it comes to selling its products with little loss of time. One Wichita Falls refinery with a total daily capacity of 5,000 barrels of crude finds that its 375 privately owned tank cars are no more than sufficient for its distribution. These cars represent an investment of $900,000.

In addition to the refineries which are given here as belonging to the Wichita Falls district, there are a number which have been constructed on the Oklahoma side of the Red river, and which are dependent on the crude from the Texas side. These plants should properly be classed in this district. It is probable that before another year elapses there will be at least 10 plants working on the Oklahoma side.

General Complete Units.

A large percentage of the refineries in the section are "complete units of the oil industry," that is they are organized and equipped on a basis to handle the oil from the ground to the retailer. They have their own wells from which oil is run to their own plants through their own pipe lines. After refining it is carried to the trade in their own tank cars. None of them have yet entered on a large scale into the business of selling direct to the consumer through their own filling stations, but several have this in prospect.

At the present time, as was said before, there is no plant getting the most out of the Burkburnett crude by making lubricating and other oils, and in consequence there is considerable waste through the bases for these products being lost in the residue that is left for fuel oil.

A suggestion has been made at different times that such a plant should be erected and owned jointly by a number of the larger companies, and that after the gasoline and lighter products are run off the oil left should be treated in a plant of this sort.

Undoubtedly the Wichita Falls industry rests on a firm basis since there is no crude oil found in large quantities superior to that produced in Wichita county. It is far superior as regards gasoline content to anything produced in the Oklahoma fields, with the exception of a certain amount of crude from the Garber fields. Some of the Cushing crude produced from the Layton sands is practically as high in gasoline content, but falls considerably short when kerosene and the other light oils are considered.

According to the runs made in the refinery of Anderson and Gustaffson at Cushing by the pipe still system under the direction of J. E. Holmes, who was at that time superintendent of the plant, and is now superintendent of the Lone Star refinery at Wichita Falls, Burk crude yields under favorable conditions the following: 42 per cent gasoline of 59 gravity; 13 per cent kerosene of 42 gravity; 5 per cent kerosene (distillate) of 39 gravity; 10 per cent gas oil 32.5 gravity ; and 30 per cent of 22 gravity black fuel oil.

From a competitive standpoint the Wichita Falls district refineries are in a good position. With crude of such good quality in abundance at home they are given an advantage over Oklahoma refineries, most of which are forced to buy a certain proportion of Burkburnett crude, at a cost of 50 to 60 cents a barrel higher than is paid locally. It is estimated by some oil men that most of the independent refiners in Oklahoma are getting at the present time at least 75 per cent of their crude from Burkburnett and Ranger. The advantage gained in this way is offset to some extent by the fact that Oklahoma has a freight rate to points north and east about two-thirds of a cent better than the Wichita refineries have, although this may not last long as the question of lowering the differential is now up with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Market is in South.

On account of freight rates the logical market for the local products is either southeast or southwest. Wichita Falls can compete to advantage to Gulf points or to points west, such as those in Arizona. Just now because all export gates have been closed by the disadvantage under which the United States is laboring, due to the foreign exchange situation, one of the largest markets for Wichita Falls gasoline has been closed. This forces the local men to seek out others. Another market was closed when the war ended and the United States shut down many of its flying fields, since much of the airplane gasoline was from this district.

At one time the Panhandle refinery of this city was supplying most of the fields in Texas with all the gasoline used. This business reflected credit on Wichita Falls since airplane gasoline has to come up to a high standard. When the war closed a great deal of Wichita Falls gasoline also was forced to find new markets since much of it had been used on the battlefields in France.

As regards fuel oil Wichita Falls is not in such a good location. Since much of the oil burned is used in the east and north the Oklahoma refineries have a slight advantage. In consequence refiners have made great efforts to develop markets at home. Up to the present time, of course, much of the fuel oil has been sold in the oil fields for drilling. Still, in spite of the location of a bountiful supply of fuel oil here it has been true at different times that crude oil was shipped to Oklahoma refineries from Burkburnett and the residue shipped back as fuel oil for drilling purposes.

Chance to Develop Market.

Now that the supply of natural gas for burning is running short in Texas and Oklahoma, it is probable that the refiners by some concerted effort could develop an extensive market for fuel oil at home since many of the factories, stores, buildings and other places which are now using gas will shortly be forced to change to some other form of fuel. By developing a home market the refiner will solve two problems, that of sale in competition with outside refineries, and that which is due to the heavy demand for every tank car which it is possible to obtain. On the tank car side of the ledger it is to the benefit of the shipper that each car spend as little time on the road as possible and as much as possible carrying full loads.

Fuel oil undoubtedly is the coming fuel for many industrial purposes. The coal strike has emphasized this, and the many reports of economy from the use of fuel oil have begun to drive the lesson home. There are few instances in which economy or other advantages can not be shown provided the problem is carefully studied and the many factors affecting the fuel cost are taken into consideration.

Pound for pound fuel oil contains more heat than coal. A good grade of coal contains approximately 12,000 British thermal units to the pound, while the same quantity of oil contains from 18,600 to 20,000. In consequence of this less storage room is required. It is also true that oil does not deteriorate in storage as does coal.

Coal is subject to spontaneous combustion, a danger which is not present with oil. Oil burning is less injurious to metallic surfaces than coal, due to the distribution of heat being more even, and there is less loss from wasted heat, a considerable loss in case of coal furnaces where the doors have to be opened for shoveling in fuel. The saving in labor is also considerable. The question of piping entire cities for fuel has been taken up more than once, and it is possible that within the next few years fuel oil will be supplied on the same basis as gas and water.

Rotary Steam Motor Built by Soldier is Remarkable Success

For years engineers of world renown have spent days, months and years in an effort to perfect a rotary steam motor which will run. At last this feat has been accomplished, and it was left for a soldier to work out while his brother marines were winning the world war in France.

Frank A Bannon is the young man who had the idea and who had the patience to work out his scheme to a successful conclusion. When he entered the service of Uncle Sam prepared to go to France, he elected the air service. He was sent to Call Field at Wichita Falls, and there it was soon learned that he was working on a rotary steam motor. His officers learned of his ideas, and when they went into the matter carefully they found what they thought would be a new invention, one that had long been looked for.

The young man was given continuous passes and told to build his machine. He set to work and shortly had completed his model. Army offtficers, civilian engineers and others were invited to see the test. The test was perfect. The little motor did what its youthful inventor expected it to do. He patriotically offered his motor to the government, and it would have been accepted had not the warended when it did.

His Services Rewarded.

The young man received his discharge from the service, but not until the government had recognized his service byb making him a lieutenant. He secured the necessary patents, and then the friends who had watched him during his long months of patient work organized a company to place the motor on the market.

One of the most important claims for the motor is that no large fire is needed to furnish the steam as for other large present day engines, hence its usefulness in the oil fields, where the fire hazard is ever present. It is an ideal power for drilling or pumping oil wells, and it is expected that a factory will be erected at Wichita Falls where the motor will be manufactured and furnished to the oil fields nearby.

From family of Inventors.

Lieutenant Bannon is a nephew of Samuel L. Barriett, who at one time owned the controlling interest of the Edison laboratories and also had charge of the West Point foundries and has contributed some hundred or more useful inventions to the world, such as the automatic release rheostat for electric motors, and ring oilers for electric motors, as well as perfecting the first electric motor that would run when placed in any position, and also made an invaluable improvement to the long distance telephone and demonstrated it at Houston by calling New Orleans, La., in the last few years of the last century, and many other valuable inventions.

Briefly described, the Bannon rotary steam motor is a very compact steam engine which, when considering horsepower, is about one-fourth the size and weight of an ordinary slide valve steam engine. The Bannon motor is built without a valve and without pistons or piston head, and has only three moving parts when in operation. The drive shaft is entirely balanced and there is no possibility of thrust on any bearings. The Bannon motor rated at 25 to 30 horsepower weighs only 450 pounds, and has developed more than 75 horsepower on the brake test. Its speed is from the very slowest movement up to 3,500 revolutions per minute. It is not like a turbine in that it consumes about one-half the steam of the turbin and will start off with any load that it is capable of carrying subsequently, which a turbine will not do. It is not like a slide valve or reciprocating engine in that the impeller, or eccentric, in the Bannon motor runs continually in one and the same direction, thus saving all the steam which is required to bring the piston head in a reciprocating engine to a dead stop twice for each revolution. The motor is protected by 12 basic patents, and there are many improvements thereon made by Mr. Bannon and fully protected by additional papers.

Can Be Made at Small Cost.

The engine can be made for less than one-fifth the cost of any other engine of the same horsepower, and its compactness in size and economy in upkeep, together with the saving of from 25 to 40 per cent in steam, will make it the universally used steam engine of the world. This invention is as great as any of the others that have revolutionized the world's business, and is not to be rated of less importance than the telephone, telegraph, cotton gin, steamboat, Ford motor or the typewriter.

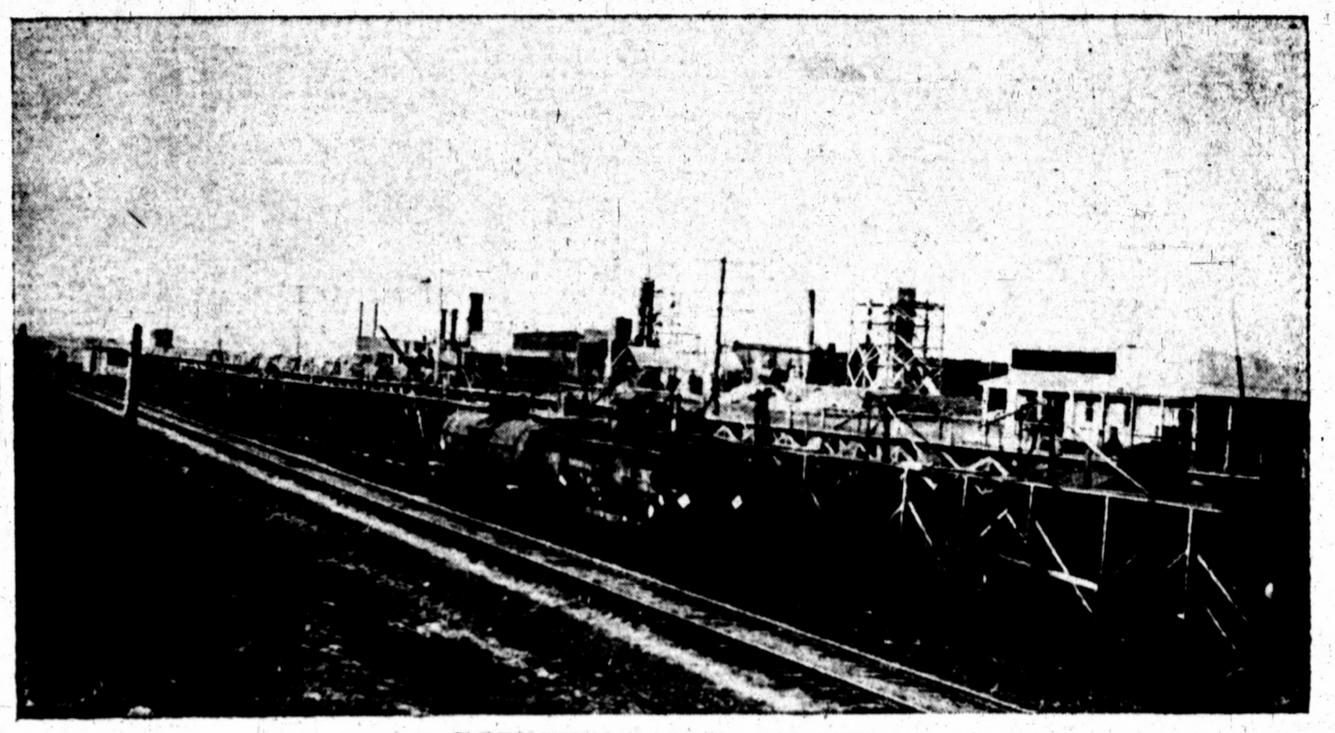
The engine has been given every form of rigid test by army and civilian engineers during the last 12 months, and it has proved itself in every instance mechanically sound and correct and an invaluable asset economically.

S. A. Weir, structural engineer, has been interested in the perfection of the patent and has encouraged the inventor through his long experiments. Mr. Weir took the lead in the organization of the company which will manufacture the motor.

NORTH TEXAS GAS CO.

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

F. M. KENNY, Manager



REFINERY AT BURKBURNETT

INTER-OCEAN
OIL AND REFINING COMPANY

Office: 701 La Salle Street

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

How Knocker Became Booster When the Members of the Oil Fraterity Came, Saw and Took Notice at Wichita Falls

By W. E. GREEN in the Oil Weekly.

It has been said by some one, under some kind of circumstances, that knocks become boosts; and the man who said this must have been talking about Wichita Falls and the old fields of Wichita county. The city of Wichita Falls has been knocked from one end of the United States to the other, in Canada, and among the troops during the world war in France. The knocks have traveled to England and other countries.

But it appears that every knock has been a boost. The harder the knocks, the greater the occasion for knocking—the greater the throng to be fed and placed somewhere to sleep. The hundreds and thousands came to Wichhita Falls on account of the stories they had heard of the greatest oil field in the world being located in Wichita Falls. But they had also been warned that they would have trouble in getting something to eat and might be forced to sit up all night for the lack of a bed or a cot. But the warning only made these seekers of adventure and wealth more determined than ever to come to Wichita Falls. And to Wichita Fal's they came on the first train.

Came, Saw—And Sat Up.

They came, they saw, they sat up all night—maybe; and maybe also they made some money. They departed for other parts, and other knockers were abroad. But still they came. The knocks only whetted their appetites. They wanted to see, and they would not be satisfied until they had seen. Some of the old-timers of Wichita Falls have cussed the Oil Weekly for telling of the discomforts in Wichita Falls, the profiteers, etc., and these same men have cussed their own local newspapers for doing the same thing. But they saw the thousands continue to come, and they now wonder if a knock is a boost. Some may not yet see it. They are the kind of people who build up other communities—communities where the boosting citizen is appreciated. In Wichita Falls they have no time to appreciate this kind of a citizen. He is very lonesome.

Early in the spring men of the world got ready to come to Wichita Falls. As has been their custom in other travels, they wired some hotel to reserve a room for them. The telegram came, was filed, and the clerk smiled. Why should he do otherwise? He had men leaning over his counter every day who had been begging for a room or a bed for days and maybe weeks. They were on the ground, and had to be cared for first. The fellow not in Wichita Falls would have to look out for himself when he arrived. The cots were all rented out, the rooms were full of beds, and the beds were full of sleeping humanity.

No Time for Screens.

At first the cots in the hallways were screened in, but later that matter of screening was forgotten. No one had any time to provide the screens, and there was no room for screens, anyway. The man who was brave enough or who was so badly henpecked that his wife came with him to the town of all towns was hard put to find a room where it was permitted that only two persons occupy it in privacy. Then when Mr. Maa and his wife repaired to their rooms they were forced to thread their way between rows of sleeping humanity—unless they went to bed very early. And no one noticed or cared. They were experiencing something they would sit around the fireplace some winter in years to come, and tell to their grandchildren. Of course, they knocked. But every knock was a boost. Every knocker traveling over the country caused others to decide quickly to come to Wichita Falls.

These people far away would listen to the knocker. They would quietly reason to themselves that there must be a very good reason for such conditions existing. They thought out in their calm moments that much money must be had at Wichita Falls, since they knew that members of the human family would never stand for what they were enduring at Wichita Falls unless they were making money. To make money a man will do most anything. He will eat on the ground and sleep in a chair, if money is to be made in large amounts by so doing. So they came to Wichita Falls in hundreds and by the thousands. They kept on coming. They would go to Burkburnett, look over the oil fields, buy a few leases, buy some oil stock, and get into the game. Conditions were better in Wichita Falls than in Burkburnett, so the hordes came on and joined the other knockers. But they stayed on; they saw hundreds, thousands and maybe millions of dollars in profits dangling before their eyes. Who cared about sleeping, anyway? And any kind of food would do in a pinch

How Profiteers Were Made.

These men who came to Wichita county and made big money are the men who made profiteers of the home owners of the town. They helped to make profiteers of the hotel keepers. It was a case of getting a bed before the other fellow did. The American's way to get what he wants, if he has the money, is to buy it. These same men would learn that some man had a nice room all to himself and that he was paying but $20 a month. Then the owner of that room would be told quietly that they wanted that room and would pay $40 a month for it. This kept up until the bidding of one oil man against another boosted the rent of some rooms up as high as $100 a month. Where is the housewife who would not take the money? She would comfort herself with the thought that it was the roomer who was boosting the price and not herself. She would even tell the would-be roomer that she knew the room was not worth it, but if he wanted it at the price he himself had named he could have it. So things went. The owners of the few rent houses available were popular with those who wanted to rent their houses. The would-be renters would bid against each other. The ball kept rolling. Later, Mrs. Smith demanded $160 a month for her room after her roomer had got rich and left town. She knew that Mrs. Jones was getting that much, and her room was just as good as Mrs. Jones', and if you wanted her private opinion, it was better kept and cleaner.

The Restaurants Too.

The restaurants had more business than they could attend to. Their landlords increased their rent, and then they raised the price of the dishes. Then the waiters went on a strike and won higher wages. Another boost to the price of food over the counter. Then the cooks demanded and received an increase, and still another boost. It became an endless chain. No one knew when to stop. The man who had been attracted to Wichita Falls by the knocker had started it all. He taught them how it was done, and he went away with a story of the money he made; but he knocked the town with every breath for its profiteering. But who cared about that when there was money to be made? And thus others came. They were convinced by the knocker. They came, they saw, they invested; maybe they made money, and then they left to become a knocker too.

Wall Street in New York City is better acquainted with Wichita Falls and the Burkburnett oil fields than many of the old-time residents of Wichita County. These financiers heard men returning from Wichita Falls discuss deals involving millions without batting an eye. They saw others doing those things they had the only right to do. But the way the knocker from Wichita Falls, took their breath away, and the first thing you know one of these financiers would clean up his desk, give the word quietly that he had been called South on business—and he would catch the train to Wichita Falls. The knocker had convinced him that there was something afoot that he was not acquainted with. The knocker had become a booster, and he wanted first-hand knowledge.

Getting An Office.

Men or firms or corporations with millions invested, and who expected to make more millions, had to content themselves with desk space in the reception room of some office. Others would find a Jew merchant who had a lease on his place of business. This Jew would listen to the talk of big money and out they went. One lot of oil men bought a stock of dry goods, sold out in one day for what the goods would bring at retail, and two days later opened their oil office. The deal cost them more than $1,000, but they should worry. They had it on their brother oil men. They had a real office, and who cared about the $1,000? They didn't, at least. Billiard halls had to move out. No partitions were erected, but space was rolled off and desk space in the large room rented quickly at $30 to $50 a month, according to location. Probably there was one lone telephone in the whole room and they all used it, although most any one of the renters was ready to give a bonus of $50 or more to get a phone installed. But the telephone company could do nothing for them, at least on the short notice they were ready to give.

Such conditions as enumerated above have been in vogue in Wichita Falls for several months. Large office buildings are being erected. Residents and cottages are being built in every part of the city by the hundreds, and the optimist sits back in his chair—if he has one—and tells the seeker of knowledge that by early spring Wichita Falls will be able to care for 60,000 people with ease. The knocker will then disappear. So will the profiteer. There will be no occasion to knock, and the profiteer will be driven away by the conditioons and not by law or by public opinion. No man will sleep on a cot when he can get a nice room in a good hotel. Therefore cots will not be offered. The restaurants will give better service, as there will be plenty of restaurants and plenty of waiters. Their food will be cheaper because there will be competition.

Knocker Gone.

The knocker will not then be with us. He will have served his purpose and departed for parts unknown. Those knockers will be boosters, and the Chamber of Commerce will be able to get some of its members to serve on committees. They will still give their money, but they will take time to help spend that money. These same knockers of 1919, in 1920 will cuss a knocker as they do in other sections lying remote to oil fields like those found in Wichita County.

The knocker is many places and climes is a despised being, but in Wichita Falls in 1919 he has been a booster.

First Year of Operation Proves the Wichita Great Western Fire Insurance Underwriters Co. Wonderful Success

Entering business little more than a year ago with an idea that fire insurance premiums could be reduced to business men who are first class risks, and the determination that they should be reduced, the Wichita Great Western Underwriters of this city has become a large organization now doing business in five states with plans made for entering five other states at once. At the end of the company's first year business on the books amounted to $8,000,000. In the two months since the close of the first year's business this total has been doubled.

The great increase in business is due directly to the record made by the company in its first year. On account of the policy of taking only first class risks in cities where there is fire protection, the company's total losses by fire came to only $665.26. The saving which resulted to policy holders was 52 per cent of their premiums.

The company now does business in Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Arkansas and Illinois. Applications have been made for permits to enter Missouri, California, Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

R. E. Huff and John S. Mabry are attorneys and managers of the company.

"Business men who are first class risks, who have first class ratings, and who have clear fire records; have always helped to pay the fire losses due to carelessness and poor management," said Mr. Mabry. "It was our idea that means could be devised by which the good risks could be separated from the doubtful with consequent saving to those companies which are rated as first class.

"The best means of doing this was by establishing a reciprocal company in which the policy holders would be entitled to savings resulting from the association of first class business men and from economy in the management. The reciprocal form of organization we considered preferable to the mutual because we could, by a system of underwriting, do away with the possibility of assessments in case of excess losses.

"Economy in management in this form of insurance is seen from the fact that our company deducts under its contract only 25 per cent to pay overhead expenses while the cost to the stock company of doing business averages between 41 per cent and 50 per cent."

The advisory board of the company which is chosen annually from among the policy holders consists of R. E. Hugg, J. A. Kemp, J. C. Hunt, W. H. Fuqua, R. R. Darrah, P. P. Langford, S. E. Waggoner, C. W. Reid, W. R. Ferguson, J. B. Mayfield, C. E. McCutcheon, R. L. Penick and John S. Mabry. During the first year of operation the savings to policy holders amounted to $34,556.06.

Wichita Falls Is Strategical Point For Oil Refiners

When compared with refineries in other sections it is probable that those in Texas, and especially in Wichita Falls, are in a better position strategically than are those of almost any district. With an abundant supply of the best quality of crude, and a substantial nearby market, they are able to turn their capital frequently and profitably. At present the active drilling in the district makes the market for fuel oil good. This is an important factor since in some quarters refineries have serious difficulty in disposing of fuel oil at any price.

The one big cloud at present on the market horizon as seen by the refiners in the Wichita Falls district is the cessation of buying for foreign markets.

The close of the war, of course, lessened to a great extent the demand for gasoline in foreign markets, and the present situation of the United States as regards foreign exchange still more decreases the demand.

On the basis of foreign exchange American gasoline, in France, for instance would have to sell for around one dollar a gallon. Naturally, at that price joy riding is held down to the minimum. Since much of the Wichita Falls gasoline goes abroad, being sold to shippers in the Gulf ports, this condition is felt locally.

Another cloud is the lack of an import duty on Mexican crude oil. This crude is certain in time to become an even more serious competitor than it is at present. With the development of cracking processess it will yield more of the products now obtained from Texas crude and make some considerable inroads on profits.

As a result of the recent refinery building campaign throughout the United States it is estimated that the refining capacity of the country is at least 75 per cent greater than the production of crude. This fact further complicates the situation, but is considerably more of a serious factor in the North and east where crude has to be obtained from far distant sources than it is for Wichita Falls and the other refining centers of Texas.

Much Gasoline On Hand.

The tables which follow give the different quantities of stocks of various products on hand at the refineries of the country on August 31, 1919 compared with the same day of the two previous years. They give an idea as to the present situation of the petroleum market. It willtbe noted that there is a vast quantity of gasoline on hand, which is one reason for gasoline prices starting on the decline, which happened about September 1st. There is, however, a shortage of kerosene, which is responsible for the prices of 10 1-2 and 11 cents a gallon in car load lots at the refineries.

The tables are those sent out by the Department of the Interior, and get as near the true situation as anything published. One interesting feature of these tables, which has a special bearing on the future of refining locally, is that showing the small production of Pennsylvania crude, and the impossibility of the vast quantities of lubricating oil which are credited to Pennsylvania crude being actually made from that oil:

Of the 72,000,000 gallons of lubricating oil produced in August 16,000,000 were credited to Pennsylvania. The practise of claiming that all of this lubricating oil is real Pennsylvania is not fair either to the buyer or to those producing sections from which the crude comes.

STOCKS ON HAND AT REFINERIES, AUGUST 31, 1919.

1919	East Coast, N. Y. Philadelphia and Baltimore	Pa. N.Y. East Ohio & W. Va.	W. Ohio Ill., Ky. & Tenn.	Okla. & Kansas
Crude Oil, barrel	2,410,088	787,151	1,089,587	2,093,844
Oil purchased to be re-run (barrel)	226,420	139,918	150,615	1,757
Gasoline, gallon	123,723,564	19,549,859	67,514,549	67,710,014
Kerosene, gallon	99,417,019	19,476,058	24,908,037	14,723,114
Gas & Fuel, gallon	98,119,633	24,148,272	230,282,919	209,018,884
Lube, gallon	73,158,260	28,576,484	15,607,906	14,104,547
Wax, pound	99,181,237	31,402,766	37,208,864	8,578,290
Coke, ton	8,352	2,216	10,351	10,465
Asphalt, ton	47,004	2,646	4,873	22
Miscellaneous, gallon	102,136,614	36,692,820	36,850,051	42,119,943

	Texas & Louisana	Colorado & Wyo.	Calif.
Crude Oil, barrel	6,456,826	797,401	1,468,302
Oils purchased to be re-run, barrel	142,423	24,979	246,827
Gasoline, gallon	123,685,040	8,447,981	23,809,546
Kerosene, gallon	112,090,988	4,463,564	20,785,848
Gas & Fuel, gallon	23,692,172	27,141,817	215,928,092
Lube, gallon	22,945,862	198,998	16,210,772
Wax, pound	75,521,592	642,200	598,080
Coke, ton	8,319	3,914	
Asphalt, ton	32,613	11	10,017
Miscellaneous, gallon	1182,091,668	8,972,246	66,006,232

STOCKS ON HAND AT REFINERIES, AUGUST 31, 1919.
TOTAL STOCKS AT END OF AUGUST, 1919; AUGUST, 1918; AUGUST, 1917.

Crude Oil, barrel	15,131,549	13,946,505	10,811,388
Oils purchased to be re-run, barrel	902,648	1,082,802	1,640,881
Gasoline, gallon	434,531,446	285,446,538	298,548,690
Kerosene, gallon	286,005,646	424,281,481	511,639,188
Gas & Fuel, gallon	830,329,785	560,016,413	602,779,082
Lube, gallon	170,572,819	137,496,986	115,302,200
Wax, pound	256,133,788	176,197,680	88,774,220
Coke, ton	43,615	39,912	12,784
Asphalt, ton	97,276	88,446	75,986
Miscellaneous, gallon	494,859576	459,891,496	289,790,846

OUTPUT OF REFINERIES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR AUGUST, 1919.

1919	East Coast, N. Y. Philadelphia and Baltimore	Pa. N. Y. East Ohio & W. Va.	W. Ohio Ill. Ky. & Tenn.	Okla. & Kansas
Crude Run, barrel	4,833,632	1,917,170	2,926,068	5,111,715
Oil purchased to be re run, barrel	359,973	126553	720,244	271,966
Gasoline, gallon	55,596,510	24,394,274	54,728,156	67,956,519
Kerosene, gallon	71,128,297	17,332,219	15,186,506	38,220,824
Gas & Fuel, gallon	110,980,314	15,580,693	44,612,857	97,305,016
Lube, gallon	27,612,913	10,068,627	8,874,512	6,429,008
Wax, pound	9,346,428	7,568,389	7,897,571	2,497,857
Coke, ton	19,648	1,448	13,554	4,563
Asphalt, ton	45,725	116	5,255	6
Misdellaneous, gallon	3,883,557	6,485,381	13,603,566	10,184,784
Losses, barrel	357,411	140,650	228,613	255,575

OUTPUT OF REFINERIES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR AUGUST, 1919.

1919	Texas and Louisiana	Colorado and Wyo.	Calif-ornia	Total
Crude Run, barrel	8,197,579	936,296	6,459,397	32,562,667
Oil purchased and re-run, barrel	574,306	736,600	924,024	3,713,556
Gasoline, gallon	67,219,567	18,328,179	38,767,962	326,846,167
Kerosene, gallon	52,776,033	5,714,215	24,144,669	219,502,886
Gas & Fuel, gallon	180,700,900	21,992,280	307,647,496	685,702,214
Lube, gallon	9,727,494	215,328	4,974,208	72,920,214
Wax, pound	2,997,551	284,328	147,403	20,939,568
Coke, ton	8,944	1,585		49,762
Asphalt, ton	71,609	2	18,442	90,706
Miscellaneous, gallon	28,927,629	21,344,869	23,610,628	110,413,646
Losses, barrel	285,400	31,857	138,554	1,465,849

DAILY AVERAGE FOR AUGUST, 1919; AUGUST, 1918; AUGUST, 1917.

Crude Run, barrel	1,043,537	920,470	908,020
Oils purchased and re-run, barrel	119,792	205,680	76,864
Gasoline, gallon	10,543,425	10,650,960	9,598,582
Kerosene, gallon	7,096,738	4,828,350	4,823,300
Gas & Fuel, gallon	22,119,424	21,668,835	20,391,999
Lube, gallon	2,352,205	2,251,383	2,067,961
Wax, pound	956,049	1,349,339	1,200,429
Coke, ton	1,605	1,670	1,633
Asphalt, ton	2,926	1,926	2,385
Miscellaneous, gallon	3,561,774	5,260,196	2,900,391
Losses, barrel	47,345	43,140	41,446

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EAGLE REFINING CO.
HOME OFFICE WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

Largest Casinghead Gasoline Plant In the World Being Constructed In Burkburnett Field By Chas. F. Noble

Production of gasoline from the casing head gas taken from wells in the Wichita County fields is destined to be a great industry in time. At the present time a number of small plants which make use of casing head gas are in operation, but these are constantly being increased in size, and others are being added. One of the plants in the Burkburnett field which is now partially completed and in operation is destined to be the largest casing head gas plant in the world. This is the plant of Charles F. Noble Oil and Gas company. Among the other companies now engaged in this business are Fisher & Gilliland. The Meridian Gasoline company, and The Bradley company.

The Noble plant has a present capacity of close to 18,000 gallons of high test gasoline daily. When completed this plant will be able to turn out 40,000 gallons daily. This gasoline is too high test for the market and must be blended with lower gravity products to make it saleable. In order to take full advantage of the business the Noble company is building, and has several units now in operation, a refinery with a capacity of 2,500 barrels of crude daily. Products from this refinery which fall below required tests for gasoline are blended with the high test casing head gas gasoline for the market.

The plant is located on a site of 32 acres south of Burkburnett townsite. It has already constructed a number of units, loading racks, railroad tracks, homes for workmen, a sewage system, and storage tanks with capacity of more than 200,000 gallons of gasoline. When completed it will have a skimming plant in block 85, northwest Burkburnett extension, with 3,000 barrels daily capacity, several units of which are now operating, pipe lines from the northwest field, about 50 miles of gas mains throughout the field, two large booster stations or pumping plants, the casing head plant with 40,000 gallons daily capacity, trackage facilities, large storage facilities, the refinery at Burkburnett, which ultimately will have a daily capacity of 5,000 barrels and a blending plant. Ten, fifty-five thousand barrels storage tanks have been under construction for some time.

This plant is planned to be one of the most modern and complete in the the country. For some time the company has taken the entire factory output of direct driven 110 horse-power compressors and vacuums manufactured by the Miller Improved Gas Engine company at Springfield, Ohio. At the present time more than 250 wells in the townsite are connected with the company's mains. Contracts have been made for connection with many of the wells in the northwest field which will be connected as soon as they have dropped off in production from the gusher class. Gathering lines will reach to all parts of the field. From 50 miles of these the gas will go through modern scrubbing tanks, cooler coils, condensers, and finally to the accumulator tanks. The size of the plant will make it possible to maintain a constant percentage of vacuum in all of the wells to which the lines are connected, thus aiding production.

Other casing heads plants in the fields are smaller in capacity. The Fisher & Gilliland plant, the Bradley, and the Meridian, each has a present capacity of around 2,000 gallons daily. This is being added to constantly. Other plants are constantly being built and put into operation.

The business of manufacturing gasoline from casing head gas is one of recent origin, when compared to the refining industry. One of the pioneers in the business is now a resident of Wichita Falls. This is C. T. Hillman, who is connected with the Lone Star Oil & Refining company. Mr. Hillman built one of the first successful plants in the United States.

Gas coming from wells in the petroleum fields is placed in three classes. "Wet gas" is that which comes from wells producing oil. This is the gas from which gasoline can be made by a process of condensation. "Dry gas" is that which comes from wells that produce only gas. Gasoline can not be made from this gas. "Casinghead gas" is that which comes from wells producing oil and which flows to the surface outside of the tubing. It is this gas which is utilized in the manufacture of gasoline. It is usually obtained only from wells on the pump, but where wells have considerable gas, at times gas traps, consisting of large inverted bell-like tanks, are used to catch and save the gas.

Gasoline obtained from casinghead gas is of a very high test, being perhaps 80 or 90 gravity as compared to 58 to 60 gravity for commercial gasoline. As this is too rich to be burned in ordinary gas engines it is mixed with naptha or other low test products and by blending brought down to the figures set for commercial use. Burkburnett gas is especially high in gasoline content, and at the Charles F. Noble plant the product in cool weather is sometimes as high as 95 gravity. In other fields the average is nearer to 80 degrees than 90.

Although it had been known for a number of years that a certain amount of gasoline could be made from casinghead gas it was not until recent years that the industry had its beginning. This was partially for the reason that in the first years of the petroleum industry gasoline had a comparatively limited market and small value. As a matter of fact it was not until the advent of the automobile that gasoline had extensive commercial value. About 1900 the casinghead gasoline industry began. It is claimed that the first commercial plant was that of Tompset Brothers at Tidioute, Pennsylvania. The first plant that was at all well known, however, was that of A. Fasenmeyer at Titusville in the same state. This plant operated in 1904.

In the Fasenmeyer plant gas pumps were used to force the gas into coiled pipes which were cooled by passing through a tank of water. From these pipes the condensed gasoline dripped into a wooden barrel. During the first year's operation this outfit yielded 4,000 gallons of gasoline which tested from 80 to 90 degrees Baume. It was sold at ten cents a gallon.

At that time the use of natural gas was just beginning. Twelve years later the gas industry represented an investment of $350,000,000.

Modern casinghead gasoline plants are operated on the same principal as that mentioned. The process consists simply of taking the gas and cooling it to the point where the liquid is condensed and flows into accumulator tanks as gasoline. There are two common methods by which this is accomplishd. One is by compression and the other by absorbsion. Where gas is low in gasoline content it is passed through what is known as mineral absorbsion oil. This oil absorbs a part of the gasoline content of the gas, and then is refined the same as crude. The compression system is used with Burkburnett gas. Great progress is being made annually, however, in the equipment used with the result that loss of potential production has been reduced to a minimum. Efficiency gas and vacuum pumps have been devised which maintain a constant degree of vacuum in wells connected with them so that production is aided rather than disturbed, and scouring tanks have been added to the equipment for handling the gas so as to remove some of the ingredients which formerly reduced the value of the product obtained.

In spite of combined improvement in efficiency, however, those who are interested in the industry say that there is still a large loss of gasoline due to inability to take the full content of the gas. Experiments are constantly being made with a view of cutting down this loss.

There are probably in the country today five to six hundred casinghead gas plants. Most of these are of small capacity and cheap construction, and are located in the oil fields. The sale of gas from pumping wells has come to be a regular part of the producers income. Some producers receive as much as 25 cents per thousand cubic feet for the gas from Burkburnett wells, the price being determined by the richness of the gas.

A number of patents on equipment for handling casinghead gas have been issued by the U. S. patent office. These date as far back as 1866. Most of the plants in operation in the country are operating under early patents, which have expired.

Eagle Refinery Is One of Newest And The Most Modern

The most recently completed of the Wichita Falls refineries is that of the Eagle Refining company. The plant has a daily capacity of 2,500 barrels of crude oil a day, and specializes in the output of gasoline, kerosene, distillate and fuel oil.

The Eagle Refining company was organized in the past year, capitalized at $300,000, most of which was locally subscribed. The officers of the company are: W. C. Myers, president; H. T. Smart, general manager; R. B. Miller, vice-president; F. P. Hare, secretary-treasurer; and W. S. Tarbell, director.

R. B. Miller is known as the president of the Miller Petroleum Refining company, of Kansas City, and was also with the White Eagle Petroleum company of Wichita, Kansas. He is well known throughout the Mid-Continent fields, as well as in North Texas.

Mr. Myers has been a banker, and in more recent years an oil operator, in North Texas.

Mr. Tarbell served his apprenticeship in the oil industry in the Wyoming fields, coming here about two years ago from that place.

Mr. Smart has been, in his experience in the old fields, connected with the Standard Oil company, the Miller Petroleum Refining company, the Muskogee Refining company, and the White Eagle Petroleum company.

The Eagle Refinery will have a storage capacity of 40,000 barrels of crude oil, and owns and operates a fleet of 150 tank cars.

The main office is at 612 1-2 Ohio Avenue.

How Fortunes Were Made When Big Strike Came in Burk-Waggoner and other Pools; Story of Successful Texas Chief Well.

There has been so much of the "fortune-over-night" publicity given the great Burkburnett fields that the remarkable good fortune that accompanied Sindibad, the Sailor, on his perilous voyages sounds like the hard luck story of a winter tramp. However, few of the real stories have found publication; for few of the really fortunate, or wise, like to talk.

"Texas Chief" was heard round the world, but the story of "Texas Chief" in the making is not widely known. Says one of the trustees:

"Well, five of us got together and decided that there was an end to this rainbow, somewhere. The five were Henry Hobbs, W. Oscar Williams, A. C. Dulaney, Theo Combest and W. G. Newman. Hobbs went broke running a ranch in Motley county, and Williams, who was for a long time county tax assessor, went broke running for office. Newman made as successful a rancher as Hobbs, and Dulaney and Combest did a little better in other pursuits, though Dulaney was a county district clerk, and Combest held the position of sheriff of Cottle county.

"The five of us being almost equally, if not quite, prosperous, pulled up our tent stakes and bought five tickets for Burkburnett, which was at that time the center of considerable oil excitement. We hit Burk to find that the Townsite pool was pretty well squatted up; so we scraped along and got hold of 160 acres in the now famous Block 97, price of same acreage, $125 per acre—which was nothing less than robbery.

"We held on to it for some reason or other, after it looked like the stuff had been condemned, and the Humble finally brought in its well in Block 58. If we had had sense enough we would have sold out at a loss long before that, but instead we held on and sold 80 acres of the 160 for $40,000.

"Things began to look pretty good then; so we organized the Texas Chief on 25 of the remaining 80 acres, and sold stock in the company to drill with. Most of our stock was sold in Arizona and in Motley county—about $20,000 worth in each place.

"When the Burk-Waggoner well came in—April 26, we had our well down 1,000 feet. We thought then that we were pretty hard up. When our own well came in on the 27th of the next month we knew we were hard up.

"That's about all there is to the story. We have sol off some of the other 45 acres, and have held on to some. It didn't make much difference, anyhow, because the Texas Chief has already paid 350 per cent in dividends and is ready to pay a lot more. Besides, we have eight more wells about as good as the first.

"We didn't drill the wells that followed the first one. We let the National Oil company have a seven sixteenths working interest in our 25 acres for $475,000. We got $200,000 in cash, and the rest is coming out of the oil run.

"While there are more than five of us interested in the company and its acreage, I reckon there will be enough to go around before all of the oil is gone—so it beats running for office in Motley or Cottle county, and is considerable improvement over ranching anywhere."

Lone Star Capacity Increased 600 Per Cent During Year

In the Lone Star Refinery, the third to be completed in Wichita county and the second in Wichita Falls, there is a repetition of the remarkable growth record set by the pioneers in the industry, and the ultimate sale at a splendid profit to the original owners, J. A. D. Smith, Burkburnett oil man, who was one of the pioneers in the Burkburnett shallow field, George Sonricker of the Pennsylvania and Kansas oil fields, practically brought up in a refinery, and C. F. Johnson, also with long refinery experience, organized and built the Lone Star refinery, getting the first still unit of 500 barrels in operation by March 1, 1918. In a year's time the capacity had been increased 600 per cent.

In June, 1919, Frank Brown, who was one of those responsible for the building of the Panhandle refinery, and Frank Wilcox, the latter an oil man from Chicago, acquired the majority of stock in the Lone Star Refining company, and since that time Mr. Wilcox has been general manager of the plant. The plans for expansion which were under way when the new owners took charge have been doubled and trebled, and a splendid organization of permanence, in producing, pipe line and refining departments, has been built up.

The plant's capacity was 3,000 barrels when it was taken over by Messrs. Wilcox and Brown. It now has a capacity of 6,000 barrels, output being doubled in six months' time. The use of acid in the refining process has been done away with, and many new ideas in refining operation have been put in practice, the new system insuring the greatest recovery of gasoline yet discovered and a uniformity of high grades. Three 150 horsepower high pressure boilers have been installed to furnish great additional steam capacity, large reservoirs have been built for cooling water, and an entirely adequate and permanent water supply has been insured by the establishment of a pumping station close to the Wichita river, a short distance from the refinery, and the water is pumped through the river gravel direct to the reservoir at the refinery.

The various pumps at the plant are concentrated now at one point, where a large central pump station has just been completed. There were previously a number of pumps located at scattered points on the refinery site.

The refinery plans call for a very large tank farm, a number of 55,000 barrel tanks being under construction at present on the hill back of the refinery. There will be large storage for both crude and refining products.

The refinery has rail outlet by both the Fort Worth and Denver and Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroads, having large loading racks on both roads. The company operates 200 tank cars.

The Lone Star company's pipe lines are accessible to practically every block in the Waggoner pool, gathering lines webbing the pool, while two pipelines have been completed, one four-inch and one three-inch, from the central pump station on Block 88, to the refinery. The Lone Star's relay pump station on the Hardin tract, joining the Burkburnett townsite on the northwest, has what is said to be the largest pump in the district, a 15,000-barrel capacity Rumsey pump, driven by a 200 horsepower General Electric motor. The Lone Star also is putting into operation a three-mile extension to the new pool along Red river, northwest of the Waggoner, in the district opened up by the General Oil company's river bed well.

The producing department of the Lone Star is also bringing it to the fore of independent companies operating in this district, the company having acquired producing properties, as well as developing acreage in the proven field itself. It has at present around 15 producing wells, and has an active drilling program. The various leases of the Lone Star are being operated by electricity almost exclusively. In this way fire hazard is to a great degree eliminated, and an economical operation is assured.

The company has also completed a housing scheme, which has helped solve the housing problem for its employes. A 30-room hotel with steam heat and all modern conveniences has been recently completed close to the refinery. The hard travel to and from work in all sorts of weather is done away with and a better class of employes is secured, the management states, because of the better living conditions.

Frank Wilcox is general manager of all three departments of the company; A. A. Spencer is secretary and sales manager, and H. L. Hollister is traffic manager. Mr. Brown also spends a good part of his time in Wichita Falls and has again actively entered the local field.

Panhandle Refinery Proves Wonderfully Successful Venture

Wichita Falls refinery district, which has developed into the biggest industrial factor in the city's development, was opened in 1916 by the Panhandle Refinery, built by Frank Brown and Roy B. Jones, the plant's initial capacity being 1,000 barrels daily.

The latter part of 1919 this refinery, with a present capacity of 5,500 barrels was made a part of the Panhandle Oil Corporation, a new nine billion dollar organization, with the Wichita county refinery pipeline and production constituting the major part of the properties.

Roy B. Jones, Julius Germany, Thomas Morrisey and J. C. Shaw acquired the interest of Mr. Brown [illegible] and in the other properties, which are now the Panhandle [illegible]. Mr. Jones has had the active management of the interests of the partnership, from the first entrance into the Wichita Falls district, has been instrumental in making the Panhandle properties among the most important in the district.

The holdings of the company embraces the splendid plant in North Wichita, 600 miles of pipelines, a heavy production in several pools, 200,000 barrels of storage at present, with 250,000 more under construction for crude and 50,000 for refined products.

It's producing properties and pipelines make its situation secure, regardless of the price of crude, and the congestion of pipelines, and its storage capacity prevents any "hand to mouth" situation, regardless of almost any emergency that may arise.

The Panhandle was the first refinery to meet the fuel emergency in Wichita Falls and has already constructed a fuel oil line to the business district which will be a permanent solution of the natural gas shortage problem.

This refinery was also the first in the district to manufacture airplane gasoline, and during the war held the contract for high proof airplane gasoline for practically all the air training fields in the south. The Panhandle trade mark became known to men from all parts of the country in this manner, and a considerable prestige was established thereby.

Western Oil Corp. One of Pioneers In Burkburnett Field

The Western Oil Corporation is one of the pioneer operators in the newer Burkburnett fields. In fact, this company put into operation the first loading rack in Burkburnett to handle the surplus of oil from the Burkburnett Townsite pool. Until the advent of the Northwest Extension this loading rack had shipped by far the greatest amount of oil from the Burkburnett district.

When the Waggoner pool was brought in the Western Oil Corporation was the second independent operator to lay a pipeline to that district, and was also one of the first companies to operate a casinghead plant in the townsite pool.

The new casinghead plant, located in the Northwest field, was built primarily to take care of the company's own wells in that district, the company having 17 wells producing and eight drilling at the present time.

The Western Oil Corporation is a partnership between J. F. Darby, G. W. Snedden, and Walter K. Campbell. Mr. Darby is one of the best known operators in the Mid-Continent fields, and is president of the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association. Mr. Snedden before associating himself with Darby and Campbell, was in charge of pipelines and production for the Sapulpa Refining company. Mr. Campbell, in his long experience in the oil fields, was at one time in charge of production and pipelines for the Chanute Refining company, and achieved the high honor of making the first location for a well in the famous Garber pool.

This partnership has had a marked success in its one and a half years in the Burkburnett district, having at this time over a million dollars invested in Wichita County.

The company today has one of the most complete organizations of any in the fields, marketing crude in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; having its own pipelines and loading racks; handling its own production; and operating a large line of tank cars.

The company's leases in the Northwest pool are equipped in every detail. They have their individual water line and lines for fuel oil. The leases are lighted by electricity, connected with one another by telephone, and are equipped with gathering lines and pipelines for crude produced.

OIL
PRODUCTION AND LEASES

COTTON
BUYERS AND EXPORTER

R. O. HARVEY

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

Victor Refining Co.

Producers and Refiners

...OF...

PETROLEUM

Total Capacity 2,000 Barrels of Crude Daily.
Refinery at Burkburnett, Texas. Loading Rack for Crude Oil, Burkburnett, Texas.

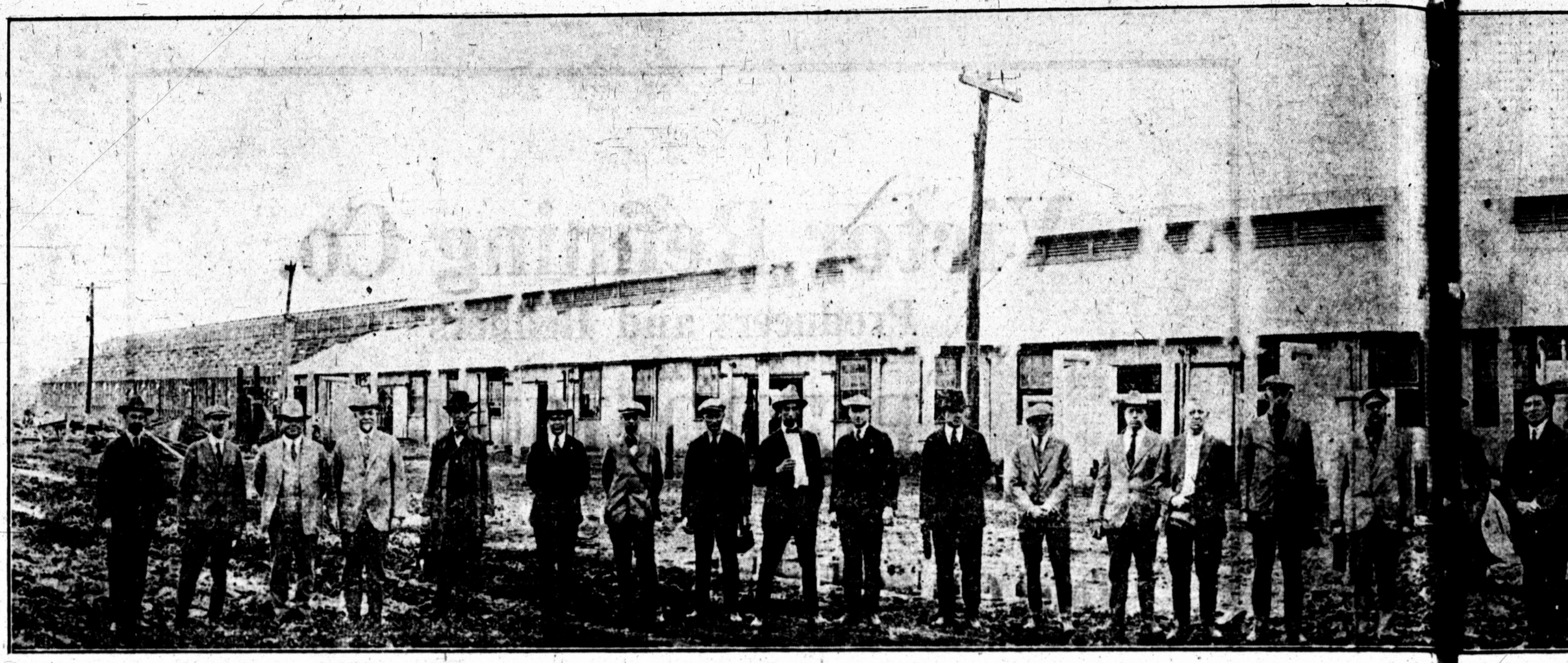
Refiners of

Benzine,
Gasoline,
Naphtha,
Kerosene,
Fuel Oil,
Distillates

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

JAS. L. ROBINSON, JR., President,
H. BEACH, Vice President,
W. K. NILES, Secretary and Treasurer,
JAS. L. McCORMICK, Superintendent,
JAS. M. THOMAS, Director.

GENERAL OFFICES
WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS



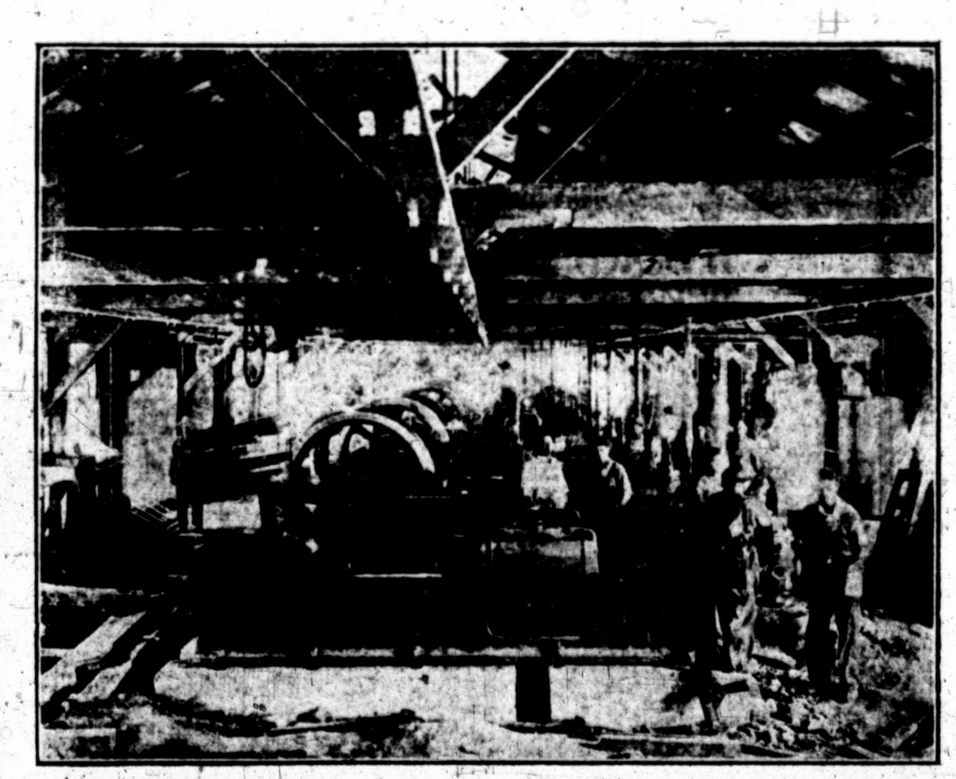
The Largest Casing-Head Gasoline Plant in the

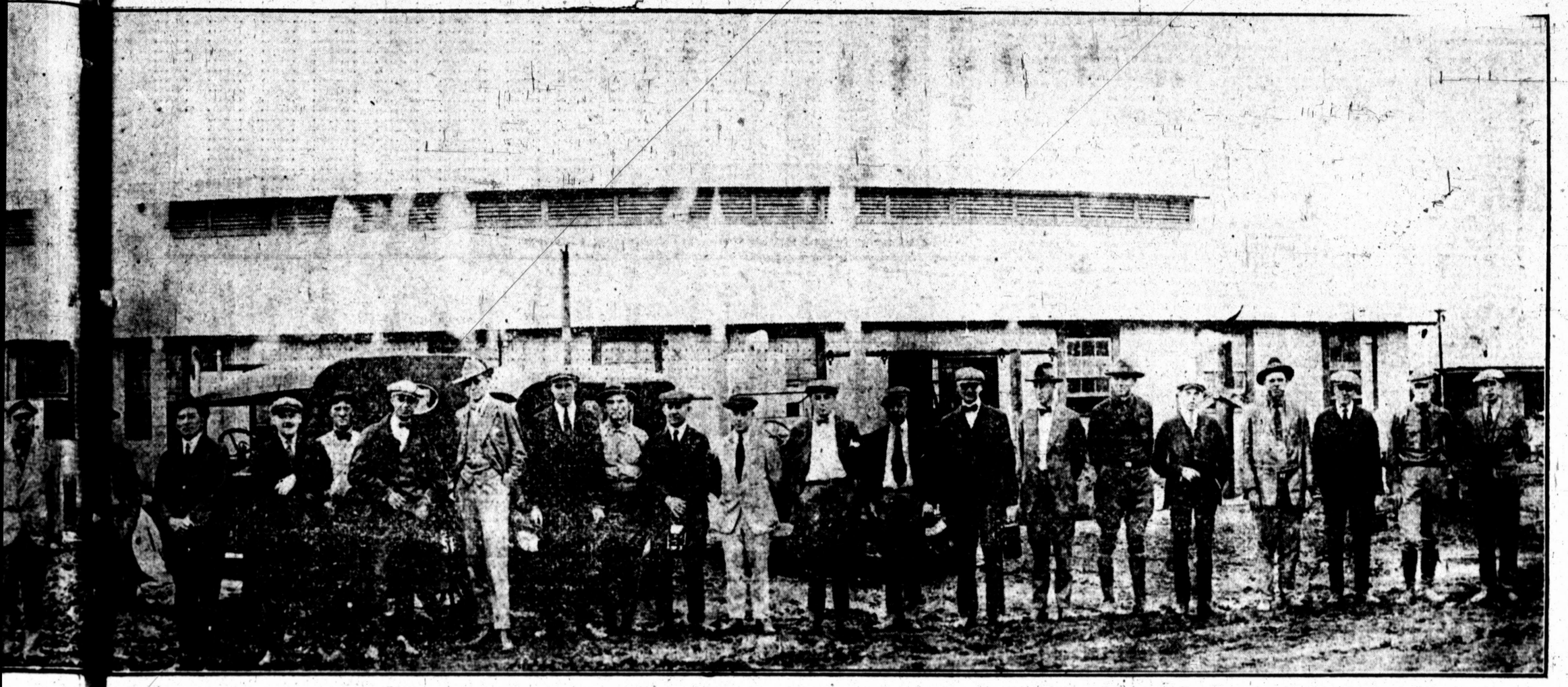


Accumulator Tanks

CHAS. F. NOBLE GA

Wichita Falls, Texas





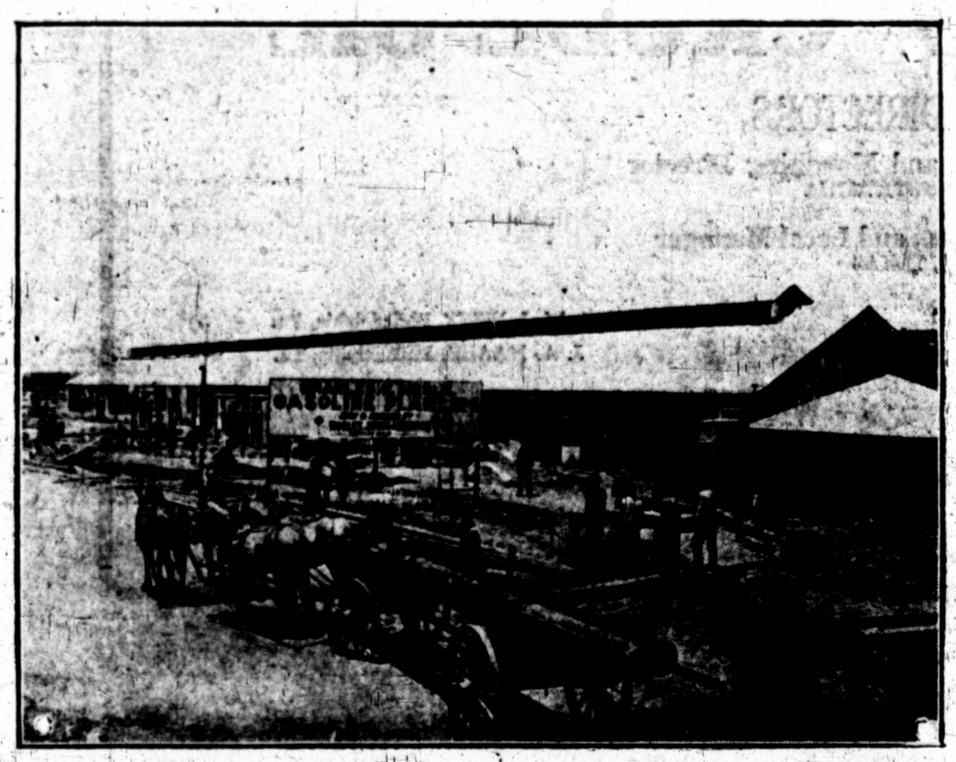
t in the World Located at Burkburnett, Texas

LE GASOLINE CO.

alls, Texas, U. S. A.



Compression Room



Use of Electric Power Cuts Down the Cost of Oil Production, Extensively Used in Burkburnett Townsite Pool

Electric power for pumping of oil wells in the townsite of Burkburnett has been thoroughly tested and has been found most convenient, without fire hazard, easily handled, a very steady power, non-explosive and saving in man power.

Early this spring of this year a transmission line was run to Burkburnett by the Wichita Falls Electric company, and on the first of September 35 wells were being pumped with electrical power. The users are more than pleased at the even power furnished, and this one feature is spoken of as frequently as the other good points. It has been pointed out that the wells pumped electrically appear to hold up well and make a splendid average production week after week.

The erection of the transmission line necessitated considerable expense, and the users of the power made an advance to the company to assist in defraying the first large expense. This advance is being paid back in four equal payments from time to time. Arrangements are rapidly being made to furnish the same service to the Northwest Burkburnett field, but before this could be done the transmission line had to be made more powerful and the line continue four miles to the new field.

The pictures accompanying this article show the installation, which is rather simple, after all, without any hazards. In one picture is seen the motor and control, the belt connecting with the power jack. The second belt in the second picture extends to the large bull wheel outside of the shelter erected to protect the electrical appliances. The pictures show the installation at the well of the Kribs Oil company on block 28 in the Burkburnett townsite.

A Believer in Electricity.

H. C. Kribs, president of the Kribs Oil company, is a firm believer in the use of electricity in the oil fields, and has proved by actual experience that his belief is well founded. When his well last March was about ready to drill in, he installed the electric motor and other apparatus and used this power to drill in the well, swabbed with the power for 28 days, and since that time has been pumping with electricity.

According to Mr. Kribs, the cost of his installation was in round numbers $2,000, the pictures showing the investment. He uses a 15-30 General Electric motor, developing plenty of power. His bill for the month of April was $162.30, the month of May $166.80, and it jumped to $210 for the month of June; but during this month he was pumping a second well from the same machinery. This shows an increase in expense of but $44 for power to pump a second well for 30 days.

Cuts Operating Cost.

The services of but one man is required for each watch at one well with the electric motor, while two men are the least a steam pumping plant can be operated with. Mr. Kribs employs two men on each watch with two wells on the pump, as it would be a little hard for one man to keep close watch on the motor, machinery and two wells. Other well owners agree with Mr. Kribs.

The cost of equipment for pumping one well with steam power would be around $2,000, the same as for the electrical power, but equipment for pumping with a gas engine would be more. Fuel would cost more for a steam engine than the electrical current for the motor, and two men's time would be required. With the steam engine water would be another item, and that is rather an important item in Burkburnett. Water from two shallow wells is now selling at Burkburnett for $5 a day— a reasonable price in the oil city.

Mr. Kribs says his well swabbed an average of 200 barrels daily for 28 days before the well was placed on the pump. The last two or three days the well was on the swab it was making around 100 barrels, but for several days after going on the pump the production increased to around 175 barrels a day. For weeks it averaged 150 barrels a day, and at the first of September was making close to 120 barrels a day. This is a better average than can be found among the old townsite wells at Burkburnett, and Mr. Kribs feels that the electrical power had much to do with the production of the well.

Power Steady.

The electrical power is smooth and steady with no jerks at all. It is a straight, steady power that shows up in the production where a pump is kept in first-class shape. With steam power there is a jerk and that power is not steady. Mr. Kribs drilled two shallow water wells when he started to drill his well, and after installing the electric motor he had no use for the water from the wells. It is now being sold for $5 a day, which helps to pay the man looking after the oil well. The gas is also being sold to a casinghead plant, bringing in further revenue.

Reduces Fire Risk.

There have been frequent and costly fires in the Burkburnett oil fields, but never at a well being operated with electrically driven machinery. The frequent fires, the escaping gas, the oil about on the ground, and the fires under the boilers at wells where steam was used, created such a danger of fire that insurance companies cancelled their policies at Burkburnett and the business and oil men had to stand their losses. With the use of electricity growing and after the town had been cleaned up, the insurance companies show a disposition to begin doing business again.

The use of electric lights in the field is becoming common, and aside from the convenience the danger of fire is still further reduced. Every week finds some oil man convinced that the electrical way is the best, and he asks for service. A greater number of wells would be served if conditions were not so congested and labor so scarce. Connections cannot be made immediately upon request, and at this time a number of well owners are waiting for a transmission line to be run to their lease.

The companies using electrical power at Burkburnett on Sept. 1 were as follows: Citizens Oil company, Big Pool Oil company, Block Six Oil company, Wade Oil company No. 1, Climax Oil company, Davis Willis Oil company, West Side Oil company, Great Dome Oil company Gobblers' Oil company, Coleman Babcock, Morris Oil company, Bishop Evans Oil company, Kribs Oil company, O'Boy Oil company, Kirby Oil association, Connor & Kinnard, James A. Swindler, Lewis Home Oil company, Cole Oil company, Burwich Oil company, Heine Meyers, W. E. Thomas, Victory Oil company, Wade Oil company No. 2, Ginsite Oil company, Russell Sanderson, Painter & Fenton, Paris Wichita Oil company, Bank Oil company, Bank Oil company No. 2, Mann fishing Oil company, Western Burk Oil company, Harrison No. 1.—The Oil Weekly.

Review of Work of Texas Bureau of Economic Geology

By J. A. UDDEN.
In The Oil Weekly.

Although working under difficulties brought about by the size of the appropriation given it, the Bureau of Economic Geology of Texas accomplished much of practical interest during the past year and laid the foundation of even greater work which is now in process of being worked out. Dr. Udden, as head of the Bureau, is recognized as one of the leaders of his profession, and it was with pleasure that we received from him a letter stating that he would accede to our request for an article on the Bureau's work.—Editor.

Economic geology is a science of most promiscuous interlacing and ramifying lines of research where any discovery made in any line may have a bearing on almost any other related subject, scientific or economic. A report by Drake on the Colorado coal field has proved to be one of the best helps for oil geologists in Central Texas, and in the inland gulf plain region, the latest "vade mecum" for oil geologists has for nearly two years been Deussen's report on the geology and underground waters of the southeastern part of the Texas coastal plain. For those interested in the coastal oil fields of Texas, Harris' report on "Rock Salt: Its Geological Occurrence and Economic Importance in the State of Louisiana," has been a source of some needed information.

We may say that it is impossible to make a geologic study of any area that does not have a bearing on almost every subject of economic interest pertinent to this area, and frequently also to the adjoining country. The information needed for a study of underground water conditions is largely the same as that needed for a study of petroleum possibilities. The same may be said for geologic studies of coal, of salt, or of gypsum deposits. It would evidently be a great waste to make different local surveys for each of these materials. For this reason it has long been the practice, both with national and state surveys, to have as their first and main function the making of local detail maps. Such is also a settled policy of the Bureau of Economic Geology. Naturally, under the present great demand for information on oil geology, the bureau has been prompted to select regions for such general study with some reference to the greater or lesser presence lack of information on conditions affecting oil development. It has also been the purpose to select for earliest study areas presenting problems that are of somewhat general interest to the oil industries. Thus Dr. Beede has undertaken a general study of the section along the Colorado river, to complete the work [illegible] Drake more [illegible] years ago. In the course of this work it was natural that he should make local observations on structures, such as was the case in Runnels County. Detailed work on structures most otherwise necessarily be a secondary matter in the work of the bureau, and must be left to the private geologist. It would take a small army of geologists to cover the state with such detailed work.

The detailed work by the private geologist cannot be done very successfully unless the general facts of stratigraphy on which local surveys are based are at this command. There is, therefore, a demand for general stratigraphic information which is very urgent. In response to this demand the bureau has within the last few years made important additions to the general stratigraphy not only on the Colorado, but also in the western part of the state. These are supplemental to the general stratigraphic information that was obtained by the Dumble survey and that has been work out by Hill for the U. S. Geological Survey for the central part of the state. It is recognized that much more work of this is greatly needed.

Paleontological investigations are indispensable for the solution of not only the largest problems in oil geology, but quite often also of local problems. The fossils of Texas are altogether too imperfectly known. In the study of sedimentary rocks paleontology is an all-important subject. It takes a lifetime to make a good paleontologist, and it takes years for him to accumulate the materials on which he made by the bureau in this direction is to work. The contributions so far have been confined to the issuance of three paleontologic bulletins. It has ready for publication two more such contributions.

During the rapid development which has been going on for the last two years in the interior of the state, away from the Gulf, there has been a great demand on the bureau for help in identifying formations penetrated by prospect holes in different parts of the state. There are yet many prospectors who are satisfied with merely drilling a hole and testing out any sands that may appear, without caring to know anything more. Within the last eight years there has been great improvement in this respect in our state. Most wildcatters prefer to prospect intelligently and many are watching not only for oil but for the chances in the formations and their physical nature, knowledge of which may be of consequence in the progress of the work. It has been the policy of the bureau to encourage this attitude. A regional study of well records was made in the Wichita and Clay county fields in 1911, and the bureau has since then given continuous attention to the exact determination and stratigraphic determination of well samples from all parts of the state. It has received and examined a number of samples of drill cuttings and has encouraged careful examination of such samples by oil geologists and by drillers generally. Some of the large companies have undertaken work of this kind quite independently during the last few years, and their geologists have shown a commendable spirit of co-operation with the bureau in this work. Several of the younger subsurface students have received their first brief training in the laboratory of the bureau.

Two papers have been made public encouraging drillers to give closse attention to the identification of formations: A so-called "driller's handbook" and a paper containing photographs of microscopic sections from two of the most important formations encountered in the North-Central oil fields. A large amount of "underground" material has accumulated in the bureau, and it is intended that this should be published at the earliest possible moment. The last legislature saw the importance of this work and made a small appropriation to further its pursuit.

The bureau seems to have been of some service to the oil industry in Texas in publishing some reports discussing the general oil possibilities for different regions. This was done in connection with the publication of the first geologic map of the state, and in presenting a summary of the main features of the geology of Texas. Its efforts in this direction have, I think, been appreciated.

The area of Texas is considerably larger than that of any other state in the Union, and with the coming of the general interest in petroleum in the Southwest, it is to be expected that the demands for information on the geology of such an extensive area should far outrun the capacity of a bureau with less than half a dozen geologists to find and supply the details called for by the oil industry. The economic development of the state in all lines has been progressing with enormous strides during the last dozen years, and the financial resources of the government of the state have been strained to meet the necessary demand for information along all lines, as in agriculture, in education, in beneficiary work, in engineering, in the encouragement of conservation of overflowed lands, in the needed superintendence of the interests of stock raisers, and in the collection of information with regard to statistics of all kinds, of economic importance. The bureau has tried to do its share in this great work of general development and progress.

PRODUCTION OF TEXAS BY FIELDS FROM 1895 TO OCTOBER 1, 1919

Year	Corsicana	Powell	Petrolia	Marion County	Wichita and Wilbarger	Moran	Strawn	Coleman County	Eastland County	Stephens County	Desdemona	Brown County	Thrall	Miscellaneous
1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896	1,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	65,975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898	544,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899	668,483	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	829,560	5,479	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	763,424	37,151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	571,079	46,812	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903	401,817	100,143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904	374,318	129,329	65,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905	322,595	131,051	101,651	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1906	336,387	675,842	111,072	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907	236,311	596,897	83,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1908	221,117	398,649	82,639	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,525
1909	180,764	383,137	113,485	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,554
1910	137,331	450,188	126,531	251,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,650
1911	128,526	373,055	168,965	677,689	899,579	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,379
1912	233,282	251,240	197,421	362,870	4,227,104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,062
1913	158,830	283,476	344,862	262,392	8,131,624	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,074
1914	133,811	282,279	550,585	180,584	8,227,951	68,191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,900
1915	143,275	237,410	349,857	123,464	5,833,386	109,116	50,498	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	613,182	4,061
1916	135,263	215,729	302,145	64,971	7,837,386	135,608	175,147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	432,695	32,140
1917	131,828	196,855	282,420	57,952	9,541,636	68,118	340,950	.....	93,053	36,218	.....	6,040	176,887	111,220
1918	*361,980	.....	297,320	.....	12,159,032	54,900	185,520	31,263	3,107,120	790,243	.....	451,002	12,000	e130,000
1919**	26,944	.....	168,670	***	21,274,466	24,500	56,500	36,380	18,083,511	6,727,556	4,336,181	160,351	6,426	e140,000

* Includes Powell; ** First 9 months; *** Figures not obtainable; e Estimated.

Year	Spindle Top	Sour Lake	Batson	Saratoga	Humble	Goose Creek	Orange County	Matagorda County	Damon Mound	Hull	Barbers Hill	West Columbia	Dayton	Blue Ridge and other Pools	San Antonio Dist. and Somerset
1901	3,593,113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	17,420,949	44,338	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903	8,600,905	8,848,159	4,518	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904	3,433,842	6,442,357	10,904,737	739,239	.....	.....	.....	151,936	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905	1,600,379	3,369,012	3,790,629	2,922,215	18,066,428	.....	.....	46,470	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,294	.....	.....
1906	1,075,755	2,156,010	2,388,238	2,289,057	3,570,845	.....	.....	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	192,469	.....	.....
1907	1,613,513	2,354,997	2,166,554	2,198,685	2,930,842	.....	.....	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,036	.....	.....
1908	1,747,537	1,595,060	1,593,570	1,634,786	3,778,521	.....	.....	62,640	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,901	31,185	.....
1909	1,388,170	1,703,798	1,206,214	1,183,559	3,237,060	.....	.....	29,103	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,647	87,039	.....
1910	1,182,436	1,518,723	1,113,767	1,024,348	2,495,511	.....	.....	455,999	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,582	129,497	.....
1911	965,939	1,364,880	1,023,493	925,777	2,426,220	.....	.....	561,828	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,344	2,800	.....
1912	822,916	1,175,108	844,563	1,116,655	1,829,923	43,808	.....	*300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,151	1,044	.....
1913	716,374	1,348,053	741,350	937,720	1,504,880	249,641	17,706	294,553	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,329	1,620	.....
1914	580,130	5,209,208	775,804	889,743	2,799,458	134,748	43,208	164,192	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,791	1,780	.....
1915	388,266	4,114,622	703,656	864,256	11,061,802	119,336	21,697	147,841	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,378	47,254	.....
1916	340,441	4,923,332	744,915	781,128	10,925,805	397,291	17,758	158,336	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,571	43,921	.....
1917	308,039	4,763,004	692,417	682,797	7,389,831	7,300,279	7,023	128,011	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,995	159,245	.....
1918	502,265	3,115,033	654,950	790,740	5,645,194	9,419,152	3,425	99,540	486,640	330,300	20,000	136,250	7,442	40,000	58,400
1919*	353,450	2,129,275	289,400	459,400	2,650,891	5,781,550	*3,650	34,550	327,400	906,360	90,590	5,875,737	*7,500	*20,000	138,450

eFirst 9 months; * Estimated.

The above table was compiled by The Oil Weekly from the files of various oil companies, from the files of the Oil Investors Journal, and from a year book issued by the Bureau of Mines, U. S. G. S.

WOODBURN OIL CORPORATION

CAPITAL FIVE MILLION

PRODUCERS OF CRUDE OIL

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

W. W. HEPBURN, President and Managing Director
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

CLAUDE B. WOODS, V. Pres., and Local Manager
WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

J. W. R. COOPER, Secretary and Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. V. STEHLE, Asst. Secretry and Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. J. WEST, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. A. MAAHS, Philadelphia, Pa.

EASTERN OFFICE
Pennsylvania Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

WICHITA FALLS OFFICE
704 Ninth Street

Marketers, Producers and Refiners of

PETROLEUM

Refinery at Shreveport, La.
Capacity 5,000 bbls. Daily.

Refined Products, Gasoline,
Benzine, Naphtha, Fuel Oil,
Kerosene, Distillates

Magna Oil & Refining Company

Main Office
TULSA, OKLAHOMA

Branch Offices

Eldorado, Kansas — Wichita Falls, Texas — Shreveport, La.

Local Refining Industry Developed On Permanent Basis With an Assured Supply of Oil for All Time to Come

Throughout Texas the refining industry has grown not on a temporary basis, as in some fields, but on a permanent one. The industry in Wichita Falls and the state at large is practically certain to continue as a profitable and growing one, no matter what the future of the local fields proves to be. It is not only the fact that many gushers have been brought in that makes the industry, for there have been great oil fields in the state before which have not caused a refining industry to be established. There are two reasons why the industry has grown up now instead of during previous development. One of them is that the crude produced is of such superior quality for producing gasoline in particular, and the other, that throughout the state there now appears to be a certainty of a regular supply for a long time to come.

Texas as a whole, too, has an immense advantage over other sections of the United States, and especially over the mid-continent field, in that it has ready access to foreign shipment. Indeed, it has been predicted by competent oil men that in the near future the Houston ship channel will outrank even Bayonne in the number and capacity of its refineries. This, of course, means near and quick shipment for the Wichita Falls products going into export trade. The Houston refining center will have the advantage over Bayonne in having fresh crude, and in being able to secure it in immense quantities from near at hand. When it is considered that the refineries at Bayonne, which always has been the world's great center, have to pump Texas crude 2,000 miles through pipe lines, it is readily understood what the Texas advantage is.

Many Plants Permanent.

While it is true that a great many of the refineries in Texas and in the north Texas districts are not built permanently or with the idea in mind of making the mpermanent plants, on the other hand many others are permanent plants. And since Texas stood first in the refining industry before the building campaign began in the Ranger and Wichita Falls districts it is safe to say that it will maintain its lead and probably increase it as time goes on.

In 1917 there were in operation in the state, according to the best statistics available, 26 refineries, one more than there are now in the Wichita Falls section alone. In the following year many more were built, and the campaign has continued all during the present year. In the early part of this year it was estimated that the investment in refineries in the state was approximately $100,000,000, making the industry one of the most important in the state.

Of the Texas plants at least 14 are complete with plants for making lubricating oil and waxes, and the other products taken from crude petroleum. Some of the refineries are of immense capacity. At Port Arthur the Gulf Refining company and the Texas company each has a plant which handles 55,000 barrels of crude oil daily, and at Beaumont the Magnolia Petroleum company has one of practically the same size. In the 10,000-barrel class the Texas company has one at Port Neches, another at Dallas; the Producers company has one at Gainesville; and the Magnolia and Pierce companies have one each at Fort Worth. In the 5,000-barrel class, among others there are the following: Pierce, Texas City; Panhandle, American and Lone Star, Wichita Falls; Sinclair-Gulf, Houston; and the Gulf, Fort Worth. This is an array of refineries that plays a large part in the world's supply of crude oil products. With them Texas ranks first in the United States, the Mid-continent field second and Bayonne, third.

New Idea in Building.

During the past few years a new scheme of refinery building has come to be recognized. The idea is that plants in the market centers, in which class Wichita Falls may be considered, should be permanent, while plants erected in the oil fields should have as large capacity as possible and should be constructed so cheaply that when the time comes when crude is difficult to obtain, they can be moved with comparatively small loss to other and newer fields. There was a time not so many years ago when skimming plants, as those of the latter class usually are, were both scarce and in disrepute. However, it has been demonstrated that plants of this nature are almost as productive of profits, when a field is at its flush production stage, as are more elaborate and costly refineries.

There are some refineries in the Wichita Falls district of both classes. In the city itself those of the permanent class predominate. The future of the city's industry seems to reveal itself as one in which there perhaps will be a smaller number of refineries than at present, but that the total capacity will be greater and the industry more important.

Good Transportation Facilities.

One advantage which the Wichita Falls industry has had over most new oil fields is that there probably has been better pipeline facilities in the Burkburnett fields than in any other field which has ever been developed. Of course, even these facilities have not been great enough to handle the entire flush production, but, nevertheless, they have been sufficient to keep plants fairly well supplied from the beginning. Throughout the state this condition also prevails to a considerable degree. It is estimated that with the new lines which have been built in the last few months the state of Texas now has approximately 10,000 miles of pipe lines in operation. Of this total mileage close to 1,500 miles are in the north Texas fields.

In the matter of tank car transportation Texas and Wichita Falls are both more or less fortunate. There are probably 9,000 tank cars in the state which are owned and operated by the refineries. In Wichita Falls there are at least 1,875 cars owned or leased by the local plants. This will represent an investment of close to $5,000,000.

Take the Town.

KANSAS CITY. — Thirty-five college miners took the town and held it yesterday. The discharged Kansas volunteers dined at Muehlbach hotel with two weeks' whiskers, muddy boots, n' everything.

Beaver Electra is A Modern Refinery

At Electra one of the most modern plants in the section is located. This is the refinery owned by the Beaver Electra Refining company. It was the first refinery built at Electra, and has grown very rapidly since its construction. It was built under the supervision of George V. Taylor, and originally had a daily capacity of 2,000 barrels of crude. This has now been increased to 2500 barrels, and another unit is being added which will double this.

The capitalization is to be raised to $450,000. Officers of the company are R. E. Huff, president; Edward Schlaffke, vice-president; C. W. Coffey, secretary and treasurer; and N. W. Self, general manager. Gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil and so forth are produced. The company owns 18 miles of pipe line extending to the northwest Burkburnett field. It has 235 tank cars in constant use, of which 150 are owned and 85 are leased. Storage capacity is 50,000 barrels. This refinery is considered one of the star plants in the state and is running at capacity practically all of the time.

Owner's Foresight Spells Success for American Refinery

Opportunity recognized and met halfway has made of the American Oil and Refining company, originally intended as a refinery company of small capitalization, one of the biggest independent organizations in the Wichita Falls district, with producing properties worth several millions and one of the most complete and modern, as well as substantial refineries in the entire southwest, with two pipelines to the Waggoner pool, a big tank farm and the largest fleet of tank cars in operation in the Wichita Falls district.

M. J. Bashara, prominent oil operator for several years in the Wichita Falls district is president of the company, W. W. Silk, another prominent operator is vice-president and H. A. Allen, for a number of years connected in a responsible position with the Wichita Mill and Elevator company, is secretary and treasurer. O. B. Manross is the superintendent of the plant, having superintended the construction. Mr. Manross is a refinery man of long time experience, and was formerly connected with the Panhandle refinery.

The construction of the plant had barely been begun when the wonderful era of development came on the Wichita Falls district, and the owners of the company made the most of their opportunities, purchasing large blocks of acreage, and planning pipelines and a drilling program, as well as making the refinery plant of such size as to make the organization one of the largest and most complete in the district.

There has never been any capital stock named for the company, the owners "putting up" in the amounts necessary whenever the interests of the company and the future growth and development demanded additional working capital. As a result the properties now have a value estimated around ten millions of dollars.

The plant has a daily capacity of 5,000 barrels. The process of refining the crude is carried on by means of the most modern equipment known to the science of gasoline refining.

All the buildings are of brick and steel, and every detail of construction about the plant is designed to be permanent, and fireproof.

The location of the plant is especially advantageous, being accessible to both the Fort Worth and Denver and M. K. and T. railroads, the refinery having tracks built to both lines. Loading rack facilities accomodation 40 cars at a time, the loading racks being of all steel construction.

The company had several large blocks of acreage in the Waggoner pool, and were fortunate in having all of this acreage proven up in the early developments of the pool. At present the company has a potential production better than 10,000 barrels, and the drilling campaign is still on.

Big Buildings Are Burning Fuel Oil

Local refineries have recently acquired an additional market for fuel oil of some importance as a result of the shortage in natural gas. Plans have been made by the large office buildings to use oil for heating purposes in preference to coal. It is expected that this will be followed by the adoption of the same fuel by the schools and other large buildings.

While the refineries of the district have in the past been able to dispose of a large part of their fuel oil in the local fields for use in drilling, it is to their advantage to sell as much fuel locally as possible, since this is the least profitable product of the refineries.

Fuel oil has many advantages when compared to coal and other fuels. Among other things it causes great saving in labor, diminishes the smoke nuisance, is not subject to spontaneous combustion, and is a more efficient heat producing fuel when compared pound to pound. One of the great advantages of fuel oil is that it does not deteriorate, as does coal, with storage.

Victor Completes a Burkburnett Plant

The Victor Refining company has a 2,000 barrel refinery at Burkburnett, which has only recently been completed. It is capitalized at $200,000 and has as its officers James R. Robinson, Jr., president; H. Beach, vice-president, W. K. Niles, secretary, treasurer and general manager. James L. McCormick is superintendent of the plant. Gasoline, kerosene, distillates and fuel oil are produced. The company is using 200 tank cars, and owns 14,000 barrels of storage.

Travis Refinery is Enlarging Capacity

One of the smaller refineries at Burkburnett is that of the Travis Refining company. The plant has a capacity of 700 barrels daily and is capitalized at $50,000. It produces gasoline, kerosene, benzine, and fuel oil. It has 5 tank cars in use and owns 3,000 barrels of storage. It is now erecting additional storage tanks and another crude still.

Wichita Valley Is Pioneer Refining Plant of District

In the refining history of Wichita county, the biggest refining county not only in the state of Texas but in the mid-continent field, the opening chapter is contained in the story of the Wichita Valley Refinery, built in 1918 at Iowa Park by John T. Overbey and associates, now one of the refineries of the Texhoma Oil & Refining company, an organization which has already attained a prominent place in the ranks of independent oil companies.

The plant at first had one still unit with a capacity of 500 barrels, the company being capitalized at $20,000. It was an experiment, but one which was not long in passing out of the experimental stage, since the plentiful supply of high grade crude, accessibility to the railroads, and also the local demand for both gasoline and crude made it a success from the start. The refinery has it's own pipeline, to nearby pools, and was independent from the start.

After five years of operation under the original management the plant was sold last year to the Texhoma Oil & Refining company at a price approximately $1,000,000. The little one still plant had grown to a thoroughly modern and efficielt plant ema capacity of 5,000 barrels daily, a one thousand per cent increase since organization, substantial dividends had been paid, and with the expansion construction paid for out of the profits.

The first little plant, with its sheet iron buildings and single still unit, supplemented by a small agitator, bore little resemblance to the thoroughly modren and efficient plant embodying the latest ideas in refinery construction and covering many acres just outside Iowa Park. But the history of this organization and its phenomenal growth is characteristic of the growth of the Wichita Falls refining district as a whole.

Power Refinery is Recently Completed

Among the new refineries in the city is that of the Power Oil Refining company. This plant is a subsidiary of the General Oil company of Houston. Its officers are S. E. J. Cox, president; A. J. Henderson, vice-president; and L. A. Bewley, Secretary-Treasurer and general manager. The plant was bought from the original owners in August, 1919.

Burk-Tex Refinery Under Construction

One of the proposed plants now under construction in the Burkburnett district is that of the Burk-Tex Refining & Pipe Line company, which has begun work on a refinery planned to have a daily capacity of 3,000 barrels.

Its capital is $450,000. Officers of this company are O. L. Clark, president; Jay F. Smith, vice-president and general manager; A. R. Pribble, treasurer; L. R. Stuart, secretary.

Sunshine State Has Wonderful Growth During First Year

In January, 1919, the Sunshine State refinery began operation, this being the third refinery to begin operations in Wichita Falls. The refinery company, which was organized by B. C. Jensen, who is president and general manager of the business, has as a subsidiary the Sunshine Pipeline company, which is serving the Iowa Park shallow field, and which also put a line to the famous Kemp-Munger-Allen well.

The refinery plant is located on the Forth Worth and Denver, a short distance across the Wichita river from Wichita Falls. The site, comprising 135 acres of ground, will permit of further expansion, and makes the plant one of the most attractively located in the district. The present capacity is 2,500 barrels and two stills are under construction. The rolling stock includes 135 tank cars, and there are ample storage facilities at the plant.

Stockholders of the company have large production in the Wichita Falls district, and this individual production, and the pipelines insure an adequate supply of high grade crude for the operation of the plant.

The officers of the company are G. C. Jensen, organizer and president; W. F. Ramming, vice president; M. H. Champion, traffic manager; H. M. Larkum, assistant general manager; C. J. Green, sales manager, and H. E. McCoy, refinery superintendent. The capitalization was originally $300,000, an increase to $650,000 having been voted at a recent meeting of the directors and stockholders. Original stockholders are being given the preference in the purchase of the new issue.

Burkburnett Ref. Company One of Oldest in the Field

In the Burkburnett district one of the oldest and largest of the refineries in operation is that of the Burkburnett Refining company, which is capitalized at $300,000 and has a daily capacity of 2000 barrels of crude. The officers of this plant are J. C. Hunt, president; G. D. Rigsby, vice-president; J. I. Bishop, secretary and treasurer; and M. A. Bundy, general manager. The products are gasoline, kerosene, distillates, and fuel oil. The company is using 50 tank cars now, and has recently purchased 50 more. It has 10 miles of pipe lines, and a storage capacity of 60,000 barrels.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL. — Outside of being struck with a poker, attacked with a club and beaten with leather strap wrapped with wire, Sofia Soltis had no grounds for divorce. She got the custody of five children.

DALLAS, TEX.—"No fire, no work; no work, get fired," was the hopeless legend placarded in an office building in fuelless Dallas this morning.

BUSY business getters—Times Want Ads.

Waggoner Refinery Plant Big Increase

The other refinery in the Electra district is the Waggoner refinery, the personal property of W. T. Waggoner. R. L. More is secretary and treasurer of the company. This refinery has a present capacity of 1400 barrels of crude daily and turns out the usual products. The capacity, however, is to be increased shortly to 3600 barrels per day. It does not own any pipe lines, but has 87,500 barrels storage capacity and uses 60 tanks cars in marketing its products.

Red River Refinery Is Credited With a Capacity of 2000

W. C. Myers and J. F. Pickle, who were connected with the Lone Star at the time of its organization, organized and promoted the city's fourth refinery that which was known at the time as the Red River refinery and is now the property of the Southwestern Producing and Refining company. Associated with them was C. T. Engle. Under the new organization the same management retained control.

The plant is located on the Burkburnett road, directly south of the Lone Star refinery. The original capitalization was $250,000 and the original capacity, 1500 barrels daily. At the present time the plant is credited with a capacity of 2000 barrels. A portion of the plant was bought in Oklahoma, where it was formerly in use by the Comanche Refining company at Lawton. The Southwestern company owns pipe lines, and tank cars, also some production.

Crude Oil Marketing Company Is Making Great Improvements

The Crude Oil Marketing company, a subsidiary of the Manhatton Oil company of St. Paul, Minn., owns a 300 barrel refinery 2 miles north of Burkburnett, producing gasoline, naptha, kerosene, and fuel oil. Two new steam stills and agitators and four new crude stills are now being added to the plant's capacity. The parent company owns 65 tank stations, four distributing stations, and a refinery at Cleveland, Oklahoma, in addition to the Burkburnett plant. The capitalization of the Burkburnett plant is $40,000.

Officers of the company are D. R. Cotton, St. Paul, Minn., president; E. L. Cragen, Wichita Falls, vice-president; Sd. Paul, Minn., secretary; Todd W. Lewis, Minneapolis, Minn., treasurer; and F. A. Kortsen, Wichita Falls, assistant treasurer.

The company owns 8-inch, 4-inch, and 6-inch gathering lines in the northwest extension and townsite fields of Burkburnett and a 6-inch pipe line to Walters, Oklahoma. It has loading racks of 50 car capacity at both Burkburnett and Walters. At the present time it has th use 300 tank cars. Storage facilities include two 55,000 barrel tanks, two 10,000 barrel tanks, five 1,000 barrel tanks, and eight 220 barrel tanks.



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We can locate you in any of the famous developed fields of Wichita county including the Northwest Burk, Kemp-Munger-Allen, Texhoma and General; also near the Erickson, National, East Wichita, Fisher Whaley, Damon, Burk Extension and Fred Till wells. We sell our own leases exclusively and can deliver the goods. We are always in the market for valuabe leases at the right price.

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OFFICERS

W. C. MYERS, President
J. F. PICKLE, Vice President C. T. ENGLE, Secretary and Treasurer

SOUTHWESTERN PRODUCING AND REFINING COMPANY

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

OKLAHOMA FIGURES EXTENSIVELY IN OIL DEVELOPMENT

GRANDFIELD OKLA. — The gradual edging of the Wichita county oil fields toward Red River, continued geological research and favorable geological reports on territory in Oklahoma just across the river, and the discovery of oil and gas sands in numerous test wells throughout that territory have caused it to create during the last 12 months a more widespread interest among oil lease speculators and wildcat drillers than any other in Oklahoma.

It has, in effect, swung the heavy end of speculation from the eastern part of the state to the western part. Except for Okmulgee and Osage counties, which have developed the biggest oil possibilities of the year on the east side, much speculative territory in probably 20 counties of that region has been set aside to await its turn for development. Yet while speculators have asserted that they could buy better acreage in Okmulgee county for $50 than they can buy in western Oklahoma for $500, they have not omitted to take a chance on the latter.

While Texas was developing during the 12 months some oil fields of international repute and drawing thither tens of millions of eastern capital, western Oklahoma was vieing with western Texas in wildcatting, and a financial guage recording money disbursed for leases doubtless would show that the former, over a limited area at least, was on a par with the latter.

Southern Oklahoma.

Southwestern Oklahoma, outside of proven fields, has produced no oil gushers, but it has given the geologists a liberal practical education. One corps has followed another in rapid succession, until at the end of the year nearly every big oil concern of the Middle West has on record every possible shred of geological data. Every investigation has been followed by new leasing activity, which would seem to indicate that the big concerns are not buying for protection only. Yet some of their number have drilled dry holes at low depths and others have pulled the bit out of granite.

The Cotton county field, which entered the year under the handicap of lame credulity, finds itself at the end of the year high up in the list of oil reckonings. Dry holes rewarded wildcatters south, east, southeast and northwest of producing territory until it looked a sthough the producing territory was extremely limited. And for a long time drilling in proven territory failed to produce any wells, making better after the flush than 100 barrels a day.

In the latter part of summer, however, a wildcatter drilling several miles southwest of the Walters field, and about two miles west of the town of Walters, found a new gas sand that made upwards of 25,000,000 cubic feet a day. A few weeks later a major company drilling in proven territory found a sector of the producing sand that flowed flush 5,000 barrels a day. This was a production climax reached gradually, for nearly every week for several months marked the completion of a well that contained more oil than its predecessors in that region. They ran from 250 barrels a day up to 2,000 barrels a day until the big gusher was found.

Period of Excitement.

Early in December another gas well was finished in the territory to the west that proved to be as good as the first, and then followed the first period of intense excitement in the region's history. Leases quickly mounted to $400 an acre and $200 an acre several miles from the well.

Because of the rapid depreciation in the natural gas supply in wells along the northern border of the original Walters field, the western discovery caused greatest interest among operators anxious to bring gas production back to the normal level of output, and these entered a lively contest for supremacy. The Lone Star Gas company of Texas, which doubtless foresees that hereafter the quantity of Oklahoma gas that it can pipe to Texas will be limited, bought acreage early in the new territory, and by the end of December was ready to drill four wells there.

Meantime the Oklahoma Natural Gas company, subjected to a diminishing gas supply in the eastern part of the state, had extended its mains from the Cement field to the Walters field, and forced itself into the market of western fields. When the second gas well had proved the gas sand to be of considerable extent, the two wells being one-half a mile apart, these companies and at least one other began bidding for gas, and the price ran up from 5 cents a thousand cubic feet at the well to 13 cents, which was the highest price ever offered in western Oklahoma.

The Walters' Field.

While the Walters' field has not has a separate listing in the production figures given out by major producing and pipe line concerns, so that the public has never been advised through the regular channels of output of that field, the daily production now must be in the neighborhood of 20,000 barrels. These figures may be a few thousand barrels too high, or they may be a trifle too low.

The impression prevails that the Carter Oil company has a well a few miles south of Chattanooga, and it was strengthened when that company, having left the casing in the hole, started another a short distance west. Geological reports have shown likely structures at intervals all the way from Grandfield to Chattanooga, and several tests have been started in that country. These facts became of far more interest when the gas field was found west of Walters, and the result certainly will be the drilling next year of any number of test wells between Walters and Grandfield.Cosden has shown where there is granite on the western side of this territory, and the Carter seems to have proven there was no oil above 3,500 feet on the south side of the territory. But there is a large area of unproven and quite favorable country.

Number of Wells Drilled.

In the regions of Randlett, Temple and Hastings no important discoveries have been made, although a number of wells have been drilled, none of them, however, save that of the Carter near Randlett, to a depth that could be called a thorough test. As a matter of fact, it is the history of most oil fields that when wells in tributary territory fail to get the same sand that is producing in the established fields, they are abandoned and called dry holes. There are exceptions to this rule, of course.

There are excellent indications of oil near Red river in Cotton county, and there are very evident breaks in the structures and synclines. But some failures, principal among them being that o fthe Burk Bridge company which was drilled near the north end of the Burkburnett vehicle bridge, have caused inactivity in that territory for several months. Some holders of leases there assert that they expect to drill more tests later. The most bitter discouragements there have been experienced by men who, under the influence of excitement in Burkburnett, paid up to $1,000 an acre bonus for leases and discovered within a few weeks that those leases did not have a sale value of $50 an acre.

Tillman county has led all others of western Oklahoma in the number of wildcat tests, the amount of land leased for oil and gas purposes, high prices paid for leases and general intensity of interest. It has been "on the map" as no other non-producing county of Oklahoma has been. It has had seasons of great enthusiasm and seasons of depression. It has been confident it has paying oil one week and felt itself filled with unconfessed doubts the next.

Geologists Agreed.

Geologists are pretty generally agreed that there is no necessity whatever of the channel of Red river being pronounced a break in the structure, and that conclusion is borne out in the fact that one or more good producers have been found in the river bed. Neither is it good reason to predict that the evident structures that swing out from Red river over Tillman county are barren.

Oil and gas have been found in no less than half a dozen wells in Tillman county. Three of them are rated as producers. The latest of the three, the Fred-Till, a few miles west of Frederick, has the earmarks of making a paying producer from a sand found at a little over 1,700 feet. The public has not been taken into the confidence of officials of the company, but their faith is expressed in the placing of storage tanks on the ground for use when the well is brought in. The casing has been cemented and it is predicted that the well will not be drilled in before Jan. 1.

In the southern and southeastern parts of the county are four wells bearing somewhat of mystery, and which have given cause for much mental speculation. It is only fair to some of the most conservative and fair-minded men of Frederick and Grandfield to repeat that they believe that at least two of these wells will pay when they are drilled in. The same minds that give expression to this conclusion have been of the opinion that, because of meager pipeline facilities, it would have been poor business judgment to bring in those wells.

Possible Extensions.

Not many weeks of the new year, barring extended seasons of bad weather, will elapse before several tests will be pronounced thorough. Not only are there possible extensions of the formations in Wichita county that produce oil, but the geology of the subject leads to the conclusion that the Wichita mountain uplift, which has marked several counties of western Oklahoma with anticlines, has pitched some of its best structures over the northern and eastern parts of Tillman county.

A bit of interesting southwest Oklahoma history has just come to light. It is that geologists of two major companies are making a new map of the entire western part of the state. They began at Red river in Tillman and Jackson counties and by the middle of December had concluded an examination of those counties and of Harmon and Greer. Preliminary work for Beckham and Roger Mills counties had been concluded at the first of the year. Their investigations probably will include Childress, Collingsworth, Wheeler and Hemphill counties in Texas.

In these Oklahoma and Texas counties the Carter Oil company has leased tens of thousands of acres and is reported to have completed purchases for all necessary protection. Agents of the Texas company during the last few weks have bought many thousands of acres, principally rim stuff that could be bought at a dollar an acre. In this region the Shaffer Oil & Refining company is taking leases.

Small Independent Concerns.

At this time, with possibly only two exceptions, testing of this territory is being done by small independent concerns and individuals. One exception is the test of the Magnolia Petroleum company being drilled four miles north of Sayre in Beckham county. Another exception probably is in Harmon county. It is significant of the interest manifested in that country that big companies have been liberal buyers of acreage, offsetting a majority of the tests that have been started. There have been instances of the big companies volunteering to buy such acreage because of their desire for good tests.

The line of adventure extends all the way to Woodward. That might be called a trunk line. It has quite a number of feeding or independent diagonals extending west into Texas and east into Oklahoma. Beyond Woodward and principally toward the northwest meanders some lines of geological possibilities that lead to the big subject of the possible connection between the uplifts of the Wichita mountains and the Rocky mountains. Commensurate with the bigness of that subject is the fact that the Empire Gas & Fuel company has under lease in Panhandle territory of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico and Colorado over four million acres.

Amarillo Section.

In speculating on the colossal possibilities of the Panhandle of these four states one miscalculated to grow more ambitious when he absorbs the report that in the region of Amarillo what is reputed to be the greatest producing gas well in the world has been drilled. He may be further encouraged to overstep conservatism in learning that the Prairie Oil & Gas company and the Texas & Pacific Coal & Oil company are soon to have five wells under way in Hartley county, shortly north of the Amarillo gas region. Still more interesting is the fact that shortly after the first of the year 60 wells will be drilling along a strip of country that extends across the Panhandle from New Mexico to Oklahoma.

A wholesome public sentiment lately predicts great possibilities for the Cement field in Caddo county. This sentiment has superseded that built up by the early speculators in that territory. As a matter of fact the early opinions of conservatives were not favorable to the field becoming an important producer. Like Walters, it weathered divers contrary opinions, good, bad and indifferent, and lately, like Walters, it has been producing wells that make into the hundreds of barrels daily. Acreage values are ascending as more proflific sands are found and the producing territory widens. Supposition now is that some of the big operators who hold leases in the field have been holding back development of their own properties as far as possible until demands upon them were satisfied or materially lessened in the gusher fields of Texas.

Cement Production.

Cement is making several thousand barrels of oil daily. It is being fed into refineries there and at Lawton and shipped out in tank cars to other parts of the state.

A possible extension of the Cement structure many miles to the west is predicted by the Humble Oil & Refining company, which has started a deep test a few miles south of Anadarko. Engineers sent out by the United States Geological Survey have been in the territory north of the fields for several weeks and it is reported that a thorough investigation of a large region of Grady, Caddo, Kiowa and Washita counties is to be made. Since this survey was requested by the United States Indian agent at Anadarko, it is not improbable that it will be extended over the greater part if not all of the original reservation of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians, and it will be the basis in part at least of the Indian agent determining what Indian lands have probable oil values and therefore the determining factor in the leasing of Indian lands for oil and gas purposes and the approximate minimum bonus values that should be fixed.

No doubt that region about Gotebo, where oil and gas have been found in paying quantities, will experience extensive operations during 1920. The latest well drilled there doubtless will make 100 barrels initially when it is completed. It has been several weeks since the pay sand was entered and it would have been drilled in shortly thereafter but for the filing of a suit by the owner of the land on which the well was drilled to have the lease cancelled. The suit is yet pending.

Gotebo District.

Prediction is not made by conservative operators that the Gotebo district contains any important deep sands, on account of its nearness to the Wichita mountains, and they are agreed that the shallow sands are productive enough to make development profitable. Over many sections of the southern part of Kiowa county and in the western part of Caddo county, sections that skirt the mountains or extend into them, are many water wells that contain oil or gas. Gas escapes from springs in the mountains, in some places in sufficient quantities to burn indefinitely on the surface of the water. Pioneers of that part of the country assert that they have seen oil and gas there for 20 to 30 years. Water wells that have oil in them have in some instances produced oil since shortly after the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche Indian country in 1901.

There is evidence of a shallow field that may have a long life. Hence, whatever geologists may predict with reference to stratas near the base of their origin, the theory looks plausible that these shallow sands of both oil and gas are worth developing.

Western Stephens County.

The western part of Stephens county has been disappointing. It has caused heavy financial loss to both operators and lease buyers. Sands found there that gave evidence of bearing big gushers have been found to be thin. Many offests are dry altogether. But activity there has not by any means ceased and drilling will continue until operators are more fully satisfied one way or another. It is a big possible territory, extending all the way from the rim of the Cement field on the north and that of the Walters field on the west toward Red river. Some good wells have been found in the region, wells that make 50 to 100 barrels, but these are not what were expected and they make money slowly for the big operator.

What is going on in the eastern part of Stephens county and in counties adjoining it on the east, south and north is the subject of another story, a story that probably would not properly be made part of a review of southwestern Oklahoma. It is a region of probably greater possibilities in the development of shallow oil and gas sands than any other in the southern or western part of Oklahoma.

Harmon and Jackson.

Harmon and Jackson counties give promise of considerable drilling activity during 1920, the number of tests depending somewhat on what happens along the northern part of Hardeman and Wilbarger counties of Texas, and, naturally, on the results of tests now adrilling in the two Oklahoma counties. The public has heard of little activity in these counties, yet during the last few months they have been a scene of great leasing activity. This was due in part to recent geological investigations and to favorable reports on Wilbarger, Hardeman and Childress counties.

Custer county has attracted much attention since the middle of last summer. Oil stepped off the distance, so to speak, from the Wichita mountains until they were far enough away to find stratas sufficiently separated from each other to give some assurance of producing sands that would have at least moderately long lives. At the approximate distance they found undoubted evidences of oil and gas. In fact, Custer county contains one of the largest structures yet surveyed in western Oklahoma, and on it several wells are drilling and several more are to be drilled. The surface indications are so good there that not only have big companies been somewhat eager to buy on and near the structure, but the county has attracted a few of the idle millions of New York that their owners have concluded to invest in the great campaign to widen proven oil fields and find new fields in the southwest.

Favorable Looking.

The northern part of Kiowa county and all of Washita county are a sufficient number of paces from the mountains and favorable looking structures are found in each. Eastern capitalists have a large block of acreage for a test a few miles north of Hobart, and the big companies have invested tens of thousands of dollars in leases in Washita county.

Beckham and Roger Mills counties had a big leasing play last summer after the Magnolia Petroleum company had entered that region and started a deep well on land leased from the state near Sayre. The structure on which this company is drilling has all the earmarks of an oil field. Down to 1,700 feet, formations in the well tracked those in the Garber field. Below that depth the drig continued to find red beds and strips of these were in evidence down to 2,600 feet, the approximate depth of the hole at the end of the year, toward the northern end of this structure a deep test is being drilled by Oklahoma City men, and south of it, and south of Sayre, on a very conspicuous dome, not far from the Llano Estacado gooseneck that slipped off the plains into this region, a Sayre company is drilling a deep test.

South and southwest of this, and over a big territory that embraces parts of Greer and Harmon counties and parts of Collingsworth and Wheeler counties big companies and little speculators have made a big play. In that region, at least two important tests have been started. One of them is by Charles H. Taylor and associates of Oklahoma City, a few miles northwtst of Mangum and in the vicinity of Jester. Taylor is a geologist who joined the Comanche Petroleum company in developing a shallow sand near the town of Comanche in Stephens county, and he is said to have big company connections that will enable him to make some thorough tests in the southwest country. He has had some important verifications of his geological conclusions, so important, in fact, that big and little speculators have hastened to buy acreage as near his first well as possible.

Wildcatters have begun plying their trade along the southside of the Wichita countains. There is an intermittent line of derricks all the way from Lawton to Mangum. Two of them are in the vicinity of Cache, one is in the mountains near Roosevelt. One is between Lawton and Cache and one is in the vicinity of Snyder. Evidences of oil and gas are not found so near the surface on the south side as on the north side of the mountains, but operators expect to pick up good shallow sands. Some of these tests have started with big holes so that deep drilling may be done if necessary. The danger of drilling over a big part of this region is the finding of granite. This has been discovered in several wells drilled in Comanche, Cotton, Tillman and Jefferson counties. Some geologists hold that granite structures parallel other structures thrown out by the uplift that created the Wichitas. Not so many granite indications have as yet been found north of the mountains.

Invader Plant Has 2,000 Bbl. Capacity

The Invader Oil & Refining company has in operation a 2,000 barrel refinery at Burkburnett. This company is capitalized at $2,000,000 and has as its officers B. Frank Wood, president; Owen A. Wood, vice-president R. S. Ogilvy, vicepresident; and L. C. Boyd, secretary and treasurer. It produces gasoline, kerosene and fuel oil and is now adding a new still and condenser box to increase capacity to 2,500 barrels. It owns 12 miles of pipe line, 100,000 barrels of storage, and has 62 tank cars in use. C. R. Bird of Tulsa, is in charge of the refinery. The company is buying 100 more tank cars, and building more pipe line.

J. A. FISHER, President,
T. B. NOBLE, Vice-President,

J. E. STRONG, Secretary
P. P. LANGFORD, Treasurer

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Commercial Section

Wichita Daily Times

Commercial Section

REVIEW OF THE WORK OF LOCAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Year of 1919 Closes on an Era of Unusual Local Commercial Activity

The year 1919 has been a period of transformation, readjustment and rebuilding on a larger and more metropolitan scale in Wichita Falls. And in the forefront of the great problems that have presented themselves to this city, has stood the Chamber of Commerce. This organization has been "in the mouth of the guns," right on the firing line through all this trying period when every facility of the community has been taxed to the uttermost.

In most cities, particularly in the Southwest, a Chamber of Commerce is popularly regarded as a sort of publicity dispensing bureau which makes extravagant statements about population, advantages, climates, etc., etc. But in Wichita Falls the Chamber of Commerce has been called upon to shoulder "fifty-seven varieties" of troubles for all sorts of persons and under the most adverse conditions that well could be imagined.

Organization Is Handicapped.

The organization was handicapped this year by two changes at the secretary's desk. B. F. Johnson, for two years the secretary, leaving the position to enter business in this city, was succeeded February 1, by Porter A. Whaley, who left June 1 to take charge of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce. At that time the present secretary, Hubert M. Harrison took charge of the office. Miss M. R. Kerr, had remained as assistant secretary from Mr. Johnson's administration and is assistant to Secretary Harrison.

Soon after Mr. Harrison's coming, the quarters which had been used by the organization for many years at the city hall, were needed for municipal work and the Chamber of Commerce found itself suffering from the same hardships that many other concerns have felt in this crowded little city for the lack of quarters. Through the courtesy of the Masonic bodies and the Knights of Pythias, the Chamber of Commerce established offices in the lodge room on the second floor of the Masonic Temple. These quarters are far too small, and unsuited to the enlarged work of the Chamber of Commerce. They will be vacated early in the new year, the Chamber of Commerce having leased the entire front basement of the Kemp & Kell building.

Growth of Staff.

When Mr. Harrison came here, the office staff consisted of the secretary, assistant secretary and an office girl. During the seven months that have elapsed the office now has an active traffic department with a manager and stenographer; a statistical department with one person, local Census Bureau in charge of the federal census for Wichita county; office of the U. S. Bureau of Mines; campaign office for the Wichita Falls Shrine club now conducting a campaign for a Shrine Temple here in 1920; and treasurer of the Oil Road committee; Home Economics Demonstrator, and two stenographers in the main office.

In addition to these activities, the Chamber of Commerce also was active in securing the establishment of the whole-time county Health board and the secretary works in close touch with that office although it is located in another building.

Radical Change.

Secretary Harrison announced soon after he came to the secretary's desk that he believed the city of Wichita Falls was "over-sold" to the outside world and that he would devote comparatively little time to the time-honored Chamber of Commerce function of "blowing about the town." He stated that he believed that the Chamber of Commerce here must be an organization of service to all comers whether they wanted a room for the night or a site for a new business house.

Believing that what a caller at the Chamber of Commerce most wants is cordial treatment with painstaking service and prompt action upon their requests, he placed Miss Kerr at a desk that faced the entrance where she meets every caller, makes him feel that he is welcome and finds out what he wants. Many times it is information or literature. She sees that he gets it and gets it right and gets it quick. If he wants to see the secretary, he is sent to his desk in his turn, or if necessary an appointment is made. If he wants a permit to bring in household goods or freight, the traffic manager or his stenographer attends to him.

The Traffic Board.

The first condition that Secretary Harrison set out to correct was traffic. He asked the directors to create a strong committee on this subject. It was fortunate for the work that T. B. Noble, a well-known manufacturer and long-time citizen of Wichita Falls was made chairman of this committee. Taking a decided stand against the suggestion that the director general of railroads should be asked to appoint a joint terminal manager at Wichita Falls, Secretary Harrison organized what he called Weekly Get-Together meetings" between the heads of the Katy and Fort Worth and Denver lines and the members of the traffic committee. Mr. Noble joined Mr. Harrison in making this plan a wonderful success. The get-together meetings were made the nucleus of a traffic board which meets every Wednesday morning. Here shippers are privileged to appear with suggestions or complaints.

Soon after the establishment of the traffic board, Secretary Harrison backed by Chairman Noble asked the Chamber of Commerce directors to employ a traffic manager. The committee was again fortunate in securing an experienced railroad man, James W. Chatham Jr. Mr. Noble and Mr. Chatham have been working with the problem only two months and in that time conditions have been wonderfully improved.

Fight on "Tipping."

During the chaotic conditions that exists here during the oil boom in the spring and summer, a new "business" sprang up, known as "tracing freight cars." Certain persons made a business of receiving tips for "getting" cars in for their "clients." One of these "tracers" is said to have been offered $1,500 per month to get cars run in here for a certain institution. Tipping of railway employes was practiced to an alarming extent.

Noble, Harrison and Chatham went after this practice hard. And today the "car tracer's bureau" are not doing near so much business, according to reliable reports. The shippers of the city have learned that the Chamber of Commerce can get all the service out of railroads that human power can get. They are coming to the traffic manager for help and they are getting it.

The local railroad officials have showed a magnificent spirit of co-operation in almost every office and there's is a spirit of working together that bids fair to master this difficult situation.

Under the permit system, all reputable firms can get a certain number of cars in their turn and "bootleggers" or persons using box cars as a place of business are barred.

Service of Traffic Bureau.

During the brief time that Chairman Noble and Manager Chatham have been working on this matter this department has served more than 200 different firms and individuals directly on traffic matters; secured permits for sewer pipe for the city sand, gravel and other paving material for city and county work; secured the establishment of an information Booth at the Union Station; had appointed a night woman matron; brought about the speedy re-establishment of regular train service after the coal strike and relieved countless smaller problems in the routine run of the day's traffic work.

The Traffic Department is now planning to establish an adequate and efficient rate bureau and will maintain a tariff file for its patrons; to broaden its scope in transportation service; to assist members in routing; to trace shipments; to go after fast package car service; to assist in the placing of cars promptly on private and industry tracks and to get the best passenger and freight service for Wichita "'ls that can be obtained by calling to their aid every possible help in railroad circles.

The department has met with hearty welcome from the railroad men and the shippers.

Public Health Work.

Another hobby of Secretary Harrison is that of public health and sanitation. He has begun to build a public health and sanitation department of the Chamber of Commerce along the lines of department activities now customary in city Chambers of Commerce.

While the condition of the streets and the quantities of building material stacked in the streets in front of buildings under construction and the lack of enough men and money in the street department of the City of Wichita Falls, has made this work very slow, considerable progress has been made. Ornamental trash cans have been placed on the downtown corners and those are keeping quantities of rubbish off the streets. A monthly garbage service to residences has been started which it is hoped will be made weekly soon. Through the efforts of Mr. Harrison, his personal friend Charles Saville, of Dallas, well known sanitation engineer was brought here and the ideas he set forth are being embodied in the 1920 public health program.

New Health Board.

Through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce an appropriation of $5,000 from the Rockefeller fund and $5,000 from the County court was secured and a modern health board established for the county. Dr. Arthur W. West was sent here by the state health board a few weeks ago and is already doing great service. The Chamber of Commerce bought the office equipment for the health board at a cost of several hundred dollars.

Call Field Secured.

Last summer the Chamber of Commerce through J. A. Kemp and Frank Kell secured the buildings at Call Field and established many families there at a low rental, for the relief of housing conditions. Mr. Kemp personally made many trips and worked for weeks here and at Washington to see that this matter was properly handled. The many officers quarters have been a boon to many homeless families. A street car line is to be extended to serve this new suburb a few miles south of the city.

Oil Field Road.

With the rush to the oil fields at Burkburnett and the Northwest, the Burkburnett road became almost impassable. At the suggestion of W. M. Priddy, Secretary Harrison called a mass meeting of oil men at the court house and started the oil roads committee. Through this medium Mr. Priddy and his committee have raised money and oiled this road to Burkburnett. Before the work was done it was a hard two hour trip from Wichita Falls to Burkburnett. After the road was oiled, cars traveled it at a rate of forty miles an hour, with comfort. The enormous amount of detail work, keeping the accounts, paying the teamsters and road workmen, is being handled at the Chamber of Commerce by Miss Kerr. Other oil field roads are to be improved and maintained.

Foster Road.

The Chamber of Commerce is now engaged with the city and county in improving the road to the factory district, via Fillmore street. The Chamber paid several hundred dollars towards this important project. The factory road has been a source of discontent for years.

The directors as well as the secretary and staff have also been very active in assisting the irrigation committee and recently rejoiced with Mr. Kemp in seeing Water Improvement District No. 1 created. This project is regarded as perhaps the most important single enterprise now before the city.

The Chamber office and staff were placed at the disposal of the charter committee and assisted them and Dr. Hatton the charter expert in the detail work incident to drafting the new document to be voted on soon.

Through the Home Economics Department under Miss Florence Jackson, some highly constructive civic work has been done in the city and county among the girls. This work is carried from Chamber of Commerce headquarters.

Financial Drives Aided.

The Chamber of Commerce has been very active in handling several financial campaigns for worthy causes including the Salvation Army Drive, the Y. W. C. A. $250,000 building fund and the Corpus Christi flood sufferers for whom $8,000 was raised.

Secretary Harrison was largely instrumental in bringing together local baseball fans who closed contract with Walter Salm for a berth in the Texas League for 1920. R. O. Harvey, W. Newton Maer and others are active in this project.

State Fair Exhibit.

The most important publicity work upon which the organization has spent very much time or money, was the Wichita Falls oil and manufacturing exhibit at the State Fair at Dallas. The Dallas papers gave this exhibit more space than any other county or city exhibit. It was the talk of the fair grounds according to reports brought back by Wichita Falls citizens who saw it there. In this exhibit moving pictures were used for the first time in a county exhibit at the State Fair, thousands of Texans having their eyes opened about what was going on in Wichita Falls. The exhibit was planned and assembled by Harrison with the aid of refinery and factory officials here.

In October the assistant secretary, Miss Kerr went to New York for the Armenian Relief committee and while there spent much time at the American City Bureau and other headquarters where she informed herself of modern Chamber of Commerce office methods for use here. Recently auditors of the Chamber of Commerce books spoke in high praise of the manner in which the office books and records are kept.

Postoffice Annex.

In conjunction with Postmaster Ed. Howard the Chamber of Commerce got prompt action from Washington upon the relief of postal congestion here. An annex to the postoffice has been built to take care of the enormous volume of business here until an adequate federal building can be secured.

The federal building committee of the Chamber of Commerce is now planning to go to Washington with a mass of information to secure an appropriation from congress for $1,000,000 for a new federal building.

Aids Census Taking.

Several months ago, the secretary conferred with District Supervisor of the U. S. Census Burch at Decatur and pointed out that Wichita Falls and Wichita county presented a serious problem to the government due to crowded conditions and living conditions in the oil fields. At the request of the Chamber of Commerce, Federal Director Rogers at Washington appointed the only assistant district supervisor in the nUited States at Wichita Falls. Miss Chatbel Moore, in charge of statistics at the local Chamber, was appointed and has organized a local census bureau with the aid of Secretary Harrison. She also has received much valuable aid from E. A. Van Den Broek, a young business man of the city who has had experience along these lines.

In co-operation with the government the local Chamber of Commerce has had printed 12,500 questionaires setting forth in simple language just "What Uncle Sam wants to Know." These are being distributed this week to every house in the city with the printed request that the head of each family sit down and fill out every question and have it ready for the census taker January 2 to 16. Secretary Harrison believes this will aid materially in getting a complete and accurate census here. The plan has been highly commended by census officials. The bureau under Miss Moore has charge of the entire county and district organizations have been built up in every town. Waggoner City, the teeming oil field town is one of the hardest nuts the census department will have to crack. Taking a census there is like counting the birds that fly out of lofts and then fly back again.

The 1919 Booklet.

"Wichita Falls — Where Today's Dream Is Tomorrow's Achievement," is the title of the official 1919 booklet issued by the Chamber. Secretary Harrison was formerly an advertising writer of booklets and in this he has told the story of Wichita Falls with interest and correctness. One of the biggest advertising agencies in New York to which The Times recently sent one of these books wrote that it was one of the best pieces of Chamber of Commerce literature they had ever seen and asked for copies to distribute.

The opening paragraphs of this book give a true story of what Wichita Falls has been passing through. The writer says that this city is like a big boy who has outgrown short trousers but hasn't yet got his long ones on. "Wichita Falls has had a spell of 'growing pains'" the booklet, very truly states. The writer calls it, "A city in transformation." "A city rebuilding itself."

Plans for New Year.

When asked for a statement of the plans for the Chamber of Commerce for the New Year, Secretary Harrison, said:

"Most Chamber of Commerce secretaries talk too much. I don't like to tell what we are going to do nearly so well as I like to hear someone else mention something that we have already done. However, I am glad of the chance to say a few words to the folks I have been trying to serve, and to give a very brief outline of what is being planned for 1920. It is the general conviction that new conditions here demand new methods and the Chamber of Commerce hopes to bring about a re-organization of its activities along lines that will touch the lives of all the people in more specific ways. Any man who is worth while, works at a job for the joy of getting somewhere with it, the happiness of accomplishment. All our officers want to make this organization serve the people more completely. The organization is to be designed to be more democratic.

Plans for Re-organization.

The plans for the re-organization are being carried forward by a re-organization committee composed of G. Clint Wood, W. W. Anderson, B. F. Johnson, W. Newton Maer, J. C. Mytinger, W. B. Hamilton and Don Farnsworth. The first three appointed by President Huff from the present board and the last four being selected from the membership at large.

There are to be fifteen directors instead of thirty. There is to be a business council composed of two councilmen from each branch of business. The real business of the organization will be thrashed out in the council. Every member will have a vote on the councilmen and the directors. They are to be elected and not appointed.

The directors will have final say-so but the feeling of the membership on any question will be brought to the board from the council. I believe it will be a wonderful plan and I have studied it from every angle. We want to have all citizens, regardless of creed politics or occupation, to feel that in the Chamber of Commerce they can find a forum for their views and a vehicle for service to their community and to their neighbors.

Co-operation of Officers and Directors

"I cannot lose this opportunity of saying in public how much I have enjoyed the hearty co-operation of my president, Judge R. E. Huff and of all the directors. Their spirit has made hard tasks seem easier. I believe in the future of any city that has the type of loyal builders there are here. While we need new blood constantly to help keep pace with the arduous duties of city building, I want to pay a tribute to the older town builders among us. Wichita Falls has not always been carried high on the waves of prosperity. There are men here who have braved the long, dry, lean years and with courage builded a city on the plains. To them let us do honor in this new day.

Public Health to Be Stressed.

"I will not attempt to tell in detail of our plans. Public Health and sanitation will be one of our chief activities. I believe that in all we do at this stage of our city's development that we should never lose sight of the great aim—"to make Wichita Falls a better place to live," to make it more comfortable, cleaner, more beautiful and more of a home city for women and children as well as for men.

It has been called "a man's town" and 'just a place to make money.' Let us make Wich'ta Falls as widely known for its beauty and comfort as it is now for unparalleled commercial opportunities."

The officers and directors of the present Chamber are:

Robt. E. Huff, president; J. A. Kemp, first vice president; W. D. Cline, second vice president; W. L. Robertson, treasurer.

Agricultural Bureau: J. A. Kemp, J. L. Jackson, M. J. Gardner.

Civic Bureau: W. R. Ferguson, Jno. F. O'Donohoe, A. H. Carrigan.

Convention Bureau: A. L. Huey, Myles O'Reilly, T. P. Adams.

Finance Bureau: C. W. Snider, J. M. Bland, C. E. McCutchen.

Industrial Bureau: Frank Kell, Roy B. Jones, F. N. Lawton.

Membership Bureau: J. S. Bridwell, J. C. Ward, C. E. Rodgers.

Mercantile Bureau: H. B. Hines, Marvin Smith, W. W. Anderson.

Oil Bureau: G. C. Wood, W. D. Cline, R. O. Harvey.

Publicity Bureau: B. F. Johnson, C. W. Reid, W. W. Silk.

Traffic Bureau: T. B. Noble, W. S. Curlee, N. Henderson.

When wood is used as a reinforcing material for concrete it should be impregnated with magnesium chloride and the wood must be so placed that any change in the cross-sectional area does not affect the durability of the structure. If the latter precaution is overlooked the concrete may crack.

CITIZEN WHO HAS CONTRIBUTED LARGELY TO DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY OF WICHITA FALLS



J. A. KEMP

Successful Banker Many Years Active In City Development

Although eminently successful both as a banker, having been head of the First National Bank practically since its organization, as well as an attorney and in other private enterprises, it is chiefly from his public services, dating from the very beginning of Wichita Falls, and covering practically every movement having a direct influence on the building of the city, that Robert E. Huff for 10 successive years president of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce, is known to Wichitans, and from which he derives the remarkable personal influence over his fellow townsmen which makes him a prime factor in all local movements whether commercial, civic, religious or political.

Here in 1882.

Judge Huff's connection with Wichita Falls and Wichita county, in fact, goes back beyond the beginning of either of these now rather populous and powerful agencies, in having come to what is now Wichita Falls on May 2, 1882, four months and twenty-two days ahead of the first railroad, and the opening of the Wichita Falls townsite.

In the organization of both Wichita Falls and Wichita county, Mr. Huff took a prominent part, serving as the first county attorney of Wichita county, his public service since that time, in addition to service with the Chamber of Commerce, includes service both on the school board and the city council, on the committees which have drafted each successive charter for Wichita Falls, and on the committees through which the citizens of Wichita Falls co-operated in the bringing of the five railroad lines which have since the time of the original line been built into or from Wichita Falls.

Early Career.

Judge Huff was a native of Virginia, but when a child moved in 1866 with his parents into Tennessee, about 50 miles from Nashville, where he was reared and educated in the private schools in that community. Following his academic schooling he finished a law course at Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, and was admitted to the bar at Shelbyville, in 1880.

After removal to Wichita Falls he continued in the active practice of his profession, as county attorney, and as an attorney in private life until in January 1888, when at the request of the majority stockholders he became a director in the Panhandle National, now the First National Bank.

In September of that year he became the president of that institution, a position he has continued to hold throughout the 31 years since that time. The success with which he has discharged these duties is attested by the steady growth of that institution into a commanding influence in the financial circles of Northwest Texas.

Heads First National.

Although serving as president of the bank, it was not until the critical period beginning with the panic of 1893 and continuing through the lean crop years which followed, that Judge Huff began to give his undivided attention to the bank, with the result that while bank failures and assessments on the stockholders occurred in many part of Northwest Texas, the Panhandle National came through entirely unscathed and acknowledged as one of the most solid financial institutions in this part of the state.

One of the great factors in Mr. Huff's personal success lies in the foresight which was exercised when he acquired a considerable body of acreage near the city which was at that time regarded as fairly close in farming property, but which is now the ground on which the thickly populated Huff and Southland additions are situated.

Services Rendered Wichita County Has Splendid Record in

With every man and boy who served during the war on foreign soil, in foreign waters or in camps on this side returned, with the possible exception of a few still in the navy, Wichita county's war record had "finis" written the latter part of 1919.

The record of inductions and volunteers from the county, as compiled by George W. Thorburn, the clerk of the Wichita county draft board, and member of the board, of which G. Clint Wood was chairman, is one of which the county may well be proud, since it shows that the volunteers in the county numbered more than 40 per cent of the number of inductions, while the number of deserters and draft evaders is practically negligible.

There were a total of 1669 men from Wichita county in the various branches of the county's service, the draft board's records show. Of this number 1171 were inductions and 498 were already in the service, either at the time of the registration, or before the draft became operative. This includes the large number who were in the National Guard and who went to the first officers training camp at Leon Springs and also who volunteered in various branches before the draft became operative.

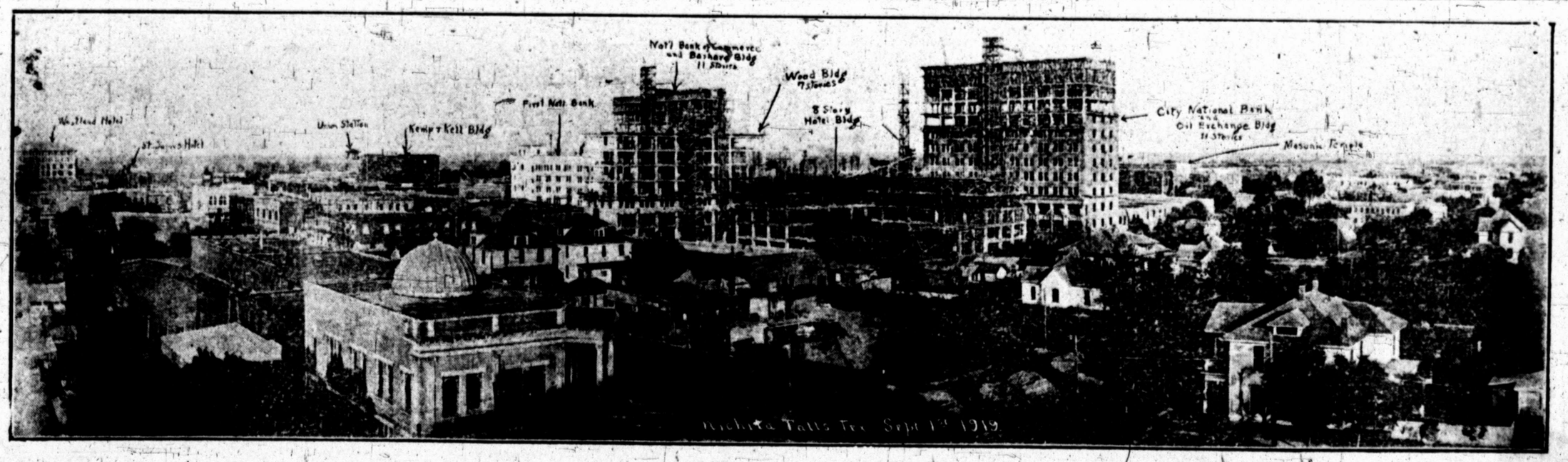
Very few men who were sent to training camps by the Wichita county board were returned for any cause whatever, and men returning to the county after their year and a half, or two years of service, many of them from overseas paid a tribute to the board of their home county. If every county board had been operated along the fair, impartial, and efficient lines of the Wichita county board," they said, there would have been much less "grief" over the war, and the way it was run, and a much more efficient army."

Instances were cited where boards had sent men who were physically unfit, this necessitating their return, involving much red tape and losing time and money for the government. There was also much trouble in some localities over alleged partiality, and other troubles, and frequently the machinery of training camps were upset by the return of some draftees, but there were few, if any instances, where the classification of the Wichita county board was reversed.

There were of course some who had hard words for the board, and the policy in effect, but the commendation of the government, and of all those in the service, who were familiar with the work of the board, and the results obtained, is unmarred with anything that is not praise.

The officials of the Wichita county board, G. Clint Wood, George Thorburn, Dr. Mike Walker, until his entry into the service, and then Dr. E. P. Bass, constituted a supervisory committee for the district, and the records of the boards of each county in the district were regularly inspected by Mr. Thorburn. This in itself is a splendid testimonial to the manner in which the local records were kept.

A total of 8 701 men and boys registered in Wichita county in the four registered on June 5, 1917, 302 on June 5, 1918, 84 on Augus 24, 1918, and 4 898 on September 21, 1918. The latter registration was the registration of the 18 to 45 years of age class.



RECENT VIEW OF THE EVER-CHANGING SKYLINE OF WICHITA FALLS, SHOWING SKYSCRAPERS NOW NEARING COMPLETION.



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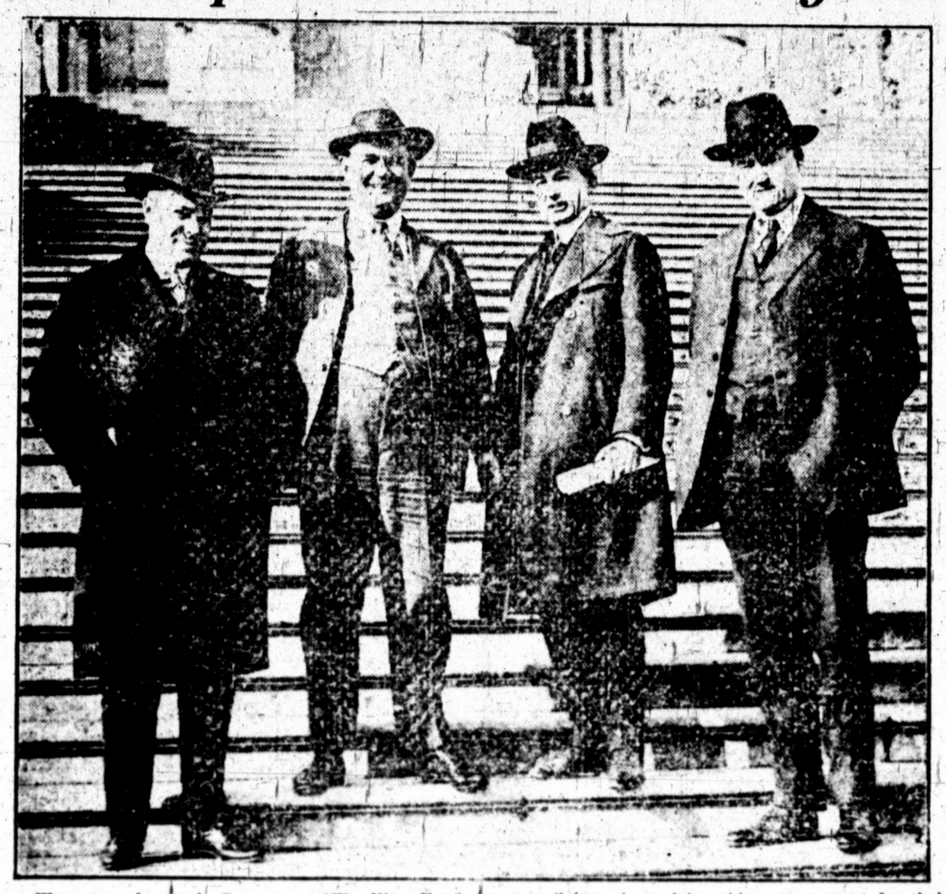
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Phone 233 Prescription Dept. 124 710 Indiana

Big Four From Western Texas Reprcsentatives in Congress



These men, known in Congress as "The West Texas Quartette," have been doing things that count for their constituents. Reading from left to right they are: Representative Fritz G. Lanham, Fort Worth; Claude B. Hudspeth, El Paso; Marvin Jones, Amarillo; Lucian W. Parrish, Henrietta. Photographed on the steps of the great National Capitol for the Times' annual edition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Texas is the fifth state in the Union in the numerical strength of her representation on the floor of the House of Representatives in the national congress. New York leads with 43 representatives; Pennsylvania is second with 32, Illinois is third with 25, Ohio is fourth with 22 and Texas is fifth with 18.

These 18 representatives present one of the very strongest state units to be found in this, or any other congress. The development in strength and resourcefulness shown by these stalwart democrats in the House has frequently been commented upon by the common enemy, the republicans, with surprising frequency since they came into control of congress. It is a thing of which every Texan should feel a most commendible pride. It is a fact which none who are acquainted with conditions in Washington and congress will undertake to deny.

The dean of the delegation is John N. Garner of the Fourth district. When the democrats assumed control of the House in 1911, Garner began that advance which has been almost meteoric. He fought his way to a place on the all-powerful ways and means committee, and by close application soon developed into one of the leading democratic members of that body. On the floor of the House his influence constantly broadened until he became one of the recognized administration leaders. When President Wilson was preparing to sail for Paris to negotiate the peace treaty, he saw for Garner and reposed in him the duty of looking after the administration's interests while the party leader was abroad. So successfully did he discharge that duty that today he is looked upon as the administration's representative on the floor of the House.

Rayburn in Limelight.

But Garner is not the only Texan to occupy the limelight. Sam Rayburn of the Fourth district is credited with having more knowledge of the war risk insurance act than any other member of congress. When the democrats were in control of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, Rayburn was the right hand man of Chairman Adamson and later of Chairman Sims. He wrote the section of the Esch railroad control bill which regulates the issuance of stocks and bonds by the carriers, one section of the bill which everyone seems to admit is one of its most meritorious features. Rayburn is now serving his fourth term.

Rufus Hardy of the Sixth district has seen almost as much service in the House as Garner, being the ranking member of the delegation. He is a powerful debater and most pleasing speaker. Hardy has devoted most of his attention to the committee on merchant marine and fisheries and is one of the best posted men in congress on the question of water transportation. Should the democrats carry the 1920 election and win a majority in the next house, Hardy would be chairman of that committee.

James Young of the Third district, now in his fourth term, is away up near the top of the very important committee on agriculture and he has not won his fight, Texas cotton grower opposition to government price fixing, especially as it relate to the products of the farm. He made the fight single-handed, against the government pricing of cotton during the war. Had he won his fight, the Texas cotton grower would have received about 20 cents for his cotton instead of an average above 30 cents per pound.

Black Is Hard Fighter.

Eugene Black of the First district is serving on the committee on post offices and post roads and he has won the esteem of republicans and democrats alike, because of his fearless honesty and his courage in fighting graft and corruption wherever he has discovered it. He is a hard fighter and brilliant speaker, but his greatest hold on the House rests in his reputation for sterling honesty of purpose. He says what he thinks and thinks what he says.

Thomas L. Blanton of the Seventeenth district has probably done more talking and has had less labor in dodging the spotlight during the past year than any other member of the Texas delegation. Blanton is unquestionably the most conspicuous member from Texas. His specialty has been the forcing of roll calls based upon a desire to prove that the republicans cannot maintain a quorum. He has fought organized labor and the department of labor in season and out of season. His fight has resulted in the trimming of several large appropriations and, therefore, Mr. Blanton believes his tactics, which have not won him much popularity among his colleagues, have been more than justified. He was elected to congress in 1916.

Short Biographical Sketch.

James P. Buchanan of the Tenth district enjoys the distinction of having the shortest biographical sketch in the Congressional directory. It reads "Democrat of Breham, Texas." That is Buchanan—brevity. He is very brief physically, being the smallest man in the delegation, short of speech and of retiring disposition. That his brevity does not apply to his mental equipment is attested by the fact that he is one of the hardest working members of the powerful appropriations committee. It is his job to help compile the bill carrying the funds for the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government.

Other strong members of the delegation are Hatton Sumners of Dallas, member of the judiciary committee; Joe H. Eagle of Houston on the banking and currency committee which framed the federal reserve act; Joseph J. Mansfield of the Ninth district, Tom Connally of the Eleventh district and Marvin Jones of the Eighteenth district.

This brings the reviewer to the six new members who enter dthe House with the present congress. These men are John C. Box of the Second district, who is becoming one of the most active members on the committee on immigration in its fight on the Reds; Clay S. Briggs of Galveston, who has more than made good in the brief period of his service; Carlos Bee of San Antonio, who is an indefatigable worker; Claude B. Hudspeth of El Paso, Lucian Parrish of Henrietta, Fritz Lanham of Fort Worth.

Quartette Gets Busy.

When the railroad congestion, the wheat and grain congestion, the coal shortage, the congestion of postoffices and other calamities bid fair to bring disaster upon West Texas, which was expanding beyond the powers of the government agencies to keep pace with her oil and industrial boom, the four West Texas representatives, Parrish, Hudspeth, Jones and Lanham began working in concert to bring order out of this chaos. The Times correspondent, dubbed them the "Big Four" and that name struck the fancy of their colleagues and by it they are still designated. Their combined energy, however, merely typifies the energy and the harmony which marks the united work of the 18 Texans who represent the state in the lower branch of congress.

Over in the senate, Morris Sheppard handles more mail than any single United States senator from any state in the Union. He manages to get outside of more work than two average senators. The door of his office stands open always and no constituent, high or low, is ever denied an audience. On the democratic side of the senate, Senator Sheppard enjoys a constantly increasing prestige and influence.

Senator Culberson has been ill for the past four years. Feeble in body, but vigorous in mind, he attends every session of the senate and his advice and counsel are still sought by his colleagues.

Civic League Has a Record of 16 Years of Service to City

Sixteen years of service for the civic betterment and beautification of Wichita Falls has brought the Civic League to a place of honor among the organizations of the city, and its story is one of continual growth, with the town, and its future plans call for a year activity of 1920 which will be commensurate with the size and importance of the city, where the League stands as the first woman's civic organization.

Starts With 15 Members.

From a membership of fifteen with not all of these active, the Civic League has grown to a total membership of over 300, with practically all of them members that will respond at any time, when called upon.

Mrs. J. A. Kemp was elected the first president of the League. Mrs. T. B. Smock is the present president of the League, having held the office for two years.

Grows From Cemetery Asso.

The present Civic League is the outgrowth of the Cemetery Association organized twenty-three years ago, when the town's dead were buried on a rocky hill, with absolutely no vestige of shrubbery or flowers to give any semblance of attractiveness to the last resting place. A number of women organized the Cemetery Association and secured money through personal solicitation for the first cedar trees that were put out.

Re-organized Into Civic League.

Some years later the women of the city decided that there should be some effort made to make the town attractive for the living, and the Association was re-organized into the Civic League, and Mrs. Kemp was elected president. The League's first work was in making a park out of the black of ground which R. E. Montgomery had given to the city to be Bellevue Park.

Through dinners and markets money was secured to purchase trees and shrubbery and the first park came into being. The pavilion was built from material donated to the Civic League, and the labor was given by the carpenters and other workmen.

That early Civic League's activities were confined almost entirely to beautification of the town, and the periodical "cleanup." The membership was small, but the women, then as now, were energetic, always succeeded in securing what they went after.

Widens Scope of Activities.

Recently the Civic League has branched out into sanitation and other city problems, their efforts meeting with much success, and for 1920 they are planning a work which will be of much further reaching effect than any yet undertaken, the municipal market, which the League hopes will be a very potent factor in the fight on high prices for the necessities of life.

League Enters Politics.

In active participation in politics, to the extent that all women of the city will be urged to qualify as voters and to inform themselves on political matters is also planned by the Civic League for the coming year. The state wide "Pay Your Poll Tax Day" on January 6, is to be observed by the League which has taken the lead in the city, in the movement, the Federated Women's Clubs has started in the state of Texas.

The League is also ready at all times to assist the men of the city in any way that may come up in movements for the betterment of the city. During he war the Civic League performed very effective service in Red Cross drives, having a district organization and also had charge of the Y. W. C. A. house to house canvass in [illegible] $250,000 drive.

[illegible] secure money for the Community Market the league has entered the catering business, and is serving the weekly luncheons to the Rotary and Wichita Clubs. The League is filling an actual need, for with the congestion in the city caused by the oil activity it nearly proved impossible for the clubs to secure accomodations at hotels or cafes, so the Civic League stepped into the breach and commenced supplying the luncheons.

They were soon in demand for serving banquets and have successfully served banquets on numerous important occasions. The basement of the First Christian Church is used for the luncheon and the banquets.

Wichita Falls Mill & Elevator Company One of Larger Enterprises of the State With Capacity of 3,500 Barrel a Day

With a combined capacity from its two mills, the newest of which is the largest in the state, of 3500 barrels of flour per day, the Wichita Mill & Elevator company, the largest single enterprise among the industrial institutions of the city, gives Wichita Falls rank as the first flour milling points in Texas, and with its elevators, which have a storage capacity of more than a million bushels, furnishes the largest factor in making Wichita Falls one of the grain markets of the southwest.

Nearly Million a Month.

The magnitude of this business, and the item it constitutes in the industrial activity of Wichita Falls, is best illustrated by the fact, that in spite of labor troubles at the beginning of the year, and a severe handicap from shortage of railroad cars, and general railroad congestion, that this company has carried on a grain and flour business during the year which amounted to almost a million dollars a month, and has handled nearly a million barrels of flour and mill products, besides the several million bushels of grain which is handled for export during the years business.

Large Export Business.

Through the great export flour and grain business carried on by the Wichita Mill & Elevator company the name of Wichita Falls is carried to many of the out of the way points of the world although the direct export business at present is chiefly centered in Cuba, Porta Rica, Central America and Great Britian.

The revival of the export business to other countries than these, interrupted to a considerable extent during the war by the activities of the Grain Export Corporation, is indicated by recent inquiries from Antwerp and Swedish importers. The re-establishment of the export business on its prewar scale is however, as in other lines of business, greatly handicapped by the shortage.

Plant Is Mechanical Marvel.

Nearly 200 people including the office force, are employed by this mill the greater part of which are included in the class of highly skilled and highly paid mechanics. The annual pay roll runs around $250,000 per year. It is in the new mill, Mill "B" at once the largest in Texas and one of the most modern and complete in the entire United States that the Wichita Mill & Elevator company enjoys its special distinction. Built of reinforced concrete and entirely fire-proof throughout, this mill contains every modern appliance known to the milling art, and is in every way a plant which serves as a model for milling plants in all part of the United States.

Standing eight floors high, and flanked on one side by a five floor floor warehouse and offices building, also built of reinforced concrete, and on the other by the enormous concrete elevators situated at the plant, the mill is the most prominent object in the industrial section of Wichita Falls and is visible for more than 20 miles along the southern railroad approach to the city.

Built From Small Beginning.

This great institution [illegible] mill alone represents an investment in excess of a million dollars) has been built up from practically nothing by the genius of Frank Kell, who took charge of its predecessor, a small and not overly successful mill in 1897, from which has been built the Kell group of mills and Elevators of which the local mill constitues the most important unit, and which dot the grain section of the entire southwest and make up one of the largest grain and milling businesses in the United States.

Organization.

The success of the local mill during the past few years is due in no small part to the organization which Mr. Kell has built up here to direct its operations. J. C. Mytinger, formerly secretary to Mr. Kell, and identified for many years as an official in the corporations which represent Mr. Kell's varied enterprises, is general manager of the local mill.

M. O. McBowell, who has been connected with the mill for many years in the grain purchasing department, is assistant general manager and has direct charge of the grain department, while C. W. Beavers, one of the foremost practical millers in the entire country, is superintendent, a position which he has occupied in the local mill for the past 11 years.

G. W. SHAW J. R. CHAMBERS

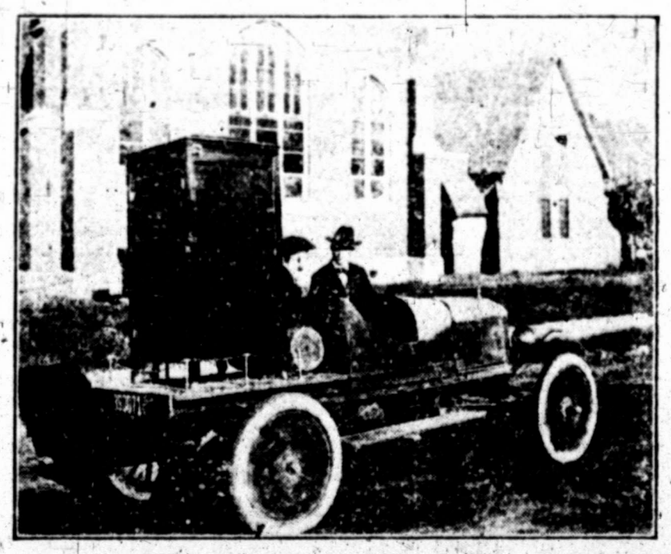
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Passing of Booze in Wichita Falls

To begin with, this is not an epitath of what was and isn't, so dissuade your minds, for the swan-song of booze must be sung by some more fervent pen. This is, though, a story that will give some inkling, just a passing glimpse, of the Wichita Falls that used to be, compared briefly—and the comparison in the space allotted can be but brief—with the Wichita Falls that is and is to be: With and without whisky, to put it tersely.

A bartender, who was a bartender in a saloon and who now is a bartender in the front end of a poolhall where a frothing glass of "beer" without the kick in it is sold, when questioned a week ago as to whether booze would ever come back, replied:

"I sure hope not. Why, do you know that everything we take in now pretty near is profit. We don't want to give away any drinks. No souse comes around in the morning after a night out and wants two or three drinks to 'sober up on,' and there are no hangers-on who need a few drinks every little while and the house does not have to 'set' 'em up' as in the old days.

"Another thing, friend, is I get more money than I used to and the missus and the kiddies have more fun out of life. I only work eight hours a day and get fifty bucks a week, and I used to get but thirty and spend too much of that with the boys. Give me prohibition!"

Can you beat it. And him a bartender!

"Whisky-taw" of Old.

Its saloons, its wide-openess and the freedom with which intoxicants flowed here won for Wichita Falls its appellation of "Whisky-taw." Needless to say, the city was never proud of the name, yet it was applied by hundreds of people living as far west as Amarillo, as far south as San Angelo, as far east as Bowie and as far north as Elk City.

They all come here to get whisky. To slop 'em up and take home a bottle was the practice of a large portion of the male population over an area half as big as the state itself. A rich harvest flowed in a golden stream into the tills of the saloons here for years, and the city paid out a healthy-sized fortune in upkeep for drunks and men arrested as direct results of the saloons.

"Whisky-taw" was the oasis, the one wet spot that was among the last to be blotted out by the dry wave which swept the country with the coming of wartime prohibition. Of course, it was ruined. Any anti here would have told you that for weeks after the saloons closed and the frisky bootlegger began to ply his traffic. The town had gone to the unholy bow wows and nothing could save it but the return of old Mr. Red Eye and his accompanying easy-going, care-free ways.

However, it hasn't been quite ruined, but that part of the story will be told you as you read on.

Wet From the First.

From its trading-post days, just when the railroad came and this whole part of the southwest was known as "the cow country," Wichita Falls had been "wet." Its chief renown in the early days was that it was very wet, a wide-open cow town of the sort one sees now only in movie pictures.

It was a town of the open, frequented by men who lived in the open, who came to town seldom, but who drank heavily when they did come. That was Wichita Falls most romantic, most picturesque period, when galloping horses stired into clouds the dust of its unpaved streets. Then it was a jumble of undignified houses in a country of far stretches, a station for a stage line and the mecca of the plains folk, who looked upon it as the next place in importance to Fort Worth or "Saint Looey."

But it would not remain a plains town.

As the railroads came and agriculture encroached further upon the cowman's domain and southwest Oklahoma opened up for settlement with the passing of the "big pasture" country Wichita Falls grew in population and importance—also in iquity. The saloons ran full blast. The gambling halls did not close and the nightly blare of music from the dance halls and honky tonks added to the gaiety.

Notorious Characters Here.

The town became a haunt, too, for some very undesirable citizens. Because it was a wide open town it was also the nesting place for birds that prey upon the toil and virtues of others. Stage robbers, a railroad bandit or two, notorious gamblers, some of them straight and some of them not; yeggmen, in fact, men and women of that great underworld, which went with the frontiers as well as with the more populated centers, sought and found a haven here.

There was much crime. Some of the most notorious killings in the history of the southwest have been enacted in what today is the southwest's chief oil city. Tough men from southwest Oklahoma, "boomers" who had come in quest more of fortune than of fame, found satisfaction for their vicious appetites here.

"Stick up men," card sharks and the like frequented the city, while its "red light district" was one of the sights of the state.

Sedate business then had not given the town the stability which since has made it a great city. However, it was growing. The boundless acres which surrounded it were being tilled and fields of golden grain tossed in gentle, billowy waves over the plains which first had been grazing ground for buffalo and then for mighty herds of fattening cattle.

Industries commenced finding locations here. Flour mills, big wholesale houses and substantial stores began business here. The frontier days were over, but the saloons were just in the heyday of their prime.

Some Evils of "Whisky-taw."

This is not a prohibition sermon. In fact, it is written by a man who has always been an anti-prohibitionist from principle and from taste. However, the fact remains that where there is whisky, also will you find woe and want and suffering and crime and vice. Whether crime and vice are more pronounced only where there is intoxication, remains to be seen, but surely there is less suffering, less want, fewer broken hearts without booze than with it.

"Whisky-taw" had its toll of these. Many a man in the old day spent his all with his foot on the bar rail and his elbow working with the regularity of a slowly-moving piston rod. The weekly or the monthly paycheck went to fatten the wealth of the saloon man, while the women and the children, who always must bear whatever burden of suffering whisky brings, did without.

Now, there were saloon-keepers, who were as consciencious and liberal-hearted as men you'd find in any business. They got their money easily and they gave it freely. They'd bury a friend, some wreck who'd spent his money over their bars, and they'd give to charity. But they got the money.

Men in this country, where the curse of "treating" was much more to blame for drunkness and for wrecks than was actual drinking, have always spent more money for drink for other than they'd spent for drink for themselves. Line a half dozen good fellows up at a bar and they'd treat around and then the house would "set 'em up," and that called for a few more rounds, at about which period everybody would be so drunk they'd not care what happened. They'd be just at that stage when they imagined some kind providence would care for their more real wants and they could borrow money enough to take home to the wife and the kids.

Whisky is the greatest companion maker in the world, and it was no exception in "Wisky-taw." Here it was instrumental in extending the glad hand to all who came with the money to buy it. Possible enough of it has been shipped out of here, into Oklahoma and to Texas points too unfortunate (?) to have saloons of their own, to make the Wichita river navigable, for one ship at least.

Into the city during the last decade of its fame as "Whisky-taw" there flocked a varied assemblage of persons and personages. Some of them were men of means and influence in their home communities; some of them were cenizens of the neither side of society, the scum. The majority of them had the wherewithal for a high lonesome jag with enough left over to take a quart or so back home.

"Whisky-taw," with much of the world around it dry, was at the apex of its renown as a booze town during the last ten years of local option in this state. Oklahoma from its creation as a state had been dry. Until the Reed amendment to the federal constitution became operative, however, it had not been against the law to flood the western half of that state with Wichita Falls whisky, and it was so flooded. Many a train left here with an excess express car to carry the shipments of whisky to the thirsty citizens of the drouth belt to the north.

America already was involved in the war. Call Field had been established with a suddeness that was almost brutal.

For an area covering miles this was the only oasis. People of all kinds and of all classes sought here refreshment and surcease from the ills of thirst. One wag once remarked that so many schooners crossed the bars here that a pilots' union could have been organized without difficulty.

"Whisky-taw" was easy-going, care-free, happy-go-lucky, glad-you-came and hurry back in those good old days. Nearly everything went. Fights and bar room brawls were typical of the day. The well-to-do and the never do well lined, elbow to elbow, at the bar and at this happy season of the year the fragrance of the hot Tom and Jerry minuled strangely with the dank odor of stale beer early of a morning.

Red lights flared and bright lights glared and the tottering staggers outnumbered the business like walks. Wichita Falls itself wasn't so drunk, but the strangers within its gates were. They were the ones who applied the opprobrious epithet "Whisky-taw," and made it stick.

That page in the city's history whereon is written its life as "Whisky-taw" should never be effaced, even could it be. Because the mistakes men make and then correct make of them better and greater men, the city should ever be proud of its "Whisky-taw" career. It has lived it down. It has outgrown its debauching inclination as a man outgrows his wild oats period before he enters into his real career of stability and worth.

That was Wichita Falls' happiest, and its saddest, story—the old story of open saloons, their accompanying merriment and their accompanying woe. As it is better for a man to have been human enough to sin and turn good rather than to always have been good, (and unhuman!) so is it better for a city to have passed through the natural tendencies of growth, deviltment and bebauchery before finding itself than to always have been a sort of Sunday school. Only by having known wrong and the misery it brings, can it know right.

Putting On the Screws.

But, to get back to the subject and to dispense with the preaching, Wichita Falls was a happy sort of a town when it was a wide open one in the year just before the war came. It was happy in its iniquity, for, being human, it thought its way was the right way and it was proud of its attractiveness for people from this whole section of the country and their dollars.

Of course there had been the periodic prohibition fights and the usual local option elections, as there were everywhere else in the state when the clouds the white ribboners stirred up began to gather in a real cyclone omen. But there had been enough antis to off-set the pros, so everything was lovely.

"Whisky-taw," like the rest of the southwest, was doing a bit at the booming game itself and a lot of folks, including those who sold whisky in both large and small doses, were getting rich and richer. The golden flood continued to flow from Oklahoma and other sections where bars had been barred.

Years before, the 12 o'clock and Sunday closing laws, and the 9:30 o'clock closing laws had been obnoxious restrictions placed on the saloons, as had been the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to students. What had been occasional prohibition mutterings were becoming open and concerted prohibition attacks and the liquor interests found themselves called upon to delve into their money bags to fatten the coffers of their fight funds. It was really becoming harder and harder to stay in the saloon business.

Of course, here as everywhere, the traffic in liquor never has been smiled upon, although it was licensed and legalized. Saloon men, no matter whether they were polished and had all of the marks of gentility, enjoyed no social standings. Their wives were made to bear the burden of being shunned and their children were the butts of spiteful slurs of snobbish children at school.

However, these discomforts doubtless could have been borne with good grace had not the law stepped in and put an end to the liquor traffic. That end came at the very zenith of "Whisky-taw," and its coming wiped forever the stigma off Wichita Falls' rightful name.

The Better Era Dawns.

Here, as everywhere, prohibition was a shock. Stop the street cars, or close the amusement places, or the drug stores, or the groceries or market tomorrow and the city would be shocked. The clamo came on whisky as one of the principle aviation schools in the state and the zone law was a recognized necessity for the efficiency of the nation's fighting forces. The most rabid or ribald anti could not object to prohibition as a war measure. The cry throughout the land was "Win the War First." After that there could be a straightening out of things, or—they could go to perdition. There has been no straightening out of the saloons here—no more "Whisky-taw."

April 15, 1918, was a red-letter day in the history of Wichita Falls. It saw the closing of the saloons and the beginning of the bootlegging era.

Already the historic old "red light district" had gone. The passing of the saloons meant, too, the passing of "Whisky-taw," for they were so inseparably linked with its name that without them, it could not survive. The city was overrun with bright-faced, snappy young men from all parts of the country learning to fly. There was war in the atmosphere and the spirit of war dominated here as it did everywhere.

"Whisky-taw" died that its allottmen to victory might survive.

Of course there was bootleggers. There was everywhere when John Barleycorn's license to legally live was revoked. But the law and the men empowered to enforce it here were vigilant and arrests were frequent. Whisky's day had passed and even its dying struggles were being cut short.

A new Wichita Falls had dawned—a Wichita Falls that was even willing to give up its today and its big part that it's part toward winning the war might go on unhindered and unhampered. A Wichita Falls that wanted to efface, if not from memory at least from common usage, the ugly name that had been applied to it, which carried advertisement of its worst and left no mention of its best.

In the midst of its war work, when its sons were heroically giving their blood and their lives and its people at home were skimping in the use of sugar, doing without its chief product, fine white flour, and putting all of their money into war loans and mercy funds came oil.

Oil and Prohibition.

Had there been open saloons here in the mad scramble that followed, had "Whisky-taw" still existed with all of its vice, all of its drunkeness and all of its poorness and want, there's no telling what would have happenened during the days of that first boom of 1918. Men came from all corners of the nation at the magic call of oil and the wealth it brings.

Many of them were men in the rough, used to roughness and the seamy side of life, and, being far from their homes, they felt no ties to bind them to the gentleness, the nicities and the decencies of life. They were bent on getting money and having as good time as they could in the getting. Had whisky been within their reach, had the saloons beckoned with inviting hand for them to enter and indulge, crime would have been rampant and the city could not have controlled itself.

As it was, Wichita Falls literally overflowed. The store rooms that been occupied by saloons, or many of them, became the offices and business places of men here incident to the oil. That gave some room, but had the town been wide open as in the old days, saloons would have taken much more room, for there was too good a field here to think there would not have been more saloons had there been any.

Wichita Falls Without Whisky.

Without whisky, Wichita Falls has prospered and grown more than it ever did with liquor. It carries its soberness well, better than it carried its intoxicants. With its cosmopolitan population it has some crime and considerable vice, but its crime is of the petty sort and its vice is a sexual question there is no need to discuss here, for where there is such a preponderance of male population there you will find women who ply the trade of selling their bodies the world over. It always has been so.

Twice or thrice the city has doubled its population. It has become the wealthiest, one of the most progressive and most business-like cities in the state and it has done this with a clear head, freed from the fumes and the effects of whisky. It has lived down its appellation of "Whisky-taw" and holds the friendship and admiration and the acquaintance of the people who used to some here because it was "Whisky-taw." They still come, but they come to be amused in its theaters and at its ball games or to send their children to its schools, to live in its enviorments and to partake of its wealth, and not to "tank up."

Because it is sober and industrious and fattens on the wealth of the far hidden recesses of the earth and on the bountuous acres on the earth's level. Wichita Falls is proud of itself. It is a city of opulence and of opportunity. Its fame has spread to the farthermost reaches of where man speaks to man and that fame has not been as "Whisky-taw." Where the dollar or its equivalent under some other name is known, there, too, is Wichita Falls known, and where in dim and distant places man reads by oil, there Wichita Falls is known; from the most populous centers where the gentle purr of motors run more smoothly because of its gasoline to the frozen north where the whale oil burners wish for its petrol, there, too, Wichita Falls is known.

"Whisky-taw," the old, the picturesque, the rough and ready, the hale and merry, is forgotten, dead and buried 'neath an avalanche of the wealth and fame of Wichita Falls. Men come here now because of oil, but they do not take a quart of the stuff home with them. They come now more to invest their money than to splurge with it.

Here, as everywhere, there always will be men, though, who want a drink, who'd like one of the fragrant Tom and Jerries, or a long toddy, with its jingle of ice its pineapple and orange and cherry, or a drink of raw whisky. But they? They are just as unfortunate as the devil for "Whisky-taw" won't come back!

Directory of New Clint Wood Building Nearing Completion

Six of the "big" oil companies will have their offices in the Clint Wood building, at the corner of Eighth and Scott, which is now nearing completion, and which is expected to be ready for occupancy early this year, according to the directory which is completed to the present date, and which shows practically every floor filled. These big companies are the Prairie Oil & Gas company, Gulf Production and Gulf Pipeline Companies, the Sinclair Consolidated and Sinclair Pipeline Companies, the Magnolia Petroleum Company, the White Oil Corporation, and the Humble Oil and Refining and Humble Pipeline Companies.

There are a number of independent operators also who will have offices in the new building. Mr. Wood will have a suite on the fourth floor, 408.

The Wichita State Bank & Trust Company will occupy the major portion of the first floor, and the basement.

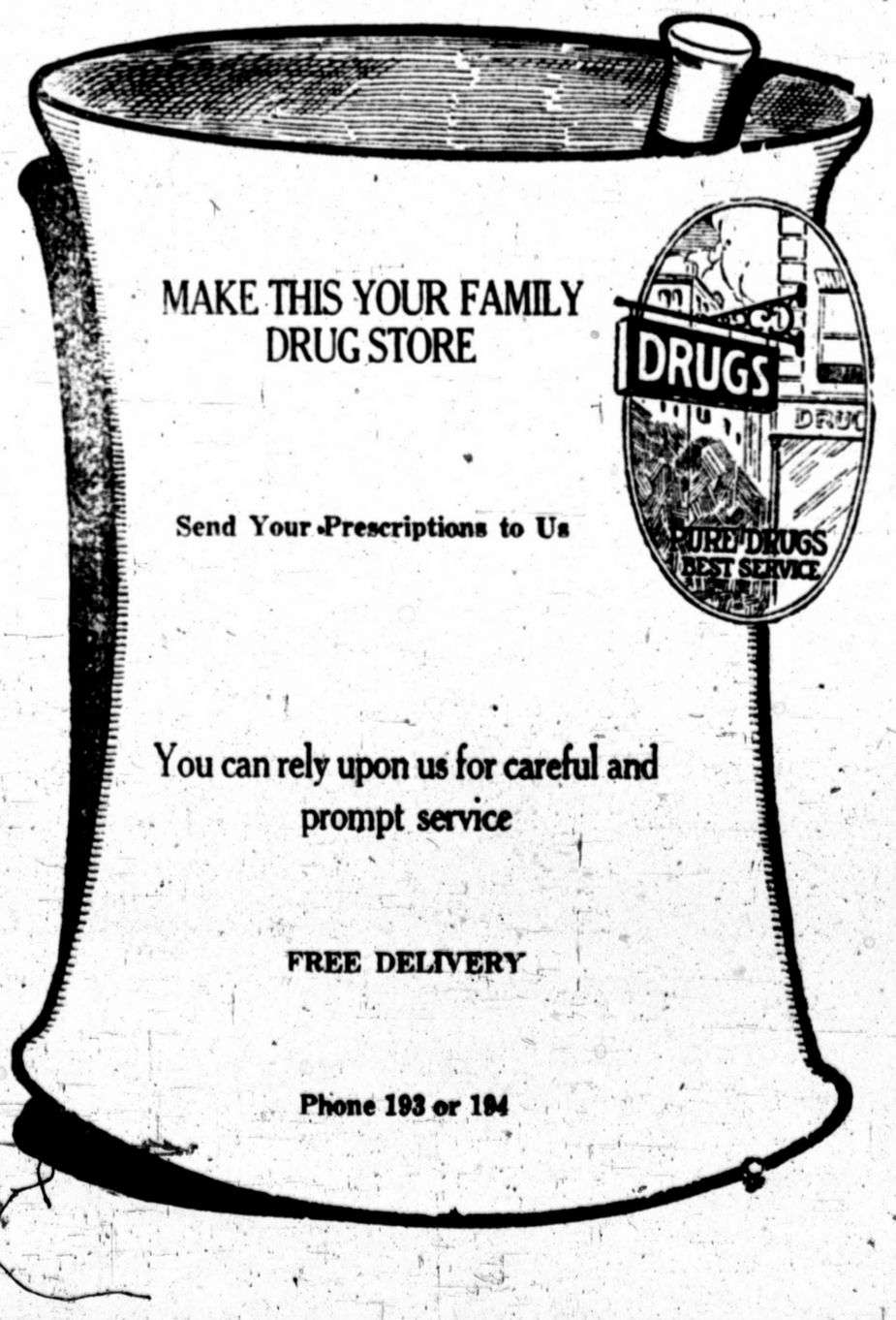
The building directory follows:

Bass & Dillard	[illegible]
Bishop, H. D.	[illegible]
Bolding, Dr. W. P.	[illegible]
Bolding & Simms	[illegible]
Brodie, Dr. W. W.	[illegible]
Chauncy, W. B.	308
Coplin, Lee	[illegible]
Cox, P. B.	501
Crane, J. C.	208
Crane-Willis Co.	208-10
Crossman, Jerome K.	516-22
Dale, Warren J.	518-22
Daniel, W.	[illegible]
Dixon, Keenan & Newton	216-20
Eastland Oil & Refining Co.	420
Fitzgerald, W. E.	512-16
Fletcher, Dr. J. H.	312-14
Freeman, Jack	501
Fulk National Detective Ass'n.	424-26
Gardner, J. A., Gen'l Agt. Gulf Company	612-24
Graham, Dr. R. H.	301-3
Graham & Wilson, Drs.	301-3
Guest & Lowry, Drs.	312-14
Guest, Dr. J. C. A.	312-14
Gulf Pipe Line Co.	612-24
Gulf Production Company	612-24
Hammond, L. P.	416-18
Hampshire, Dr. G. H.	316-22
Hampshire & Hoover, Drs.	316-22
Harris, H. M.	350
Hatchitt, Joe B.	512-16
Hoober, Dr. M. W.	316-22
Humble Oil & Refining Co.	701-18
Humble Pipe Line Co.	701-22
Jones, Dr. Everett	601-606
Jones, Lee & Fiel	601-606
Keen & Wolff	420
Kiel, Dr. O. B.	601-606
Lauck, J. F.	325-27
Lawton, J. B.	423-27
Lee, Dr. Q. B.	601-606
Lipscomb, A. B.	522
Lowry, Dr. W. P.	312-14
Lyons & Kleinman	[illegible]
Magnolia Petroleum Co.	202-06
Martin, Bernard	412-14
Masden, W. E. Jr.	[illegible]
Martin & O'Neal	412-14
McNeley, Wm. P.	608-10
Milholland, C. V.	201-05
Mitchell, C. E.	401
Munger & Verschal	526
Norton, W. E.	406-08
O'Neal, Ben G.	412-14
Parkersberg Rig & Reel Co.	526
Parks, C. A.	331-34
Pickering Lumber Co.	410
Powers, Dr. J. M.	224-26
Prairie Oil & Gas Co.	431-34
Producers & Refiners Corporation	529-34
Robbins Company, The	420-22
Scurlock, A. C.	518-22
Scurlock, Crossman and Dale	518-22
Simms, Dr. J. D.	210
Sinclair Consolidated Oil & Gas Co.	720-34
Sinclair Guig & Pipe Line Co.	720-34
Spencer, Herbert B.	608-10
Stehlik & Baber	222-24
Texas Employers' Insurance Ass'n	330
Texas Mutual Royalty Co.	608-10
Texas Railroad Commission	320
U. SC. Department of Justice	328
Walker, Dr. M. M.	212-14
Walker & Fletcher, Drs.	212-14
West Texas Engineering Co.	201-05
White Oil Corporation	223-32
Willis, R. P.	208-10
Willson, Lee	505
Wood, G. C.	401-05
Ziegler, T. W.	202-06

The diving record is now 560 feet, made recently off Graves light in the Boston harbor by John Turner in an armored suit of new design made by a Boston mechanic.

Egg Softens the Hands.

The yolk of one egg, three drams of glycerine and 15 grains of carbolic acid makes an excellent mixture for softening the hands.



MAKE THIS YOUR FAMILY DRUG STORE

Send Your Prescriptions to Us

You can rely upon us for careful and prompt service

FREE DELIVERY

Phone 193 or 194

MAN WANTS BUT LITTLE HERE BELOW

—but if it's anything in drugs or drug remedies he wants that little right. We pride ourselves on the variety and up-to-dateness of our stocks and especially on the quality of everything we sell. You pay no more—but you always get more for your money, because you always get the best.

THE MILLER DRUG STORE

H. T. THORNBERRY, Prop.

Ohio at Eighth — Wichita Falls, Texas

First Attention
to All Orders
For the Sick

Special Attention
Given Our
Prescription Dept.

"CONNECT YOUR HOME WITH A FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE"
Palace Drug Store
PHONE 341-340 ONLY THE BEST FREE DELIVERY

The Mark of Merit

The maker of any good product places an identifying mark upon it, so that purchasers may become familiar with its origin.

The mark of merit may be in the form of a trademark or merely a tradename which has gained prestige through years of successful service.

As retailers, we cannot affix a trademark to all articles handled. But we can offer you the very best goods and to the maker's guarantee add ours.

Our label is our guarantee of quality. This applies just the same to sales of merchandise as it does to the label on a prescription.

We want you to always associate our name with QUALITY GOODS and SUPERIOR SERVICE.

"CONNECT YOUR HOME WITH A FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE"
Palace Drug Store
PHONE 341-340 ONLY THE BEST FREE DELIVERY

Special Attention
Given Our
Prescription Dept.

First Attention
to All Orders
For the Sick

YOUNG DRUG CO.

Indiana Avenue at Ninth
Phone 47
Wichita Falls, Texas

We are burning midnight oil in an effort to give you a quality of service that is in keeping with the city in which we reside.

SANBURY'S DRUG STORE

Corner Ninth and Indiana Wichita Falls, Texas
Phones 2186—2239

"The Home of Quality Drugs"

A complete line of the best toilet preparations made anywhere.

Magazines and periodicals from all over the world.

Discriminating smokers find our selection of cigars the best.

Special attention given our prescription department, with registered graduate pharmacists filling your prescriptions as the doctor ordered.

Our exceptionally complete stocks include everything which a progressive drug store should carry.

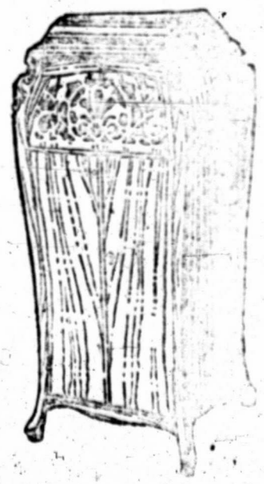
We watch our stock carefully and replenish them as often as is necessary to keep each assortment unbroken.

Trading here you have the satisfaction of always getting precisely what you desire.

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY

Sonora

CLEAR AS A BELL



The Highest Class Talking Machine in the World

The Sonora phonograph is recommended to discriminating purchasers.

Designed to play all makes of disc records perfectly and embodying many exclusive advantages, it is the logical instrument to buy.

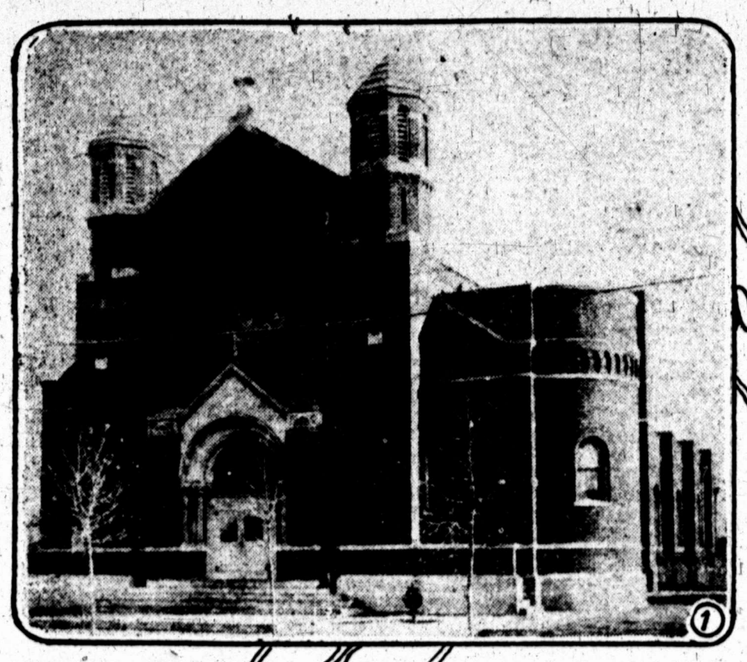
Comparisons are encouraged because the more you compare the Sonora with others, the more apparent its superiority becomes to you.

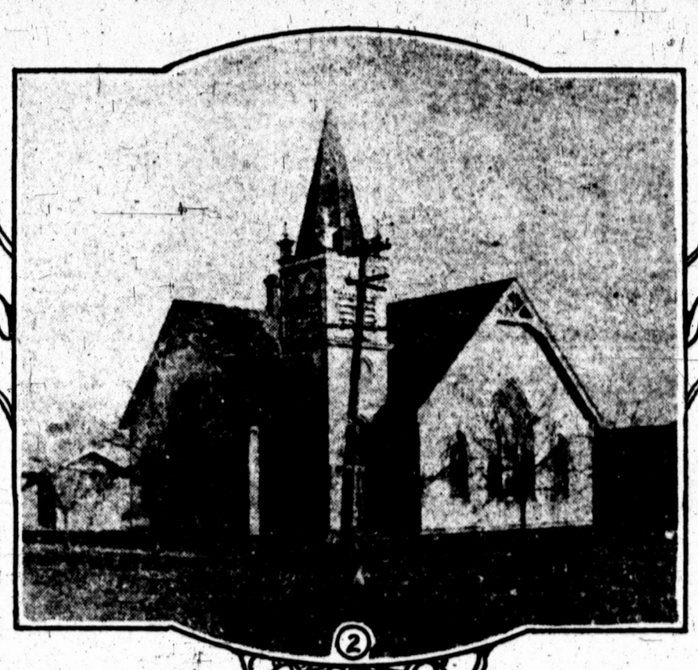
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

Barr-Smith Drug Co.
720 Ohio Ave.

Phone 64 Phone 65

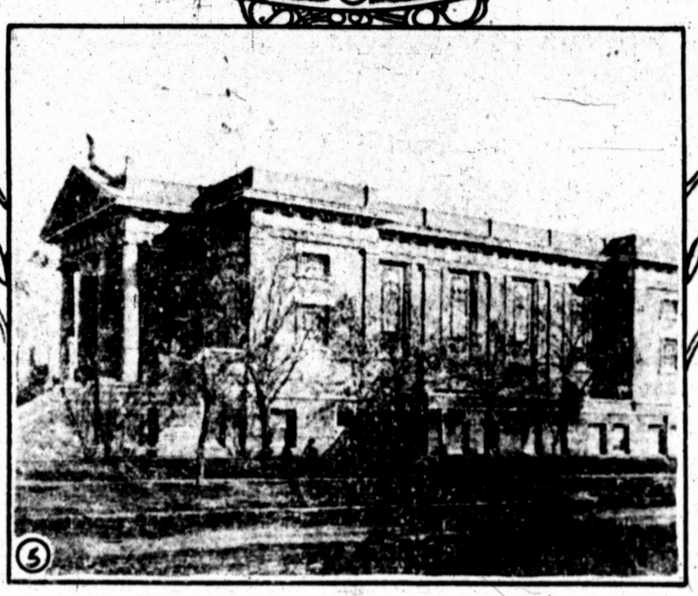
From Among the Handsome Church Buildings for which City is Noted

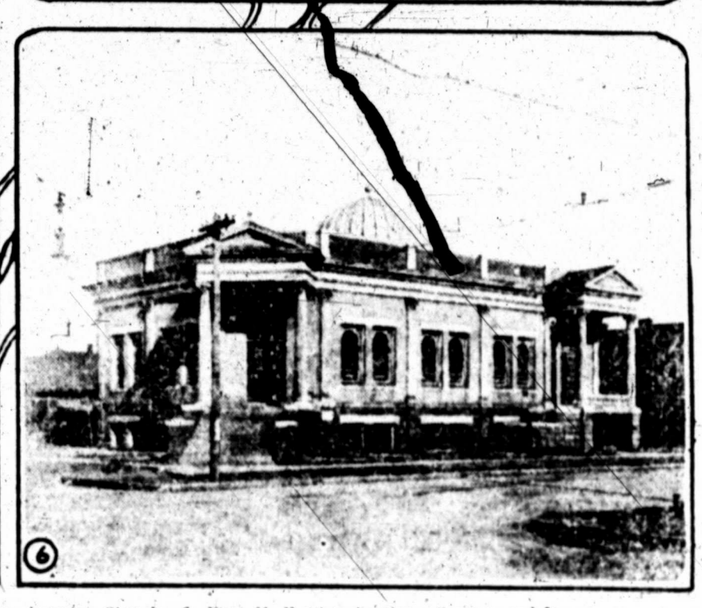












1—Church of the Sacred Heart, Catholic. 2—Lutheran Church. 3—Church of the Good Shepherd, Episcopal. 4—First Christian Church. 5—First Presbyterian Church. 6—First M. E. Church, corner Seventh and Lamar.

Sprats Pass as Sardines.

The so-called Norwegian sardine is not a sardine at all, but is a sprat and is called brising in Norway. For the American trade the designation sardine is still used and the cans are so labelled.

Ants Make Biscuit.

According to recent studies of the common Mediterranean ant, the seeds which are collected are kept for a time dry, and are eventually put out in the rain, so that they begin to germinate. This has the advantage of burst- ing the hard seed coats, and in some cases of starting processes of fermentation. At a certain stage, however, the ants kill the embryo plant by biting off the radicle or other parts, and the seeds are dried again in the sun. According to Negri, the dried seeds of some leguminous plants, for instance, are then taken back into the nest and chewed into dough. This is dried once again in the sun in the form of biscuits, which are eventually put into the cupboard.

The ultimate development of all the power available in navigable streams in this country would be equal to 780,000,000 tons of coal, representing a value of more than $1,500,000,000—more coal than the country now actually consumes.

Oil is now a serious rival to coal and many good coal customers have been lost to the oil companies.

One oil well in Mexico, it is said, has yielded 300,000 barrels a day for two years, without any sign of a let up.

Because of the scarcity of leather the shark is now sought for its flesh and to make shark fishing easier, the United States Bureau of Fisheries has developed a net in which sharks may be caught. The fish becomes entangled in the net and cannot escape.

We Will Move About January 15th To Our New Home in the NEW NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE Building

709–711 EIGHTH STREET

Our store will be equipped with the finest and most up-to-date fixtures and soda fountain that money can buy.

We have spared neither time nor expense to give Wichita Falls the "Finest Drug Store in the South."

We will continue to handle only merchandise of known quality—purchased from houses of known standing and reputation.

We appreciate the patronage we have enjoyed during 1919, and if you are not already a customer of this store we would be pleased to add your name to our fastly growing list of patrons.

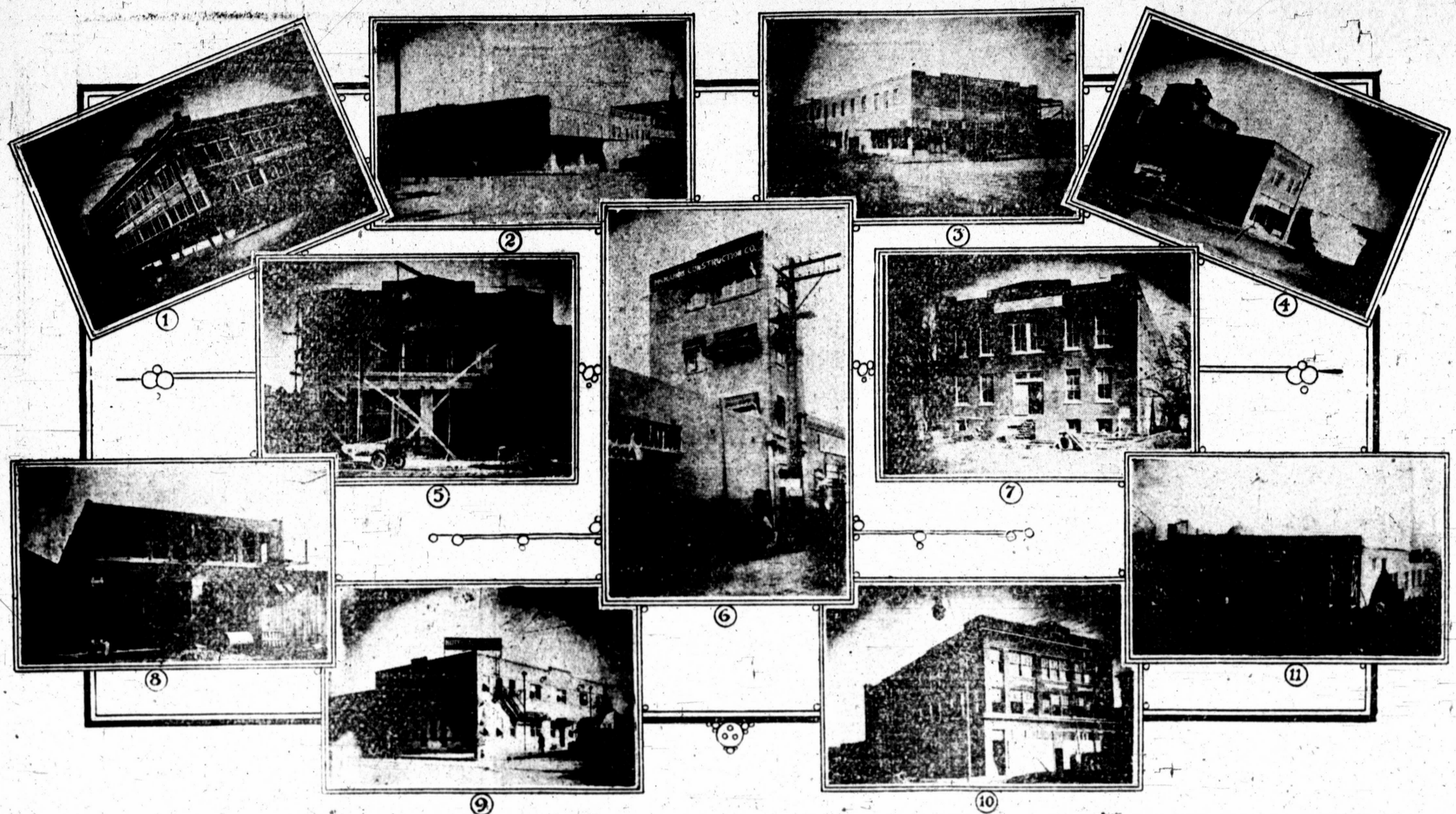
"We are building a business on Quality, Efficiency and Service"

"If it Isn't an Eastman it Isn't a Kodak"

Wilford Harrison Drug Co.
THE STORE AHEAD
PHONES 9 & 742 709–711 8th St.

Pangburn's Candies "Always Fresh"

Group of Buildings Recently Completed and Under Construction in Wichita Falls



1—Freear Furniture Co. 2—North Texas Furniture Co. 3—Ashland Bldg., Home of Warner Trailer. 4—Long-Bell Lumber Co. 5—New Home of Chevrolet Automobile. 6—McMahon Construction Co. Bldg. 7—Labor Temple. 8—New Home of Jordan Motor Car Co. 9—Hotel Argonne. 10—New Ho... ...y Supply Co. 11—New Wholesale Bakery on Travis street.

Mooring Mast for the Dirigible.
A mooring mast for dirigible airships has been designed and perfected by an English firm which has proven a real success in practice. The nose of the airship is secured to a flexible coupling at the top and this allows the dirigible to ... to every changing breeze without being subjected to any possibility of damage. As a test one of these masts held ... ship safely, night and day, for six weeks, and during that time there were several severe storms.

This Tree Yields Rope.
The bark of the Eucalyptus tree is utilized in Australia for the manufacture of rope. The process is very economical and such portions of the wood which are not made use of for rope are utilized in other ways, so that there is nothing lost.

Dust Storm for Tree Bugs.
The advantages of spraying for fruit trees are unquestioned and have been made use of by every successful orchardist for years, but a better result is said to be accomplished dusting the trees with insecticide and germicide. This process is much easier and in the end is more economical.

Paper Reclaimed From Rubbish
A new method of reclaiming paper from rubbish has been recently exploited by which it is possible to recover three times as much paper as has heretofore been done by the older methods of sorting.

The Federal taxes to be collected for the year ending June 30,1920, will be about $4,940,000,000 and this equals about $235 a family. The Federal taxes only amounted to $36.75 a family in 1914, and the increase has amounted to 539 per cent.

WE desire to thank our many customers for the business they have given us during the year 1919, and to solicit a continuation of their valued patronage for 1920.

It will be our earnest desire to give SATISFACTORY SERVICE ALWAYS and to have a complete stock of merchandise such as will be in keeping with Wichita Falls' growth and progress, and to satisfactorily take care of our customers' requirements.

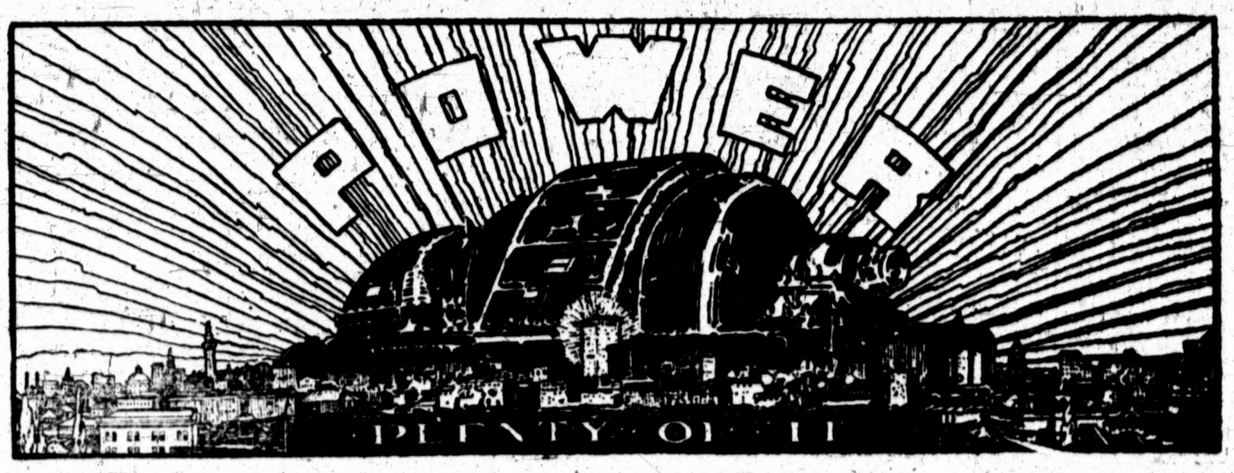
We Want To Make This YOUR STORE—Try Us

You will find at our store such Nationally known articles as:

HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINETS,
A-B GAS RANGES
VAN DORN STEEL CABINETS,
IDEAL FIRELESS COOKERS,
KARPEN BROS. FURNITURE.
LEONARD CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS

W. A. Freear Furniture Co.

N. E. CORNER NINTH AND SCOTT
"AT THE SIGN OF THE ARROW"
WE FURNISH THE OFFICE AND THE HOME



Back of the Growth of Wichita Falls Is the Giant Force of Electric Power

Back of the rapid industrial expansion of Wichita Falls, but always ahead of her needs, is the never-failing supply of economical electric power.

One of the important inducements this city offers to prospective industries is the abundance of electric power. That advantage has been a powerful factor in the healthy, steady growth of the city's manufacturies.

In this era of unusual industrial activity, Central Station Service will assume a more important part than ever before.

Electric power is the answer to oil well pumping, swabbing and drilling-in. Electric power is safe. The electric motor cannot run away when the rods part. Fire risk is greatly reduced. Production increased. Equipment control is perfect. Maintenance cost is minimum. With electric power there is a material saving in fuel, water and labor. Electric power cost is cheapest.

The electric motor will "pull" your well, first "stand of tubing just as fast as the last one. You can spot your rods and tubing without fumbling or delay and without over-travel. It will give you simple reversible speed control. There is no clutch pulley. Power is always ready at the turn of the controller, which is handled from the "headache post" in the same manner as an engine throttle.

Electric motor drive eliminates engine troubles, boiler troubles, reversing clutch and rod breakage; gas shortage; water shortage; freezing of gas engine jackets; vibration and jerking, which causes valve and cup troubles, as well as the remaining troubles ordinarily met with other forms of power.

New and expanding industries will depend upon Central Station Service in the future even more than in the past. Efficient, comprehensive service with the assurance of an abundant, reliable supply of electric energy is essential to all industrial expansion. Have our industrial engineers advise with you.

No Industrial Power Demand Is Too Large for Us to Handle

Wichita Falls Electric Co.

811 Indiana Ave., Wichita Falls, Texas

Much Interest is Attached to the Montague County Section of State In Connection with Oil Development

NOCONA, TEX., Dec. 31.—Just now general conditions by the United States and foreign countries have raised the demand for crude oil and by-products to the maximum, and added to this incentive to increased activity in all branches of the industry is teh present high price of crude, $2.75 a barrel, which is thought by some will be further increased. It is this situation, largely the result of the great war, that has set the present pace in the search for oil. Geological maps are being given another looking over, and the wildcatter is prospecting in many localities which heretofore had little attraction, but structural conditions have been found which have been recommended as warranting a test. And recent developments have proven territory to be good that had been passed up, or rather shied around. As an instance, the northwest Burkburnett pool, and further drilling appears quite certain to bring some Tillman county acreage within the proven Burk field. And this occurred when it was thought the river bend district had been about outlined. However, the recent article by Lee Hager, geologist, of Houston, Tex., which appeared in the Oil & Gas Journal, calling attention to the probability of structural conditions extending from Wilbarger to Cooke county along Red river valley, and including considerable territory on either side, together with the generally known Pennsylvanian, extending from the Llano uplift northeats across Red river and on through Oklahoma and Kansas, have served to widen and at the same time to lengthen the prospective territory in the Red River valley district in the minds of many who frequently consult their maps and watch the daily reports of development in the various fields.

The big bend in Red river within which most of the great Burkburnett pool is located has not failed to attract attention. The accompanying map shows other bands in this river as it meanders on toward the gulf, it may help better to understand present conditions to take a look backward. Speaking in a general way, the east shore line of the Permian sea in this region was in the vicinity of Ringgold and extending northeast and southwes tfrom this point. The Permian is believed to have been laid in unconformity on the Pennsylvanian. The Permian sea extended from Nebraska southwest across Kansas, Oklahoma and the Panhandle of Texas on into New Mexico and Arizona. The wonderful scenery north of Williams, Ariz., in the Grand Canon of the Colorado is cut out of this formation. The Cretaceous sea began its work of building formations on the east side of the Pennsylvania structure, divide about the close of the [illegible]

It may be said, then, without [illegible] that the Mesozoic [illegible] once had a higher elevation than now. During the Cretaceous age, sea flowed into that sea, making this (the Pennsylvania structure), the dividing line, or water shed. It is also apparent that this structure is much older than the present Rocky Mountain system, the "uplifting" of which may have affected the earth's surface not only in this locality, but possibly throughout the entire region now comprising the United States and most, if not all of Canada. Anyway, it is known that the earth's surface changed its poistion in this general locality; as rivers that once flowed west-northwest, at probably this juncture, joined the streams which had flowed east-southeast, generally speaking, into the Cretaceous sea, now to unite and turn their course into the Mississippi river and on to the Gulf of Mexico all of which were nameless then. The lowering of the elevation probably turned the waters of the Permian sea loose out over this region in a mad rush to a new and lower level in the gulf beyond. Considerable erosion probably took place at this time, and when the waters settled down to drainage, the present river beds began to appear and to take their places permanently. The larger bends in what is now Red river may have been caused by structural conditions. At least, there seems good grounds for this suspicion. The survival of the hardest left these barriers in the way, and the river laid out its course around and sometimes across them. The most prominent instance is that of the Burkburnett pool which lies mostly within a big bend in the river. Here the turtle back of the structure showed sufficient resistance to divert the stream to the north, hence following the rim around to the east, went on its way only to meet with many more obstacles which caused it to lay out a quite serpentine course. These may not all have been anticlines, but it is already evident that at least four were structures. And since Burkburnett has proven to be a wonder, and worth many millions, might the other river bend structures, not already fully developed, be worth taking fully into account? The next one to the east is the big bend in northern Montague county. It is about as near like Burkburnett as two eggs. Here the geologists find the structures crosses the river to the northwest in one or more places. Then, like in Wichita county, the geologists find other structures to the south, and have highly recommended development.

Following Red river on to the east-southeast, a structure has been mapped as extending across the river in northwestern Grayson county. It is known as the Preston anticline. The work was done under direction of the U. S. Geological survey. As is the case in northern Montague county, acreage is practically all under lease and development work in progress.

But Red river is not to be dismissed with these structures. In Red river Parish in Louisiana, it bumps up against the Gusher bend structure, veers off to the southwest, and making a sharp curve, swings northeast across the structure, and turns south when it strikes a minor fold. The Gusher [illegible] structure produces oil on all [illegible] of the river, which meanders [illegible] across the state to join the Mississippi. This river valley may contain [illegible] structure both in Louisiana and in that part which divides Oklahoma and Texas, but they have not as yet been mapped by geologists or found by the drill to the knowledge of the writer. The question naturally arises why, if the big bends will gush oil at such a lively rate at Burkburnett, Texas, and Gusher Bend, Louisiana, some of the intermediate big bends will not also turn out wells of this class. The Red river valley region seems to be pretty well mineralized with oil and gas, taking its rise in the Amarillo country where some record breaker was wells are being found. This valley appears to be a structural region from its source to well into Louisiana. A big bend in this river may mean more than just a bend. Some may be structural and yet completely eroded away and covered in the broad river valley by later formations. The Gusher Bend, [illegible] structure was also mapped by the U. S. Geological survey.

The Pennsylvania structure lying somewhat in the form of a big [illegible] as this turned turtle, and extending from Ranger and beyond Bonnie and across the saddleback of the structure mentioned by Hager, would be a force in throwing folds in this area when the earth crust movements were on, and to assist in this might be taken into account the Wichita-Arbuckle mountains and Tishomingo uplift, all with granite structures which would be powerful in resistance. Taking these conditions into account, this should be a region favorable to structures. This has already been proven. More should be found.

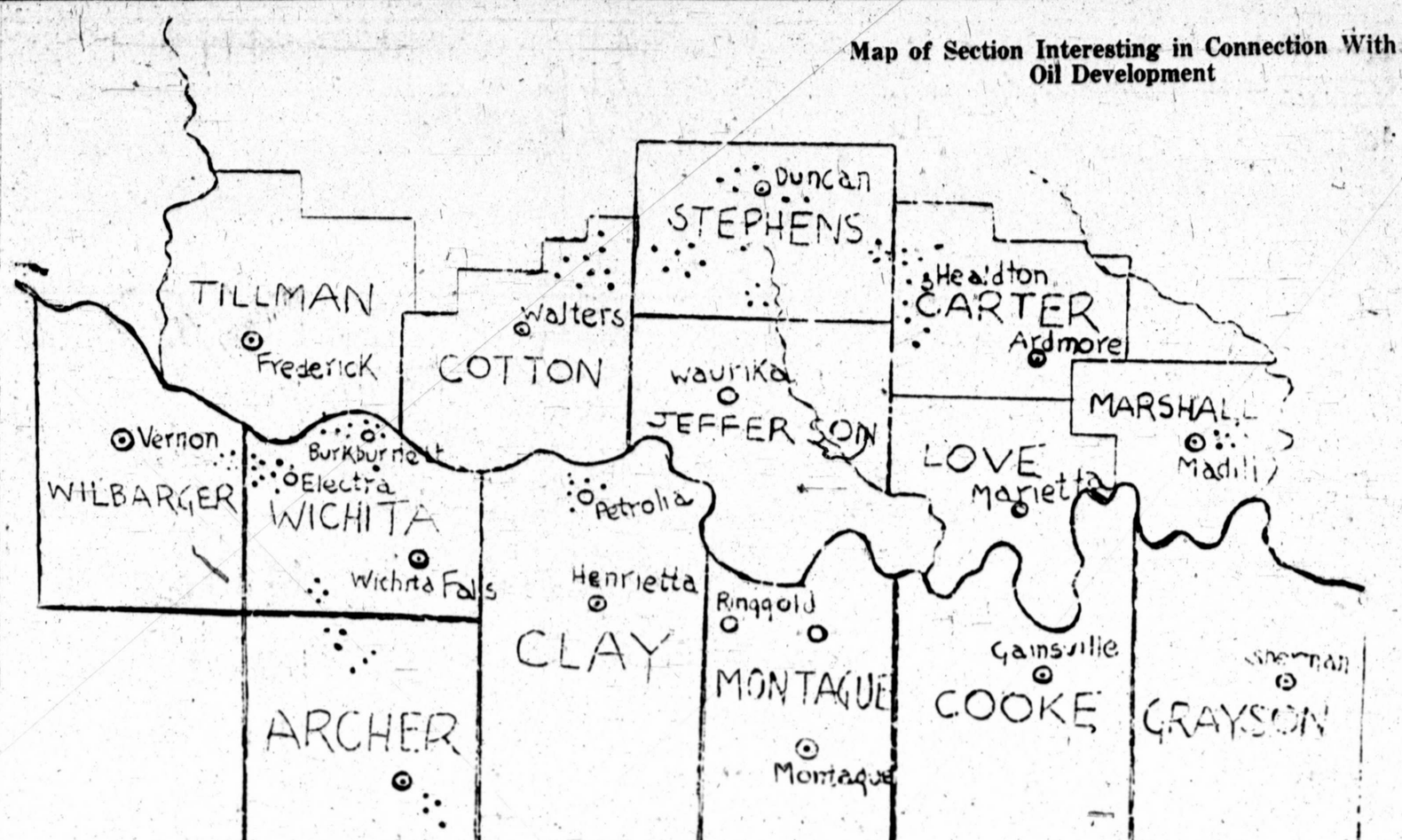
Just now, Bull Bayou, a few miles south of the Gusher Bend structure, is one of the liveliest fields in Louisiana. These pools are in the Upper [illegible] while the anticline (Preston) northwest of Denison at another bend in Red river is Lower Cretaceous. The Montague and Burkburnett structures are Pennsylvanian.

In that part of Red River valley west of Nocona, the Cretaceous formations are lacking, while to the east, the Permian does not appear.

The shallow drilling in this district makes it particularly attractive to the [illegible] and the wildcatter. And [illegible] is material is an item to be [illegible] at present high [illegible] while there [illegible] a good chance to find [illegible] Burkburnett or a pool that will possess fair approach to it. In searching for another gusher pool, the big bends in Red river and the territory for twenty to thirty miles on either side are sure to be given a careful looking over for structural conditions to be followed by a good testing out where these conditions would seem to warrant.

With present encouraging conditions one would seem justified in anticipating several years of lively oil development in the Red River valley region, and that present and future drilling will open many new pools.

Map of Section Interesting in Connection With Oil Development



Wonderful System For Lighting Homes Away From Cities

Transforming a country home into a modern, enjoyable place to live, has been the work of the local Delco Light dealer, L. H. Brooks. Starting in business last April, the growth of the Delco Light business in Wichita Falls has been very rapid and is today the leading business of its kind in this section of Texas.

Many conditions made it hard for Delco Light to be placed on the ranches and farms in this section due to poor crops for the last few years, also lack of proper educational instruction in the ways of improved farming. Today a farmer many miles from a railroad station may have the same convenience of his city brother. Mr. L. H. Brooks, the local dealer came to Texas from his home in New York. After completing his school course he spent two years with the Willard Storage Battery Company in electro-chemical work. In 1917 he enlisted in the Air Service spending nine weeks at Cornell University taking ground school work before being sent to a flying school for instruction. After spending seven weeks at Camp Dick, Dallas, he was transferred to Call Field, Wichita Falls, where he was trained as a pilot and received his commission as an army flier.

Last April Mr. Brooks was appointed the Delco Light dealer for Wichita and Archer counties. Starting in a small way the Delco Light business soon grew by rapid strides until for the three months of September, October and November, Mr. Brooks sold two hundred per cent of his quota and won a beautiful diamond ring as a sales prize.

Delco Light, although young in the commercial field is finding a way into the hearts of the farmers and dairymen, which proves that it is the best time saver and most economical appliance of its kind in the field today.

His Obfuscation.

"That two and two make four," said Professor Pate, "is as unalterable as were the laws of Pedes and Mersians—I mean, of course, the Merdes and Pesians—that is, the Perdes and Mesians—the—er-h'm!——"

"You doubtless intend to refer to the Medes and Persians," helpfully interrupted J. Fuller Gloom.

"Exactly, thank you! Now, as two and two invariably make four——"

"But they do not. Arranged tandem, they make twenty-two. What was the rest of your observation?"

"Why—er-ah!—I declare, I have forgotten."—Judge.

Parasol History.

It is probable that sunshades were derived from fan-shaped leaves, while the umbrella was undoubtedly intended first of all as a protection from the sun. The first person to carry an umbrella in a rainstorm was Jonas Hanways, a London haberdasher; and the effect was to raise a tumult in the Strand, so much that the offender was bound over to keep the peace. But the umbrella was a sort of royal canopy on the Eastern continent many centuries earlier.



IT IS WITH PLEASURE that we thank the people of Wichita Falls and surrounding country for the splendid patronage they have extended us, they have by their loyal support made it possible to grow from a small store of $3,000 stock to three large stores, Wichita Falls, Burkburnett and Breckenridge, Texas with an annual business of one and three quarter million.

J. L. Maxwell, the owner bought the business of W. H. Thacher, Jan. 1, 1907. The store then was located 721 Ohio St., outgrowing these quarters, we later moved to our present location about eight years ago. We recently added a balcony, greatly increasing our floor space, this will enable us to better take care of our trade and render more efficient service to our many customers.

We acknowledge on account of the unusual rush of business we have made mistakes for which we ask the indulgence of our many loyal friends and customers. It has been our entire aim throughout our business career to make our store one of REAL SERVICE. We desire to so conduct our business that when it comes time to hand it over to some other management that the public will feel we have been of some service to the community which is responsible for our success.

Again thanking everyone for the many favors shown us and wishing one and all a happy and prosperous New Year, we are

YOURS FOR BETTER SERVICE,

MAXWELL HARDWARE CO.

PHONE 327 808-810 OHIO ST.



...cian W. Parrish Measures Up to the ...tandard of Successful Service and Has ...ccomplished Much for His Constituents

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 31.—...hen President Wilson called the ...ty-sixth congress into extraordin... session on May 19, 1919, official ...ashington watched with interest the ...xas delegation, for that state was ... send an even half dozen new men ... the House of Representatives. ...mong the half dozen new Texans ...as the member from the recently ...reated new Thirteenth district. It ...as under this sort of scrutiny that ...ucian W. Parrish appeared on the ...loor of the great hall of the house ...nder the towering dome of the na...ional capitol.

That extra session came to an end Nov. 23, and Washington has had ample opportunity to pass upon Congressman Parrish. The universal verdict is that he has made good.

Those Texans who have followed the fortunes of the Texas university will readily recall the days of that institution's football supremacy. As they revert to the most famous of the Longhorn elevens, they instantly recall the giant guard who tore great holes in the opposing line that the backs might go throug' with the ball and over the goal. Patient, persistent, resourceful and always on the job, that guard was Lucian Parrish. Had these Texans been in Washington watching from the gallery, they would have seen that same Lucian Parrish on guard for his district, always advancing the ball for his constituents and playing the game with all his strength for all there was in it every hour in the day.

Must Unusual Record.

A survey of the work of his first six months in the national congress discloses a most unusual record of accomplishment for a new member of the house and points unerringly to some remarkable achievements in the future. A new member is not supposed to do much of anything save "get acquainted" during the first year of his stay in Washington. Congressman Parrish evidently decided to mix the acquaintance business up with a lot of effective work, for he got right down to brass tacks from the moment Speaker Gillett administered to him his oath of office. As an evidence of the closeness with which he stuck to his task, the records disclose that throughout the first session of congress he missed but one minor roll call and had he not been called from the House by a constituent on an urgent matter of business he would have been one of only three members out of the total of 435 to have responded to every roll call. Lucian Parrish's motto is work. Over his desk there hangs this creed to which he fully subscribes:

"One good lick of work is worth 10,000 wished in striving for success. The whole world respects a good worker. Work is the great conqueror—the one best friend of the living and the foundation stone of all successes. There never was a time when concentrated effort and diligence were not rewarded by a just measure of success—and there never will be."

Service First.

With the idea of work and service first in his thought, he accepted his assignment to the committee on mines and mining and the committee on accounts, quite seriously. On the latter committee, he entered upon the job of looking carefully after the expenditures of the House. Regardless of the fact that there are many men older in service than himself on that committee, early in the session he became the one man on the democratic side who was trusted to look after the affairs of that committee.



Hon. Lucian Walton Parrish
Serving his first term in the Sixty-sixth congress, as the representative of the Thirteenth Congressional district.

His greatest interest, however, centered upon the committee on mines and mining. His work there kept him in touch with all matters relating to the oil and gas industry which have brought West Texas and the Wichita Falls district under the eyes of the world. Through his efforts, the geological survey was induced to make separate records and reports showing the production of oil in the new west Texas fields and for the first time the United States was advised of the exact output of the great producing fields which heretofore had merely been listed with the Midcontinent fields.

Another of his early activities was the procuring of an appropriation to cover the expense of placing in the Texas field representatives of the Bureau of Mines, in order that the oil and gas supply of the state might be conserved and drillers taught safe and economical methods of developing the field. The branch office of the Bureau of Mines was located at Wichita Falls and from that office most effective work is now being directed. Congressman Parrish is now making a strenuous effort to procure a geological survey of the 12 counties of the Thirteenth district and has procured estimates of the cost of this work before the appropriations committee and is making a fight for a sufficiently large item in the next annual appropriation bill to guarantee the making of this survey.

Go Direct to Hines.

When the oil boom forced the railroad administration to throw up its hands and announce that it could not clear the rails and keep traffic moving in West Texas, Parrish joined hands with Representatives Lanham of Forth Worth and Jones of Amarillo and started in to keep the trains moving. Day after day they coaxed, cajoled and threatened and finally went direct to Director General Hines with their appeal for relief. They got what they wanted. More cars and more engines were supplied, the tracks were cleared and traffic began to move. Then the great wheat crop became a problem, but the same bulldog tactics finally aroused the railroad administration and the shipping board to a realization of the importance of getting the Texas grain to market and every available car was rushed to West Texas and every available ship was allocated to Galveston and other Texas ports, and the fight was won. When an embargo was threatened on Texas oil and oil producers from the west came to Washington to prevent the step from being taken, Parrish was made the spokesman and his speech before the committee and the railroad administration officials convinced them that an embargo was about the last thing they ought to declare, and instead of an embargo or an increase in rates, there was an actual reduction in many sections.

On the floor of the House, Congressman Parrish made his most effective and determined fight upon certain sections of the Esch railroad control bill. He stood determinedly for the rights of the states in the control of intrastate rates and for the maintenance of the state courts in passing upon state rate questions and for the continued efficiency and power of the state railroad commissions. It was after a strong appeal by him that the Sweet amendment was adopted, saving to the railroad commission of Texas some of its powers over intrastate rates and transportation. Chairman Esch, in commenting on the fight that was made by the Texas congressman, especially mentioned the big West Texan.

No appeal from his constituents falls upon deaf ears. Hundreds of men who served in the war have had their allotments, allowances, equipment and numerous wants provided for through his efforts. Men entitled to vocational training have especially appealed to him and he has found a way to see that their requests have been complied with, almost without exception. He has introduced and hopes to pass, a bill providing that when the receipts of a fourth class postoffice show that the volume of business has increased so greatly as to entitle the office to a higher rating and the postmaster to incerased pay, that the advance may be made without waiting for one year, as is now the case. He caused the postoffice at Burkburnett to be raised from fourth to second class and in every community in his district where congestion has occurred he has procured relief, it being his particular hobby that the people are entitled first of all to prompt and efficient mail service.

The big job which Congressman Parrish has just recently taken upon himself, is that of personally representing his district in the fight which the state of Oklahoma has launched in its frantic endeavor to annex that part of the state of Texas along the Red river, which has developed into so marvelous an oil producing territory. He is co-operating in every way with Attorney General Cureton of Texas and is devoting much of his time to a study of this suit now pending in the United States supreme court. He has an ever abiding faith that Texas will emerge victorious.

NOTICE!

Motex Refining Company ad appearing in the oil section should read *shares $2 each* instead of *par value $2*



WE SELL
LONG-BELL
TRADE MARKED
Lumber

Your Assurance of Good Building
MEN AND MATERIALS

When builders consider materials, they demand of lumber and timbers, above all, **strength, durability, availability and economy.** This explains the almost universal use of SOUTHERN PINE.

But careful builders go farther. They demand SOUTHERN PINE of uniform high quality. The Long Bell Lumber Company, the largest manufacturers of Southern Pine in the United States, is making an extra effort to add that distinction to its products.

With the adoption of the firm name Long Bell Lumber Company of Texas, the new firm retains the same management and we earnestly solicit your patronage.

We wish to extend to our many friends and patrons a Happy and Prosperous 1920

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

LONG BELL LUMBER CO. of Texas

D. M. JONES, LOCAL MANAGER
WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

SUCCESSORS TO
ALFALFA LUMBER CO.



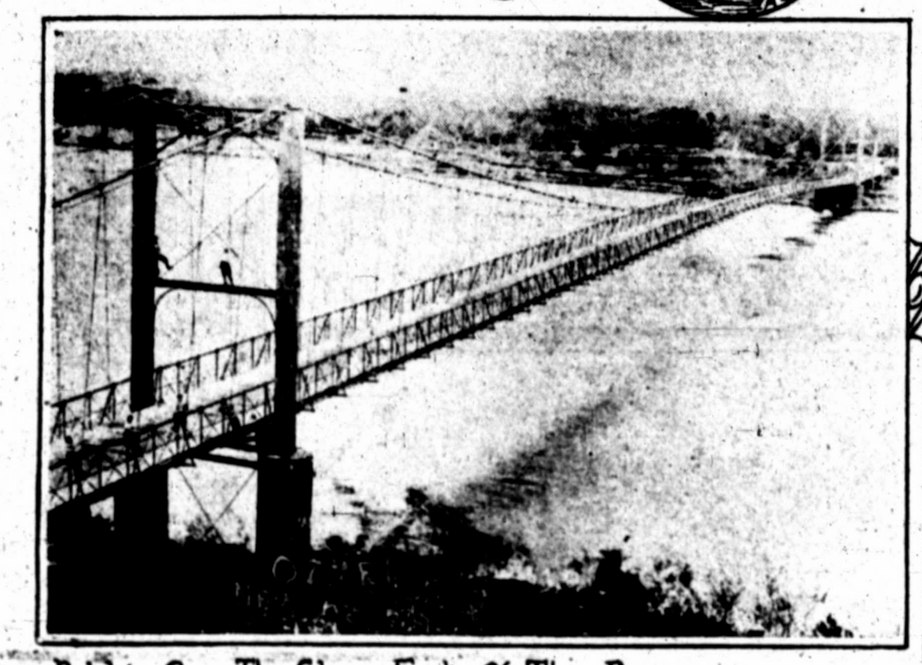
Two Drillers at ARNOLD No.1



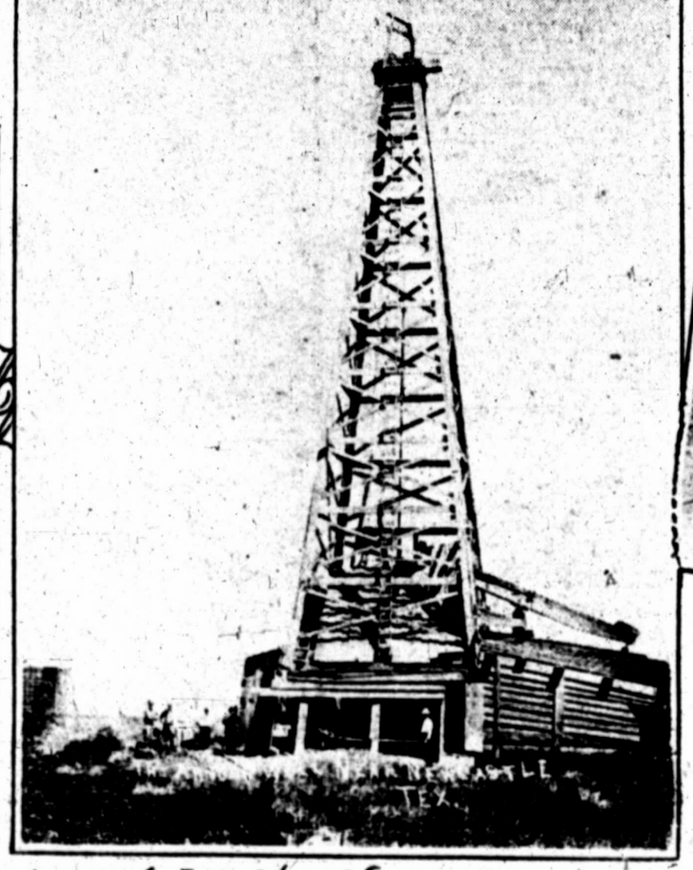
Newcastle Lake Covering 60 Acres Furnishes Ample Supply Of Pure Water



Trade Day at Newcastle, Texas.



Bridge Over The Clear Fork Of The Brazos — "The Gateway To The New Oil Pool"



Arnold Well Near Newcastle Showing One Of Storage Tanks



No 5 Mine Newcastle, Texas.

The Times Publishing Company

desires to express its appreciation to the many individuals, firms and corporations who have patronized this issue so generously. Their liberality has been beyond expectation.

It wishes all of its friends, readers and patrons a Very Happy New Year.

The Times Publishing Company

...ents of City's Early Development Which Dates Back Forty-Five Years When Original Townsite Was Surveyed

Wichita Falls first boom started in ..., before there was a single build... or person in the vicinity, accord... to old data about the town's his..., a townsite plat having been laid ... in that year on the land owned ... the J. A. Scott heirs, and adver...d by means of a very elaborate and ...iful map which showed a town on ...h sides of the Wichita river, the ...lls" being eight feet in height.

Large wharves flanked the river on ...h banks, and steamboats were load... cotton and other merchandise. The ...siness center was divided by the ...er, on this map, and the town loca...d on both sides of the river, with ...e busy river trade as a feature.

The present day oil stock scheme ...romoters with the maps covered with ...ushers could have learned a thing or ...wo, even from the old time boomers, ...f this map is to be taken as a crit...rion of the imagination of that time.

The First Settler.

The identity of those who laid off the townsite in 1874 and also of the first settlers of this section is somewhat indefinite, as can be readily appreciated. The first white settler of this vicinity is believed to have been M. Gilbert, who came to this country from Mississippi in 1859 or 1860, according to the best information available. His ranch was located north of Wichita Falls several miles, Gilbert Creek being supposedly named for him. He was buried on his ranch, and none of the members of his family are living in this vicinity at present, so very little of a definite nature is known concerning this pioneer.

First Permanent Settler.

Judge J. H. Barwise, who in November, 1919, celebrated his ninetieth birthday, was the first permanent settler in Wichita Falls, coming here with his family in the spring of 1879 from Dallas, where he had settled in 1877, coming from Saint Charles, Mo.

A small two-room house had been built by Craig, a man from Michigan, who had become disgusted with the alternate drouths and floods and had gone home. This house, which was at the corner of Sixth and Ohio avenue, was rented by Judge Barwise for $4 a month, and later purchased by him.

After the Barwise family settled in Wichita Falls the town went on quite a boom, according to old timers, and several families came to the new town, Major A. H. Harris, and his son, W. T. Harris, now county clerk, Dave Ballow, Tom Williams, F. M. Wattenburger, Dr. E. J. Perego, James Batson, M. J. Seeley, C. M. Seeley and N. H. Dedding were among those who settled in the town between 1879 and 1881. Mr. Redding, who is among the old timers who are still living in Wichita Falls, mail carrier between Wichita Falls and Henrietta in the early days. The first postmaster was John Converse, and Tom Williams, who with Dave Ballow kept a general store later, was postmaster in 1881.

Early Religious Activities.

In 1879 in the Seeley home, the first Sunday school was organized by Miss Hattie Seeley, and in the same year the first religious services were held by Bishop A. C. Garrett of the Episcopal Church who at that time did much work among the widely scattered settlements of the plains.

The first church organized in the county was the South Methodist in 1881 with Rev. F. C. Miller as pastor. A Northern Presbyterian church was then organized, with Rev. Mr. Tucker as pastor. The first school in the county was taught by Miss Carrie Craig, at her father's home, west of the city. Wichita Falls' first school was a private school taught by Miss Hattie Seeley, in her fathers home, and the first public school was a little log house, where the Masonic Temple stands at present. The school history began early in 1880.

Coming of the Railroads.

The year 1882 was a most important one for Wichita Falls, for on September 27, of that year the first railroad train came to the town and on the same date the townsite sale was opened. This was on the Fort Worth and Denver, the first train being a construction train with one passenger coach attached. To secure the railroad through Wichita Falls property owners had to obligate themselves to pay 35 per cent of what their holdings amounted to, it is stated.

R. E. Montgomery, who gave the county the court house grounds, and Bellevue and Washington Square Parks, the latter north of the Wichita river, put on the townsite sale. In view of the great demand for Wichita Falls property, and the tremendous increase in values in the past few years, particularly the past twelve months, it is of interest to recall that this townsite sale was not, altogether a howling success.

Built First Court House.

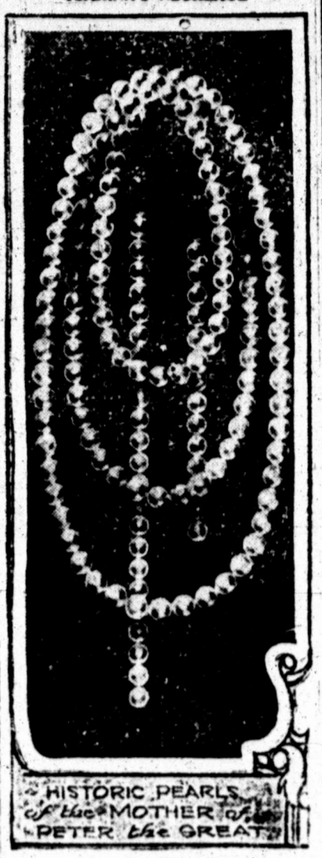
In November, following the townsite opening, and after Wichita county had been formed, Mr. Montgomery made the county a proposition to build a court house, which was finally accepted, he agreeing to build the court house and furnish the lot, the whole to be deeded to the county at the end of six months for the sum of one dollar. The commissioners court agreed to accept his offer, provided he would ceil the building, partition off two rooms for offices and furnish seats for the court room, and further provided that he would select a centrally located and suitable place. The court house was a 22 by 40 feet frame.

The commissioners appropriated $75 for a jail and $27 for furnishing the court house, and thus Wichita county's first tribunal of justice came into being. This was on the site at present occupied by one of the handsomest county court houses in the southwest.

Bad Indians Are Becoming Good.

The Yaqui Indians of Mexico are losing their former warlike spirit and are accepting the advantages of civilization, which they have heretofore spurned.

TSARINA'S NECKLACE



(Exclusive London Sketch-N. Y. H. Photo.)



OIL RIG SPECIAL

Just Arrived

Can make immediate Delivery

Lighting equipment for farms, homes, oil fields and small towns.

Delco Light

-I. H. Brooks, Dealer

A Happy New Year to Our Friends and Patrons

Peoples Ice Co.



HOME OF POND LAUNDRY



NEW HOME OF WICHITA FALLS LAUNDRY

Wichita Falls Laundry Co.

Wichita Falls, Texas

POND LAUNDRY
6th and Ohio

Wichita Falls Laundry
6th and Austin

RECORD OF FOUR YEARS GROWTH IN WICHITA FALLS POSTAL RECEIPTS

Comparative Receipts.

1916	$ 69,217.22
1917	80,743.55
1918	138,711.70
1919	240,335.57

Receipts at the Wichita Falls postoffice for the year 1919 reflect the great increase in the city's population and the commercial activity here. Postal receipts for the year 1919 will reach $240,335.57, an increase of nearly 80 per cent over 1918 when the total was $138,711.70. This remarkable gain was registered in face of the fact that while there was three cent letter postage during all of 1918, that it was reduced to two cents for the last six months of 1919

A comparison with the records of preceding years shows that there has been an increase of nearly 400 per cent in the last four years. December will be the biggest month of the year. In this month receipts will reach a total of nearly $24,000.

While there have been increases in the force at the postoffice it is still undermanned. During the year the clerical force has been increased from 16 to 29 regular clerks and from six regular city carriers to 13 and a temporary annex has been built to the postoffice but the business has increased apace and the need of the new building for which Congressman Parrish has asked an appropriation of a million dollars is becoming more pressing from month to month.

The money order window at the Wichita Falls postoffice transacts an enormous business. In 1920 the aggregate of the money orders issued will lack only a few thousand of reaching a million dollars. The total will be approximately $976,816. This is compared with a total of $258,711.31 for 1918. The money orders paid will run something over $300,000.

The figures for money orders issued follow:

Value of Orders Issued 1919.

January	$ 33,932.31
February	46,948.39
March	61,939.39
April	60,740.50
May	69,075.28
June	71,368.54
July	80,887.59
August	88,281.11
September	109,686.43
October	127,203.31
November	113,753.79
December	115,000.00

Public School System of Wichita Keeps Step With Progress of City

By P. A. MARTIN

There is no matter of more vital interest to all the people of a city or community than their public schools, and yet, it is a matter that not many people inquire about or take the trouble of investigating; they simply elect a board of education, pass it all "up to the board," and seldom inquire further, unless they find some real or fancied grievance and then register a complaint.

Few people realize what a tremendous business institution our local school system is and a few details are given in order that an idea may be formed. The taxable values of the district this year amount in round numbers to $27,000,000, and from the ad valorem taxes the board derives an income of $135,000. To this is to be added the state apportionment amounting to about $33,600, making a grand total, if all taxes are paid, of $168,600 available for all purposes.

There are now outstanding bonds against the district amounting to $315,000, these bonds being heretofore issued for the purpose of buying building sites and building school houses. These bonds draw interest, payable annually at the rate of 5 per cent and from four to six of these bonds are taken up and cancelled every year by the board of education.

Large Executive Force.

The executive force for administration and teaching consists at present of 136 persons, as follows: One superintendent and nine principals; one business manager, one hundred and ten teachers and nine janitors and the monthly pay roll amounts to $14,400. The growth of the schools, the work involved in the distribution and care of the free text books and the vast amount of detail involved in the management made it absolutely necessary this year for the board to have a business manager, so this place was created and W. W. Brown, a member of the board, was elected to fill it and he gives his entire time to the duties involved.

The enrollment for the present year is about 4,100 pupils and they are distributed in nine buildings, all of which are crowded to their limits. The bond issue of $100,000 of the year 1919 has been expended in enlarging and repairing the present buildings, except the sum used for the erection of the school house on the north side of the river, which has been added this year, and still we have not near enough room to take care of the children already here, to say nothing of the coming throngs due to arrive in the year 1920.

Growing Institution.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the public school system of Wichita Falls is a rather large and growing business institution and I think we will all agree that it is necessary that it shall keep abreast with the growth of the city at all times. In order to do this a large and comprehensive building program is absolutely necessary for the year 1920.

The first great need of the system is a large, modern, up-to-date high school building. Temporary relief has been obtained this year by the organization of the "Junior High" which is run at one of the Austin school buildings, but this cannot accommodate the "Juniors" another year; in fact, it will take another building fully as large as the high school building we now have to accommodate them. The board of education is now trying to select and secure a suitable place for a great building, such as we have to erect the coming year.

Then there will be a second story to build on the Sam Houston, or factory, school, which is now crowded to the windows by the rapidly increasing scholastic population of that section; another new building must be built in the southeast part of the town, on lots recently secured for that purpose by the board, to take care of the people down there and relieve the pressure at the Austin school and it is only a question of a very short time when a building must be erected to accommodate the Southland addition people and relieve the Alamo school. In order to meet these imperative demands of the system, it will be necessary early in the year to vote a large bond issue. Steps would already have been taken along this line, but the board, in the hope that building conditions would improve, has postponed action till the last moment. Then it was thought that by temporary make-shifts we could make out until the centers of future development were sufficiently outlined for us to have a better idea of where the new buildings were most needed before settling their location. But we now see that we cannot wait longer and hope to have the schools we ought to have another year.

New Supply of Fuel.

The greatest trouble we have had during the present year arose through deficiency in the gas supply and we have been forced to arrange for the use of fuel oil, instead of gas, in our principal buildings; this will be installed within the next few weeks.

Our business manager, Mr. Brown, with the approval of the board, has just installed a cafeteria in the basement of the high school building, and if it is successful, and we have every reason to believe it will be, others will be installed in other buildings.

Considering the housing conditions in the city, the crowded condition of many of the schools and all other drawbacks and obstacles, the schools are doing splendid work this term and it promises to be the most successful term in the history of the school. But we must all understand that in order to keep our high rating and our affiliation it will be necessary not only to keep on building new houses but also to keep all useful apparatus and appliances demanded by the present methods of education. The new high school building should have all the latest and most approved apparatus in its various departments.

Realizing that a large number of our students never have the advantage of a higher education, it is the dream of the board to have a school here that will be capable of fitting the boy or the girl for useful life right at home, like many of our cities are now doing. In order to do this commercial and industrial courses should be offered here.

In conclusion permit me to thank the Times for this opportunity to bring these matters to the attention of our people through its columns.

New Tex Refinery to Start Operation With the New Year

Though the New Tex Refinery is not quite completed, they will start operation of their first 1500-barrel unit about the first of the year. The work of installing two additional stills will be rushed along and they will be in operation within the next thirty days, giving the New Tex a capacity of 3,000 barrels per day.

The steel rails, ties, etc., for the construction of their 600-foot double track loading rack, is now on the ground and when completed will afford loading rack capacity for approximately 40 cars.

The storage capacity of the plant will be about 100,000 barrels, made up of one 55,000-barrel, two 10,000-barrel and numerous 1600-barrel tanks. Fifteen miles of the New Tex pipe lines have already been laid and will connect the refinery with the Northwest Burkburnett field. It is expected that the line will be completed by January 15. The company has already started drilling on its acreage in Block 818. This, however, is only a starter of an extensive drilling campaign, which will be carried on in the various fields pipe line.

that will be reached by the New Tex.

With their own production, their own pipe line, 100,000-barrel storage capacity, refinery and 40-car loading rack, and considering their good location it is very evident that the New Tex Refinery will be one of the top notchers in this vicinity.

C. E. Woelfel, who has been in the oil game for the past ten years with Cudahy, Sinclair and the Great Western Oil Refineries, will handle the sales and look after other matters in general.

Road Building in Texas Only Begun States Windrow

AUSTIN, Dec. 31.—In a statement issued today, State Highway Engineer R. J. Windrow says that there is to be rapid development in Texas road building program; that road construction in Texas is just beginning in earnest.

The weather conditions the last few months have enabled the county engineers to make their surveys and get their plans in shape. The engineering force of the State Highway Department at Austin is very busily engaged in checking plans, approving projects and doing everything possible to get the work under headway. Representatives of Harrison, Limestone, Erath, Blanco, Denton and Parker counties have brought in their projects during the last week for approval in order to get started early on their work during the coming year.

During the year bonds have been successfully voted in 112 Texas counties for road improvements, aggregating $80,500,000 with something like $32,000,000 yet to be voted on and a number of other counties have not yet started a contemplated bond issue campaign. This remarkable record has developed an activity in road projects during the last three months of the year, from October 1 to December 31, that exceeds the record of the preceding nine months of the year in the number and mileage of projects. The estimated cost of these approved projects since October 1, 19 in number, in 22 counties, $8,241,767, of which $2,142,472 is federal aid, the remainder being county founds. The total amount granted to approved projects previous to October 1 only amounted to $3,000,000 and the total cost of these projects previously approved amounted to seven and a quarter million dollars approximately.

The mileage of projects approved prior to October 1 since the creation of the State Highway Department amounted to 981 miles of federal aid projects and 524 miles of state aid projects. Of this mileage 295 miles included bituminous surfaced roads and 42 miles of concrete pavement. The 642 miles included in the projects approved October 1 include 246 miles of bituminous surfaced roads and 31 miles of concrete pavement. The larger amount of mileage of higher class more permanent type of surfacing has been attained through the co-operation of the counties now having funds with which to build and whose officials appreciate the efforts of the department in insisting upon the higher types of surfacing for first class roads to meet the growing traffic conditions and in uniting the main

Price & Miller Have New and Successful Insurance Business

The firm of Price & Miller, located at 716 Seventh street, Wichita Falls, has been established since March 1, 1919, and is doing a general insurance business, including fire and tornado insurance, and a general line of casualty insurance.

Mr. Price moved here from Oklahoma City, establishing their office, while his partner, Mr. Miller, remained in Oklahoma City in charge of their office there.

The Wichita Falls office is in charge of Mrs. H. D. Chapin, who has had several years experience in the insurance agencies in Tulsa prior to coming to Wichita Falls.

The business is growing in such proportions that it has became necessary to establish a separate department for their casualty business, which will be under the supervision of Mr. C. V. Bartholemew, who was formerly one of the Chief Engineers and General Adjustors of the London & Lanashire Liability Company, out of the Chicago office.

Both Mr. Price and Mr. Miller have had several years experience in the insurance business, having served in the capacity of state agent and adjustor for eastern companies in Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico.

This firm can give their clients who have scattered interests the best possible service, in view of the fact that they have established agencies in Wichita Falls, Oklahoma City and Shreveport, La.

Water Power Put to Work.

Power will be obtained from nearby water falls to operate three hundred miles of electric railroads that are to be built in the Pyrenees.

A starfish, seized by one of its arms, surrenders this to the captor and escapes with the other four, regrowing the missing part at its infinite leisure.

BOSCH

The Positive Power Stream

Bosch performance in the seady, hard grind against the continuous, maximum resistance developed in the Farm Tractor is one of the examples of Bosch Ignition Supremacy. The quality of the Bosch reputation is built on fundamentally correct design, scientific, painstaking workmanship and the highest standard of material. Make Bosch Magneto Ignition responsible for the dependability of the power stream in your Automobile, Truck, Tractor or Motor Boat. The nearest dealer can fit a Bosch Magneto on your engine in a few hours. Be sure—Specify Bosch.

No BOSCH Service Station

ELECTRIC SERVICE STATION

WICHITA FALLS.

Phone 686 812 Scott St.

No BOSCH Service Station



1920

A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

THE JAS. C. HUNT GRAIN COMPANY

Wholesale Grain, Feed and Seeds

MEMBER TEXAS GRAIN DEALERS' ASSOCIATION

ELEVATORS

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS
DAVIDSON, OKLAHOMA
PETROLIA, TEXAS
FREDERICK, OKLAHOMA

Sixth and Michigan — Phone 21

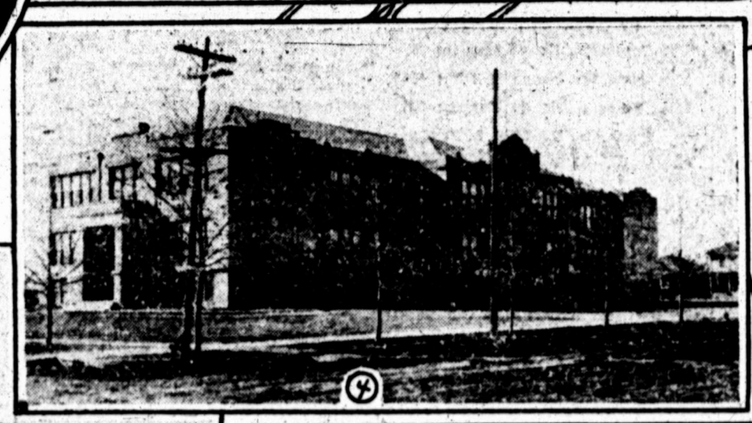
WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

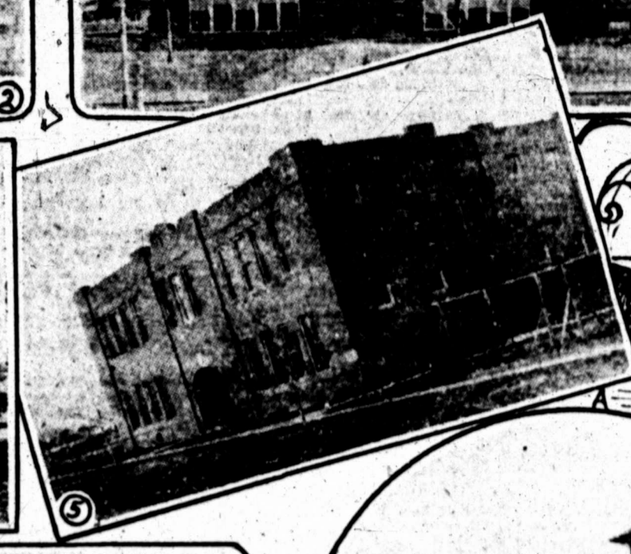
Public School Buildings of the City and the Kemp Public Library

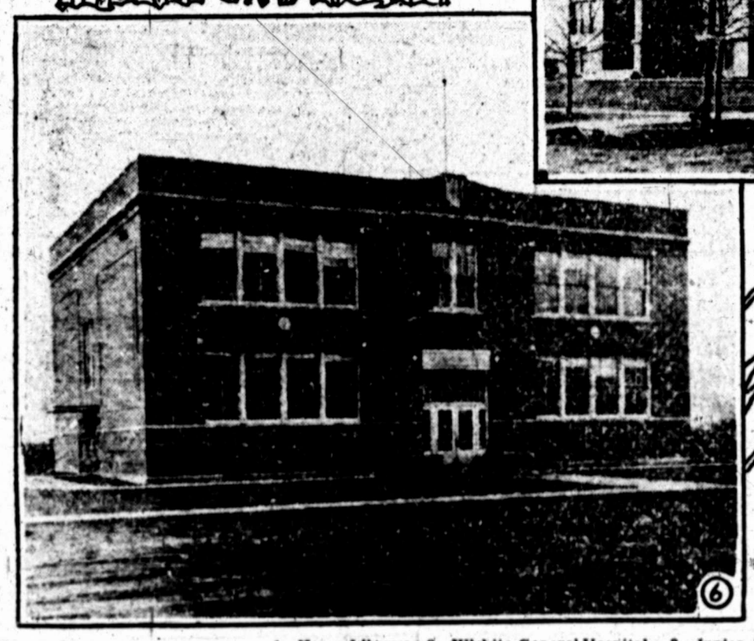




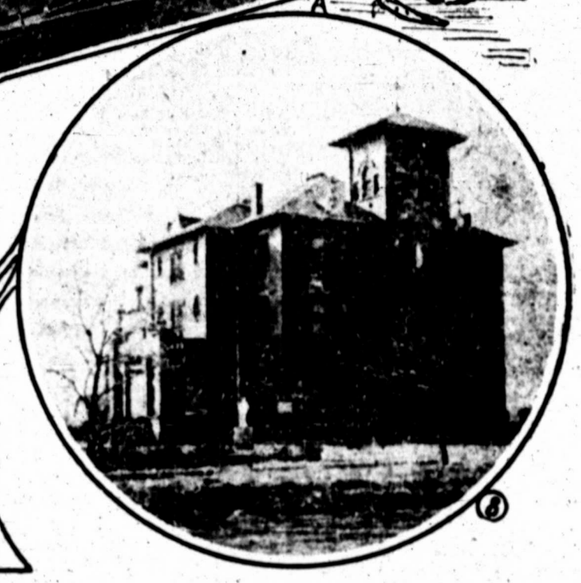












1—Kemp Library. 2—Wichita General Hospital. 3—Junior High School, 13th street. 4—High School, Broad street. 5—San Jacinto School. 6—Travis School. 7—Alamo School. 8—St. Mary's Academy.

Brave Soldiers Afraid of Cats.
Lord Roberts, who is regarded as a fearless soldier, has a mortal antipathy of cats, and there have developed many similar instances among the soldiers in the great war.

The reason that Arabians are so largely nomadic is that the country is too dry for anything but grazing purposes and that they were necessarily wanderers in search of water and pasture.

A Be-Goggled Army.
One of the leading railroads has provided 55,000 pairs of goggles for its employees since it began its campaign of eye protection about five years ago.

The Age of Glass.
Glass has been known from antiqity but its common use is comparatively recent. Ours has been spoken of as the age of steel. It might equally be pronounced the age of glass.

For the first time in history some public documents were recently signed by President Wilson with an indelible pencil, instead of a pen, and the innovation has been accepted without question.

Furniture Made Like New.
If instead of spirits of camphor, camphorated oil may be used in cleaning furniture, it will not only remove the white stains, but restore the polish.

The oldest prison guard in point of service is Uncle Harry Wilkinson, who has been employed at the Eastern penitentiary at Philadelphia, for 53 years, and he says he has the "most interesting job in the world."

SINCLAIR OILS

Completions in Wichita Falls District During the Month of December Shows A Total of 178 Producing Oil Wells

Completions in the Wichita Falls district during the month of December, which is additional to the completions contained in a table in another section, show a total of 178, one of the largest totals for any one month. As is to be expected the Waggoner pool furnishes all but four of these completions.

The decrease in the flush production of the wells from the first few months of the life of the pool is illustrated in the contrast between the size of the December completions and the earlier completions. The average completion is still far above the average in any other pool in the state even after eight months of heavy completions and intensive drilling. The pool's record is considered by experienced oil men to be unusual, as the gas pressure is usually off a pool in a much shorter time, with a consequent rapid falling off, not in general production, but in the flush production of the new completions.

The completions during the month of December follow:

American Oil & Refining Co., No. 5 Waggoner, block 87; 600 barrels.

Angus & Bread, No. 1 Elsea; 450 barrels.

Arkansas Texas Oil Co., No. 1 Taylor, block 98; 750 barrels.

Arkansas Texas Oil Company, No. 3 Taylor, Block 98; 600 barrels.

Army Man's Oil Company, No. 2 Taylor, Block 96; 500 barrels.

Bringham Oil Company, No. 1 Taylor, Block 96, 450 barrels.

Boyd et al, No. 1 Morgan; 325 barrels.

Boyd et al, No. 2 Morgan; 400 barrels.

Blue Grass Oil Co., No. 1 Vogel, block 4; jacked hole.

Bradley Oil Co., No. 3 Vogel, block 74; 500 barrels.

Burk Fox Oil Co., No. 1 Taylor; block 6; dry and abandoned.

Burk Bell Oil Co., No. 1 Brannon, block 9; 150 barrels.

Burk Bee Oil Co., No. 1 Brannon block 9; 100 barrels.

Block 89 Oil Company, No. 1 Brannon, block 89, dry sand at 1700; abandoned.

W. Daniels, Agent, No. 3 Brannon, block 89; 35 barrels.

Burk Northern Oil Company, No. 1 Taylor; dry and abandoned.

C. & R. Burk Company, No. 2 Taylor, Block 97; 400 barrels.

C. & H. Oil Company, No. 4 Taylor, Block 97; 450 barrels.

Chesapeake Oil & Gas Co., No. 1 Schmisseur, block 73; 120 barrels.

Clark et al, No. 2 Taylor; 500 barrels.

Clark et al, No. 4 Taylor; 350 barrels.

C. & H. Burk Oil Co., No. 1 Taylor; 400 barrels.

W. J. Heley, No. 2 Taylor; 400 barrels.

Colorado Chief Oil Co., No. 2 Taylor; 500 barrels.

Collier et al, No. 1 Morgan; 500 barrels.

Clois Green, et al, No. 2 Taylor, Block 32 Knight, subdivision; 400 barrels.

Clois Green et al, No. 3 Taylor, Block 31, Knight subdivision; 225 barrels.

Clois Green et al, No. 4 Taylor, Block 31 Knight subdivision; 175 barrels.

Colorado Oil & Gas Company, No. 1 Taylor, Block 96; 400 barrels.

Carter LaSalle Oil Company, No. 1 Taylor, Block 96; 400 barrels.

Delta Oil o., No. 1 Morgan, 450 barrels.

Delta Oil Co., No. 2 L. Morgan; 575 barrels.

Delta Oil Co., No. 4 L. Morgan; 750 barrels.

Eastland Oil & Refining Co., No. 2 J. B. Evans; 200 barrels.

Endwell Oil Co., No. Brannon, block 89; pulling casing to abandon.

Fletcher Oil o., No. Taylor, block 27, Knight Subdiision, block 97; 100 barrels.

J. L. Ford, No. 1 Chenault, block 78, temporarily abandoned.

Galoway Oil & Refining Co., No. 4 Taylor; 500 barrels.

Galoway Oil & Refining Co., No. 4 Taylor; 400 barrels.

Golconda Oil Co., No. 1 Elsea, block 88; 250 barrels.

Golconda Oil Co., No. 2, No. 3 Elsea, block 88; 475 barrels.

Golconda Oil Co., No. 2 No. 4 Elsea, block 88; 450 barrels.

Golconda Oil Co., No. 2 No. 5 Elsea, block 88; 275 barrels.

Howard Weber, No. 2 Elsea, Lease A, block 88; 300 barrels.

Howard Weber, No. 2 Brannon, block 83; 225 barrels.

Howard Weber, No. 4 Brannon, block 83; 275 barrels.

Hill & Roberts, No. 5 Waggoner, block 87; 525 barrels.

Hill & Roberts, No. 4 Renner, block 75; 225 barrels.

R. O. Harvey, No. 4 Taylor, block 88; 700 barrels.

Hartford Oil & Gas Company, No. 3 Taylor, Block 97; 300 barrels.

Hancock Oil Company, No. 2 Taylor, Block 96; 300 barrels.

Healdton Oil & Gas Company, No. 3 Lillis Morgan; 350 barrels.

I. Y. L. Oil Company, No. 1 A. A. Morgan; 150 barrels.

I. X. L. Oil Company, No. 2 A. A. Morfan; 75 barrels.

Jerry Kinney, No. 1 George, flowing 350 barrels.

John O'Neal, No. 2 Taylor, block 96; 950 barrels.

King Eight Oil Co., No. 1 Waggoner, lease B, 600 barrels.

King Eight Oil Co., No. 2 Waggoner, B, 500 barrels.

King Eight Oil Co., No. 3 Waggoner, lease B, 600 barrels.

King Eight Oil Co., No. 4 Waggoner, lease B, 575 barrels.

Livingston Oil Corporation, No. 4 Waggoner, block 86; 430 barrels.

Livingston Oil Corporation, No. 9 Waggoner, block 86; 400 barrels.

Livingston Oil Corporation, No. 5 Taylor; 520 barrels.

Lewis and Milton, No. 1 Taylor, block 55, Knight Subdivision; dry and abandoned, had small showing of oil.

Langford, Staley, and Chenault, No. 2 Waggoner, lease A, 400 barrels.

Langford, Staley and Chenault, No. No. 5 Schmisseur, 250 barrels.

Langford, Staley and Chenault, No. 4 Brannon, block 89; 300 barrels.

Langford, Staley and Chenault, No. 5 Brannon, block 89; 200 barrels.

Langford, Staley and Chenault, No. 7 Brannon, block 89; 350 barrels.

Langford, Staley and Chenault, No. 1 Brannon A, 500 barrels.

Lewis & Kilton, No. 2 Taylor, Block 35, Knight subdivision; dry and abandoned.

Little Sioux Oil Company No. 2 Morgan; 175 barrels.

McTwog, Morrison, Reid and Hard, No. 1 Taylor, Block 98; 600 barrels.

Mississippi Burk Oil Company, No. 2 Taylor, Block 98; 350 barrels.

Mississippi Burk Oil Company, No. 4 Taylor, Block 98; 325 barrels.

Midco Oil Co., No. 1 Schmisseur, block 73; junked hole.

Mississippi Burk Oil Co., No. 1 Taylor, block 89; 500 barrels.

McMann Oil Co., No. 1 Taylor, block 48, Knight Subdivision; 500 barrels.

Mina Minnia Oil Co., No. 1 Taylor A; 550 barrels.

Middle States Oil Co., No. 1 Taylor; 600 barrels.

Moody Petroleum Co., No. 1 Taylor; 500 barrels.

M. & P. Burk Extension Oil o., No. 1 Evans; 500 barrels.

Midco Petroleum Co., No. 2 Taylor; block 98; swabbing and flowing 1500 barrels.

Mississippi Burk Oil Co., No. 1 Taylor; 600 barrels.

C. F. Noble, No. 1 Brannon, block 89; 40 barrels.

Mo-Texas Oil Co., No. 2 W. F. George; 400 barrels.

Ranger Burkburnett Oil Co., No. 3 Waggoner; 750 barrels.

Mo-Tex Oil Co., No. 3 W. F. George; 225 barrels.

Middle States Oil Co., No. 1 Taylor, block 96; 600 barrels.

Waurika Oil Co. No. 1 Taylor, block 96; 100 barrels.

Weimar Oil Co. No. 1 Morgan; 400 barrels.

G. C. Wood and Home Oil & Refining Co., No. 7 Evans, block 18 Greenwood; 37 barrels.

G. C. Wood and Home Oil & Refining Co., No. 8 Evans, block 15 Greenwood; 400 barrels.

West Tennessee Oil Co., No. 1 Elsea, block 88; 200 barrels.

United Oil Co., No. 3 Vogel; 125 barrels.

United Producers Co., No. 5 Waggoner; 450 barrels. No. 7 Waggoner 525 barrels. No. 8, 450 barrels. No. 10; 600 barrels.

Ranger Burkburnett Oil Co., No. 4 Waggoner; 00 barrels.

Ranger Burkburnett Oil Co., No. 5 Waggoner; 400 barrels.

Sinclair Consolidated Oil Co., No. 1 Brannon, 50 barrels.

S. W. S. Oil Co., No. 1 Waggoner, block 86; 450 barrels.

W. G. Skelly, No. 1 Elsea, block 88; 500 barrels.

W. G. Skelly, No. 2 Elsea, block 88, 450 barrels.

W. G. Skelly, No. 6 Waggoner, block 88; 750 barrels.

W. G. Skelly, No. 7 Waggoner, block 87; 1000 barrels.

W. G. Skelly, No. 9 Waggoner, block 87; 700 barrels.

W. G. Skelly, No. 10 Waggoner, block 87; 700 barrels.

W. G. Skelly, No. 11 Waggoner, block 87; 600 barrels.

Townsend Oil Co., No. 3 Renner, block 75; 200 barrels.

Texas Blue Bonnet Oil Co., No. 1 Elsea, block 88; 400 barrels.

Hardly Able Oil Co., No. 2 Taylor; 750 barrels.

Harrison Dale Oil Co., No. 4 Taylor; 1000 barrels.

Ferris & Seay, No. 2 Waggoner; 500 barrels.

Ferris & Seay, No. 3 Waggoner; 525 barrels.

American Refining Co., No. 6 Waggoner, block 86; 1000 barrels.

Imperial Petroleum Co., No. 3 Taylor; 1000 barrels.

Imperial Petroleum Co., No. 4 Taylor; 1000 barrels.

Marie Elizabeth Oil Co., No. 1 Elsea, block 88; 250 barrels.

Margay Oil o., Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 9 Waggoner, block 87; total of around 2500 barrels.

Langley Production, No. 1 Elsea, 500 barrels.

P. J. Lee, No. 2 R. M. Waggoner, 500 barrels.

Livington Oil orporation, No. 10 Taylor, block 97; 1000 barrels.

Burk Drehmer Oil Co., No. 2 Taylor, 800 barrels.

Burk Drehmer Oil Co., No. 1 Taylor, making around 300 barrels, with a swab in the hole.

North American Refining Co., No. 3 Elsea; 600 barrels.

North American Refining Co., No. 5 Elsea; 500 barrels.

North American Refining Co., No. 6 Elsea; 600 barrels.

Olsan Davis Oil Co., No. 2 Morgan, lease 1, 300 barrels.

Olsan Dais Oil Co., No. 1 Taylor, lease 2, 350 barrels.

Olsan Davis Oil Co., No. 3 Taylor, lease 2, 500 barrels.

John O'Neil, No. 1 Taylor, 3000 barrels.

Osage Oil Co., No. 1 Elsea, 600 barrels.

Osage Oil Co., No. 1 Renner, 200 barrels.

Swastika Oil Co., No. 1 Elsea, 575 barrels.

Pilgrim Oil Co., No. 3 Vogel, block 74; 400 barrels.

The Texas Co., No. 8 Morgan, 450 barrels.

The Texas Co., No. 10 Morgan, 400 barrels.

The Texas Co., No. 24 Morgan; 350 barrels.

The Texas Co., No. 27 Morgan; 450 barrels.

The Texas o., No. 29 Morgan; 300 barrels.

The Texas Co., No. 16 S. L. Fowler, block 82; 275 barrels.

The Texas Co., No. 19 S. L. Fowler, block 82; 200 barrels.

Jerry Kinney, No. 1 George, W. F. George tract; 250 barrels.

King Eight Oil Company, No. 6 Waggoner, Lease B; 450 barrels.

Middle States Oil o., No. 1 Taylor; block 98; 600 barrels.

Middle States Oil Co., No. 2 Taylor, block 98; 750 barrels.

Middle States Oil Co., No. 3 Taylor, block 98; 700 barrels.

Middle States Oil Co., No. 6 Taylor, block 8; 750 barrels.

Middle States Oil Co., No. 2 Taylor, block 96; 500 barrels.

Middle States Oil Co., No. 4 Taylor, block 96; 350 barrels.

Noble & Livingston, No. 14 Waggoner; 500 barrels.

Natural Oil Co., No. 3 Taylor; 750 barrels.

Olsan Davis Oil oC., No. 3 Morgan, Lease 1; 750 barrels.

Olsan Davis Oil Co., No. 2 Morgan, Lease 4; 500 barrels.

Olsan Davis Oil Co., No. 3 Elsea, Lease 5; 300 barrels.

Olsan Davis Oil Co., No. 3 Elsea, Lease 5; 475 barrels.

Olsan Davis Oil Co., No. 4 Elsea, Lease 5; 450 barrels.

Olsan Davis Oil Co., No. 2 Taylor, Lease 6; 475 barrels.

Olsan Davis Oil Co., No. 3 Taylor, Lease 6; 650 barrels.

Panhandle Production & Refining Co., No. 5 L. Morgan; 475 barrels.

Ranger Burk Oil Co., No. 2 Evans; 375 barrels.

Ryan Petroleum Co., No. 4 Waggoner, block 84; 500 barrels.

Ryan Petroleum Co., No. 8 Waggoner; 550 barrels.

Texas Co., No. 9 Morgan; 200 barrels.

The Texas Co., No. 15 Morgan; 200 barrels.

The Texas Co., No. 25 Fowler, block 82; 100 barrels.

The Texas Company, No. 30 Lillis Morgan, 125 barrels.

The Texas Company, No. 31, Lillis Morgan; 125 barrels.

The Texas Company, No. 20 S. L. Fowler, Block 82; 115 barrels.

United Producers Company, No. 6 Waggoner, Block 84; 350 barrels.

Slattery et al, No. 3 Taylor, Block 96; 175 barrels.

Toumanian Oil Company, No. 1 Taylor, Block 96; 100 barrels.

Olson Davis Oil Company, No. 4 Taylor, Lease 3; 225 barrels.

Olsan Davis Oil Company, No. 1 Taylor, Lease 4; 225 barrels.

Toumanian Oil Company, No. 1 Taylor, Block 96 ;100 barrels.

Burkburnett Townsite.

Lone Star Tool Company, No. 1 Fisher, Block 3 Wigham addition; 60 barrels.

Magnolia Petroleum Company, No. 22 Vancleave; 70 barrels.

Electra.

Montana Texas Oil Company No. 1 Fisher; dry and abandoned at 800 feet.

The Texas Company, No. 190 Waggoner; dry and abandoned at 675 feet.

Association Proves a Potent Factor in Local Development

Tough only a little over two months old, the Wichita Falls Producers & Refiners Association, organized the middle of October, has already proven itself a very potent factor in the oil industry in the Wichita Falls district, and working along three main lines, price maintenance, conservative drilling and prevention of oil field thievey has remarkable results to is credit.

C. H. Clark, prominent operator and producer, is president of the Association, which has two salaried officers, to manage the affairs of the organization. John W. Thomas, secretary of the Retail Merchants Association, and former assistant secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, is the general manager. J. M. Allen, former deputy U. S. Marshal, and a peace officer of wide experience, is the special deputy sheriff who maintains headquarters in the field to wage a campaign against the evils of oil field thievey, which had been a source of great annoyance to operators, with large monetary loss as well.

The Association had its birth in a mass meeting called on October 14, for the purpose of discussing price maintenance measures, at a time when the lowered price of oil threatened a near panic among the producers, especially with the price slashing that developed, both among producers and independent pipeline companies. The form of organization at first discussed, in effect a combination of producers agreed not to sell oil under Mid-Continent price, though at that time the posted price was $2.00, twenty-five cents under the price in other fields, was rejected, and the organization along lines of greater possibilites under taken.

An immediate fight to make every pipeline operating in the county acknowledge a common carrier status was taken up and with the assistance of County Attorney John Davenport quick results were obtained, and now practically every pipeline in the district, large and small, acknowledge their common carrier status. The Association officers, and all active in the work of the organization were much gratified at the stiffening of the market that was noticeable in a short time, followed by three successive boost in crude oil prices.

The Association is now urging a voluntary restriction of drilling operations in all fields that are now opening in the district, or that may be opened up in the future. The expensive lessons that too intensive drilling in the development of the townsite pool, and in some parts of the Waggoner are pointed to in this appeal for conservative drilling in the new pools. A new drilling restriction regulation making 300 feet the offset distance.

A voluntary pledge not to drill more than one well to every five acres, and not to organize a company with less less than 10 acres on which to drill, is being asked, as a protection for the operators, and especially stockholders in independent companies, regardless of laws that may be passed. That this will result in a more profitable development of oil fields to all concerned than could be possible where drilling is indiscriminate is incontrovertible.

Special Officer J. M. Allen has met with exceptional success in his campaign against oil field thieves, and assisted by the sheriff's department, has already recovered much stolen property, and made a number of arrests. The Association's field headquarters is located on the Texas Company's Lillis Morgan lease, in the western part of the Waggoner pool. Private telephone lines connect it with all parts of the field, and every possible arrangement has been made to facilitate the work of the special officers. Mr. Allen has two deputy sheriffs to assist him.

Discovery of South Burkburnett Sand One of the Important Developments in Connection With the Oil Field History

Discovery and exploitation of the 1200 foot South Burkburnett sand, usually known as the Texhoma sand, is one of the important achievements in the 1919 development program of the Texhoma Oil & Refining Company, which since the first of 1919 has expanded from a $100,000 producing organization to a $3,000,000 company, with two refineries of 7,500 barrels capacity, several hundred acres of producing properties and a fully adequate pipeline and marketing department.

W. B. Hamilton, general manager of the company since its organization, in September, 1916, with his father-in-law, Judge A. W. Walker and other associates, secured a lease on 750 acres south of Burkburnett in May, 1916, and immediately began developments. There was no production within six miles at this time. The first well, No. 1 Cropper, got the pay at 530 feet, and had an initial production of 75 barrels daily.

In September of the same year the Texhoma Oil & Refining Company was organized and the 750 acres at that time had a daily production of approximately 200 barrels, all of the wells producing from the 200 foot sand.

Drilling Continues.

Drilling continued in this South Burkburnett territory steadily, and in March, 1919, on the Dodson farm, the Texhoma drilled in the discovery well in the 1200 foot sand. The first well's initial production was 60 barrels daily. In May the No. 2 Dodson was brought in with an initial production of 250 barrels.

The company continued its drilling for the 1200 foot sand, and in September an important extension was effected, in the completion of the No. 1 Daniels, which flowed at the rate of several hundred barrels a day flush production. Other good wells have been complete since September in this section, which is counted one of the most important discoveries in the history of the district, and which has attracted much attention, even in a year that has been replete with big oil sensation.

The Texhoma also entered the townsite, and Waggoner pools in Burkburnett and has valuable production, as well as large acreage holdings in all of the producing counties of North Texas.

Company Reorganized.

In January, 1919, the company was reorganized and new capital added, Judge Walker continued as president, Mr. Hamilton the secretary-treasurer and general manager, was made vice president and general manager, C. W. Snider was elected treasurer, and P. F. Gwynn secretary. J. A. Kemp, Norris Martin and C. W. Snider were made directors, added to W. A. Brooks, R. B. Stichter, W. B. Hamilton and A. W. Walker, original members of the board.

In April the company bought the Fisher-Gilliland Refinery in Wichita Falls, which had a capacity of 1,200 barrels. The plant has been enlarged, to the end of increasing the capacity to 3,000 barrels daily, a large number of additional tank cars have been purchased and large storage is under construction.

In July the Wichita Valley Refinery properties were taken over by the Texhoma, this giving the company the largest refining capacity of any independent company operating in the district. A big wholesale business has been built up during the year, and the company has 230 tank cars in operation, and twenty wholesale stations located in the principal towns of northwest Texas.

HAMBONE'S MEDITATIONS



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The original ready-mixed paint took thirty-two days to dry.—Dearborn Independent.

NEW TEX REFINING COMPANY

Refiners of Gasoline, Kerosene, Gas Oil, Fuel Oil



QUOTATIONS IN BUYER'S CARS

FIRST THOUSAND UNITS NOW IN OPERATION

TOTAL CAPACITY 3000 BBL. PER DAY

23 MILE, 4-INCH PIPE LINE FROM NORTHWEST BURKBURNETT EXTENSION FIELD TO REFINERY

CRUDE STORAGE CAPACITY 85,000 BARRELS

LOADING RACK CAPACITY 40 CARS

Plant located at Wichita Falls, Texas on Fort Worth & Denver R. R., out of the congestion.

C. E. WOELFEL, SALES MANAGER

NEW TEX REFINING COMPANY, 613 1-2 Seventh St., Wichita Falls, Texas

OIL SECTION

Wichita Daily Times

OIL SECTION

WICHITA FALLS IS CENTER OF OIL INDUSTRY

Twenty-Nine Million Barrels of Crude Oil Is Produced During the Year Just Closed

Twenty-nine million barrels of oil, approximately, were produced in the Wichita Falls district during the year just ended. The greatest pool that has yet been discovered in Texas, in point of production and covering three thousand acres, has been developed during the last eight months of 1919, in the Waggoner pool, Burkburnett Northwest, and three other additional and distinct and separate pools have been opened up, while a scope of wild cat activity never before experienced in the district, makes highly probable sensations in the year that is now opening that may measure up to the marvelous developments of the year 1919.

Field Has No Peer.

The Wichita Falls district now has no peer in the state of Texas, comparing the production, the percentage of successes and failures, and the acreage covered. Up to 1918 this district had held it's own with any other district in the southwest. The latter half of 1918 and the year of 1919 with their new pools opening successively, and at times almost simultaneously, have made a record for the Wichita Falls district that would require almost supernatural development for any other section to approximate, as the scores stand at present.

Production 1918 and 1919

In 1918 the production in the Wichita Falls district was approximately 12,500,000 barrels for the year. These figures are based on pipeline runs, and include the flush production of the Burkburnett townsite pool.

In 1919 the production was approximately 29,000,000 barrels, an increase of almost 150 per cent in one year's time. This development has been in the face of the greatest difficulties, which all those who have been in the district at any time fully realize. The figures would doubtless have been increased by a million or so, perhaps several, had there been pipeline facilities into the field to care for the oil when the wells were first drilled in.

Crude Is Advancing.

Recent advances in the price of crude oil, which have carried the Burkburnett crude to a price of $2.75 per barrel; the highest level ever known in the Mid-Continent field, and which have called up visions in the minds of the operators of $3, $4 and even $5 oil, has already had and will continue to have an enormously stimulating effect on the operations in Wichita county, and to result in great extension of the prospecting operations already under way in practically every part of this section. And this upward trend in the price of oil has come at a most advantageous time for many of the operators, who by reason of the great lead production at one time had over the pipe line capacities, and the cut-throat oil selling competition that ensued, sacrificed a considerable part of their flush production at prices under the market.

This competition also was responsional pipeline facilities, and the in the latter part of the year, but additional ppeline facilities, and the nsistent demand of the outside market caused the prices to gain their old levels at a bound and mount to new and unprecedented levels, oil at present selling for 50 cents per barrel more than it ever commanded before.

What That Boost Means.

What this "four bits" per barrel means to Wichita Falls can be appreciated when it is realized that Wichita county is now producing at the rate of 29,000,000 barrels per year, the increase meaning, it will easily be seen from these figures to the by no means inconsiderable sum of $14,500,000 yearly.

At prevailing prices the annual oil output of the Wichita Falls district, figured on the bass of this year's production, slightly less than 30,000,000 per year, $6,666,000 monthly, in round numbers, and nearly a quarter of a million dollars per day.

The Greatest Year.

However, despite difficulties that seemed almost insurmountable, the greatest year in the history of the Wichita Falls district has just been finished, and the most startling chapter in the history of the oil development of the continent has seemingly just been opened.

What the future will bring no one can foretell. It would be futile to say that the vast productve territory now proven up is the limit of the oil bearing land in Wichita county. Recent developments have proven that all signs fail in the oil field. Well that, according to the geological signs should have been dry have startled the world of oil, business and finance. When the history of 1920 is being written there may be recorded events that will make the developments of the year just past fade into insignificance. Wichita Falls, and Wichita county have learned to take what comes, and to always expect the best.

The Very Beginning.

All of these wonderful developments had a beginning way back in the opening of the 20th century, when a Clay county farmer and rancher, Lockridge by name, had exhausted his water supply in shallow wells and decided to drill a deep water well. He got oil with his water, around 225 feet. This was in 1901.

For several years the only use that was made of this oil was by the neighbors of Mr. Lockridge, who used it to disinfect their barns and henhouses, and to kill lice and fleas on their chickens. There was some little interest in the oil showings, but at this time oil developments were confined to a very small section of Texas. Lockridge organized the Lockridge Oil Co., but with small results.

The Real Pioneers.

To J. L. Jackson, Frank Kell, P. P. Langford, H. B. Jackson and S. E. Dempsey, all of whom with the exception of H. B. Jackson, now live in Wichita Falls, belong the honors for being the pioneers in the oil development of the Wichita Falls district, with their company, the Wichita Oil Co., capitalized at $40,000.

Drilling was commenced by this company in February, 1904, and a total of 10 wells were drilled, all of them producers from the 300 foot sand.

It is amusing to know that the first oil from the district, which is now supplying 25 local refineries and countless other foreign refineries with crude to operate, was declared no good for refining; but this was the situation.

Mr. Jackson has a letter today from the Guffey Gates Refinery at Corsicana, to whom he shipped two cars of oil in 1904, saying that the oil was no good for refining. For the two cars of oil, each containing about 300 barrels of oil, the company received a check which covered the shipping charges.

First Shipment.

The first oil was shipped in the summer of 1904 on a construction train to Vernon. When drilling first began there was no town of Petrolia, the townsite being opened up in 1905, and Morgan Jones was building the Wichita Falls and Oklahoma Railroad, which had a siding where Petrolia was later located. When the railroad was finished Mr. Jones gave the oil pioneers the honor of being the first to make a shipment over his road, running a tank car borrowed from the Corsicana refinery, on the construction train to Wichita Falls, where it was taken over by the Fort Worth & Denver and taken to Vernon, where it was used as fuel oil.

The next two carloads were shipped to Corsicana to the Guffey-Gates Refinery with the result mentioned above. After this setback the oil was used in the field for fuel, or shipped to nearby points for the same purpose.

The history of this pioneer in the field, where there are now approximately 1,000 companies and independent operators, large and small, is worthy of a place of distinguished mention. As usual there are little picturesque touches that make the story interesting, these being afforded by the driller of the first wells, who according to S. E. Dempsey, the field manager of the company, could consume more Hill and Hill than any two other men in the country, and still keep himself and the drill going. For this distinguished record he was dubbed "Kentuck" by the boys. "He was long on fluids," Mr. Dempsey says, "and was one of the Wichita Oil Co.'s chief assets."

Friday and the number 13 also played a part in this company's history, the company's original holdings consisting of 13 acres in the Chilson-Neville subdivision of the Kelly tract of the Parker County School Lands. The deal was made on Friday the 13th. The first three wells were completed on Friday, also.

This company shipped the first nine cars of oil shipped from the Petrolia field, hauling the oil to the railroad and flowing it into tank cars from the top of an incline, built for the company by the railroad graders, when they completed the grade from Wichita Falls to Byers.

J. W. Culbertson Gets In.

It was during a fire in one of the tank wagons at the improvised loading rack, that J. W. Culbertson, who later drilled many gas and oil wells at Petrolia, and who is a prominent operator in the district, was introduced to the Wichita Falls operators of the present day, according to J. L. Jackson.

Mr. Culbertson had just arrived in Texas, coming from California, where he had been attracted by the oil developments. He helped put out the fire, and in this way entered the ranks of the early operators.

The shallow wells in the field increased notably in number the next few years. Notable among the first was a 150-foot well on the R. H. Joyce farm which was pumped with a windmill. The Lockridge, Holt and Byers ranches were first developed for oil, and shallow sands 100, 200 and 300 feet in depth were found, which produced small wells.

First Oil City.

Petrolia was first Oil City, both the location of the little town and the name being later changed. Oil City was close to the producing wells in the field, and Petrolia was located on the railroad. The Byers Brothers, who owned the big Byers ranch, with C. W. Bean and Arch Anderson put on the townsite sale in 1905. The derivation of the name of the town is clear.

Numerous Wichitans were interested in the early development at Petrolia, and drilling went on steadily, from 1904 but it was not until 1910 that a deep producing sand was found.

The Producers Oil Company drilling on the C. T. Taylor tract got some fair oil wells around 1700 feet early in 1910, and it was this showing that led to the drilling by the J. M. Guffey on the Dunne, resulting in the bringing in of the No. 1 Dunne, a 1,000 barrel well, and incidentally the only thousand barrel well the field has yet been brought in.

The Taylor and Dunne are southeast of the town of Petrolia. The Producers No. 1 made some gas and about 50 barrels of oil, and the No. 2 showed up for a very good well, several hundred barrels.

The Guffey Well.

John O'Donohoe, now independent operator, was then the J. M. Guffey lease man, superintendent, scout, et cetera, and in July, 1910, he made the location on the Dunne for the Guffey's No. 1 which bears the same relation to the early development that the Fowler well does to Burkburnett. Martin Rowe, who like O'Donohoe, had just arrived from Louisiana, was in charge of the drilling operations, and on December 19, 1910, the well came in flowing 1,000 barrels, the best well in the history of the field up to the present. The sand depth was 1750 feet.

These developments led to widespread operations in Petrolia and it's banner production year was 1914, when it produced better than 550000 barrels for the year.

The Clayco Oil & Gas Company got the first gasser, on the Mockridge farm in 1903. This company, the Corsicana Petroleum, the Navarro and the Magnolia were all allied companies, as was the Lone Star Gas Company, which took over the gas wells, and the gas franchise, which the Clayco had secured.

Gasser Breaks Loose.

The 40,000,000 foot gasser on the Miller farm which got loose as it was being drilled in by the Clayco Oil & Gas Company, and ran wild for a month before being gotten under control, was the gas sensation of the district. Water had gotten into the sand and much work was necessary on the well. The roar of the gas was so loud that all working in any distance of the well were forced to stop their ears with cotton to prevent injury to the ear drum, and the entire countryside was kept apprised of the fact that a gasser was loose at all times.

The Culbertson wells on the Matlock, the Producers on the Taylor and the Byers and the Guffey wells on the Dunne were among the first and best known wells in the field.

Development Increasing.

The Navarro Oil & Refining Company maintained a small skimming plant at Petrolia for some time, on the Lockridge farm, and there were several loading racks operated.

The Petrolia production at present, ten years after the first deep strike, is around 500 barrels daily. The drilling in this section is continuing, in fact at present there are more wild cats drilling than at any other time, since the first developments, and from the wide scope of untested territory that is covered, and in view of the belief that many operators familiar with this section have expressed that the real oil pool is yet to be found, there would seem to be excellent prospects for developments in Petrolia in 1920, which will put this pioneer pool in the Wichita Falls district again in the limelight.

Oil in Water Wells At Electra.

Oil appearing in water wells was also responsible for the Electra discovery, the first oil being on the Waggoner ranch, in what is now the town of Electra, found in a 230 feet water well which W. T. Waggoner, the cattle king, had drilled. Several other wells drilled for water in the neighborhood of the present business district of Electra found some oil, and much salt water, neither of them answering Mr. Waggoner's need for stock water. This was early in the present century, before the Spindletop and Beaumont sensations in 1901.

A company was organized to drill for oil, with a rather limited financial backing, at this time, old timers relate, and several abandoned holes scattered around over the townsite of Electra are all that remain to attest to their efforts.

When the Petrolia field was opened up in 1904, after several years scattered prospecting, and the first shallow production secured, by the Wichita Oil company, geologists of several big companies, notably the Producers, now the Texas Co., surveyed practically all of Wichita county and as a result of the reports the Producers leased 250,000 acres out of the immense Waggoner ranch, for the, what then seemed, magnificent sum of $100,000.

The first drilling of the Producers began in August, 1909, the first hole being reported abandoned below 1,900 feet. Four other holes were drilled between August, 1909, and January, 1911, all of them was surrounded with much secrecy. The Producers company and the Texas Natural Gas company were interested together in this drilling, and it is understood that some complexity of charter or organization, as well as the natural instinctive aversion to letting the public in on any discovery, which was common in the old days was responsible for much of this. These were the days of shot guns guards at wells, but not half the tales and traditions concerning the abandoned holes of this and other companies, which are current, are worthy of much credence. The Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Waggoner of the Producers were the first three producers in the field, according to the records of the Texas company, which two years ago took over the Producers company.

The Clayco Well.

These first three wells were drilled in 1910 and were popularly considered as dry.

The Clayco Oil & Gas company, which is now the Magnolia had started its No. 1 Woodruff Putnam in October, 1910. Drilling was slow in the winter time, and circumstances went against a speedy drilling, but on April 1, 1911 the well blew itself in, and then Wichita county saw its first real oil boom.

The well commenced giving indications of being a real oil well the night of March 31, according to the reports of old timers, and spit water, sand, oil and gas out time after time before cleaning itself out, and coming in a gusher! startling the citizens of the nearby towns, bringing the first stream of outside capital to be invested in Wichita county.

First "Oil Rush."

An "oil rush" surpassing in its frenzied excitement the gold rushes of the Klondike and the western states, has becomes an old tale to all of Wichita county now. But in 1911 the news of the discovery of oil and the rush that followed of operators, drillers, speculators "lease hounds" and promoters, thrilled the entire section and woke up the community.

The glory of Electra has been some-

READ OR REGRET!

THIS IS A GROUND FLOOR PROPOSITION WITHOUT A BACK DOOR

In spite of the fact that five distinct fields have been discovered in this county during the past few months, PRACTICALLY THREE FOURTHS OF THIS COUNTY IS STILL UNDEVELOPED WILD CAT ACREAGE.

We share the opinion of everyone that additional pools will be found in this locality but of course IT IS NECESSARY TO DRILL TO FIND THEM.

Here is our proposition: We will organize a company for just enough to pay for a 500 acre lease and drill a deep well, **This company to be capitalized at not more than Forty-Five Thousand Dollars ($45,000.00), shares to be Ten Dollars ($10.00) each.** This will be a company **without any promotion stock whatever.**

At the present time we are dealing on two tracts, both within ten miles of Wichita Falls. We are not at liberty to give exact location until deal is closed.

If you are interested in this, come in and make your reservation. **If dissatisfied after selection has been made we will refund your money—But you won't be.**

We are enabled to make this offer, only because we believe it is good enough that you will come in without having to be urged, cutting out the big promotion stock necessary to pay advertising, promoters, profits, etc.

WILL YOU JOIN US?

EVERTS & O'NEIL

LICENSED BROKERS CENTRAL STOCK EXCHANGE

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

what dimmed by the recent Burkburnett sensations, where the gushers produced thousands instead of hundreds, but those who have been living in Wichita county for any length of time can never forget the thrills and excitement which attended the first discovery of oil. When land that had gone begging in fee was leased for $50 to $100 an acre with a one eighth royalty, the amazement of those unwise to the ways of oil fields knew no bounds.

First Oil Millionaires.

Those first "oil millionaires" were surrounded by a strange new atmosphere created by the admiring public, to whom the story of sudden wealth was new and wonderful. Returns of $1,000 a month royalty were spoken of in bated breath, and the various appurtinces of the new found wealth were viewed with amazed admiration.

The whims that fortune played at Burkburnett, the new money prices that were created over night as well as the enormous fortunes that have been built up by shrewdness and careful operation, have all more or less thrown earlier fortunes into the shade but the passing of time will not eradicate the memory of those glorious early days, which began the transformation of this section into the biggest oil producing district in the country.

Electra Townsite Opened.

Electra townsite had been opened on October 1, 1907 and by 1911 there was a good sized country town. W. T. Waggoner had cut some of his vast ranch up into the Waggoner Colony Lands and sold it off to farmers, and had also turned some of his land, on which was the railroad siding called Beaver Switch, over to Sol Williams of Fort Worth, who platted out the townsite, naming it Electra after Mr. Waggoner's daughter.

Electra in those early days is best described by the comment of Colonel J. Q. Morrison, Fort Worth and Denver agent at Wichita Falls, as recalled by old timers. Colonel Morrison's terse description of Electra was, "Largely laid out, and thinly settled."

Settlement became much thicker after the Calyco No. 1 Woodruff Putnam was brought in.

The day the well came in was one of those old fashioned Traders Day when all the horses and mule traders for miles around came to swap horses and yarns, and when the farmers who could spare the time and the teams came to town to to their store trading, maybe bringing their families with them. This crowd saw the show, and they helped spread the news, so that was not long before Electra was keeping open house for the entire country. The oil pools in south, central and the gulf cost section of Texas were sort of playing out and the oil fraternity welcomed another field with eagerness. Leases were taken on farms for miles around, sometimes a few dollars bonus being paid, but many times with a drilling royalty clause as the lessee's only obligation.

Typical Oil Boom.

Electra was hard pushed to care for the crowds that came, as was Wichita Falls. Rents went high, restaurants played to a capacity house at all times, and since it was summer, the out of doors was used for sleeping accommodations by many. Labor was scarce and prices were high, at least they were thought to be high at that time. There was a profusion of money and the banks started on an era of prosperity that has never ended, but is intensified with each succeeding oil discovery.

There were many stories told to illustrate the sudden wealth that came as the result of the discovery of oil at Electra, and though the days are now far off, and the Electra millionaires have had their money long enough to be out of the novess rich class, the stories are still told. One dentist tells of an Electra farmer who rode in to Wichita Falls on a mule to get his tooth pulled, but when he was told the charge was a dollar, refused to have the tooth extracted though it was aching, but decided to go to Vernon, where he could get it done for 50 cents. "And the next thing I heard from him," the dentist continues, "he was buying everything that was loose!"

Wichita Falls Makes Debut.

Wichita Falls got it's share of the visitors, since all who went to Electra had to come to Wichita Falls to get to the "promised land," and the town made its debut as an oil center. Big companies which had had representatives at Henrietta, when Petrolia offered the only activity, moved their headquarters to Wichita Falls, supply houses put in branches, contractors and operators brought their tools and their families, and Wichita Falls became an oil town, which has grown into the present oil city.

The Coal Oil Johnny."

The "Coal Oil Johnny," the shuttle train between Wichita Falls and Electra ,put on to serve the hordes of investors, operators, speculators and adventurers, was always crowded both ways. Automobiles, horses and wagons, and all other modes of travel were utilized to get to the fields, and the country roads had their first introduction to the haze of oil field travel, which has led to the making of new paths to every part of the county.

The Heigira of Big Companies.

In 1911 the Producers Oil company and the J. M. Guffey Petroleum company, the Texas and the Gulf Production now, opened offices in Wichita Falls, Frank Cullinan coming from Henrietta for the Producers and John O'Donohoe also coming from Henrietta for the Guffey. W. B. Corlett, who was one of those who got the oil from "Old Man" Lichtridge's well to kill the fleas on his chickens and disinfect the poultry, had been with the Corsicana Petroleum company, which later became the Magnolia, and after two years with them joined the producers company as lease man, and is still serving in this important position coming to Wichita Falls with Mr. Cullinan. The Clayco and Corsicana Petroleum company, which were merged into the Magnolia, kept representatives in the field from the first, and opened headquarters in Wichita Falls sometime later.

Drilling started in every direction from the discovery well at Electra in a very short time. The first location in the vicinity of the Clayco well was made by the Producers on the Stringer, one of the most famous leases in the Electra field. The Clayco also continued drilling operations, and on June 14 the No. 2 Putnam was completed, flowing 300 barrels.

Clayco Well's Record.

No. 1 Putnam continued its spectacular performance for days after it blew in. It flowed by heads every 20 or 30 minutes and put an average of 300 barrels daily into the tanks. The oil was punped from the flow tanks through a hastily constructed line, to a similarly quickly erected loading rack, erected at the stock yards, and was loaded into tank cars for shipment to the refinery at Corsicana. Twenty-five cars were loaded out the first week, and in the first 65 days the well's flow is reported at 20,400 barrels.

Developments were rapid this first year, and in April, 1912, 12 months after the discovery well came in, there were 101 producing wells, with a daily production in excess of 2,000 barrels. By the middle of the summer of 1912 there were 125 producing wells, with production nearing the 11,000 barrel mark. In the eight years that have passed, approximately 3,200 wells have been drilled, according to estimates.

The Waggoner Lease.

The Waggoner lease of the Texas company, which cost approximately 40 cents an acre, has had 150 producing wells on it. The lease had 10 years to run, and will expire the first of this year. It is understood that arrangements have been made whereby the Texas company will continue to operate a large part of the acreage, though a part of the tract may revert to the owner. Locations have been made on the property in excess of 200. There were a number of wells in the Electra field noted for their size, including the Clayco's No. 2 Woodruff-Putnam, a 1,600 - barrel producer at 1,850 feet; the Corsicana Petroleum company's No. 13 Sam Honaker, completed in 1913, 1,600 barrels at 1,680 feet; Corsicana Petroleum company's No. 1 Sheldon, 1,600 barrels from the 3,900-foot sand.

The Piper Leases.

The Piper leases were among the most famous in the field, five separate and very prolific sands being found. This W. R. Piper tract is in Wilbarger county, west of Electra, and comprises 640 acres. It was originally leased by the Producers for $10 an acre. Two dry holes were drilled, and the lease was surrendered after the second year, it being reported that geologists had condemned the property. The Magnolia secured the property and drilled. The No. 1 got oil at 800 feet, the well making 25 barrels. The second well found the 1,000-foot sand, and made 150 barrels, while a third was drilled to the deep sand and was a 1,700-barrel well.

Electra Prices.

Prices for acreage in those days seem laughable, viewed in the light of the prices at Burkburnett, both during the townsite development and the Waggoner pool. When the Red River Oil company paid $250 an acre for their Bywaters lease, some saw failure and bankruptcy facing Charley Clark and his associates in the company, and were afraid that they would never pay out. The success of this company is well known. The Magnolia paid $5,000 for an 80-acre tract one quarter of a mile from the original Clayco well on the Putnam. And these prices were paid with leases which were in the heart of the proven field. Oil operators on reralling the Electra prices and the present day prices recollect that $500 was absolutely the top price for Electra.

The Electra Sands.

There are five Electra sands that have been developed so far. The first one is at 550 feet, which usually averages from 10 to 25 barrels; the second 800 feet, the third 1,000 feet, the fourth 1,600 feet and the fifth 1,900. There are many variances of these figures, sometimes as much as 50 or 60 feet, depending, of course, on the location on the syncline or anticline.

Approximately $50,000,000 has been spent at Electra in the development of the oil resources, from 1911 to the present date, according to estimates. Electra's production has been remarkably steady, and even for the past year, with practically all new operations in the district centered on Burkburnett, the production has remained around 10,000 barrels daily with a value of 22,500 daily until recently, when Electra crude was given two 25-cent boosts on the barrel putting it to $2.75.

No Frenzied Drilling.

The frenzied drilling that has punctured Burkburnett townsite, and the Waggoner pool with a myriad of holes, has never been known to Electra, which has been the scene of steady development since its first boom. Electra was wild those first days, but Electra is now a good business town, and very cosmopolitan for it's size, because King Oil's followers are from every section of the globe and from every walk in life.

There has never been a real sensation in Electra since the first strike on the Woodruff-Putnam. The developments and extension were all gradual and fairly steady, the Stringer development being practically paralleled with the development of the territory north of the Woodruff-Putnam lease of the Clayco, by MacFarland, or the McMan Oil company.

Electra Starts Prominent Operations.

Several prominent oil operators who are now operating in various parts of the county were first in the oil game in this section, including F. D. Woodruff, Charley Clark and J. A. Fisher.

The Clayca's No. 1 was drilled on land owned by Mr. Woodruff's father, Mr. Woodruff having come to Wichita county in 1906 to look after the interests of the family. The next day after the well came in he was at Electra, and has been in the oil business ever since.

Mr. Clark represented the McMan Oil company, and was also heavily interested in the Red River Oil company, one of the first successful independent companies operating in Wichita county. This company is still operating properties in Electra.

Mr. Fisher owned property near Electra and was one of the first Electra business men to enter the oil game. He has been very successful, not only in Electra, but in every other section, and with C. W. Gilliland, his partner, for several years has been prominent in the development of the county fields.

Reese Allen, another widely known



FIFTY-TWO MILLION GASSER AT PETROLIA IN ACTION.

Texas oil operator, was also largely interested in the Electra development, and has since taken part in the development of practically every other pool that has been opened up.

Among the famous leases at Electra that brought handsome royalties to their owners, and are still bringing royalties in addition to the Waggoner are the Stringer, Woodruff, Honaker, Bywaters, Piper and Brewer.

Southwest Burkburnett Operations.

The success in the hunt for oil at Electra led to prospecting in various points, and the discovery of the next year was on the Schmoker tract, about three miles southwest of the town of Burkburnett, where the Corsicana Petroleum company got the first well. The next sensation, also in 1912, was on the Eads, eight miles east of Electra, drilled by Clint Wood and associates. Production was also opened up on the Borcheldt, and then in between the Schmoker and the Eads well, in a steady stream of development.

Two Pools in 1913.

Nineteen thirteen saw two new pools opened, both shallow, one west of Burkburnett, on the Egbert Hardin land, the first Burkburnett shallow pool, and the other on the Lockridge farm, about six miles south of Iowa Park, and south of the Wichita River. Guy Brown, W. J. McCallister, W. H. Ellinger, Reese Allen and F. D. Woodruff, all of whom had taken part in operations in the other sections of the county, were interested in the first development in this section, together with the owner of the land, L. N. Lockridge.

It is interesting to note that the Iowa Park shallow field was opened up on the land of a brother of the Lockridge of Clay county, where the first oil in the entire section was found, and that F. D. Woodruff, another pioneer, from the Electra field, was among the first in this section.

Kemp Enters Oil Game.

Just north of the river J. A. Kemp made his entrance into the oil game, with the Lee Farm Oil company, with which he and J. S. Owens developed a very profitable shallow pool. This pool was opened in 1914. At approximately the same time, the Ferguson 500-foot sand was opened up. The first shallow wells were at a depth of 500 feet.

Burkburnett's shallow field had some additional pools opened in 1914, on the Cropper, Rexford and the Hugh Reilly tracts. The shallow pumpers on the Rexford and Cropper, just south of the town of Burkburnett were among the first shallow wells in this section, and many of them are still pumping.

Operations Drop Off in 1915.

The big Cushing sensation in 1915, caused by the opening up of the Bartlesville sand, and the heavy overproduction, led to the drop in the price of oil which almost paralyzed developments. The Wichita Falls district felt the drop keenly, operations, especially in new territory, being at low ebb during this year, and developments of interest were practically confined to the opening up of the Chenault-Viles tract, by the Langford, Staley and Chenault operations, and the wells on the William and Fred Thom farms, drilled by the Producers and others. These wells in sands between 1,600 and 1,700 feet made a considerable addition to the proven territory o fthe pool west of Burkburnett. The early geological reports that oil would be found in a succession of pools was borne out by the drilling operations which found the early Burkburnett pools almost connected, but with the occasional dry hole which indicated a fault, or a break.

Independents Take Lead.

From 1915 to the present date there came a radical change in the developments in Wichita county. The pioneering work was taken out of the big companies' hands and the independent operator, which had been previously content to follow in the lead of the big company operations, commenced opening up new pools.

This next chapter in the development of the wonderful oil fields of Wichita county reads like fiction, and if there was time for a recounting of the individual experiences of some of these pioneers they would be as fascinating a bit of romance as could be desired.

Kipling might very well have meant the independent oil operator, in the following lines from his famous poem:

"If you can make a pile of all your winnings, and risk them on one game of pitch and toss,
"If you can lose, then start with new beginnings and never breathe a word about your loss—"

The Gameness of the Pioneer.

There were dry holes drilled which meant more than the casual observer could appreciate, but nothing was said about it by the pioneers, other than to mark the hole on the map, for the guidance of "he who might come that way."

Burkburnett had been pretty well drilled by 1916, when the Ramming pool sensation was brought into being by the operations of Adams, McCalister and Brown and C. B. Farquharson.

These Ramming wells were, until the discovery of the Sorrien and later the Burkburnett townsite and the Waggoner pool gushers, the biggest wells the Wichita Falls district had even known, and the sensation at that time discounted the previous sensations, just as later these wells were forgotten by the general public when the Fowler well came in.

The Original Ramming Well.

The original Ramming well, in this pool, was completed at the depth of 1,200 feet and made 150 barrels a day. It was brought in in May, 1916. The first well was drilled by C. B. Farquharson, Adams, McCalister and Brown.

T. P. Adams, whose entrance into the oil game was marked by these operations, and the bringing into existence of the famous Ramming pool, was in the insurance business in Wichita Falls at the time. He had made a considerable study of the oil pools of the county, and had been watching the Burkburnett developments. There was an elevated section of country northwest of the W. F. Ramming property, the latter having already been developed. Southwest was the producing pool on the Borcheldt, opened up by L. C. Hivick, G. C. Wood and P. P. Langford and the Texas company, in earlier operations. There were dry holes on the southeast, south, southwest and to the west and northwest, but none to the north. Mr. Adams secured a lease on 300 acres of this elevation, for a well, H. W. J. McCalister and Guy Brown, who had been drilling contractors in the field for some time went in with Mr. Adams on the deal and the partnership, which is now one of the best known of the independent operating firms in the southwest, and which has been very successful in the recent operations, as well as those on the Ramming, was formed at this time.

Success of Adams et al.

The lease was secured in the winter of 1915 and C. B. Farquharson was

Place Your Money With Men Who Have Already "Delivered"

These Men Have Made Good for Others—Why not Let Them Make Good for You?

TRUSTEES

S. E. Davis, Pres.
I. O. Rohrer, V. Pres.
H. C. Harkins, Sec.-Treas.

OTHER OFFICERS

J. W. Devereux, Department of Sales.
Luke Whitson, Supt. of Construction.

Shares Fully Paid and Non-Assessable

CAPITAL $1,000,000

In the Motex Refining Company

PAR VALUE $2.00

HERE'S WHAT WE PROPOSE TO DO

We propose to build a Ten Thousand Barrel Refinery at Devol, Oklahoma, and our refinery site comes up to 200 feet of the Devol depot, and a better location could not be had. We expect to have a refinery when completed, second to none in the Southwest. We will refine crude oil, making every thing that can be made from Gasoline to Paraffine Wax, and there will be no waste or loss, and profits, and large ones, are an absolute certainty.

Having made a success with Motex Oil Co. in thirty days, and Motex Pipeline Co. in sixty days, we feel confident we will do the same with the Refinery, and with Motex Oil Co., having the oil to sell and Motex Pipeline Co., ready to run it we will have no trouble keeping things moving.

OUR EXPECTATIONS

Capital One Million Dollars, One Million Shares, Par One Dollar each, and from the sale of this stock we expect to raise money to buy and do the following:

Build a Ten Thousand Barrel Refinery with all modern equipment	$1,000,000.00
Buy One Thousand Tank Cars for handling the refined product	3,000,000.00
Establish 100 Gasoline Filling Stations over the United States	1,000,000.00
Buy Trucks and Tank Wagons for hauling Oil and Gasoline for distribution	300,000.00
Other Equipment, Offices in various cities, etc. etc.	1,000,000.00
Buying Acreage and Drilling Our Own Wells, thus producing Our Own Oil.	1,000,000.00

The most of the above we will put in operation from the sale of stock, the balance from profits, and at the same time have sufficient cash left with which to pay exceptionally large dividends.

We will pay out to shareholders not less than fifty per cent of the net profits monthly and the balance we will use in building other refineries and other equipment.

WE WILL NOT CONFINE OURSELVES ALONE TO THE REFINING OF OIL, but will be an active producer, drilling wells and producing our own Oil as is being done by the other large companies, and wells for production will be drilled as fast as possible and at all times in proven territory or where failure is considered an impossibility, and not from a gambling standpoint.

NO PROMOTION STOCK

There is not one share of this stock given to the officials of this company as promotion or FREE stock.

Another thing—No salaries, not a dime to any official of this company until we are refining oil and actually earning profits with which to pay salaries. We have made Motex Oil shares worth a Hundred Dollars for each One Dollar share and we promise the same and more for shareholders in the Refinery and then will not quit, but go on and on until we are second to none, and promise to use every honest effort to make good on every undertaking.

Estimated Profits Of Refinery With Daily Capacity Of Ten Thousand Barrels

DAILY EXPENSES

10,000 barrels crude oil our own production, no expense not to exceed	$500.00
Labor	450.00
Office and miscellaneous expense	400.00
Insurance	250.00
Fuel, etc.	200.00
Other expenses	800.00
	$3,000.00

DAILY OUTPUT

Twenty-Five Thousand barrels crude production from our own wells. Ten Thousand barrels to be put through Refinery and Fifteen Thousand for sale at $2.00 per barrel NET	$30,000.00
3500 Barrels Gasoline	35,000.00
1800 Barrels Kerosene	3,600.00
250 Barrels Lubricating Oil	2,500.00
Paraffine Wax, etc.	1,600.00
1800 Barrels Fuel Oil & Gas Oil	1,800.00
	$78,500.00
Daily Cost of Production	3,000.00
Net Profits Estimated Per Day	75,500.00
Thirty days to the month	$2,259,000.00

This would allow for a fifty per cent dividend per month to shareholders and give us ample cash with which to drill other oil wells and keep our production up to our above estimate and at the same time give us money with which to build other Refineries over the country and in time have MOTEX well represented all over the world.

DON'T DELAY—DON'T PUT THIS OFF, YOU SURELY WILL HAVE TO PAY MORE LATER ON—"LET'S GO!"

MOTEX REFINING COMPANY

(Unincorporated)

710½ Indiana — Wichita Falls, Texas

DRILLING

Three Miles Southwest of Vernon

3,000 Acres for V. O. D. Oil Co.—Standard Rig

Northwest Corner Tillman County

1040 Acres—Standard Rig

North End of Wilbarger County

3,000 Acres for Neil Hamilton Oil Co.—Standard Rig

5000 Acres, Wise Co., Near Decatur

Standard Tools

Has Two Tracts 2½ Acres Each, Three Completed Wells, 2500 Bbl. Daily Production

10 Acres, Block 861—6 Wells

Company Owns 4 Standard Tools; 3 Rotary Tools

Burk-Waggoner Oil Co.

Incorporated $300,000.00

OFFICERS

R. M. WAGGONER, President,
S. A. L. MORGAN, Vice President.
W. R. FERGUSON, Treasurer.
CLOIS L. GREENE, V.-Pres and Gen. Mgr.

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

U. S. A.

"A Company is as Strong as its Management"

THE ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY OF TEXAS

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF DELAWARE

Authorized Capital $5,000,000 — Outstanding $1,500,000

Par Value of Shares $1.00 — Fully Paid and Non-Assessable

No Bonds Nor Preferred Stock

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A. C. Parks, President, Wichita Falls, Texas. Receiver Southwestern railway; secretary and treasurer Lish Oil and Drilling and independent oil operator.

K. N. Hapgood, Vice President, Dallas, Texas, capitalist, ranchman, secretary Godley Oil Company, Palmer Oil Company; successful oil operator.

R. M. Waggoner, Vice President, Wichita Falls, Texas. Capitalist, vice president of Wichita State Bank. President of Burk-Waggoner Oil Company; largest royalty owner in Waggoner pool, northwest Burkburnett field.

R. J. Brown, Secretary, Henrietta, Texas. Capitalist, ranchman, director Lish Oil Drilling Co., Successful oil operator.

W. W. Gardner, Treasurer, Wichita Falls, Texas. Vice president Wichita State Bank, Wichita Falls, Texas. Successful oil operator.

Leslie Humphrey, General Counsel, Wichita Falls, Texas. Member law firm, Bullington, Boone Humphrey and Hoffman; director National Bank of Commerce, Wichita Falls, Texas.

P. F. Lish, Field Manager, Wichita Falls, Texas, president of Lish Oil and Drilling Co., contractor and driller of famous Burk-Waggoner discovery well in the new Waggoner pool northwest of Burkburnett.

DIRECTORS

A. C. PARKS — R. J. BROWN, — LESLIE HUMPHREY, — P. F. LESH, — W. W. GARDNER

Association of valuable oil properties under a unified management. Development, production, pipe line and refinery interests. Designed to become a complete unit in the production, transportation, refining and marketing of petroleum and its products.

Shares Traded in on New York Curb

Shares of the Associated Oil Company of Texas were opened for trading on the New York curb on Nov. 1, 1919, and have since enjoyed a good market. Opening at $1.75, the shares have shown a steady advance in response to good buying.

We offer subject to withdrawal without notice, a limited amount of Treasury stock for development purposes.

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"A Company is as Strong as its Management"

given 100 acres to put down the necessary test. The first well came in in May, 1916, as stated above, and the dope, which has been upset so many times since by producers in Burkburnett drilled close to dry holes, was jarred mightily.

The success of Adams, McCalister and Brown, and particularly of Adams proves that great capital was not necessary to enter the oil game and play, in fact, showed that no capital was necessary, for as Mr. Adams tells the story there was no capital involved in his entrance.

"I couldn't have lost anything except some time," said Mr. Adams, 'for I did not have a dollar in it."

Along about the time the first well was due in, Mr. Adams continued in telling of the Ramming discovery, he and his Ford traveled the road between Wichita Falls and South Clara mighty frequently.

Logs of wells in the closest pools were carefully studied by Mr. Adams and compared with the log of that first test as the drilling progressed. As the logs showed up practically identical he grew more and more satisfied as time went on that their belief that the tract in between the dry holes contained oil, and that another segment of the Burkburnett pool would be picked up.

Not Every Venture a Success.

Not every first venture in the Wichita Falls district has been so successful as that of Adams, McCalister and Brown on the Ramming, but this success did undoubtedly spur on other individuals to make similar operations, in the hope of a like reward. The foundations of many other substantial oil fortunes among the operators were laid in the months following the first Ramming discovery, and many more landowners were made wealthy through the development of their properties.

When this land was being secured and the test arranged for oil was down to 60 and sometimes as low as 40 cents a barrel and the situation looked anything but good. However, when the first oil was sold from the first well, it was sold for $1.70 a barrel. Mr. Adams' optimism and his often repeated assurance that oil would reach new high marks, is remembered by friends, and events proved in a short time that he was correct.

Three Distinct Sands.

There were three distinct sands found in this pool, and developed by Adams, McCalister and Brown. The first deep well made 500 barrels from the 1,600 foot sand. Further drilling towards the north, on the Peter Ramming property showed that the 1,600-foot sand turned to lime, and was only partially productive, and this led to the Itex Oil company, Adams and associates, drilling deeper, with the result that a 1,700-foot sand was found, which produced flowing wells. A number of wells, all of them good, were drilled here. There were three of these wells with initial production of 350 barrels that flowed for as long as 12 months, the records of the company show.

At this time there was much extension of the proven lines in the Burkburnett pool, notably on the Schultz and the Heiserman. The Adams, McCalister and Brown drilling in the Ramming district extended over a period of about two years, from the time the first 1,200-foot well was drilled. In the summer of 1918 while the members of the partnership were away for the summer, the Fowler well came in, opening up the excitement which has never subsided, and the Ramming was forsaken for the partnership to protect their property at Burkburnett. The oil was safe in storage in the ground, for there were not dozens of wells close to the property line, drawing the oil away, and the Ramming property could be left for a while, while the Burkburnett townsite, and the northwest property could not be left alone.

The Brown and McCalister Well.

During the latter half of 1918 and in 1919 there has been only one new well drilled in this locality, the Brown and McCalister No. 1 Rich Ramming, which created a quasi sensation early in 1919, when it came in a flowing well, despite a collapsed packer in the hole. Had it not been for the Waggoner pool and the enormous gushers which were brought in at that time, this well on the Rich Ramming would have started a rush to this section, but the Waggoner pool overshadowed everything else, and the first location in the neighborhood of this property was not made until December, months and months after the well came in. It is interesting to note that Mr. Adams turned down an opportunity to go into the drilling of this well when his partners started operations because he didn't think much of it. It looked too far north, but now Mr. Adams and associates believe that the 1,700-foot wells on the Peter Ramming are on the south edge of a pool, the heart of which is yet to be discovered. They plan to drill for this pool in the near future. Drilling started late in December on the Itex Oil company's No. 1 Peter Ramming, about 1,000 feet away from the Brown and McCalister No. 1 Rich Ramming. Still other tests are expected to go down in this locality with the new year.

Thickness of Sands.

The Ramming sands, and all of the Burkburnett sands, in fact, in the 1,600 and 1,700 feet depth show by the well logs to be between 40 and 72 feet in thickness. This accounts for their unusual longeviety, and also enables the Burkburnett wells to hold up better than those in any other territory. Electra sands are also correspondingly thick, ranging from 25 to 60 feet in thickness.

The Culbertson Well.

In 1916, J. W. Culbertson, who was one of the early operators at Petrolia, brought in a good well on the John and Jeff Waggoner ranch, nine miles southeast of Electra, and about five miles northwest of the Kemp-Munger-Allen, a 1919 sensation. The sand was found at 1,500 feet and the first well occasioned much excitement, but later developments proved disheartening for many.

The Coline.

The Coline wells, which gave this district a name for treacherousness, were also brought in about this time, several miles south. These wells flowed when first drilled into the sand, and then failed to make even small producers.

Burkburnett had other interesting developments, outside the Ramming, in 1917. Fisher and Gilliland opened up a good producing pool in the Markowitz, about five miles southwest of Burkburnett town. The Allies Oil company's initial wells and the new wells o nthe Birk and Evans in this section were brought in this year.

Serrien Pool.

In December, 1917, the famous Serrien pool was opened up by the Perkins and Snider developments, the firse well coming in this year. The sand was found at the usual Burkburnett depth, and the futtial production of the wells was the largest in the history of the Wichita Falls district, before the Burkburnett townsite and northwest developments. Initial production was 2,000 barrels daily for the second well, which in the first year produced nearly one million dollars of oil the first year, and is still a good producer.

Sunshine Hill, the "Little Spindletop," was the sensation of 1917 in the shallow sand depth. This was the first notable occasion when a stock company made a sensational strike of oil in Wichita county, and through the Acme Oil company, which divided up the 40 acres of the hill into drilling lots and sold them to stockholders all over the country, people in every walk of life came to know of the Wichita Falls oil fields. This was practically the first widespread advertising which the Wichita county fields received, and the first special train of northern prospective investors that came to Wichita county came as the guests of E. M. Foster, who, with Mrs. Lucy O'Neil Saunders, now deceased, organized the Acme Oil company.

The Ramming wells of Adams, McCalister and Brown were just in at that time, and the sensational Ramming pool was one of the drawing cards. A feature of the visit of this special train of northern investors was a trip to the Ramming wells, which were turned loose for their entertainment. A gusher could be made to order on short notice, for the movies, still photographers or for visitors.

First Location Occasions Ceremony.

Sunshine Hill, which was chosen for the Acme Oil company's operations, lay directly between the Electra field and the Birchcldt and Ramming pools, in a line sloping very slightly to the south, drawn west from the Ramming, West Clara.

The first location was made in a manner quite as ceremonious as driving the first spike in a new railroad, with the northern stockholders witnessing. The drilling started in the late summer and in a short time the first shallow well was brought in, flowing from the 600-foot sand. The first success started drilling in all directions on the lots held by the individual stockholders, and by the spring of 1918, Sunshine Hill was covered with pumping wells from the 600 and 800 foot sand, or with rigs busily drilling.

Sunshine Hill School Profits.

The Sunshine Hill school, which was on the crest of the hill, got three of the earliest producers, and became the first school district in the county to draw royalties. The school has received a considerable amount in royalties from the little wells, their one-eighth amounting in some months to more than $200.

Three sands were developed on Sunshine Hill, the 600, the 800 and the 1,000 foot sand. Deep tests have been discussed since the first shallow developments, but nothing definite has been done, due to the fact that in the summer of 1918 the Burkburnett townsite boom broke out, causing operators, contractors and workmen alike to drop everything else, wherever they might be, and rush to Burkburnett.

At about the same time that the Sunshine Hill shallow sands were discovered a shallow pool was opened up on the Goetze farms, east of Sunshine Hill.

Deep tests have failed to find production there so far, one having been drilled by the Sunshine Slope Oil company, to approximately 2,000 feet without success the winter of 1918. A good 800-foot sand was found and tested out, and is scheduled for development later.

Godley Oil Co.

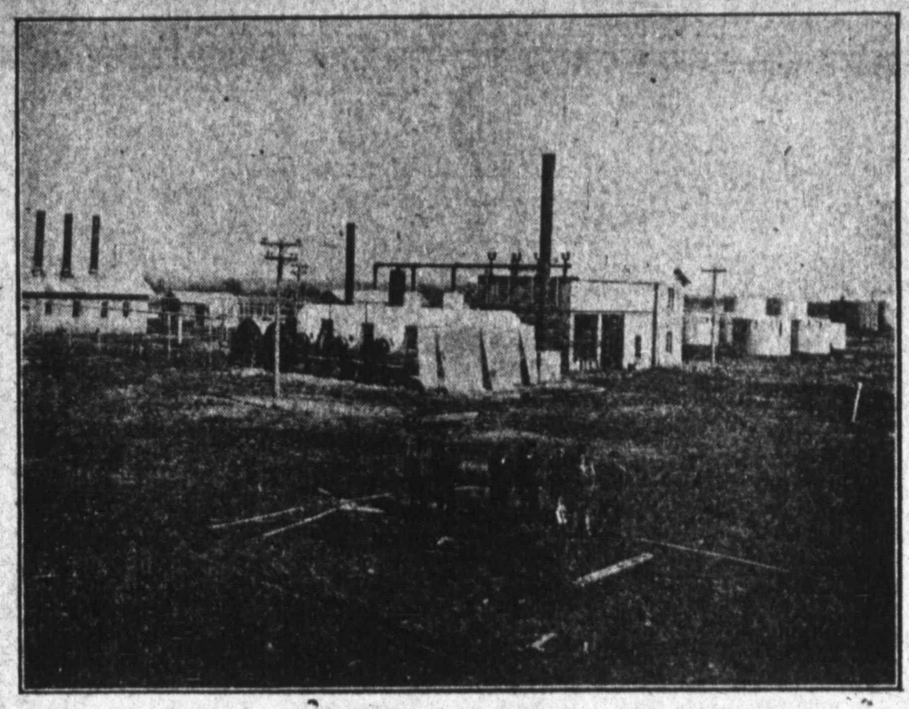
The history of the Waggoner pool might read vastly different if the Godley Oil company had chosen to locate its test drilled in block 61 in 1917 a quarter of a mile further north. Had this hole, which was dry, been drilled in block 74 it would have gotten production, and development would have progressed in all probability as in the Ramming, Serrien, and other big Burkburnett pools. As it was, the Godley Oil company has had enormous returns, letting the most of its acreage in this section of fifty-fifty contracts, even after having to wait almost two year.

The company was composed for the main of Henrietta business men, and residents of that vicinity. Lucian W. Parrish, now congressman from the Wichita Falls district was one of the organizers, and the company got its name from Miss Ida Godley, Mr. Parrish's private secretary, who is from a prominent family of the Henrietta section.

"The Sensation Which Has Never Died."

This brings the history of Wichita Falls' oil fields to the Burkburnett townsite development. It is scarcely necessary to recount the history of the discovery of the townsite pool, as the story has been told over and over, how on Sunday, July 28, the Fowler Farm Oil company's well that had been the subject of many fine prophecies of failure, because of its proximity to dry holes, commenced flowing, and started a growth and development which has reached every part of this section, and which has been felt throughout the United States.

The mad rush to secure town lots, to organize companies and put down wells still remains fresh and Burkburnett townsite boom is still too near the present to permit of much retrospection. The difficulties attending drilling in the townsite, the congestion in drilling, as many as four and five wells being drilled on one city block in some instances, are still fresh in the minds of many, who want no reminding of the early days. Residence lots leased at first for $100, then the price climbed to $1,000 and instances have been recorded where as high a $84,000 was paid for the lease on a residence lot.



PLANT OF TEXHOMA OIL AND REFINING COMPANY, WICHITA FALLS.

Hundreds of Companies Organized.

Literally hundreds of companies were organized, and the big find of the Fowler Farm Oil company, and the big advance in stock lured men and women by the thousands to eagerly plunge their money into the various propositions offered.

Burkburnett, at this stage of the game was intensely interesting. Mid summed heat baked the ground, the roads were several feet thick in dust, sleeping accommodations were not to be had and food was high and scarce, but still the people came on.

The crowds on the estreets of the town were composed of every class of men and women, for the women played the game in Burkburnett as they had never played it before. The business man from nearby cities, and from the north and east, the drillers and contractors, the property owners and farmers in and around Burkburnett, the professional oil field worker and his women and children, a type in themselves, the adventurer and the adventuress, the sightseer and the inevitable panhandler, all thronged the streets of Burkburnett.

Heyday of the Stock Peddlers.

Stock salesmen and saleswomen were on every corner, and they found the town of Burkburnett one of the most fertile fields for their operations. Blue prints of the townsite, with the Fowler well, and other tests drilling, and a handful of receipts were all that were necessary for the stock peddlers to make a killing.

And, in the midst of the excitement, before any well begun after the discovery had reached the sand, those who did not like the color of the oil, nor the feel of the sand prophesied an early dispersing of the crowd.

The Thrall strike, which proved only a limited pool, was recalled and many predicted a recurrence of the Thrall disappointment. The dry holes to the north and to the south looked like "bad medicine" to many, and they were frank in saying so.

One oil man remarked to a group of friends, as they stood across from the Corner Drug Store, which was the focus of the curb brokers in Burkburnett in early August. "Well let them play while they can. A dry hole or two and they will follow the example of the well known Arab, fold up their little blue prints, and silently steal away."

Just as soon as a well could be put down ,the Staley, Langford and Chenault No. 1 Hodge, in the north edge of the townsite, and about a quarter of a mile from the Fowler well was drilled in a good producer. The third well in the pool was the Pink Hammond No. 1. Fowler and R. O. Harvey et al, completed their Nos. 1 and 2 Gillis, east of the townsite within a few days of the second and third wells, opening up still more territory.

An Anxious Period.

The bringing in of the Staley, Langford and Chenault No. 1 Hodge was a time of great anxiety. There was a large audience from Wichita Falls, as well as from the Burkburnett district, and so keen were those who had big interests at stake to watch all developments that many remained at the well all night, for several nights, when the oil sand was encountered. Finaly lihe long vigil was ended.

Early on the morning of Aug. 24, as far as the actual date can be ascertained, while the crowd about the well was held in leash by heavy ropes stretched about the derrick, the Langford, Staley and Chenault No. 1 Hodge began to make a heavier gas showing, and then a stream of oil and mud shot high over the derrick as nature cleaned out the hole, and the second well of the Burkburnett townsite was in, while the crowd cheered wildly.

And downtown the curb market took on renewed life and vigor, stock promoters put in orders for more receipts, and the lease brokers boosted prices a notch or two higher.

Townsite Proven.

The Hammond well in a few days repeated the performance of the second well, and then on the following Sunday the R. O. Harvey Nos. 1 and 2 Gillis came in, with the usual large audience and numerous other wells followed, until the entire townsite was proven up.

The south part of the townsite was proven by the J. A. D. Smith well which came in a good producer after several weeks of uncertainty. The Wichita Southern was one of the first wells on the west part of the town, then the Weowna wells along the railroad right of way were brought in, and production gradually extended until practically all parts of the town were covered.

The Marine Oil company's No. 1 Hardin, in the Hardin tract, to the west of the townsite, and the Helen Elizabeth well on the Vancleave were the two most important wells drilled outside the town in the early days as they proved considerable territory. The operations on the Vancleave at one time surpassed those in any other section of the field, though a sudden pinching out left a much larger part of this tract unproductive, than seemed probable at first.

Burk-Waggoner.

Early in 1919 the Humble No. 1 Herndon, in Block 58, extended the line of production some distance west and provided a new sensation. New operations centered around the west end of the field, or in the Vancleve, in the hope of further extensions, for some time.

A steady basis had seemingly been reached both for operations and production, when the biggest sensation in the history of the Wichita Falls district was sprung, without giving Wichita Falls or Burkburnett time to tidy up a bit for the newcomers, or get their breath from the last boom.

On April 26, the Burk-Waggoner three miles and a half from production, after providing some sensational rumors for several days, came in a gusher, bringing into play, and, by later developments into the proven area, a large section of territory which had been considered either condemned because of the dry holes on the west of the townsite or purely wild cat.

The Panther Field.

Joe Art and J. C. Strauss wildcatting on the Luke Wilson ranch, four miles south of Holliday, Archer county, in 1916, got production and opened up the Holliday field, which has so far been partially developed, with the result that both a shallow sand, and a 1,650 foot sand has been discovered.

The first well of the Art Oil company, as the pioneer company in this section was known, made 125 barrels from a 1650 foot sand. The property was sold to C. W. Bean and F. H. Gehlke who operated it in the name of the Panther Oil company, and the property is still producing, both oil and dividends.

Archer county, both around Holliday, and in all sections, is now being tested out, and from the showings that have been found, both around the Panther pool and in the Andrews to the south of the town of Archer City, other important strikes are confidently expected as a result of some of these operations, by many oil operators. The recent new strikes in Young county which joins Archer on the south, have served to increase interest in the wild cat tests in Archer.

At present Holliday is producing only around 100 barrels daily, according to the pipeline runs. The maxi-

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Oil Exchange and Board of Trade

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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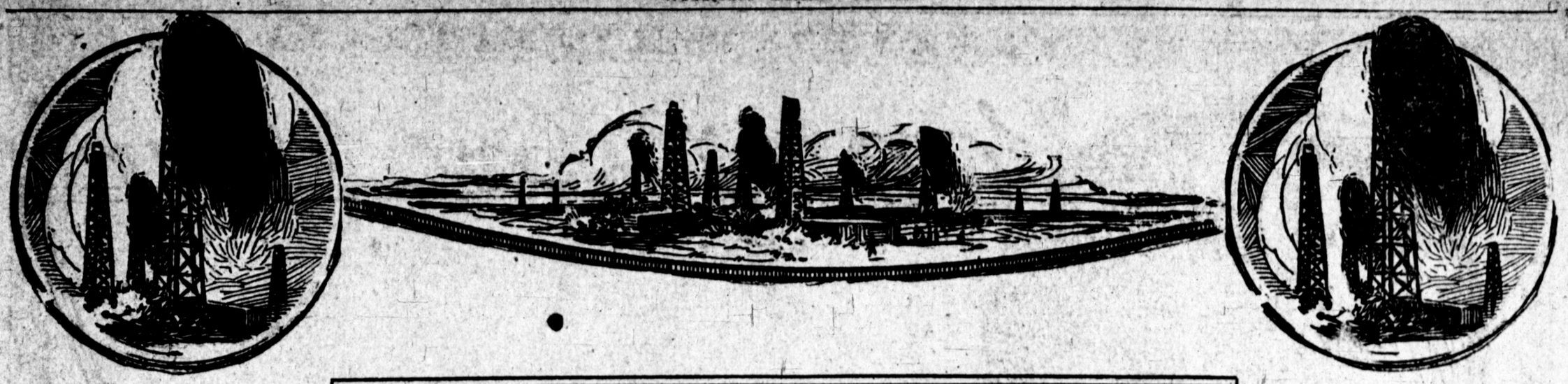
LEE WILSON

President and Manager

Eureka Drilling Co.

Incorporated

Wichita Falls, Texas





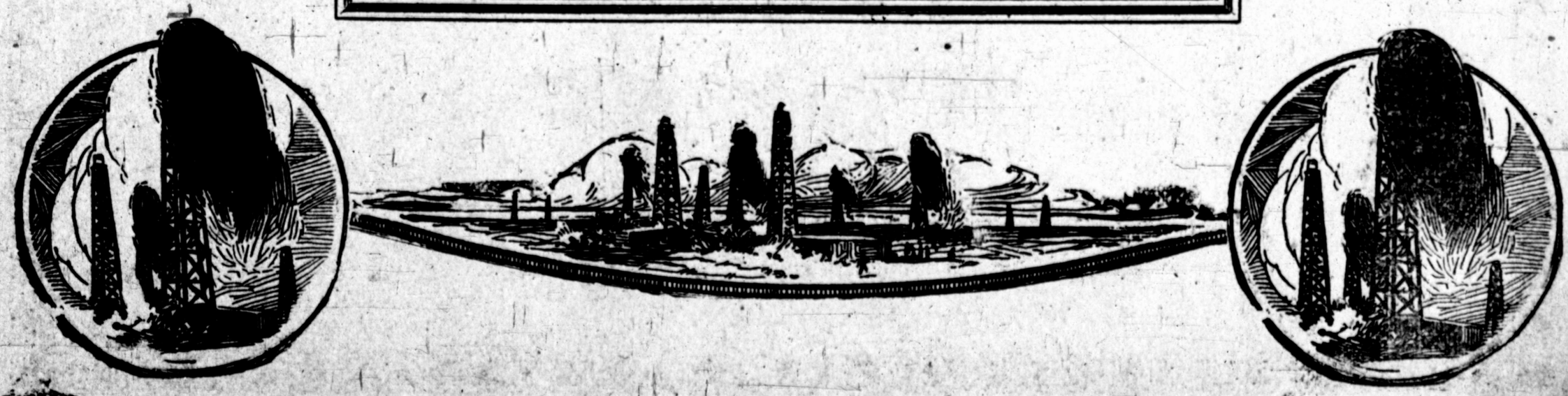


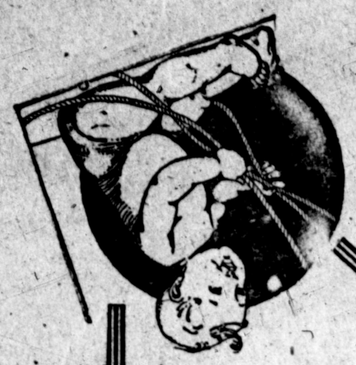
R. M. (Bob) WAGGONER

Owner of the ranch on which the Waggoner Pool was discovered, on April 15, 1919, opening up the Northwest Field.

Mr. Waggoner is President of the Burk-Waggoner Oil Company and a Vice President of the Wichita State Bank as well as being interested in other large oil companies.

Office 705 Ohio.





REECE ALLEN
OIL PRODUCER
Wichita Falls, Texas

1960

WICHITA DAILY TIMES

1920

1920

Happy New Year

J. M. KENNY
OIL PRODUCER
President Kenny Drilling Co.
Office Argonne Hotel
Wichita Falls,
Texas

J. C. ("Jimmy") Haynes brought in the Texas Chief well. If that totaled his claim to fame in this section of Texas, it would be of itself sufficient to carry his name far. But he has done a wee bit more; he has been in the "oil game" two years; has drilled a number of good wells in the old Burkburnett townsite and in the Northwest field, and is at present drilling in Block 30, in the Kemp-Munger-Allen district. Haynes is one of the most successful oil producers deserving of that name in this territory.

Office 705 Ohio.

mum daily production has approximated 1,000 barrels, according to operators in the Holliday field.

Notable Extension.

Various wells that were drilling near sand depth when the Burk-Waggoner well came in, were soon completed, and in a remarkably short ed by the gushers, while a big producing area was mark-

Notable early extensions were by the M. & P. Burk, in block 818, the Texas Chief, in block 97, the United and Sure Pop in block 74, the Golden Cycle in block 75, the Grey Gander in block 88, the Jasbo in block 73, and the Burk George, in the south part of block 818. Various other extensions of several hundred feet at a time were effected in various sections.

Development was so rapid that despite the most arduous construction efforts, pipeline companies were not able to transport the flush production in any quantities, and the companies are just now beginning to have sufficient capacity to run an appreciable proportion of the oil. For this reason of course, the drop in production as the rock pressure goes off the field, has not been as sudden or pronounced as might have been expected, had there been an outlet for all the oil when the wells were first drilled in. Thirty-six pipelines now operating in the field, where this time last year there were possibly one dozen lines in operation, show the growth that the Burk-Waggoner discovery has made

Watkins Well in 1918.

The famous Watkins well on the J. A. Watkins farm, which was completed early in the fall of 1918, a flowing well at the shallow depth, formed a sideshow in the oil developments in Wichita county during that year, and there were many who divided time with the main attraction, Burkburnett, with the result that there is much drilling still in progress in Iowa Park.

Zink Wells Flow.

Interest here was stimulated further by the flowing wells on the Zink farm, just one mile south of the townsite of Iowa Park, the first of which was completed in October 1918. The Lone Wolf wells, south of the river, on the Ferguson farm, are also important. A considerable pool, with all shallow wells, but good pumpers, has been developed around each of these wells, and prospecting interest has been stimulated to such an extent that, with the Kemp-Munger-Allen to lend further interest, it is quite reasonable to expect Iowa Park to be the scene of unusually active drilling and tests in every direction during the present year.

Texhoma Development.

While the Burk-Waggoner sensation was still new the Texhoma Oil & Refining company opened up a new sand in south Burkburnett, getting flowing wells of 100 barrels and better on the S. M. Daniels tract, in a section where production had previously been coming from the shallow sands, from 250 feet down to 700. The Texhoma's success in developing this sand has been such as to lead numerous oil operators together with some big interests to enter this section; and there is now considerable development now under way.

Drilling operations in this pool lack the sensational phase of the Waggoner pool, as well as the congested drilling, but this section promises steady development such as in the Ramming and other Burkburnett pools, which will be of great value.

Two Pools Opened in October.

October of 1919 saw two new pools opened up, making the third and fourth separate and distinct pools opened in Wichita county during the twelve month period, just ended. Practically simultaneously the Kemp-Munger-Allen, west of Iowa Park, and the General Oil company's No. 1 Sam Sparks, on State Land surveyed by Sam Sparks, west of the Waggoner, in the river bed, came in producers.

The Kemp-Munger-Allen sensation will not be soon forgotten. There has never been a stock on the Wichita Falls exchanges which has such an erratic history as this stock, which sky rocketed from 250 to 2,500 in a few hour time, dropped back to 450, went again to 2,500 and zig-zagged back an dforth on the board for days, depending on the daily reports from the well.

Trouble with the hole, which necessitated setting a packer several times, as it failed to hold, caused a delay in completing the well, and adverse reports when the packer failed to hold brought about a near panic, both in this stock, and in stocks and acreage in this entire district.

General Well.

Though the Burk Senator and Burk-Bet tests in the river bed, northwest of the Waggoner pool had been considered as wells for some time, they had never been completed to the producing stage because of the Oklahoma-Texas boundary trouble, which put the wells in the hand of a receiver, holding up operations.

Consequently to the General Oil company's No. 1 Sparks belongs the right of discovery for the new pool, the first extension of which is yet to be defined. Because of the dry holes between the Evans wells of the Waggoner pool, and the General location, the well is considered as definitely indicating a new pool, and there is ground for endless speculation as to its possible extend. Some anticipate a joining up of the sand found by McCalister and Brown in their No. 1 Rich Ramming northwest of Clara, in the spring of 1919. These wells are about three miles apart.

Radiating in every direction from the well are numerous tests, both on the Oklahoma and Texas sides of the river, and the immediate future is fraught with various possibilities for this section.

Burkburnett is Supreme.

For the present Burkburnett stands alone. With its eight already developed pools covering ten thousand acres and with its newest pool, and possibly its greatest, yet un-defined in extent or production, the Burkburnett district is the greatest high-grade oil producing territory ever discovered.

Table of Completions.

Below is a record of the Burkburnett fields from August, 1918 to December 1, 1919:

Month	No. Wells	Producers	Failures	Flush Production	Average Daily Production
Aug. '18	47	27	20	12,200	19,580
Sept. '18	58	49	9	13,367	23,726
Oct. '18	57	51	6	15,710	27,577
Nov. '18	55	46	9	13,240	27,000
Dec. '18	69	65	4	17,000	38,221
Jan. '19	73	69	4	17,053	41,625
Feb. '19	93	87	6	28,350	52,734
Mar. '19	156	139	17	37,529	52,500
Apr. '19	117	103	14	40,235	49,817
May '19	178	140	38	49,350	64,800
June '19	147	113	34	76,130	72,291
July '19	153	111	44	89,935	88,467
Aug. '19	228	176	52	218,550	94,967
Sept. '19	199	179	20	198,993	77,873
Oct. '19	157	150	7	137,610	86,815
Nov. '19	217	203	14	119,782	80,108
Totals	2,068	1,737	298	1,078,084	60,232

Average production per well, 620 barrels.

Percentage of failures, 14.5.

Approximate total production for 15 month period 27,104,400 barrels.

Approximate value of oil produced, $60,984,900.

Wild Cats Included.

The real significance of this table may be realized only when it is considered that in it are included all of the wildcat wells drilled anywhere in the proximity of the Burkburnett proven district and also includes all of the smaller wells drilled in the old shallow pools. As a matter of fact, the completed wells in the Northwestern pool averaged a little better than a thousand barrels each, there being 26 completed as late as the month of November, 1919, the flush production of which was between 1,000 and 2,000 barrels each.

Another significant fact is that though there have been several sands of different depths developed profitably in other Burkburnett pools, the two major ones, are producing from only the 1,700 foot sand—no effort having yet been made to find a deeper or shallower productive horizon.

It is yet too early to determine the value of the latest discovery that of the General Oil company, but in its present productive state Burkburnett takes first place among all oil fields, as regards actual value of production for the short period of its life. This, too, in spite of insufficient pipelines and over-much drilling. No other field has ever been so closely drilled; yet few of them have had their wells to hold up to their high flush production so consistently.

30,000 Acre-bbls. Estimate.

It has been estimated by various experienced operators and geologists that the Northwest pool will show an ultimate production of 30,000 barrels per acre of proven territory. Assuming this to be the case, the Northwest pool then has only actually produced about one-fifth of its oil; for the field covers over 3,000 acres of land. The total ultimate production of the field has been variously estimated at from 80,000,000 to 150,000,000 barrels. That of the Townsite Pool and the other two minor pools will bring Burkburnett's grand total of oil produced up to an imposing figure, and the new pool that the well of the General Oil Co, indicates bids fair to equal any one of the first four.

Twenty-Eight Million Bbls.

The estimated amount of oil produced in Wichita county for the year 1919 is 28,500,000. The approximate value of this oil is over $70,000,000. According to The Oil Weekly, Wichita and Wilbarger counties' output for the years previous to the present one has been as follows:

Years.	Barrels.
1911	899,579
1912	4,227,104
1913	4,131,624
1914	8,227,951
1915	5,833,386
1916	7,837,286
1917	9,541,636
1918	12,159,032

Bank Robbery in the Early History of Wichita Falls Furnishes Interesting Story of Incidents of Pioneer Days

In the early days the accepted mode of getting easy money in the west was bank robbing, and as early as 1884 Wichita Falls was favored with its first bank robbery, which, according to the evidence of business men of that time, who were familiar with the affair, was a frameup, pure and simple, for the purpose of putting one man in favor with the Rangers, 15 or 20 making Wichita Falls their headquarters at that time.

This first robbery was at the John G. James bank, later the Panhandle National bank, and the First National bank, and the bank was housed at that time, September, 1884, in the little one story stone building at the corner of Seventh and Indiana, which has since been the seat of municipal authority for Wichita Falls, an office building for Marlow Brothers and others, and at present is occupied by Blank's Clothing store.

Bagley, one of the party, was killed, and a book agent thought he was about to be exterminated, according to the story, this incident giving the story a touch of humor together with the grim, ugly facts that a man had lost his life, seemingly to satisfy a pretended friend's ambition for preferment. That this man was attempting to take money belonging to others at the time he lost his life does not seem to have lightened the crime of the other in betraying his "bunch," in the opinion of the citizens of the town, and the surrounding country, for, according to those who tell the story, Kinkaid, the one who is alleged to have "framed up" the robbery, was soon informed, after he had been given a place on the Ranger force, that the climate of this section of Texas was unhealthy, and that his life would be considerably prolonged if he changed his place of residence. And he changed his place of residence, going to Oklahoma territory, it is added.

Some in telling the story of the robbery, which miscarried, stated that Kinkaid grew remorseful after plotting the robbery with Bagley and Hays and Palmetto, two youths working in local eating joints, and informed the Rangers. But the majority stick to the story that Kincaid to get a place on the Ranger force inveigled Bagley and the two others into the robbery, and then gave the details to Captain Schmidt and Lieutenant Grimes, who were in charge of the local force of Rangers.

Rangers Are Ready.

When the day set for the robbery arrived the bank force and the Rangers were ready for the arrival of the robbers. It had been planned that the party, all of which were mounted, and on swift horses, would ride to the bank from the west, and on their arrival Kinkaid and Bagley would dismount and go into the bank, leaving Hays and Palmetto to hold the horses, and have them ready for the dash to Red river and the safety of the "no man's land" of the then Indian territories.

On the way into town Bagley is said to have stopped and told Kinkaid that he would call his part off in the affair, for he had the presentment that he, Kinkaid, was playing crooked. Kinkaid swore his good faith on every sort of oath, and again told the plans in detail, how he would go in first and get all those in the bank covered, and then Bagley would get the money from the safe. Kinkaid finally convinced Bagley of his good faith and the trip to the little town was continued, though the argument had delayed the party a half hour over the time expected for their arrival.

Enter the Book Agent.

When Kinkaid and Bagley arrived at the bank the cashier, Ashby James, nephew of Col. John G. James, the owner of the bank, was engaged in conversation with a book agent. Even in those old days, apparently, there were things to mar the tranquility of life. On the entrance of the two men, James asked the book agent to step aside until he could wait on his customers. The book agent stepped outside, and as he did so the fireworks began. The Rangers were on hand, L. C. Grant, the bookkeeper and teller, being armed, and firing commenced when the order "hands up" was given. Kinkaid also, the story continues, turned his gun on Bagley, who was mortally wounded by a shot in the temple, and died without utterin- a word.

Attention was turned to the men outside, and in the shooting the book agent was jumping madly about yelling, "Don't shoot, I'm only a book agent," while the shots were falling all around. The proprietor of a nearby store, who was drawn to the bank by the shots, yelled equally excited, "Shoot him anyway, boys, shoot him because he is a book agent." This was taken as humor by all but the book agent, who was in mortal terror for his life.

At the first sound of the shooting one of the boys turned loose the horse he was holding, it is related, and lit out on the river trail, but was brought back. Both Hays and Palmetto were placed on trial, but were freed.

Kinkaid was put on the Ranger force, but not for long, his traveling orders being received, as set out above, in a short time. Officials of the bank expressed much regret that the incident led to the death of Bagley, as the plans called for the capture of the man, without bloodshed, if possible.

Plan Aerial Service Between Fort Worth And the Oil Fields

FORT WORTH, Dec. 31.—An aerial taxi service between Fort Worth and the oil fields of both Texas and Louisiana is the project of the Service Aviation Training and Transportation company of Wabash, Ind., and Fort Worth. In proof of their purpose the company has already taken over Carruthers Field and has there now twelve planes, fifteen mechanics and two hangars.

Representatives of the concern have been in Shreveport where a landing field has been procured. Extension of the aerial service at that end to the Homer and other fields is being contemplated, and officials predict that a few months will see a regular scheduled run throughout the territory.

The Service company is financed and run principally by the same men who have made the Service Truck company one of the largest businesses of the country. It has no stock for sale and is run on strictly business principles. Its plan for the establishment of airdromes throughout the South has received the indorsement of the United Aircraft Engineering Corporation of New York, a leader in the movement for aerial transportation which is now contemplating a transcontinental series of fields.

John P. Porter is field manager for the company and has established offices here. Porter, who is a Canadian by birth, joined the Dominion's forces in 1914, going overseas in the infantry with the first contingents. Later he entered the R. F. C. and in 1917 was sent to the United States as an instructor.

Despite his military career as an aviator Porter is a believer in the civilian aviator. "Almost all of our pilots are former civilian instructors from the various camps," he declared "Our principal effort along this line has been to find men who were cautious and not apt to take unwarranted chances. With their years of experience in aviation as a business proposition men of this type, I believe, are the best fitted for our work."

In proof of his contention Porter points to the company's record. During the past year 3,400 passengers have been carried on flights ranging from a few minutes to several hours without a single forced landing.

The machines used here are two-seated Canadian-Ericksons, 1918 and were bought from the Canadian government. In addition to the service planes the company has a number for sale and also a complete stock of parts. In the near future it will establish an agency here for two and three-passenger machines equipped with 150 horsepower Hispano engines, capable of 100 miles an hour.

EMPIRE MORTGAGE CO. HAS ASSISTED FARMERS BY LOANS AT TIME NEEDED

One of the institutions that has aided in the upbuilding of Wichita Falls and the surrounding community by furnishing financial aid to the extent of over a million dollars to the backbone of any community, the "tillers of soil and the hewers of wood," is the Empire Mortgage company of this city. Organized and incorporated under the laws of the state of Texas for the purpose of making farm loans in March, 1913, with a capital of $100,000 this trust company, which is a subsidiary of the City National Bank, has enjoyed a wonderful growth in the six years of its existence and has been a real help to the farmers, especially before the recent oil boom dumped such a wonderful store of riches in the lap of the rural population of this county.

For some time previous to 1913 the officers of the City National Bank contemplated founding a company of this sort and in the early part of that year they made a proposition to H. L. Hunter, the present Secretary and Manager, who at that time was engaged in a private loan business in Clinton, Missouri, to take charge of the mangement of the business. Accordingly "the company was formed and incorporated with the following officers: J. A. Kemp, president; P. P. Langford, J. J. Perkins, and N. H. Martin, vice-presidents; W. L. Robertson, trust officer; C. W. Snider, treasurer; and H. L. Hunter, secretary and manager. This same board of officers is still in power.

During the time the Empire Mortgage company has been in existence it has loaned to farmers in Wichita and fourteen surrounding counties over one million dollars in order that they might be able to move their crops and to meet their financial obligations in the lean years when rainfall was scarce and crops were failures. The surplus and undivided profits at the present time are around fifteen thousand dollars.

For the past two years, Mr. Hunter says, the amount of money loaned to farmers in Wichita county has been less than any of the fifteen counties in North Central Texas in which this company operates. At the present time most of the farmers who had mortgages outstanding have paid them with money derived from the leasing of their lands for oil. Yet some of the smaller farmers whose land does not happen to be in the proven oil belt are being given financial aid by this company. Added to the farmers in this county who have secured money from the mortgage company are the less fortunate rural inhabitants of the surrounding counties whose untilled land is being opened up to furnish food for the greatly increasing demand. It can be seen that the scope of this organization is growing broader each year.

Wichita County Was Organized in May 1882 Wichita Falls Made County Seat in Nov. 1883

Wichita Falls is the county seat of Wichita county and the financial commercial and industrial center of Northwest Texas because of a negro courtship. But for this courtship, Burk Station, a lonely switch on the Fort Worth & Denver a few miles north of Iowa Park would have been the county seat of Wichita county and doubtless all the things that Wichita Falls is today.

According to some of the old timers it happened something after this manner. There was a county seat election impending in Wichita county. There were three contestants in the race—Wichita Falls, Headquarters Burnett's ranch (now Burk Station) and Ballow and Williams section 19 and 20 Tarrant county school lands (about the present site of Iowa Park.) "Nigger Dick" was one of the retinue at Burnett's ranch. Nigger Dick had an affair with a dusky belle at Fort Worth. Several days before the date for the county seat election Nigger Dick had gone to Fort Worth to see his black skinned gal. He had solemly promised to return to the ranch in time to vote for the headquarters in the county seat election. But like Samson of old; Mark Anthony and many another before him Nigger Dick dallied in the presence of feminine charms. He did not get back to the ranch until after the county seat election had passed. When the votes were counted in that election the ranch headquarters lacked only one vote of having a majority. Nigger Dick's vote would have given the county seat to Burnett's ranch.

Wichita county was surveyed and mapped as a county in the land office records at Austin in the fifties but it was not until 1882 that the county was organized. It was once a part of Cook county when that county was the western gringe of civilization in North Texas. Later it was incorporated in Montague county when that county was organized to include everything west of Cook. Still later it was a part of Clay county.

At the May term of the county commissioners' court of Clay county a petition signed by more than one hundred and fifty voters of the surveyed limits of Wichita county was presented asking for a separation from Clay county and for an election to elect county officers. Search of the records has been made at Henrietta to find the copy of the original petition without success. Judge R. E. Huff, president of the Chamber of Commerce and of the First National Bank, then a young law student only recently arrived in the frontier town of Wichita Falls, remembers that he was one of the signers. "When they brought the petition to me," said Judge Huff last week, "I tried to explain to them that I was not a qualified voter. Those circulating the petition exclaimed 'well you're not against it are you' and I signed."

The following appears on the minutes of the May term of the Clay county commissioners court:

"WHEREAS, a petition in conformity with the requirements of law signed by more than one hundred and fifty voters and juror, residents of the County of Wichita, State of Texas, has been presented to this Court praying for the organization of said Wichita county; and Whereas, said Wichita county is attached to Clay county for judicial surveying and other purposes.

"NOW, THEREFORE, Be is ordered by this the Commissioners' Court of Clay county, that an election be held in the said County of Wichita, on Wednesday the 21th day of June, A. D. 1882, for the purpose of electing one County Judge, one county attorney, one clerk, one sheriff, one county treasurer, one county surveyor, one tax assessor, one inspector of hides and animals, and one county commissioner for each of the four commissioner's precincts, and one Justice of the Pace and one constable for each of the four precincts in said county. It is further ordered by the court that said county be divided into four Justice's, election and commissioner's precincts as follows:

The order then outlines the four commissioners and voting precincts of the new county and continues:

"It is further ordered that the following named persons be and they are hereby appointed presiding officers to hold election in their respective precincts, to-wit:

"Precincts No. 1 at Wichita Falls, David Bellew.

"Precincts No. 2 at Marietta, J. G. Hardin.

"Princincts No. 4 at Toksana, C. P. Cable.

"Precincts No. 3 at J. H. Banta's residence, J. H. Banta.

It may be noted here that Toksana was at one time a postoffice, in the northwestern part of the county. The name is now only a memory. Marietta was near the present town of Burkburnett.

There were no contests for the offices in the first election and the following were chosen and began their duties on July 10, 1882:

James S. Akers, county judge.
Robert E. Huff, county attorney.
W. E. Brothers, county and district clerk.
F. M. Davis, sheriff.
A. Warren, county treasurer.
John A. Williams, commissioner, precinct No. 1.
Jos. McFarland, commissioner, precinct No. 2.
W. B. Bynum, commissioner, precinct No. 3.
E. G. Bullard, commissioner, precinct No. 4.

In the first county seat election the results were as follows:

Ballew and Williams survey (Iowa Park site)	37
Burnett's headquarters	61
Wichita Falls	10

None of the places voted for receiving a majority of the votes cast, it was declared there was no election, and at the first meeting of the newly elected county commissioners court the following order was adopted:

"It is ordered by the court that all terms of the courts of Wichita county be held at Wichita Falls until further ordered by this court."

The stationary salesman was on hand at the first meeting of the commissioners and he got the first call on the new county's money. The first order made by the court was for the purchase of record books and stationary from Geo. D. Barnard and Company, to the amount of $1,151.65, "to be paid out of the first monies received." The clerk was instructed to draw drafts against the county treasury aggregating the above named sum.

"Another order appearing upon the minutes of the first meeting of the court was the following:

"It is ordered that the sheriff be authorized to purchase one pair of "shackles." Shackles were quite necessary in those days for the nearest jail was at Henrietta and the train service in those days were not much better than it is now.

The property taxes in those days were not high. There was little value to the property and the rate was astonishingly low but the county made up for this moderty in its occupation taxes. "It is ordered," reads the minutes of that first session of the court, "that all occupation taxes be levied at the highest prices allowed by law." Wichita county needed the money and was quite frank in its methods of getting it.

Several months elapsed before another county seat election was called but the Burnett's ranch folks and the Ballew and Williams survey (Iowa Park) crowd were insistent and another election to select a permanent county seat was held on November 7, 1882. The results of this election were as follows:

Wichita Falls	5
Burnett's ranch	53
Ballew and Williams survey (Iowa Park)	46

This was the election that the aforementioned "Nigger Dick" lost for Burnett's ranch. Had "Nigger Dick" been there to vote Burnett's ranch would have received a majority of the votes cast and would have been declared the county seat. Wichita Falls, it will be noted, received only five votes. It was then the largest settlement in the county and had all the people who voted in Wichita Falls voted for their home town, it doubtless would have been chosen county seat at this election. The seeming lack of loyalty on the part of the residents of Wichita Falls is explained by the influence Burk Burnett and of the Ballew and Williams interests. Burk Burnett owned a big part of the county and was the most influential man of this whole section. Many in Wichita Falls were influenced by him to vote for the ranch headquarters. Ballew and Williams owned the principal store in Wichita Falls at that time. It is quite possible that most of the voters were in debt to them. Their influence was for their own townsite at Iowa Park. It is proper to remark here that Wichita Falls has long since ceased to vote for other interests.

Mr. Burnett was not satisfied with the results of this election and caused another election to be called. In that election, however, the ranch headquarters received a smaller vote than before and seeing the futility of getting the county seat there Mr. Burnett in the next election threw his influence to Wichita Falls and in an election on November 6, 1883 Wichita Falls was chosen as permanent county seat receiving 190 votes while all other opposing places received only 16.

In November, 1882, the offer of R. E Montgomery, trustee for the townsite company to donate a site and building for a temporary court house in Wichita Falls was accepted by the county commissioners. The site was originally at Eighth and Travis streets, but was later changed to the present court house site.

During the first two years the commissioners court was largely occupied in getting the county going. All of the principal highways of the county were laid out, including one to the Archer county line, one toward Seymour, one to the Wilbarger county line and one to the Red river near the mouth of Brushy creek in the then Indian territory. Work was begun on a bridge across the Big Wichita river in 1883. In 1882 a license was granted to F. M. Wattenberger to operate a ferry across the Big Wichita near the town of Wichita Falls. The following was named as the schedule of rates Wattenberger was permitted to charge:

For persons on foot	25 cents
On Horseback	50 cents
Led Horse	25 cents
One horse vehicle	75 cents
Two horse vehicle	$1.00
Four horse vehicle	$1.50

All persons residing in Wichita county were allowed half rates.

On August 15, 1883 an election was held for the incorporation of the Wichita Falls school district. The election resulted as follows:

For incorporation 58; against 22. In 1890 the town was incorporated for municipal purposes.

NEW REX REFINING COMPANY.

Amon gthe refineries now in course of construction is the plant of the New Tex Refining company of which F. C. Milbury is president and H. D. Frankfurt, secretary and treasurer. The capacity of this plant is to be 3,000 barrels daily. The capital is $200,000. The company now has small storage facilities, and is connected with the pipeline of the New Tex Pipe Line company.

TABLOIDS

More "Dry" News.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Add bad news. Freighter Stanley Dollar leaves next week with 4,000 tons of California champagnes, sherries, ports and clarets to slack Oriental thirsts.

Christmas in Jail.

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.—A merry Christmas in Wyandotte county jail. Jailer Drew will do the Santa stunt and there'll be a free and turkey dinner.

Bald Heads "Peeved."

MUSKOGEE, OKLA.—Bald headed men here announce they are "peeved." Hair tonic is deteriorating. It is no longer fit to drink.

Convict Plays Santa.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.—Santa Claus is in the state penitentiary here. Convict No. 16,562 has ordered Christmas boxes sent to little St. Louis urchins following an appeal from the Salvation Army.

Executions in Jail.

DALLAS, TEX.—Nine executions are scheduled for the county jail's Christmas holiday behind bars. Sounds bloody but it's only turkeys to rthe prison dinner. Be sure it's a county cop pinches you.

Listen to This.

HUNTSVILLE, TEX. — Sweet Mamma, listen to this! Two convict farms here produced $100,000 worth of sugar.



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Wichita Falls, Texas

History of City Would be Incomplete Without Chronicling Bank Robbery Staged at City National Bank, Feb. 1896

No special edition setting forth the fame of Wichita Falls, past and present, could be complete without a story of the famous bank robbery, which occurred Feb. 25, 1896, when Frank Dorsey, cashier of the City National bank, was killed by Kid Lewis and Foster Crawford, who later paid the penalty for murder with their lives, being hanged the night of Feb. 27, by a mob.

This was the only capital punishment ever assessed in Wichita county, though a negro, tried and convicted of murder three years ago was sentenced to die, but his sentence was commuted.

Feeling Ran High.

At the time this robbery occurred and Dorsey was shot, Wichita Falls was a very small town, where everybody knew everybody else, and the feeling that was stirred up by the killing of the popular cashier ran high.

Every detail of the robbery and the man chase that followed is indelibly imprinted in the memory of all those who were living in Wichita Falls at the time, and as a chapter in the history of the early days of the town, at a time when the Indian fights were not far distant, and when cowboys and cattle rangers and bandits still had occasional skirmishes, it is invaluable.

The story of the robbery and the events that immediately follow will conjure up in the minds of the readers a scene that is vastly in contrast with the busy city of Wichita Falls of the present, a little less than 24 years from the time that a big company of Rangers made their headquarters near here as a protection from the cattle thieves and marauders, and when "bad men" were prevalent, and the bands of Jesse James and Al Jennings had this section of Texas and the southwest part of the Oklahoma territory as their stamping grounds. Al Jennings in his "Beating Back," mentions the Wichita Falls bank robbery, Kid Lewis having once been a member of the Jennings band.

It was this Kid Lewis, who, when the rope was around his neck and the box ready to be kicked out from under him, said: "Well, send word to my mother that I died game, with my boots on."

Robbery Is Planned.

Crawford had worked on the Burnett ranch, and here became acquainted with Kid Lewis and threw in his fortunes with him. The two worked with the Jennings band, or independently, with Oklahoma territory as headquarters. They had been holding up travelers and performing various small "jobs" and decided to make a big haul and take things easy for a while. The City National bank in Wichita Falls was decided upon for the robbery.

In the spirit of braggadocio, which characterized the work of this element at that time, Lewis and Crawford sent word that they would rob the bank in a very short time. This message was sent not once, but several times, during January and February, and the bank officials finally took cognizance of it by sending for the Texas Rangers and Capt. Bill McDonald, famous Ranger, who died a few years ago, was sent to Wichita Falls with 10 Rangers.

The Rangers remained in Wichita Falls about 10 days and no robbery occurred, so it was decided that the robbers knew of their presence and had abandoned their plans. Consequently, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, the Rangers decided to take their departure, leaving on the 1 o'clock train for Fort Worth.

See Rangers Off.

Lewis and Crawford were at the station to see them off, though this, of course, the Rangers did not know. It was subsequently found out that the two robbers had been in and about town for some time, and had spent the night before the robbery was staged in an old dugout in the negro settlement.

The negroes had heard of the boasts that wer made to rob the bank, and two white men that were skulking around in the mesquite attracted some attention, and the next day there was some mention made of it by several of the negroes, who were servants in families in the town, but who lived in the negro settlement.

The usual negro superstition and willingness to believe anything that was told them was believed to be the cause of this, and little was thought of the matter, until the bombardment of shots was heard and the news spread quickly over the little town that the threats of robbe. had been no idle boast, but that one of the honored citizens was lying dead and his murderers were being hunted by a posse quickly formed, and that less than $500 was the booty for which the robbers had shed blood.

Lynched Two Days After Killing.

Two days elapsed between th erobbery and the lynching, and the story of the robbery and the time intervening before the two men were strung up to a telephone pole in front of the bank they had robbed, is gleaned from the old timers as occuring in the following manner:

After watching the Denver train bear the Rangers away in blissful ignorance, Lewis and Crawford got their horses and rode down the alley east of the St. James hotel, and tied their mounts. They then waited there until about 2:30, which seems to have been the pre-arranged time for action. Then they walked out of the alley and up to the bank building, the corner of Seventh and Ohio, now occupied by the American National bank. Crawford went in the door on the Seventh street side and Lewis in the front door.

Premature Explosion Causes Killing.

P. P. Langford, the bookkeeper, was in the cage at work, and Crawford walked over to him, saying, "Up, up." Langford knew Crawford personally, but did not recognize him at this time, and did not fully understand what he had said. On Langford failing to give any answer Crawford hit him over the head with his gun, glancing over his left eye. The revolver was exploded prematurely in this manner, the ball entering the ceiling.

In the meantime Lewis had covered Dorsey, the cashier, and Dr. O. J. Kendall, a director, who was at the teller's window with Dorsey, with his gun, and hearing Crawford's shot from the back supposed that the fight was on, and began firing at the cashier, the bullet entering the base of the neck at the right shoulder. Lewis then shot Dr. Kendall, the shot striking a metal hypodermic case in his vest pocket and glancing off, but the doctor fell to the floor close to Dorsey's body to avoid further trouble.

In the mantime Langford ran to the counter near the teller window, jumped over it and ran for the door. He was caught during his exit by a bullet from Lewis' gun.

Get Less Than $500.

During this excitement Crawford was getting the money from the slab in the teller's cage, $460.10, to be exact.

He was unable to get into the money drawer and also failed to get anything in the vault. So with the amount of $460.10 the robbers were forced to leave the building, for a crowd had collected quickly at the sound of the shooting, and further delay was dangerous.

As Crawford and Lewis came out of the bank they were met by J. D. Avis, who tried to stop them, unarmed, but they paid no attention and dashed to their horses, back of the hotel. Many of the crowd that had gathered were armed, but fear of shooting some of the citizens between them and the robbers led to not a shot being fired, until the men mounted and rode off.

Robber Is Dismounted.

Will Hursh shot one of the horses from under his rider. The dismounted man climbed up behind the other, and, riding double, they made their way to the Holliday Creek bridge. The unmounted man stopped a fruit peddler, cut his horse out of the wagon and mounted it, before reaching the bridge, which they crossed less than 1,000 feet from their nearest pursuers.

Will Skeen, now deceased, who was at that time the editor of the Wichita Times, then a weekly publication, and "Maje" Davis, the city marshal, led the pursuing posse after the men. Skeen had his office upstairs in a building on Indana, now occuped by Woolworth's and had just entered his office when he heard the shots.

Thinking it was a fire, this being the method of signalling fires at that time, Skeen grabbed his revolver and fired several shots out of the window. Seeing Ed Cannon, who was then an employe at the City National bank, running up the street Skeen asked where the fire was. On being informed that the City National had been robbed, Skeen made a run for the Winfrey gun store, then where the Times building is now located, and secured cartridges, before joining in the fight, loading his revolver as he ran towards the hotel where the robbers were then staging their get away. Skeen, who was one of the most fearless and intrepid men ever known in Wichita Falls and Wichita county, became a natural leader in the chase. He was supplied with a Winchester rifle by T. B. Noble, who had no horse, and was mounted by Sid Pitzer, then agent in Wichita Falls for the Waters-Pierce Oil company, this horse being reputed to be the fastest in the entire country. Davis, the city marshal, was riding a swift little cow pony belonging to G. W. Ward, and together the two pursuers followed the fleeing robbers, gaining on them gradually.

Force Swap of Mounts.

After several miles had been covered, Skeen and Davis stopped and traded their mounts, which were badly spent, a German farmer making the forced swap before he could fairly understand what was going on. Lewis and Crawford crossed the river at the Knott farm, several miles down the river, jumping their horses down a 15-foot bank.

While their pursuers were nearing a river crossing Lewis and Crawford stopped two Bohemian farmers as they plowed in the fields, and took their plow horses away from them, leaving their fagged out animals.

As they continued their flight, and came to the Charley road, the hunting force was augmented by the arrival of George See, a druggist from S. D. Lynch's Drug Store. The three followed the robbers for several miles longer, to the Thornberry Pasture, where they rode into a thicket, left their horses and attempted to escape in the underbrush on foot, taking with them their six shooters, ammunition and the money.

The posse was growing all the time, as the people from town, and from the countryside were aroused and were joining in the search. Nightfall ---- near, and the robbers only hope of safety seemed to be hiding in the thickets and making a get away in the darkness.

Rangers Return.

In the meantime a telegram to Captain Bill McDonald that the robbery had been staged and that Dorsey was dead and a posse was hot on the trail of the robbers, caught him at Bellevue and in time for himself and band of Rangers to take the northbound back to Wichita Falls. And the Rangers were on the scene of action before the day closed.

Lewis and Crawford kept to the brush along the creek, and were undetected for some time, but finally Henry McCauley, a nephew of the doughty Captain McDonald, saw them trying to reach a group of horses grazing in a wheatf ield near. He raised the alarm and the posse closed in on the two men, surrounding them in a thicket.

Agree to Surrender.

Lewis and Crawford, abandoning any hope of escape, finally agreed to surrender to Captain McDonald if he would grant them safe conduct to the jail at Wichita Falls. The captain was then eating supper at a farm house, about a mile away, and when the word was sent to him he went immediately to the scene, preparing to accept the surrender.

Walking into the darkness of the thickness he said, "You there, Lewis?" He, like many other peace officers had known Lewis, both personally and from reputation.

The Kid answered yes, where upon the captain waded on into the thicket, "Well, throw your hands up, and throw 'em damned high," he said, "'cause I'm a coming." Out they came, and were handcuffed and taken to Wichita Falls.

"Slight" Disagreement.

Alfred Bigelow Paine, who wrote the memoirs of Captain Bill, and the Wichita Falls men who were in Wichita Falls during the time, disagree somewhat on the events of the following two days, after the men were taken to the Wichita Falls jail, until they wer hanged in front of the bank, where they had slain Frank Dorsey. The files of The Times for April 9, 1909, when a special edition was issued, have furnished the following story of the day preceding the execution of the mob justice on the murderers.

"The news that Lewis and Crawford were in jail at this point spread through the city with amazing rapidity. People gathered in knots on the streets and there was much talk of raiding the jail, taking out the men and hanging them. Captain McDonald suspected that such an attempt might be made, so kept the rangers at the jail all that day and night.

"Next day, February 27, on the suggestion of E. M. Miller, who had by personal efforts induced a crowd of would be lynchers to disperse, Captain McDonald and his men left, going south on the afternoon train. Immediately a determined effort to gather a body of men and take the prisoners from the jail and lynch them was formed. There were men enough to form the party, but a leader was found.

Taken From Jail.

"By this time it was well into night. Material for a bonfire was hurriedly secured and taken to the intersection of Seventh street and Ohio avenue and then the mob went to the jail. At the front door stood Frank Hardesty, deputy sheriff (Hardesty and Arch Anderson later were accidentally drowned in Lake Wichita while on a hunting trip) Hardesty had been shot by Lewis, while the two men were makin- their escape down the alley from the Saint James. The shot hit his watch, putting the timepiece out of commission, but did him no bodily injury.

"Hardesty refused to permit the mob to enter the jail. While he was advising them to go away and let the law handle the murderers a crowd secured a telephone pole and were battering down the back door to the jail. They secured a speedy entrance, overpowered the jailer, secured the cell keys, and at once proceeded to the cells where Lewis and Crawford were with ropes.

The doors were unlocked and the men dragged out, tied, with ropes, and a processio nformed, with the murderers in the center, which proceeded down Sixth street to Indiana and down Indiana to Seventh, and thence to the corner of Seventh and Ohio, where the bonfire had been lit.

Lewis Is Game.

"At a telephone pole in front of the City National Bank, boxes were piled for Lewis and Crawford to stand on and with the ropes around their necks they were the target for curses and abuse from those who gathered. The two murderers cursed and talked to those who were clamoring for their death. Lewis was nervy and exhibited no fear of the fate which was in store for him. Crawford was an arrant coward and begged for mercy, and then for whiskey.

"Finally Lewis was hauled up, and Crawford was then pulled up, and the two men died with their boots on, a warning to such as they, that Wichita Falls would not stand for such deeds as they had committed two days before.

The local posse gave their share of the $2,000 reward which the two national banks of the city gave for the capture of the two men, to the widow of Cashier Dorsey, this being $1,200. The remaining $800 was given the rangers."

Seymours Anvil Chorus.

The neighboring towns were much aroused at the robbery and murder, and in Seymour when news of the execution of Lewis and Crawford by the mob was received, a large amount of powder was secured, and an "anvil chorus" set off. During the time that the outlaws were being hanged, those who know from personal experience state, the anvils were booming in Seymour.

Several citizens were tried in connection with this lynching, but were speedily declared not guilty. C. M. Moses who was sheriff of the county at the time, was out of town when the robbery and murder occurred, and did not return until the men were being hanged. The following correspondence passed between the sheriff and George T. Jester, the lieutenant governor, and at that time acting governor of Texas.

Governor's Letter.

"Executive Office, State of Texas, Austin, February 27, 1896. C. M. Moses, Sheriff, Wichita Falls, Texas.

"Dear Sir: News of the hanging by a mob of the murderers and robbers of the Wichita Bank has just been received. Knowing that you were aided in their arres tby the state rangers I supposed you were amply prepared to defend and protect your prisoners. As to your inability to control the mob I am not informed. If you were powerless to prevent it it is your only excuse for this violation of the law in your failing to discharge your duty.

"That Crawford and Lewis were guilty of a foul murder and should have been tried according to law and found guilty of murder and hung I do not doubt, but those who participated in taking the law in their own hands committed an act that is unjustifiable, indefensible, and should be condemned by all law abiding citizens and casts a blot on the county and state.

"The only justification and argument in favor of mob law is that justice can not be obtained before the courts, which is a reflection on the laws of our state, or the citizenship is not enforcing the law. I believe the defect is more in the latter than the the former, and that public sentiments should be educated to a strict enforcement of the laws, that our best citizens should be required and feel that it is their patriotic duty to serve on juries and generally contribute their influence to enforcing and elevating laws.

"Knowing your responsibility as an officer, whose duty it is to enforce the law, I trust you will faithfully discharge it.

"Very respectfully,
"GEORGE T. JESTER,
"Lieutenant Governor, Acting Governor."

Sheriff Replies.

"Wichita Falls, Texas, February 29, 1896.

Hon. George T. Jester, Acting Governor, Austin, Texas.

"Sir: In answer to your telegram o fthe 37th inst., I was absent at the time of the pursuit of the parties that robbed the City National Bank and killed Cashier Dorsey and arrived only at the time of the execution, my deputies having already been overpowered by a crowd of 500 people.

"On entering town I was met and overpowered and relieved of my weapon by a detachment of citizens placed there for the purpose, and I was as helpless as a child. I realize fully that the dignity of the law should have been upheld instead of the course pursued.

"At my instance there were twenty-five citizens deputized to guard and protect the prisoners, but being confronted by a determined mob, they were forced to yield to prevent further loss of life.

"The scope of one's imagination who was not here would hardly be great enough to understand the excitement of the community that prevailed here at the time, and in my judgment a regiment of soldiers could hardly have done more good. The community almost to a man seems to uphold the method employed in ridding the country of these two noted criminals. As far as I am concerned I do not approve or uphold any such matter and was ready to do my full duty in such premises.

"Standing ever ready to obey your command, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

"C. M. MOSES,
"Sheriff, Wichita County."

Juggling With Name.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—John Wosloshevich's name was too hard to pronounce so his friends called him "Bolshevik." Inasmuch as he is opposed to the Lenine government, John will seek to have his name changed to "Wallace."

COMPARISON OF PRICES OF GASOLINE IN THE VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY

Tank wagon and service station prices for gasoline and oil, according to the latest available figures of the Standard Oil Co., are, per gallon, as follows:

	Gasoline	Gasoline	Oil
	Tank Wagon	Filling Station	Tank Wagon
EASTERN.			
New York	24.5	26.5	16
Baltimore, Md.	23.5	24.5	14.5
Boston	25.5	27.5	17
Philadelphia	24.3	27	16
Newark, N. J.	22.5	24.5	14.5
Syracuse, N. Y.	25.5	27.5	16
Buffalo	23.5	25.5	16.5
Pittsburgh	24.3	27	16
Cleveland	25.5	25.5	14
Washington	22.5	24.5	15
Richmond, Va.	23	25	15.5
Charleston, W. Va.	23.5	25.5	15.5
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.5	24.5	14
Hartford, Conn.	24.5	26.5	16
Dover, Del.	24.3	27	16
Portland, Me.	25.5	27.5	17
Providence, R. I.	25.5	27.5	17
MIDDLE WEST.			
Chicago	21	23	14.5
St. Louis	20.5	22.5	14.4
Omaha, Neb.	24.5	24.5	15.25
Kansas City	21.3	22.3	13.8
Topeka	22.7	22.7	14.2
Wichita	22.7	22.7	14.2
Detroit	22.8	23.8	15.8
Indianapolis	22	23	15.5
Ft. Wayne, Ind.	22	23	15.5
Minneapolis	23	24	16
La Cross, Wis.	21.5	23.9	15.9
Milwaukee	22.1	23.1	15.3
Madison, Wis.	22.2	23.2	15.1
Fargo, S. D.	25.1	26.1	17.2
Des Moines, Ia.	22	23	14.7
Bismarck, N. D.	27.2	28.2	19.2
SOUTHERN.			
Birmingham, Ala.	23.5	25.2	15
Mobile, Ala.	22	24	14
Little Rock, Ark.	24	26	13.5
Texarkana, Ark.	24.5	26.5	14.5
Louisville, Ky.	24	24.5	16
Bowling Green	25	25.5	16
Atlanta, Ga.	23.5	25.5	16.5
Savannah, Ga.	22.5	24.5	15.6
New Orleans, La.	22	24	14
Shreveport, La.	22.5	22.5	13.5
Nashville, Tenn.	22.5	24.5	14.5
Memphis, Tenn.	22	22	13
Tampa, Fla.	25.5	23.5	14.2
Jackson, Miss.	23	23	13
Natchez, Miss.	25	25	13.5
Charleston, S. C.	23.5	23.5	14.5
Columbia, S. C.	24.5	24.5	16.5
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.			
xDenver, Colo.	24	26	16.5
Glenwood, Colo.	27.5	29.5	20
Casper, Wyo.	21.5	21.5	13.5
Basin, Wyo.	23	23	15
Lander, Wyo.	23.5	23.5	16.5
Cheyenne	24.5	26.5	16.5
Billings, Mont.	25.5	26.5	17.5
Butte, Mont.	27	28	19
Helena, Mont.	27	28	19
Salt Lake City	26	28	18
Boise, Idaho	27.5	29.5	19.5
FAR WEST.			
San Francisco	21.5	21.5	12.3
Los Angeles	21.5	21.5	13.5
Portland, Ore.	23.5	23.5	13.5
Seattle, Wash.	22.5	22.5	13.5
Spokane, Wash.	26	26	17
Tacoma, Wash.	22.5	22.5	13.5
SOUTHWEST.			
Oklahoma City	23.5	24.5	13.5
Bartlesville, Okla.	23	23	13
Tulsa	21.5	22.5	13.5
El Paso, Tex.	23.5	25.5	15.5
Houston, Tex.	22.5	24.5	15.5
Galveston, Tex.	24	26	15
Fort Worth	22.5	24.5	14.5

xIn Colorado a state tax of 1 cent a gallon must be added.



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More Than 2000 Completed Wells

Record of Wichita District Since the Fowler Discovery In July 1918

In the eight distinct oil pools now generally classified under the Burkburnett district there have been over 2,000 wells completed since the Fowler discovery well, July, 1918. Of these, only about 300 have been failures, and of these failures a third have been lost because of accidents in drilling or financing.

Already the production from the wells drilled has paid twice over the actual cost of the drilling; though most of the completed wells have been producing only a few months. In fact, the six-month period ending Dec. 1, has seen over half of the completions of the 15 months.

High Flush Production.

The flush production of all the wells drilled in the Burkburnette district since the Fowler well has been over a million barrels, the average for successful completions having been over 600 barrels each. This record is even more remarkabe when it is considered that included in this are numbers of wells drilled in the old shallow district, as well as in the Serrien and Ramming pools, where flush and settled production are substantially the same.

The high tide of drilling in Burkburnett was reached in August of last year when there were 228 wells completed, 176 of which were producers with a total flush production of 619,550 barrels per day—nearly 1,300 barrels each. In November, however, which is the last month included in the table, there were 207 completions, 201 of which, were successful.

Completions in Other Fields.

During this same period Iowa Park and Electra saw 435 completions, 228 of which were producers, the remaining 207 either being junked or abandoned as salt water wells or dry holes.

Many of these completions were made in the western edge of the Electra field, in Wilbarger county, in an effort, which has met with encouraging success, of finding an extension to that old pool.

During the first 11 months of 1919 there were 2139 completed wells in the Wichita Falls district. Of these 1,659 were producers and 480 dry or junked, giving a percentage of only 22.4 failures for the entire district.

Burkburnett wells completed since the Fowler discovery well, July 26, 1918.

Company and Well.	Date of Completion	Depth	Initial Production
Adams et al. No. 10 Ramming	Oct. '18	1750	100
T. P. Adams No. 1 Newbq	Feb. '19	1600	325
No. 1 Eads	Dec. '18	1580	375
Adams Oil Co. No. 2 Vancleve	Mar. '19	1600	225
No. 1 Vancleve	Apr. '19	1650	328
Adams, Brown & McAllister			
No. 1 Fowler	July '19	1945	Abandoned
No. 1 Elsea	July '19	1710	1600
No. 2 Elsea	Aug. '19	1706	1600
Alexander Oil Co. No. 1 Proctor	Oct. '18	1712	250
Art et al. No. 1 Coopeland	Feb. '19	1625	100
No. 1 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1600	700
Art Oil Co. No. 1 Copeland	Feb. '19	1725	150
Alamo Oil Co. No. 1 Chenault	Feb. '19	2000	Abandoned
Abernathy Oil Co. No. 1 Dentoon	Mar. '19	1600	150
Allies Oil Co. No. 2 Markowitz	June '19	653	10
No. 1 Markowitz	June '19	795	Abandoned
No. 1 Evans	July '19	1395	Junked
R. S. Allen No. 1 Bashara	Aug. '19	1995	Abandoned
Ajax Oil Co. No. 2 Elsea	Sept. '19	1715	1750
No. 2 Waggoner	Nov. '19	1617	600
Amalgamated Oil Co. No. 1 Garner	Mar. '19	1600	200
No. 2 Garner	Mar. '19	1600	200
American Ref. Co. No. 1 Waggoner	June '19	1650	1750
No. 5 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1595	1600
No. 2 Waggoner	Sept. '19	1610	2000
No. 1 Evans	Oct. '19	1573	600
No. 2 Waggoner	Nov. '19	1606	600
No. 3 Waggoner	Nov. '19	1610	600
No. 4 Waggoner	Nov. '19	1614	750
No. 2 Evans	Nov. '19	1574	600
American Oil & Ref. Co.			
No. 1 Hardin	June '19	1585	25
Apex Oil Co. No. 1 Denton	Mar. '19	1600	150
No. 2 Denton	Apr. '19	1620	125
Associated Dev. Co. No. 1 Taylor	Nov. '19	1653	600
Army Men's Oil Co. No. 1 Taylor	Sept. '19	1654	1750
Austin Drilling Co. No. 1 Taylor	Sept. '19	1665	125
Aviators Oil Co. No. 1 Chenault	July '19	2250	Abandoned
Ark-Tex Lease & Dev. Co.			
No. 1 Taylor	Nov. '19	1600	800
Bank Oil Co. No. 1 Jackson	Feb. '19	1645	400
Barwise Oil Co. No. 1 State Lands	Apr. '19	2000	Abandoned
Bankers Oil Co. No. 1 Jackson	May '19	1650	75
Bankers & Merchants No. 1 Funk	July '19	1700	Abandoned
Banner Oil & Gas Co.			
No. 2 Waggoner	Nov. '19	1617	600
No. 1 Waggoner	Nov. '19	1653	750
Barkley & Meadows No. 1 Taylor	Aug. '19	1645	800
No. 1 Elsea	Aug. '19	1670	1600
No. 1 Vogel	Aug. '19	1779	1200
No. 2 Vogel	Aug. '19	1775	1200
No. 4 Vogel	Aug. '19	1815	1400
No. 3 Vogel	Sept. '19	1785	1000
No. 5 Vogel	Oct. '19	1792	750
Baggott Oil Co. No. 1 Elsea	Sept. '19	1706	750
Bass, Dillard & Wood No. 1 Evans	July '19	1625	1200
No. 2 Evans	Aug. '19	1630	1200
Bass, Dillard & Art No. 1 Evans	July '19	1595	2100
Bass, et al. Wood No. 3 Evans	Sept. '19	1635	1200
No. 1 Schmoker	July '19	1580	Abandoned
No. 1 Waggoner	Sept. '19	1608	1200
Bass & Dillard No. 2 Evans	Sept. '19	1610	750
Bashara No. 1 Fee	Aug. '19	1095	Abandoned
Dr. Bass No. 1 Maxey	June '19	1625	1500
Bay City Prod. Co. No. 1 Roller	Aug. '19	1560	15
Bennett et al No. 1 Taylor	Oct. '19	1594	750
Benson & Oldman Oil Co.			
No. 1 Elsea	Oct. '19	1675	1250
Bear Cat Oil Co. No. 1 Scott	Apr. '19	1610	25
Bearman Oil Co. No. 1 Kaspat	Jan. '19	1590	
No. 1 Bearman	Dec. '18	1635	300
Bell Oil Co. No. 1 Huebner	Aug. '19	2000	Abandoned
Bell Oil & Ref. Co. No. 1 Elsea	Nov. '19	1698	500
Bert Brody No. 1 Red Wine	Oct. '18	1745	700
Big Four Oil Co. No. 5 Birk	Aug. '18	1605	35
No. 6 Birk	Aug. '18	1612	60
No. 7 Birk	Sept. '18	1595	50
No. 3 Taylor	Oct. '19	1680	2500
Big Five Oil Co. No. 8 Staley	Oct. '18	1726	150
No. 1 Staley	Nov. '18	1722	150
No. 3 Staley	Dec. '18	1735	300
No. 1 Truss	Mar. '19	1595	225
Big Three Oil Co. No. 1 Beach	Oct. '18	1625	250
No. 1 Walling	June '19	1635	50
No. 1 Aikens	July '19	1635	30
Big Dome Oil Co. No. 1 Jackson	Dec. '18	1680	300
No. 2 Jackson	Apr. '19	1605	75
Big Ford Oil Co. No. 2 Vogel	Oct. '19	1781	1250
No. 1 Vogel	Sept. '19	1750	1250
Big Burk Oil Co. No. 1 Jones	Jan. '19	1570	200
No. 3 Vancleve	July '19	1560	Abandoned
Big Burk Oil Co. No. 2, No. 1 Hardin	Mar. '19	1600	600
No. 2 Hardin	May '19	1603	275
Big Pool Oil Co. No. 1 Musick	Oct. '18	1660	500
Big Seven Oil Co. No. 1 Crosby	Jan. '19	1547	225
Big Hit Oil Co. No. 1 Phillips	Feb. '19	1645	260
Big Nine Oil Co. No. 1 Reidy	Feb. '19	1600	400
Big Ben Oil Co. No. 1 Atterby	Mar. '19	1500	300
Big Chief Oil Co. No. 1 Vancleve	Mar. '19	1600	300
No. 3 Vancleve	May '19	1670	225
Big Bob Oil Co. No. 1 Waggoner	May '19	1690	1250
No. 2 Waggoner	June '19	1699	1500
Big Lime Oil Co. No. 1 Schultz	June '19	2003	Abandoned
Big Jumbo Oil Co. No. 1 Maxwell	Mar. '19	1500	300
Big Square Oil Co. No. 1 Chenault	July '19	1641	Abandoned
Billie Burk Oil Co. No. 1 Hardin	May '19	1195	Abandoned
Bishop-Evans No. 1 Medlock	Jan. '19	1617	
No. 1 Bailes	Apr. '19	1645	150
Black Jack Oil Co. No. 1 Vaughn	May '19	1865	Abandoned
Block 20 Oil Co. No. 1 Willis	Nov. '18	1680	300
Block 20 Oil Co. No. 1 Moore	Jan. '19	1760	300
No. 1 Kuehn	Mar. '19	1650	40
Block 6 Oil Co. No. 1 Woodward	Dec. '18	1700	250
Noo. 1 Cropper	Mar. '19	1660	125
No. 1 Brown	Aug. '19	1620	20
Bell et al. No. 1 Musick	May '19	1653	100
Block 7 Oil Co. No. 1 McGrachen	June '19	1620	40
Block 84 Oil Co. No. 1 Bishop	July '19	1675	25
No. 2 Waggoner	Sept. '19	1683	1250
Block 74 Oil Co. No. 1 Vogel	Aug. '19	1775	1400
Block 88 Oil Co. No. 1 Elsea	Sept. '19	1710	500
No. 3 Elsea	Nov. '19	1736	350
No. 4 Elsea	Oct. '19	1736	500
Block 36 Oil Co. No. 1 Robey	Nov. '18	1650	400
Blue Goose Oil Co. No. 2 Hardin	Apr. '19	1650	275
No. 3 Hardin	May '19	1620	175
Blue Bell Oil Co. No. 1 J. F. Waggoner	Aug. '19	1795	Abandoned
Boog Oil Co. No. 1 Canada	Dec. '18	1685	100
Boyd & Cotton No. 1 Dodson	Mar. '19	180	2
No. 2 Dodson	Mar. '19	180	3
Bowie Oil Ass'n. No. 2 Vancleve	June '19	1667	75
Brewer et al. No. 3 McClure	July '18	850	Dry
Bob Brewer No. 1 Waggoner	May '19	1675	1500
No. 2 Waggoner	May '19	1685	2000
Brewer et al. No. 1 Waggoner	June '19	1640	1250
No. 2 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1635	1500
Brewer & McDonald No. 4 Renner	Aug. '19	1780	850
Bradley Bros. No. 1 Vogel	July '19	1770	2500
No. 2 Vogel	Aug. '19	1780	3600
Bradley Oil Co. No. 4 Elsea	Oct. '19	1786	750
Bonita Oil Co. No. 1 Taylor	Oct. '19	1652	500
Bonito Oil Co. No. 1 Taylor	Aug. '19	1660	1200
British American Oil Co. No. 1 Brannon	Oct. '19	1757	45
Brown Oil Co. No. 1 Overall	Aug. '18	1235	Dry
Brown Oil Co. No. 1 Parks	Dec. '18	1700	300
No. 1 Fee	Jan. '19	1550	325
Brown & Atkins No. 1 McCoy	Oct. '18	825	Dry
Brown, McAlister & Adams			
No. 2 Hardin	Mar. '19	1600	800
No. 3 Hardin	June '19	1700	100
No. 1 Hardin	June '19	1730	Junked
Brown & McAlister No. 1 Ramming	Aug. '19	1780	60
Brooks Oil Co. No. 1 Elsea	Oct. '19	1668	500
Brundage-Hancock Oil Co. No. 1 Hardin	May '19	1610	150
No. 1 Vancleve	Apr. '19	1790	Abandoned
No. 3 Hardin	Apr. '19	1630	175
No. 2 Hardin	July '19	1615	Junked
Bridgehead Oil Co. No. 1 State Lands	June '19	375	Abandoned
Burkburnett-O'Neil No. 1 Green	Feb. '19	1600	350
Burk Oil Co. No. 1 Jackson	Feb. '19	1650	310
Burk Bethel Oil Co. No. 1 Hardin	June '19	1930	Abandoned
No. 1 Vogel	Aug. '19	1850	Abandoned
Burk Cinch Oil Co. No. 1 Vaughn	Aug. '19	1850	Abandoned
Burk Cons. Oil Co. No. 1	Sept. '19	1580	1000
Burk Dallas Oil Co. No. 3 Hardin	Aug. '19	1665	Abandoned
Burk Dalton Oil Co. No. 1 Carl	Aug. '19	1850	Abandoned
Deepened	Oct. '19	1907	15
Burk Fort Oil Co. No. 1 Evans	July '19	1675	Abandoned
Burkburnett Home Oil Co. No. 1 Scott	Apr. '19	1570	100
No. 2 Scott	Apr. '19	1600	100
No. 1 Dodson	Mar. '19	1600	150
No. 1 Phillips	July '19	1590	15
No. 1 Taylor	July '19	1527	Junked
Burk Belt Oil Co. No. 1 Brannon	Nov. '19	1725	400
Burk Drehmer Oil Co. No. 2 Taylor	Nov. '19	1635	600
No. 1 Taylor	Nov. '19	1641	1000
Burkburnett So. Oil Co. No. 1 Lohoefner	Mar. '19	1575	250
No. 1 Gist	May '19	1695	Abandoned
Burkburnett Mann Oil Co. No. 2 Rigsby	July '19	1560	25
Burkburnett Dingee Oil Co. No. 1 Vancleve	Apr. '19	1740	Abandoned
Burkburnett Pet. Co. No. 1 Vancleve	Apr. '19	1660	125
No. 2 Vancleve	May '19	1680	200
Burkburnett Star Oil Co. No. 1 State Lands	May '19	1500	Abandoned
Burk Dome Oil Co. No. 1 Taylor	May '19	1500	Junked
Burk 56 Oil Co. No. 1, block 88	Aug. '19	1675	2500
Burk George Oil Co. No. 1 George	Aug. '19	1600	600
Burk Harris Oil Co. No. 1 Schmisseur	Sept. '19	1640	Junked
Burk Hawk Oil Co. No. 1 Vogel	July '19	1640	1200
Burk Imperial Oil Co. No. 1, block 86	July '19	1600	2000
Burk Jack Oil Co. No. 1 Renner	Aug. '19	1810	Abandoned
Burk Long Oil Co. No. 1 Jarrel	Aug. '19	1790	Abandoned
Burk Lucas Oil Co. No. 1 Vogel	Aug. '19	1835	300
Burkley Oil Co. No. 1 Waggoner	July '19	1760	1500
Burk Navaro Oil Co. No. 1 Hardin	June '19	1960	Abandoned
Burk National Oil Co. No. 1 Hardin	Aug. '19	1710	Abandoned
Burk Hart Oil Co. No. 1 Bearman	Mar. '19	1600	200
Burk Hart Oil Co. No. 1 Morton	Mar. '19	1620	150
No. 2 Morton	Mar. '19	1630	125
Burk Serrien Oil Co. No. 1 Powell	Aug. '19	1400	Abandoned
Burk Sun Oil Co. No. 1 Jarrell	July '19	1500	Abandoned
Burk-Vernon No. 1 Miller	Nov. '18	1650	600
Burk Verschoyle Oil Co. No. 1 Patrick	June '19	1665	35
Burk Waggoner Oil Co. No. 1 Waggoner	Apr. '19	1690	2500
Burk Wich Oil Co. No. 1 Pharis	Dec. '18	1700	100
No. 1 Mitchell	Mar. '19	1660	200
Burnett Pet. Co. No. 2 Vancleve	June '19	1685	275
Burton et al. No. 1 Jones	Mar. '19	1610	200
Burk Valley Oil Co. No. 1 Elsea	Oct. '19	1715	750
Byrens Oil Co. No. 1 Hale	Mar. '19	1600	125
No. 2 Hale	June '19	1620	25

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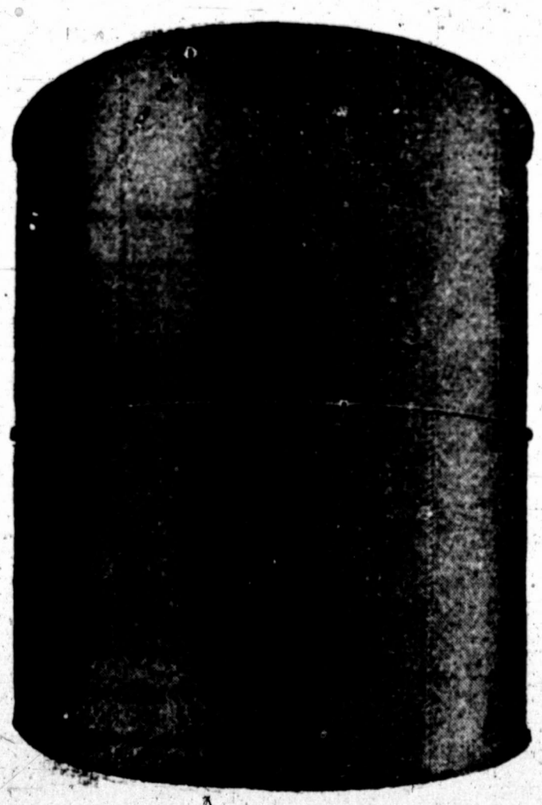
OFFICES AT
WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS
SHREVEPORT, LA.
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.



WALLACE P. MILLER

WICHITA FALLS OFFICE 716 7TH ST.
PHONE 2790

Company and Wells.	Date of Comp.	Depth	Initial Prod.
Berklin Syndicate's No. 1 Morgan	Nov. '19	1600	800
Big-Ford Oil Co. No. 5 Vogel	Nov. '19	1760	1100
Burk Shef Oil Co. No. 1 Geoorge	Nov. '19	1627	300
Burk King Oil Co. No. 6 Taylor	Nov. '19	1640	Ab
Burk Bee Oil Co. No. 1 Brannon	Nov. '19	1740	250
Bradley Bros. No. 3 Vogel	Nov. '19	1753	1250
Bradley Bros. No. 4 Vogel	Nov. '19	1743	1250
Bradley Bros. No. 5 Vogel	Nov. '19	1755	1250
Cain Marvin Oil Co. No. 1 M. E. C.	Apr. '19	1670	125
California Oil Co. No. 1 Vaughn	June '19	1750	Ab.
Cadillac Oil Co. No. 1 Wilson	Mar. '19	1600	100
Canada Oil Co. No. 1 Fee	Jan. '19	1640	300
Cataract Oil Co. No. 2 Ward & Todd	Jan. '19	590	10
Carey & Willis No. 1 Funston	Sept. '18	1615	1600
Capitol Pet. Co. No. 1 Taylor	Nov. '19	1650	600
Celine Oil & Gas Co. No. 1 Cropper	Aug. '18	1515	Ab.
Chapman & McMahoon Oil Co. No. 1 Taylor	Oct. '19	1600	1000
No. 2 Taylor	Nov. '19	1615	750
Chappell Oil Co. No. 2 Elsea	Sept. '19	1710	1500
No. 3 Elsea	Nov. '19	1714	1000
Call & Slator No. 1 Ward & Todd	Dec. '18	975	15
Cannon & Hobbs No. 1 Taylor	July '19	1670	2200
A. R. Cannon's No. 1 Taylor	July '19	1683	2200
Cascade Oil Co. No. 1 Vancleve	Apr. '19	1740	Ab.
Central Drilling Co. No. 1 Simms	Sept. '19	1890	Ab.
Centerfield Oil Co. No. 1 Henson	May '19	1650	125
No. 2 Henson	May '19	1625	100
Chappell-Owen Oil Co. No. 2 Daniels	Nov. '19	1304	350
Champion & McMan No. 1 Taylor	Sept. '19	1626	1750
Childers-Knott No. 2 Snow	Jan. '19	1755	20
Citizens Oil Co. No. 1 McCutcheon	Jan. '19	1665	500
No. 1 McWherter	Mar. '19	1665	125
No. 3 McCutcheon	June '19	1632	40
No. 2 McCutcheon	Sept. '19	1660	35
Clark Gray Oil Co. No. 2 Taylor	Aug. '19	1670	1600
No. 1 Taylor	Sept. '19	1657	1250
Clark, Olson et al. No. 2 Morgan	Oct. '19	1605	800
Clay & Thomas No. 1 Renner	Sept. '19	1825	75
Climax Oil Co. No. 1 Thomas	Mar. '19	1600	225
Cline et al No. 2 Staley	Mar. '19	1725	250
No. 2 Waggoner	July '19	1700	1600
No. 1 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1690	1200
Cline & Clark No. 1 Taylor	July '19	1610	1200
W. J. Cheley Oil Co. No. 1 Taylor	Oct. '19	1607	800
No. 2 Taylor	Oct. '19	1604	800
Clements Oil Co. No. 1 Murray	Apr. '19	1600	75
Clineman et al No. 1 Chenault	May '19	1415	Jk.
Clover Leaf Oil Co. No. 1 Vancleve	Apr. '19	2000	Ab.
Coleman & Babcock No. 1 Blue	Dec. '18	1650	250
Columbia Oil Co. No. 1 Fisher	Oct. '18	1690	250
No. 1 McReynolds	Oct. '18	1675	400
Cole Oil Co. No. 1 Waits	July '19	1576	15
Colorado Oil & Gas Co. No. 1 Vaughn	Aug. '19	2100	Ab.
Collin Oil Co. No. 1 Lee	May '19	1975	Ab.
Conner & Kinnard No. 1 Fee	Nov. '18	1650	500
No. 2 Fee	Jan. '19	1625	250
No. 3 Fee	Mar. '19	1661	100
No. 1 Coursey	Mar. '19	1675	300
Comet Oil Co. No. 1 Hardin	Mar. '19	1600	200
Conservative Oil Co. No. 1 Cox	Mar. '19	1600	250
Contractors Oil Co. No. 1 Vogel	Nov. '19	1925	Ab.
Cooper & Winfrey No. 1 Snow	Aug. '18	1500	Jk.
No. 2 Snow	Dec. '18	1750	15
Coop. Drg & Leasing Co. No. 1 Kinnard	Mar. '19	1600	25
Cooper & Allday No. 1 Huff	Mar. '19	1595	175
Couch Winfrey Oil Co. No 1 Hall	Oct. '19	1690	300
No. 1 Hardin	Mar. '19	1800	Ab.
Couch Winfrey Oil Co. No. 3 No. 1 Hardin	July '19	1825	Ab.
Couch Burk Oil Co. No. 1 Hardin	Aug. '19	1625	Jk.
C. R. Cox No. 1 Davidson	Mar. '19	1600	300
No. 2 Davidson	June '19	1590	75
Cosy Oil Co. No. 1 Copeland	Sept. '19	1690	18
Crawford & Lynch No. 1 Schmoker	Aug. '19	2000	Ab.
No. 2 Schmoker	Aug. '19	1800	Ab.
Crews Peyton Oil Co. No. 1 City National Bank	July '19	1610	25
W. E. Conner No. 1 Jackson	Mar. '19	1600	150
No. 1 Williamson	Mar. '19	1620	100
No. 2 Williamson	Mar. '19	1620	125
Crowell et al No. 1 Logan	Nov. '18	1715	300
No. 1 Barker	Nov. '18	1610	Ab
Deepened to 1720	Jan. '19	1720	300
No. 1 Dunn	Feb. '19	1695	250
No. 1 Sides	Feb. '19	1620	250
No. 2 Logan	Apr. '19	1700	75
No. 2 Sides	Apr. '19	1625	75
Crowell & Connor No. 1 Smith	May '19	1576	30
Croft Oil Co. No. 1 Vancleve	Apr. '19	1600	225
No. 2 Vancleve	May '19	1678	225
Contractors Oil Co. No. 3 Vogel	Nov. '19	....	Jk.
Crosby Oil Co. No. 1 Waggoner	Oct. '19	1687	300
Cullen Oil Ass'n No. 1 Weaver	Feb. '19	1600	225
Cullinan-Babcock No. 1 Blue	Nov. '18	1675	250
Cullinan Oil Ass'n No. 1 Calthorpe	May. '19	1600	100
Dahl-Coffman Oil Co. No. 1 Watkins	Aug. '19	700	Dry
Dallas Burk Oil Co. No. 1 Roberts	June '19	1847	Ab.
Dallas & Crawford No. 1 Wolfe	Feb. '19	1500	300
Dallas Oil Co. No. 2 City Nat'l Bank	May '19	1635	125
No. 3 City Nat'l Bank	June '19	200	Jk.
No. 3 Langford	July '19	1825	25
Wm. Danniels Agent No. 1 Brannon	Sept. '19	1695	300
No. 2 Brannon	Sept. '19	1714	300
Daniels Agency Oil Co. No. 2 Brannon	Oct. '19	1733	400
Abner Davis No. 1 Davis	June '19	1400	Jk.
Willis Davis No. 1 Hewitt	Jan. '19	1550	150
Davis & Hall No. 1 Roberts	Mar. '19	1640	100
DeLeon Burk Oil Co. No. 1 Hardin	June '19	1590	Ab.
Dixie Land Oil Co. No. 2 Davidson	June '19	1680	20
Direct Line Oil Co. No. 1 Wolfe	May '19	1600	Ab.
No. 2 Wolfe	May '19	1540	Ab.
Denton Burk Oil Co. No. 1 Fisher	Mar. '19	1555	25
Dorothy Munn Oil Co. No. 2 Elsea	Aug. '19	1720	1350
Dennison Oil Co. No. 1 Riley	Aug. '19	1200	Ab.
Dozier & Wharton No. 1 Moore	Aug. '19	1610	Ab.
Dividends Oil Co. No. 2 Snow	Sept. '19	1740	Ab.
Dodson & Taylor Oil Co. No. 1 Sanders	Oct. '19	2040	Ab.
Double F Oil Co. No. 1 Taylor	Oct. '19	1607	2000
No. 3 Taylor	Nov. '19	1594	600
Duke of Dublin Oil Co. No. 2 Vogel	Sept. '19	1779	1250
No. 1 Vogel	June '19	1720	2000
Duggan et al. No. 1 Brannon	July '19	1735	Ab.
Dupont Oil Co. No. 1 Knouth	July '19	1800	Ab.
Donahoo O'l Co. No. 1 Donohoo	Feb. '19	....	300
Doer-Seay No. 5 McClure	Dec. '18	950	12
Eaton & McGowan No. 1 Ward & Todd	Nov. '18	640	10
East Side Oil Co. No. 1 Hays	Jan. '19	1580	200
Eaton et al No. 1 Ward & Todd	Jan. '19	195	15
Eagle Oil Co. No. 1 Hardin	Mar. '19	1840	Ab.
East River Valley Oil Co. No. 1 Willis	Apr. '19	1970	Ab.
E & P. Oil Co. No. 1 Waggoner	Sept. '19	1590	800
Eastland Oil & Ref Co. No. 1 Evans	Sept. '19	1560	1250
No. 1 Waggoner	Oct. '19	1609	750
Edna Vancleve Oil Co. No. 1 Vancleve	Apr. '19	1800	Ab.
Ed. Land et al. No. 2 Hardin	May '19	1590	25
Edmonds et al. No. 1 Walker	Nov. '18	1718	400
El Burkburnett Oil Co. No. 1 Lee	July '19	2000	Ab.
Elkins Oil Co. No. 1 Morgan	July '19	1585	2200
No. 2 Morgan	July '19	1590	1200
No. 6 Morgan	Oct. '19	1594	1750
No. 1 L. Morgan	Sept. '19	1580	1500
No. 3 L. Morgan	Sept. '19	1580	1750
No. 5 L. Morgan	Sept. '19	1600	1500
E. J. & J. F. Oil Co. No. 1 Roberts	Sept. '19	1640	Ab.
Ellis et al. No. 1 McKinney	Sept. '19	1654	25
Emma Marie Oil Co. No. 1 McGee	Apr. '19	1620	60
No. 2 McGee	May '19	1600	100
El Paso Oil Co. No. 1 Vancleve	Apr. '19	1800	Ab.
Engle Oil Co. No. 1 City Nat'l Bank	Feb. '19	1650	300
Endwell Oil Co. No. 1 Brannon	Nov. '19	1767	40
Frtz Oil Co. No. 1 George	Sept. '19	1658	150
Falcon Oil Co. No. 1 Taylor	Nov. '19	1640	Ab.
Farabee Oil Co. No. 5 Ramming	Mar. '19	1400	Jk.
Farquharson No. 17 Ramming	July '18	1638	....
No. 18 Ramming	Mar. '19	1600	50
Neo. 19 Ruyle	Mar. '19	1660	325
No. 1 Waggoner	Nov. '19	1698	1250
Fern Oil Co. No. 2 Waggoner	Oct. '19	1695	1750
No. 3 Waggoner	Nov. '19	1679	750
Findley-Leach Oil Co. No. 1 Bryant	Nov. '18	1700	400
Findley Minnick Oil Co. No. 8 Taylor	Aug. '18	1750	25
Fisher & Barker No. 1 Ramming	Aug. '18	1660	250
Fisher & Gilliland No. 1 Powell	Dec. '18	1550	200
No. 2 O. L. Clark	Aug. '19	2000	Ab.
No. 1 Evans	Oct. '19	2030	Ab.
Fisher et al No. 6 Birk	Aug. '18	1600	200
Five Oil Co. No. 1 Morgan	Sept. '19	1605	1200
No. 2 Morgan	Aug. '19	1610	1200
Ford Hollis Oil Co. No. 1 Vogel	Sept. '19	1813	1250
Fletcher et al. No. 1 Taylor	Nov. '19	1692	250
Fisher et al No. 7 C. Birk	Sept. '18	1620	100
Firestone Oil Co. No. 1 Heiserman	Aug. '18	2020	S.W
Floydada Oil Co. No. 1 Patrick	Sept. '18	1665	750
No. 2 Patrick	Nov. '18	1660	200
No. 1 Smith	Apr. '19	1660	100
No. 1 Brown	June '19	1664	50
Floydada Western Oil Co. No. 1 Schultz	Jan. '19	1780	Dry
Fowler Farm Oil Co. No. 1 Fee	July '19	1733	3500
No. 2 Fee	Sept. '18	1690	500
No. 11 Fee	Oct. '18	1710	350
No. 10 Fee	Nov. '18	1700	400
No. 5 Fee	Dec. '18	1725	250
No. 6 Fee	Jan. '19	1720	600
No. 7 Fee	Jan. '19	1705	175
No. 8 Fee	Jan. '19	1740	15
No. 1 Vancleve	Feb. '19	1650	300
No. 3 Vancleve	Feb. '19	1665	600
No. 9 Fee	Feb. '19	1737	375
No. 13 Fee	Mar. '19	1700	100
No. 12 Fee	Mar. '19	1600	300
No. 12 Fowler	Mar. '19	1600	300
No. 8 Fowler	Mar. '19	1600	500
No. 4 Vancleve	Mar. '19	1600	150
No. 5 Vancleve	Apr. '19	1645	500
No. 7 Vancleve	Apr. '19	1690	500
No. 10 Vancleve	May '19	1652	125
No. 2 Brannon	Sept. '19	1704	100
Fowler & Hammond No. 11 Vaughn	June '19	1825	Ab.
Fowler Farm Oil Co. No. 2 No. 1 Brannon	Oct. '19	1716	100
Ford-McConkey No. 1 Hardin	Feb '19	1610	980
No. 3 Hardin	Apr. '19	1630	175
No. 2 Hardin	May '19	1625	175
Ford Hollis Oil Co. No. 1 Vogel	Sept. '19	1813	1250
Franklin et al. No. 1 Waggoner	June '19	1615	1500
Franklin Staley Oil Co. No. 1 Taylor	Nov. '18	1593	500
Frederick Oil Co. No. 2 Fee	Apr. '18	1625	150
No. 1 Fee	Feb. '19	1650	225
Friends Oil Co. No. 1 Schultz	July '19	1825	Ab.
Furlow & Ramming No. 1 Goetz	Oct. '18	2000	Ab.
Gamble & Art No. 1 Parsons	Apr. '19	1690	75
Galvez-Burk Oil Co. No. 1 Bodiford	July '19	1613	35
Galloway Oil Co. No. 1 Taylor	Aug. '19	1640	1300
Gilliland Oil Co. No. 6 Hardin	Apr. '19	1675	550
No. 9 Hardin	Apr. '19	1710	450
No. 13 Hardin	Apr. '19	1690	1250
No. 14 Hardin	Apr. '19	1635	550
No. 17 Hardin	Apr. '19	1675	3000
No. 18 Hardin	Apr. '19	1615	1000
No. 20 Hardin	Apr. '19	1630	125
No. 7 Hardin	May '19	1645	1200
No. 10 Hardin	May '19	1700	325
No. 11 Hardin	May '19	1690	325
No. 19 Hardin	May '19	1643	35
No. 27 Hardin	May '19	1594	175
No. 31 Hardin	May '19	1676	125
No. 33 Hardin	May '19	1630	250
No. 35 Hardin	May '19	1650	400
No. 22 Hardin	May '19	1635	1500
No. 3 Hardin	May '19	1655	1000
No. 5 Hardin	May '19	1692	500
No. 12 Hardin	May '19	1710	350
No. 16 Hardin	May '19	1700	650
No. 21 Hardin	May '19	1590	1000
No. 22 Hardin	May '19	1600	100
No. 23 Hardin	May '19	1650	225
No. 26 Hardin	May '19	1692	600
No. 29 Hardin	May '19	1660	700
No. 34 Hardin	May '19	1670	1000
No. 40 Hardin	May '19	1692	350
No. 8 Hardin	May '19	1660	700
No. 25 Hardin	May '19	1695	700
No. 39 Hardin	May '19	1690	1200
No. 46 Hardin	May '19	1690	350
No. 15 Hardin	May '19	1680	975
No. 30 Hardin	May '19	1700	350
No. 36 Hardin	May '19	1670	400
No. 42 Hardin	May '19	1650	400
No. 43 Hardin	May '19	1670	350
No. 44 Hardin	May '19	1660	300
No. 50 Hard'n	May '19	1665	350
No. 52 Hardin	May '19	1680	300
Gilliland Oil Co. No. 16 Hardin	May '19	1714	900
No. 25 Hardin	May '19	1710	750
No. 28 Hardin	May '19	1680	750
No. 46 Hardin	May '19	1666	350
No. 41 Hardin	June '19	....	200
No. 47 Hardin	June '19	....	300
No. 51 Hardin	June '19	....	500
No. 54 Hardin	June '19	....	800
No. 59 Hardin	June '19	....	600
No. 56 Hardin	June '19	....	1000
No. 37 Hard'n	June '19	1650	275
No. 48 Hard'n	June '19	1660	375
No. 53 Hardin	June '19	1690	125
No. 61 Hardin	June '19	1686	175
No. 62 Hardin	June '19	1693	175
No. 45 Hard'n	June '19	1673	225
No. 49 Hardin	June '19	1650	200
No. 55 Hardin	June '19	1654	275
No. 57 Hardin	June '19	1680	175
No. 58 Hardin	June '19	1686	225
No. 64 Hardin	June '19	1693	150
No. 70 Hardin	June '19	1650	375
No. 2 Hardin	June '19	1700	Ab.
No. 39 Hardin	July '19	1640	Ab.
No. 66 Hardin	July '19	1620	Ab.
[illegible]	July '19	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 68 Hardin	July '19	1645	150
No. 69 Hardin	July '19	1660	175
No. 71 Hardin	July '19	1656	175
No. 72 Hardin	July '19	1670	150
No. 60 Hardin	July '19	1667	225
No. 63 Hardin	July '19	1675	225
No. 65 Hardin	July '19	1655	125
No. 2 Vancleve	Aug. '19	1650	Jk.
Gladiator Oil Co. No. 1 Renner	Nov. '19	1709	750
Gibraltar Oil Co. No. 1 Jackson	Aug. '19	1660	Ab.
Ginsite Oil Co. No. 1 Ginsite	Dec. '18	1640	300
No. 2 Ginsite	Mar. '19	1630	325
Gobler Oil Co. No. 1 Evans	Jan. '19	1655	150
Golden Cycle Oil Co. No. 1 Renner	Apr. '19	1780	3000
No. 2 Renner	June '19	1800	1400
Godley Oil Co. No. 1 Waggoner	June '19	1700	3200
No. 3 Waggoner	Oct. '19	1618	600
No. 5 Waggoner	Oct. '19	1624	300
Golden Ark Oil Co. No. 1 Renner	Aug. '19	1745	Ab.
No. 2 Renner	Aug. '19	1740	Ab.
Golconda Oil Co. No. 1 Brannon	June '19	1715	1800
Golden Rod Oil Co. No. 1 Renner	July '19	1790	1600
Golden Rule Oil Co. No. 2 No. 1 Renner	July '19	1900	Ab.
Golden Rule Oil Co. No. 1 Evans	Oct. '19	1812	Jk.
Golconda Oil Co. No. 1 Elsea	Oct. '19	1700	1250
No. 2 Elsea	Oct. '19	1700	1250
No. 3 Elsea	Nov. '19	1702	750
No. 4 Elsea	Nov. '19	1701	750
Golden West Oil Co. No. 1 Block 75	July '19	....	2000
Golden Investment Co. No. 1 Markowitz	Aug. '18	1550	7
Gooch & Davis No. 1 Vancleve	Apr. '19	1695	325
No. 2 Vancleve	Apr. '19	1680	275
No. 3 Vancleve	May '19	1664	175
No. 4 Vancleve	July '19	1664	75
No. 1 Evans	Sept. '19	1595	1250
No. 3 Evans	Nov. '19	1688	800
No. 2 Evans	Sept. '19	1675	300
No. 4 Evans	Nov. '19	1682	600
Goodloe-Kennedy No. 1 Welch	May '19	1675	75
Noo. 2 Welch	May '19	1630	75
R. R. Greenlee No. 1 Stiles	Dec. '18	1560	250
Green River Oil Co. No. 1 Brooks	Oct. '18	1710	400
Green & Anchor No. 1 Morrison	Feb. '19	1590	425
Green et al. No. 1 Taylor	Nov. '19	1688	Ab.
Great Domie Oil Co. No. 2 Jackson	June '19	1573	75
Gray Grander Oil Co. No. 1 Elsea	June '19	1690	1600
No. 2 Elsea	Oct. '19	1713	1000
Greenwood Pet. Co. No. 1 Hawkins	July '19	1845	Ab.
Graves No. 1 Taylor	Nov. '19	1665	800
Great Lakes Pet. Co. No. 2 Taylor	Nov. '19	1682	750
Graham-Lambert No. 1 Elsea	Nov. '19	1631	1250
Grisham & Snider No. 1 Vancleve	Nov. '18	1670	300
Godley-Webber Oil Co. No. 15 Brannon	Nov. '19	1726	600
Godley-Webber Oil Co. No. 1 Brannon	Nov. '19	1720	800
Godley-Webber Oil Co. No. 10 Brannon	Nov. '19	1619	800
Godley-Webber Oil Co. No. 11 Brannon	Nov. '19	1721	900
Golconda-Webber No. 3 Brannon	Nov. '19	1719	900
Golconda-Webber No. 4 Brannon	Nov. '19	1715	1000
Gulf Production Co. No. 1 Roberts	Aug. '18	1970	Dry
No. 1 Taylor	Sept. '18	1680	400
No. 1 Malone	Nov. '18	1650	150
No. 2 Malone	Nov. '18	1650	100
Noo. 2 Taylor	Feb. '19	1650	225
No. 3 Gilchrist	Feb. '19	1660	150
No. 2 Musgrave	Feb. '19	1650	150
No. 1A Derden	Feb. '19	1620	200
No. 4A Derden	Feb. '19	1675	150
No. 4 Gilchrist	Mar. '19	1675	350
No. 5 Malone	Mar. '19	1680	75
No. 4B Derden	Mar. '19	1690	125
No. 2 Hard'n	Mar. '19	1630	25
No. 2B Hardin	Apr. '19	1665	40
No. 5A Derden	Apr. '19	1680	175
No. 2A Derden	Apr. '19	1635	150
No. 6A Derden	Apr. '19	1670	375
No. 4A Musgrave	May '19	1655	20
No. 6A Musgrave	May '19	1640	30
No. 7A Derden	May '19	1675	275
No. 9A Derden	May '19	1668	225
No 10A Derden	May '19	1665	225
No. 11A Derden	May '19	1655	150
No. 12A Derden	May '19	1675	200
No. 13A Derden	May '19	1675	150
No. 14A Derden	May '19	1680	125
No. 7 Malone	May '19	1655	100
No. 15A Derden	May '19	1672	140
No. 8A Derden	June '19	1675	175
No. 8 Malone	June '19	1673	75
No. 6 Malone	July '19	1710	175
No. 1A Waggoner	July '19	....	1200
No. 2A Waggoner	July '19	....	2000
No. 3A Waggoner	July '19	....	1200
No. 12 Cline Grant	Aug. '19	1650	Ab.



M. & V. TANK COMPANY

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS
Bradford Building—Phone 1411
OHIO and SIXTH

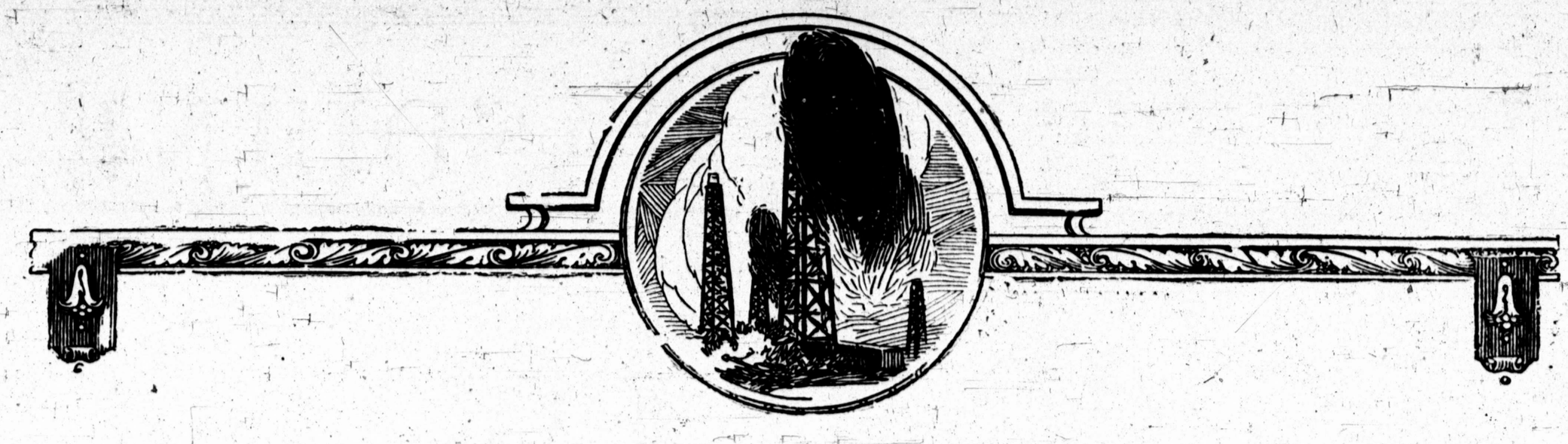
SHREVEPORT, LA.

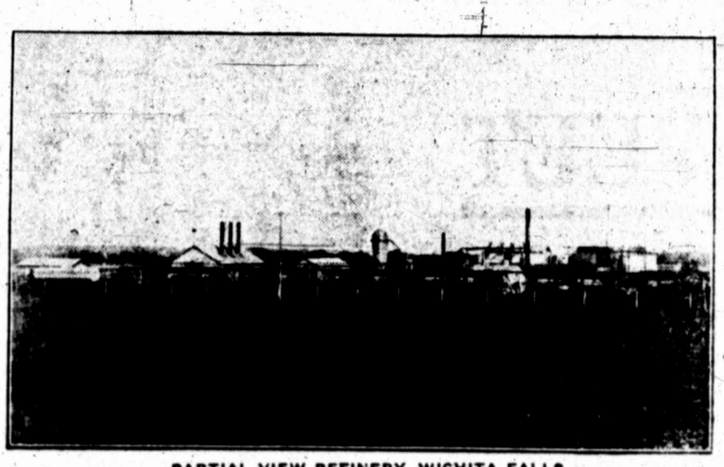
BOLTED STEEL TANKS
WELDED STEEL TANKS
CYPRESS TANKS
REDWOOD TANKS

for

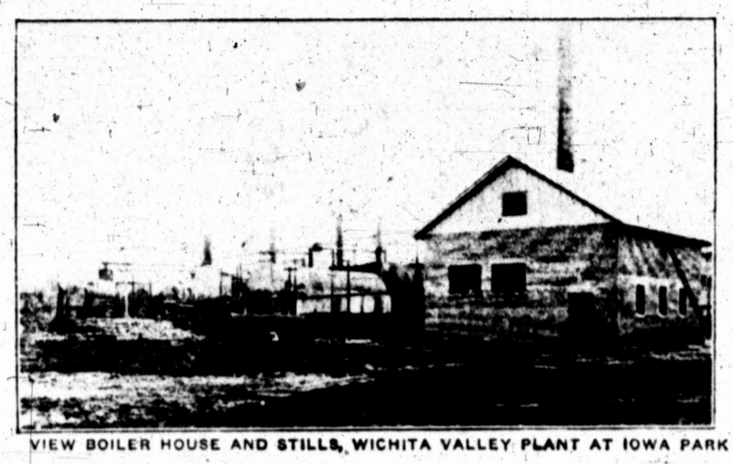
CRUDE OIL
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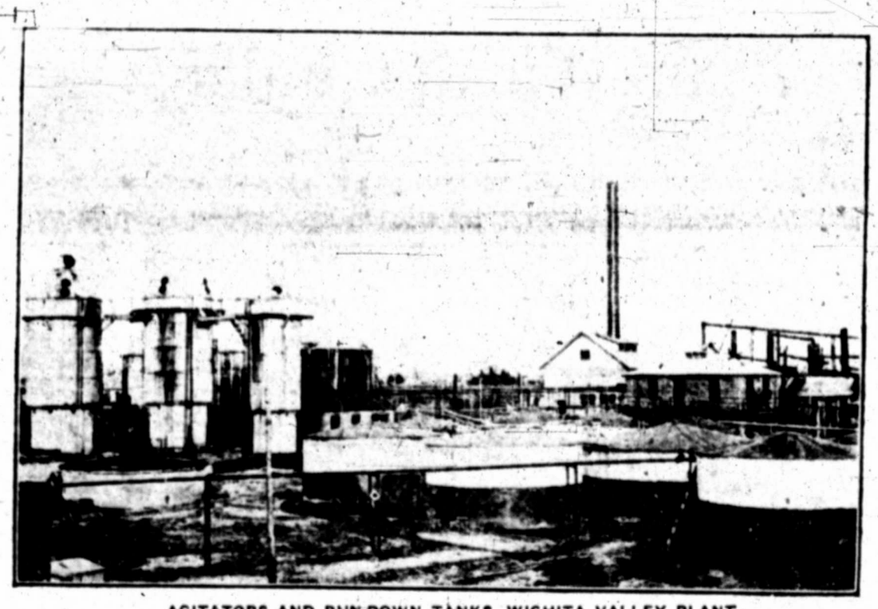




PARTIAL VIEW REFINERY, WICHITA FALLS



VIEW BOILER HOUSE AND STILLS, WICHITA VALLEY PLANT AT IOWA PARK



AGITATORS AND RUN-DOWN TANKS, WICHITA VALLEY PLANT

PRODUCERS AND REFINERS OF

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HAS THE KICK

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LONE STAR OIL & REFINING COMPANY

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

FRANK BROWN
President

FRANK B. WILCOX
Vice-Pres. and Treas.

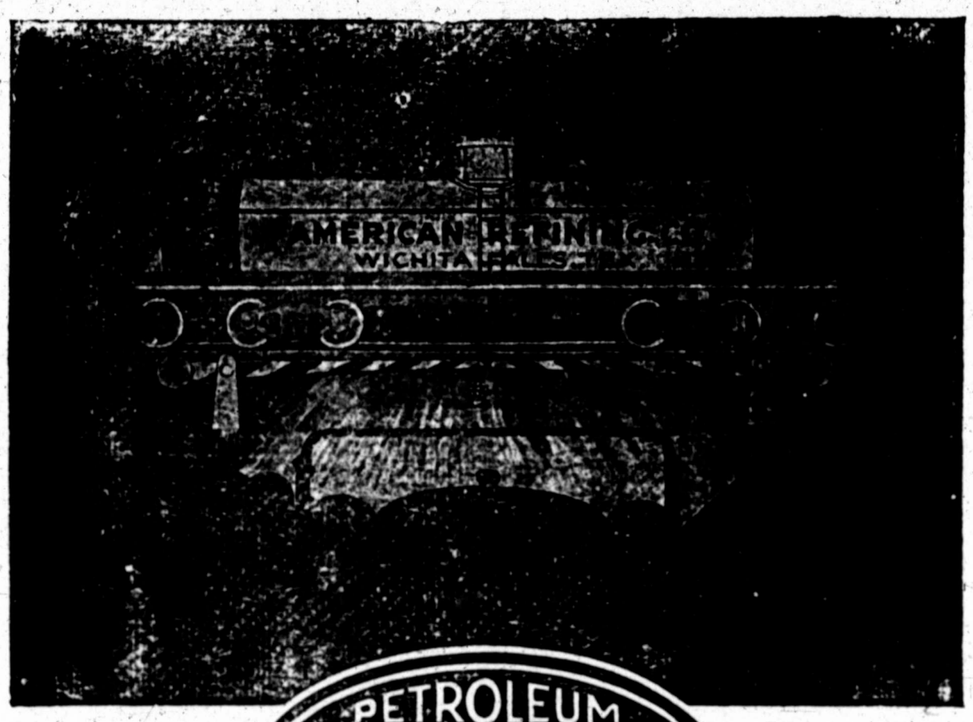
A. A. SPENCER
Sec. and Sales Mgr.

Company and Wells.	Date of Comp.		Depth	Initial Prod.
No. 2A Elsea	Aug.	'19	1700	900
No. 3 Morgan	Aug.	'19	1893	1600
No. 1A Elsea	Aug.	'19	1690	1700
No. 4 Morgan	Aug.	'19	1630	1200
Gulf Production Co. No. 3 Waggoner	Oct.	'19	1717	450
No. 4 Waggoner	Sept.	'19	1610	800
No. 1 Schmisseur	Sept.	'19	1600	750
No. 1 Morgan	Sept.	'19	1596	900
No. 2 Waggoner	Sept.	'19	1690	800
No. 6 Morgan	Sept.	'19	1803	750
No. 1 Taylor	Aug.	'19	1605	1400
No. 2 Waggoner	Oct.	'19	1601	1000
No. 2 Schmisseur	Oct.	'19	1649	1000
No. 1 Elsea	Oct.	'19	1671	750
No. 1A Elsea	Oct.	'19	1709	750
No. 1 Waggoner B. 1651	Oct.	'19	1807	600
No. 2 Taylor	Nov.	'19	1609	400
No. 3 Taylor	Nov.	'19	1603	300
No. 3 Schmisseur	Nov.	'19	1691	400
Hale & Todd No. 1 Bodiford	Feb.	'19	1615	400
No. 2 Bodiford	Mar.	'19	1630	150
No. 3 Bodiford	June	'19	1623	60
Hammond Ray Oil Co. No. 1 Chenault	May	'19	1625	Ab.
L. P. Hammond No. 1 Hammond	Nov.	'18	1720	500
Hammond & Art No. 2 Fisk	June	'19	1995	Ab.
N. 1 Waggoner	July	'19	1590	2600
No. 1 Fisk	July	'19	1855	Ab.
No. 2 Waggoner	Aug.	'19	1615	1200
Hammond Oil Co. No. 1 Taylor	Nov.	'19	1635	600
Harper et al. No. 1 Hardin	May	'19	1732	35
No. 1 Riley	Aug.	'19	1200	Ab.
Hammond et al. No. 1 Fowler	Sept.	'18	1790	800
Harrison-Everton No. 1 Carl	June	'19	1815	Ab.
Harrison Dale Oil Co. No. 3 Taylor	Aug.	'19	1654	1600
No. 1 Waggoner	Oct.	'19	1788	750
No. 2 Taylor	Nov.	'19	1616	600
No. 4 Taylor	Nov.	'19	1646	1500
No. 5 Taylor	Nov.	'19	1622	750
Harrison et al. No. 1 Vogel	Nov.	'19	1736	500
Pink Hammond No. 1 Waggoner	Oct.	'19	1593	1000
Hartford Oil & Gas Co. No. 2 Taylor	Nov.	'19	1632	750
Harvester Oil Co. No. 1 Vancleve	Feb.	'19	1606	400
No. 2 Vancleve	May	'19	1672	200
No. 3 Vancleve	June	'19	1672	275
Hardly Able Oil Co. No. 1 Taylor	Aug.	'19	1610	1500
R. O. Harvey No. 1 Gillis	Aug.	'18	1633	3500
No. 2 Gillis	Aug.	'18	1690	3500
No. 3 Gillis	Oct.	'18	1685	400
No. 4 Gillis	Nov.	'18	1690	400
No. 1 Vancleve	Mar.	'19	1600	250
No. 2 Vancleve	Mar.	'19	1900	Ab.
No. 16 Ruyle Farm	Oct.	'19	1678	100
No. 3 Evans	Oct.	'19	1609	500
Harvey Oil Co. No. 15 Ruple	July	'19	1695	Ab.
Haynes Oil & Gas Co. No. 1 State Lands	Apr.	'19	1800	Ab.
Harvester Syndicate No. 1 Bishop	Feb.	'19	1600	250
No. 1 A. H. Fowler	Feb.	'19	1600	300
Healdton Oil & Gas Co. No. 1 Hardin	Apr.	'19	1690	275
No. 2 Hardin	May	'19	1695	325
No. 3 Hardin	July	'19	1720	15
No. 1 Evans	Aug.	'19	1600	1400
No. 2 Evans	Sept.	'19	1591	600
No. 3 Morgan	Sept.	'19	1623	500
No. 5 Evans	Sept.	'19	1609	700
Heffner Oil Co. No. 1 J. F. Waggoner	Aug.	'19	2010	Ab.
Hearne Oil Co. No. 1 Huff	Jan.	'19	1425	Dry
Heiserman Oil Co. No. 1 Heiserman	Aug.	'19	1700	Dry
Helen Elizabeth Oil Co. No. 1 Vancleve	Dec.	'18	1670	250
No. 4 Vancleve	Mar.	'19	1695	150
No. 3 Vancleve	June	'19	1662	Jk.
No. 2 Vancleve	July	'19	1660	30
Heinie Myers No. 1 C. M. Co.	Mar.	'19	1600	200
Hercules Oil Co. No. 1 Hardin	May	'19	1655	Ab.
Hill & Stone No. 1 Hardin	Jan.	'19	2060	Dry
Hill & Roberts No. 1 Funston	May	'19	1675	100
No. 1 Waggoner	June	'19	1650	1750
No. 2 Waggoner	June	'19	1650	2700
No. 1 Evans	Aug.	'19	1533	1600
No. 3 Evans	Aug.	'19	1585	1600
No. 1 Renner	Sept.	'19	1801	500
No. - Waggoner	Sept.	'19	1629	1750
Hillsboro Oil Co. No. 1 Albright	May	'19	1813	Ab.
Highland Oil Co. No. 1 Ward & Todd	Oct.	'18	950	50
Hoo Hoo Oil Co. No. 1 Alexander	Feb.	'19	1600	400
Horn Oil Co. No. 1 Vancleve	Dec.	'18	1700	800
No. 2 Vancleve	Mar.	'19	1600	60
No. 3 Vancleve	Mar.	'19	1690	150
Hibernian Oil Co. No. 1 Hulsey	Oct.	'19	2000	Ab.
Hopkins Oil & Gas Co. No. 1 Willis	July	'19	1645	Ab.
Horseshoe Bend Oil Co. No. 1 Roberts	Aug.	'19	2175	Ab.
Heydrick Oil Co. No. 2 Taylor	Nov.	'19	1645	750
Hoyle Oil Co. No. 1 Hawkins	Mar.	'19	1935	Ab.
Humble Oil & Ref. Co. No. 15 Schulz	Aug.	'18	1705	400
No. 17 Schulz	Sept.	'18	1515	40
No. 1 Burnett	Sept.	'18	1960	Dry
No. 16 Schulz	Oct.	'18	1745	140
No. 1 Phillips	Dec.	'18	1575	300
No. 2 Phillips	Dec.	'18	1580	350
No. 26 Serrien	Dec.	'18	1695	300
No. 25 Serrien	Jan.	'19	1698	300
No. 1 Derden	Jan.	'19	1663	200
No. 19 Schultz	Jan.	'19	1700	10
No. 1 Serndon	Feb.	'19	1675	3000
No. 1 Maxwell	Feb.	'19	2020	Ab.
No. 1 Myers	Feb.	'19	2290	Dry
No. 1 Earson	Feb.	'19	1530	200
No. 2 Musick	Feb.	'19		600
No. 1 Parson	Feb.	'19	1600	300
No. 2 Derden	Mar.	'19	1600	200
No. 3 Derden	Mar.	'19	1600	200
No. 4 Derden	Mar.	'19	1600	200
No. 2 Parsons	Mar.	'19	1550	175
No. 4 Musick	Mar.	'19	1600	500
No. 3 Musick	Apr.	'19	1645	250
No. 3 Phillips	Apr.	'19	1600	50
No. 4 Phillips	Apr.	'19	1570	40
No. 2 Herndon	Apr.	'19	1660	2500
No. 1 Schultz	May	'19	1694	550
No. 3 Herndon	May	'19	1744	325
No. 4 Herndon	June	'19	1715	275
No. 2 Schultz	July	'19	1720	15
No. 2 Myers	July	'19	700	Ab.
No. 1A Waggoner	Aug.	'19	1514	500
No. 2A Waggoner	Aug.	'19		600
No. 3A Waggoner	Aug.	'19	1610	1000
No. 4A Waggoner	Aug.	'19	1610	1200
No. 1 Waggoner	Aug.	'19	1593	1600
Humble Oil & Ref. Co. No. 2 Waggoner	Aug.	'19	1600	750
No. 3 Brannon	Aug.	'19	1700	800
No. 4 Brannon	Aug.	'19	1704	350
No. 8 Herndon	Aug.	'19	1610	Ab.
No. 14 Herndon	Aug.	'19	1700	30
No. 7 Herndon	Sept.	'19	1840	Ab.
No. 9 Herndon	Sept.	'19	1732	Ab.
No. 10 Herndon	Sept.	'19	1675	Ab.
No. 11 Herndon	Sept.	'19	1815	Ab.
No. 12 Herndon	Sept	'19	1785	Ab.
No. 1 Brannon	Sept.	'19	1700	700
No. 2 Brannon	Sept.	'19	1680	750
No. 2 Waggoner	Sept.	'19	1580	500
No. 3 Waggoner	Sept.	'19	1607	800
No. 1 Evans	Sept.	'19	1604	1000
No. 1 Waggoner	Oct.	'19	1608	800
No. 15 Herndon	Oct.	'19	1711	15
No. 1 Edwards	Nov.	'19	1512	750
No. 1A Morgan	Nov.	'19	1632	300
No. 4 Waggoner	Nov.	'19	1642	500
Hummer Oil Co. No. 1 Hardin	July	'19	1795	Ab.
Hunter, Johnson & Lawrence No. 1 Hines	Jan.	'19	1620	200
Illseng-Worth No. 1 Vancleve	Feb.	'19	1685	400
No. 2 Vancleve	Mar.	'19	1670	100
No. 3 Vancleve	May	'19	800	Jk.
Ill-Tex Oil Co. No. 1 Daniels	Feb.	'19		Ab.
Imperial Pet Co. No. 1 Scaggs	Feb.	'19	1550	275
No. 1 Vancleve	Mar.	'19	1600	250
No. 2 Vancleve	Apr.	'19	680	275
No. 3 Hardin	May	'19	1620	125
No. 2 Hardin	July	'19	1610	40
No. 2 Evans	Aug.	'19	1590	1000
No. 1 Taylor	Aug.	'19	1670	2200
No. 3 Taylor	Aug.	'19	1663	2200
No. 1 Vaughn	Aug.	'19	1835	Ab.
No. 1 Renner	Aug.	'19	1800	Ab.
Imperial Pet. Co. No. 2 Taylor	Sept.	'19	1670	2000
No. 1 Scott	Sept.	'19	1571	25
No. 4 Evans	Oct.	'19	1609	600
Interstate Oil Co. No. 6 Borscheidt	May	'19	820	10
No. 11 Borscheidt	June	'19	1795	Ab.
International Oil Co., No. 1 Renner	Sept.	'19	1817	75
No. 2 Renner	Sept.	'19	1770	Ab.
International Texas Oil Co. No. 1 Evans	Sept.	'19	1594	1200
No. 2 Evans	Sept.	'19	1615	1500
No. 2 Renner	Sept.	'19		Ab.
No. 4 Renner	Sept.	'19		Ab.
No. 1 Morgan	Oct.	'19	1609	750
No. 3 Evans	Nov.	'19	1615	500
Iowa-Electra Pet. Co. No. 1 Ward & Todd	Nov.	'18	1050	Dry
No. 1 Langford	Dec.	'18	850	Dry
Itex Oil Co. No. 4 Cummings	Dec.	'18	1750	150
No. 4 R. W. Ramming	Mar.	'19	1760	60
No. 1 H. C. Poe	July	'19	645	Ab.
Iowa-Burk No. 1 Renner	July	'19	1774	1200
No. 2 Renner	Sept.	'19	1766	750
I. X. L. Oil Co. No. 1 La Pow	May	'19	1575	65
No. 1 Morgan	Nov.	'19	1637	200
Jamison Bros. No. 1 Newby	Mar.	'19	1580	100
Jasbo Oil Co. No. 1 Schmisseur	July	'19	1805	12
C. B. Jackson's No. 1 Erwin	July	'19	1650	25
Jerome Vancleve Oil Co. No. 1 Vancleve	May	'19	1798	Ab.
Jewell V Oil Co. No. 1 Taylor	Aug.	'19	1995	Ab.
No. 2 Taylor	Nov.	'19	1651	750
Johnnie Jewell Oil Co. No. 1 Hardin	June	'19	1635	175
W. L. Johnson No. 1 Vancleve	Mar.	'19	1675	Ab.
Jones et al. No. 1 Truss	Mar.	'19	1500	100
Kansas City Pet. Co. No. 1 Elsea	June	'19	1690	1600
No. 2 Elsea	Oct.	'19	1696	750
No. 3 Elsea	Nov.	'19	1716	750
Kansas City Gulf Oil Co. No. 3 Taylor	Aug.	'19	1670	1600
Katy Oil Co. No. 1 Brannon	Sept.	'19	1839	300
Kenbrook Oil Co. No. 1 Slama	Aug.	'19	2175	Ab.
K. A. P. Oil Co. No. 1 Hawkins	Dec.	'18	1685	200
Jerry Kenny No. 1 Hardin	Nov.	'18	1820	Dry
Ken Tex Oil Co. No. 1 Morgan	Sept.	'19	1579	600
Keuhn et al. No. 3 Bailey	Mar.	'19	275	
Kimmell & Dillard No. 1 Hale	Nov.	'18	1700	200
No. 2 W. M. & E.	Apr.	'19	1570	75
No. 1 Taylor	Aug.	'19	1690	1600
King S Oil Co. No. 1 Waggoner	June	'19	1675	1500
No. 2 Waggoner	Nov.	'19	1632	750
No. 3 Waggoner	Nov.	'19	1642	750
No. 4 Waggoner	Nov.	'19		Jk
No. 5 Waggoner	Nov.	'19	1649	750
Kinnard & Connor No. 4 Fee	July	'19	1680	Jk.
Knox et al. No. 1 Taylor	Nov.	'19	1635	750
Kribs Oil Co. No. 1 Block 28 Townsite	Apr.	'19	1630	300
No. 2 Block 28 Townsite	May	'19	1625	150
Lambert & Tolliver No. 1 Evans	Nov.	'19	1593	
Langford et al. No. 1 Hodge	Aug.	'18	1731	600
No. 5 Ramming	Sept.	'18	1750	100
No. 3 Pratt	Sept.	'18	1790	8
No. 2 Hodge	Oct.	'18	1715	350
No. 2 Staley	Oct.	'18	1885	25
No. 1 Ramming	Nov.	'18	2030	Ab.
No. 1 Hardin	Dec.	'18	1600	350
No. 5 Heiserman	Dec.	'18	1650	150
No. 7 Viles	Dec.	'18	1785	350
No. 7 Chenault	Jan.	'19	1784	200
No. 4 Hodge	Feb.	'19	1715	250
No. 2 Hardin	Mar.	'19	1600	200
No. 2 Fee	Mar.	'19	1900	Jk.
No. 9 Pratt	Mar.	'19		200
No. 1 Waggoner	June	'19	1 6 92	1250
No. 10 Pratt	June	'19	794	15
Langford et al. No. 8 Chenault-Viles	July	'19	1814	25
No. 1 Schmisseur	July	'19	1676	1200
No. 1 Brannon	July	'19	1730	1
No. 1 Morgan	Aug.	'19	1610	2200
No. 2 Morgan	Aug.	'19	1615	1600
No. 4 Morgan	Aug.	'19	1614	1600
No. 1A Waggoner	Aug.	'19	1596	2400
La Tonka Oil Co. No. 1 Slama	July	'19	1865	Ab.
Ed Lang et al. No. 1 Hardin	Apr.	'19	1595	150
Lawrence & Johnson No. 1 Vancleve	Mar.	'19	1450	Ab.
Lawton Oil Co. No. 1 Vancleve	Feb.	'19	1660	225
No. 2 Vancleve	Feb.	'19	1665	250
No. 3 Vancleve	Mar.	'19	1690	750
No. 4 Vancleve	Mar.	'19	1600	125
No. 5 Vancleve	June	'19	1662	500
La Rue Oil Co. No. 2 Hardin	June	'19	1630	150
Leach et al No. 1 Watson	May	'19	1592	50
P. J. Lee No. 1 Waggoner	June	'19	1684	1200
Lee Drilling Co. No. 2 Wagginer	July	'19	1674	1200
P. J. Lee & Co. No. 1 Waggoner	Aug.	'19	1613	1200
No. 2 Waggoner	Sept.	'19	1583	1600
P. J. Lee No. 1 Morgan	Sept.	'19	1957	Ab.
No. 1 Evans	Nov.	'19	1671	500
Lesh Drilling Co. No. 1 Waggoner	Sept.	'19	1611	2000
No. 3 Waggoner	Sept.	'19	1620	1750
No. 4 Waggoner	Oct.	'19	1621	1000
Lewis et al. No. 1 Taylor	June	'19	1620	1650
No. 2 Taylor	Nov.	'19	1715	Ab.
Liberty Oil Ass'n. No. 1 Westheimer	Dec.	'18	1560	100
Ligon, Blair & Rowe No. 3 Wilson	Apr.	'19	1620	250
No. 4 Wilson	Apr.	'19	1615	175
Lincoln Oil Co. No. 1 Evans	Sept.	'19	1606	1750
Little Margaret Oil Co. No. 1 Fish	May	'19	1900	Ab.
Littleton Weeks No. 1 Renner	Sept.	'19	1774	300
No. 2 Renner	Nov.	'19	1771	750
Livingston Oil Corp. No. 2 Waggoner	Aug.	'19	1574	2200
No. 2 Evans	Sept.	'19	1598	750
No. 2 Taylor	Oct.	'19	1665	1250
No. 2A Evans	Oct.	'18	1665	1000
No. 1B Evans	Oct.	'18	1613	600
No. 3B Evans	Oct.	'18	1602	1000
Livingston Oil Corp. No. 8 Taylor	Oct.	'19	1667	1250
No. 13 Taylor	Oct.	'19	1664	1000
No. 6 Taylor	Nov.	'19	1667	750
No. 9 Taylor	Nov.	'19	1662	750
No. 10 Taylor	Nov.	'19	1662	1000
No. 1 Taylor	Nov.	'19	1666	900
No. 4 Taylor	Nov.	'19	1667	800
No. 7 Taylor	Nov.	'19	1666	1100
Lone Star Gas Co. No. 1 Byers	Aug.	'18	1700	Dry
No. 8 Holloway	Aug.	'18	1732	3000
No. 9 Holloway	Sept.	'18	1700	1 2 m 2
No. 10 Holloway	Sept.	'18	1820	S. w.
Lone Star Tool Co. No. 1 Rigsby	Oct.	'18	1590	200
Lone Star Oil Co. No. 1 Harwell	Mar.	'19	1600	500
No. 2 Porter	April	'19	1635	150
Long Oil Assn. No. 1 Bearman	Apr.	'19	1625	150
Lubbock Slayton Oil Co. No. 1 Jackson	May	'19	1555	Jk.
Lucky Five Oil Co. No. 1 Vancleve	July	'19	1820	Ab.
No. 1 Hayworth	July	'19	1553	20
Magnolia Pet. Co. No. 8 Martin	Aug.	'18	1780	100
No. 8 Ramming	Aug.	'18	1695	20
No. 7 Cllons	Aug.	'18	556	4
No. 3 Schmoker	Aug.	'18	2150	Dry
No. 4 Collins	Aug.	'18	1580	10
No. 6 Collins	Aug.	'18	590	5
No. 3 Serrien	Aug.	'18	1883	Ab.
No. 23 Ramming	Aug.	'18	1670	25
No. 10 Gullett	Sept.	'18	1850	30
No. 8 Cook	Sept.	'18	1885	Dry
No. 2 Serrien	Sept.	'18	1710	40
No. 46 Reilly	Sept.	'18	1635	30
No. 4 Serrien	Sept.	'18	1810	Dry
No. 50 Reilly	Oct.	'18	1550	50
No. 7 Ramming	Oct.	'18	1775	Dry
No. 24 Ramming	Oct.	'18	1815	Dry
No. 1 Fowler at Burkburnett	Oct.	'18	1100	1000
No. 1 Fowler	Oct.	'18	1720	650
Magnolia Pet. Co. No. 2 Fowler	Dec.	'18	1700	400
No. 3 Fowler	Jan.	'19	1710	70
No. 4 Fowler	Jan.	'19	1700	400
No. 4 M. K. & T.	Jan.	'19	1605	25
No. 12 Viles	Feb.	'19	1315	30
No. 5 Fowler	Feb.	'19	1870	L H
No. 6 Fowler	Feb.	'19	1685	400
No. 1 Fee	Mar.	'19	1600	200
No. 3 M. K. & T.	Mar.	'19		Jk.
No. 2 M. K. & T.	Mar.	'19	1650	200
No. 1 Haidin	Mar.	'19	1600	300
No. 7 Fowler	Mar.	'19	1600	225
No. 1 M. K. & T.	Mar.	'19	1650	150
No. 2 Hardin	Mar.	'19	1697	350
No. 4 Viley	May	'19	1332	40
No. 3 Hardin	May	'19	1694	225
No. 5 Fowler	May	'19	1680	325
No. 1 Mag. Fowler	May	'19	1683	450
No. 8 Ruyle	May	'19	1575	50
No. 21 Ruyle	May	'19	1147	100
No. 6 Hardin	May	'19	1660	325
No. 5 M. K. & T.	May	'19	1660	550
No. 2 Mag. Fowler	May	'19	1690	225
No. 17 Horton Walker	May	'19	1694	25
No. 7 Mag. Fowler	May	'19	1700	325
No. 8 Vancleve	May	'19	1685	275
No. 14 Vancleve	May	'19	1670	225
No. 4 Hardin	June	'19	1690	100
No. 5 Hardin	June	'19	1682	150
No. 10 Hardin	June	'19	1652	175
No. 13 Vancleve	June	'19	1627	225
No. 4 Mag. Fowler	June	'19	1690	175
No. 5 Serrien	June	'19	1707	40
No. 3 Anderson	June	'19	1810	40
No. 6 M. K. & T.	June	'19	1680	175
No. 3 Mag. Fowler	June	'19	1710	225
No. 5 Fowler	July	'19	1690	100
No. 8 Hardin	July	'19	1650	125
Magnolia Pet. Co. No. 9 Hardin	July	'19	1630	125
No. 12 Vancleve	July	'19	1660	25
No. 16 Viles	July	'19	1414	75
No. 9 Fowler	July	'19	1670	25
No. 3 M. K. & T.	July	'19	1640	50
No. 6 M. K. & T.	July	'19	1670	65
No. 8 Fowler	July	'19	1684	65
No. 15 Vancleve	July	'19	1654	25
No. 9 Vancleve	July	'19	1643	20
No. 11 Sands	July	'19	1820	40
No. 2 Anderson	July	'19	1810	65
No. 2 Hardin	Aug.	'19	1675	100

Lone Star Gas Company

American Exchange National Bank Building

Dallas, Texas



PETROLEUM
American
PRODUCTS

M. J. BASHARA
President

W. W. SILK
First Vice-Pres.

J. G. KILGORE
V. P. and Gen. Mgr.

H. A. ALLEN
Sec'y.-Treas.

American Refining Company

Gasoline, Kerosene, Fuel Oil

Our capacity is five thousand barrels daily from fresh Burkburnett crude.

We own and operate our own production, pipe line, tank cars, and a refinery that is modern in every detail.

We are in a position to manufacture any specifications desired. Open for contracts on the following, either in buyer's or seller's cars.

56-58 S. R. Gasoline, 450 E. P.
58-60 S. R. Gasoline, 430 E. P.
60-62 S. R. Gasoline, 400 E. P.
64-66 S. R. Gasoline, 366 E. P.

58-60 Casing-Head Blend
60-62 Casing-Head Blend
42-44 W. W. Kerosene, 125-150.
42-44 Distillate, W. W. and P. W.

GENERAL OFFICE
408 First National Bank
Wichita Falls, Texas

Company and Wells.	Date of Comp.	Depth	Initial Prod.
No. 12 Hardin	Aug. '19	1670	75
No. 16 Vancleve	Aug. '19	1645	35
No. 11 Hardin	Aug. '19	1653	40
No. 13 Hardin	Aug. '19	1660	40
No. 4 Hardin	Aug. '19	1630	30
No. 15 Hardin	Aug. '19	1650	50
No. 14 Hardin	Aug. '19	1690	35
No. 12 Ruyle	Aug. '19	1570	50
No. 16 Hardin	Aug. '19	1664	50
No. 17 Hardin	Aug. '19	1635	25
No. 6 Vancleve	Sept. '19	1640	20
No. 13 Hardin	Sept. '19	1648	35
No. 17 Ruyle	Sept. '19	1160	50
No. 20 Hardin	Sept. '19	1670	35
No. 18 Vancleve	Sept. '19	1620	2
No. 7 M. K. & T.	Sept. '19	1635	15
No. 9 Fowler	Sept. '19	1665	30
No. 15 Fowler	Sept. '19	1678	25
No. 11 Vancleve	Sept. '19	1621	40
No. 15 Vancleve	Sept. '19	1678	[illegible]
No. 17 Vancleve	Sept. '19	1625	15
No. 57 Reilly	Sept. '19	1320	40
No. 19 Vancleve	Oct. '19	1626	60
No. 6 M. Fowler	Oct. '19	1675	Ab.
No. 20 Vancleve	Oct. '19	1630	35
Maer, Silk & Willis No. 1 Cannon	Sept. '18	1720	500
No. 1 Morrison	Mar. '19	1685	125
No. 2 Cannon	May '19	1684	65
Main Pool Oil Co. No. 1 Morgan	Aug. '19	1600	1600
Mann-Ellzeng Oil Co. No. 1 Hardin	June '19	1640	50
Mann et al. No. 1 Fowler	Mar. '19	1600	150
No. 1 Maguire	Feb. '19	1685	450
No. 1 Granbury	Dec. '18	1700	300
No. 1 Hunt-Rigsby	Mar. '19	1590	150
No. 1 Walker (Hays)	Mar. '19	1720	150
No. 60 Hardin	Mar. '19	518	15
W. L. Mann No. 1 Calthorpe	Mar. '19	1600	150
Mann-Hood Oil Co. No. 1 Faulk	Feb. '19	1690	300
Mann Oil Co. No. 1 Mitcham	Mar. '19	1600	200
Mann-Nabor Oil Co. No. 1 Bilis	Mar. '19	1715	15
Mann-McPhail Oil Co. No. 1 Granbury	Jan. '19	1700	300
W. D. Mann et al No. 1 Howard	Feb. '19	1650	300
M. & P. Burk Oil Co. No. 1 Evans	June '19	1630	120
No. 2 Evans	Sept. '19	1609	750
No. 3 Evans	Sept. '19	1590	Jk.
Majestic Oil Co. No. 1 Vogel	Nov. '19	1758	1750
Margay Oil Co. No. 2 Renner	July '19	1790	1600
No. 4 Waggoner	July '19	1620	2200
No. 1 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1650	300
No. 7 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1620	1200
No. 6 Renner	Aug. '19	1750	1200
No. 2 Renner	Aug. '19	1790	1200
No. 1 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1618	750
No. 2 Waggoner	Sept. '19	1605	1[illegible]
No. 4 Waggoner	Sept. '19	1618	175
No. 1 Renner	Sept. '19	1756	750
No. 3 Renner	Sept. '19	1764	750
No. 4 Renner	Sept. '19	1730	800
No. 5 Renner	Sept. '19	1728	1200
No. 11 Waggoner	Oct. '19	1578	100
No. 1 Waggoner	Oct. '19	1592	750
No. 3 Waggoner	Oct. '19	1620	300
No. 10 Waggoner	Oct. '19	1594	600
No. 5 Waggoner	Nov. '19	1647	1000
No. 6 Waggoner	Nov. '19	1622	1000
No. 10 Waggoner	Nov. '19	1604	900
Margay Oil Co. No. 8 Waggoner	Nov. '19	1609	750
No. 9 Waggoner	Nov. '19	1588	600
Marigold Oil Co. No. 1 Schmisseur	Oct. '19	1849	900
No. 5 Vogel	Oct. '19	[illegible]	1250
No. 4 Vogel	Oct. '19	1795	750
Marie Elizabeth Oil Co. No. 1 Elsea	Oct. '19	1799	750
Marine Oil Co. No. 1 Hardin	Dec. '18	1685	500
No. 1 Vancleve	[illegible] '19	1710	[illegible]
No. 4 Hardin	[illegible]	1600	200
Martin et al. No. 1 Weeth	May '19	1935	Ab.
Mary Jane Oil Co. No. 1 Hardin	Dec. '18	1680	Dry
Mason's Big Three Oil Co. No. 1 Sullivan	Feb. '19	1690	500
M. A. S. Oil Co. No. 1 Hardin	May '19	1725	65
M. A. Z. Oil Co. No. 1 State Lands	May '19	795	Ab.
Matador Floyd-da Oil Co. No. 1 Wilson	Jan. '19	1562	100
Maxon Wise Oil Co. No. 1 L. Morgan	[illegible] '19	1610	2000
McCoy & Harris No. 1 Elsea	June '19	1700	700
McGee Oil Co. No. 1 McGee	Oct. '18	1660	450
No. 2 McGee	June '19	1620	50
McGraw Oil Co. No. 1 Chenault	Mar. '19	2000	Ab.
McLain Oil Co. No. 1 Snow	Sept. '19	1785	Ab.
McMann Oil Co. No. 1 Hardin	Mar. '19	1600	750
No. 5 Hardin	Mar. '19	1600	2000
No. 2 Hardin	Apr. '19	1645	750

Company and Wells.	Date of Comp.	Depth	Initial Prod.
No. 6 Hardin	Apr. '19	1660	200
No. 8 Hardin	Apr. '19	1630	1250
No. 1 Vancleve	Apr. '19	1655	40
No. 9 Hardin	May '19	1625	450
No. 10 Hardin	May '19	1628	900
No. 11 Hardin	May '19	1660	550
No. 12 Hardin	May '19	1665	700
No. 3 Hardin	May '19	1650	325
No. 13 Hardin	May '19	1600	550
No. 14 Hardin	[illegible] '19	1720	400
No. 17 Hardin	May '19	1630	450
No. 15 Hardin	June '19	1660	[illegible]
No. 16 Hardin	June '19	1635	175
No. 7 Hardin	June '19	1663	325
No. 18 Hardin	Aug. '19	1640	65
No. 1 Elsea	Sept. '19	1716	1250
McMahon Oil Co. No. 1 Morgan	Oc '19	1563	1700
No. 2 Morgan	Oct. '19	1567	1000
No. 1 Elsea	Nov. '19	1709	600
No. 4 Elsea	Nov. '19	1703	600
No. 7 Elsea	Nov. '19	1708	800
No. 3 Elsea	Nov. '19	1710	1500
McPhail Oil Co. No. 1 Schultz	May '19	2215	Ab.
Midco Oil Co. No. 1 Schmisseur	Nov. '19	1776	500
No. 1 Taylor	Sept. '19	1598	1750
Middlebuster Oil Co. No. 1 Stamford	Feb. '19	1685	150
Midpool Oil Co. No. 1 Eads	Jan. '19	1580	200
No. 3 Eads	Aug. '19	1560	25
Midfield Oil Co. No. 1 Renner	June '19	1835	Ab.
Mid-Tex Oil Co. No. 1 Donohoe	Apr. '19	180	5
Midway Oil Co. No. 1 Jarrell	July '19	1795	Ab.
Middle States Oil Co. No. 4 Taylor	Nov. '19	1725	750
Fred Miller No. 1 C. Birk	Aug. '18	1617	10
No. 2 C. Birk	Aug. '18	1710	Dry
Minchew Oil Co. No. 1 Grogan	July '19	1674	15
Minchew & Street No. - Taylor	Nov. '19	1649	600
Minnie Snowden Oil Co. No. 1 Taylor	Sept. '19	1675	1250
Mitchell et al. No. 1 Rexford	Sept. '19	1875	Ab.
Moore-Yowell Oil Co. No. 1 McNeil	Mar. '19	1645	125
Mo. Texas Oil Co. No. 1 Simms	Aug. '19	1835	Jk.
Mo-Tex Oil Co. No. 1 Evans	Sept. '19	1623	500
No. 1 George	Sept. '19	1636	1000
Mona Marie Oil Co, No. 1 Schmisseur	Sept. '19	1785	1250
Morning Star Oil Co. No. 1 Jones	June '19	1640	25
Morriss-Wells Oil Co. No. 1 Morris	Dec. '18	1595	200
Munger-Verschoyle No. 1 Waggoner	May '19	1655	1500
Munger & Wood No. 2 Waggoner	June '19	1650	1500
Munger-Woolett No. 1 McGee	Apr. '19	1625	100
Munger et al. No. 1 Taylor	July '19	1613	1000
Munger Lea Oil Co. No. 1 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1600	2000
Munn et al. No. 1 Elsea	Aug. '19	1670	2000
Morris Oil Co. No. 1 Morris	Dec. '18	1565	200
Nacona Burk Oil Co. No. 1 Harris	Feb. '19	1640	150
No. 1 Maguire	Mar. '19	1650	200
No. 2 Maguire	Apr. '19	1640	100
Macona-Mann Oil Co. No. 9 Sco[illegible]	Feb. '19	1600	300
National Oil & Gas Co. No. 1 Vogel	Aug. '19	1750	2600
Neff Burkburnett Oil Co. No. 1 Hardin	June '19	1690	125
New Pool Oil Co. No. 1 Evans	July '19	1594	1200
No. 3 Yarbrough	Aug. '19	1590	100
New Pool Oil Co. No. 2 No. 1 Morgan	Sept. '19	1559	1200
No. 1 Taylor	Sept. '19	1600	700
1918 Oil Co. No. 2 Eads	Sept. '18	1015	50
North Mid-Tex Oil Co. No. 1 Hawkins	Mar. '19	1600	Ab.
Noble & Livingston No. 1 Waggoner	July '19	1620	1700
No. 2 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1590	700
No. 3 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1600	800
No. 8 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1594	1200
No. 4 Waggoner	Sept. '19	1622	800
No. 6 Waggoner	Sept. '19	1636	750
No. 1 Waggoner	Oct. '19	1600	750
No. 2 Waggoner (85)	Oct. '19	1607	900
No. 2 Waggoner (86)	Oct. '19	1599	600
No. 12 Waggoner	Oct. '19	1617	500
No. 8 Waggoner	Oct. '19	1623	1000
No. 15 Waggoner	Oct. '19	1594	550
North American Oil & Gas Co. No. 3 Elsea	Nov. '19	1716	450
No. 5 Elsea	Nov. '19	1715	500
No. 6 Elsea	Nov. '19	1712	300
Norton & Cline No. 1A Waggoner	Aug. '19	1660	900
No. 4B Waggoner	Aug. '19	1630	1000
No. 1 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1710	2000
No. 3 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1680	2000
No. 4 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1680	2250
No. 5 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1694	1600
No. 6 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1680	2000
No. 5 Waggoner	Sept. '19	1667	750
No. 6 Waggoner	Sept. '19	1675	750
No. 7 Waggoner	Sept. '19	1608	750
No. 2 Waggoner	Sept. '19	1663	1500
No. 9 Waggoner	Sept. '19	1693	750
No. 8 Waggoner	Sept. '19	1623	1000

Company and Wells.	Date of Comp.	Depth	Initial Prod.
No. 15 Waggoner	Sept. '19	1584	550
Norton-Cline No. 7 Waggoner	Nov. '19	1699	1100
No. 8 Waggoner	Nov. '19	1698	1250
No. 9 Waggoner	Nov. '19	1698	1100
Northwestern Pet. Co. No. 1 Elsea	Aug. '19	1700	1000
No. 2 Elsea	Sept. '19	1702	600
No. 3 Elsea	Nov. '19	1718	600
Northwest Oil & Gas Co. No. 1 Elsea	Nov. '19	1706	450
Northwest Burk Oil Co. No. 1 Morgan	Nov. '19	1686	750
O'Boy Oil Co. No. 1 Beach	Dec. '18	1650	300
O'Dell Oil Co. No. 1 Beach	Sept. '18	1900	Dry
Old Hickory Oil Co. No. 1 State Bank	May '19	2000	Ab.
No. 1 Hardin	July '19	1700	40
Oklahoma Pet. & Gas Co. No. 2 Taylor	Aug. '19	1670	2000
No. 5 Taylor	Aug. '19	1670	1400
No. 1 Taylor	Sept. '19	1661	500
No. 3 Taylor	Oct. '19	1659	800
No. 4 Taylor	Oct. '19	1662	800
Oklahoma Chief Oil Co. No. 1 Taylor	Nov. '19	1697	Ab.
Okla. Prod. & Ref. Co. No. 1 Renner	Aug. '19	1630	1350
Oklahoma Gas & Pet. Co. No. 2 Taylor No. 1	Nov. '19	1650	600
No. 2 Taylor No. 2	Nov. '19	1637	600
No. 5 Taylor No. 2	Nov. '19	1625	350
Oklahoma Oil & Ref. Co. No. 1 Renner	Sept. '19	1720	1200
No. 2 Elsea	Sept. '19	1705	800
No. 2 Renner	Nov. '19	1732	800
Okan & Davis No. 1 Morgan	Sept. '19	1616	750
Old Glory Oil Co. No. 1 Taylor	Sept. '19	1720	Ab.
Olsan Davis & Co. No. 1 Taylor	Aug. '19	1650	1200
No. 1 Morgan	Aug. '19	1590	1200
Olsan & Davis No. 1 Taylor	Oct. '19	1609	1000
No. 3 Elsea	Nov. '19	1665	1250
No. 2 Morgan	Nov. '19	1607	400
No. 3A Taylor	Nov. '19	1603	800
No. 2 Taylor	Nov. '19	1645	1750
John O'Neill Oil Co. No. 1 Taylor	Oct. '19	1676	2750
O. S. Drilling Co. No. 1 Daniels	Oct '18	1262	500
John O'Neil No. 1 Vogel	Sept '19	1760	700
One Acre Oil Co. No. 1 Waggoner	Sept. '19	1693	800
Osage Oil Co. No. 1 Elsea	Nov. '19	1685	750
No. 1 Renner	Nov. '19	1739	800
Connell No. 1 Cicero	Feb. '19	1550	2755
Osage Oil & Ref. Co. No. 1 Watkins	Aug. '18	580	Ab.
Ozark Trail Oil Co. No. 1 Williams	July '19	1595	15
Orient Oil Co. No. 1 Gee	Mar. '19	1630	175
Over the Top Oil Co. No. 1 McKinney	Mar. '19	1600	300
V. T. Overby No. 1 Smith	Sept. '19	1680	150
Pace Oil Co. No. 1 Taylor	Nov. '19	1590	600
Panhandle Ref. Co. No. 10. Heiserman	Aug. '18	1660	500
No. 15 Ramming	Sept. '18	1720	50
No. 11 Heiserman	Sept. '18	1685	300
No. 5 Williamson	Oct. '18	1700	500
No. 1 Williamson	Dec. '18	1700	400
No. 2 Williamson	Dec. '18	1700	400
No. 11 Heiserman	Mar. '19	1600	50
No. 4 Williamson	Mar. '19	1700	300
No. 3 Williamson	Mar. '19	1600	225
No. 4 Williamson	Mar. '19	1600	200
No. 1 Goetz	Apr. '19	825	25
No. 1 Heiserman	July '19	1662	25
No. 2 Morgan	Aug. '19	1570	1000
No. 2 Morgan	Sept. '19	1599	800
No. 12 Heiserman	Sept. '19	1555	Ab.
No. 4 L. Morgan	Sept. '19	1615	1250
No. 1 L. Morgan	Sept. '19	1609	800
No. 3 Morgan	Nov. '19	1607	1000
No. 6 Morgan	Nov. '19	1695	600
No. 13 Heiserman	Nov. '19	1679	150
P. & P. Oil Co. No. 1 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1596	1600
No. 2 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1615	1600
No. 1 Taylor	Nov. '19	1730	Ab.
Patterson, McMan & Goodwin No. 1 Brannon	June '19	1720	1700
Pan-American No. 1 Chenault	May '19	1695	Ab.
Panhandle Drilling Co. No. 1 Gillis	May '19	1605	40
No. 1 Pickle	Apr. '19	1605	75
Panhandle Oil Co. No. 1 Pickle	Mar. '19	1640	250
Panther Dev. Co. No. 1 Stone	Mar. '19	1660	100
Peaton & Berry No. 1 Bentley	Jan. '19	320	Ab.
Peerless Oil Co. No. 1 Faulkner	Dec. '18	1650	100
No. 1 Lewis	Mar. '19	1670	350
Pershing Oil & Gas Co. No. 1 Vancleve	July '19	1745	Ab.
Penny Hare Oil Co. No. 1 Elsea	Sept. '19	1703	400
No. 2 Elsea	Oct. '19	1710	600
Painter Cook et al No. 1 Morgan	Oct. '19	1650	300
J. H. Parks No. 1 Parks	Mar. '19	1500	300
Pennsylvania Oil & Gas Co. No. 1 Michna	Nov. '19	1665	Ab.

Company and Wells.	Date of Comp.	Depth	Initial Prod.
P. G. & J. S. Oil Co. No. 1 Roberts	Aug. '19	1995	Ab.
P. M. & G. Oil Co. No. 1 Brannon	June '19	1720	2250
H. Pennington No. 1 Hardin	May '19	1200	Ab.
Pickens Oil Co. No. 2 Vogel	Nov. '19	1763	800
Pilgrim Oil Co. No. 3 Vogel	Nov. '19	1771	300
Pickens et al. No. 1 Vogel	Aug. '19	1730	1600
Placid Pet. Co. No. 1 Hardin	June '19	1695	Jk.
Pickle & Meyers No. 1 City Nat'l Bank	Apr. '19	1615	225
Plaza Oil Co. No. 1 Vancleve	Apr. '19	2000	Ab.
Peoples Oil Co. No. 1 Johnson	Mar. '19	1700	125
No. 1 Jones	Nov. '18	1670	100
Plainview-Littlefield Oil Co. No. 1 Thompson	Jan. '19	1590	600
Power Oil Co. No. 1 Hardin	Feb. '19	1600	450
No. 2 Hardin	Mar. '19	1600	400
No. 3 Hardin	Apr. '19	1535	225
Porter, Works & Dixon No. 1 Daniels	Nov. '19	1301	300
Prairie Hill Oil Co. No. 1 Renner	Sept. '19	1843	600
Premium Oil Co. No. 1 Renner	Sept. '19	1850	400
Preston-Phoenix Oil Co. No. 2 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1596	1200
Prime Oil Co. No. 1 Brown	Mar. '19	1600	200
W. M. Priddy No. 1 Bashara	Aug. '19	1580	3200
No2 Taylor	Aug. '19	1614	1400
No. 3 Hardin	Aug. '19	1795	Ab.
No. 1 Morgan	Sept. '19	1578	1500
No. 2 Morgan	Sept. '19	1576	1250
No. 3 Bashara	Sept. '19	1573	1600
No. 4 Bashara	Sept. '19	1580	1750
No. 5 Bashara	Oct. '19	1600	750
No. 6 Bashara	Nov. '19	1594	400
Prod. & Ref. Co. No. 2 Renner	Nov. '19	1781	300
No. 1 Renner	July '19	2010	1600
Perry Browning Oil Co. No. 1 Spencer	Apr. '19	1590	150
Purcell Oil Co. No. 2 Russell	Mar. '19	1680	200
Prince Oil Co. No. 1 Johnson	Sept. '18	1725	30
No. 1 Davis	Aug. '19	1945	Ab.
Progressive Oil Co. No. 1 Smith	Dec. '18	1755	Dry
Quadruple Oil Co. No. 1 Taylor	Sept. '19	1602	750
Raleigh Oil Co. No. 1 Vancleve	Mar. '19	1600	250
Ramming et al. No. 1 Goetz	June '19	1045	Ab.
Ramming & Ramming No. 1 Allen	June '19	1885	Ab.
Ramming & Willis No. 1 Renner	Aug. '19	1810	400
Ranger Burk Oil Co. No. 1 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1605	2000
No. 2 Waggoner	Sept. '19	1600	1200
No. 4 Morgan	Oct. '19	1605	1000
No. 4 Waggoner	Oct. '19	1604	800
No. 5 Waggoner	Nov. '19	1612	750
Ranger Burk Cons. Oil Co. No. 1 Evans	Sept. '19	1591	800
Reliable Oil Co. No. 1 Vancleve	Mar. '19	1660	350
No. 2 Vancleve	May '19	1658	200
No. 3 Vancleve	June '19	1665	275
Red River Dome Oil Co. No. 3 Taylor	Sept. '19	1738	300
Ranger Burk Oil Co. No. 1 Evans	Sept. '19	1572	600
No. 3 Waggoner	Sept. '19	1599	1000
Republic Oil Co. No. 1 Jarrell	Aug. '19	1636	Ab.
No. 1 L. Morgan	Sept. '19	1601	800
No. 2 L. Morgan	Sept. '19	1615	2000
No. 5 Morgan	Oct. '19	1609	900
No. 2 Taylor	Oct. '19	1725	Ab.
No. 4 Morgan	Nov. '19	1608	900
Reynolds Oil Co. No. 1 C. Birk	Aug. '19	1700	Ab.
Riverside Oil Co. No. 1 State Lands	May '19	1595	Ab.
Riverside Oil Co. No. 2 No. 1 Poe	May '19	2000	Ab.
Robinson Pet. Co. No. 1 Pickle	Dec. '18	1640	250
Robertson Pet. Co. No. 1 Pickle	Mar. '19	1620	250
No. 1 Vancleve	Mar. '19	1600	175
No. 2 Pickle	Mar. '19	1600	225
No. 2 Vancleve	Mar. '19	1650	250
No. 3 Vancleve	Mar. '19	1600	150
No. 3 Pickle	May '19	1640	75
No. 4 Vancleve	May '19	1665	350
No. 5 Vancleve	June '19	1664	35
Roberts & Hill No. 1 Hardin	June '19	1690	40
No. 2 Hardin	July '19	1795	Ab.
No. 1 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1644	1600
No. 2 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1650	1600
No. 3 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1650	1300
No. 1 Evans	Aug. '19	1580	1200
No. 2 Evans	Aug. '19	1580	1200
No. 4 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1643	1650
No. 1 Taylor	Aug. '19	1650	1200
Roberts & Hill Co. No. 2 Renner	Sept. '19	1776	750
M. D. Rowe No. 2 Hog Pasture	May '19	1642	125
No. 3 Hog Pasture	May '19	1675	115
No. 1 Waggoner	June '19	1680	1200
Rowe et al. No. 3 Brooks	May '19	1645	175
No. 4 Brooks	June '19	1650	50
Rowe & Kendricks No. 2 Waggoner	Sept. '19	1679	1250
Royal Oil Co. No. 1 Hardin	Mar. '19	1600	Ab.
Ryan Pet. Co. No. 9 Waggoner	June '19	1643	2250

CENTRAL STOCK EXCHANGE

714 OHIO STREET
WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY $5[illegible],000.00

Phone 2836,
L. D. 24.

OPEN CALLS
10:00 A. M. 3:00 P. M. 8:00 P. M.

PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTIONS WITH ALL LIVE MARKETS
INFORMATION CHEERFULLY FURNISHED OUT OF TOWN CLIENTS

R. H. ALEXANDER, MANAGER

"SUDDEN SERVICE"

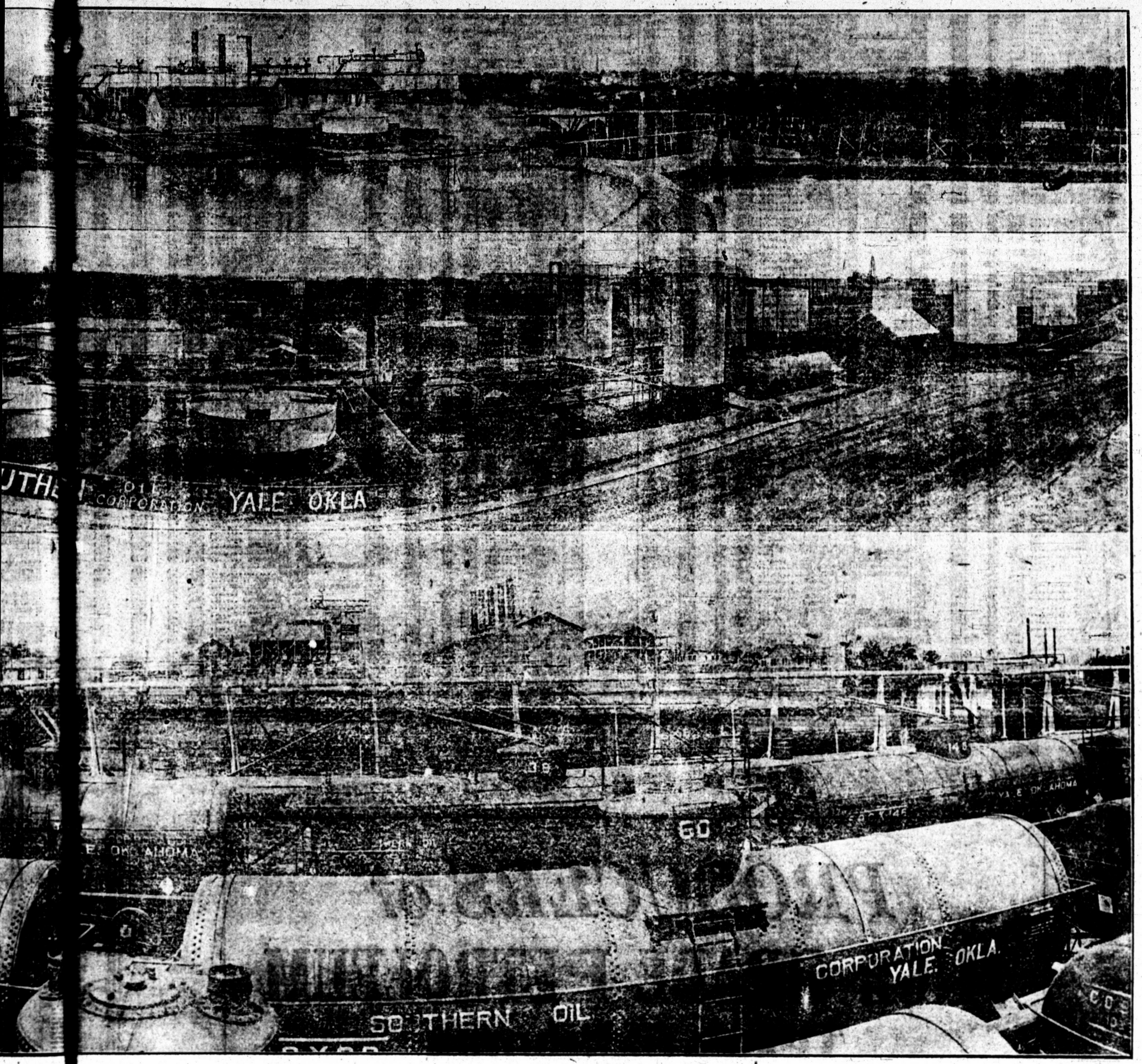


The Largest Independent Purchase

SOUTHERN OIL CO

Main Office, Security Bldg., K

Drumright, Oklahoma **Tulsa, Oklahoma** **V**



Purchasers of Burkburnett Crude Oil

SOUTHERN OIL CORPORATION

Security Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Wichita Falls, Texas — Refinery Yale, Oklahoma

Company and Wells.	Date of Comp.	Depth	Initial Prod.
No. 3 Waggoner	June '19	1776	3230
No. 11 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1663	1350
No. 15 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1675	1600
No. 1 Morgan	Sept. '19	1596	1600
No. 2 Waggoner	Nov. '19	1708	600
No. 4 Waggoner	Nov. '19	1674	600
No. 10 Waggoner	Nov. '19	1664	600
No. 16 Waggoner	Nov. '19	1693	900
No. 17 Waggoner	Nov. '19	1697	750
No. 2 Morgan	Nov. '19	1609	300
No. 3 Morgan	Nov. '19	1607	250
Ruyle Farm Oil Co. No. 17 Ruyle	Aug. '19	1680	200
No. 18 Ruyle	Sept. '19	1680	800
No. 20 Ruyle	Mar. '19	1600	75
No. 19 Ruyle	Mar. '19	1600	300
No. 21 Ruyle	May '19	1150	50
No. 22 Ruyle	Oct. '19	1155	125
Russell-Sanderson No. 1 Nelson	Nov. '18	1640	300
No. 1 McGee	Dec. '18	1640	300
Safety First O.l Co. No. 1 Wilson	Apr. '19	1565	75
S. & S. Oil Co. No. 1 Copeland	May '19	1710	50
Sanders & Taylor No. 1 Brannon	July '19	1715	1600
Sammies Oil Co. No. 1 Morgan	Aug. '19	1600	1200
No. 2 L. Morgan	Sept. '19	1579	500
Seventy-Seven Oil Co. No. 1 Hardin	May '19	1700	125
Sams Oil Co. No. 1 Sudor	Mar. '19	1600	200
Security Oil Co. No. 1 Hammond	Feb. '19	1590	175
Seven Friends Oil Co. No. 1 Hardin	Feb. '19	1685	Ab.
Sentinel Oil Co No. 1 Vancleve	Feb. '19	1600	100
Scruggs-Ardice Oil Co. No. 1 Flanore	Dec. '18	1560	250
School Block Oil Co. No. 1 School Block	Dec. '18	1520	300
No. 2 School Block	Mar. '19	1630	125
No. 1 School Block	Nov. '18	1625	400
Sextette Oil Co. No. 1 Chandler	Nov. '18	1675	350
Sanders-Taylor Oil Ass'n. No. 1 Evans	Sept. '18	1610	Dry
School Block Oil Co. No. 2 School Block	Apr. '19	1600	Ab.
No. 4 School Block	Apr. '19	1695	50
Scruggs-Ard's Oil Co. No. 1 McPhail	Apr. '19	1595	125
Shaw et al. No. 1 Honaker	Aug. '18	1110	Ab.
Sibley-Taylor Oil Co. No. 2 Hardin	Aug. '18	1620	325
No. 3 Hardin	Aug. '18	1610	275
No. 4 Hardin	May '19	1602	175
Silver Cycle Oil Co. No. 2 Renner	Aug. '19	1780	1050
Silver Star Oil Co. No. 1 Roller	Nov. '19	1580	Jk.
Sinclair Consolidated Oil Co. No. 2 Brannon	Sept. '19	1725	25
No. 3 Brannon	Sept. '19	1740	40
No. 3 Yarbrough	Nov. '19	1606	300
Skelly No. 1 Rumming	May '19	1747	50
No. 5 Rumming	Aug. '18	1310	35
No. 7 Rumming	Sept. '19	1530	25
No. 9 Rumming	Apr. '19	1780	10
Skelly Oil Co. No. 1 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1665	1600
No. 7A Waggoner	Aug. '19	1530	1000
No. 2 Waggoner	Sept. '19	1661	750
Skelly No. 6A Waggoner	Nov. '19	1665	900
No. 8A Waggoner	Nov. '19	1656	900
No. 11A Waggoner	Nov. '19	1637	750
No. 9A Waggoner	Nov. '19	1665	800
No. 10A Waggoner	Nov. '19	1620	900
No. 2A Waggoner	Nov. '19	1611	1050
No. 1A Waggoner	Nov. '19	1535	1000
No. 4B Waggoner	Nov. '19	1650	835
No. 3B Waggoner	Nov. '19	1653	1000
No. 9 Rumming	Nov. '19	1705	750
Skelly Oil Co. No. 3A Waggoner	Oct. '19	1593	1000
No. 7B Waggoner	Oct. '19	1613	1250
No. 8B Waggoner	Oct. '19	1640	1750
No. 3 Waggoner	Oct. '19	1662	1000
No. 8 Waggoner	Oct. '19	1619	750
No. 1B Waggoner	Oct. '19	1595	1000
No. 5B Waggoner	Oct. '19	1585	1000
No. 7 Waggoner	Oct. '19	1611	1000
Shephard Bros. No. 1 Mudick	Feb. '19	1500	325
T. O. Shappell No. 2 Nunnely	June '19	1560	50
Sheldon No. 3 Langford	Aug '18	1050	Ab.
Shelton Bros. No. 1 Dunn	Feb. '19	1600	350
St. Paul Oil & Gas Dev. Co. No. 2 Fee	Feb. '19	2[illegible]	Ab.
Smith & Staley No. 1 Fowler	Oct. '19	1700	400
No. 4 Fowler	Feb. '19	1700	325
No. 5 Fowler	Feb. '19	1700	300
No. 2 Fowler	Mar. '19	1600	700
No. 6 Fowler	Mar. '19	1600	100
No. 2 Fowler	Aug. '19	1656	35
J. A. D. Smith No. 1 Fee	Feb. '19	1605	325
No. 2 Fee	Mar. '19	1[illegible]	125
J. Fred Smith No. 2 Warren	Mar. '19	320	Ab.
No. 1 Warren	May '19	1750	Ab.
Smith-Myers Oil Co. No. 5 Donohoe	Apr. '19	183	5
Smith et al. No. 1 Herndon	July '19	1723	Ab.
No. 1 O. L. Clark	June '19	1730	Ab.
J. T. Smith No. 1 Taylor	June '19	1405	Ab.
W. W. Silk No. 4 Birk	July '19	1665	Ab.
Snyder Perkins Oil Co. No. 3 Serrien	Sept. '19	1687	300
W. V. Smith Oil Co. No. 6 Elsea	Oct. '19	1701	750
GALLEY SEVEN			
Southwestern Pet. Co. No. 1 Burnett	Aug. '18	590	20
No. 4 Burnett	Aug. '18	590	20
No. 1 Gist	Dec. '18	2070	Dry
No. 1 Cooper	Dec. '18	1695	400
Southside Oil Co. No. 1 Smith	Oct. '18	1785	200
No. 2 Smith	Feb. '19	1500	250
Southland Oil Co. No. 2 Gist	May '19	1855	Ab.
Southern States Oil Co. No. 1 Michna	Aug. '19	1840	Ab.
Southwestern Pet. Co. No. 2 Elsea	Sept. '19	1711	1250
No. 4 Elsea	Sept. '19	1712	1000
No. 5 Elsea	Oct. '19	1707	1250
No. 6 Elsea	Oct. '19	1707	1250
Spencer Oil Co. No. 1 Duke	Mar. '19	1700	125
No. 2 Vancleve	Apr. '19	1695	125
Staley et al. No. 2 Martin	Aug. '18	1030	Dry
No. 1 Morrison	Nov. '18	1722	400
No. 1 Hardin	Feb. '19	1705	750
No. 2 Hardin	Feb. '19	1690	500
No. 6 Davis	Mar. '19	1600	400
No. 1 Hawkins	Jan. '19	1650	300
Staley et al. No. 2 Price	Mar. '19	1600	100
No. 1 Malone	Mar. '19	1600	125
No. 2 Davis	Mar. '19	1600	225
No. 2 Parrish	Mar. '19	1695	175
No. 5 Hodge	May '19	1714	150
No. 1 Morgan	June '19	1600	1200
No. 1 Taylor	Aug. '19	1734	1600
No. 1 Fowler	Aug. '19	1920	Ab.
No. 1 Renner	Aug. '19	1807	Ab.
No. 4 Taylor	Aug. '19	1625	2000
No. 2 L. Morgan	Sept. '19	1588	1750
No. 3 L. Morgan	Sept. '19	1591	1500
No. 4 L. Morgan	Sept. '19	1590	1750
No. 2 Taylor	Sept. '19	1615	800
No. 3 Taylor	Sept. '19	1738	300
No. 5 Taylor	Oct. '19	1583	1250
No. 1 Davis	Nov. '18	1700	200
No. 3 Davis	Nov. '18	1675	200
No. 4 Davis	Feb. '19	1700	275
Staley, Langford & Chenault No. 4 Hodges	Feb. '19	1715	250
No. 2 Staley	Mar. '19	1945	Ab.
No. 1 Fee	Mar. '19	1600	325
No. 1 Willis	May '19	1823	Ab.
No. 1 Fowler	July '19	1820	Ab.
No. 1 Brannon	Aug. '19	1720	1600
No. 2 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1720	1000
No. 1 Schmisseur	Aug. '19	1666	800
No. 1 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1590	1400
No. 1 Vogel	Sept. '19	1719	1200
No. 2 Schmisseur	Sept. '19	1690	1200
No. 3 Schmisseur	Sept. '19	1720	1200
No. 2 Waggoner	Sept. '19	1680	1200
No. 4 Schmisseur	Sept. '19	1670	1200
No. 3 Waggoner	Sept. '19	1669	1000
No. 3 Schmisseur	Oct. '19	1724	1250
No. 2 Vogel	Oct. '19	1720	800
No. 3 Vogel	Oct. '19	1739	800
No. 8 Schmisseur	Oct. '19	1740	1750
No. 4 Brannon	Nov. '19	1699	200
No. 1A Brannon	Nov. '19	1715	400
No. 5 Brannon	Nov. '19	1711	150
No. 7 Brannon	Nov. '19	1707	300
Staley Washburn No. 1 Van Noy	Feb. '19	1600	300
Staley, Donohoe & Rowe No. 2 Donohoe	Mar. '19	1600	200
Stratton & Wallott No. 1 Hardin	Dec. '18	1600	250
Stratton Oil Co. No. 2 Hardin	Mar. '19	1645	250
Stevens Burk Oil Co. No. 1 Vancleve	June '19	1635	Ab.
Stella Minchew Oil Co. No. 1 Brannon	July '19	1700	2200
No. 2 Brannon	Aug. '19	1630	1600
Staley, Ligon & Rowe No. 2 Wilson	June '19	1693	65
Summitt Pet Co. No. 1 Renner	May '19	1670	75
No. 1 Vancleve	July '19	1720	Jk
No. 2 Renner	Sept. '19	1726	500
No. 3 Renner	Sept. '19	1783	1250
Submarine Oil Co. No. 1 [illegible]	Jan. '19	900	Dry
Sunbeam Oil Co. No. 1 Mc[illegible]	Jan. '19	1537	200
Sunflower Oil Co. No. 1 Gar[illegible]	Jan. '19	1619	100
Sun Oil Co. No. 1 Hardin	Mar. '19	1600	75
No. 3 Hardin	May '19	1680	65
No. 5 Hardin	Apr. '19	1560	100
No. 7 Hardin	June '19	1555	40
No. 2 Hardin	Apr. '19	1807	Ab.
Sure Enough Oil Co. No. 1 Hardin	Feb '19	1555	500
Sure Shot Oil Co. No. 1 Elsea	Aug '19	1674	300
Sure Pop Oil Co. No. 1 Vogel	June '19	1778	400
No. 2 Vogel	Nov. '19	1762	1250
Sunset Oil Co. No. 1 [illegible]	Apr. '19	1565	50
Swindler Oil Co. No. 1 Elsea	Oct. '19	1708	800
S. W. S. Oil Co. No. 1 Schmisseur	June '19	1712	1200
No. 2 Schmisseur	Sept. '19	1690	1250
Stonewall Brown No. 1 Honaker	Aug. '18	1115	Ab.
No. 2 Honaker	Aug '18	1550	Ab.
Taylor et al. No. 1 Hardin	Feb. '19	1585	385
Texas Crude Oil Co No. 1 Jarrell	Aug. '19	1810	Ab.
No. 2 Jarrell	Aug. '19	1835	Ab.
No. 1 Vogel	Sept. '19	1300	Jk.
Texas Calif. Oil Co. No. 1 Vancleve	Oct. '19	2215	Ab.
Texas Blue Bonnet Oil Co. No. 1 Elsea	Nov. '19	1667	600
Tennessee Chief Oil Co. No. 1 Taylor	Nov. '19	1613	750
Texas Chief Oil Co. No. 1 Taylor	May '19	1670	2000
No. 3 Taylor	Sept. '19	1623	2500
No. 2 Taylor	Oct. '19	1655	1750
Tex Burk Oil Co. No. 1 Waggoner	Sept. '19	1865	Ab.
No. 1 J. B. Waggoner	Sept. '19	1875	Ab.
Texas Consolidated Oil Co. No. 1 Elsea	Sept. '19	1663	1250
No. 2 Elsea	Nov. '19	1656	1250
Tarver Oil Co. No. 1 Evans	Sept. '19	1603	300
Tennessee Oil & Gas Co. No. 1 Evans	Sept. '19	1664	75
The Texas Co. No. 11 Sarah George	Aug. '18	1586	25
No. 1 Prechel	Aug. '18	1950	Ab.
No. 5 Ruyle	Aug. '18	1610	60
No. 1 Sandow	Aug. '18	2150	Dry
No. 7 Ramming	Aug. '18	789	15
No. 6 Friedline	Sept. '18	1710	50
No. 13 George	Sept. '18	1660	25
No. 7 Morris	Oct. '19	1875	25
No. 6 Ruyle	Oct. '19	1600	100
No. 6 Herron	Nov. '18	2325	Dry
No. 6 Ruyle	Dec. '18	1680	80
No. 9 Ruyle	Jan. '19	1670	75
No. 7 Ruyle	Jan. '19	1655	50
No. 1 Hardin A	Jan. '19	1660	300
No. 1 Vancleve	Feb. '19	440	Jk
No. 4 Prechel	Mar. '19	[illegible]	55
No. 10 Ruyle	Mar. '19	1160	75
No. 2A Hardin	Mar. '19	1600	250
No. 3A Hardin	Mar. '19	1600	300
No. 8 Ruyle	Apr. '19	1580	100
No. 1B Hardin	Apr. '19	1585	100
No. 12 Ruyle	Apr. '19	650	Ab.
No. 4 Vancleve	Apr. '19	726	Ab.
No. 5A Hardin	Apr. '19	1598	150
No. 9A Hardin	Apr. '19	1622	250
No. 2A Hardin	Apr. '19	1570	100
No. 1 Vancleve	Apr. '19	1690	125
No. 10 Hardin	Apr. '19	1615	350
No. 12 Heiserman	Apr. '19	1625	40
No. 11A Hardin	May '19	1715	275
No. 12A Hardin	May '19	1635	275
The Texas Co. No. 6 Vancleve	May '19	1635	75
No. 8 Vancleve	May '19	1660	175
No. 13 Vancleve	May '19	1655	100
No. 12 Vancleve	May '19	1663	300
No. 8A Hardin	May '19	1615	150
No. 5 Vancleve	May '19	1650	200
No. 9A Hardin	May '19	1615	125
No. 15A Hardin	June '19	1620	75
No. 9 Vancleve	June '19	1685	100
No. 10 Vancleve	June '19	1684	85
No. 17 Vancleve	June '19	1636	50
No. 2 Fowler	June '19	1600	1500
No. 16 Vancleve	June '19	1636	125
No. 4 Fowler	July '19	1754	800
No. 4A Hardin	July '19	1625	25
No. 16A Hardin	July '19	1625	125
No. 20 Vancleve	July '19	1684	140
Noo. 9 Fowler	July '19	1750	700
No. 7A Hardin	July '19	1593	100
No. 12A Hardin	July '19	1570	225
No. 17A Hardin	July '19	1615	140
No. 18A Hardin	July '19	1600	125
No. 19A Hardin	July '19	1615	100
No 20A Hardin	July '19	1615	75
No. 4B Hardin	July '19	1585	100
No. 2 Vancleve	July '19	1660	40
No. 14 Vancleve	July '19	1660	65
No. 2 Morgan	Aug. '19	1610	1200
No. 6 Fowler	Aug. '19	1730	1600
No. 8 Fowler	Aug '19	1740	650
No. 1 Morgan	Aug. '19	1644	1400
No. 7 Fowler	Aug. '19	1735	850
No. 10 Fowler	Aug. '19	1744	850
No. 12 Fowler	Aug. '19	1725	1600
No. 7 Vancleve	Aug. '19	2035	Ab.
No. 4 Morgan	Sept. '19	1615	2800
No. 12 Ruyle	Sept. '19	1645	75
No. 11 Fowler	Sept. '19	1725	750
No. 13 Fowler	Sept. '19	1717	500
The Texas Co. No. 7 L. Morgan	Sept. '19	1600	700
No. 11 Morgan	Oct. '19	1625	2000
No. 3 Morgan	Oct. '19	1612	1250
No. 5 Morgan	Oct. '19	1633	1600
No. 19 Morgan	Oct. '19	1685	1250
No. 23 Morgan	Oct. '19	1596	1250
No. 19 Morgan	Oct. '19	1623	1250
No. 3 Fowler	Oct '19	1770	150
No. 14 Fowler	Oct. '19	1714	750
No. 6 Morgan	Oct. '19	1616	750
No. 12 Morgan	Oct. '19	1625	1000
No. 13 Morgan	Oct. '19	1613	1250
No. 8 Morgan	Nov. '19	1611	500
No. 29 Morgan	Nov. '19	1587	500
No. 22 Morgan	Nov. '19	1692	350
No. 10 Morgan	Nov. '19	1624	450
No. 27 Morgan	Nov. '19	1632	450
No. 7 Friedline	Nov. '19	1677	50
No. 21 Morgan	Nov. '19	1604	1000
No. 16 Fowler	Nov. '19	1715	300
No. 16 Morgan	Nov. '19	1623	400
No. 18 Vancleve	Nov. '19	1835	Ab.
No. 17 Fowler	Nov. '19	1704	75
No. 18 Fowler	Nov. '19	1719	400
No. 5 Fowler	Nov. '19	1742	300
No. 17 Morgan	Nov. '19	1609	750
Texhoma Oil & Ref'g. Co. No. 4 Evans	Sept. '18	1400	2
No. 1 Lohoefner	Jan. '19	1600	200
No. 1 Hardin	Mar. '19	1610	650
No. 2 Hardin	Apr. '19	1705	150
No. 4 Hardin	Apr. '19	1595	225
No. 1 Dodson	May '19	1200	100
No. 3 Hardin	May '19	1695	450
No. 5 Hardin	May '19	1600	150
No. 1 Waggoner	June '19	1596	1250
No. 1 Evans	July '19	1600	2500
No. 2 Waggoner	July '19	1615	1500
No. 1 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1600	1000
No. 1 Cropper	Aug. '19	1230	65
No. 2 Dodson	Sept. '19	1215	400
No. 1 Daniels	Oct. '19	1295	300
No. 2 Daniels	Nov. '19	1297	200
No. 3 Daniels	Nov. '19	1295	200
No. 3 Cropper	Nov. '19	1485	Ab.
No. 2 Vancleave	Mar. '19	1600	375
Texas Eagle Oil Co. No. 1 Waggoner	Mar. '19	1660	300
Texhoma Pet. Co. No. 1 Bryan	June '19	1695	Ab.
Texhoma-Martin Oil Co. No. 1 Evans	June '19	1615	Ab.
Texota Oil & Gas Co. No. Ward & Todd	Aug. '18	915	60
W. E. Thomas No. 1 Magnolia Pet.	Jan. '19	1600	175
Thomas & Bland No. 1 Brooks	Oct. '18	1710	200
Thrift Oil Co. No. 1 Wolfe	Mar. '19	1600	175
No. 1 Strange	May '19	1650	100
Thrift No. Oil Co. No. 1 Brannon	May '19	1705	2200
Thrift No. 4 Oil Co. No. 1 Brannon	July '19	1725	1200
No. 2 Brannon	July '19	1790	2500
No. 1 Brannon	Aug. '19	1704	1600
No. 3 Brannon	Aug. '19	1710	1500
No. 6 Brannon	Nov. '19	1688	900
Thrift Oil Co. No. 1 Elsea	Nov. '19	1725	800
32 Oil Ass'n. No. 1 Pleasant	Apr. '19	1600	100
No. 1 Green	June '19	1672	40
Texas Prod. & Refiners Co. No. 1 Brooks	July '19	1685	25
No. 1 Renner	Aug. '19	1794	1000
No. 3 Renner	Sept. '19	1759	750
Tex. Penn. Oil Co. No. 3 Brannon	Oct. '19	1725	600
No. 1 Brannon	Oct. '19	1715	400
Tex. Star Oil Co. No. 1 Elsea	Nov. '19	1662	800
Thomas & Bland No. 1 State Lands	May '19	1200	Ab.
Tomanian Oil Co. No. 1 Taylor	Aug. '19	1650	2200
No. 2 Taylor	Sept. '19	1650	1750
No. 6 Taylor	Oct. '19	1652	1250
No. 5 Taylor	Nov. '19	1701	500
No. 3 Taylor	Nov. '19	1662	800
No. 7 Taylor	Nov. '19	1665	600
No. 8 Taylor	Nov. '19	1663	1000
Texas Ranger Oil Co. No. 4 Brannon	June '19	1720	1500
No. 1 Brannon	July '19	1720	2200
No. 6 Brannon	Aug. '19	1730	700
No. 1 Renner	Aug. '19	1830	Ab.
No. 2 Brannon	Aug. '19	1709	2200
Tex. Ranger Oil & Ref. Co. No. 3 Brannon	Sept. '19	1715	800
No. 7 Brannon	Sept. '19	1724	600
No. 8 Brannon	Sept. '19	1728	950
No. 9 Brannon	Oct. '19	1750	1500
No. 1 Brannon	Oct. '19	1730	1750
No. 10 Brannon	Sept. '19	1722	1000
No. 4 Brannon	Sept. '19	1715	1000
Texas Wonder Pools Oil Co. No. 1 Morgan	Oct. '19	1581	1200
No. 2 Morgan	Nov. '19	1593	800
Touman Oil Co. No. 2 Waggoner	Oct. '19	1579	750
No. 5 Waggoner	Oct. '19	1599	600
No. 6 Waggoner	Oct. '19	1589	750
Tomax Oil Co. No. 1 Taylor	Sept. '19	1591	1500
Townsend Oil Co. No. 1 Renner	July '19	1760	1200
Townline Oil Co. No. 1 Fee	Jan. '19	1580	300
Traver Drilling Co. No. 1 Evans	Sept. '19	1594	1200
Tippett & Boddy No. 1 Boddy	Aug. '19	2558	Ab.
Tresdale Oil Co. No. 1 Ward & Todd	Aug. '18	459	10
Trimutual Oil, Gas & Dev. Co. No. 6 Ward & Todd	Sept. '18	695	18
No. 7 Ward & Todd	Sept. '18	700	27
No. 5 Ward & Todd	Sept. '18	595	18
Tresdale et al No. 1 Ward & Todd	Oct '18	625	Ab.
True Valley Oil Co. No. 1 Ward & Todd	Oct. '18	1050	20

PRODUCERS of
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Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana
LIVINGSTON OIL CORPORATION

OFFICES

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WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

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Refiners of Petroleum and Its Products

High Grade, Uniform Quality

Gasoline,
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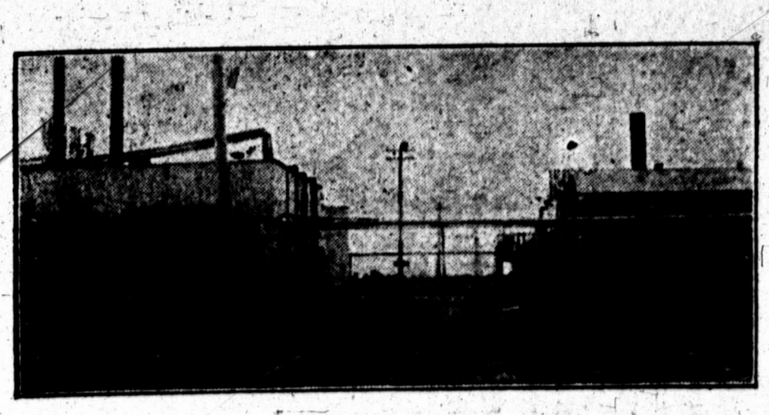
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OFFICERS

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W. F. RAMMING, Vice President.
C B. EELDER, Secretary—Legal Adviser.
F M. LARKUM, Treasurer and Assistant Manager
C J. GREENE, Sales Manager.
M. H. CHAMPION, Traffic Manager.
C. W. STICE, Cashier.
H. E. McCOY, Superintendent.

Sunshine State Oil & Refinery Company

Incorporated Wichita Falls, Texas, U.S.A.

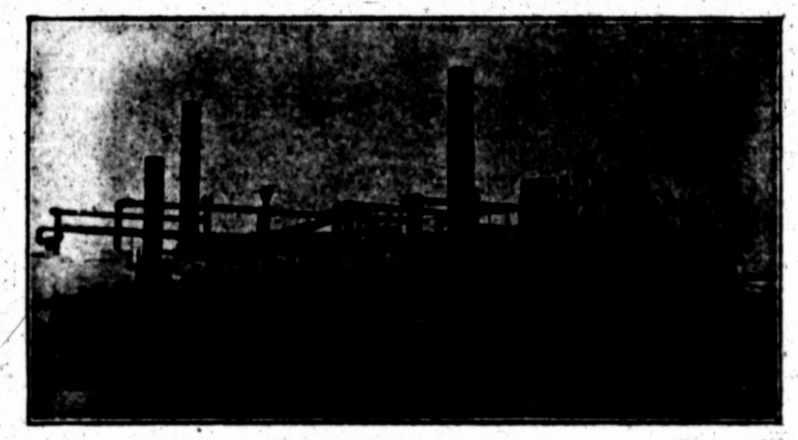




THE PIONEER

-OF-

WICHITA FALLS



PRODUCERS, REFINERS, and MARKETERS

of

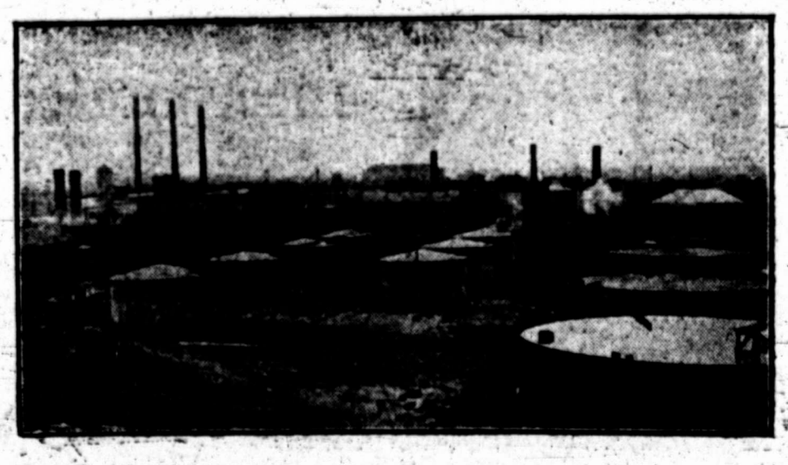
-GASOLINE -KEROSINE -FUEL OIL
-CRUDE OIL -Liquified PETROLEUM GAS

PANHANDLE PRODUCING & REFINING COMPANY

—OPERATING—

Panhandle Refining Co. **Brown & Jones** **"6666" Oil Company**
Tultex Gasoline Co. **Panhandle Boiler & Machine Shop** **Roy B. Jones, Trustee**





Company and Wells.	Date of Comp.	Depth	Initial Prod.
Sheegog No. 1 Roller	Jan. '19	282	3
Co. No. 1 Roberts	Feb. '19	1535	350
Oil Co. No. 1 Mason	Apr. '19	1615	100
Oil Co. No. 1 Burney	May '19	1616	Ab.
Oil Co. No. 1 Markowitz	June '19	1695	Ab.
Oil Co. No. 1 Jackson	June '19	1595	Ab.
No. 1 George	Nov. '19	1545	Jk.
Mug Co. No. 1 Evans	Oct. '19	1592	500
Oil Co. No. 1 Vogel	May '19	1755	1750
Producers Co. No. 1 Waggoner	June '19	1667	1750
No. 2 Waggoner	June '19	1650	1500
No. 3 Waggoner	June '19	1645	1600
No. 4 Waggoner	June '19	1655	1400
No. 5 Waggoner	July '19	1625	1400
Southern Oil Co. No. 1 Schnakerberg	Aug. '19	185	Jk.
Oil Co. No. 1 Sims	Aug. '19	2000	Ab.
Oil Co. No. 1 Vaughn	July '19	1750	Ab.
Oil Co. No. 1 Vancleve	Jan. '19	1645	200
No. 3 Vancleve	Mar. '19	1600	200
No. 4 Vancleve	May '19	1650	225
Farm Oil Co. No. 1 Vancleve	Mar. '19	1605	Ab.
Oil Co. No. 1 Fisher	Oct. '18	1690	500
Oil Co. No. 1 Priddy	Nov. '18	1580	300
No. 1 Ballinger	Dec. '18	1709	100
No. 1 Mansfield	Feb. '19	1645	150
No. 1 Duke	Mar. '19	1600	175
No. 1 Fee	Apr. '19	1600	75
No. 2 Priddy	Apr. '19	1585	75
No. 1 Borders	May '19	1650	Ab.
No. 1 Huff	July '19	1630	25
Oil Co. No. 2 Mansfield	Sept. '19	1628	40
Oil Co. No. 1 Barker	Sept. '18	1720	450
No. 2 Barker	Mar. '19	1700	200
Side Oil Co. No. 1 Rigsby	Dec. '18	1554	200
No. 1 Walling	Mar. '19	1550	40
Oil Co. No. 1 Langford	Jan. '19	1640	200
No. 3 City Natl. Bank	Mar. '19	1665	350
Texas Oil Co. No. 1 Vancleve	Jan. '19	1640	200
No. 1 Mann	Jan. '19	1627	...
Oil Co. No. 1 M. K. & T.	Jan. '19	1610	175
No. 4 M. K. & T.	Jan. '19	1585	150
No. 5 M. K. & T.	Jan. '19	1583	150
Weowna Oil Co. No. 3 M. K. & T.	Jan. '19	1600	200
No. 2 M. K. & T.	Mar. '19	1600	250
No. 6 M. K. & T.	Mar. '19	1605	200
No. 7 M. K. & T.	Apr. '19	1565	125
No. 8 M. K. & T.	Apr. '19	1580	150
Waco Oil Co. No. 1 Hardin	June '19	1695	Ab.
Wade Oil Co. No. 2 City Nat'l Bank	Mar. '19	1665	500
Waseca Oil Co. No. 1 Schultz	July '19	1723	Ab.
No. 2 Taylor	Oct. '19	1605	750
Wade Oil Co. No. 1 Renner	Aug. '19	1644	1200
Waurika Oil Co. No. 1 Elsea	Aug. '19	1650	2200
No. 2 Elsea	Nov. '19	1616	1250
Waurika No. 2 Oil Co. No. 1 Taylor	Oct. '19	1657	1000
Warrior Oil Co. No. 1 Morgan	Aug. '19	1550	700
No. 4 Evans	Nov. '19	1592	400
Weatherford Burk Oil Co. No. 1 Hardin	June '19	1595	Ab.
Walker & Caldwell No. 2 Morre	Apr. '19	1588	40
Walnut Springs Oil Co. No. 1 Chenault	May '19	1495	Ab.
Weimar Oil Co. No. 1 Renner	July '19	1820	1200
No. 1 Morgan	Sept. '19	1600	700
No. 1 Evans	Sept. '19	1674	150
No. 2 Renner	Nov '19	1783	800
Western Oil Corp. No. 1 Waggoner	July '19	....	1000
No. 1 Elsea	July '19	....	1500
No. 1 Taylor	July '19	1685	2500
No. 2 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1610	750
No. 4 Taylor	Aug. '19	1640	1400
No. 1 Casey	Aug. '19	....	300
No. 2 Taylor	Sept. '19	1763	1250
No. 2 Elsea	Sept. '19	1692	1250
No. 3 Elsea	Sept. '19	1705	1000
No. 2 Elsea	Oct. '19	1386	1750
No. 1 Waggoner	Nov. '19	1610	600
No. 1 Taylor	Nov. '19	1582	800
No. 3 Taylor	Nov. '19	1586	250
Webber No. 1 Brannon	Nov. '19	1705	750
No. 2 Brannon	Nov. '19	1711	750
No. 6 Brannon	Nov. '19	1705	800
No. 5 Brannon	Nov. '19	1723	800
West Tennessee Oil Co. No. 1 Elsea	Nov. '19	1709	900
West Star Oil Co. No. 1 Harmon	Nov. '19	1780	Jk.
Wheeler & Johnson No. 1 Vancleve	Mar. '19	1670	300
West Texas Oil Co. No. 1 Baptist Church	June '19	1640	30
Wichita American Oil Co. No. 1 Vogel	Aug. '19	1813	1400
No. 2 Vogel	Oct. '19	1817	1250
No. 6 Vogel	Nov. '19	1805	600
Wichita Clay Oil Co. No. 2 Matlock	Sept. '19	1745	5
Wichita Falls Pet. Co. No. 1 Ross	Jan. '19	1655	2300
No. 3 Block 28	Mar. '19	1640	100
Wichita Burk Oil Co. No. 1 Mahus	May '19	1675	65
Wichita Falls Pet. Co. No. 1 Johnson	July '19	1633	25
Wichita Oil & Gas Co. No. 1 Jackson	Sept. '18	1675	250
No. 1 Roberts	Mar. '19	1600	200
No. 2 Roberts	June '19	1689	50
Wichita Falls Fuel & Dev. Co. No. 1 Weith	Nov. '18	1780	Dry
No. 1 Schultz	Nov. '18	1620	60
Wichita Southern Oil Co. No. 1 Turketts	Sept. '18	1668	600
No. 1 Perkins	Feb. '18	1600	350
No. 2 Turketts	Mar. '19	1600	225
No. 4 Turketts	May '19	1580	125
No. - Turketts	July '19	1570	15
Wichita Slaton Oil Co. No. 1 Morgan	Aug. '19	1615	1000
Wichita Western Oil Co. No. 1 Lohoefner	Nov. '18	1320	Ab.
No. 2 Lohoefner	Mar. '19	1500	200
Wichita Park Oil Co. No. 2 Mabres	July '19	1664	30
White Star Oil Co. No. 1 Hardin	Aug. '19	1680	Ab.
Willis Davis Oil Co. No. 1 Hewitt	Apr. '19	1652	135
Willis & Farris Oil Co. No. 1 Taylor	Oct. '19	1696	600
Willow Bloom Oil Co. No. 1 Vancleve	May '19	295	Ab.
No. 2 Vancleve	May '19	700	Ab.
No. 1 Elsea	July '19	1690	1200
No. 1 Elsea	Sept. '19	1695	...
Wimpie Oil Co. No. 1 Brannon	Nov. '19	1729	Ab.
Wholefield Oil & Gas Co. No. 1 Martin	Nov. '19	587	12
Wizard Oil Co. No. 1 Cable	Mar. '19	1600	175
Wisconsin Oil & Gas Co. No. 4 Ward & Todd	Aug. '18	940	35
No. 3 Ward & Todd	Aug. '18	950	35
Willis Ramming No. 1 Hardin	Apr. '19	1600	Ab.
Woodrow Lee Oil Co. No. 1 Hardin	Apr. '19	1595	150
No. 3 Hardin	Apr. '19	1600	350
Woodburn Oil Co. No. 3 Morgan	Oct. '19	1609	300
No. 4 Morgan	Oct. '19	1608	1000
No. 6 Morgan	Oct. '19	1612	600
No. 2 Evans	Oct. '19	1590	600
No. 2 Elsea	Nov. '19	1600	1000
Wood Dale Oil Co. No. 10 Ferguson	Sept. '18	1690	5
Clint Wood No. 1 Hardin	Oct. '18	1595	900
No. 2A Hardin	Feb. '19	1500	300
No. 1A Hardin	Mar. '19	1615	400
No. 2 Hardin	Mar. '19	1615	450
No. 1 Hardin	Apr. '19	1710	175
No. 4 Hardin	May '19	1683	125
No. 2 Hardin	May '19	1695	200
No. 1 Waggoner	June '19	1620	1500
No. 3 Hardin	June '19	1692	65
No. 5 Hardin	June '19	1705	50
No. 2 Evans	Aug. '19	1570	1400
No. 1 Evans	Aug. '19	....	500
No. 2 Waggoner	Aug. '19	1610	900
No. 5 Morgan	Sept. '19	1604	300
Bob Wood Oil Co. No. 1 Morgan	Oct. '19	1600	1200
Young Oil Co. No. 1 Stiles	Dec. '18	1560	250
No. 1 Cannon	Apr. '19	1550	25
No. 1 Styles	May '19	1538	Ab.
No. 1 Cannon Carnegie	May '19	1515	Ab.
Young & Kennedy No. 1 Taylor	Aug. '19	1690	2261
Young Bros. No. 3 Brannon	Oct. '19	1707	1250

More Than a Thousand Products Made From Mineral Oil the Origin of Which Is a Matter of Discussion and Doubt

Probably no industry has been subject to more development and improvement in the past 50 years than that of petroleum refining. In the beginning the only use made of the "oil's grease," which came oozing from the ground was for doctoring mule and supplying in some measure the savage's demands for fats which could not be filled with his scanty supplies of animal fats. Use in this way dates back as far as history records the discovery by man of any of the numerous oil springs which in the early times of our civilization were noteworthy chiefly as matters of interest because of their peculiarity.

It was not until the middle of the century that any real attention was paid to this mineral oil. Since that time a vast industry has grown up until today there are probably more than 1,000 products made from the substance, the origin of which is still a matter of discussion and no doubt.

From Chewing Gum to Medicine.

The products that one would scarcely attribute to the dark hubstance that comes spouting from gushers or is pumped from shallow wells are on the market today and enter into the daily life of men at the most unexpected angles. The chewing gum which one buys for a nickel a package and the medicine which one takes when suffering from any one of a dozen maladies alike have their quota of petroleum products as ingredients. A partial list of the petroleum products today made in the refineries of Texas follows: Gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, signal oils, distillates, gas oils, spindle oils, motor oils, engine oils, machine oils, dynamo oils, red oils, pale oils, floor oils, paraffin oils, wood stock, oil soap, miners' oil, black oil, car oil, fuel oil, diesel fuels, bunker oils, cylinder oils, gear lubricants, wire rope lubricants, waxes, asphalts, road oils, pipe coating, greases, cup grease, gear grease, axle grease, solid lubricants, petroleum coke, metal polishes, roofing paper, roofing, and roofing cement.

Few Refineries Complete Distillation.

Very few refineries make the many products which can be derived from petroleum, as the equipment required is expensive, and the selling organizations necessary for distributing them requires large capital. The majority of refineries confine themselves to taking gasoline, kerosene and distillates from the crude and selling the residue as fuel oil.

The process of refining consists of treating the crude oil with heat in such a manner as to break up the various carbon molecules into the different liquids and solids, each of which has its separate use. The process in general is simply one of distillation, and the developments in the method have been to date usually confined to improving methods of distributing the heat in such manner as to separate the particles with the least loss.

Refining Process.

A refinery consists of a series of stills, each serving a definite purpose. These stills are either upright or horizontal, placed on foundations of brick or stone with some provision for heating. Adjoining the stills is a condenser which receives the hot vapors from the heated oil and condenses them by leading them through coiled pipes which are cooled by water. In these condenser pipes the vapors are liquified, the resulting liquid being lighter than the crude oil because certain of the ingredients of the crude have not been vaporized in the heating.

Next in the order of refining comes the tailing house, where the liquid collects after being condensed. Often, in order to separate the distillate into the various products, one liquid from the first distillation goes through the same process a second time, and comes out in the tailing house divided into such products as benzine, gasoline and kerosene. At the tailing house each of these passes automatically into its proper receptacle, this being accomplished by gravity.

Varied Refinery Practice.

In some refineries every particle of the crude is evaporated by continuous processing until there is left a residue of tar coke. In others an average amount of distillate is taken and the residue of the crude turned into such solids as vaseline, wax and tar. Another class is the average refinery where a proportion of the lighter products are taken off and the residue is left as fuel oil.

In order to purify kerosene for lighting purposes it is treated in what is called an agitator with acids and soda. To remove impurities and make gasoline colorless, as water, it is treated with caustic soda and sulphuric acid.

The first definite accomplishments in the refining industry came about 1849. In that year Professor James Young of Glasgow, Scotland, secured a patent from the English government on a process for making burning oil from Scotch oil shales. Several years before this, however, Dr. Abraham Gessner had distilled a burning oil from coal, which product he called "Kerosene," a coined word taken from the Greek words meaning wax and light.

In the United States the American refining industry may be said to have started from the beginning of a plant on Long Island, New York, by the North American Kerosene Gas Light company which made use of the Gessner patent and distilled kerosene from coal. This was in 1854. Two years before this, however, the United States Chemical Manufacturing company had produced a lubricating oil from coal. A considerable amount of this was put in use, but its odor was so offensive that it was in high disrepute among the men who handled it.

Previous to the development of a crude petroleum supply which began in 1859 with the bringing in of the famous Drake well at Titusville, Pa., the first oil well in the world, there had been put in operation in the United States more than 50 coal refineries, devoted to turning out oils of various kinds. The Drake well definitely put an end to all this business, and it became necessary for the owners to convert their plants at once into refineries for petroleum. As it happened this was done with little rearrangement of stills.

Kier's Experiments.

The first experiments in refining petroleum in this country had been made in 1850 by Samuel M. Kier. Mr. Kier was a salt manufacturer with brine wells in Pennsylvania. Some oil seeped into these wells, and on the discovery that it would burn in what was called a "teapot" lamp, experiments were made to determine whether or not refined products could be obtained from it. Mr. Kier before this had been bottling some of this oil and selling it as a liniment.

Finding that crude oil would yield a burning oil, the first crude refinery in the country was built, the first in the world as well, the still having a capacity of one barrel of crude. As there was a ready sale for the product this was later increased in capacity. Some of the first kerosene derived from crude was sold for as much as $1.25 a gallon.

From this small beginning came the huge modern refining industry. By 1870 there were a number of refineries in the country and after that year the industry increased by leaps and bounds. New oil fields were discovered and new markets for the product. When the gas engine became a fact the future of the industry was assured.

Father of Modern Refining.

One of the men to whom the refining industry owes the largest debt is Samuel Van Syckel. He devoted much of his life to refining petroleum and devised some of the means by which the industry was placed on a solid basis. Not only was he a pioneer in refining as a whole, but also in what is called "cracking," or the process of obtaining more yield from crude by breaking up the molecules so that more of the lighter products could be derived from it. On May 22, 1887, he secured United States Patent No. 191,203 on the continuous distilling process, the process on which much of the subsequent refining of oil has been based. In describing the invention the inventor used the following:

"My invention relates especially to the continuous distillation of petroleum oils, but embraces certain principles in the construction and operation of the apparatus equally applicable to the distillation of spirits or to distillation generally.

Method of Distillation.

"In the method of distillation the several points may be stated as follows: First, maintaining a uniform and graduated body of oil in the series of stills, and heating the contents of the still evenly throughout so that continuous distillation is conducted without variable or excessive temperatures; secondly in transferring the liquid from still to still in such a manner that the liquid attains the temperature of the succeeding still before it is mingled with the contents of said still, and in delivering the liquid into the receiving still at the point near the surface of the oil in the still, so that any vapors or gas formed in the transit may escape without disturbing the contents of the succeeding still; and thirdly, in conducting the distillation of the primary or crude oil still so as to vaporize so much of its contents as shall bring the oil to the requisite fire test, and insure the removal of the benzine, gasoline and light products, those of 80 degrees Baume and under being condensed and returned to a still separately or together with the crude oil, while the benzine, gasoline, etc., may be condensed, according to gravity, as in fractional distillation.

Improvement in Apparatus.

"In the apparatus, the points of construction are as follows: First, the interposition of a governor between the storage tank or source of supply and the series of stills; secondly, the combination, with the first still, in a series arranged for continuous distillation, of a condenser so constructed as to arrest all products of 80 degrees Baume and under and return the same to the primary still; thirdly, in the combination of stills arranged for continuous distillation, each still of the series being surrounded and traversed by combustion flues so as to insure equal distribution of the heat, and the several stills being connected by a series of pipes, branches from which rise through the liquid in the receiving stills and deliver any gas formed into the vapor space of the still.

Advantages Derived.

"The advantages arising from my improved method and apparatus are that the process of distillation is conducted at a moderate cost with uniformity of products and less loss from conversion into tarry matters, and all uncondensable gases are driven off.

"In the flue condenser, which consists of a tube of small diameter, and a number of small tubes extending through it from head to head, and provided with water supply and discharge pipes, which supply a running current of water through the condenser, great advantage is derived. The old condenser had a still body of water and it took a long time to condense, but with the small vessel and continuous swiftly flowing current the vapors are condensed very rapidly."

Another Van Syckel Invention.

At the same time the foregoing patent was taken out Patent No. 191,204 was granted. The inventor described it as follows:

"Be it known that I, Samuel Van Syckel of Titusville, in the County of Crawford and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful improvement in stills.

"My invention relates to the construction of stills in general; but is especially designed for oil stills, where it is desirable to heat a body of oil uniformly throughout, so as to be able to conduct distillation with moderate heat, thus avoiding burning or carbonizing the oil.

Description of Invention.

"My invention consists, first, in constructing and setting the still so that the series of flues traverse and surround the oil, dividing it into thin portions or strata, to both sides of which the heat is applied evenly, whereby the high temperatures necessary where the body of the oil transmits the heat is avoided; and, secondly, in a series of supply pipes, which pass through the oil in the still, and deliver the incoming oil just below the surface of the oil in the still, the vapor formed escaping by branch pipes above the surface of the oil, whereby the oil is heated to, or nearly to, the temperature of the oil in the still, and any contained vapors or gases are allowed to escape, thus avoiding the reduction of the temperature and disturbance of the oil in the still, whereby the distillation is permitted to proceed uninterruptedly and at uniform temperature.

"Heretofore, as commonly constructed, the fires have been allowed to play directly upon the under surface of the still high temperatures were necessary to heat the body of the oil properly, and the whole body

REFINERS OF OKLAHOMA, TEXAS AND LOUISIANA

PETROLEUM

ASPHALT, GASOLINE, GAS OILS, REFINED OILS, NAPHTHA
PARAFFINE WAX

REFINERY, WALTERS, OKLA.
Loading Racks
WALTERS, OKLA. DEVOL, OKLA.

LIVINGSTON REFINERS CORP.

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS FORT WORTH, TEXAS
NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A. TULSA, OKLAHOMA

of oil, in addition to the disturbance due to disproportionate fire surface, was violently agitated from time to time by the admission of a body of supply of oil at a much lower temperature than the still oil. Furthermore, the application of the heat to so small a surface, rendered it necessary to force the fires to such an extent that the portions of the oil which came into immediate contact with the fire surface were decomposed, forming tar and gas, and resulting in considerable loss in quantity and injury to the quality of the product.

Object of Invention.

"The object of the present invention is therefore, first, to increase the heating surface, so that distillation may proceed at a low temperature without undue agitation of the contents of the still; and, secondly, to avoid any agitation of the oil in supplying the still.

"The advantages of my devices are that I am enabled by their use to carry on distillation regularly and satisfactorily at low temperatures and steady heats, which give brighter and better oils and results in a much larger yield. Less waste takes place in distilling high fire-test oils. The construction and arrangement of the flues gives sufficient room to admit of the ready cleaning of the still, which is an important advantage over flue stills as now generally constructed.

"A still constructed in accordance with my invention will perform from three to five times the labor of stills as ordinarily constructed. A 25-barrel still that formerly made 15 barrels of refined oil per day, when altered as above described, made 75 barrels of refined oil per day, and was cleaned but once in two weeks, while under the old process the still had to be cleaned every day."

Foundation of All Improvements.

The apparatus described in the two quotations is the foundation of all the improvements which have been made since that time. The principle of heating oil evenly has become the basic principle of practically all improvements. Many experiments have been made along this line, and many [illegible] different plants, but practically all experimenting done has as its beginning point the dicta laid down by Samuel Van Syckel.

"Cracking."

"Cracking" is the word that has been the storm center of refinery improvement during the past few years. A great deal of publicity has been given to a number of experiments, and some considerable improvements have been made in the amount of light oils taken from a given body of crude. The source of much of the publicity on this problem was Dr. Rittman, of the Bureau of Mines. His announcements on this subject have given rise to a vast amount of discussion and a great many schemes for securing the simple molecular [illegible] compounded. Quite a few of the schemes worked in the laboratory when put to the test, but upon being tried commercially were not such unqualified successes. Since heat is the source of breaking up the particles, and since extremely high temperatures were required by most processes for success it was found in some cases that where it was possible to secure such high temperatures in a practical plant equipment was quickly destroyed and in a few instances fires and explosions could not be avoided.

Dr. Burton's Achievements.

Dr. William B. Burton, of the Standard Oil company is the grand old man of the cracking theory. He devised a means in the Standard refineries for securing larger quantities of light oil from given amounts of crude and thus placed the Standard refineries on a plane of greater efficiency than the independents. As a result of his efforts he was awarded in 1918 the William Gibbs medal for distinguished work in the petroleum industry.

Following the development of gas engines and the increased demand for the lighter oils, efforts were made in the Standard refineries under the direction of Dr. Burton to increase quantities derived from the refining process. In speaking on the occasion when the Gibbs medal was awarded to him Dr. Burton described some of the efforts that were made.

"In those days," he said, "the average yields of various products of petroleum from mid-continent crude oil were as follows:

Naphtha products 18 per cent.
Kerosene or illuminating products 30 per cent.
Lubricating products 10 per cent.
Loss 3 per cent.
Leaving about 40 per cent, which was sold for gas making or fuel purposes in lieu of coal.

It was clear that the problem was to convert the high-boiling fractions existing in the fuel and gas oil into low-boiling fractions needed by the internal combustion engine. It has long been known that superheating the vapors of petroleum at atmospheric pressure caused dissociation of the molecules, producing very low-boiling fractions and very high-boiling fractions, and is evidenced by the ordinary Pintsch gas, with which you are all familiar, but the low-boiling fractions produced by these superheating methods are not suitable for internal combustion engines, and the losses due to fixed gases are very great.

It was found that anhydrous aluminum chloride exerted a very marked effect upon high boiling fractions, converting some of them into low-boiling fractions entirely suitable for automobile purposes, but the very high fire test of the aluminum chloride, together with the fact that to make the process successful an inexpensive method must be devised for restoring the aluminum chloride, rendered this process out of the question. We worked for almost two years trying to devise a practicable method for securing the most desirable result, first by superheating and dissociation at high temperatures, but at atmospheric pressure, and, secondly, by the employment of various reagents, but our efforts were not successful; we met failure in every direction.

Pressure Distillation.

"It has been known for a long time that distillation of petroleum products under pressure resulted in their dissociation and production of some low-boiling fractions and some high boiling fractions, but this process never had been applied in a practical way for the production of motor spirits. Because to a practical refiner the distillation of oils under high pressure did not appeal, owing to the extreme hazard, due to explosions and fires; but having tried everything else that suggested itself, we decided to attack the problem from the pressure-distillation standpoint.

"To the laymen, distilling oils under pressure would present no particular difficulty; the distillation of water is done every day in our steam boilers, and why should one fear to do it in the case of oil? But when you consider that the distillation must take place at temperatures ranging from 350 degrees to 450 degrees centigrade, where the tensile strength of steel begins to diminish very rapidly, and when you consider that steel, at such temperatures, in the presence of carbonaceous matter (and even free carbon, which often comes as the result of pressure distillation) is very likely to absorb such carbon, become crystalline, and lose its tensil strength, you can readily see why the practical refiner shivered at the prospect of doing work in this way. We consulted refiners who had been in the business a great many years. We advised with mechanical engineers for whatever suggestions they might offer, and it must be confessed we did not receive much encouragement.

Difficulties Overcome.

"Since we found, early in our work, that we would require a pressure of about five atmospheres, you can easily see that we approached with considerable respect the problem of building practical apparatus that would stand this pressure in actual daily service. One refiner, for whose opinion I had the utmost respect, said he did not believe we could build a practical still that would stand more than one pound pressure per square inch. Another refiner suggested the probability of explosions, due to polymerization of the vapors under heat and pressure, such as occur when acetylene is compressed.

"However, we were able to secure a very liberal sum of money to try the scheme on a large scale, and the worst that could happen would be to burn up our plant and fail in our efforts. So we went ahead.

"The first large still we built had a charging capacity of 6,000 gallons of heavy oil, and about the first difficulty we encountered was serious leaks around the rivet heads and along the seams. The workmanship and building of the still was good, and it would have been satisfactory as a steam boiler. We found that oil at high temperatures and pressures leaks worse than water, and a leak always causes a fire of an intensity directly proportional to the amount of the leak. It was difficult at first to secure boiler makers who could caulk these leaks while the still was under pressure. In many cases when we caulked one leak another would form. Finally nature came to our aid and we were gratified to observe that as the still continued in service the leaks became less serious. The oil carbonized under the influence of the high temperatures and the carbon deposits stopped the leaks.

Many Puzzling Problems.

"There were many puzzling problems to be solved. We had to devise a safety valve that would operate freely in spite of the intense heat and presence of carbonaceous matter. The entire apparatus had to be constructed in such a way as to insure ease of operation and freedom from excessive repairs. Distilling the oils under pressure resulted in the production of so-called fixed gases. The disposition of these gases at first was troublesome. We found that in some cases the heavy oil with which we started evolved more gas than was needed to maintain the desired pressure in the apparatus, whereas other oils evolved an insufficient amount of gas for this purpose. This was an embarrassing situation, but we converted an obstacle into an aid by arranging a large number of stills in parallel so that the superfluous gases from some stills were conducted to others that needed them, and this plan gave us a perfect method for securing uniform pressure and control, a most essential feature in the work.

"The first large still we built, as I have mentioned had a capacity of 6,000 gallons, and by starting with fuel oil products having boiling points ranging from 200 to 350 degrees centigrade, we were able to secure a very substantial yield of a product having boiling points ranging from 50 degrees up to 200 degrees Centigrade, and to our great gratification the losses incurred thereby were trifling, averaging less than 3 per cent. We were astonished also to find that the high boiling residues thus produced yielded a product almost identical with the natural asphalt which is mined in large quantities in the Island of Trinidad. Evidently we are doing artificially what nature has done in ages gone by, namely distrilling petroleum under pressure.

Is Now Routine Process.

"It would require a long time to describe how we solved some of the various problems that arose in connection with this proocess. From the single 6000 gallon still we first built, we now have over 500 stills of a large capacity. At first our practical men were very loath too accept these pressure stills as a going proposition. They were afraid of them. The minute the slightest thing hapoened they were likely to run. But, fortunately, we had no fires or serious accidents for the first two or three years, and when we finally did have a rather bad fire the men had secured enough self confidence to stand by their guns, and the damages were repaired quickly, and the work went on, so that today the work of pressure distillation is carried on in our refineries in connection with the regular routine work, and most of us have forgotten that a few years ago we were met with discouraging protests when we proposed making napntha products in this manner.

"During the last five years there have been made in this country over [illegible] barrels of gasoline or naphtha products by the use of these stills, and we trust that the future will show a largely increased production (by this process) of this indisdensable material."

Wichita Falls District Has Approximately 1500 of the 8000 Miles of Pipe Line Transporting Crude Oil In the State

Of the 8,000 [illegible] of pipe lines transporting crude [illegible] the State of Texas approximately 1,500 miles serve the Wichita Falls district oil fields.

At the present time approximately 250,000 barrels of oil could be transported daily by the north Texas pipe lines if railroad transportation and other conditions allowed the different companies to run oil to capacity.

The lines in operation are from four to eight inches in diameter and are from five or six to close to 400 miles in length.

A typical week's pipe line run for the Burkburnett field is shown in the following table. While this list is not complete it gives the runs of the most important lines during a week in December.

Pipe Line Co.	Weekly Run in Bls
Magnolia Petroleum co.	94,564
Texas Pipe Line Co.	97,388
Gulf Pipe Line Co.	28,456
Burkburnett Ref. Co.	1,693
North American Oil & Ref Co.	10,333
Elliott-Jones Co.	11,397
Arkansas City Pipe Line Co.	4,416
Constantin Oil & Ref Co.	18,375
J. W. Gilliland	7,095
Hapgood, Brown & Parks	3,140
American Ref Co.	5,140
Humble Oil & Refining Co.	20,849
Western Oil Corp.	15,965
Evans-Thwing Co.	3,922
T. & B. Pipe Line Co.	7,952
Crude Oil Marketing Co.	12,460
Waggoner Ref Co.	2,810
Security Pipe Line Co.	
Texhoma Oil & Ref Co.	8,963
Oklahoma Pet. & Gas Co.	3,328
W. G. Skelly	3,700
Livingston Oil Corp.	22,732
White Eagle Pipe Line Co.	2,771
Sinclair Consolidated Oil Co.	26,843
Empire Pipe Line Co.	25,647
Southern Oil Corporation	33,615
Panhandle Oil & Ref Co.	11,727
Johnson Pipe Line Co.	14,747
Inter-state Oil Co.	2,220
Paragon Oil Co.	
Lone Star Oil & Ref Co.	7,750
Lawton Pipe Line Co.	4,700
Woodburn Oil Corp.	19,221
Uniform Oil & Ref. Co.	1,140
Boger Oil Co.	6,000
Middle States Oil Corp.	5,817
Fuel Used	17,000
Total	564,946

Practically all of the pipe lines in operation in the Wichita County fields have been constructed since October, 1918. At that time only the Texas and Magnolia companies had lines into the district, these having been constructed originally to serve the Electra district. The additional lines have been laid into the fields in spite of such handicaps as shortage of labor and great scarcity of materials.

List of Pipe Lines.

Following is a list of some of the more important pipe lines which are serving the district. No attempt is made to list the many short gathering lines from wells in the fields to private loading racks as it is practically impossible to secure a complete list of them. Their number is constantly increasing.

Texas Pipe Line Company — 390 miles; capacity 50,000 barels daily; 6-inch line from Burkburnett and Electra to Dallas; combination 6-8-inch line from Burkburnett to Dallas; 8-inch line from Burkburnett to Wichita Falls; 8-inch line from Burkburnett to Healdton, Oklahoma. This company and the Empire Pipe Line company both having under construction lines to Healdton, they united efforts to secure early completion of one of them, which is now running oil to Waurika, Oklahoma.

Magnolia Petroleum Company—140 miles, capacity 20,000 barrels daily; 8-inch line from Burkburnett to Fort Worth; 6-inch line from Burkburnett to Electra; 6-inch line from northwest Burkburnett to Burkburnett.

Gulf Production Company—115 miles, capacity 12,000 barrels daily; 6-inch line from Burkburnett to Fort Worth; gathering lines throughout the Wichita fields.

Sinclair Consolidated Oil Company—60 miles, capacity 20,000 barrels daily; 8-inch line from Healdton, Oklahoma, to Burkburnett; 4-inch line to Devol, Oklahoma.

Humble Pipe Line Company—33 miles, capacity 10,000 barrels daily; 4-inch line from Burkburnett and northwest fields to Iowa Park, part of which is doubled; gathering lines.

T. & B. Pipe Line Company—20 miles, capacity 20,000 barrels daily; 8-inch line from Burkburnett to northwest field; 6-inch line from Burkburnett to Wichita Falls.

Southern Oil Corporation—20 miles, capacity 7,000 barrels daily; 4-inch line from Burkburnett to Walters, Oklahoma.

Johnson Pipe Line Company—8 miles, capacity 12,000 barrels daily; 6-inch line from Burkburnett to Devol, Oklahoma.

Constantin Refining Company—8 miles, capacity 7,000 barrels daily; 4-inch line from Burkburnett to refinery at Devol, Oklahoma; another line building.

Oklahoma Petroleum & Gas Company—8 miles, capacity 7,000 barrels daily; 4-inch line from Burkburnett to Devol, Oklahoma; larger line building.

Livingston Oil Corporation—8 miles, capacity 7,000 barrels daily; 4-inch line from northwest field to Devol, Oklahoma.

Lawton Pipe Line Company—40 miles, capacity 7,000 barrels daily; 4-inch line from Burkburnett to Lawton, Oklahoma.

Empire Pipe Line Company—75 miles, capacity 20,000 barrels; 8-inch line from Burkburnett to Healdton, Oklahoma. Joined with Texas Pipe Line Company in finishing one joint line, the other to be completed following completion of the first.

Newton-Maer Pipe Line Company—8 miles, capacity 12,000 barrels daily; 6-inch line from northwest Burkburnett to Devol, Oklahoma.

Mid-Co Petroleum Company—40 miles, 12,000 barrels daily capacity; 6-inch line from northwest field to Lawton, Oklahoma.

Texhoma Oil & Refining Company—28 miles, capacity 14,000 barrels daily; 4-inch line from northwest Burkburnett field and shallow field to Wichita Falls; 4-inch line to Iowa Park.

Anderson & Gustafson—5 miles, capacity 7,000 barrels daily; 4-inch line from northwest field to Burkburnett.

Elliott, Jones & Company—5 miles, capacity 7,000 barrels daily; 4-inch line from northwest field to Burkburnett.

Charles F. Noble Oil Company—5 miles, capacity 5,000 barrels daily; 3-inch line from northwest field to Burkburnett; approximately 50 miles of gas lines; gathering lines.

Lone Star Oil & Gas Company—14 miles, capacity 10,000 barrels daily; 5-inch line from northwest field to Wichita Falls refinery.

American Refining Company—25 miles, capacity 7,000 barrels daily; 20 miles of 4-inch line from northwest field to Wichita Falls refinery, and 4 miles of 6-inch line.

Victor Pipe Line Company—7 miles, capacity 7,000 barrels daily; 4-inch line from northwest field to Burkburnett refinery.

Western Oil Corporation—5 miles, capacity 6,000 barrels daily; 4-inch line from northwest field to Burkburnett.

Red River Pipe Line Company—16 miles, capacity 12,000 barrels daily; 6-inch line from northwest field to Wichita Falls.

New Era Pipe Line Company—14 miles, capacity 12,000 barrels daily; 6-inch line from northwest field to Iowa Park.

Woodburn Oil Corporation—8 miles, capacity 7,000 barrels daily; 4-inch line from northwest field to Burkburnett.

Invader Oil & Refining Company—12 miles, capacity 7,000 barrels daily; 4-inch line and gathering lines between northwest field and Burkburnett.

Burkburnett Refining Company—10 miles, capacity 7,000 barrels daily; 4-inch line and gathering lines between northwest field and refinery at Burkburnett.

Beaver-Electra Refining Company—15 1-2 miles, capacity 7,000 barrels daily; 4-inch line between northwest field and refinery at Electra.

Crude Oil Marketing Company—30 miles, capacity 12,000 barrels daily; 4, 6, and 8-inch lines and gathering lines between northwest field and Burkburnett and 6-inch line from Burkburnett to Walters, Oklahoma.

Pandle Refining Company—60 miles, daily capacity 10,000 barrels. Gathering lines and pipe line between northwest field and refinery at Wichita Falls.

Sunshine Pipe Line Company—15 miles, daily capacity 5,000 barrels. Line between Iowa Park and Wichita Falls.

In addition to the lines described there are many others which have a number of miles of gathering lines and short trunk lines in the northwest and other fields.

None Running To Capacity.

None of these lines are running oil to capacity. Transportation conditions on the railroads are largely responsible, it not being possible for the railroads to move tank cars as fast as they can be filled. In addition the shortage of tank cars operates to keep lines from running oil to capacity. The percentage of capacity to which the lines operate can be understood by the comparing the rated capacities with the total weekly runs given in the table. For instance the Texas company, with a capacity of 50,000 barrels daily transported during the week quoted less than twice that amount.

These pipe lines have loading racks at their terminals where the oil is loaded into tank cars to be transported to refineries and other destinations. Most of them also have tank farms for storage. These farms have storage capacities ranging from a few thousand barrels up into the hundred thousands. Storage capacity is constantly being increased, but not as rapidly as it would be if it were possible to secure better deliveries on tanks. Labor is also a factor as it is sometimes difficult to secure the men necessary for erecting tanks. Both wooden and steel tanks are used. While steel tanks are usually preferred conditions have been such that producers and transporters have been glad to take whatever they could get.

Storage Is Enormous.

It would be interesting to know the total storage capacity in the oil fields and at the pipe line terminals, but on account of the difficulty connected with reaching the hundred of small and large producers and pipe line companies it is not possible to secure this data. It is safe to say, however, that in Wichita County alone hundreds of thousands of barrels of oil is stored to be used after flush production has settled down, and perhaps after a premium is being paid for the oil from the fields. This latter contingency may not be long delayed, according to the biggest operators in the county.

The most important news that oil producers had received on the subject of more transportation outlets came in the early part of December when the Prairie Oil & Gas Company announced that it would enter the Burkburnett field as an active competitor for the purchase of crude. The first step of the company was to purchase the six-inch pipe line of the Ryan Petroleum Company which was almost complete at that time, and has since been put in operation, between Burkburnett and Temple, Okla. In addition, construction started at once on a six-inch line between the field and Addington, Okla., where it will connect with the company's trunk line. These two lines will do much to aid producers. It is probable that the entry of the big company in the field is a result of the settled production and the consequent increased competition in bidding for the crude. The two pipe lines will have a daily capacity of close to 25,000 barrels.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Classes in citizenship and suffrage have been opened for night students here.

LONDON.—A woman litigant at Wigsden with a Spanish Christian name and a Scotch surname claimed to be Irish, but was born in England and had a Canadian husband.

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Wichita Daily Times

Automobile Section



WITH GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

TO THE AUTOMOBILE OWNERS
OF WICHITA FALLS TERRITORY

For the Successful Year Now Closing

WITH a retrospective view of the most prosperous season in the history of motor merchandising in this section of the state, the auto and accessories dealers represented herein take this means of expressing individually and collectively a deep feeling of appreciation for the business with which we have been favored during 1919. As the year ends, and as we launch forth on a new era of commercial activity, we hope to serve you better than has been possible during the past several months of embargoes and congestion, frought with the added handicap of a deficiency in material and men. both in the factories and in many of the local plants.

As the curtain is drawn and the New Year enters upon the scene, a star of hope for better facilities in every line of the industry casts its encouraging rays across the horizon of the automobile world and inspires a feeling of general optimism that the year 1920 will long stand forth as the record page in the history of motor achievement in the various branches.

In this connection permit us to extend the compliment of the season and to wish for the entire citizenship of Wichita Falls and Northwest Texas a Happy and Prosperous New Year. May you not only be blessed with an abundant measure of prosperity, but may health attend your drive through the highway of life until another "marker" shall have been reached, and may a liberal measure of happiness be yours as you motor along the designated roadway for 1920 travel.

WICHITA FALLS AUTOMOBILE DEALERS

ROUTES FOR 45 HIGHWAYS DESIGNATED BY COMMISSION

The State Highway Commission has designated forty-five state highways, which have been delineated upon a map that is isshed by the department. While from time to time there has been announcement of these, a restatement of each, with its route and its connections will be interesting grouped into a single story, so that it can be preserved for reference. There is general interest in these because nearly every county in the state is reached by such a roadway, and this gives local interest as well.

Highway No. 1—The Bankhead Highway.

Highway No. 1 has been designated from Texarkana to El Paso, and is the longest of the state designations, and it has been given the name of Bankhead, after the member of congress from Alabama, who sponsored the act of congress that provided federal aid in the construction of state roads, the Hon. William B. Bankhead. Highway No. 1, as finally designated, after several tentative routes were discussed, is as follows:

Commencing at Texarkana, thence to Maud, thence to Naples, thence to Sulphur Springs, thence to Ridgeway, thence to Commerce, thence to Neyland, thence to Greenville, thence to Caddo Mills, passing south of the town of Josephine, thence through the southeastern corner of Collin county, through Royse City, Fate and Rockwall, to Dallas and from Dallas to Fort Worth. West from Fort Worth there will be a northern and a southern route.

The southern route is from Fort Worth to Weatherford, hence to Mineral Wells, Palo Pinto, thence to Strawn, thence south to a point on the road from Thurber to Ranger, thence to Ranger, thence to Eastland, Cisco, Putnam, Baird, Abilene, Sweetwater, Colorado, Big Springs, Midland, Pecos, Van Horn and to El Paso, forming from El Paso what is to be known as the California branch of Highway No. 1.

The northern route of this highway, out of Fort Worth goes to Weatherford, Mineral Wells, Palo Pinto, thence to Caddo, Breckenridge, Albany and then to Abilene, joining with the southern route.

There is Highway No. 1A, 109 miles from Texarkana to Atlanta, thence to Linden, thence to Daingerfield, thence to Pittsburg thence to Winnsboro, thence to Hopkins county line northwest of Winnsboro, thence to Sulphur Springs, joining the No. 1.

Highway No. 1B runs from Naples to Douglassville, and over Highway No. 8 to Maud, joining No. 1.

Highway No. 2—The Meridian Highway.

The Meridian Highway begins at Burkburnett, thence to Wichita Falls, thence to Henrietta over what is also known as Highway No. 5, thence to Bowie, Decatur and Fort Worth. From Fort Worth through Cleburne, thence through the Bosque Hills there is a scenic route through Meridian, Clifton and Valley Mills, then almost due east to Waco, following the meanderings of the Bosque and the Brazos, and going into Waco from the northwest.

At Waco the highway divides. It is the "fork-of-the-road," so to speak. The fork that goes to the Rio Grande passes Baylor University to Speight street, thence through Lorena, Bruceville, Eddy Troy, Temple, Bartlett, Granger, Taylor, through Hutto into Austin. From Austin through Buda Kyle, San Marcos, Hunter, New Braunfels, into San Antonio. The road from San Antonio passes through Medina Frio and La Salle Counties, into Webb, reaching Laredo after passing through Pearsall and Cotulla.

The Gulf Division of the Meridian Highway leaves Waco by crossing the Brazos river, and following its meanderings to Marlin, Calvert, Bryan, Col-[illegible] Station, Navasota, Hempstead and into Houston. From Houston it goes to Galveston.

There are many competitive points along this Meridian Highway, and subordinate designations of routes are more that will give the traveler plenty of chance to choose.

There is a branch of Highway No. 2 that begins at Henrietta, thence to Jacksboro, Perrin and Whitt and connecting with Road No. 1 at Mineral Wells, thence over Road No. 1 to Weatherford, thence via Granbury and Glen Rose to Meridian, connecting at that point with Road No. 2. This will be known as the Mineral Wells branch of Road No. 2. This is known officially as No. 2B. No. 2A takes out from Highway No. 2 at Cleburne, and passes through Burleson, Alvarado, Grandview, Itasca, then to Hillsboro, connecting with King of Trails, which will be stated later.

Just below Waco about eleven miles, a spur road will take out from the Gulf Division of the Meridian road, and extend seven miles into the town of Mart, on the line between McLennan and Limestone counties. This is Highway No. 2B.

No. 2C takes out from the Meridian road at Temple, thence to Belton, Salado, Prairie Dell, Jarrell, Georgetown, Round Rock, Fiskville, into Austin and connecting again with No. 2. This takes the traveler through Georgetown where the Southwestern University is located.

No. 2D begins at a point one and one-half miles north of Bowie on No. 2, thence to Ringgold, thence north to Ringgold bridge crossing Red river.

Highway No. 3—Southern National Highway.

Beginning at a point twenty miles east of Orange on the Sabine river, thence to Orange, thence to Beaumont, thence to Liberty, thence to Houston, to Richmond, to Rosenberg, Eagle Lake, Columbus, Schulenberg, and by the northern route Waelder, Harwood, Luling, Kingsbury and to Seguin. The southern loop of this route takes out at Waelder via Gonzales and intersects the northern loop at Seguin. From Seguin to San Antonio, intersecting Highway No. 2, between New Braunfels and San Antonio, thence into San Antonio. Leaving San Antonio this highway goes west to Commerce street to Twenty-Fourth, thence south on Twenty-Fourth street to Castroville—San Antonio road—thence to Castroville, thence to Dunlay, Hondo, Sabinal, Uvalde, Brackettville and to Del Rio, where it has its western terminus.

Highway No. 3A (153 miles) takes off from No. 3 at Houston, thence to Katy, Brookshire, Sealy, Cat Springs and New Ulm, thence to Fayetteville, LaGrange, West Point, Smithville, thence to Bastrop, to Kenton to Garfield, thence to DelValle, then into Austin, connecting with Highway No. 2, No. 29, No. 29A and No. 29.

Highway No. 3B (217 miles) begins at Cuero, then to Edbar, then to Yoakum, then to Sweet Home, then to Hallettsville, then to Schulenberg, connecting with No. 3, then to LaGrange intersecting No. 3A, thence to Caldwell, intersecting Highway No. 20, between Giddings and Brenham. No. 3B extends south from Cuero through Yorktown, Nordheim, Runge and Kenedy, intersecting at that point Highway No. 9 into San Antonio. Another branch of No. 3B takes out from Cuero to Goliad, thence to Berclair, thence to Beeville, giving another intersection with Highway No. 9.

No. 3C 31) takes out from No. 3A at Fayetteville, thence to app post-office, thence to Schu[illegible]au, thence to Industry, thence to Nesonville, thence to Belleville, thence to Hempstead, intersecting the Gulf Division of No. 2 into Houston.

Highway No. 4—Del Rio—Canadian Highway.

There are two terminals to this route on the southern end. The west branch starts at Del Rio, thence via the W. T. O. Holman ranch to Sonora. The eastern branch extends from Uvalde to Barksdale to Rock Springs, thence via the W. T. O. Holman ranch to Sonora. From Sonora, through Eldorado to San Angelo, thence to Robert Lee to Sweetwater, thence to North Roby, thence to Rotan then to Double Mountain Fork Bridge, then north along the Aspermont road to Aspermont, then through Guthrie, Paducah, Childress, Wellington, Wheeler to Canadian, thence through Ochiltree to the Texas-Oklahoma line.

Highway No. 5—North Texas Highway.

No. 5 begins at Texarkana, thence to New Boston, thence to DeKalb, Avery, Annona, along the Clarksville-Annona road to intersect Mill Creek road at a point 4.6 miles east of Clarksville, then to Clarksville, thence to Bagwell, Detroit, Blossom, Paris, then to Brookston, High, Pretty, Honey Grove, Bonham, then to Sherman to Gainesville, through Montague county to Ringgold, thence to Henrietta, then to Wichita Falls, thence to Vernon, through Quanah to Childress, thence to Estelline, Memphis, intersecting No. 13 thence to Clarendon, Claude, Amarillo, crossing the Canadian river in Potter county, thence to Channing, Dalhart and to Texline; 652 miles long.

No. 5A, 150 miles, takes out from No. 5 at Estelline, thence to Turkey, Quitaque, Nazareth, Silverton, Tulia, Dimmitt, and then to Farwell, to be known as the Estelline-Tulia-Farwell cutoff.

No. 5B, eighteen miles, is on the east end of the highway. It takes out from the main highway at New Boston, thence to DeKalb, then to Avery, then to English; then over the Clarksville-English road to Clarksville, joining the main highway.

The Dallas branch of Highway No. 5 takes out from the main highway at Bonham, thence to Whitewright, Blue Ridge, Farmersville to Wylie, thence to Garland, thence to an intersection with Highway No. 1 east of Dallas.

Highway No. 6—King of Trails.

The King of Trails begins at a point six miles north of Denison, and passes through Denison to Sherman, to McKinney then to Dallas, where it intersects No. 1, passes on south through Waxahachie, through Hillsboro to Waco, where it forms a connection with No. 2, and other roads leading into that city.

Highway No. 7—Central Texas Highway.

Highway No. 7 begins at a point on the Sabine river directly east of Newton, thence to Jasper to Lufkin, to Kennard, to Crockett, thence over Highway No. 19 to Palestine to Fairfield, Tucage, Cotton Gin, Mexia, Tehuacana, Coolidge, Prairie Hill, Watt, Elk into Waco, west from Waco to McGregor, Oglesby, Gatesville, Arnett, Evant, Starr, Center City, Goldthwaite, Mullen, Zephyr, Brownwood, Santa Anna, Coleman to Sweetwater, to Lyron, Hermleigh, Snyder to Post, Slaton, Lubbock, Littlefield, Muleshoe to Farwell.

No. 7A, sixty-seven miles, takes out from No. 7 at Coleman, thence to Valera, Tulia, Talpa, Benoit, Ballinger, Rowena, Miles to San Angelo, thence to Sherwood, to Mertzon, to Big Lake, to Ollanaia, to Fort Stockton.

Highway No. 8—East Texas Highway

Beginning at a point on Red river nort hof New Boston, Highway No. 8 goes to New Boston, thence to Linden, thence to Jefferson, thence to Marshall, thence to Carthage, thence to Shelbyville, to San Augustine, to Macune, to Brookland, to Jasper, to Erin to Kirbyville, to Buna, to Mauriceville, to Beaumont, to Port Arthur.

No. 8A, 140 miles, the eastern loop begins at Center, thence to Shelbyville, thence to Patroon, thence to Geneva, to Milam, to Hemphill, to Fairmount, to Burkville, to Newton, to Hartburg, thence to Orange.

Highway No. 9—Puget Sound to Gulf Highway.

There are two routes out of Corpus Christi for No. 9. One follows the San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf railroad through Calallen, Odem, Oakville, going east to Jourdanton to San Antonio. The other follows the San Antonio & Aransas Pass railroad, through Sinton, Beeville, Kenedy, Karnes City, Floresville, into San Antonio. From San Antonio the highway goes through Berne to Fredericksburg, to Mason, to Brady, thence west until it strikes the McCulloch and Concho county line, thence north with that line to the Concho river, then west to Paint Rock, then to San Angelo, then northwest following the meanderings of the North Concho river to Sterling City, then to Big Spring, thence to Lamesa, to Tahoka, to Lubbock, then to Plainview, Tulia, Canyon and to Amarillo, where it joins No. 5 to Texline and No. 13, due west.

Highway No. 10.

Highway No. 10 starts west from Fort Worth, thence to Granbury, Stephenville, Comanche, Brownwood, Brady, Menard, Sonora, Ozona, Fort Stockton, thence to Alpine, Marfa and to Sierra Blanca.

No. 10A goes west from Dallas to Midlothian, to Venus, to Alvarado, to Cleburne to Glenrose to Stephenville, intersecting the Main Highway No. 10.

Highway No. 11—Jefferson Highway.

Jefferson Highway begins at a point six miles north of Denison, thence to Denison, being a part of Highway No. 6, thence to Sherman, to Ida, to Whitewright, to Greenville, thence to Kellogg, to GKingston, to Celeste, thence to Leonard, paralleling as nearly as possible the right-of-way of the M. K. & T. railway, thence to Mount Pleasant over Highway No. 1, thence to Longview, thence to the state line directly east of Marshall.

Highway No. 12—Jeff Davis Memorial Highway.

Highway No. 12, the Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway, follows the route of Highway No. 3 from the Sabine river, through Orange, Beaumont and Houston to Rosenberg and to East Bernard. Leaving No. 3 at that point, the route goes to Hungerford then Wharton to Edna, to Victoria, to Anahuac, to the bridge across the San Antonio river, to Refugio, to Woodsboro, to Bayside to Rockport, Aransas Pass, Gregory, Portland to Corpus Christi, then to Kingsville, thence to Riviera, to Falfurrias, to Edinburg, then directly south to an intersection with the military highway from Brownsville. The extreme terminus of No. 12 is at Brownsville. The road follows the Rio Grande through all the important border towns to Van Horn, where it intersects Highway No. 1 for a route to El Paso. No. 12 goes directly north from Van Horn, through Culberson county to the New Mexico line.

No. 12A, forty-one miles, extends from Wharton through Bay City to Matagorda.

No. 12B, 189 miles, commences at Victoria, extends to Goliad, where it takes the route of No. 3B to Beeville, thence it becomes again No. 12B, and extends through Oakville, Three Rivers, Tilden, Fowlerton, to Eagle Pass, where it intersects the military, road along the Rio Grande.

Highway No. 13—Ozark Trail.

This road begins at Texaco, thence to Wellington, thence to a point in Donley county, east of Clarendon, where it intersects Highway No. 5 and follows the route to Amarillo, thence to Vega and west to the state line.

Highway No. 14—Henry Exall Highway.

The Henry Exall Highway begins north of Denison and follows the route of No. 6 into Dallas. It thence goes to Corsicana, Richland, Curry, Wortham, Mexia, Groesbeck, Thornton, Kosse Bremond, Franklin, Wheelock, Bryan, thence following the route of No. 2 into Houston.

The eastern loop of the Henry Exall Memorial Highway begins at Corsicana, thence following No. 32 to Huntsville, thence following No. 19, through Conroe to Houston.

Highway No. 15—The Dixie Highway

The Dixie Highway begins at Dallas, thence to Terrell, to Wills Point, to Mrytle Springs, to Canton, to Ben Wheeler, to Tyler to Winona to Gladewater to Longview. The northern loop takes off at Gladewater, thence to Mineola to Grand Saline, to Edgewood, then to Wills Point.

Highway No. 16 and Highway No. 16A were canceled, and the routes have been designated as No. 40.

Highway No. 17—Pecos Valley Highway.

The Pecos Valley Highway begins at the state line at a point north of Montclair, in Loving county, thence to Montclair, thence to Pecos, to Barstow to Grand Falls, to Fort Stockton, to Sanderson, thence to the extreme southwest portion of Terrell county, intersecting Highway No. 12.

Highway No. 18—Albany-Bronco Highway.

Commencing at Bronco, in Yoakum county, thence through Plains to Brownfield, thence northeast to Lubbock, then by Crosbyton, thence southeast via Spur, thence to Aspermont and to Albany, then to Seiwick, Marion, Pueblo to Cisco, then via DeLeon, Hico, Iredell, to Meridian, where it connects with No. 2 to Waco.

No. 18A, twenty-six miles, takes out from No. 18 at a point two and a half miles west of Spur, thence to a point north ten miles, thence northwesterly for a distance of about five miles, thence following the well-marked roadway to Crosbyton, being that will be known as the northern loop, and passing very close to Dickfens.

No. 18B, 171 miles, is a direct east-and-west line between Albany and Lamesa. It takes out at a point ten miles west of Albany at the forks of No. 18 and No. 30, which goes through Jones, Fisher, Scurry and Borden, into Dawson, passing Anson, Roby, Snyder and Gail, to Lamesa. At Lamesa it runs northwest to brownfield, joining No. 18 main road.

Highway No. 19—Red River to Gulf.

The Red-River-to-Gulf highway begins at a point on Red river directly north of Paris, thence to Lake Creek, via Blackwell's Gin, thence to Cooper, via Harper's crossing, North Sulphur creek, thence to Sulphur Springs, then via Alba, Grand Saline, Canton, Athens, Montalba, to Palestine, then to Crockett, then to Huntsville to Conroe to Houston, then via Pearland to Alvin, then to Angleton, to Bay City and to Palacios.

Highway No. 20—Austin-to-Houston Highway.

Highway No. 20, follows No. 2 out of Houston to Hempstead. At that point it runs west to Brenham, thence to Giddings, then to Paige, McDade, Elgin, to Manor and into Austin, then through Jollyville, Cedar Park, Leander, Liberty Hill, Bertram to Burnet, then to Llano and Mason, and connecting at Mason with No. 9 into Brady.

No. 20A, seventy-three miles, takes out at Austin, and goes through Johnson City to Fredericksburg.

Highway No. 21—Gonzales to San Augustine.

Highway No. 21, begins at Karnes City and reaches Gonzales through Nixon, Leesville and Bebe, from Gonzales to Giddings, then to Caldwell, Bryan, Madisonville, Crockett, Nacogdoches to San Augustine, and then east to the state line.

Highway No. 22—Roger Q. Mills.

Highway No. 22 begins at Wichita Falls, to Archer City, to Olney, thence from Olney to Graham, thence to Breckenridge, thence south to Eastland, thence south to Carbon, thence to Gorman, Rucker, De Leon, Downing and Van Dyke to Comanche, hence via Fleming, Energy, Hamilton, Cranfill's Gap to Meridian, thence via Ferguson ranch buildings, via Chase and crossing the Brazos river at Whitney bridge, thence to Hillsboro and to Corsicana, thence via Wildcat crossing to Palestine, thence to Rush, Cushing and Nacogdoches and then through Center to Logansport.

Highway No. 23—Southwest Trail.

The southwest trail begins at Burnburnett, following No. 2 to Wichita Falls, thence over No. 22 to Archer City and Olney, from Olney it leave No. 22, going southwest to Throckmorton, thence to Woodson, Albany and Baird, thence through Cross Plains to Coleman, thence along Highway No. 7 to Santa Anna, thence to Shield to Brady. From Brady it follows oN. 9 into San Antonio through Mason, Fredericksburg and Berne and from San Antonio to Laredo over highway No. 2.

Highway No. 24.

Highway No. 24 is a short cross-country connection. It starts at Denton and runs in a northerly direction through Aubrey, Pilot Point and Tioga connecting with No. 5 at Whitesboro.

Highway No. 25.

Highway No. 25 takes out from a connection with No. 5 and No. 2 at Henrietta, thence to Jacksboro, Perrin and Whitt and connects with road No. 1 at Mineral Wells, thence over No. 1 to Weatherford, thence via Cranburv and Glen Rose to Meridian, connecting there with No. 2. This is to be known as the Mineral Wells branch of the Meridian road.

Highway No. 26.

Highway No. 26 starts at Tyler with a connection with No. 15, thence to Whitehouse, thence to Troup, thence to Arp to Henderson and to Nacogdoches through Mount Enterprise. There is an agreement that the Taira and Troup road districts will build a good road from Arp to Tyler through Omen.

Highway No 27.

This highway was originally the PortStockton to El Paso route, but it was extended east by connections to San Antonio. It starts on the west at Kent by a connection with No. 1 from El Paso, through Toyahvale and Balmorhead to Fort Stockton, thence over No. 10 highway to Sonora, thence as No. 27 to Junction City, thence through Mountain Home and Ingram to Kerrville, thence via Camp Verde, Bandera, Pipe Creek and Helotes to San Antonio.

Highway No. 28—Foft Worth-Farwell-Frisco.

No. 28 starts at Mineral Wells and is routed to Graham. From Graham to Olney it routes with No. 22, thence from Olney to Seymour as No. 28, thence to Benjamin, Crowell, Paducah, then to Matador and Floydada, then through Plainview and Olton to Muleshoe, from there following No. 7 into Farwell.

No. 28A, twenty-five miles, is the Vernon branch and extends from Crowell to Vernon thfough Thalia and Rayland.

Highway No. 29—Middlebuster Highway.

The middlebuster starts at Austin and extends through Lockhart and Luling to Gonzales, thence through Hockheim, Concrete and Cuero, thence through Victoria, Port Lavaca and Seadrift to Port O'Connor.

No. 29A, sixty-five miles, is a branch of this route that takes out from the main road at Luling, thence to San Marcos, thence to Johnson City.

Highway No. 30 — Wichita Valley Highway.

The Wichita Valley highway starts at Wichita Falls, thence to Seymour, Goree, Munday, Weinert, Haskell, Stamford and Anson to Abilene, thence south to Tuscola, through Cedar Gap, thence to Ovalo, thence to Gulon, to Bradshaw, to Winters, to Ballinger, to Paint Rock, thence to Eden, to Menard, to Junction, to Leaky and to Sabinal.

Highway No. 31.

No. 31 begins at Waco, thence through Axtell, Mount Calm, Hubbard, Dawson to Corsicana; thence through Athens to Tyler.

Highway No. 32.

No. 32 starts at Corsicana and is routed via Fairfield, Buffalo Centerville and Madisonville, to Huntsville; where it connects with No. 19 for Houston. It is a part of the Henry Exall route, heretofore described.

Highway No. 33.

This highway has its meanderings in three states, and connects with a highway in Mexico known as the Chihuahua and Mexico City highway. It begins at the Texas and Oklahoma line, on the eastern side of Wheeler county, taking up the route where Oklahoma highway No [illegible] to Wheeler, Pampas Mobeetie, Panhandle, Amarillo, Canyon, Hereford and to Farwell; thence to the New Mexico line, where it forms a connection with a road across New Mexico that strikes the Texas line near El Paso; thence to El Paso, thence over Highway No. 1 to a point one mile east of Ysleta; thence to Socorro, thence to San Elizario, thence across the Rio Grande through the center of the island to the connection with the Chihuahua and Mexico City road.

Highway No. 34.

Highway No. 34 starts at Fort Worth, through Kennedale, Mansfield, Midlothian, Brittain, Sardis and Waxahachie to Ennis.

Highway No. 35.

Highway No. 35 comes into Paris from Red River over No. 19, thence to Deport, Johnson, Talco, Mount Pleasant, Daingerfield, Hughes Springs, Avinger to Jefferson; where it intersects the East Texas highway and traverses same to Carthage, thence to Timpson, to Garrison and to Nacogdoches, crossing King's highway, thence to Lufkin and to Livingston, then to Liberty, where it intersects the JeffersonDavis memorial highway into Houston. From Liberty it extends east on No. 3 to Devers, thence south from Devers to Anahuac.

A branch of this highway takes out from Livingston, thence to Cold Springs, to Cleveland, through Humble to Houston.

Highway No. 36—Ben Milam Highway.

The Ben Milam Highway starts at Goldthwaite in Mills county, thence to Lometa, Lampasas, Kempner, Copperas Cove, Killeen, Nolansville, Belton, Temple, Heidenheimer, Rogers, Camerpn, Milano, Caldwell, Somerville, Brenham, Bellville, Sealy, Wallis to Richmond to Damon to Columbia to Freeport to Quintana.

No. 36A is a short branch of this highway between Cameron and Hearne.

Highway No. 37—Jim Hogg Highway.

This route starts at Brylarly Ferry on Red river, thence to Clarksville, thence via the Dixon or Kinkel crossing to Bogota, thence across Sulphur river on Highway No. 37, thence to Mount Vernon, to Purley to Winnsboro to Quitman to Mineala, Tyler, Bullard, Jackson, Rusk, Alto and Lufkin.

Highway No. 38.

Highway No. 38 starts at Enais, connecting with the Henry Exall highway, thence north to Red Bank on the Trinity river, thence to Kaufman thence to Terrell, thence to Greenville, thence to Whiterock, thence to Wolfe City, thence to Ladonia, thence to olney Grove, to Selfs, to Ferry crossing Red river.

No. 38A takes out of the main road at Ladonia, thence to Ben Franklin, to Pecan Gap, to Boxton and then to Paris.

Highway No. 39—Throckmorton.

The Throckmorton highway begins at Arthur City on Red river in Lamar county, thence south to Paris, thence to Cooper over No. 19, thence to Klondike, to a point on the Hunt county line approximately two and one-half miles north of the Texas Midland railroad, thence to Commerce, thence to Greenville, thence to the east line of Collin county, thence near the town of Princeton, to McKinney, thence through Foote, Rock Hill, eDaton, to Decatur, thence to Jacksboro, to Graham, to Throckmorton to Haskell, to aspermont; thence along Highway No. 18 to Jayton, thence to Clairmont to Post, to Tahoka, to Brownfield, thence along No. 18 to Plains, thence to Bronco and then to the New Mexico line.

Highway No. 40—The Hobby Highway.

The Hobby Highway begins at the bridge on Red river in Cooke county, thence through Gainesville, Valley View, sanger, Denton, Dallas, Kaufman, Athens, Frankston, Jacksonville, Nacogdoches, Woodville, Kountze, Beaumont, and thence to Sabine.

The Fort Worth branch of this highway extends from Fort Worth to Denton, via Roanoke.

Highway No. 41—Charles Schreiner Highway.

The Charles Schreiner Highway begins at a point on the western branch of Highway No. 4 at the forks of the Center Valley road, thence to Rock Springs, thence to Kerrville, thence to Center Point, thence to Comfort, thence to a point on Highway No. 9, seven miles north of Boerne.

Highway No. 42—The Culberson Highway.

The Culberson Highway begins at Greenville, thence to Emory, to Alba to Quitman, to Winnsboro, to Rosewood, Graceton, thence to Ashland, Gilmer to Marshall.

Highway No. 43.

Highway No. 43 begins at a point on the Culberson Highway about fifteen miles north of Longview, thence south to Longview, thence to Henderson, thence to Rusk in Cherokee county, intersecting Highway No. 22.

Highway No. 44—The Sap Route.

The Sap Route begins at Giddings in Lee county thence to Rockdale, thence to Cameron, through Falls county to Waco, following rather closely the route of the Waco branch of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railroad.

Highway No. 45—East and West Texas

The East and West Texas Highway begins directly at Newton on the Sabine river, on the Texas-Louisiana state line, thence to Jasper over No. 7, thence to Woodville, thence to Livingston, thence to Huntsville, thence to Bryan in Brazos county.

These are the forty-five highways so far designated by the commission. It will be seen by following the routings as here given, over a map of Texas that connections are so made that the traveler can pick his route and reach any part of the state. The scheme of routes, with their connections has been worked out on such a plan, that it gives communication between all points.

The best obtainable estimates, according to report, indicate an original forest area in the United States of 850,000,000 acres. The present area is but 550,000,000 acres. Of this 200,000,000 acres are merchantable timber; 250,000,000 have been partly cut and burned over, with fair natural reproduction, and 100,000,000 acres are so cut and burned extensive planting will be needed to restore them to anything like a productive basis.

An authority attributes the diminution in number of horses to the impossibility of horse prices keeping pace with the prices of wheat, corn, pork, beef and mutton, and therefore the farmer neglects horse breeding for something more profitable. But what are we going to do for work stock five or ten years from now he asks.

Dr. Pritchard, an English practitioner, believes that most of the digestive troubles of infants and young children are due to excess of food. And, besides the direct derangements of the stomach and intestines these have an effect upon the whole system and may in the long run make it more susceptible to catching other diseases.

Just before the outbreak of the war the English Parliament appropriated $7,500 for the erection of a flagstaff in the famous Kew Gardens. A 215-foot stick weighing 18 tons and measuring more than three feet across the butt was brought from Canada and delivered on the spot. It is only now being erected.

HUDSON SUPER SIX

THE CAR THAT MADE STUTZ GOOD IN A DAY

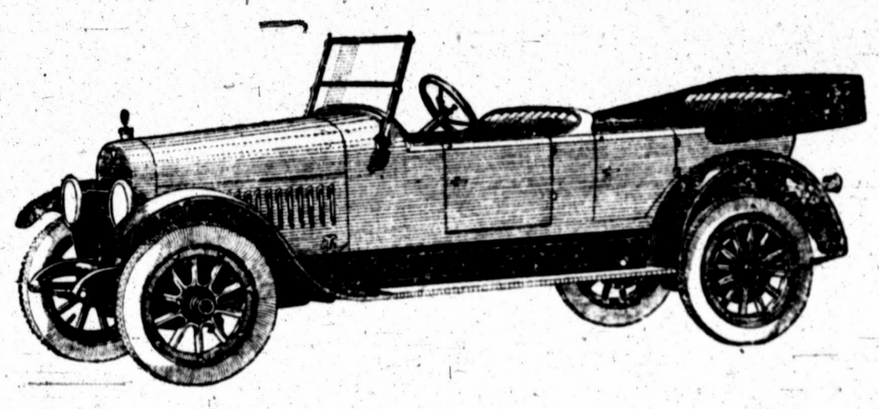
ESSEX MOTOR CARS

The Symbols of Leadership

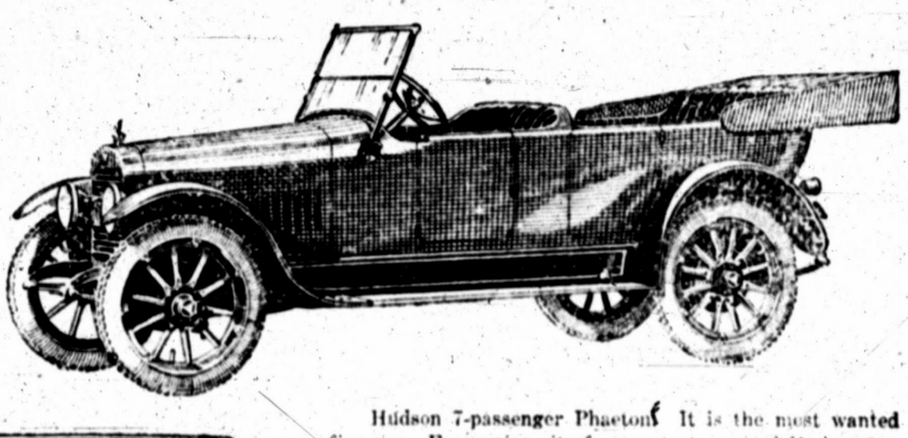
Stop and Think What the Triangle, the Circle and the Hexagon Mean.

They are only symbols, but they stand for leadership and display the distinction won in the automobile industry.

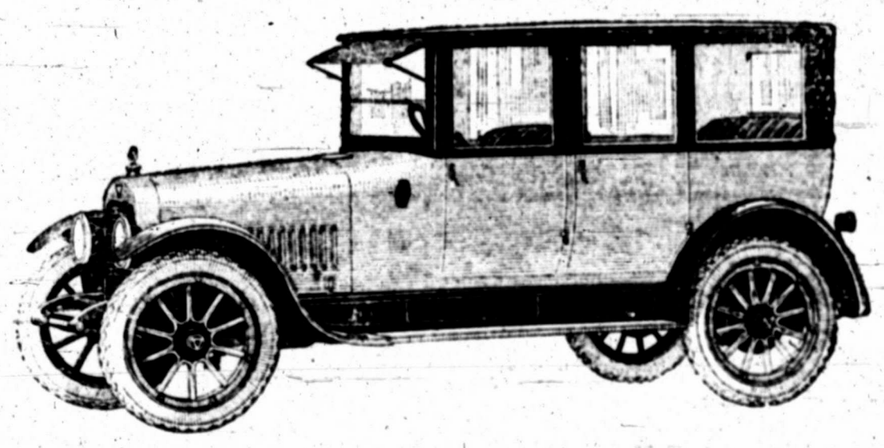
Below Are the Recognized Leaders in Their Classes



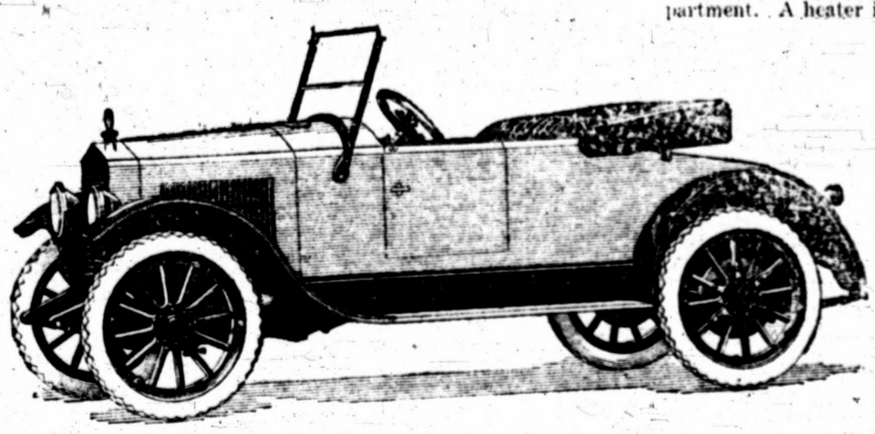
Hudson 4-Passenger Phaeton—For three years this model has been accepted as the standard of four passenger cars. It has been perfected in detail and refinement to a high degree. It is perfectly proportioned, smart and yet dignified and provides ample space and absolute comfort for every passenger. Since it is mounted upon the super-six chassis, the owner is assured of the utmost in performance.



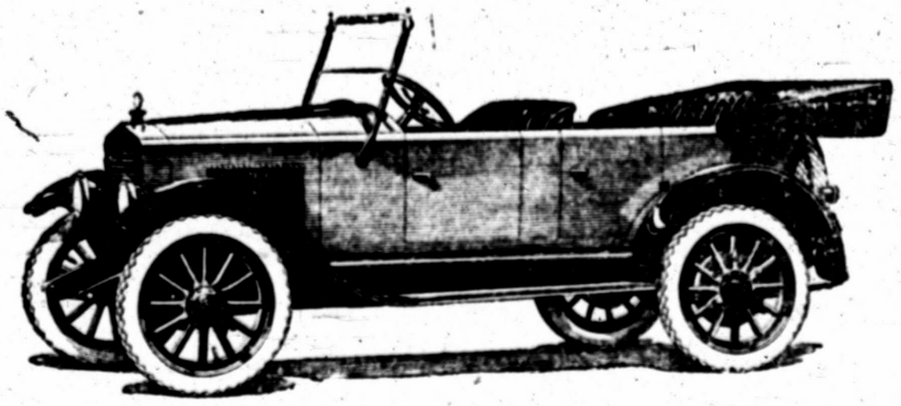
Hudson 7-passenger Phaeton. It is the most wanted fine car. Every since its famous tests proved Hudson the greatest endurance and speed car, it has been the largest selling fine car in the world. Now more than 100,000 Hudsons in service. The demand has always been in excess of the supply. Save disappointment by ordering your Hudson now.



Hudson Sedan—Recognized as the ideal family car for all weather and all purposes. Stability and strength dominate in this model. The four doors all opening from the front permit ready access to either compartment. A heater insures riding comfort in winter.



Essex Roadster—Light-weight and sturdy, durable construction. The ideal business car. Its performance makes it a leader in any group of fast traveling cars. Economical, attractive and comfortable.



Essex 5-passenger touring—No other car ever has established its leadership and supremacy in a shorter period of time. The wonderful popularity of the Essex Touring Car has resulted from its beauty, performance and comfort. The quality of this car insures that it will endure.

We are now in our new home at Ninth and Travis and have one of the most modern, up-to-date and best equipped automobile establishments in the state. Our building consists of three stories 50x150 feet. The lower story contains an attractive show room and office in the front with our service department in the rear; the second story contains our parts and car departments; the entire third floor is given over to our shop, which is in charge of a competent foreman and a corps of trained mechanics.

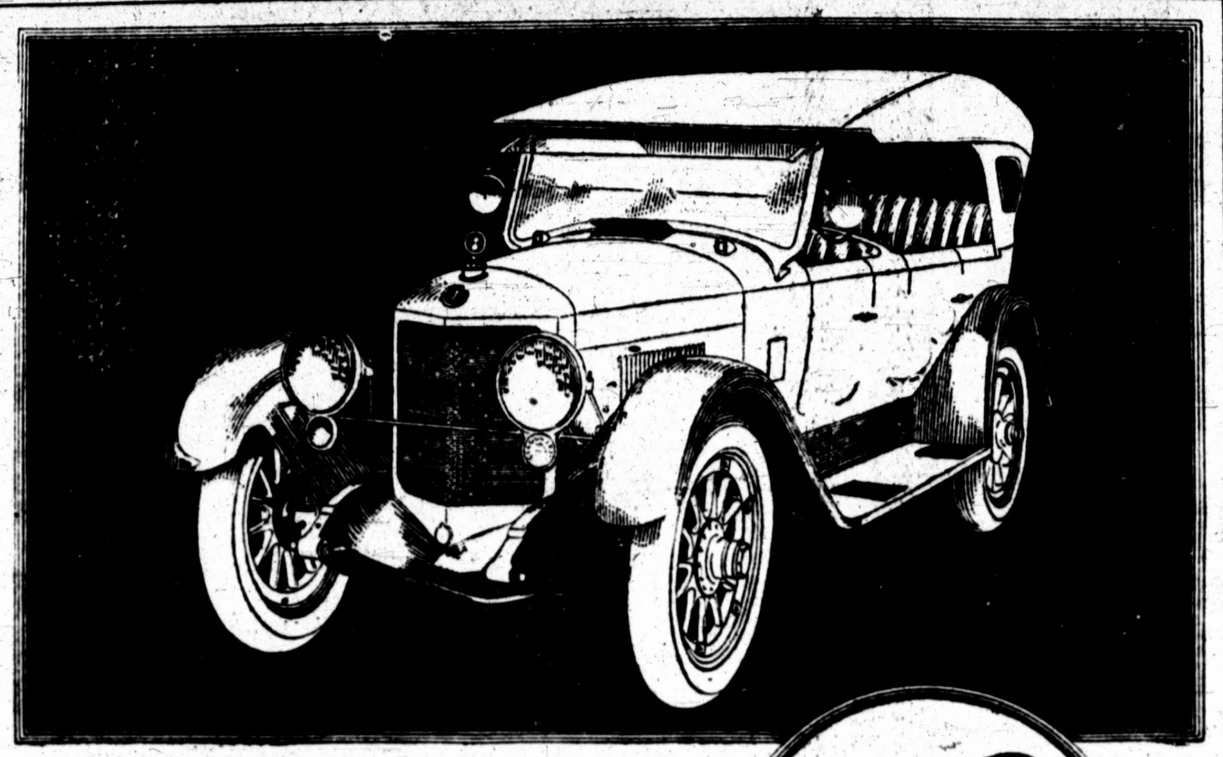
You are invited to come in and inspect a modern automobile establishment.

"Service and Satisfaction" is the foundation on which we will build our relations with our customers.

Lloyd Weaver Automobile Co.

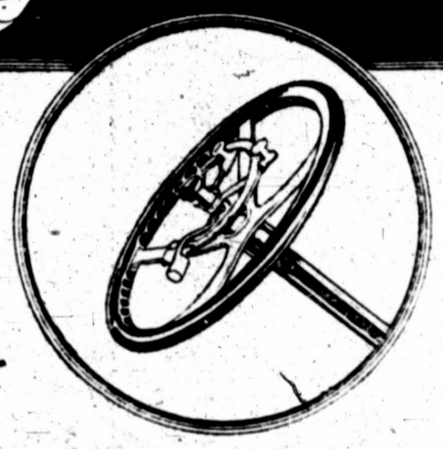
Hudson Stutz Essex

At Ninth and Travis **Wichita Falls, Texas** **Phone 2880**



WITH the announcement of this aluminumized Premier, carrying its distinctive electrically controlled automatic gear shift, America seizes permanent leadership from Europe in the fine car field. Incomparably refined and beautiful, consummately balanced, finished to the limit of human patience, and with an individualized luxuriousness so far unreached by any European builder, this car, whether you own it or not, will make you just a little prouder of your Americanism, and give you just a little more confidence in America's power to excel.

The new aluminumized Premier, with Cutler-Hammer quadrant-control gear shift, is now available for inspection and demonstration at our sales rooms.



THE new third lever, illustrated on the quadrant above, so far as the operator is concerned, is all there is to Premier's Cutler-Hammer Magnetic Gear Shift. No other car in existence possesses this advantage; neither does any car possess Premier's distinctive aluminum motor feature. The open car, completely equipped with two spare cord tires, two spot-lights, double ventilating windshield and the greatest number of detailed advantages ever showered on any car, sells f. o. b. factory for $4,300—in comparison with European cars costing, in many instances, twice to three times as much for the chassis alone.

PREMIER

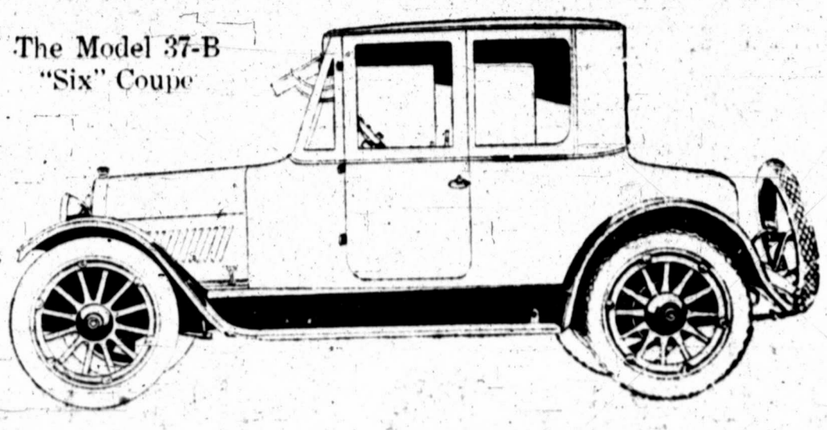
THE ALUMINUM SIX WITH MAGNETIC GEAR SHIFT

VICTORY MOTOR COMPANY

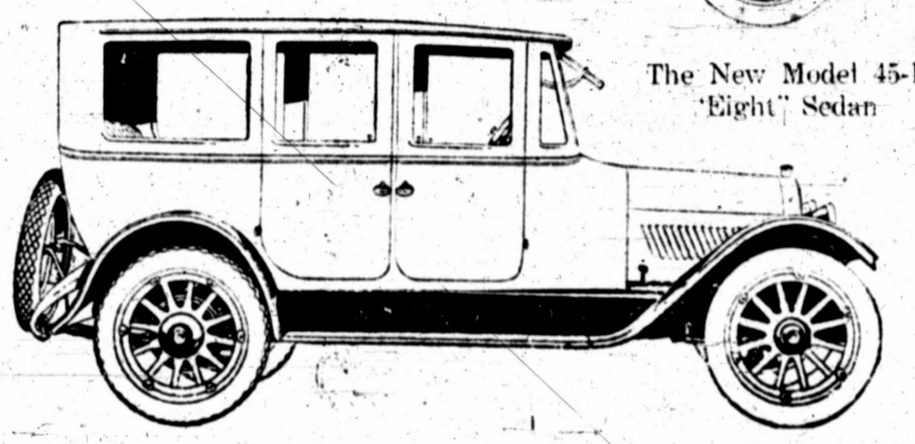
905 SCOTT—PHONE 2150

Oldsmobile

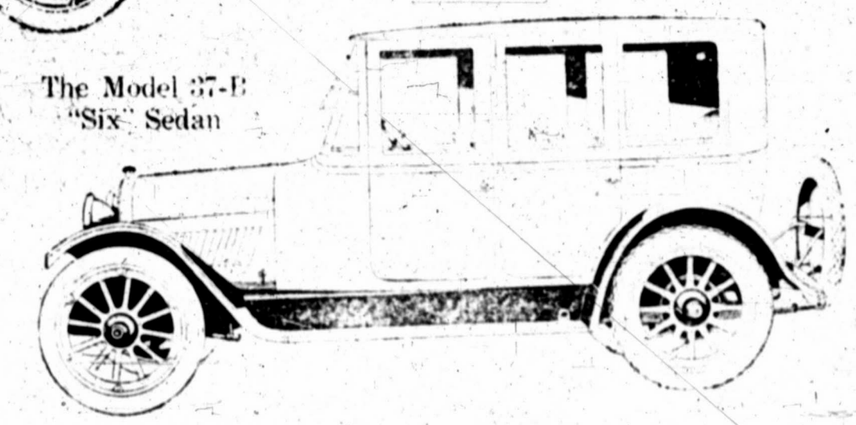
The Model 37-B
"Six" Coupe



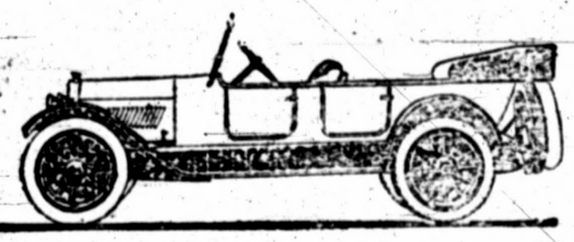
The New Model 45-B
"Eight" Sedan

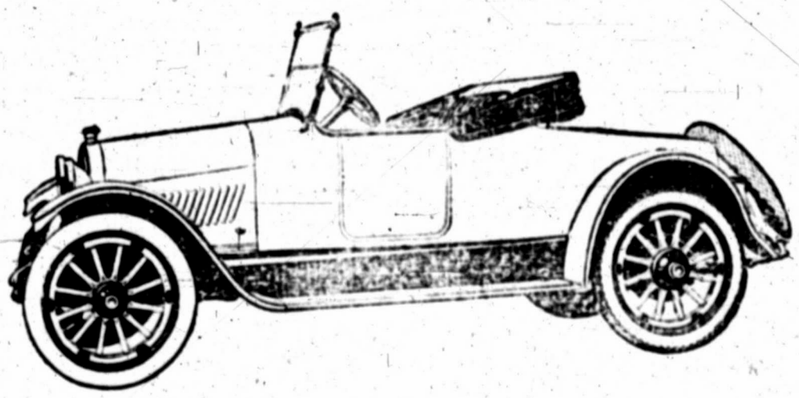


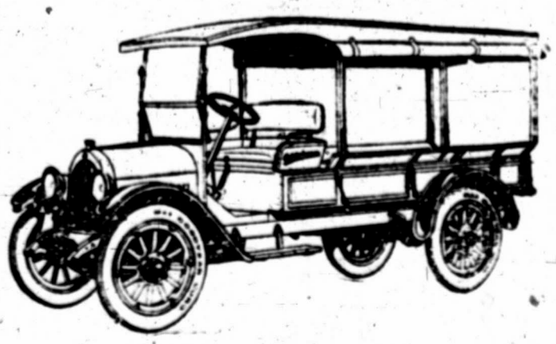
The Model 37-B
"Six" Sedan



The "PACEMAKER"
4-passenger Touring Car

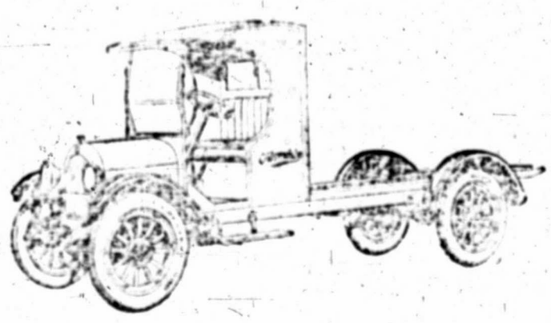


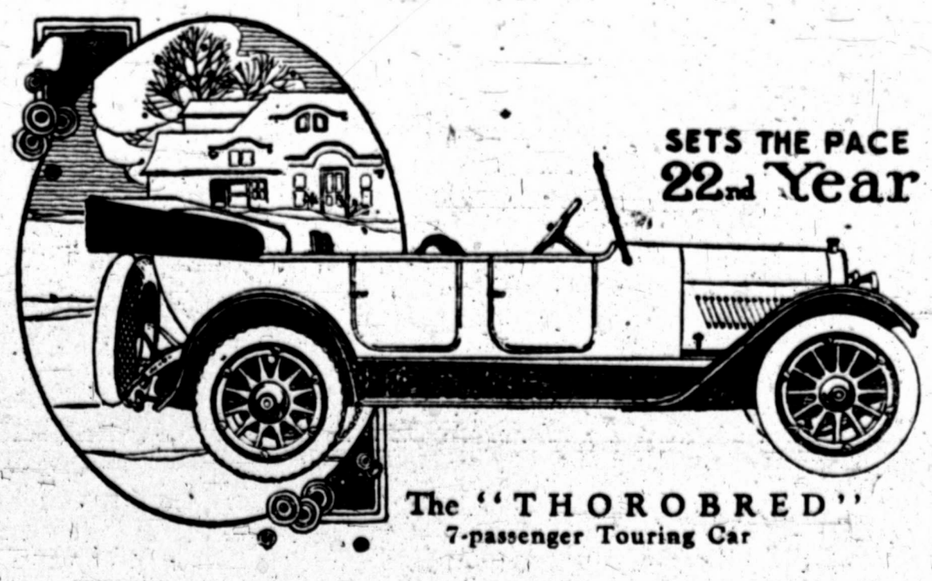




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Without one single argument you get more for your money in the OLDSMOBILE than any other car on the market today. The OLDSMOBILE tells its own story





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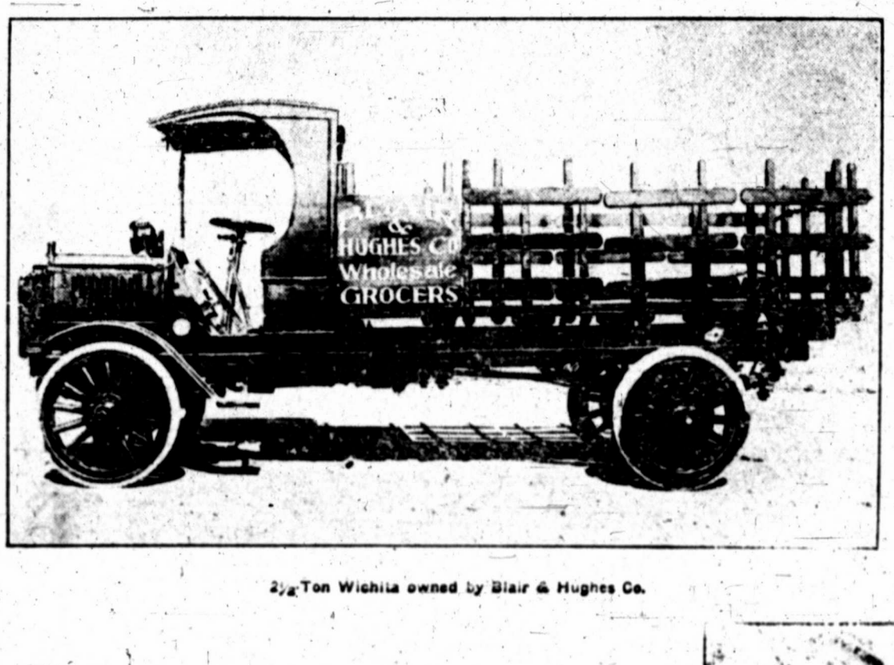
VICTORY MOTOR COMPANY

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IN ADAPTABILITY AND STANDARDIZATION THE WICHITA DOMINATES THE TRUCK FIELD

BY MEETING ALL TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENTS

A SIZE FOR EVERY BUSINESS



2½-Ton Wichita owned by Blair & Hughes Co.

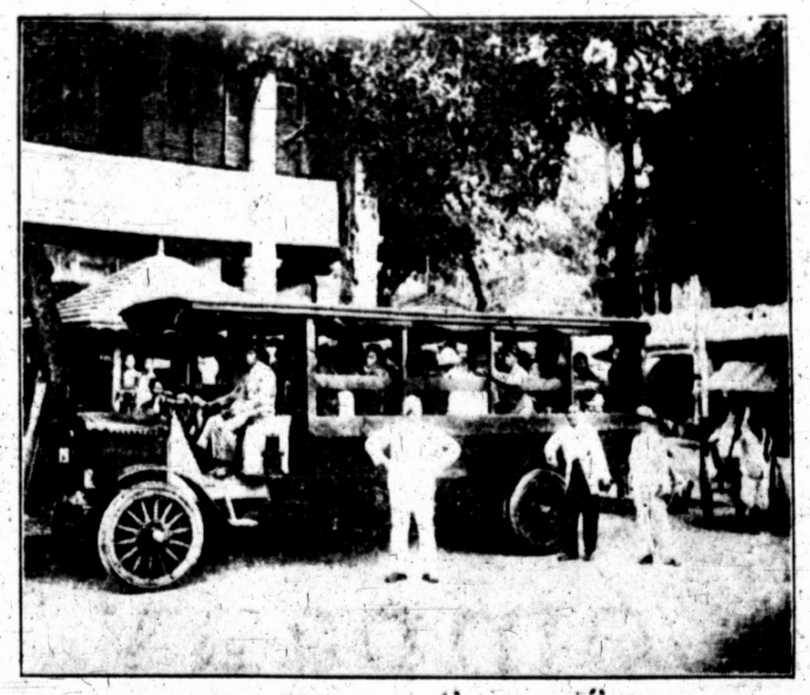
Ranging From One to Six Ton Load Capacity Including the Famous 2½ Ton Oil Field Special



6-Ton Wichita owned by Humble Oil & Refining Co.



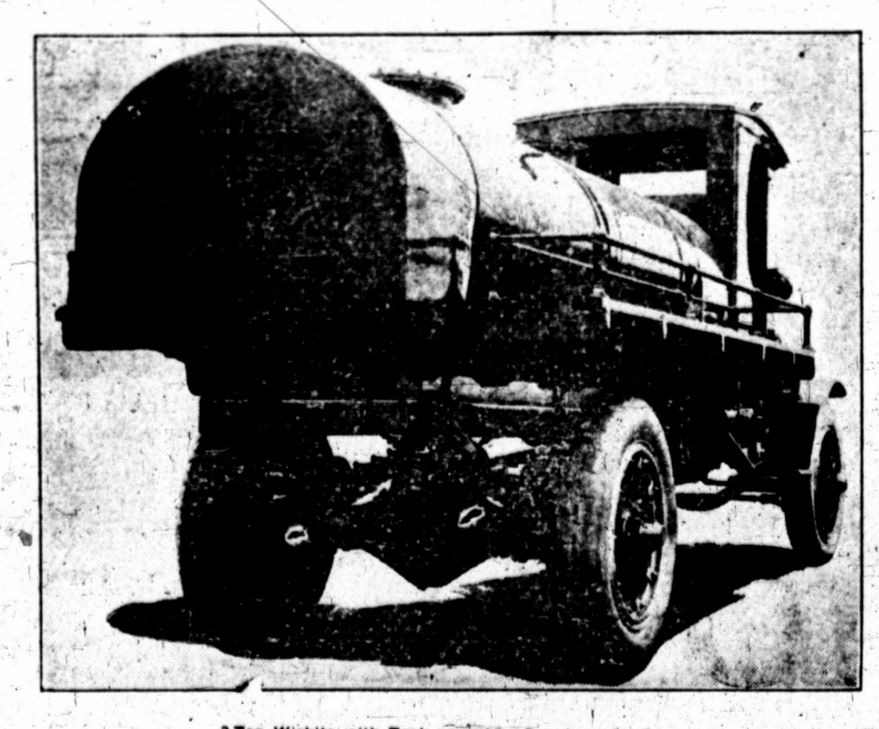
Famous WICHITA OIL FIELD SPECIAL; Owned and Operated by Quick Truck Service Exchange, Wichita Falls, Texas



Wichita Bus in Use in Pnon-Penh, French Indo-China

THESE TRUCKS HAVE MADE GOOD BOTH IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

By their efficiency at all times, with the lowest cost per ton mile, minimum wear on tires, maximum power at minimum cost, elimination of breaks through proven construction.



2-Ton Wichita with Tank owned by Boardman Oil Co.

WICHITA MOTORS COMPANY

"There is a dealer in your locality." WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS "Insist on Wichita."

Toney and Carrigan Have Developed a Large and Rapidly Growing Business In the Southern Tire & Vulcanizing Co.

In the spring of 1917 before this country was drawn into war with Germany two young men were planning to open one of the largest and most modern tire vulcanizing establishments in the Southwest in Wichita Falls. Their plans were almost matured when the clarion call to arms came and they both answered as did a large number of young men of this country. Bill Toney enlisting in the infantry and Joe Carrigan the air service. When the Hun was licked and the returned soldiers were going back to the pursuits of peace, Toney returned from over a year's service overseas with the First Division and Carrigan, who was commissioned at the local army post, Call Field, doffed his whipcord, and in August, 1919, these two young men resumed their plans for a business which had been postponed by the war.

The start was made by buying the repair shop of the Randle Auto Supply on Scott Avenue. A complete vulcanizing plant, modern in every respect and equipped to handle an enormous amount of repair work, was installed. Realizing the opportunities of the vulcanizing business when conducted with an eye for the service end, these progressive young men adopted a motto "toute suite" service 24 hours in the day, which means in the lingo of the frogs something pretty swift, and this motto has characterized the business and become their trade mark. Immediately after purchasing the shop at Randles, the name of the firm, The Southern Tire and Vulcanizing Co., was adopted and new equipment was added from time to time to care for the business. On the first of November, they moved into their present home in the Bacon-Lory building at the corner of Tenth and Lamar which was built especially for a modern steam vulcanizing plant. The present location of the Southern Tire & Vulcanizing Co., was equipped with all of the latest approved machinery to handle an enormous tire and tube repairing business and is said to be the largest and most modern plant of its kind in the state.

The front part of the building is used as the office and is furnished with modern office equipment and racks for a large stock of Firestone and Carlisle tires and tubes and Michelin tubes, both for pleasure cars and trucks. The shop has 3575 square feet of floor space and is equipped with fifteen molds capable of turning out 50 retread jobs a day. All of the shop machinery is modern and of the most approved type. Two electrical rotary buffers and three inner tube vulcanizers are found in the complete array of tire repair equipment.

Not only is the shop prepared to repair pneumatic tires but in addition a machine for putting solid tires on trucks has been installed in the shop. Also many miscellaneous jobs of vulcanizing can be handled and the claim has been made that "everything from hot water bottles to giant auto truck tires can be repaired by the complete repair department of this plant.

The Southern Tire & Vulcanizing Co. although it had been in actual business only about five months has grown by leaps and bounds so that it now is doing possibly as large a business as any shop in the state of Texas.

M'FALL COMPANY NOW DISTRIBUTING HOLT TRACTOR HERE

The McFall Tractor and Supply Co., 817 Ohio, has recently added the agency for the Holt products for Childress, Cottle, King, Knox, Stonewall, Haskell, Foard, Hardeman, Wilbarger, Baylor, Throckmorton, Young, Archer, Wichita, Clay and Jack counties, in addition to the Dodge agency. The Holt agency covers all of the Holt products, including trailers and farm machinery, as well as the 2½, 5, 10, 15 and 20-ton "Caterpillars."

From the time that the "Caterpillar" was first put on the market, thirteen years ago, it has proven its ability to meet and master many problems in transportation and general heavy work. Today track-laying tractors are in use in every country in the world, so the history of the development of this type of machine is of interest.

Benjamin Holt, designer and manufacturer of the "Caterpillar," has since the early eighties been well known as the builder of special types of agricultural and road machinery. Holt harvesters have been in use for over thirty years, and Holt steam traction engines of a type particularly adapted to mountain and desert work appeared on the pacific coast in the early nineties.

The problem of working the delta lands of the San Joaquin gave Holt his incentive for building his present major product. The soil was too soft for horses to work in, and the wide-wheeled tractors either packed the soil or mired down. Benjamin Holt studied the problems that had to be met, and the evolution of the "Caterpillar" was the result.

During the recent war the "Caterpillar" found many uses, the most spectacular of which was in the form of tanks. Before the United States entered the war England was taking all the available factory output, and during the time that the United States was not actively engaged in hostilities practically the entire output of both the Peoria, Ill., and Stockton, Calif., factories went overseas to be used in a variety of ways.

Aside from the work that it did overseas, the Holt has been successfully used under many trying conditions. In 1908 and 1909 thirty-five "Caterpillars" were used in the work on the Los Angeles aqueduct, and in hauling supplies over the 28-mile stretch of Mojave desert averaged a cost of only 18 cents per ton-mile. In Alaska and in tropical Africa Holts are in constant use and are living up to a hard-earned reputation.

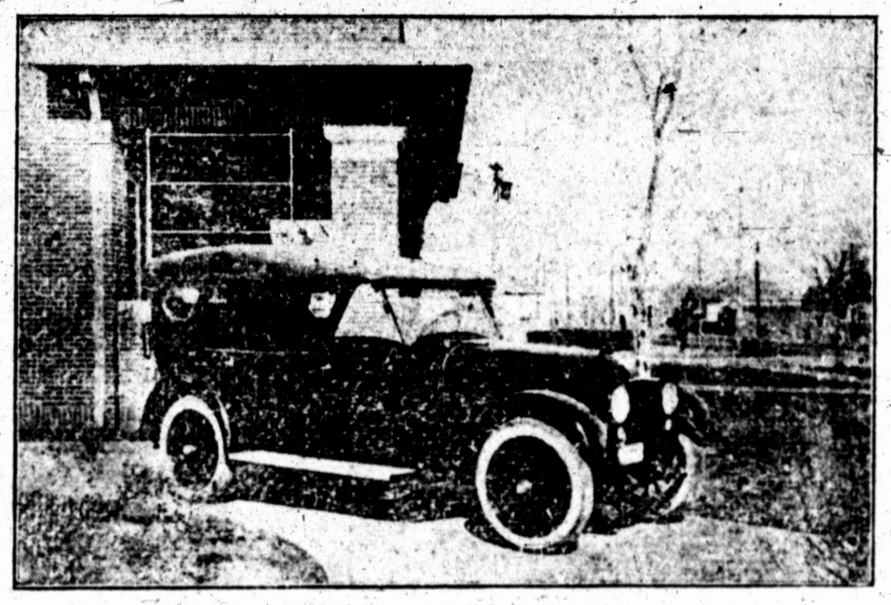
Believing that this section of the state offers an excellent market for Holt products, the McFall Tractor and Supply Company has contracted for $500,000 worth to be delivered in the first twelve months of the life of the agency here. This will include the tractors, trailers and supplemental farm machinery as well.

In an effort to meet the rapid expansion of the firm's business, and in anticipation of a further increase, the company has planned a new 60x150-foot home on Scott street.

While both J. M. McFall and H. H. McFall have been connected with the company as president and vice-president and service manager respectively, Jno. B. Young, as secretary and treasurer and sales manager, is a recent acquisition having come to Wichita Falls recently from Hermiston, Oregon.



Premier car in front of G. Clinè Wood's residence.



Premier in driveway of M. J. Bashara's residence

It is estimated that over 140,000,000 of people now speak the English language, over 51,000,000 the French, 75,000,000 German, 35,000,000 Italian, 42,000,000 Spanish, 12,000,000 Portuguese, and 75,000,000 Russian.

After growing for ten years, the Japanese cypress one of the smallest specimens of the horticultural world, reaches the size of a golf ba" As if exhausted with this tremendous effort, the next ten years see it increase only by a fraction, when it practically stops growing altogether.

That warts are contagious seems to have been proven by experiments on their own fingers made by Drs. Udo J. Wile and Lyle B. Kingery of the University of Michigan Medical school. These physicians seem to have proved that the warts are caused by some sort of a virus that passes easily through a filter and therefore through the sound human skin.

New Jersey is abandoning her truck farms, hundreds of acres that were formerly planted with garden truck are being converted into orchards.

KNOWLEDGE FOR CAR OWNERS

Interesting and Important Facts That Every Motorist Should Know

Never race your motor in frigid weather.

A car should never be started with the ignition switch.

Battery jars should never be allowed to come in contact with one another.

Probably fifty per cent of skidding is traceable to poorly adjusted brakes.

Spare tubes should always be carried entirely deflated and kept in a bag.

A little Fuller's earth is an excellent temporary repair remedy for a slipping clutch.

It is very important in cold weather to drain the oil from the crank case after every 500 to 1,000 miles of running.

When cleaning the engine of dust it is better to use a thick soft brush similar to those used by painters.

Pennsylvania has a headlight law which requires that dazzling rays must not rise over 42 inches at a distance of 75 feet from the car.

An inexperienced person should never attempt to tinker with the starting motor and generator. Always secure a skilled mechanic to do such work.

Many accidents can be prevented and steering made easier if the front wheel alignment is properly adjusted before starting on a trip.

Every car owner should become thoroughly familiar with local traffic regulations and abide by them. It will prevent many accidents and smashups.

To prevent the clutch from going into place with a jerk, it is advisable to keep the leather of the clutch softened by liberal applications of neatsfoot oil.

When it is necessary to drill hard steel, the work is made easier by the use of turpentine instead of oil, as the former will increase the rapidity with which the metal can be drilled.

As the hand on the oil gage to the crankshaft often sticks, it is well to ascertain if there is sufficient amount of oil as is needed.

Before being put in the casing, tubes should always be slightly inflated so that they will lie smoothly. If this is not done there is danger that the tube will be pinched during inflation. Precaution is sure preventive against accident and every driver should always go slowly at turns in the road, thereby giving himself sufficient time to avoid any vehicle that might be coming toward him.

Instead of being weakened, as one would imagine, the burning of headlights, even during the daytime, lengthens the life of batteries. On a long trip the lights should be burned at frequent intervals, no matter what time of the day it might be.

When parking a car on the street, take care that your front wheel is not jammed against the curb. In parking this way it frequently happens that when ready to leave, it is impossible to turn the wheel.

To secure the best results from a car in the wintry weather means intelligent care, and every precaution should be taken. One of the most important is that of seeing that a reliable anti-freeze mixture is used in the cooling system.

It is very important that the tire chains should always be allowed to creep a bit, for if they are unable to move to a new position on the road each time they touch the ground they will naturally cut into the rubber, seriously weakening the casing.

In an emergency common table salt may be used as an anti-freeze medium. A saturated solution of water and salt freezes at about zero. After the emergency is passed the cooling system should be thoroughly flushed out and refilled with a reliable anti-freeze solution.

An excellent way to increase the cooling function and at the same time protect the ingoing gasoline mixture is by fastening two pieces of thin metal under the hood in such a manner that the wind from the fan will be deflected against the cylinders and away from the intake manifold.

A tool for removing steering spindle bushings may be made from a piece of 3-8-inch round steel, which should be bent slightly about two inches from the end. The tool will have to be long enough to pass through the steering knuckle and leave an inch or two sticking out on which to hammer.

The motorist who cleans his spark plugs every week or two will find that the batteries in his car will last much longer. Even though the engine is using magneto ignition the carbon on the spark plugs puts a lot of unnecessary work on the batteries. The engine must be turned over rapidly in order to get a spark from the magneto and the battery has to do more work for each start than it would if the plugs were clean.

Car owners who anticipate traveling over stretches of bad roads can lighten their troubles should they get stuck by using a roll of ordinary chicken wire. This can be easily strapped on the rear of the car. Should you strike a patch of practically impassable road which would indicate the stalling of the machine, stretch the wire down over the surface of the road and run your car to a point of safety on solid ground.

Many car owners have found that the body finish needs extra protection during the winter months. The outward attraction of a perfectly good car may be spoiled by leaving the body finish without attention throughout the winter. At this time of the year it is a good plan to give the car a thorough cleaning and then give the body two coats of varnish. The latter will act as a protecting medium and if allowed to wear off, the paint beneath will suffer from the rain and mud of winter.

A low-priced material suitable for men's clothing is promised by a recent invention of an English manufacturer, according to a report of a United States consular agent. The new cloth is made entirely of silk noil (or short fibres), and that, while superior in wearing properties to a pure worsted, it can be sold at the price of shoddy cloth, or one-fourth the price of the best wool fabrics. It is said to be strong and almost unbreakable, very suitable for hard wear, and can be obtained in grays, browns and blacks.

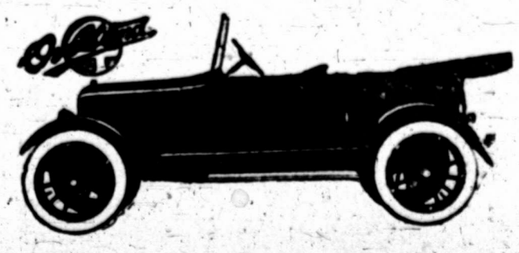
Oil companies organized in the United States in October broke all records in capitalization, involving $613,610,000 for 157 companies.

Our New Location At Ninth and Travis

Affords Better Service

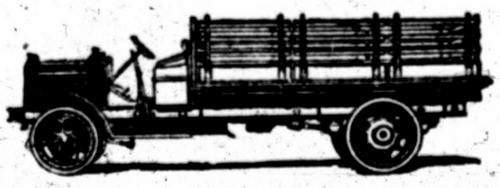
Overland

Thre point suspension cantilever springs



The greatest evolution for riding comfort since pneumatic tires.

White Trucks are

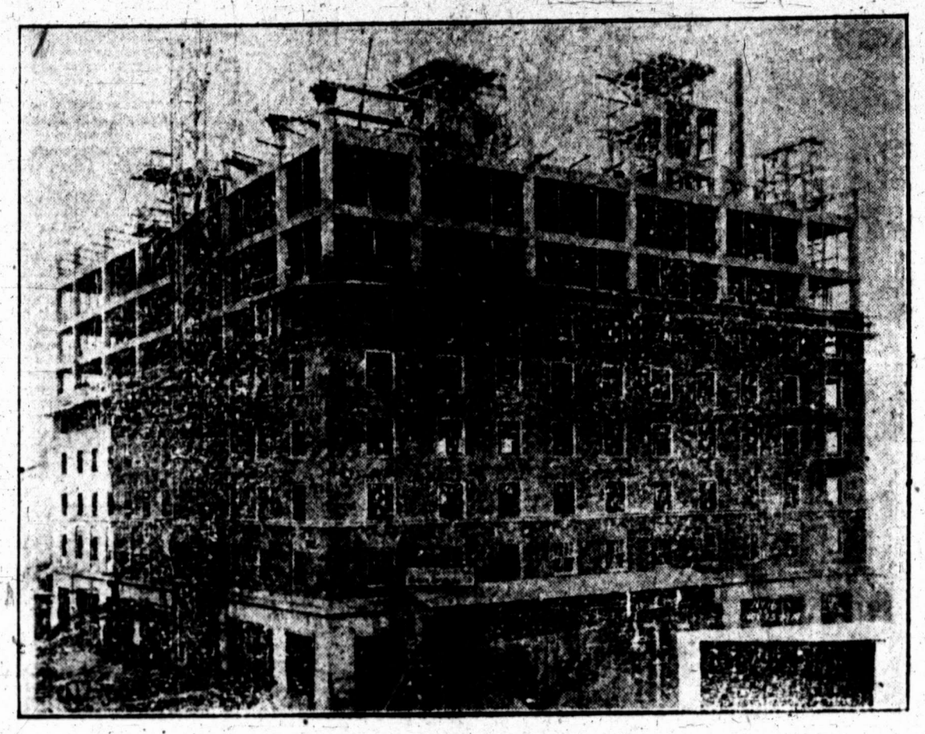


the accepted standard by over 1,000 large companies.

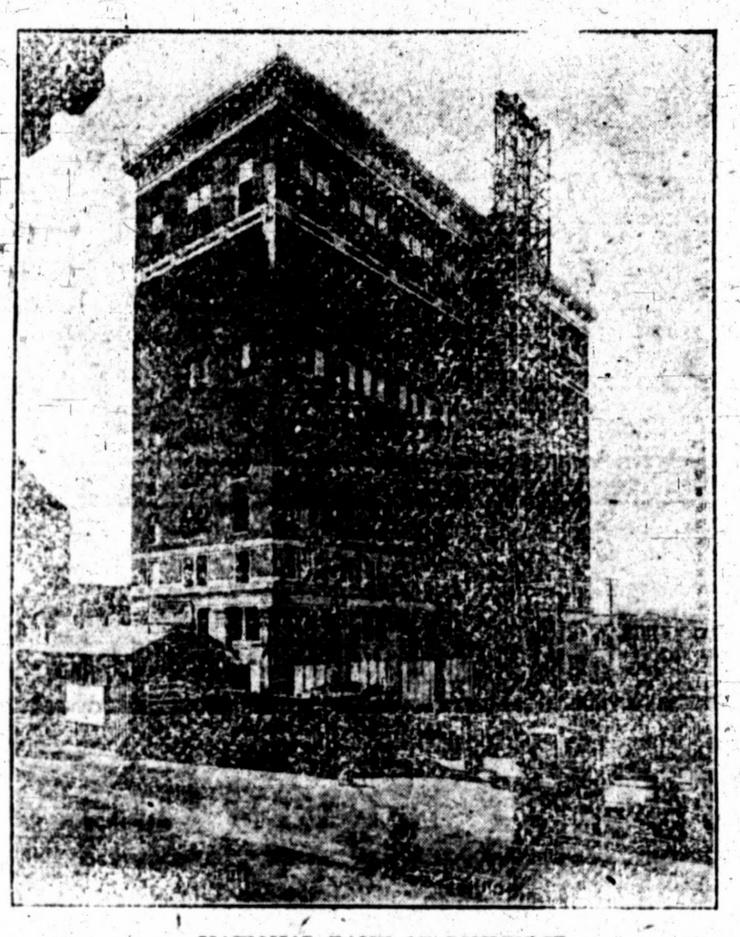
Overland Motors Company

A. B. Booth Phones 1616 2781 W. J. Daugherty





THE NEW HOTEL BUILDING



NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE



WICHITA COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Put Something Into Wichita Falls as well as take something out.



Wichita Falls Has Be aving G

Did you ever see a boy just about to become a man?

His legs are too long and too big for his short trousers.

His big body is cramped with his little boy clothes; he is uncomfortable: he is undergoing that terrible ordeal of transition from a boy to a man.

Towns suddenly forced to become cities in size, without warning, are like boys bursting the seams of their short trousers. They need room, and until they get it they are uncomfortable.

WICHITA FALLS has been suffering with "growing pains."

It is a sure indication that this city is to be a man-size metropolis.

There were more people than there were houses.

There were more houses than there were facilities for serving them.

This was only natural, when you consider that WICHITA FALLS' population jumped from 17,500 to nearly 50,000 in twelve months.

Wichita Falls is Preparing for its New Citizens

NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION:

One nine-story fireproof modern hotel.

City National Bank, Building, eleven stories.

National Bank of Commerce Building, eleven stories.

Clint Wood Building, eight stories.

Approximately sixty brick business buildings, from one to five stories.

Nearly fifteen hundred new residences now under construction or built since January 1, 1919.

Preparations for bigger and better facilities in every phase of the city's life.

County roads are being improved; three million dollar road program.

$3,500,000.00 irrigation project started.

WICHITA FALLS has room for you if you want to come here with the sincere purpose to put something into the upbuilding of the community as well as to take something out; if you will come with a desire to contribute your share to the building of a greater, better city; if you want to grow up with this YOUNG GIANT of the Texas oil fields.

Write For Det d Infor

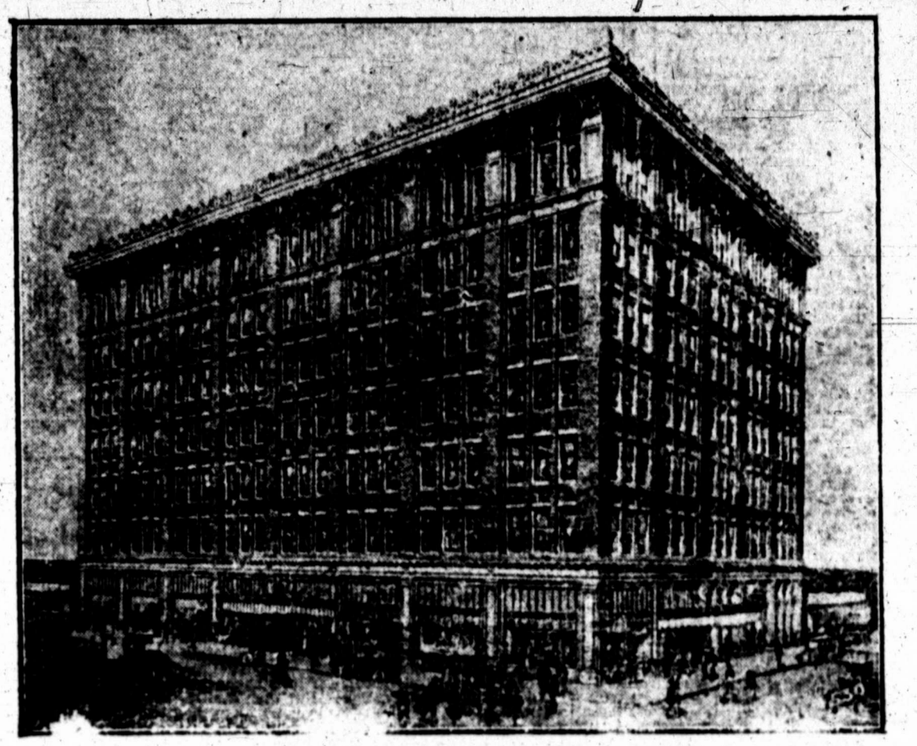
Wichita Falls Ch nber

We Know the City Is Crowded an iving C

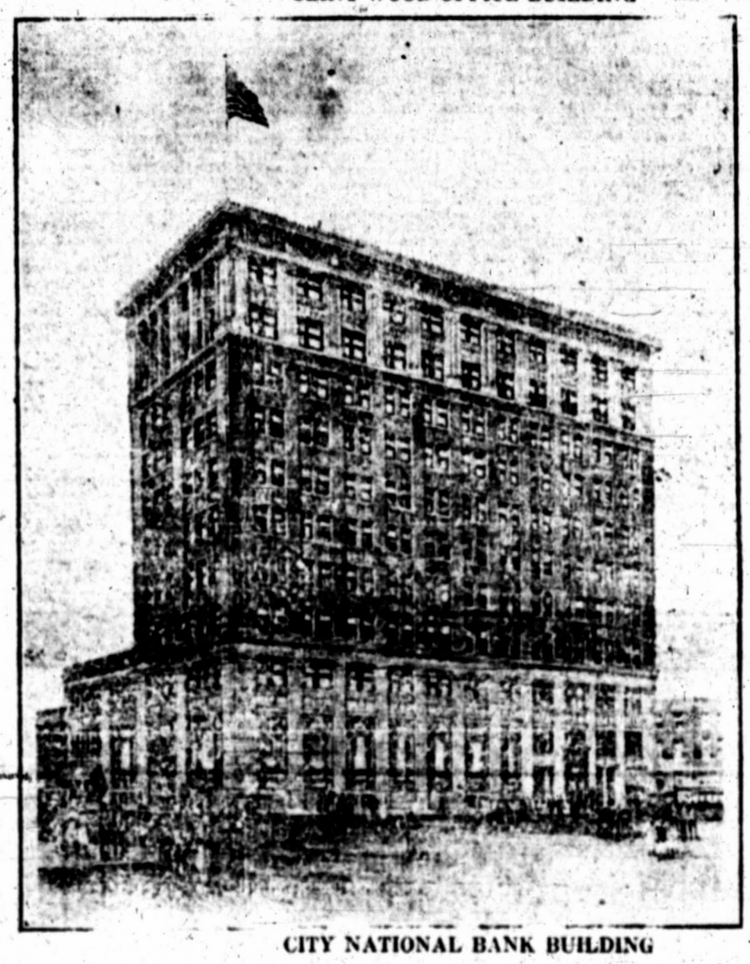
DON'T YEL



Help Make Wichita Falls.
Wichita Falls Will
Make You



CLINT WOOD OFFICE BUILDING



CITY NATIONAL BANK BUILDING



FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING



s Bec aving Growing Pains

WICHITA FALLS today offers unparalleled opportunities to the man or woman who will come here with a sincere purpose to make himself or herself a real part of the community.

WICHITA FALLS is just beginning a new era of modern cityhood. It is the center of a vast oil territory now producing 125,000 barrels of oil per day, with many wells waiting to be brought in until facilities can be provided for taking the enormous flow of oil.

WICHITA FALLS is the center of refining activities for this section. The refineries now in operation in Wichita County number thirty-one, with a maximum daily capacity of 66,200 barrels. A number of other large and important refineries are operating within fifty miles of WICHITA FALLS, but outside of the county.

WICHITA COUNTY produces more oil than any county in the United States.

WICHITA FALLS is to be the headquarters of the new railroad now being built into Stephens, Eastland and Comanche Counties oil fields, and is destined to be the real oil city of this section.

WICHITA FALLS has grown by such enormous leaps and bounds as to astound her larger sisters of the Lone Star State and to loom large on the horizon as the coming metropolis.

The "little fellows" brought in the Wichita County oil fields, and they profited richly. Today mighty financial interests are represented here.

WICHITA FALLS has had her nightmare of speculation. Crowds of men from every corner of the earth have come wooing Fortune in a mighty game of chance. The winners are here to build and to make this their operating headquarters.

WICHITA FALLS IS THE OIL CENTER OF THE TEXAS FIELDS

r Det d Information
Ch ber of Commerce

ed an iving Conditions Are Not Perfect.

YEL HELP!

Makers Promise Startling New Designs at Forthcoming Automobile Shows in the Larger Cities Throughout United States

By HENRY CALDWELL.
(In New York Herald)

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Automobile makers in Detroit Cleveland, Indianapolis and other points have never before taken such a lively interest in the national automobile shows as they are displaying this year.

The New York and Chicago exhibits in January are going to be both brilli and interesting. The first models of many new factories are to be shown in the hotels. Among the older makers exhibiting in the big show mechanical and body innovations will be the rule rather than the exception.

Everywhere one goes there is "an entirely new model" under cover—something startling and revolutionary if the expectations of those who are concealing these "show mysteries" come true.

The past war marvels revealing engineering progress are, of course, being guarded with great care, and the few men who have had a peep "under the tents" are sworn to secrecy until the show begins, Saturday, January 3, at the Grand Central Palace. Then there is to be loud shouting in and out of print as to who has the real revolutionary chassis.

The Lafayette, of Indianapolis, backed by Nash, Howard and McCall White, will probably be shown at a hotel. New interests which control the old premier factory at Indianapolis are to bring out a new length car under the name of Skelton.

There are no new cars projected from Cleveland, but George E. Twitmeyer, for many years an official of the Peerless factory, has become sales manager of the Stevens Duryea, of Chicopee Falls, Mass., one of America's first cars of high grade, and the famous old Stevens is to be revived on an interestingly large scale, but maintaining all of the original quality.

Scattered through the country nearly a score of new car factories are sticking their heads up, some with large and others with very modest, almost purely local, sales ambitions.

The truck industry is working, with the exception of the older companies which now have national distribution, toward local markets. It appears to a number of commercial car men that there is a market for trucks made within the State in which they are sold. Motor and parts makers suppy standard units and they are assembled under various names. I found in Detroit thousands of motors going to truck makers who are absolutely unknown beyond their own states, but not a few of them well known within their states.

From Detroit there will come entirely new models from several old passenger car makers. One will jump its product overnight of a low priced car into a new model class with a design which is going to attract wide attention. This car will be announced early in the show week.

The Lincoln car, which is being made by the Leland's rather and soon will be completed and completed for delivery to [illegible] at a hotel in New York, but the company's plans in this regard are not positive. The Lincoln plant, in the far western section of Detroit, near the new Scripps-Booth plant, is a magnificent institution, which reminds the visitor of a great government affair. Abraham Lincoln's statue stands on a broad lawn in front of a monster administration building, which has wide, high corridors and offices fit for a Secretary of State. There is a storage garage running through this building for the department heads. About the place is an air of dignity and, of course, the Lincoln car is to follow this policy. Its details have not been announced. M. J. Budlong, formerly president of the Electric Vehicle company, of Hartford, and later president of the Packard companies, of New York and Philadelphia, is to be the Lincoln New York distributer, and will erect a large sales and show building on the northwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-sixth streets.

In the extreme eastern part of Detroit, near the Hudson and the new Essex plants, Percy Owen, president of the Liberty, has elected a new factory with an administration building designed after Independence Hall, Philadelphia, with a huge Liberty bell in a central tower.

C. H. Wills and John R. Lee, who some time ago, left the Ford organization to build the Wills-Lee car, are not ready to give to the public the details of their car, but on Wednesday last a small party of interested persons were taken on Mrs. Wills' yacht to Port Huron, Michigan, and shown the future "city of contented living," which is rising at Marysville, near Port Huron. The Wills-Lee car is to be built there after the city is "manufactured" according to Mr. Lee's idea. He was for years director of welfare at the Ford factory, where Mr. Wills was engineer. The "city of contented living" is to stand on a site of 4,200 acres on the St. Clair river. It will house 100,000 workers and cost, including the car plant, $29,000,000. This is only one of the business developments which greet the visitor to Detroit, the city which aims to outstrip Chicago within five years.

Mr. Ford has only begun to get under way, his friends say, and I hear he has raised hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat on his numerous farms near Detroit. He has just ordered two flour mills, erected on his property, and will soon be making flour for his employes.

Detroit is so full of big projects a brief stay here makes an easterner's head dizzy. The automobile capital is still running in second speed, the young men say, but they expect it to go into high in about a year. Those in the East who have magined that the automobile industry and the tire industry had reached top speed may rest assured that neither of them has even warmed up their engines. Housing difficulties are holding back every [illegible] from the products are produced in thousands of houses and in the [illegible] trouble soon will be [illegible] terrible windstorm last [illegible] down hundreds of half completed apartments, but today they are all again nearing the roofing stage.

The big body builders tell me they are [illegible] over the shortage of [illegible] closed bodies and they may have to close down for a time. But a little thing like closing down a few plants and giving a few hundred workmen an enforced vacation are only one night topics of conversation in this busy country.



Building at 1002 Scott to be occupied after January 1st by the Smith Auto Sales Company for washing and storage purposes, in addition to the new salesroom being erected on Lamar, to be occupied in February.

Seek Protection From Grade Crossing Providing Modern Automatic Service

With thousands upon thousands of motor trucks increasing traffic on the highways and additional thousands of touring machines coming into use almost daily, automobilists are bringing forth new propositions to make the railroad grade crossings safety-proof, not only for the careful driver, but for the loose and uncautious.

An automatic grade crossing bar that will shut down and stay down as soon as the train comes within half a mile of the highway is suggested in the Timken Magazine, which presents a very lucid article showing that no matter how strongly built an automobile or truck may be, it is no match for the modern locomotive and might just as well make up its mind to stay off the railroad when a train wants to go by.

The present-day traffic gates, whether operated by hand or mechanically, undoubtedly have arrived at their highest possible development, through the adoption all over the country of the simple scheme of striping the gates black and white, thus making a startling signal that can be seen, night and day, many blocks away.

It is interesting that the Herald, about five years ago, suggested this scheme of painting the gates to James A. McCrea, general manager of the Long Island Railroad, who in June, 1915, started an advertising campaign of safety all over Long Island. A [illegible] reporter, assigned to follow [illegible] campaign, made the rounds with Mr. McCrea, showing photographs of [illegible] had taken on one of the previous passes of Austria, where the black and white gates were remarkably effective.

Mr. McCrea saw the value at once. He ordered two sets painted, one at the main crossing for the Merrick road in Jamaica and the other at Springfield. They proved so effective that within a week Mr. McCrea was receiving letters from cities and towns all over the country asking about them. Now this black and white effect is being used from Maine to Florida and in practically every state from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Moreover, the black and white design has been adopted by the Police Traffic Department for its stanchions throughout the city.

But the Timken Magazine believes that with increasing traffic, something more positive must be adopted.

"If the railroads," it says "are ever returned to their owners, which we hope will be soon, although we do not own any railroads, there is a fortune awaiting the ingenius inventor who will perfect an automobile grade crossing bar which will prevent motor trucks, motor cars, livestock and damfools from obtruding upon the railroad track just when the lightning express is due to shoot across that particular spot.

"There is a danger zone of not more than five feet, upon each side of which the aforesaid trespassers have the wide, wide world in which to pursue their way in safety, yet they persist in the dangerous pastime of trying to outguess the engineer, and gain nothing if they win.

"Now if each grade crossing had a gate that would automatically close when the train was half a mile or more away, and open after the train had passed, many lives and much money would be saved annually. As the lives and money are not the property of the railroad companies, and [illegible] are not making very much money anyway, this invention will have to be very simple and very cheap. [illegible] roads will not buy it."—New York Herald.

Sending One Back.

Little Edwin's twin sisters were being christened. All went well until Edward saw the water in the font. Then he anxiously turned to his mother and exclaimed:

"Ma, which one are you going to keep?"—Chicago Ledger.

Conditions Reported Favorable in Tests In Montague County

NOCONA, Texas, Dec. 31.—The Red River Valley test on the W. W. Jones farm is 1,800 feet and underreaming. This well has the remarkable record of having had dry hole from 1,310 to 1,775 feet, being 465 feet which was made up of shales, lime rock, lime shells and sands. Conditions are surely coming favorable in this well.

The Nocona Oil & Gas company test on the Lemon farm has about finished underreaming to the sand found at 2,340 feet in the top of which the 2,000,000 feet gas showing developed. They were drilling in dry hole, and shut down at once.

Bond and others have a derrick up for test near Illinois Bend. This location is about four miles northeast of the Frank V. Wright well in the southwest corner of the Fielding Secrest survey and ten miles north of Saintjo. The Wright well is fishing for tools in the top of the black lime.

Material is being delivered to a location near Marysville in northern Cooks county while another location is reported made in Sivalls Bend, still to the north. Northeastern Cooke also has a test or two under way, this locality being within the contour lines of the Preston anticline. Over in Grayson county, three or four wells are in various stages on this structure one of which is said to already have had considerable gas and a good showing of oil. A well near Whitesbore is reported to have had some kind of an oil showing around 1,000 feet which has attracted some attention. A 5,000,000 gas well was recently struck about eight miles east or southeast of Madill, Marshall county, Oklahoma, and northwest of Denison, Texas. An Ardmore, Oklahoma, operator is credited with plans for a test in southwestern Love county, Oklahoma. This location would be to the northeast of Illinois Bend. The Munster well is reported 2,000 feet and waiting for material. This test has had some favorable showings.

Wise county to the south is determined to test out the Pennsylvania formation which comes to the surface over considerable of the county. Several test wells are drilling or preparing to start. Jack county to the southeast has a 10,000,000 million gas well at 2,100 feet, and several wells drilling which are prepared to test out all formations to and including the black lime.

Outside of proven territory in the Petrolia district, more than thirty wells are drilling or preparing to start. One of these is located on the Campbell farm five or six miles north and a little east of Bellevue and near the Montague county line. This well is reported to have had a five-barrel showing in sand below 490 feet. The 12 1-2 inch casing was set at 1,185 feet. A deep test is to be made here. This location had a favorable geological report.

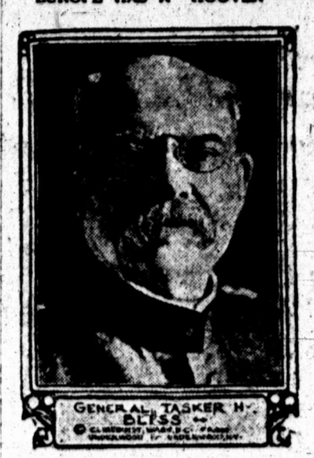
It might possible a test will be started on a block of acreage a few miles southwest of Ringgold and across the Montague county lines during the winter or early spring. A favorable geological report has been made on this block.

There is considerable activity in Jefferson county Oklahoma. A well is starting a few miles northwest of Ryan, and the Empire company has a rig up for a test on the Seay lands on the Oklahoma side, the location being in the southwest corner of section 3-7c-5w. A considerable part of the block of leases for the test is on the Texas side of Red River. It is understood this well will soon be under steam.

Then to the northeast, the Healdton-Hewitt district is still in the lime light. Unusual activity is on at Hewitt. This is high grade oil and found around 2,100 feet. This depth and that of the sand in top of which gas was struck in the Nocona well out north of Nocona are attracting some attention as likely to prove the same by further development.

The Big Six well on the Dunn farm about six miles southwest of Nocona is to start soon in 1920. The Belcherville-Montague structure has attracted wide attention. Progress at this well will be watched with much interest.

EUROPE HAS A "HOOVER"



Europe's most urgent need today is the pooling of its food supply and the establishment of proper distribution facilities under a director general, in the opinion of General Tasker A. Bliss, a member of the American peace delegation, who reached Washington from Paris. Such an arrangement, General Bliss said, would remove discontent, strengthen morale and aid over their formative period the new governments which have been created as a result of the war. Germany should be included in the economic coalition, General Bliss said. With Germany excluded, he declared, there would be an element of discontent which would inevitably react on the other countries. General Bliss saw no possibility of including Russia in the distribution plan.

It is curious how the world changes. A few years ago it was customary to say, "Now, if some unknown relative in the old country should die and leave me his money——." But here in the London Sphere is a paragraph beginning, "It is always nice to think that one day you may find a mysterious letter by your plate which tells you that your uncle in America has died and left you all his money."—Dearborn Independent.

Sanders-Haid Co. Is Located in the New Building on Ninth

The Sanders-Haid Auto Supply Company are now located in their new building at 908 Ninth street.

The location is very convenient to the business district and is on one of the main thorofares leading to residence district. The building, 50x150 feet, gives this company ample room to take care of their increasing business and they are equipped to give their customers immediate service in gasoline, oils, vulcanizing and automotive supplies, tools, tires, tubes and other accessories are always in stock. In addition to automotive supplies of all kinds, the Cletrac Tank Type Tractor is distributed over a territory of seven counties in this district.

This company is the oldest establishment of its kind in Wichita Falls. Mr. J. B. Sanders having started the first automobile supply house here about seven years ago. He was later joined by his son, Mr. E. E. Sanders, both of whom are now actively associated with the present company. Mr. W. S. Haid acquired an interest in the business in March, 1919, and is actively engaged in managing the affairs of the company.

The personnel of the company is well know to the automobile owners of Wichita Falls and vicinity, Mr. J. B. (Dad) Sanders having been in the hardware and automobile supply business in this section for 25 years. Mr. E. E. Sanders has been connected with the automobile business for a number of years and is well known to automobile owners. Mr. W. S. Haid was for several years secretary and treasurer of the Wichita Falls Railroad lines and more recently general manager of the Clinton, Oklahoma & Western Railway. Mr. B. E. Wait, in charge of the vulcanizing department, enjoys the reputation of being one of the most expert vulcanizers in the Southwest. Mr. Homer Williams, in charge of the automobile supply department was connected with the company before enlisting in the navy and after meeting his many friends after his absence of two years. Mr. K. C. Coleman has charge of the tractor sales and service.

MOTOR MAKERS IN INDEPENDENT SHOW

During the week of the Palace Automobile show in New York City, January 3 to January 10, a separate and independent exposition of automobiles and accessories, under the management of the Independent Exposition company, will be held in the armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

This will be conducted in the interests of the independent manufacturers and also for the benefit of those who have been unable to obtain space at the Palace show.

The show will not be confined to accessories alone, but will include pleasure and commercial automobiles, tractors, tops, tires, bodies, machinery, oils and accessories in general.

A preliminary announcement has been sent to the trade throughout the United States and Canada, and thirty-five manufacturers so far have signified their intention of exhibiting here.

EXCLUSIVE AND SPECIAL DISTRIBUTORS OF

M'GRAW Tires and Tubes

McQuay-Norris Leak Proof and Superoyl Piston Rings

GENERAL Tires and Tubes.

Marquette Luggage Carriers.

TesTbesTos Brake Lining

Kennedy Tool Kits and Rex Ignition Wire.

Champion Spark Plugs.

A. C. Spark Plugs.

OURS IS THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES AND MECHANIC'S TOOLS IN NORTHWEST TEXAS.

SEND US YOUR MAIL ORDERS. WE WILL SHIP AND BILL THEM THE SAME DAY THEY ARE RECEIVED.

Why Is the Cletrac the Most Popular Tractor in the Southwest?

Hundreds of satisfied users is of course the foundation of the Cletrac success. But Cletrac must have made good. It must have in order to have these satisfied users the stood the gruelling tests to which it has been put. It must have been economical in operation and back of it all there must have been that co-operation and service from the manufacturer, distributor and dealer that is very important in the success of any tractor. In deciding which tractor you want can you afford to overlook the tremendous weight of the testimony of the farmers of your own state? They have put the Cletrac to the test. They have made the experiment for you. They know it is the right ractor. Won't you at least investigate the Cletrac on this recommendation?

Cletrac
TANK-TYPE TRACTOR

FORMERLY CALLED THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR

SEND FOR THESE TWO INTERESTING BOOKS—

"Selecting Your Tractor"

This is a most interesting and instructive booklet that is in reality a practical handbook on the tractor question. It goes right to the very heart of this big question by asking and answering many of the very questions that you have been asking yourself. It explains the different "types" in tractors so clearly and convincingly that many who have read it declare that no farmer should buy a tractor without reading it. May we send you a copy? The coupon below will bring it by return mail. Send it today.

"Best Power for Road Work"

Here is a booklet that is devoted to Road Work as accomplished by the Cletrac. It is full of instructive and highly interesting matter relative to this important phase of tractor operation. Right now many farmers in Texas are making big money with their Cletracs in road work. You could be doing likewise. Send the coupon for your copy of this book.

Cleveland Tractor Co.,
Cleveland Ohio.
THE LARGEST PRODUCER OF TANK-TYPE TRACTORS IN THE WORLD

Sanders-Haid Auto Supply Company,
Wichita Falls, Texas.
Please send me "Selecting Your Tractor."
"Best Power for Road Work."
(Check which of these books you wish)

Name .....

Address .....

SANDERS-HAID AUTO SUPPLY CO.

908 NINTH STREET

Phone 1925 **Wichita Falls, Texas** **Phone 1925**

New Premier Car Unusually Attractive Combination of Beauty and Luxury With Special Attention to Developing Motor

Now that the gigantic Premier automobile factory at Indianapolis has been released from the government contract for war material and has again entered the pleasure car field the Victory Motor Co. has renewed the agency for this famous car and has one of the 1920 models on display at their showroom at 905 Scott Ave. The present post-war series of the Premier will undoubtedly make a great appeal to the discriminating motorist who desires the best that is to be had in the line of a beautiful car, the performance of which has gained an audience both in this country and abroad.

The local agents are highly elated over the prospects for the coming year and believe the high class automobile market in this section will be dominated by this unusual car, once its real worth becomes known. They feel like some of the press agent dope has it, "You can not temporize with beauty and luxury; either you must go all the way or you must leave them alone altogether. A little beauty and a little luxury merely emphasizes the lack of more. In the completeness of the Premier, you, for the first time find your standard of motor car absoluteness satisfied. Nothing is forgotten. As a motor car, Premier embodies all that any designer can bestow." And from the outward appearance the flowery characterization of the scribe is not exaggerated for in this car the elements of beauty and luxury are exemplified to the nth degree.

Time Not Wasted.

The time spent under government supervision was not wasted by the engineers and designers employed by the Premier factory and the fact that the government was concerned more with mechanical excellence that expense enable dthe factory experts to develop the famous aluminum motor, the only real one in America, to a point of perfectness that even surpassed the ante bellum Premier type of aluminum motor. But the developments did not stop with the motor, and the mechanical side of the car. In the matter of design the new Premier is advanced to a point where the nearest rivals are those few foreign built cars which have percolated into this country through New York importers.

Taking the mechanical excellence as an acknowledged fact and a careful scrutiny of the specifications of the car will satisfy the most exacting. But lets go over them together to make sure. First the vital part of any automobile; the motor, is six cylinder, 3 3-8 inch bore and 5 1-2 inch stroke with approximately 300 cubic inches piston displacement. The crankcase and cylinder blocks are cast in one part of special aluminum alloy. The cylinder sleeves are of gray iron entirely surrounded by water and removable, insuring uniform cooling and quick and inexpensive replacement. This feature originated with the Premier and has been patented.

The Cutler Hammer magnetic gear shift, with shift control lever on steering wheel quadrant is possessed of all of the good points of the previous model with added simplicity of operation. At last the kingdom of gasoline driven cars has been rid of the necessity of shifting gears by hand. The appeal of this car is expected to be large among the ladies for this feature alone.

The Delco independent starter with Bendix single gear drive to flywheel, with a combination generator and ignition system of a bolted flange type, driven from cam shaft through helical gears is employed in this car and the claim is sustained that no moving parts are visible in the electrical equipment. The electrical equipment is completed by a 120 hour Willard storage battery. To enumerate all of the specifications would be a tiresome job, though interesting to the prospective buyer, and the purpose of this article is not propaganda. It must be sufficient to state that all of the parts are in harmony with the high standards of excellence.

So, as we have stated, the chief outward appeal of the Premier is the beauty and utter luxury of the whole enhanced by all of the extra equipment that has been developed to cater to the tastes of the most blase motorist. If the motorist is a smoker he will not need to bother with the ordinary garden variety of sulphur matches as there are automatic cigar lighters both in the front and rear of the car. Should the car catch on fire he will find a fire extinguisher which comes as original equipment. In cold weather his feet are warmed by a perfection heater located in the floor of the tonneau. In fact everything that has been conceived as pertaining to increasing the comfort and style of a motor car is incorporated in the new model.

In general appearance the new Premier is long, low hung and racy but still maintaining a sort of indescribable dignity that characterizes a fine car above the so-called "sport models." It seems to be a car that, instead of merely being a means of locomotion, expresses something of the finer impulses and emotions of an advanced thinker and a man who is ambitious and eager to keep in the forefront of his fellow men.

We are confronted with the problem of increasing the capacity of our highways. This must be doubled to meet the augmenting requirements of the next year or two. Engineers are wondering along what line this increase shall be provided. One suggestion is to double the width of the roads and increase first cost and maintenance 100 per cent. The most reasonable one is to provide a road of sufficient strength to carry vehicles of 100 per cent greater capacity for a given width of road, the first cost of these strengthened roads would be only 10 to 20 per cent greater per mile than that of present inadequate highways. In view of the fact that 50 per cent increase in hauling capacity gives a reduction of 15 per cent in transportation costs, the latter seems the wisest thing to do.

In cases of tuberculosis Dr. Berthier, of Paris, has found a diet of bones highly beneficial. It is the spongy or cancellous ports of veal bones that he uses. These are about one-half ossein, which is laden with phosphates and carbonates of lime, these salts being much needed by tuberculous persons, who always suffer from decalcification. The split bones are cooked for about six hours with vegetables and as much of the softer parts as possible is dug out and eaten.

National Highway System Urged by 700,000 Farmers

Proceeding in accordance with instructions given them at the annual meeting of the National Grange, held recently in Grand Rapids, Michigan, Washington representatives of the organization, which comprises some 700,000 farmers have conferred with Senator Charles E. Townsend, of Michigan, and will hold further meetings with him on the measures which he has introduced in Congress providing for a national highways system, to be built and maintained by the government under the direction of a federal commission.

In a special report adopted at the Grange meeting, it was held that the time has come when, with due regard for the present and the future necessities for permanent hard surfaced highways, all the highway activities of the national government should be unified in a single administrative department, under such limitation of powers as will secure the greatest possible degree of efficiency and economy in the expenditure of national funds.

In view of the large number of bills introduced at recent sessions of Congress and which indicate a varied opinion as to the best procedure, it was deemed inadvisable to approve any specific bill. The working out of a national highway law which will best serve the welfare of the whole country, distribute the expense of construction equitably between beneficiaries and take into account the needs of agriculture, was approved, however, and Grange representatives were instructed to assist in perfecting a law of this character.

The conference with Senator Townsend followed and others will be held with other members of Congress who have or who may introduce bills which seem to meet with the general policy set forth by the members of the Grange.

In the meantime, until a better plan has been placed in operation, the Grange favors the continuance of the present co-operative plan between the national government and the several states, with the primary purpose of connecting farms of the country with market towns, railway and water transportation points, with increasing use of federal funds for that purpose.

Counted the Electrons in an Atom.

Lieutenant Henry G. J. Moseley of the Royal Engineers, who was killed by a sniper during the heavy fighting at Gallipoli, was a promising scientific investigator. Just prior to joining the army Lieutenant Moseley had succeeded in counting the electrons of the atom, a feat which, it is said, will carry his name through scientific history for all time. Lieutenant Moseley was 27 years old and a son of the late Professor H. N. Moseley, a distinguished zoologist.

Artists in the War.

Many works of artists dead on the field of honor will be on exhibition at the Grand Palais in the autumn exhibition. Six hundred citations were awarded to Beaux Arts students. Two hundred and forty students lost their lives in the war.

Discrimination Against Females.

Both sexes of the African elephant have ivory tusks, but in Asia tusks are restricted to the males.

British Automobile Builders Expect Flood of Cars of U. S. Manufacture

Will the American automobile capture the British market?

That is a question that is concerning the builders on the other side, although the English motor designers are content at the present with the knowledge that no country is manufacturing sufficient automobiles today to meet the demands of its own people.

The motoring correspondent of the London Times presents an interesting study of the British and American motor industry and the competition problem. He says England's schemes for quantity production are nowhere near as adequate as those of this country. He declares attention is now focussed on the possibility of the British markets being flooded from this country.

"Immediately, however," he declares "no country is manufacturing enough to meet its own demands. On the other hand, in this country we are not preparing even to meet our own demands, still less those of the overseas markets. But no doubt the American production will shortly be shared between the home and foreign markets, even though the former be kept short for a while. There is something more than a possibility, also, that the present tax may be removed in May. The Americans, naturally, would then take fullest opportunity of the opening thus offered. Our present schemes of quantity production, compared with those of the United States, and some Continental countries are inadequate. Far too many of our makers aim at the restricted market for the high priced luxury cars. Even before the war there were sufficient firms of established reputation to meet the demand. As for the newcomers, one is at a loss to indicate their possible markets.

The income tax statistics should indicate that there are not enough people able to pay between 1,500 pound Sterling and 2,000 pound Sterling for a car and to maintain it. There are some 50,000 with incomes of 5,000 pound Sterling or over, most of them in the 5,000 pound Sterling class. With the increased taxation and the lower value of the sovereign the 5,000 pound Sterling a year man can hardly buy one of the costliest cars. He could have maintained a Rolls-Royce in 1914; today the 1,200 pound Sterling car, corresponding to the 800 pound Sterling 600 pound Sterling pre-war vehicle, is his limit.

Apart from those British firms who are comparatively sure of their markets, how many have acknowledged the changed conditions and set them selves seriously to meet them? Austin, Armstrong-Siddely, Angus-Sanderson, Straton-Hornsby, and one or two others are building legitimate cars of the 1920 type to their utmost capacity, but to all intends and purposes the bulk of the remainder are still in the early days of 1913. The British motor industry must pull itself together. The Motor Show at Olympia, which opens on Friday, will show what improvements have actually been made in the cars of 1920; the question of quantity manufacturing, however, still remains to be solved.

Of the big cars there will be a representative display. Most British makers in the high priced class will stick to the six-cylinders, line ahead type engine; there will be the twelve cylinder Lancia, with its combined cantilever and semi-elliptic rear spring a car that is bound to attract attention. One believes, however, if experience of the Paris Motor Show is anything to judge by, that the eight cylindered cars will attract unusual attention. Not many specimens will be staged; the Americans will be well represented in this class; in addition there will be the De Dion, the Talbot-Darracq, the Guy, and the Duplex, the latter a light car, which has an ingenious combination of a "four-eight" engine.

"The Talbot-Darracq eight-cylindered car was the outstanding chassis of the French Motor Show, and it may well repeat its triumph at Olympia. The stand on which a polished exhibit was staged—the same chassis will be brought over for Olympia—was thronged from morning to night, and one has no difficulty in believing that next year's output of the huge factory at Suresnes was sold for a year ahead.

"The Cadillac is perhaps the best of the American 'eights,' but the new Talbot-Darracq seems to combine the best Cadillac features, in addition to others peculiar to itself. It is lighter, more accessible, the engine is a shade faster, and, indeed, the chassis, Europeanized product, differing broadly from the American. Arrangements have been to build the car in big quantities on an almost perfected standardization system. The company has over 5,0000 workers in France, and between 5,000 and 6,000 in England, for the recent acquisition of the fine Talbot factory in Kensington, which was modernized out of recognition during the war, has greatly increased the maker's resources. There are two courses open to the British industry. Either more individual concerns must show enterprises on the Talbot-Darracq scale or very soon all the smaller firms will be absorbed by the big makers, and the whole trade will be concentrated in half a dozen huge concerns like General Motors in America.

"The Austin and the Angus Sanderson cars will represent the latest British quantity production. An interesting little car is the Bean, originally the Perry, which is now to be built in big numbers by Harper Sons & Bean. The cheaper light cars such as the Rover, eight horse-power—described in the Times last week—and the A. B. C., both of which use practically the same type of air cooled engine together with the Cosmos and Enfield-Alldays, which use air cooled radial engines, are economical."

DIRECTORIES ARE ISSUED FOR AUTOMOBILE SHOWS

The Sixth Annual directories for the New York and Chicago National Automobile shows are being prepared by F. Ed. Spooner, editor of Automotive World, of the Detroit Free Press. The Press issues these directories annually for the benefit of the exhibitors and all visitors of the automotive industries at the national shows. In addition to the features, which have been carried in previous years there will be added for the 1920 national shows a department containing the names of visiting automotive dealers and distributors from the entire United States, the names of firms and their representatives and their stopping points.

The New York National Automobile show and the annual Motor Truck show will be held January 3-10, the passenger car show in Grand Central Palace and the commercial car show in the Eighth Coast Artillery Armory. The Chicago shows will be held January 24-31.

Electric Service Station Has Enjoyed Phenominal Growth Since Established and Will Soon Occupy Larger Quarters

One of the most phenomenal growths enjoyed by any local firm in the realm of automobile business has been recorded by the Electric Service Station, at present located at 812 Scott Avenue, but which will be housed in the Farris building, of 10,500 floor space, now under construction at 1100 Scott by the first of March.

A little over two years ago the owner of this complete and modern automobile electrical equipment station, L. M. Forcier, opened up a small shop in the front of the Standard Garage, with less space than is now used in the present location for the office, equipped to repair magnetos and starting systems for automobiles. The initial stock of equipment and machinery of this shop represented an outlay of just $1,500, against something over $30,000 worth of stock which will be found in the new place of business. But although the amount of stock was small the policy of Mr. Forcier, which has rewarded him so bountifully with success, was to give the most service possible and that service the best that competent help and long years of experience in electrical work could possibly render.

Capacity Is Increased.

The original equipment for the repair and upkeep of all of the standard electrical systems was increased in capacity as time and growth of business necessitated by the addition of new machinery and one year ago Mr. Forcier decided he had outgrown the small space at the Standard Garage and accordingly he rented the present location and installed a complete office, stockroom, shop and storage room. Today the stock room occupies 16 by 150 feet, in the new 70 foot front brick building into which this firm will move by the first of March and the same department will take up 36 by 50 feet double decked to increase the capacity.

In the new building it is planned to have a special individual service for the repair of batteries and starters, something that will greatly increase the amount of work that can be turned out by the force of mechanics. The capacity of the present plant will be more than doubled in the new building, Mr. Forcier stated.

All Lines Represented.

While nearly all of the different makes of electrical equipment for automobiles are handled and repaired by the service station at the present time in the new location, the machinery and apparatus necessary to give service that is equivalent to sending the part to the factory will be installed for the following starters and generators, Northeast, Auto-Lite, Westinghouse, Dyneto, Simms-Huff, Bijur, Atwater Kent, Delco, Remy, Klaxon; magnetos, Bosch, Simms, Kington; battery ignition systems, Connecticut and The K. W. In addition to the service end of the electrical game the motto "Everything electrical for the automobile" is carried out by a full line of devices like spotlights, horns and other extras. Also the firm is prepared to give expert service on the Stromberg carburetors, which make they handle.

Both a wholesale and retail business will be carried on in the new home, Mr. Forcier said, and he is making elaborate preparations to broaden the jobbing end of the game.

The new home of the company will be strictly modern, as required by northern and eastern manufacturers, including ladies rest room, hot and cold water, shower baths, and will be up-to-date in every way.

More Than 40 Cars of Rails Distrubuted Along the M. K. & T.

NOCONA, Texas, Dec. 31.—More than forty cars of 85 pound steel rails have been received and distributed along the M. K. & T. right-of-way between Whitesboro and Gainesville. The 56 pounds rails recently laid between Whitesboro and Wichita Falls to replace 48 pound rails taken up and 85 pound rails laid instead through from Whitesboro to Wichita Falls. Work on this improvement will start at once. The heavy rails were not obtainable when the 66 pound rails were laid to better prepare the road bed for the heavy traffic demands being made upon it. This new change will greatly improve the road bed on the Wichita Falls branch which is fast assuming the proportions of a trunk line. Taking into account the enormous business handled over this road, it is practically a trunk line now.

Nocona is to be made the freight division point between Whitesboro and Denison and Wichita Falls. A water station is to be put in here, and possibly a new passenger station as soon as these improvements can be reached.

$434,000,000 WORTH OF TRUCKS IN A YEAR

An interesting resume of the truck business of the last few years is made by the Commercial Car Journal, which says: "Truck production was abnormally forced upward during the war, due to overseas requirements. Business recovered wonderfully from the lull which immediately followed the armistice, then labor troubles began—but, in spite of these facts, business has been good and is growing better daily. The value of the trucks produced in 1917 was over $220,000,000. This value jumped to $434,000,000 in 1918. And, surprising as it may seem, although there are no war orders, the value of the production for this year will doubtless exceed the figures of last years! There are now 238 companies engaged in the manufacture of trucks."

There are 60 cork factories in the United States whose output of various products such as bottle stoppers, life belts, coats and linoleums amouts to about $6,000,000 yearly. The United States imports most of its raw cork from Spain and Portugal, from which countries 70 per cent of the world's supply is obtained.

WARNER TRAILERS
CARRY THE PAY LOADS



2 AND 4-WHEEL MODELS IN 1¾ TO 11 TON CAPACITY

A COMPLETE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND

H. G. SAVAGE COMPANY, INC.

L. C. M[illegible]S, Branch Manager

1018 Scott Avenue — Wichita Falls, Texas

The FRANKLIN CAR

Every prominent official economy test ever held has been won by the Franklin Car. More than that—Franklin National Efficiency Tests: under conditions no official test ever demanded, have produced even more remarkable average results, because of the number of cars involved at one time in all parts of the country. And—still more unusual and vital—Franklin owners get a steady day-by-day delivery of

20 miles per gallon of gasoline
10,000 miles to the set of tires
50% slower yearly depreciation

...s to Gallon of Gasoline, Franklin National Efficiency Tests Under Standard Efficiency Test Rules

July 13, 1917—179 Franklins 40.3 miles.
May 1, 1915—117 Franklins 32.1 miles.
May 1, 1914— 94 Franklins 32.8 miles.

Official Two Gallon Efficiency Test Under Automobile Club of America

May 15, 1906—Franklin won, record 87 miles. All competitors averaged 22 miles.

Official Long Island Economy Test Under Long Island Automobile Club

Feb. 25, 1908—Franklin won, 242 miles at 1.2 cents per mile. Competitors average 6 cents per mile.

Official One Gallon Efficiency Test Under New York Automobile Trade Association

May 8, 1909—Franklin won, with 36.6 miles. Score, 105,408 weight-miles. Took prize for best score in price class and Willys trophy for score irrespective of price.

Buffalo One Gallon Economy Test Under Automobile Club of Buffalo

July 11, 1909—Franklin made world's record, 46.1 miles. Franklin scored 135,902 weight-miles; best competitor, 86,612 weight-miles; average competitor, 64,495 weight-miles.

Official Economy Test of Franklin Car Under Automobile Club of America

June 26, 1913—Franklin Roadster went 33.3 miles on one gallon of gasoline.

Yale Fuel Economy Test Under Prof. Lockwood and A. B. Browne, M. E.

Dec., 1914—Franklin averaged 26.5 miles to the gallon of gasoline. Best record of all cars tested having six or more cylinders.

New York to Chicago Oil Economy Test

Franklin ran 1,046 miles to the gallon, under supervision of Automobile Club of America, November 17, 1915.

Power Efficiency Test Under Worcester Polytechnic Institute

Franklin delivered 84.4% of engine power to rear wheels.

Five Year National Tire Average

Franklin Owners' Records for five years show Franklin gives 10,201 miles per set.

In addition to pioneering the way to motoring economy, the Franklin Car with its light weight and flexible construction, has developed the ultimate of comfort, dependable performance and range of activity in a fine car—in any car.

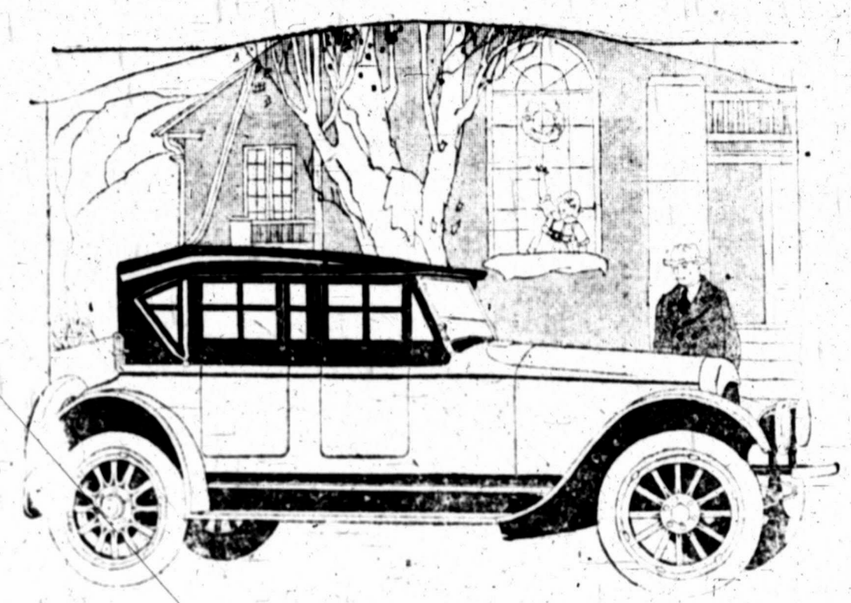


Franklin Sales Company

911 Lamar Street, Wichita Falls, Texas

HOLMES

Improved AIR COOLED



Improved AIR COOLED

Real Winter Comfort in a Holmes Car

The HOLMES IMPROVED AIR-COOLED MOTOR—Two hundred less parts than in water cooling, and nothing to freeze—eliminates all trouble with the cooling system. Drive anywhere, leave your car standing in temperature way below zero; it is always ready to start.

In a HOLMES car speed is a matter of higher averages over all roads—30 to 40 miles an hour over rough roads where other cars must slow down to 15 to 20 miles an hour.

Upkeep costs show 18-20 miles to the gallon of gasoline; better than 10,000 miles to the set of tires. Roads and weather are no longer masters of a motor car.

High operating costs are no longer necessary in a car of proper size.

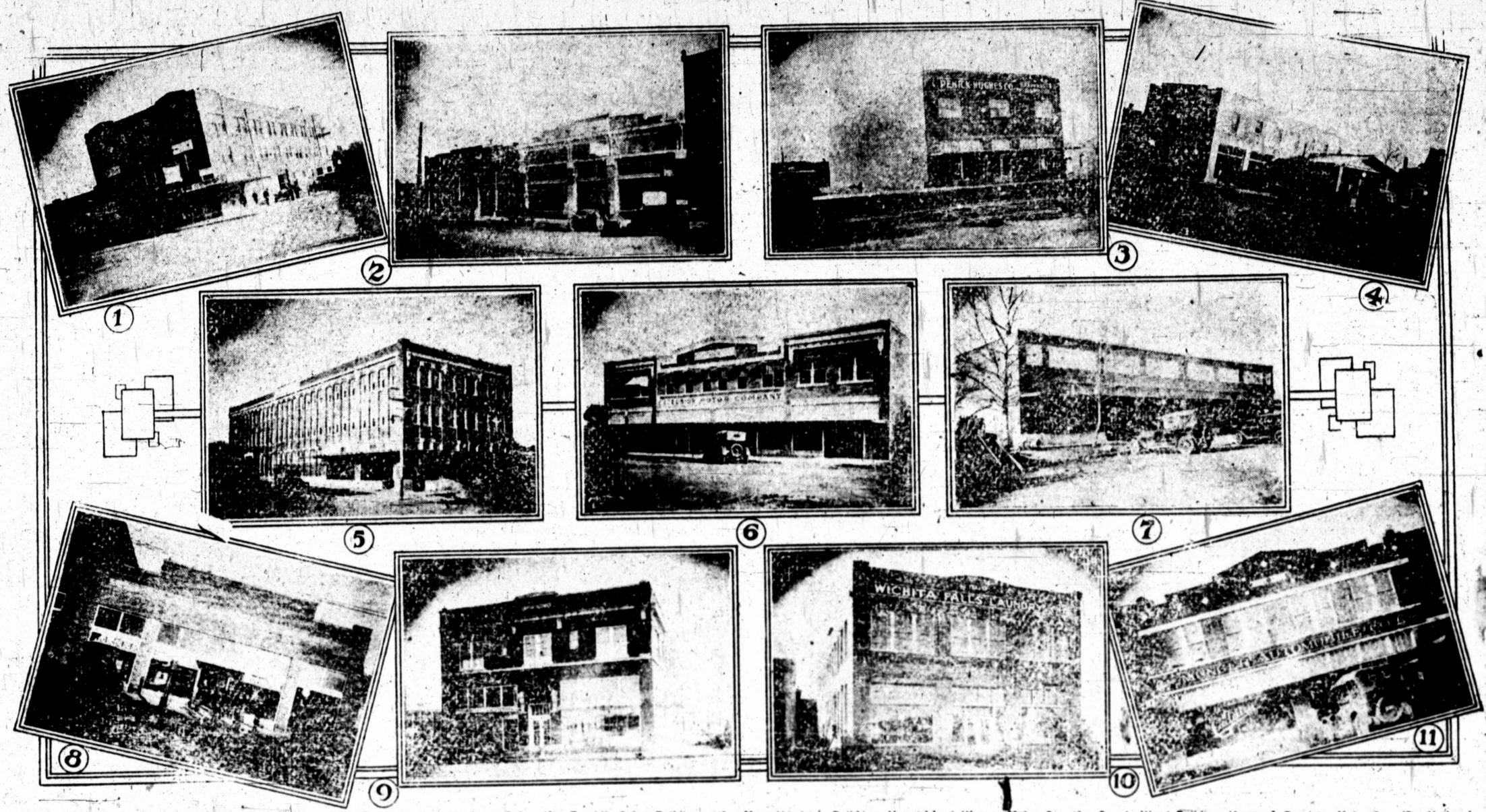
Improved AIR COOLED

Improved AIR COOLED

HOLMES SALES COMPANY

North Texas Distributors -:- 911 Lamar Street, Wichita Falls, Texas

Business Homes of a Few of the Local Automobile and Business Firms



(1)—Priddy Building. (2)—Campbell-Seitz Building. (3)—Penick-Hughes Hardware Bldg. (4)—Franklin Sales Building. (5)—MauerHeydrick Building, Home Lloyd Weaver Motor Co. (6)—Swarts Wood Building, Home of Excelsior Motor Co. (7)—Holbrook & Woods Building. (8)—Sanders Hdw. Building. (9)—Lory & Bacon Building. (10)—Wichita Falls Laundry Co. (11)—Grisham Building, Home of Munger Auto Co.

Big Price for Perfume.

One chain of drug stores sold $6,000,000 of perfumes and cosmetics last year. The kinds and varieties of perfumes are infinite, there being 20 different oils of roses, alone, and the price persons will pay for favorite perfumes is staggering. For example, United States it is said that for one rose oil $4 an ounce is paid, while $1 an ounce is the price at which an infusion of the $40 attar sells.

A well-known medical authority says that there are now 300 lepers in the United States.

Within 30 days two men have lost an eye, while 81 have lost fingers as a result of accidents for which their rings were responsible. In the same period more than 20 less serious mishaps have been recorded which were gleaned from the accident reports of [illegible].

Worse Than War.

We lost 50,150 men in the war, and in the same period 126,000 persons through accident.

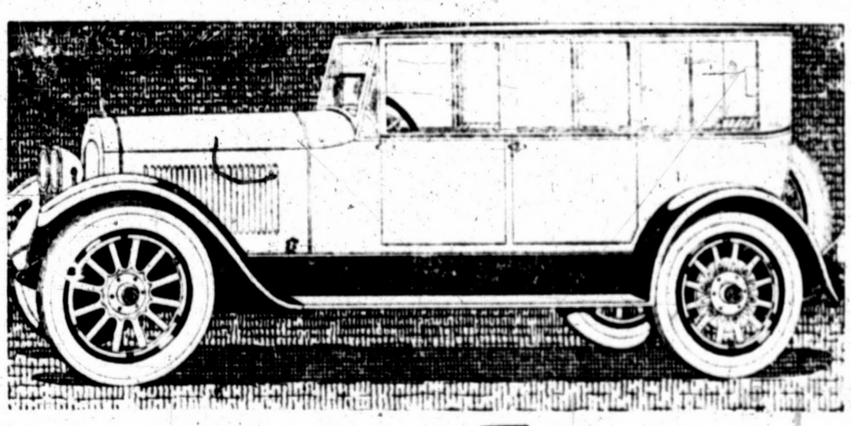
It has been estimated that the "valuation" of the New York printers cost of the English department of the University of Kansas has a real post a prize has been offered for the best specimen of verse by any son or daughter of the state of any topic whatever. The prize has been offered by Willard Wattles, head of the English department of the University of Kansas

The Jap's New Year Game.

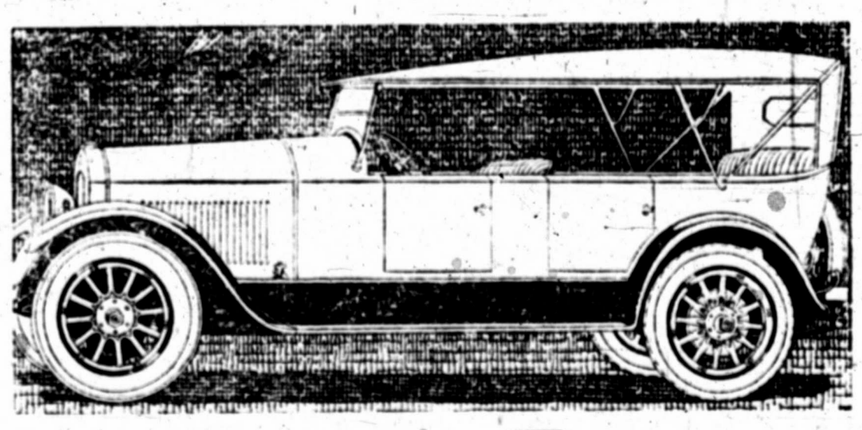
Games of battledore and shuttlecock are regarded as particularly suited for New Year's sports by the Japanese. The game is played in precisely the same way that it was centuries ago and the implements are the same except as to the decorations thereon.

Cool Field for a Spittoon Salesman.

Among the Masai and the Faeroese it is a mark of respect to greet an acquaintance or a stranger by spitting at him. Almost as strange is the custom ascribed to the Timorese of sticking out the tongue by way of salutation.—Baltimore American.

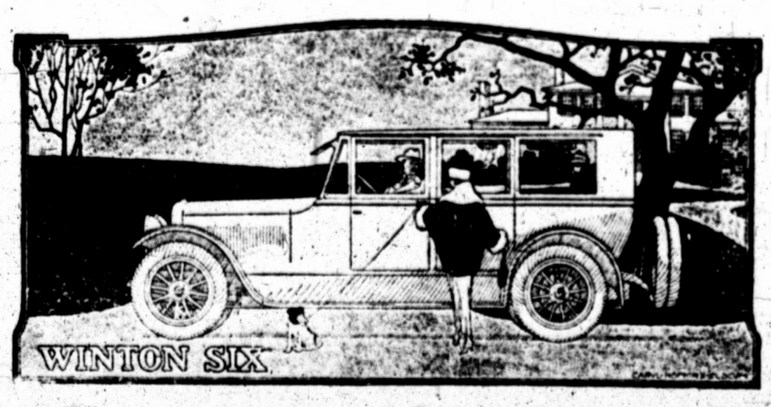


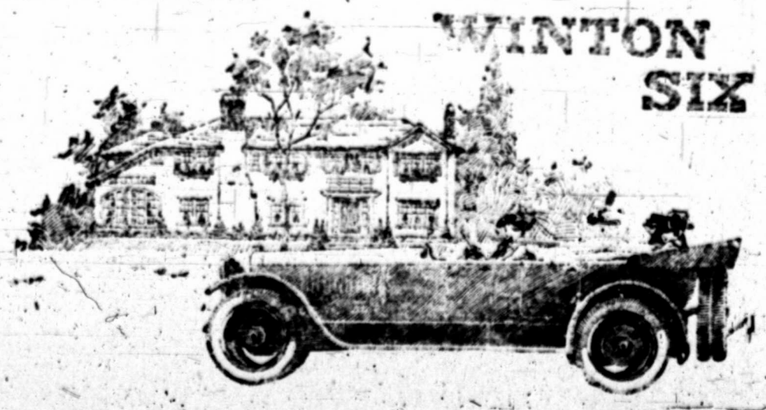
Cole Aero-Eight



Cole Aero-Eight

"Cole's Latest Creations Herald Future Progress."





"EVERYWHERE ADMIRED"

THE CAR YOU WANT IS HERE — WE CAN MAKE PROMPT DELIVERIES

Locomobile Cole Company

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805-7 SCOTT AVE — WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS — PHONE 1813

Want Laws to Make Motor Lighting Safe With Medium Between Glare and Dimmer

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Mr. Larson maintains that the happy medium between the glaring, dangerous headlights and the dim light, that is equally perilous from the viewpoint of the other man, has not been found — at least, by the lawmakers. He believes that right now is the best time for the adoption of a standard for road lighting, and that this standard should be arrived at, having in view not only the automobilists running in opposite directions, but pedestrians as well.

With the coming of better roads many practical motorists believe there is no longer any necessity for the strong, powerful light that shoots a quarter of a mile ahead. On many of the roads of today no brilliant lights are needed for night running. Lights that are dimmed just when cars are hub to hub in passing present as dangerous a situation as the old time searchlights that glared at you from a quarter of a mile away. Lights that prevent you from seeing both the car approaching and the edge of the road also add their perils to night motoring.

Many motorists are of the belief that a general light should be adopted that would shine no more than one hundred feet ahead, but which would illumine the entire road. The old day of high speed at night has been eliminated practically in the coming of a more sane automobile using public, but any one who drives today knows that it ever was from the mere presence on the highways of increased numbers of automobiles. There are few, if any, lights used that protect the persons in both automobiles when two are approaching from opposite directions.

Abuses of lights are found on every highway every day in the year.

There is the general nuisance who persists in using his spotlight on well lighted highways in such a way that he always endangers the people in the other car. There is the man who uses his glaring lights all the time. There is the man who turns his big lights off and on, off and on, several times when approaching another car, making the situation far worse than if he left his lights on continually. Then there is the worst offender of all—the man who insists on running with only one front glaring, generally the right one, which leaves the left hand side of the road in the dark, thus increasing the margin of danger just so much more.

Undoubtedly some radical method of illumination must be found. The lights that glare for a while and then are turned off, leaving only dimmers, are not the most practical for modern road running, because they compel the driver to run practically in the dark at the most critical time — just when he is hub to hub with the other car. It is safe to say that just as many night accidents are caused by drivers resorting to the dimmers as occurred when the old light that blazed ahead for a quarter of a mile was used. The old light caused the average driver to be careful, which usually meant a slowing down. But today few cars slow down.

Moreover, the present system greatly endangers the pedestrians, for if he is walking along the edge of the road he is frequently not seen until the car is directly upon him. The automobile and lamp manufacturers have done everything they could to devise a light that would give plenty of illumination for the road and yet reduce the glare for the approaching car, but the ideal or practical light has not yet been found.

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Other motorists believe that Mr. Larson's excellent suggestions should go a little further and provide for a light that could be used continuously without the driver being compelled to resort to the dimmers, which are in themselves a source of danger, although intended to insure safety.

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"One of the reasons the blinding glare menace has not been solved is the failure of State and government authorities to get together and urge a uniform laboratory and road test by such recognized authority as the Society of Illuminating Engineers, and based on the recommendations of this body to pass a uniform anti-glare law," says Frank B. Ansted, president of the Lexington Motor company.

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"It is just as dangerous to have motor vehicles travelling the roads at night without proper illumination for the driver as it is to have them run without lights. So the problem to solve is to give the driver the light necessary for absolutely clear vision under ordinary circumstances, at the same time controlling the projected beam so as not to dazzle or blind the other users of the highway, but also in emergencies to be able to control this beam so that when the occasion demands it may be projected upward and ahead to determine road hazards.

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The pearl is the only gem that does not require the lapidary's art to bring out its beauty.

MISS WICHITA FALLS

we thank you for your past year's business and hope by the latter part of February to be located in our new home, so we can serve you during the New Year, 1920, without being handicapped as in the past.

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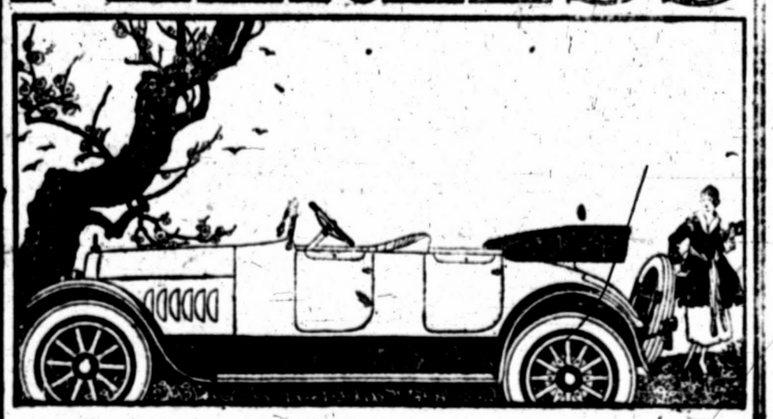
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PEERLESS



Peerless Motor Car Bodies are Peerless-Built

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He had visited the great Peerless body-building departments and had observed not only the correct design but the honesty with which worth was wrought into every detail.

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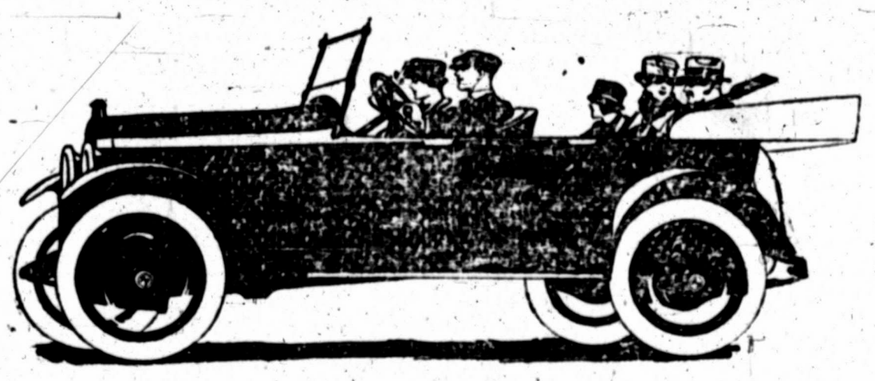
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ECONOMY Parker POWER

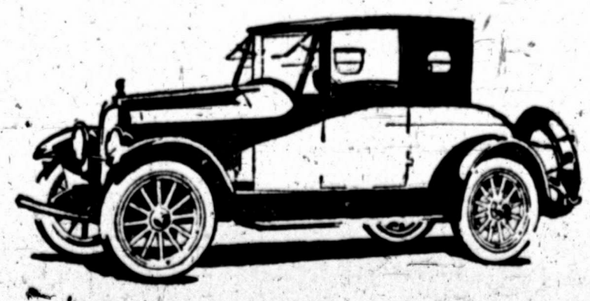
The Loafing Range — The Sporting Range



HUPMOBILES

$1450 f. o. b. Factory

TOURING or ROADSTER



WESTCOTT COUPE

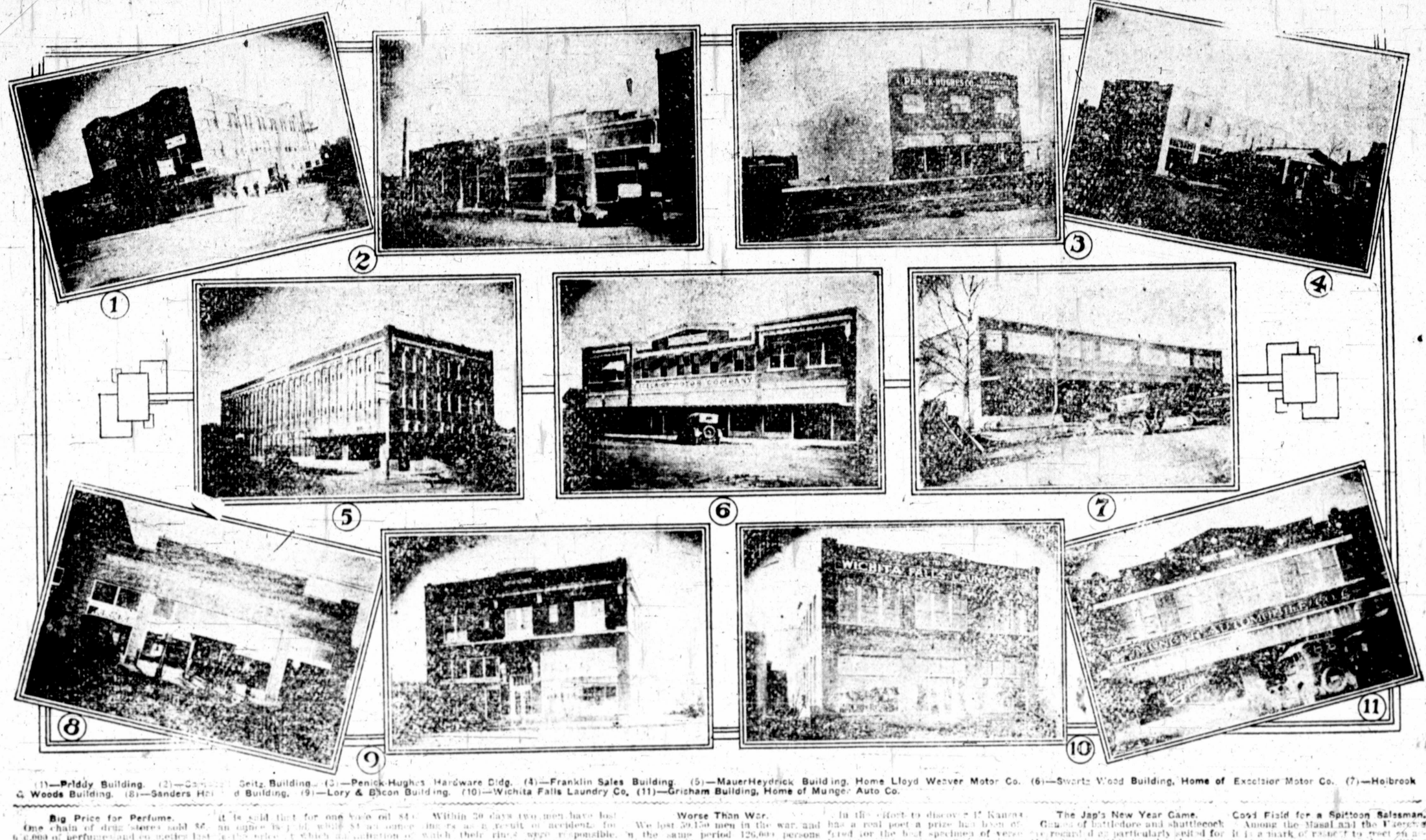
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PEERLESS, WESTCOTT, HUPMOBILE, MASTER TRUCKS, MIAMI TRAILERS

Business Homes of a Few of the Local Automobile and Business Firms



(1)—Priddy Building. (2)—Seitz Building. (3)—Penick-Hughes Hardware Bldg. (4)—Franklin Sales Building. (5)—MauerHeydrick Building, Home Lloyd Weaver Motor Co. (6)—Swarts Wood Building, Home of Excelsior Motor Co. (7)—Holbrook & Woods Building. (8)—Sanders Hd Building. (9)—Lory & Bacon Building. (10)—Wichita Falls Laundry Co. (11)—Grisham Building, Home of Munger Auto Co.

Big Price for Perfume.

One chain of drug stores sold $6,000 of perfumes and toilet articles last year. The kinds and varieties of perfumes are infinite. There being 2 different oils of roses, alone, and the ladies persons will pay for favorite perfumes is staggering. For example, it is said that for one vase of $4... Within 30 days two men have lost an ounce each of gold, which $4 an ounce, due to accident, for a total value of which their riches were responsible. the $10 article sells ... A well known dental surgeon says that there are now 500 lepers in ... gleaned from the accident reports of ... appeared.

Worse Than War.

We lost 50,150 men in the war, and in the same period 126,000 persons through accident.

It has been estimated that the "fat" of the New York printers cost them in wages $3,500,000.

The Jap's New Year Game.

Games of battledore and shuttlecock are regarded as particularly suited for New Years sport by the Japanese. The game is played in precisely the same way that it was centuries ago and was ascribed to the Tycoons of ... the implements are the same except as ... to the decorations thereon.

Cood Field for a Spittoon Salesman.

Among the Masai and the Wagogo it is a mark of respect to greet an acquaintance with a stronger hawking and spitting than usual. Almost as strange is the custom of ... by way of salutation.—Baltimore American.

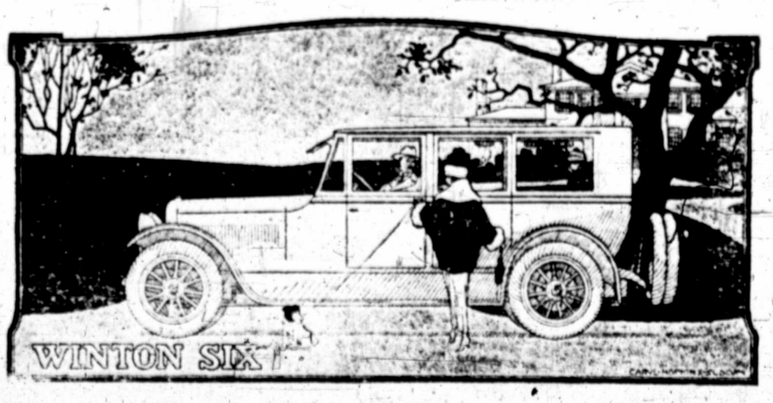


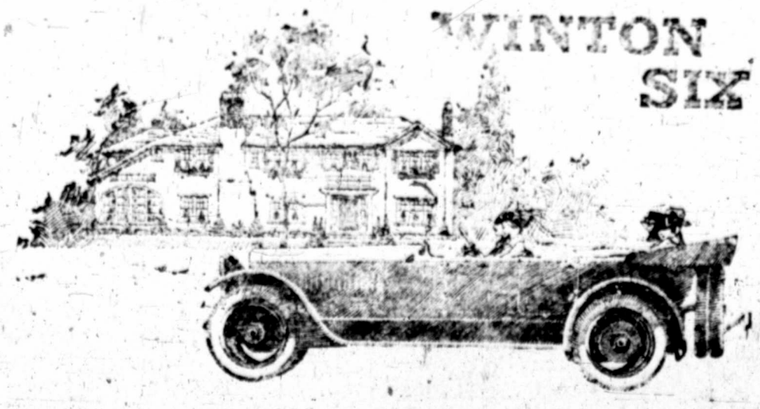
Cole Aero-Eight



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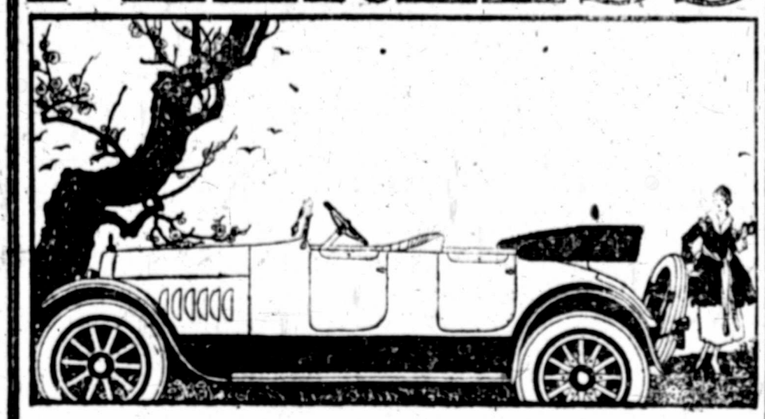
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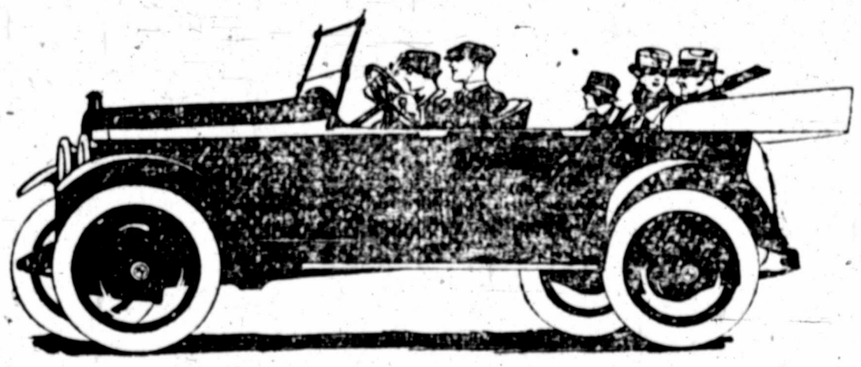
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ECONOMY Peerless POWER

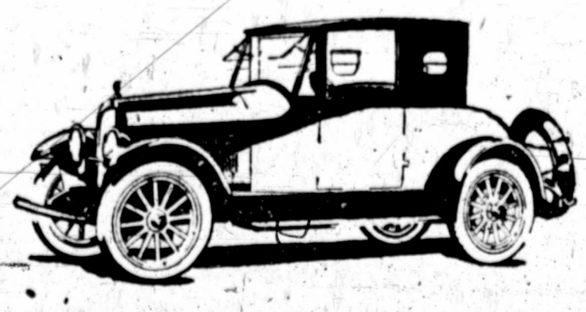
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PEERLESS, WESTCOTT, HUPMOBILE, MASTER TRUCKS, MIAMI TRAILERS

AN OPPORTUNITY

The Inital Offering of a Mighty Oil Amalgamation

A Company On a Dividend Basis With Properties That Cover Two Great Oil Fields—A Settled Production Assuring Early Dividends

Two producing wells are yielding thousands of barrels of oil for DIAMOND-LOUISIANA OIL COMPANY— piling up a dividend fund—all the money from sale of oil is set aside for dividends. Fifteen proven acres in favorite territory of the Burkburnett field and 678 rich acres in the Northern Louisiana oil fields are waiting for DIAMOND-LOUISIANA drills.

A dividend fund piling up before stock is offered to the public—two producing wells—connected with pipelines—checks for oil in sight BEFORE we give you an opportunity to buy! A company on the way to success—a running start for your money in the race for fortune .

Holdings of the Diamond-Louisiana Oil Company in Texas—15 Gusher Acres

FIVE ACRES in block 88 in the Burkburnett oil field. This lease is in the center of one of the richest quarter-sections in the field—the block which reported eleven big completions during the week ending December 13.

TEN ACRES in the Sam Sparks survey in the Northwest territory of the Burkburnett field. This lease is near the sensation gusher of the General Oil Company—the 5,000 barrel well which opened miles of new proven oil lands.

TWO PRODUCING WELLS on the Block 88 lease are piling up dividends for stockholders of the DIAMOND-LOUISIANA OIL COMPANY.

FIVE MORE WELLS are to be drilled on these leases as soon as possible.

Holdings of the Diamond-Louisiana Oil Company in Louisiana—678 Rich Acres

80 acres in the Caddo Field.
30 acres in the Homer Field.
8 acres in the Pelican Field.
60 acres in Natchitoches Parish.
40 acres in Vernon Parish.
40 acres in Bienville Parish.
80 acres in Winn Parrish.
80 acres in Grant Parish.
80 acres in Caldwell Parish.
80 acres in Catahoula Parish.
80 acres in Richland Parish.

All these leases located in Northern Louisiana—the territory of the biggest gushers found north of Mexico—the region where a thousand drills are grinding down to the oil sands.

Burkburnett oil field has made more millionaires than any other oil field or any gold field yet discovered.

Burkburnett is producing around 100,000 barrels of oil a day now and expanding as additional wells are completed. It is the oil field in which more companies operate than in any other two oil fields known.

Burkburnett oil is of the highest grade, and is today commanding a price of $2.75 a barrel. It is the belief of many operators that the price will advance within a few weeks and that premiums will be offered for the oil by refiners.

WE HAVE FIFTEEN WONDERFUL ACRES IN THE BURKBURNETT OIL FIELD.

The Fowler well—the discovery well that brought $15,000 for every $100 invested—was the first well of the Burkournett field to become famous.

The Burk-Waggoner well came in a gusher and paid $3,333.33 for every $100 invested and proved up two miles of new oil territory.

We have five acres in Block 88—the block in which eleven big wells were completed during the week ending December 13. Gushers all around this block have proven it. WE HAVE TWO PRODUCING WELLS ON THIS LEASE—TWO WELLS PRODUCING MONEY FOR OUR DIVIDEND FUND.

The General Oil Company brought in a 5,000 barrel gusher away to the northwest of the main field—completed the most sensational gusher of the Burkournett field.

WE HAVE FIFTEEN ACRES NEAR THE GENERAL OIL WELL IN THE SAM SPARKS SURVEY. EVERY ACRE OF THE LEASES WE HAVE IN THE BURKBURNETT FIELD IS PROVEN. WE WILL SOON HAVE SEVEN PRODUCING WELLS ON IT.

WE HAVE SET ASIDE AND WILL SET ASIDE ALL FUTURE RETURNS FROM BURKBURNETT OIL FOR A DIVIDEND FUND FROM WHICH ALL STOCKHOLDERS WILL PROFIT.

Louisiana is the country of big oil wells—tremendous production—the land where 20,000 and 30,000 barrel wells have spouted high over the giant pines of the foest. Big wells—the biggest found north of Mexico—are being completed weekly.

Homer Caddo, a dozen fields in Northern Louisiana are being expanded with the rush of men and capital from all the other oil fields of the continent—BECAUSE THE MOST SENSATIONAL WELLS IN AMERICA ARE BEING COMPLETED IN LOUISIANA AS FAST AS THE DRILLS CAN POUND THEIR WAY TO THE SANDS.

In these fields the DIAMOND-LOUISIANA OIL COMPANY has choice acreage—big bids for fortune.

Homer is the most famous of the Northern Louisiana oil fields. We have thirty acres there. Caddo field is famous for its steady production and its profits. We have EIGHTY ACRES there. Other districts are showing up for races with Homer and Caddo for fame and fortune. We have protected ourselves with leases in every prospective field—bought holdings ahead of the drill—before the prices rise.

Louisiana is the territory which put the Standard Oil interests back into the producing end of the oil business again. For years the Standard people had been chiefly interested in the refining and marketing of oil. Louisiana's tremendous production attracted the Standard oil. There are Standard Oil pipelines, tank farms, railroad sidings and all the oil field equipment to testify to the Standard Oil Company's faith in the Louisiana oil fields.

When the Standard Oil gets into the game in any field, isn't it a good play to follow?

By what standard do you measure your money? Do you rent it out or are you investing it? Have you ever thought of the difference in the investment of your idle dollars as against the renting of them? There is a vast difference . The banks will pay you a rental which does not usually mean more than 4%, while they take that same money and invest it, the returns from which you receive no benefit. There are thousands, yes, even millions of dollars, invested in oil stock and securities by banks. For the greater part that money is the money of the people—money that has been rented to the bank by people, just like us.

The people are awakening to the great opportunities that they have been passing on to the other fellow. They are learning how to make money from their money. They are awake—they can now see that if the bank can pay 4% on the savings of the masses and make fortunes from the use of it, the owners of that money can as well make fortunes.

Investing is a business, and good business in every sense of the word. Texas and Louisiana oil stocks offer the greatest profits that have ever been returned fro ma small investment. The stock of the Diamond-Louisiana Oil Co., is by far a better buy today than 99 out of every 100 oil companies that have made good to their stockholders. For in this stock you have the chance of a life time—you are starting on the ground floor with the organizers. To be in at the beginning is half the battle, your profits are greater, your chances of loss are reduced to a minimum; buy your stock when it is first offered—that will be the advice given you by the successful investor.

There will be many dividend days. Will your name be in the lists? Or will you sit idly by, holding your hands and wishing and dreaming for things that action will crystalize. You want every one of the profits that are to come from your money, every dime of it—now is the time for you to buy these shares, not after the price has gone beyond your reach and you are helplessly calling in the markets for this stock at a figure that will be prohibitive.

That which is possible today is the impossibility of tomorrow. Every minute has a value in the oil business, things are done on the split of a second. Wells come roaring in, stocks go sky-high. Men in the ordinary walks of life awake to find themselves rich beyond their dearest hopes. All because they acted—they knew opportunity, they did not wait.

This stock offers the greatest profit possibilities, plus a speculation the equal of which you will agree is seldom if ever equalled, the price of $1.00 per share is nothing short of a bargain.

The coupon is the most convenient way of mailing your application, attach your check or money order to it—add your name and address and post it now.

DIAMOND-LOUISIANA OIL CO.

Bean-Anderson Building
Wichita Falls, Texas

.....

WICHITA TRUST CO.,
Bean-Anderson Bldg.,
Wichita Falls, Texas

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find $..... (not less than $10) for ..... shares of the DIAMOND-LOUISIANA OIL CO. at Par Value, $1.00 per share, being payment in full for same.

Name ..... St. Address.....

Town ..... State.....

Make all money payable to the WICHITA TRUST CO., as this institution is acting as Registrar Agents for the DIAMOND-LOUISIANA OIL COMPANY.

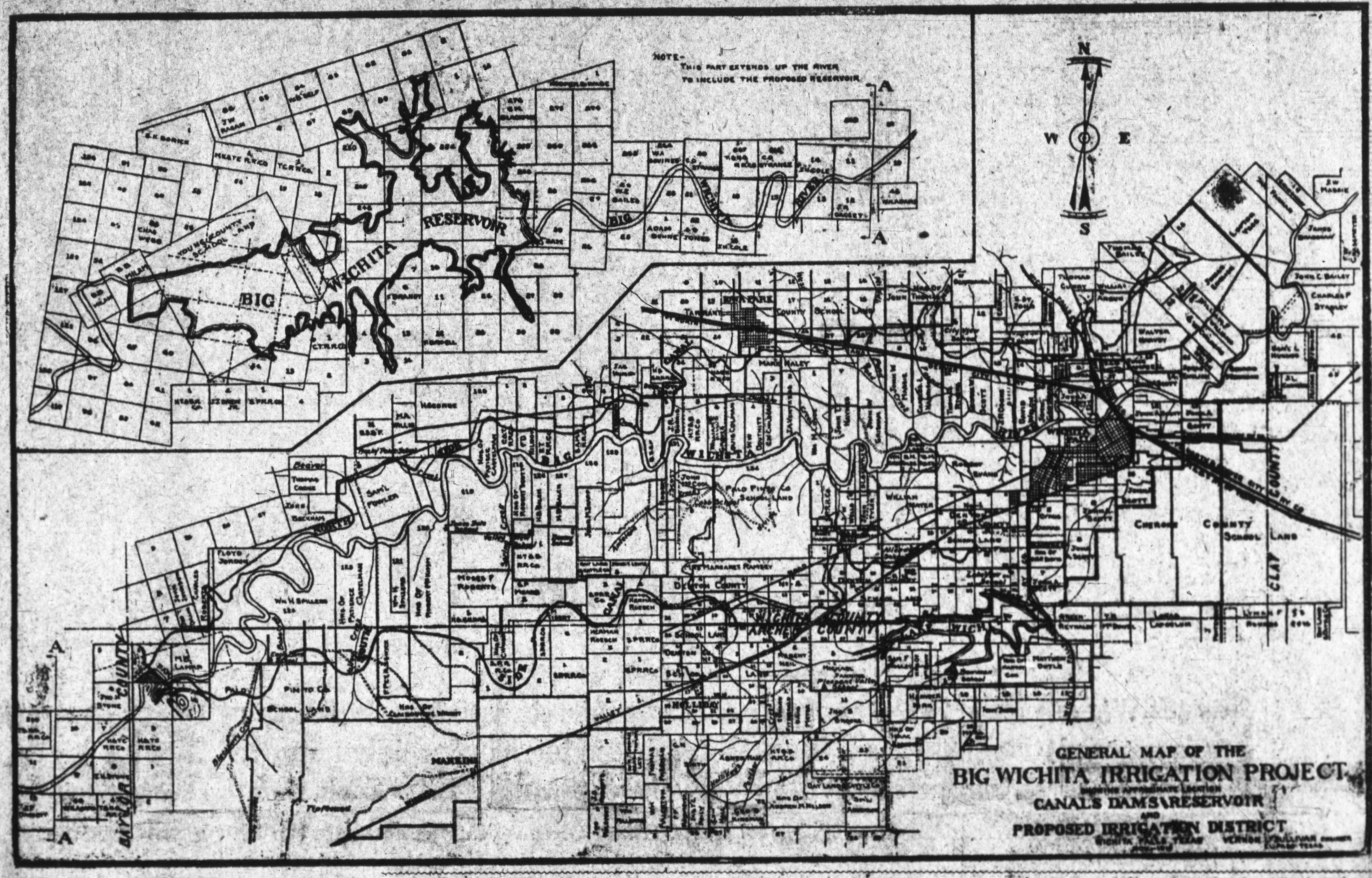
Real Estate and Lumber

Wichita Daily Times

Real Estate and Lumber

CROWNING ACHIEVEMENT OF BUSY CITY'S CAREER

Embodied in Big Irrigation District Outlined in Map Reproduced Herewith



Formation of Improvement District No. 1 Results From Overwhelming Majority At Election Held on December 20, 1919

With the formation of the Wichita Falls Water Improvement district, carried by an overwhelming majority of nearly 50 to 1 on Dec 20, 1919, the big Wichita irrigation project reckoned by Wichitans as the most important undertaking in the history of Wichita Falls, is believed to be well on the way to completion that the next year is expected to see the actual construction of this great undertaking well under way.

This project, which will provide Wichita Falls with a water supply sufficient for a city of 300,000 people, and irrigate 150,000 acres of fertile Wichita valley farm lands adjacent to Wichita Falls, calls for the impounding of the waters of the big Wichita river in Baylor county, about 50 miles above Wichita Falls, which will create a reservoir of water covering 14,000 acres of lands and with a capacity of about 500,000 acre feet of water, together with the building of the necessary diversion dam and canals lower down to carry the watter to the Wichita Falls water system and to the farm lands which are to be irrigated.

Cost of Project.

The cost of the project is estimated at around $3,500,000, to be divided between the two districts in proportions of about one-third for the city district, and two-thirds for the irrigation district. The entire cost of the project will be borne, according to the present plans, by the city district, which will later take the bonds of the irrigation district as a payment for their share. The bonds are to be handled in this way on account of the several hundred thousand dollars saving that can thereby be affected through the better market for bonds of the city district.

Gravity Flow.

The cost of the project is considerably lowered on account of the fact that the water can be brought to the city and put on the lands to be irrigated by a gravity flow, cutting the cost to such proportions that the water can be put on the farming land at a cost of about $30 to the acre, contrasting with costs of from $60 to several hundred dollars per acre for a number of the government irrigation districts.

Cost to Wichitans.

The annual cost of the project to the city taxpayers is estimated at about 25 cents on the hundred dollar valuation by the engineers who have been working on the estimates for the project for several months. For the first two years, while the project is being built, and the bonds are being issued only as the work progresses, the cost will be only half what it would be based on present property assessments in Wichita Falls. By the end of the two years, extremely low conservative estimates place the population and assessed valuations at twice the present figure, the conservativeness of these estimates being attested by the present phenomenal rate of growth of the city. This is the high estimate, 12 1-2 cents on the hundred dollars being estimated as the probable cost, should the growth of the city continue at anything near the present rate.

Cost to Farmers.

As for the farmers, during the first two years, while the project is in course of construction, the cost will not be one cent. After that the cost will be about $2.50 per year, it is estimated, the greater part going to the payment of interest and for the creation of a sinking fund to retire the bonds. At the end of the 30 years during which the bonds will be in force, the charge will become only a nominal maintenance charge.

Overwhelmingly Favored.

The benefits of this project are so readily recognized by the people of Wichita Falls and the surrounding country as to call for little argument, and the sentiment expressed in connection with the project thus far has chiefly been a chafing at the delays incident to the meeting of the commission; legal delays and formalities necessary to the realization of the project, rather than any argument over the benifits to be derived.

The overwhelming sentiment behind the project is shown by the vote which was polled at the election for the organization of the district which demonstrated that nearly 600 busy men had the matter sufficiently at heart to go to the polls and cast their votes, although it was a foregone conclusion that the measure would carry by a large majority.

Two other facts are outstanding reasons for the overwhelming support to this project, one the determination of Wichitans to make their city one of the industrial centers of the southwest, and the realization that the first step in building a great city must be the provision of good water in abundance.

Supply Will Be Adequate.

A two years' drouth, recently showed that Lake Wichita, the present source of supply, and one of the largest artificial lakes in the country, was not sufficient for the city before its phenomenal growth had fairly gotten under way. The new supply will be adequate without a drop of rain during three years' time.

These Wichitans, foremost among whom is J. A. Kemp, who with his partner Frank Kell is generally regarded as the "town-builder" of Wichita Falls, have a vision in which Wichita Falls, a great industrial center, is surrounded by a great area of small homes, each with sufficient acreages with irrigation to produce a comfortable living, and having a great irrigated farming district as one of the chief supports of their city. This vision, Mr. Kemp and the other leaders associated with him are determined shall be no idle dream but shall be carried into reality.

An actual Demonstration.

The second of the chief factors supporting this project in the popular favor is the actual demonstration of what irrigation will do in this section of the country furnished by the 8x8 irrigated district surrounding Lake Wichita, where almost unbelievable production was obtained until the growing needs of the growing city of Wichita Falls demanded all the water which the lake could supply, and left none for irrigation.

Practically all staple field crops can be grown in Wichita county at an enormous profit, this project demonstrated.

Will Create New Value.

The irrigation of the farming land by this project, it is estimated, will create new values in the county to the extent of about $30,000,000. The annual production will be increased from $7,000,000 to $15,000,000 per year, and the population of the section from 15,000 to 20,000.

Of the men who have been taking a leading part in this project, five have been named as directors of the new district: J. A. Kemp, T. B. Noble, N. H. Mastin, G. Clint Wood and J. S. Bridwell were named in the December election as directors of the new water district, and are to guide the project through to completion.

Vernon L. Sullivan, an irrigation engineer, Judge J. E. Stanley of Pecos, an attorney specializing in the various irrigation laws, and F. N. Lawton, for years the manager of the Wichita Falls Water and Light company, and now manager of the irrigation project, have ably seconded the work of the committees pushing the project.

Success Is Assured.

All fears as to the feasibility of the project were definitely set at rest by Mr. Sullivan's reports made after an exhaustive investigation as to the size of the water shed feeding tre Big Wichita, the quality of the water, and the quality of the surrounding land.

Failure of the irrigation project will be insured against by the decision to include no more land than can be irrigated through three years' time without a drop of rain, thus avoiding the principal cause of failure of irrigation projects, whose promoters have often attempted to include many times the amount of land which their water supply was able to care for.

The statement that the new lake will impound 500,000 acre feet of water gives a very little idea of the real magnitude of the project, but a better idea is obtained by the fact that three acre feet of water is equal to a million gallons, and that the average demand of a city of 100,000 calls for only 30 acre feet of water, or ten million gallons a day.

Nine hundred acre feet will supply such a city for a month, and a little more than 10,000 acre feet a year. So, it can be readily seen that such a reservoir as is being created by this project, leaving out consideration of amount of water which would supply a city of 100000 for 50 years. The supply in reality will be equal to all the needs of Wichita Falls, whatever size it may attain, and will be sufficient for all the irrigation needs of the 150,000 acres to be included in the irrigation district in addition.

Organization of Big Irrigation Project Culmination of Life Ambition of Man Whose Name is Linked With That of City

Culmination of the Big Wichita Irrigation project, which is now apparently well on the way to accomplishment and which be regards as the greatest undertaking in the history of Wichita Falls, will be at once the realization of almost a lifelong ambition on the part of Joseph A. Jemp, banker, railroad builder, manufacturer and oil man, and will be the crowning achievement of a life of activity which has been to an inestimable degree responsible for the building of Wichita Falls.

Father Irrigation Law.

Mr. Kemp, who is regarded as the father of the irrigation law of Texas, has nourished a dream of a great irrigation project in the fertile Wichita valley which goes back to the time of his first becoming a resident of Wichita Falls, which was incidentally the first year of the existence of Wichita Falls.

Active work toward the enactment of a law which would permit the realization of this project has engaged Mr. Kemp for more than 20 years, during which he has given a great deal of time and expended a considerable amount of money in this effort, at one time incurring all the expenses of a statewide election for the submission of this question.

The first submission of an irrigation amendment to the constitution came in 1897, through the efforts of Mr. Kemp and Morgan Jones, which resulted in a defeat of the amendment. Two years later the question was again defeated, having been submitted after considerable opposition through the efforts of Judge W. F. Scurry who was then a member of the legislature.

An amendment of little value was adopted in 1906, but it was not until 1971 that the present amendment was finally adopted.

Has Varied Interests.

Probably none among the leaders of Wichita Falls can vie with Mr. Kemp in the variety of their interests. He has for nearly 20 years been president of the City National Bank, one of the largest and strongest banking institutions in the state, he having been one of the organizers of the bank, and a director to the time he was elected to the presidency two years later; has been a director and officer of the Chamber of Commerce since its organization 12 years ago; was organizer of the second railroad to enter Wichita Falls, the road to Henrietta which brought the Katy line here in 1889 and gave the town its first impetus since the building of the Fort Worth and Denver in 1882; brought it into being; was organizer of the J. A. Kemp Wholesale Grocery Co., which is now the Blair-Hughes Grocery company, and which has become one of the largest wholesale grocery businesses in the state; and, associated with his brother-in-law and partner, Frank Kell, in the firm of Kemp and Kell has been a leader in the organization of the Wichita Falls and Northwestern Railway, and Wichita Falls and Southern Railway, now parts of the Katy system, of the Wichita Land and Irrigation company, which was built to prove the feasibility of irrigation in this section, of the Wichita Falls Water and Light company, the Wichita Falls Traction Co., the Wichita Falls Motor Co. and the Wichita Falls Window Glass companies.

Mr. Kemp was also organizer of the first flour mill at Wichita Falls, associated with Morgan Jones and M. Lasker. The interest of Morgan Jones was afterward acquired by Frank Kell, who has had active management, and has resulted in the magnificent plant of the present Wichita Falls Mill and Elevator Co. Although his oil ventures may in this section have been regarded by Mr. Kemp as a minor branch of his activities, he is one of the pioneer oil operators in this section, having been associated with the Lee Farm Oil company which opened up the original Iowa Park shallow pool, and also being interested in the Kemp-Munger-Allen Oil Company, which opened up a sure deep pool at Iowa Park, during 1919, and which created a sensation hardly second to the Burk-Waggoner gusher in the year. Scientific farming and scientific dairying have also engaged Mr. Kemp's attention to a great degree, the Kemp dairy being one of the most complete and modern in the Southwest, and his dairy herd containing some of the finest dairy cattle ever introduced into the state.

Following his first importations of dairy cattle, Mr. Kemp was successful in inducing the Chamber of Commerce to import several shipments of dairy cattle, aiding the farmers of the county to acquire the same, starting the raising of fine cattle in Wichita county.

Renders Signal Service.

In 1914, shortly after the outbreak of the war, Mr. Kemp rendered one of his most signal services to the people of the state, when, as head of a state committee of 30 bankers, he succeeded in allaying a feeling of panic among the cotton growers, following the startling falling off in the price of cotton during that period, restoring confidence, and producing a firmer tone in the cotton market which carried the price of cotton back to eight cents a pound, where before it had been to six cents, and threatened to go even lower.

During this period Mr. Kemp totally neglected his own business interests, going to Dallas, where headquarters had been established by the committee and devoting his whole time to this work.

"That effair has turned out to be of inestimable value to the state, through bringing the cotton farmers and the bankers together and producing a spirit of co-operation between them which never existed before," said Mr. Kemp in commenting on this campaign. "It showed the bankers that it was good business to aid the farmers in holding his cotton and securing a proper price for it, and showed the farmer how the banker could be of real aid to him. This feeling has shown a further development year after year, and is increasing in value to the state as each year goes by."

Mr. Kemp was born at Clifton, Bosque County, Texas, July 31, 1861, the son of William T. and Emma F. (Stinnett) Kemp. He was educated in the public schools at Clifton, entering the mercantile business there in 1881 on his graduation from the high school at that place.

Moves To Wichita Falls.

Two years later, in 1882, he moved to Wichita Falls, that being the year following the opening of the town, and opened a general merchandise store at this place, continuing in this business until 1887, when he traded his business to C. C. White for 12,000 acres of land east of Wichita Falls. Three years later he disposed of this land, and, buying the grocery and of his former business, he organized the J. A. Kemp Wholesale Grocery company, now the Blair-Hughes company, and established the branch houses at Roswell, Clarendon and Amarillo.

With the organization of this business, and his being selected as head of the City National Bank, Mr. Kemp's rise to a man of large affairs became an accomplished fact, and his career since that time has been one of passing from one big accomplishment to a bigger one.

Public Spiritedness.

Despite his pressing private affairs, Mr. Kemp has more than once devoted considerable portions of his time to the public interest. His services as one of the most active directors in the Chamber of Commerce, and during the financial crisis which visited the cotton growers on the outbreak of the war, has all been recognized.

In addition to that Mr. Kemp served Wichita county as county treasurer in 1883-1886, inclusive; is at present and has for several years been one of the most faithful workers on the Board of Regents of the University of Texas; has twice served Wichita Falls on a committee to frame a new charter, and will undoubtedly be a member of the charter commission to be selected in January of this year, and is now serving as a member of the board of directors of the Wichita Falls Water Improvement district.

Private Interests.

His varied private interests are attested by the number of official positions he holds in the various industrial and commercial enterprises in this section of the state. He is president of the City National Bank, vice-president Blair-Hughes company, president Wichita Falls Window Glass Factory; president Wichita Falls Water company; president Lake Wichita Irrigation and Water company; president Floral Heights Realty company.; director Great Southern Life Insurance company.; director Wichita Great Western Underwriters; director City National Bank, Dallas; president Wichita Land and Irrigation and Land company.; president Kemp and Kell Building company, vice-president of the Wichita Falls and Northwestern Railway, now a part of the Katy system. He recently retired from the presidency of the Wichita Falls Motor company, makers of the Wichita Trucks.

Mrs. Kemp was Miss Flora Anderson, daughter of Captain Allen Anderson, her marriage to Mr. Kemp coming October 13, 1881. They have one son, Joseph A. Kemp, Jr., and three daughters, Mrs. W. Newton Maer, Mrs. Smith Langford, and Mrs. Alfred Boots.

Personality.

Mr. Kemp's personality is best summed up in the words of a Texas editor who has been a close observer of his remarkable career: "An intensely interesting personality, an able and constructive thinker, who has not only achieved a great personal success, but has been able to bring like financial success to all of those with whom he has been associated.

"Has been one of the strongest factors in the remarkable development of his home city, Wichita Falls. Is an extremely unassuming, affable approachable and admirable character, and one in whom great confidence is reposed by his fellow citizens. He feels that when he has perfected his irrigation system that he will have reached the goal of his ambitions."

Valuable Cook.

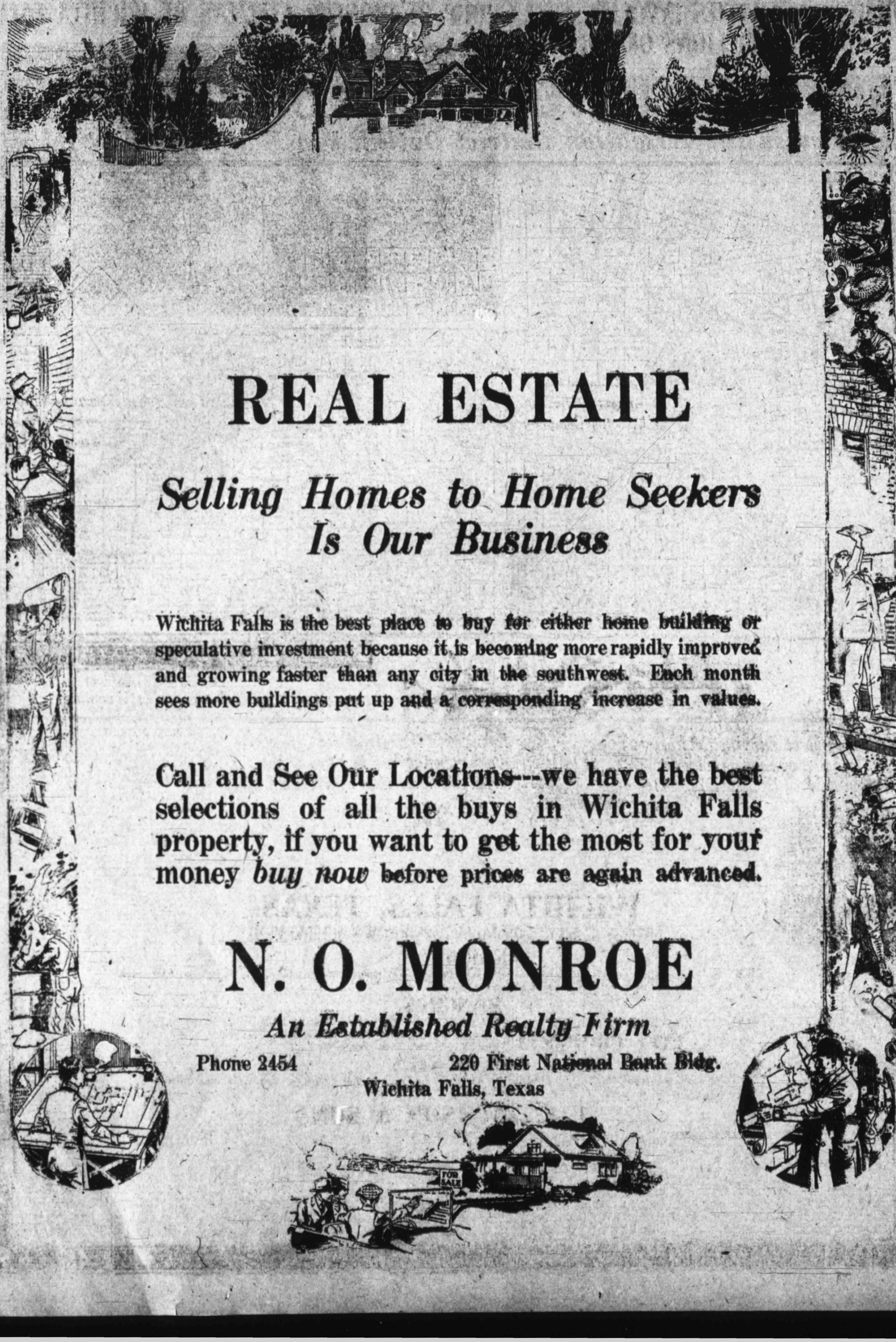
NEW YORK.—Almierindo Porfiro broke all records for offers for cooks—$2,000,000. When his cook was arrested on a disorderly charge he hurried to court and offered that sum for her release in time to cook Christmas dinner. The court only charged $500.

Emphasizing Argument.

ALBANY, N. Y. — Attorney Johnson believes in forcible arguments. He broke a finger while emphasizing a point to the jury.

Full House or Misdeal.

CHICAGO.—When three of a kind are drawn and with three in your hand its what a poker player would call a misdeal. Mrs. John Mathison don't think so. Triplets were born to her and she already has three. She calls it a full house.



REAL ESTATE

Selling Homes to Home Seekers Is Our Business

Wichita Falls is the best place to buy for either home building or speculative investment because it is becoming more rapidly improved and growing faster than any city in the southwest. Each month sees more buildings put up and a corresponding increase in values.

Call and See Our Locations---we have the best selections of all the buys in Wichita Falls property, if you want to get the most for your money *buy now* before prices are again advanced.

N. O. MONROE

An Established Realty Firm

Phone 2454 **220 First National Bank Bldg.**

Wichita Falls, Texas

BUILDING ACTIVITIES INVOLVE SEVERAL MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

With the impetus given by the great oil development in its district building during the year 1919, has, according to the most authoritative statistics and estimates, been proceeding at the rate of over a million dollars a month, in this manner justifying its claim to being the fastest growing city in the country. This building program, which has drawn an immense swarm of craftsmen from all parts of the country, and which has strained every facility of the numerous railroads entering this point to bring in supplies, has covered every class which goes into the permanent construction of a city from the 12-story office buildings, the magnificent and costly homes of the oil, industrial and commercial leaders to the countless cottages of the many people of more modest means who have elected to make Wichita Falls their home.

Several million dollars worth of construction is represented in the big office buildings alone, which are now nearing readiness for occupancy. First in this list is the new million dollar hotel building, which will be thrown open early in the new year. This hotel, which is in the heart of the financial and commercial district, will be the second and largest hotel in Wichita Falls, and will go far toward relieving the congestion which the great number of smaller hotels in the city have been making a vain effort to relieve.

This hotel, at once one of the largest in Texas, will be one of the most luxuriously and completely appointed structures of its kind in the south.

Three new office buildings are now practically completed, the City National Bank-Oil Exchange 12-story structure, the National Bank of Commerce 11-story building, and the G. Clint Wood building which will house among other institutions the Wichita State Bank and Trust company, costing respectively $850,000, $800,000 and $750,000, and giving Wichita Falls, with the Westland hotel, the Kemp and Kell and First National Bank office buildings, six buildings in the skyscraper class.

A notable fact about two of these buildings, the National Bank of Commerce and G. Clint Wood building, two of the handsomest in the city, is that the plans were completely drawn in Wichita Falls by a local architest, E. Stanley Field, who has designed many of the handsomest structures in the city.

Add Another Million.

With this total of nearly $4,000,000 represented in the larger office buildings, there must be added another million to take care of the smaller brick and concrete business structures, ranging from one to three stories in heigth, which can almost be numbered by the score, and which have created a several blocks' extension in the local business district. Prominent among these are the Perkins - Timberlake department store, which will cover a wide area on one of the choicest business corners in the city; the Bacon & Lory building, the W. M. Priddy building, the new home of the Bert Bean Coffee company, the new home of the Martin Printing company, manufacturing stationery; a new plant for the Peoples Ice company, selling for an expenditure of $125,000, the Maer-Heydrick building, the new Fort Worth and Denver and Katy office buildings and freight warehouses and the Brookfield Apartments, being built by E. Stanley Field and R. H. Collier.

This building activity has extended to the churches, the new Baptist, $350,000 church, which is to be a complete community and church unit, being already under way. Projected church construction for the coming year includes a program calling for about three-quarters of a million expenditure by the Southern Methodists, including two new church buildings, the central to cost $350,000, and the Floral Heights church to cost $100,000, with a new Methodist hospital, which will call for an expenditure of $350,000 for building alone. Two Jewish synagogues are also to be included in next year's building program, one being built by the progressive and one by the orthodox congregations, both of whom now have temporary places of worship.

City of Attractive Homes.

Wichita Falls' standing as a home city is attested both by the number of residences constructed and by the large number of handsome and costly homes in the "mansion" class, and which embrace an expenditure of as many thousands as the usual homes require hundreds.

A local architect, H. R. Voelker of Page Brothers, Voelker & Dixon, has specialized to a certain extent in the designing of the large residences, among which are the G. Clint Wood and W. St Curlee homes, both among the handsomest in the city, and both costing more than $100,000 each. Other homes in this list are the R. W. Ramming, now the R. M. Waggoner; the T. P. Adams, W. A. Frear, H. K. Greever, W. W. Anderson and J. J. Perkins homes, among the handsomest in the city.

A list of the building activities of the year would be incomplete without mention of the Northwest Texas Insane asylum, a complete unit of five handsome brick buildings, which represented an expenditure of $500,000. The buildings in this unit, which is located near Lake Wichita some distance beyond the outskirts o fthe city, were designed by H. R. Voelker and his associates.

All residence construction in Wichita Falls during the past year totals a number of around 1,500 units, with an average cast of more than $5,000 to the unit, representing a total investment of better than $6,500,000, and attesting at once to the growth of the city, and its attractiveness as a center for the carrying on of business, and as an attractive place to live.

Plan Another Hotel.

That there will be no diminution of the building program for the coming year is shown by the amount of projected construction which includes office buildings, a half million dollar apartment building, and countless smaller business buildings, of residences of all classes, and of church buildings. A start on the construction of another hotel, to be at least twice the size of the new million dollar hotel now nearing completion, is another probability for the coming year. From all indications, Wichitans expect the coming year to even surpass in building activity the past year, many times greater in this point than the years that have gone before.

One remarkable fact in connection with the building program above, which indicates the building of a great city, is that practically the whole investment represented in all this construction is Wichita Falls money. Although Wichitans have always welcomed outside money in the building of their city, they have prospered greatly by the development of the resources of their section, and are wide awake to take advantage of all opportunities for advantageous investment.

The increase in property values is shown conclusively by the enormous gains in the assessed valuation for state and county and school taxes. To grasp the full significance of these figures it must be borne in mind that the tax assessments are about one year behind the advance in values, and then represent only a fraction of the values. County assessments for the coming year are running over $90,000,000, jumping from about $28,000,000 for the year before. City assessments this year total over $22,000,000, jumping from about half that amount for the two previous years.

Local Shrine Club Attracts Attention by Active Campaign

The far-reaching effect of the campaign no wheing wagen by the Wichita Falls Shriners for a Shrine Temple in this city in 1920 is indicated by the fact that the principal newspapers in 150 cities throughout the North American continent are printing feature stories this week calling attention to the growing importance of Wichita Falls as a center of Masonic activities.

While the campaign is of great interest to the members of the Masonic bodies, it is regarded by leading citizens as more than a fraternal activity. The civic value of a Shrine Temple is deeply impressed upon the minds of the citizenship; the securing of a dispensation from the Imperial Shrine Council at the great Shriners' gathering at Portland, Ore., next June, will be regarded as a victory, not only for Nobles in this territory, but for the city of Wichita Falls. This movement, which is bringing Wichita Falls into the limelight in the most approved manner throughout the country, is being directed by the officers of the Wichita Falls Shrine club, co-operating with a special campaign committee. This club now numbers more than 300, and it is hoped that the membership will exceed 1,000 by early spring. The officers of the club are: W. Y. Hammock, president; Otto Stehlik and E. G. Hill, vice presidents; E. M. Belcher, secretary-treasurer. The special campaign committee is headed by Secretary Belcher and includes Sidney Gaines and Hubert M. Harrison, the last named being secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. The club maintains a campaign office at the Masonic Temple.

In connection with his activities in this campaign from other than a fraternal standpoint, Mr. Harrison stated that he believed the securing of a Shrine Temple would be of great civic importance to this city. "It has been a source of gratification and surprise, even to the members of the campaign committee, to discover how many Shriners have come from other cities to make their home in Wichita Falls," Mr. Harrison said. There are Shriners on the streets of Wichita Falls displaying emblems representing almost every Temple in the United States and Canada. It is impressive to note the interest that these members from other cities are taking in the campaign to secure a Temple in Wichita Falls. As secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, I consider myself fortunate in having an opportunity of assisting in a small way in this movement, which, when successful, will be an everlasting evidence that Wichita Falls is the capital of this section in fraternal matters, as well as civic and industrial."

Hundreds of personal letters have been dispatched throughout the United States informing leading Shriners of Wichita Falls' desires, and replies to these, already coming in in great numbers, are gratifying to the committee. The close ties that have been established between this city and other communities by the incoming of worthy citizens is illustrated by a paragraph from a recent letter received at Shrine headquarters: "Although we are many miles from Wichita Falls," the recorder of a Temple wrote, "we feel a keen interest in your campaign, and a close tie with your Nobles, by reason of the fact that many of our leading citizens, who are Nobles, have gone to Wichita Falls to engage in business. These Nobles now residing in your city, make us feel especially close to you in your present movement."

In order to show the confidence that Wichita Falls has in succeeding in their movement, a fund of $50,000 was underwritten within a few moments at a recent banquet, for the purchase of a magnificent building site at the southwestern corner of Ninth and Travis. An imposing edifice erected at this prominent corner will be a source of pride to every citizen of Wichita Falls, whether he be a member of the Masonic body or not.

Walter D. Cline, well-known oil operator and a tireless worker for the upbuilding of Wichita Falls, has been chosen as the first Potentate of the new Temple when it is established. Mr. Cline will be accompanied by a host of Nobles from Wichita Falls district to the Imperial Council meeting next June, where the campaign of the local club will reach its culmination.

A de luxe special train carrying more than 300 Nobles and their wives has been arranged by the campaign committee. Secretary Belcher announced yesterday that the club will soon send a representative to Portland to meet the Nobles of that city, and to act as a forerunner of the Wichita Falls delegation. Headquarters for the Wichita Falls Nobles will be secured in a prominent down town location in Portland, and all arrangements will be made to make the trip memorable. Nobles are already making their plans to take their vacation at this season in order that they may avail themselves of this opportunity. It is believed that the space on the deluxe special train will be oversubscribed many weeks before the date of departure. All applications for reservations should be made to Secretary Belcher.

GROUP OF PIONEER CITIZENS OF WICHITA FALLS



On Sept. 27, 1914, a number of the "old timers" in Wichita Falls were gathered together upon the invitation of the Times and a photograph was taken which is herewith reproduced. Those in the photograph had been in Wichita Falls 30 years or more at the time the photograph was made. Since this photograph was taken W. J. Howard, T. H. Kemp, Mrs. J. A. Bradley, Grandma Boyd and Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Canfield have passed on.

Those in the group are:

Top row—Morris Marcus, C. W. Bean, John Woodhouse, W. H. Downing, Ben Williams, W. J. Howard, J. Duncan, O. T. Bacon, R. E. Huff and E. T. Stevens.

Second row from top—Mrs. L. M. Boyd, Ed Wilson, J. B. Marlow, Ed Suddith, R. E. Marlow, N. H. Redding, W. T. Harris, J. D. Avis, W. M. McGregor, J. W. Taylor, J. C. Ward, B. J. Bean.

Third row from top—Miss Jodie Haynes, S. J. Williams, P. P. Langford, J. Bateson, T. H. Kemp, Mrs. W. H. Downing, Mrs. A. H. Carrigan, J. A. Kemp, John Dodge, Abe Marcus.

Bottom row—J. A. Bradley, Mrs. J. A. Bradley, Mrs. H. T. Canfield, Judge J. H. Barwise, Grandma Boyd, Mrs. Ed Wilson, and H. T. Canfield.

Seated at bottom—Henderson Bates.

Security National to be the Seventh Wichita Falls Bank

The seventh Wichita Falls bank, organized and ready to open for business soon after the beginning of the new year, is the Security National bank, which will start with a capital of $200,000 and a surplus fund of $60,000. The bank is being organized by W. Newton Maer and J. I. Staley, both prominent oil operators, the latter a member of the firm of Staley, Langford and Chenault, and C. Cabiness, now cashier of the First National Bank of Burnburnett.

Officers and directors of the new institution have not been announced as yet, beyond the fact that Mr. Staley is to be president of the new bank, Mr. Maer vice president, and Mr. Cabiness active vice president. The bank will be housed in the banking rooms in the Kemp and Kell building, now occupied by the City National Bank, who will move to new quarters in the City National Bank building shortly after the first of the year.



WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

WHERE TODAY'S DREAM IS TOMORROW'S ACHIEVEMENT

FARMS

Well improved farms along the valley of the Big Wichita and Red River where wheat, corn, cotton and oats yield unlimited wealth. Write for our descriptive folder.

RANCHES

We have a large list of stock ranches where grass is good and water is abundant. Can sell or exchange.

CITY PROPERTY We make a specialty of close in business property. Our list of homes is very complete.

OIL LEASES

Vast mineral resources remain undiscovered in Wichita, Clay and Archer Counties. We have both proven and wild cat leases to offer.

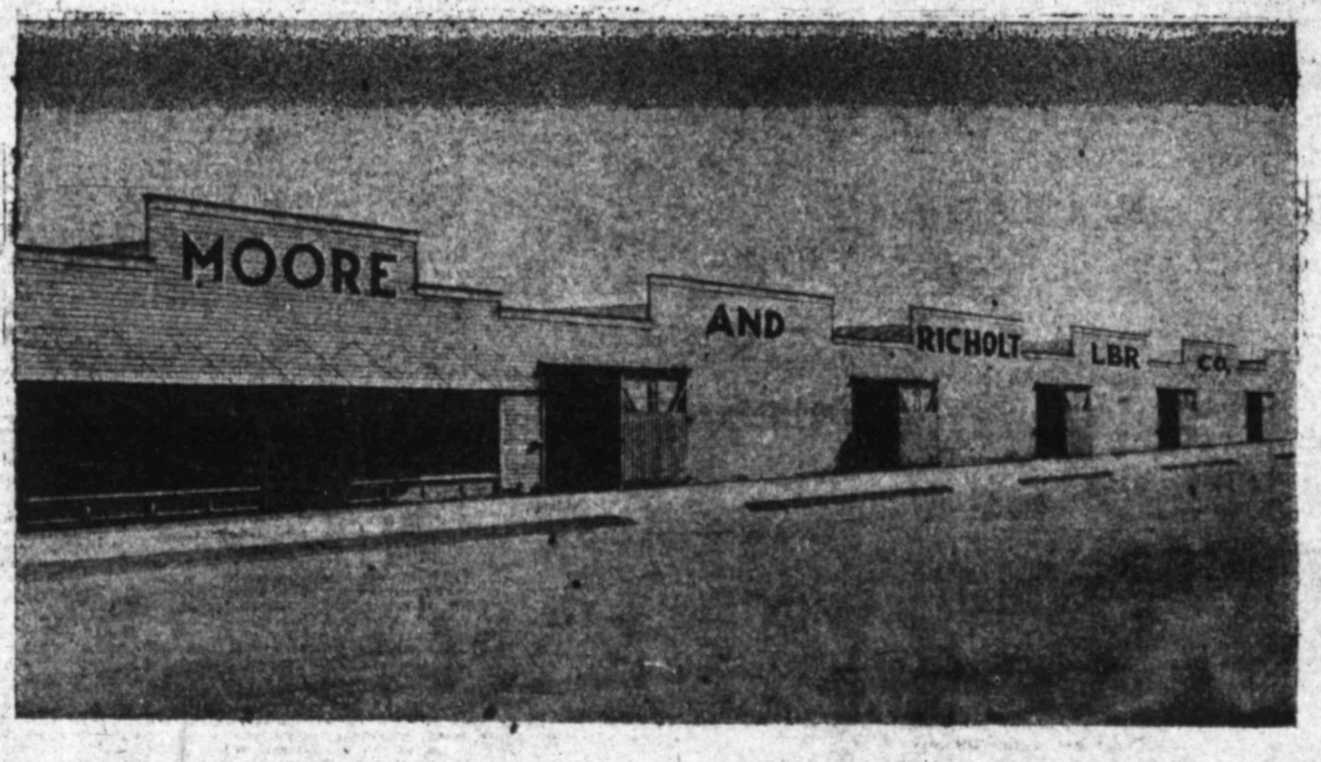
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Wholesale and Retail Building Materials of Every Description

SUDDEN SERVICE



SUDDEN SERVICE

The Largest and Best Equipped Lumber Establishment in All of Texas

Moore and Richolt Lumber Co.

Wichita Falls, Texas

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BANK DEPOSITS

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

NOVEMBER, 1919.		NOVEMBER, 1917	
RESOURCES:		**RESOURCES:**	
Loans and Discounts	$ 8,928,637.84	Loans and Discounts	$ 2,706,869.27
U. S. Bonds and Premiums	509,000.00	U. S. Bonds	251,000.00
U. S. Liberty Bonds and W. S. S.	412,728.60	U. S. Liberty Loan Bonds	28,675.88
Other Stocks and Bonds	102,285.02	Other Stocks and Bonds	71,262.53
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	30,000.00	Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	13,500.00
Furniture and Fixtures	19,000.00	Furniture and Fixtures	20,000.00
U. S. Certificates Indebtedness	600,000.00	Cash in Bank	194,893.19
Cash in Bank	590,682.55	Cash With U. S. Treasury	12,500.00
Cash With U. S. Treasury	25,000.00	Cash With Other Banks	1,094,469.04
Cash With Other Banks	4,027,691.04		
TOTAL	15,430,205.05	TOTAL	$ 4,393,169.91
LIABILITIES:		**LIABILITIES:**	
Capital Stock	500,000.00	Capital Stock	$ 250,000.00
Surplus and Profits	773,071.82	Surplus and Profits	241,868.41
Currency in Circulation	475,197.50	Currency in Circulation	244,500.00
Bonds Borrowed	27,550.00	Deposits	3,636,105.50
Deposits	13,654,385.73		
TOTAL	15,430,205.05	TOTAL	$ 4,393,169.91

CITY NATIONAL BANK

RESOURCES:		**RESOURCES:**	
Loans and Discounts	$10,116,204.11	Loans and Discounts	$ 2,713,630.81
Bills of Exchange	189,215.83	U. S. Bonds and Certificates Indebtedness	342,000.00
Liberty Loan and other bonds	1,267,646.00	Liberty Loan and Other Bonds	642,202.00
Federal Reserve Bank Stock	30,000.00	Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	10,500.00
Furniture and Fixtures	45,767.04	Furniture and Fixtures	18,715.00
Real Estate	5,250.29	Real Estate	12,259.45
Interest earned but not collected	6,000.00	Cash in Bank	111,760.42
New Building Account	320,000.00	Cash With U. S. Treasury	12,500.00
Cash with U. S. Treasury $ 20,000.00		Sight Exchange	1,459,590.08
Cash in Bank 693,933.29			
Sight Exchange 4,008,440.33			
TOTAL	4,722,373.62		
	$16,702,456.89	TOTAL	$ 5,323,157.76
LIABILITIES:		**LIABILITIES:**	
Capital Stock $ 400,000.00		Capital Stock	$ 250,000.00
Surplus and Profits 725,163.88		Surplus and Profits	247,127.86
Res. for Taxes 65,000.00		Currency in Circulation	247,800.00
Res. for Interest 50,000.00		Deposits	4,578,229.90
Capital, Surplus and Profits	$ 1,240,163.88		
Circulation	384,200.00		
Individual Deposits $11,694,638.66			
Bank Deposits 2,448,684.10			
Dividends Unpaid 285.00			
Total Deposits	14,143,607.76		
Notes with Federal Reserve Bank	444,885.25		
Liberty Bonds deposited with us	489,600.00		
	$16,702,456.89	TOTAL	$ 5,323,157.76

WICHITA STATE BANK AND TRUST CO.

RESOURCES		**RESOURCES:**	
Loans and Discounts	$2,373,280.20	Loans and Discounts	$ 470,066.98
Furniture and Fixtures	13,202.05	Furniture and Fixtures	5,000.00
Guaranty Fund	6,640.69	Guaranty Fund	5,162.55
Cash and Exchange	870,752.25	Cash and Exchange	327,138.91
	$3,263,875.19	TOTAL	$ 807,358.44
LIABILITIES		**LIABILITIES:**	
Capital Stock	$ 250,000.00	Capital Stock	$ 50,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	145,181.69	Surplus and Profits	18,501.79
Deposits	2,868,693.50	Deposits	738,856.65
	$3,263,875.19	TOTAL	$ 807,358.44

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE

RESOURCES:		**RESOURCES:**	
Loans and Discounts	$3,350,094.43	Loans and Discounts	$ 477,197.49
Acceptances	68,000.00	U. S. Bonds	100,000.00
U. S. Bonds	300,000.00	Liberty Bonds	81,050.00
War Savings Stamps and Treasury Certificates	2,641.59	Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	3,000.00
Miscellaneous Bonds	12,518.00	Furniture and Fixtures	5,000.00
Liberty Bonds	327,800.00	County Warrants	2,011.19
Furniture and Fixtures	8,500.00	Cash and Exchange	173,107.45
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	15,000.00		
Banking Home	240,709.36		
Cash and Exchange	1,340,000.46		
TOTAL	$5,665,258.34	TOTAL	$ 841,366.13
LIABILITIES:		**LIABILITIES:**	
Capital Stock	$ 300,000.00	Capital Stock	$ 100,000.00
Surplus	200,000.00	Surplus and Profits	24,106.87
Undivided Profits	75,115.52	Currency in Circulation	100,000.00
Circulation	292,200.00	Notes in Federal Reserve Bank	10,000.00
Due Federal Reserve Bank	152,000.00	Deposits	606,359.26
Rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank	59,868.00		
Deposits	4,586,075.32		
TOTAL	$5,665,258.34	TOTAL	$ 841,366.13

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK

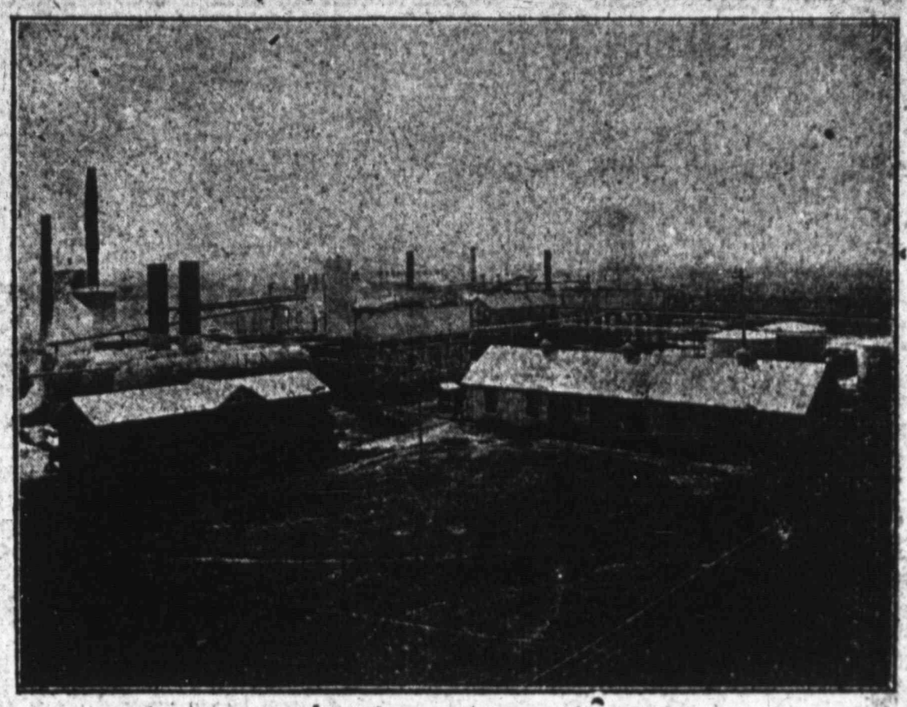
This Bank Opened For Business, February 10, 1919.

RESOURCES:	
Loans and Discounts	$1,638,031.83
Liberty Bonds, Stamps, Etc.	92,116.00
Stock Federal Reserve Bank	3,300.00
Banking House Furniture and Fixtures	16,217.60
Cash and Sight Exchange	882,352.22
	$2,632,017.65
LIABILITIES:	
Capital Stock	$ 100,000.00
Surplus and Profits	33,437.84
Bills Payable and Re-Discounts	129,000.00
Deposits	2,369,579.81
	$2,632,017.65

ELECTRICAL SERVICE FOR LOCATING CRUDE BEING TESTED

Locating crude petroleum by means of an electrical device, no matter how far beneath the earth's surface the product may be, has been successfully done in the shallow field near Corsicana, Tex., during the last few weeks, according to reports given for what they may be worth by the Electrical Review and Eugene Elkins, the inventor of the instrument, has gone to the outlying district around Burkburnett to make further practical tests of what is claimed to be a very remarkable invention. The oil industry may be revolutionized if oil pools can be located by means of so simple an instrument. The principle upon which it works is described by Mr. Elkins as follows, according to the Scientific American:

"The system consists in forming an electrical circuit through the earth by dropping an insulated wire to the bottom of a dry water hole, valley or indentation and placing a series of batteries on top of the earth, to the positive pole of which is attached a land wire. This land wire is then taken out over the field in any direction and for any distance and all of the intermediate territory is combed thoroughly with electric currents flowing from the anode or positive pole to the cathode or negative pole.



Partial View of the Plant of the Panhandle Refining Co., Wichita Falls.

Leader in Religious Financial and the Civic Life of City

C. W. Snider, active vice-president of the City National Bank, in the ten years he has been a resident of Wichita Falls, became one of the most prominent and influential figures in the life of Wichita Falls, both as a banker, and capitalist, as well as a leader in the civic and religious life of the city.

During his connection with the City National, the first eight years as cashier, and the last two as the active vice president, Mr. Snider has built up the reputation of being one of the best detail bankers in the South, and is considered one of the strongest credit men in Wichita Falls.

Although some of his friends have sometimes told him that he was too conservative, he has the reputation of staying with his customers and taking care of their wants, resulting in the building up of a large circle of clients through him for his bank.

In addition to his large banking interests Mr. Snider is extensively interested in oil properties in various sections of Wichita County, and is owner of a large block of very valuable production. Among these properties is the famous Perkins and Snider lease on the Serrien.

The No. 2 well on this lease is known as the "End of the Rainbow" which served as the inspiration of Albert W. Atwood's story in the Saturday Evening Post under that title. Mr. Snider was the 'country banker' referred to in this story.

The well in question was brought in on December 2, 1917, and made nearly a million dollars worth of oil the first year, and is still an excellent producer.

Mr. Snider takes no credit for the possession of this particular bit of production, for he attempted to sell the property for $1.750 a short time before the commencement of development.

Mr. Snider has had active charge of the building of the new million dollar hotel, in which he is heavily interested, as well as the new 12-story office building of the City National Bank. As soon as he gets these two propositions off his hands, he states, he is ready for the new Methodist hospital, for which he has already announced $10,000 as part of his pledge.

Details of the fixtures of the new bank building, which will be one of the most completely appointed of its kind in the country, have all been worked out by Mr. Snider, after a visit to cities from New York to California, in order to gather the most modern ideas in banking equipment.

Among the innovations which will be afforded by the new building will be a dining room for officers and directors of the bank, and one for the banks employees, a library, a rest room for the girl employees, and a club room with various amusements for the use of the men.

Arrangements are also being made for a home in which to house all the young men from the bank, and a similar one is under consideration for the girl employees. The officers of the bank are neglecting no effort to make their institution a pleasant place in which to work.

The City National bears the name of having the best and most complete mechanical equipment for its bookkeeping of any bank west of the Mississippi river, being the first bank to fully equip its bookkeeping department with electrical automatic return carriage bookkeeping-adding machines. There is also an electrically driven adding machine typewriter, and electric machines for endorsing checks, opening letters, sealing letters, canceling checks, automatically counting and wrapping coins, and a machine for printing customers names on checks is to be installed within the near future.

The vault equipment for the safety deposit vault, the the vault filing equipment is said to be unequalled in the South.

The round door for the safety vault is one of the largest in Texas, and weighs several tons. The Art Metal Construction company has the contract for the installation of this modern equipment in the bank. The marble used in the bank fixtures is from Texas, coming from San Saba. It is similar but superior to the tavernelle marble used so extensively in the fine marble fixtures.

It is the desire of the officers and directors of the bank to install the best equipment which can be obtained, Mr. Snider states, in order that they can give service to their customers unexcelled by none.

Mr. Snider's interest in public affairs is equalled by that of his wife, who is very actie in civic, church and club work in the city. She is president of the Library Board, and is treasurer of the Young Women's Christian Association. There is one daughter, Helen.

Wichita State Bank and Trust Co Is The Largest and Strongest State Bank In Entire Northwest Section of State

To the Wichita State Bank and Trust company, organized in 1909, belongs the distinction of being the largest and strongest state bank in the entire northwest section of the state, with a capital of $250,000, and deposits on Dec. 24 totaling $2,500,000, an increase of $700,000 since the last call, Nov. 17.

Its strong directorate, representing all interests in Wichita county—oil, farming, ranching and various other lines of business—and practically all of them long time residents of Wichita Falls or Wichita county, is a source of much pride to the bank.

Capital Quintupled.

Until March, 1919, the bank had a capital of $50,000, this being then increased to a quarter of a million, and at the same time a trust department added, under the management of W. S. Carlee and B. F. Johnson, the former being a member of the board of directors.

All of the officers have been residents of this county for a number of years.

W. R. Ferguson.

W. R. Ferguson, who has been the president of the bank since organization, except for a short time in 1909 when J. C. Tandy, the organizer, was president, has been a resident of Wichita county from boyhood, having lived at Iowa Park for 26 years before coming to Wichita Falls.

W. W. Gardner.

W. W. Gardner, the active vice president, is also a Wichita county and Wichita Falls resident of almost as many years standing as he is years old, being the son of M. J. Gardner, prominent land owner, and formerly a ranchman.

Until seven years ago, when he became cashier of the bank, Mr Gardner was actively associated with his father in the ranch operation.

Lester Jones.

Lester Jones, the cashier, is one of the youngest bank cashiers in the state, and possibly the youngest in Wichita Falls. He has been with the bank almost since organization, and for the entire time of his business career, having started to work as a collector when he graduated from high school in 1910.

That there was no surplus of jobs and shortage of workers at that time is evidenced by Mr. Jones' statement that he went to work for nothing, just to get the job. He continued to work and draw no pay for three months, and at the end of that time was put on the pay roll at $20 a month. He has worked in practically every position in the bank, as collector, bookkeeper, teller, assistant cashier and now cashier.

This bank also has another distinction, being the only bank in the city with a feminine assistant cashier, this being Miss Willie Stewart, who with Irvin Karrenbrock was elected to this office in March, 1919, when many other important changes were made. Both Miss Stewart and Mr. Karrenbrock were with the bank for several years in various capacities before this promotion.

Board of Directors.

M. J. Gardner, R. M. Waggoner, G. C. Wood and W. W. Gardner are vice presidents. The board of directors is composed of G. C. Wood, J. L. McConkey, P. B. Cox, M. J. Gardner, W. R. Ferguson, T. J. Waggoner, W. Daniel, P. J. Lea, Martin Allday, R. M. Waggoner, W. T. Willis, W. S. Carlee, Lester Jones, J. W. Akin, Thomas Morrissey, W. W. Gardner, Cloft L. Green and A. C. Parker.

To Move Soon.

The Wichita State Bank and Trust company is preparing to move as soon as possible to handsome new quarters in the Clint Wood building, at the corner of Eighth and Scott, where their present cramped condition will be relieved. The bank proper will occupy 60 by 100 feet of the ground floor of the Clint Wood building, fronting on Eighth street, and the basement will also be used, principally for the vaults, of which there will be three, safety deposit, money and stationary vaults.

The removal to the new building will be delayed past the time originally set, it is stated, because of the unexpected delay in the bank fixtures, which have been ordered for some time.

American National Bank Has Made a Splendid Record for Development In The Eleven Months Since Established

Opening its doors for business Feb. 10, 1919, and at the end of the first nine months carrying deposits of more than two and a quarter million, and with total resources aggregating more than two and a half million; the success of the American National bank has been one of the most rapid and spectacular in the history of banking in Northwest Texas.

This bank opened for business at a most fortunate time, having had just sufficient time to get in full swing when the opening of the Waggoner pool in April inaugurated the most prosperous era in the history of Wichita Falls.

This bank was organized by Rhea S. Nixon, president of the institution, and by Wade Hampton, for a time vice president of the bank.

Rhea S. Nixon.

Mr. Nixon came to Wichita Falls from Pearsall, Tex., where he had lived practically all of his life, being reared on a Frio county ranch near that place. Obtaining, through his own efforts, a high school schooling, Mr. Nixon returned to the ranch, staying with the cattle business with considerable success, with the exception of three years during which he taught school, until he began as a banker at the age of 24 years, becoming cashier of the Moore National bank at Moore, Tex.

After 18 months here he became cashier and acting manager of the Pearsall National bank, a position which he held until coming to Wichita Falls in December of last year.

Mr. Nixon has been the credit man in every banking institution with which he has ever been connected, with signal success. He, with F. L. McCoy, vice president of the bank, has taken an active part in the oil development in Wichita county since locating here. In addition to these interests he still retains his ranching interests in Southwest Texas.

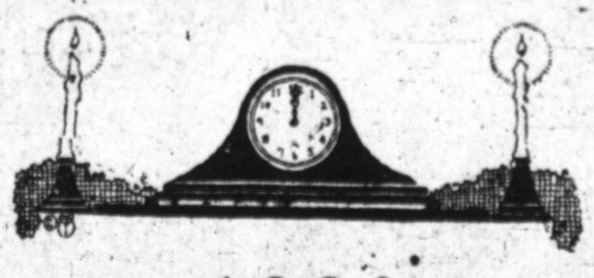
F. L. McCoy.

Mr. McCoy, who became the cashier soon after the organization of the bank, was for several years preceding this the cashier of the First State bank at Burkburnett. Mr. McCoy is a Dallas product, having secured his early training with the First State bank of that city.

H. G. Burlew, the cashier, is the most recent addition to the official staff, recently joining the local bank from the staff of the City National bank at Dallas, where he was auditor, a position to which he had climbed after a service with the bank of 12 years, beginning when a boy as a messenger.

This bank includes a number of substantial business men on its board of directors, composed of Judge William N. Bonner, H. B. Hines, B. D. Donnell, H. S. Griffin, J. B. Marlow, A. C. Parker, Rhea S. Nixon, F. L. McCoy and H. G. Burlew.

AETNA



AETNA

1920

Today, we enter into a New Year. During the past year, we have progressed in every way. With our loyal countrymen, we have emerged from the horrors of a World War. Wonderful strides have been made toward reconstruction with permanent "Peace" in the future.

Let the American citizens set a new record for 1920 and attain it.

A prosperous New Year to all.

JOHN R. MACKECHNEY & CO.

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AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
AETNA CASUALTY & SURETY COMPANY
AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY
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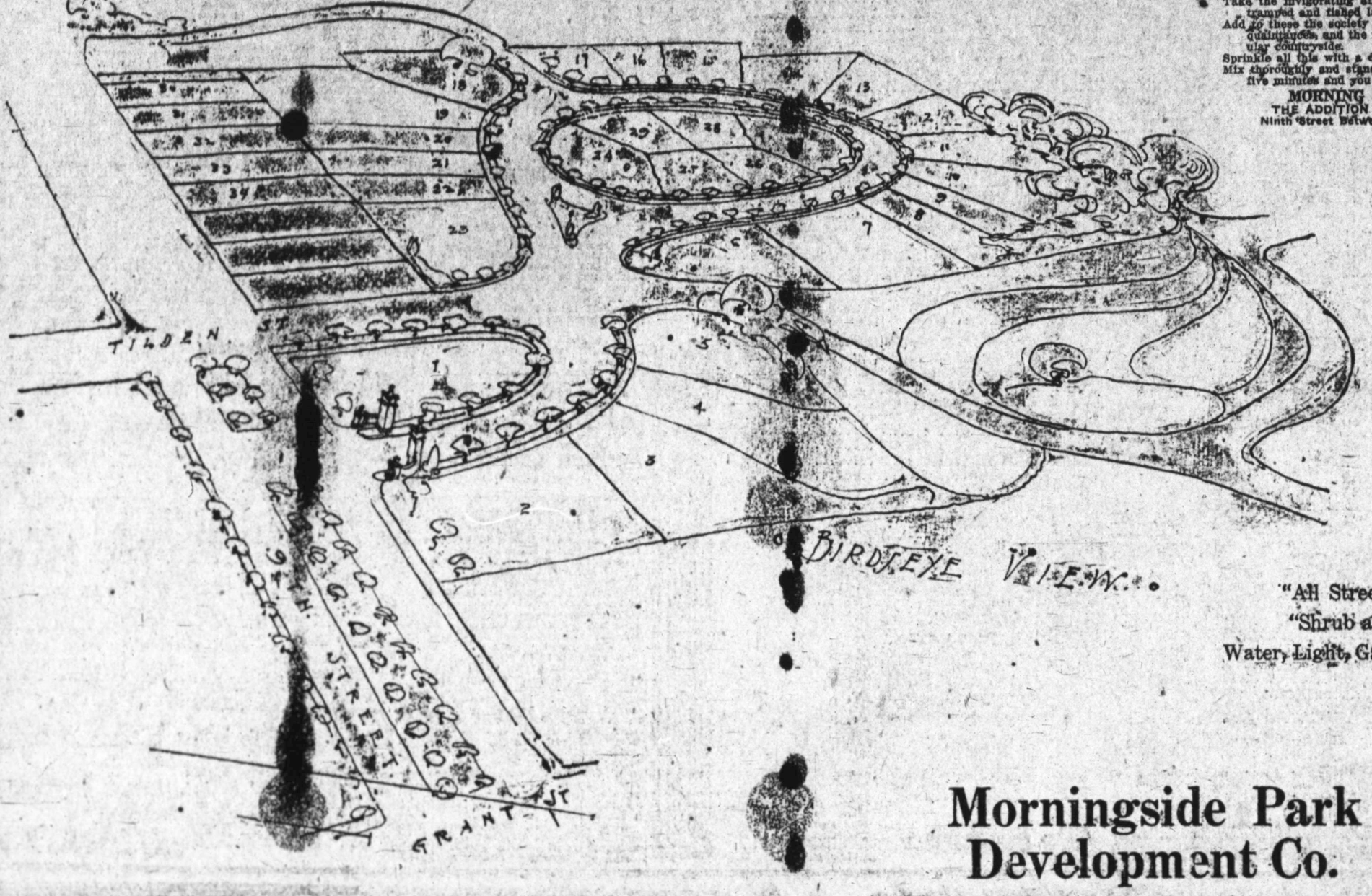
AETNA AETNA

AT LAST

—The Right Place
—The Right Distance
—The Right People

Take the loveliest scenery from the most fascinating painting of your favorite landscape artist.
Take the invigorating air of that camp where you trapped and fished last summer.
Add to these the society of your most charming acquaintances, and the residences of the most popular countryside.
Sprinkle all this with a dash of thought.
Mix thoroughly and stand till ready to serve, drive five minutes and you have,

MORNING SIDE PARK
THE ADDITION OF DISTINCTION
Ninth Street Between Grant and Tilden



"All Streets Paved"
"Shrub and Trees"
Water, Light, Gas and Telephone

Morningside Park Development Co.

WE GET 'EM TOGETHER

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A MUTUALLY PROFITABLE BROKERAGE SERVICE FOR
OWNERS AND BUYERS OF

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OUR SATISFIED CLIENTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA WILL TELL YOU THIS SERVICE IS BETTER

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OUR MOTTO: "HE PROFITS MOST WHO SERVES BEST"



If it's a home you're looking for

---that's also our business

A desire to possess a real home is the natural feling of every woman.

Keep that promise, make her happy, buy that home NOW! You'll make money in the same transaction.

Of course you want the best real estate service to be had—the kind we have to offer.

We are being deluged with inquiries for HOTELS, APARTMENTS, ROOMING HOUSES, BOARDING HOUSES AND HOMES.

Owners who desire to make quick and profitable sales are listing their properties with us, and buyers are daily seeking our growing list of real opportunities.

OUR MR. B. C. WILLIAMS, who has complete charge of this department, has the distinction of being the first white child born in Wichita Falls, is to this good day living up to a reputation made early in life as a "noise maker" by boosting for the fastest growing city in the United States.

To the new-comer we say get acquainted with "Ben" as he is affectionately known by his pioneer friends—you'll be glad you did. He'll go the limit to please you.

Ask for Williams.



Review of Record of Year and a Half Emphasizes Value of Magnificent Gift Made to City by Mr. and Mrs. Kemp

On the third anniversary of the announcement of the magnificent gift of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Kemp to the city of Wichita Falls of the Kemp public library, review of the first 18 months of the institution's existence since it's dedication on Flag day, June 15, 1918, shows that Mr. and Mrs. Kemp made no mistake in their gift, and that the use of the institution by the public, of all ages, sizes and classes, has far surpassed all expectations.

In the unprecedented growth of the city during the past year, the demands on the library have grown accordingly, both for study and recreational reading, particularly among the newcomers and transients, and the library is making every effort possible to keep up with the demands. How well the board and the very efficient librarian, Miss Mary C. Roberts, have succeeded, with the means at hand, can be ascertained by a visit to the library at any time during any week day.

Demand for Books.

The demand for reference books on the various phases of the oil industry has been a feature of the past year, and books bearing on the subject from every angle have been secured from time to time. Bulletins and pamphlets on the subject have also been secured whenever possible.

Added to these works are a complete and very comprehensive set of oil maps, of every field in this section, which are available for reference at all times. These maps are the gift of the Heydrick Mapping company, and represent a quite large intrinsic value.

Those who have never begun to use the library can not realize, without spending some time in the building watching the people as they come and go, and hearing the requests made for special information on various subjects, just how valuable a thing this public library is. There are many people who come regularly to the library to read, some choosing the current magazines, others fiction while there are just as many who may be seen deep in some serious reference work.

Variety of Work.

It is a matter of pride to the librarian that the shelves do not show, as is frequently the case with a public library, a preponderance of fiction, but that every classification which the American Library association prescribes on its library list, is represented in the 4,477 volumes. The classifications are: General work, philosophy, religion, sociology, language, natural science, useful arts, fine arts, literature and history.

Thirty-eight current magazines are on the racks in the reading room at all times. Included in the list of magazines are fiction periodicals, scientific and research, and the magazine which is both informative ag dentertaining, the selection being based on popular demand.

Many Books Called For.

Books are taken from the library on cards at the rate of 139 a day, the records show. There are at present 2,615 borrowers, showing that there are many who take full advantage of the library facilities offered them. There is no way of ascertaining the number who use the library daily as a reading room, but there are always a number of people at the library during practically the entire time it is open.

The children are classed as probably the most appreciative of all those who use the library, by Miss Roberts.

The special children's room contains the children's books on the shelves, and is furnished with juvenile-sized furniture. Pictures with a special appeal to children are hung in the room, and all this is keenly appreciated.

The Story Hour.

The Saturday story hour, instituted early in the life of library for the children, has been a success from the beginning, and when the weather is anything like good there are one hundred and frequently more children present. The story programs are varied, and the entertainer is usually one of the ward school teachers. The enthusiasm of the children for the story hour and their wholehearted enjoyment of "our room" indicates that the library is accomplishing what had been hoped for it by the founders with the younger generation.

Extensive Activities.

The grown-ups also use the library, both the building and the books contained therein. The calendar of activities in the library building contains a meeting for each day of the week except Sunday.

On Monday the Council of Jewish Women meets, on Tuesday the Civic League and the Standard Club, on Wednesday the Delphian Society, on Thursday the Musicians club and the Beta Delphian Society and on Friday the Travel club. Saturday is the Children's Story Hour day, as already outlined.

The library was also used for the Red Cross home nursing and first aid classes in the summer. It was available for use whenever needed during the war, and the librarian gave much of her time to war work enlistments.

War Museum.

It is the desire of the board to begin a war museum in the library which will be a perpetual reminder of the participation of Wichita county in the war. And there is regret expressed that though many articles were promises, none have materialized, though the soldiers have been back from overseas almost a year. One room has been set aside for a museum but it is bare of any war relics.

The most interesting single volume at the Kemp Library is not one of the old, rare out of print editions, of which the shelves boast several, from varied authors, but is a ery modern book. In fact it is not yet comsvleted, and will neer be comoleted, though a second volume may become necessary. This olume is the Accession Book, which contains a complete record of the library, and is being compiled by the librarian. From this one volume may be obtained the number of books in the library, the date of their accession, the cost, the name of the publisher and author of the individual book, the number of pages, the size, binding and, course. The listing of the book on the card index, and its place on the shelves can also be learned from this book.

General Important Gifts.

Several important gifts have recently been made to the library of books that it would be impossible to purchase at this time, for practically any price. Included in these is one of two original books published immediately after the war between the states by E. A. Pollard, The Lost Cause," presented to the library by A. E. Murdock, who also made other valuable gifts, including two very old and valuable sets of hostory, James Taylor's "History of Scotland," and Allison's "History of Europe," and Alexander Stephens, "War Between the States."

From the library of the late Mrs. H. T. Canfield several aluable books have come to the library, two very rare treasures being the dore editions of Dante's "Inferno" and "Paradise Lost." The exquisite steel engraving illustrations are valuable from the standpoint of art, and are also valuable from the collectors standpoint, having long since been out of print.

Another very unusual book, also from Mrs. Canfield's collection of books is a Shakespeare complete in one volume, containing all the plays, sonnets and poems of the Bard of Avon.

Mrs. N. M. Murray, formerly a resident of Wichita Falls, now living in Galveston, has also made a gift of two sets of books, both of them editions discontinued some time ago. These are "The World's Greatest Classics," and "The Library of American Literature." Mrs. Murray was on a visit to Wichita Falls when she chanced to visit the library and becoming interested made her gift as an expression of her feeling for the city that was formerly her home.

Gifts Are Appreciated.

When books are sent from the personal library of the donor the librarian and the board feel deeply appreciative of the gift, because of the sincere interest that it betokens. And these who make the gift may also feel that they are doing of great service, because there is no way to estimate the far reaching effect which even one book may have.

Service to the people of Wichita Falls is the one aim of the Kemp Public Library. For this reason there are few regulations that have been made, and are imposed. Anyone is at liberty to use the reading rooms and the books on the shevles at any time during the day. All that is asked a behaviour that is in keeping with the surroundings. And there is no cause for complaint on this score from either Miss Roberts, the librarian, or Mrs. Tietsort, her assistant.

Who May Take Books.

Residents of Wichita Falls may take out borrowing card and may borrow books in any classification from the library by securing a property owners name on their card as a guarantee. The first of the 2,619 guarantors cards was issued immediately after the opening in June, 1918, to Mr. Kemp, his son-in-law, W. S. Langford, signing his card as guarantor.

Transients may be admitted to full borrowing privileges with the citizens of the town by making a deposit of $1.50. This deposit is returned when the individual is ready to turn his card back. The time limit for fiction is one week, and on the classified books two weeks, as is customary. Time extensions are permitted. Books kept out overtime are subject to a fine of one cent a day for each day they are over due.

Dry Seven Ways.

DALLAS, TEX.—Since Texas is dry only seven ways, the Anti-Saloon League figures the happy folks will be glad to give half million to dry outbefuddled Mexico.

More than 14,000 local unions throughout the United States are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Bank Clearings in City of Wichita Falls Increase 400 Per Cent Within Past Year And Nearly 700 Per Cent in Two Years

Increasing more than 400 per cent in one year's time, and nearly 700 per cent in two years, the daily clearings of the Wichita Falls banks for 1919 show a total of $209,877,995.37, forming a reliable index to the enormous enlargement of the scope of the financial institutions during the year and a half that gigantic oil developments have been under way.

In 1917 the total clearings were around $31[illegible] in 1918, with six months of [illegible]burnett townsite activity and the consequent abnormal business, the total reached $50,000,000. The business of the year just closed has been more than phenomenal as the contract figures indicate.

Through [illegible]unter, manager of the Empire [illegible]s Association, who this year has [illegible]ded his office for the clearing [illegible] of the banks of the city, a valuable record of the year's business has been kept, in the weekly clearing totals. Mr. Hunter has each week furnished the daily clearings, and the total, with the increase or decrease as it might be over the previous week, for publication, and through this means the public has been informed of the vast increase in business of the banks of the city.

Mr. Hunter's interest, and the pains that he has taken to preserve this record, cannot be too highly commended, [illegible] has performed a genuine [illegible] the banks and business [illegible]

In Ma[illegible] similar record, discontinuing [illegible] when there was apparently [illegible] in the detailed records [illegible] the practice in the past [illegible]ever, believing that the year [illegible] would be worthy of perpet[illegible] and as a result the statistics [illegible]ce of inestimable value [illegible]

Clearings [illegible] to and including the week [illegible]ecember 20, follows:

January [illegible]	$ 977,591.75
January [illegible]	2,038,227.19
January [illegible]	2,452,747.80
January [illegible]	2,169,879.25
February [illegible]	2,420,468.72
February [illegible]	3,788,428.07
February [illegible]	3,294,502.62
February [illegible]	2,764,488.06
March 1	3,268,810.28
March 8	3,062,966.27
March 15	3,135,171.68
March 22	3,931,610.06
March 29	3,699,949.41
April 5	2,579,304.15
April 12	2,794,278.03
April 19	3,782,550.46
April 26	4,220,135.26
May 3	5,103,126.22
May 10	5,207,422.45
May 17	5,286,945.09
May 24	4,266,566.05
May 31	5,241,615.15
June 7	5,441,678.75
June 14	4,773,053.34
June 21	5,456,271.64
June 28	4,497,181.45
July 5	3,976,298.04
July 12	4,038,162.45
July 19	6,167,645.81
July 26	4,421,453.34
August 2	3,388,816.48
August 9	4,783,554.31
August 16	4,660,478.18
August 23	4,446,318.21
August 30	4,098,517.24
September 6	3,364,459.88
September 13	4,437,514.97
September 20	4,282,979.63
September 27	4,784,680.80
October 4	4,605,703.10
October 11	4,627,541.97
October 18	4,292,832.53
October 25	4,422,664.32
November 1	4,133,698.91
November 8	5,848,977.43
November 15	6,159,967.82
November 22	5,673,274.02
November 29	5,181,582.55
December 6	5,806,821.84
December 13	4,784,129.92
December 20	4,816,256.40
TOTAL	$209,877,995.37

P. P. Langford is Pioneer in Local Oil Developments

One man who is responsible, possibly more than any other one man, for the development of the great oil resources of Wichita county is P. P. Langford, vice president and one of the heaviest stockholders in the City National bank.

Mr. Langford was quick to see the possibilities in the oil game in this section, and oil operators found this banker a sympathetic ally in the days when few bankers were fully aware of the possibilities lying in this direction.

Mr. Langford not only encouraged in every way in his power the operations of these oil men, but spent his own money extensively in the furtherance of the oil development.

Mr. Langford's standing as a pioneer oil operator is attested by the fact that he was one of the large stockholders in the Wichita Oil company, the pioneer operator in the Petrolia field. Following that he steadily acquired acreage in every field in the district, few of these failing to prove among the most valuable in the district.

Five years ago, with J. L. Staley and N. B. Chenault, he formed the partnership of Staley, Langford & Chenault for the purpose originally of operating in one of the shallow Burkburnett districts. During the life of this partnership it has grown to be one of the largest interests operating in any of the Wichita county oil fields. This partnership has extensive interests in both the townsite and Waggoner pools at Burkburnett, and probably owns more production than any other one concern, aside from a few of the great oil corporations.

Mr. Langford's banking interest, like every other venture to which he has been able to give his personal attention, has been a distinct success. Today, in addition to his connection with the City National bank, he is a director and heavy stockholder in the following banks in several of which he owns the largest interest: First National bank, Burkburnett; Forst State bank, Electra; First State bank, Harrold; First State bank, Newcastle; First National bank, Byers; besides which he is interested in a number of other banks in this section in which he is not at present on the board.

He is also a vice president and a large owner in the American Refining company, one of the most modern and completely equipped plants of its kind in the entire country, and is president and [illegible] owner in the Wichita Ice compa[illegible]

The success of [illegible]angford in his connection with [illegible] City National bank, which is of [illegible]years' standing, is attributable [illegible] indomitable perseverance, coupled with a natural ability for banking. During his connection he has [illegible]ally risen from the lowest position in the bank's organization to that of one of the principal directing influences in the organization.

Mr. Langford was born in New Berry, S. C., Oct. 24, 1861. He was reared and attended school in New Berry, ending with the sophomore years course in New Berry college. Following the end of his schooling, he came to Texas, coming immediately to Wichita Falls, in 1885.

In 1886 he was elected county treasurer of Wichita county, a position which he held for the next eight years, during part of which time he also served as county [illegible].

He started with the City National as collector, being advanced to the position of bookkeeper, then general bookkeeper. He was elected cashier of the bank in 1897, holding that position until 1909, when he was elected to the position of vice president, which position he now holds.

Mrs. Langford was Miss Lula Hyatt of Wichita Falls. Her father, Maj. L. T. Hyatt, was the builder and owner of the old hotel which occupied what is now the Clint Wood building corner, in its day one of the best appointed and most widely known hotels in this section. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Langford took place at Huntsville, Tex., in October, 1906. There are three children, P. P. Langford Jr., aged 12 years; Benjamin [illegible]ford, 10 years, and Sarah Elizabe[illegible] years.

Exchange National Sixth Bank to Open Doors for Business

The Exchange [illegible] Bank, which opened for busi[illegible] on November 24 of this year, is [illegible] the newest and sixth of the [illegible] Falls banking institutions, [illegible] second to open for busines[illegible] with a year's time.

The organizers [illegible] joint holders of the controlling int[illegible]t in this institution, are both ban[illegible] of many years experience, and of [illegible]perience of equal length in the oil g[illegible] gained both at points near variou[illegible] oil pools both in North Texas and [illegible]klahoma.

R. B. Farris, pre[illegible]ent of the bank, comes to Wichita [illegible]alls from Drumwright, Oklahoma, where he was president of the First National Bank of that place, of which he was one of the organizers, and in which he still retains his intere[illegible] Mr. Farris is a Texas product[illegible]nd got his first banking experience [illegible]th Dallas banks.

H. L. Quiett, the [illegible]ashier, moved to Wichita Falls from [illegible]nton, Oklahoma, where he was one [illegible] the organizers and was from 190[illegible] 1910 cashier of the First State B[illegible]

Disposing of [illegible]terest in this bank at that t[illegible]e engaged in other business m[illegible]ning to Wichita county in 191[illegible]n he with Mr. Farris organized [illegible]ecame cashier of the American [illegible] Bank at Burkburnett, of which [illegible]two have held the controlling i[illegible] since its organization. Mr. Qu[illegible]began his banking career in [illegible]kwood, Oklahoma, where he had an experience of five years before removing to Clinton in 1907.

W. R. Ferguson Has a Successful Career In Banking Circles

One of the most distinctly successful banking careers, and one which was directly responsible for his bank, taken over by him when the affairs of the institution were in critical shape, developing into one of the strongest and most solid banking houses in Northwest Texas, is that of Will R. Ferguson, president of the Wichita State Bank.

Mr. Ferguson, who is by the way one of the youngest of bank presidents, took charge of the bank in 1919, a few months after its organization, when the mismanagement of his predecessor had brought the affairs of the bank into such shape that $25,000 of the capital stock at that time had to be written off the books. The judicious management of Mr. Ferguson, shortly after seconded by the efforts of W. W. Gardner, then cashier, soon after improved conditions to such an extent that the capital was shortly again increased to the original figure, $50,000, from which it was increased five times to $250,000 in March of the present year.

Mr. Ferguson, although born in McLennan county, near Waco, has spent practically all of his life in Wichita county, being reared on the ranch of his father, near Iowa Park. Following completion of the course in the public schools there, Mr. Ferguson attended Add-Ran Christian University, now Texas Christian University from which he was graduated in 1896.

Returning to Iowa Park, he again engaged himself in ranching, until the organization of the First National bank at that place a few years later, he being one of the organizers and cashier of that institution. This position he continued to occupy until 1909, when he went to Fort Worth to become cashier of the North Texas State Bank at that place. He continued to hold this position until coming to Wichita Falls to head the Wichita State in the following year.

In addition to his banking interests, Mr. Ferguson has considerable outside interests both in lands and oil. He now has, among his outside interests, a 20,000 acre ranch in New Mexico.

Mr. Ferguson has also extensive oil investments, among which is some very valuable acreage in one of the older Burkburnett pools, in addition to acreage in the pools of more recent development.

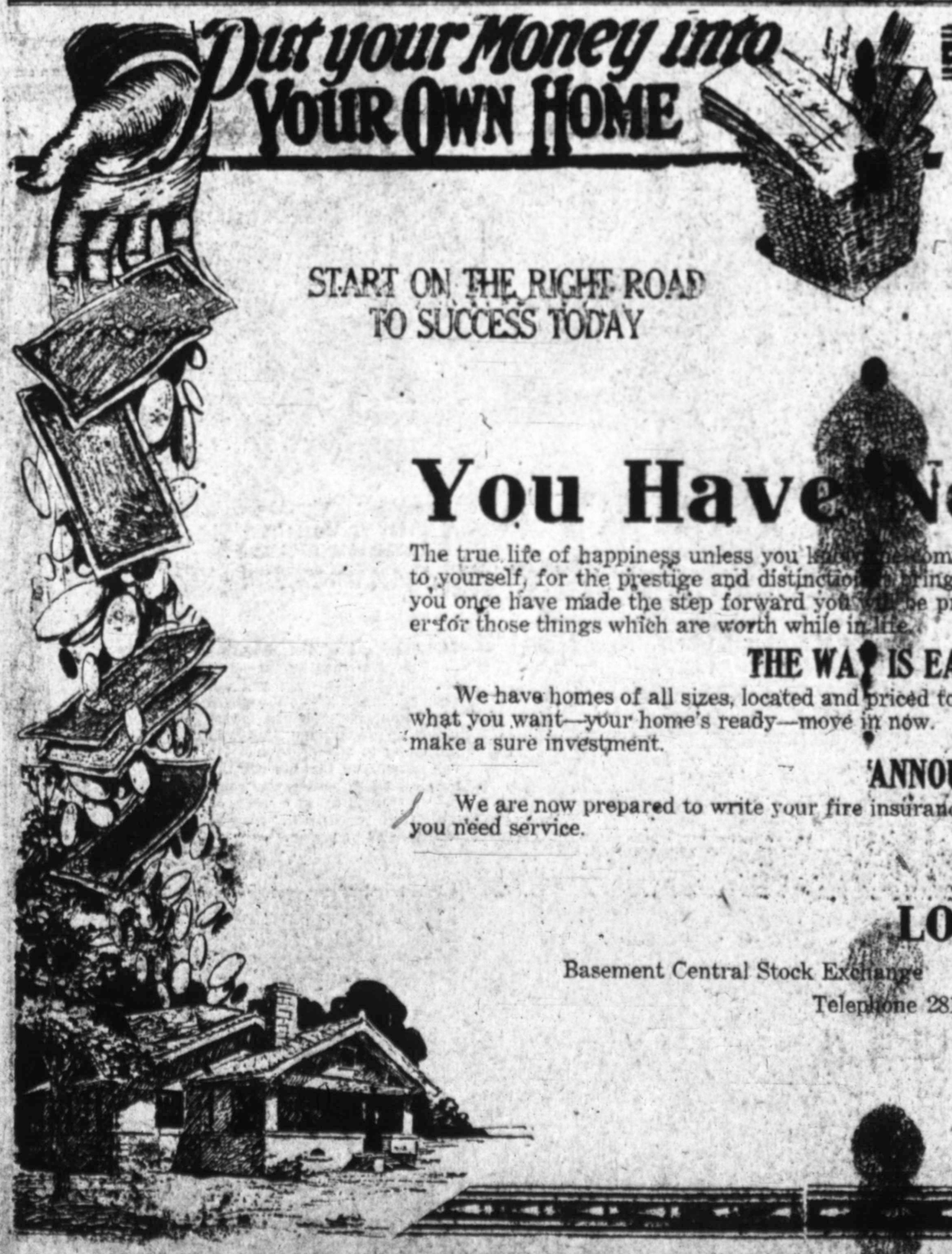
Mrs. Ferguson was Miss Elma Childs of Fairfield, Texas, their marriage being the outgrowth of a school romance, both having been students at Add-Ran together. There are five children, two boys and three girls.

Twelve hours a day is the shortest working day Japanese women have, and that, although they work seven days a week, seldom averages them more than $4.67 a week.

The great Krupp Gun Works at Essen, Germany, recently turned out its first locomotive. It is expected that the plant will turn out 300 locomotives a year.

An increase in wages aggregating $12,000,000 has been awarded employees of the packing houses located throughout the West.

Increases in textile industry wages since the beginning of the war aggregate from 100 to 148 per cent.



START ON THE RIGHT ROAD
TO SUCCESS TODAY

RENT MONEY PAID OUT NEVER RETURNS
Go Through Life Homeless and Rent Poor

You Have Never Lived

The true life of happiness unless you [illegible] the comfort of "your own home." You owe it to yo[illegible] ones—to yourself, for the prestige and distinctio[illegible] things to be a home-owner. A progressive citi[illegible] and when you once have made the step forward you [illegible] be proud of your progressiveness, of your home [illegible]—a worker for those things which are worth while in life.

THE WA[illegible] IS EASY IF YOU DECIDE

We have homes of all sizes, located and priced to meet your needs—our listings are complete—we have just what you want—your home's ready—move in now. Vacant lots in any part of the city if you want to build or make a sure investment.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We are now prepared to write your fire insurance in old reliable companies—We want to, se[illegible] you when you need service.

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Telephone 2810 and our car will call with a courteous Salesman.

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Business Established Twenty Years

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Insurance and bonds of every nature

GREETINGS

We wish to extend to the general public our hearty appreciation for the liberal business intrusted to us for the year 1919 and earnestly solicit your further patronage with the assurance that we will merit same by good service.

OUR WISH

For all during 1920 is greater prosperity—and may many good things come your way in this

NEW YEAR

REAL ESTATE

We Are in Close touch with all business and residence property in Wichita Falls

Good investments can always be made through our office



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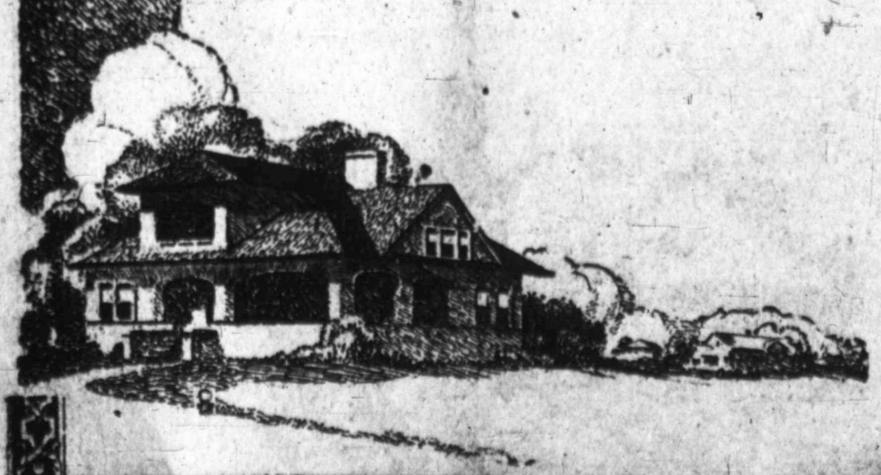
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The president of the Progressive Club is a man by the name of Wide Awake. He will advise you that if you care to join this society you must make up your mind that you are going to buy property. He will advise you that we are the people to see before you commit yourself to any sort of real estate proposition. Pleased to meet you—come in.

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WICHITA FALLS REAL ESTATE



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Real Estate, Oil Leases, Royalties and Loans. Managers Trust Department, Wichita State Bank & Trust Co.

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Office, Ground Floor Clint Wood Building, Opposite New Million Dollar Hotel

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CURLEE & JOHNSON

W. S. CURLEE TELEPHONE 1821 B. F. JOHNSON



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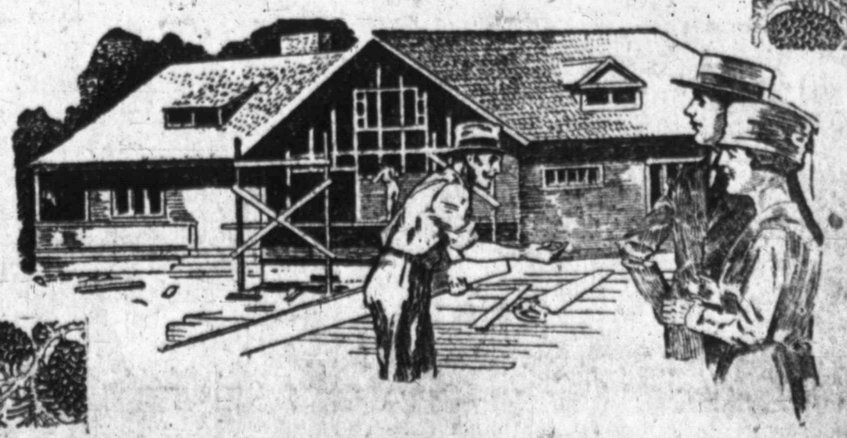
Holbrook & Woods

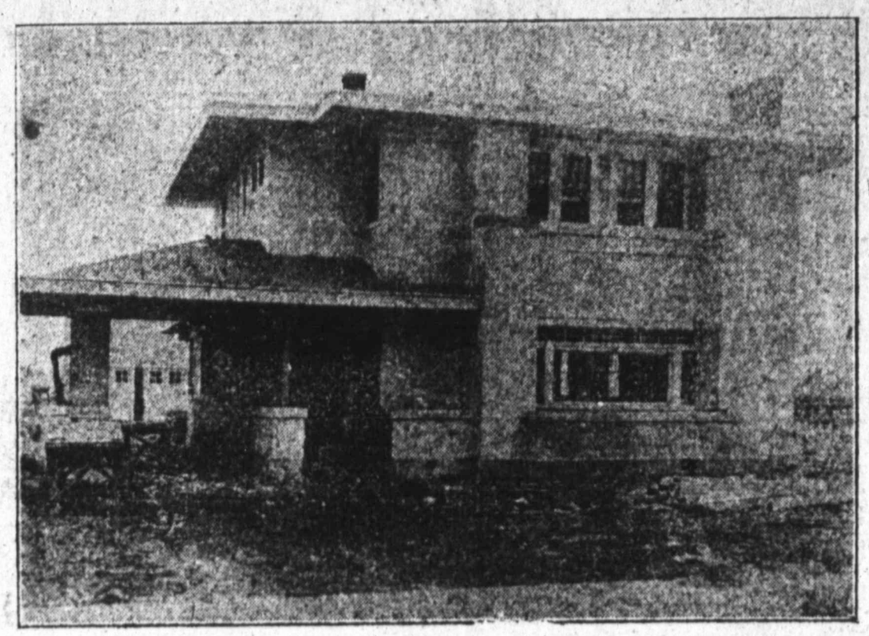
Real Estate and Investments

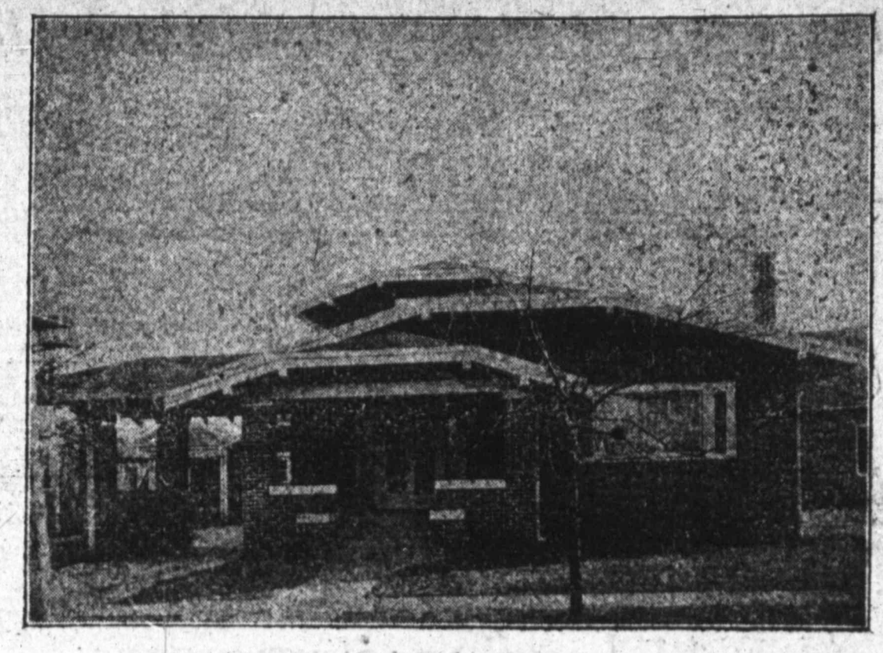
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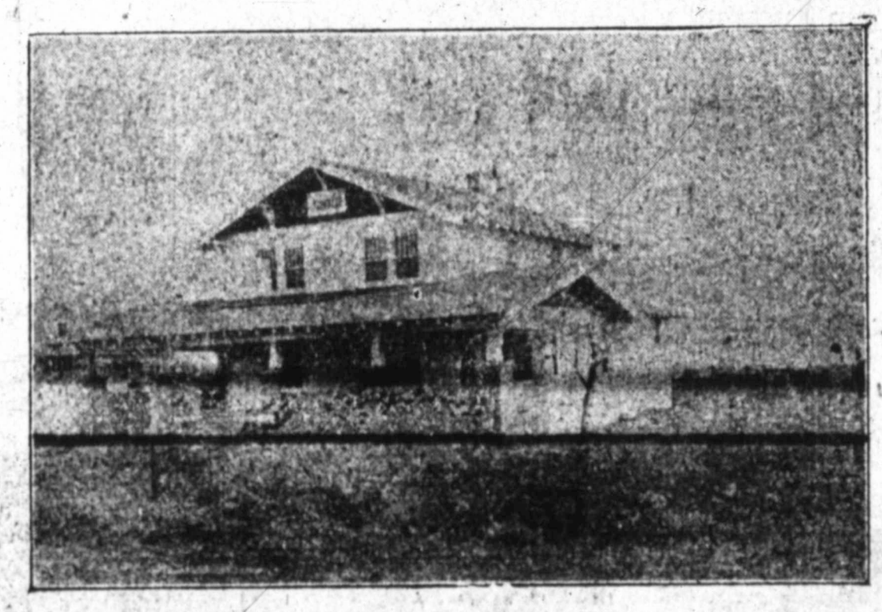
C. B. WOODS **J. Y. HOLBROOK**

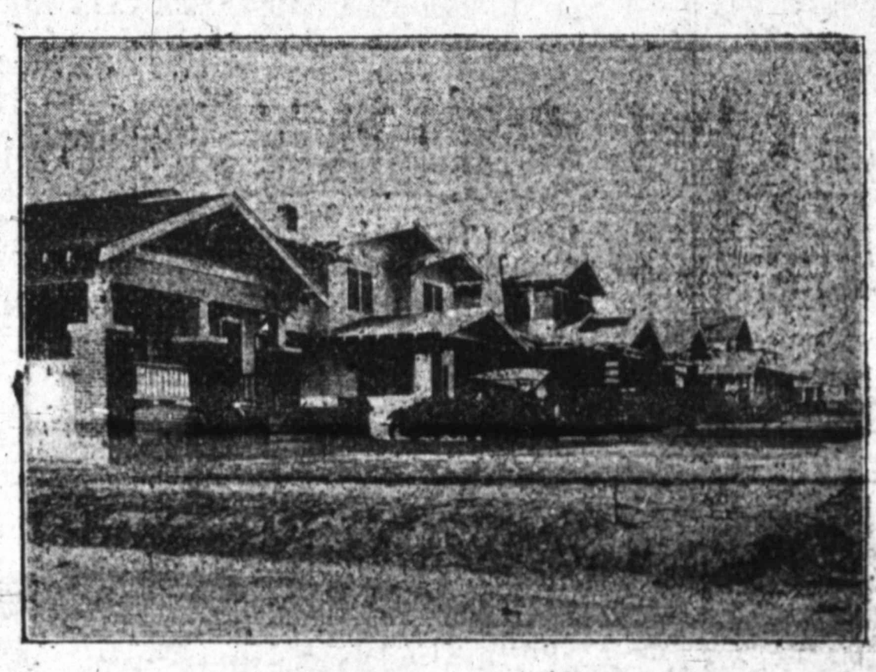
704 Ninth Strett, Wichita Falls, Texas









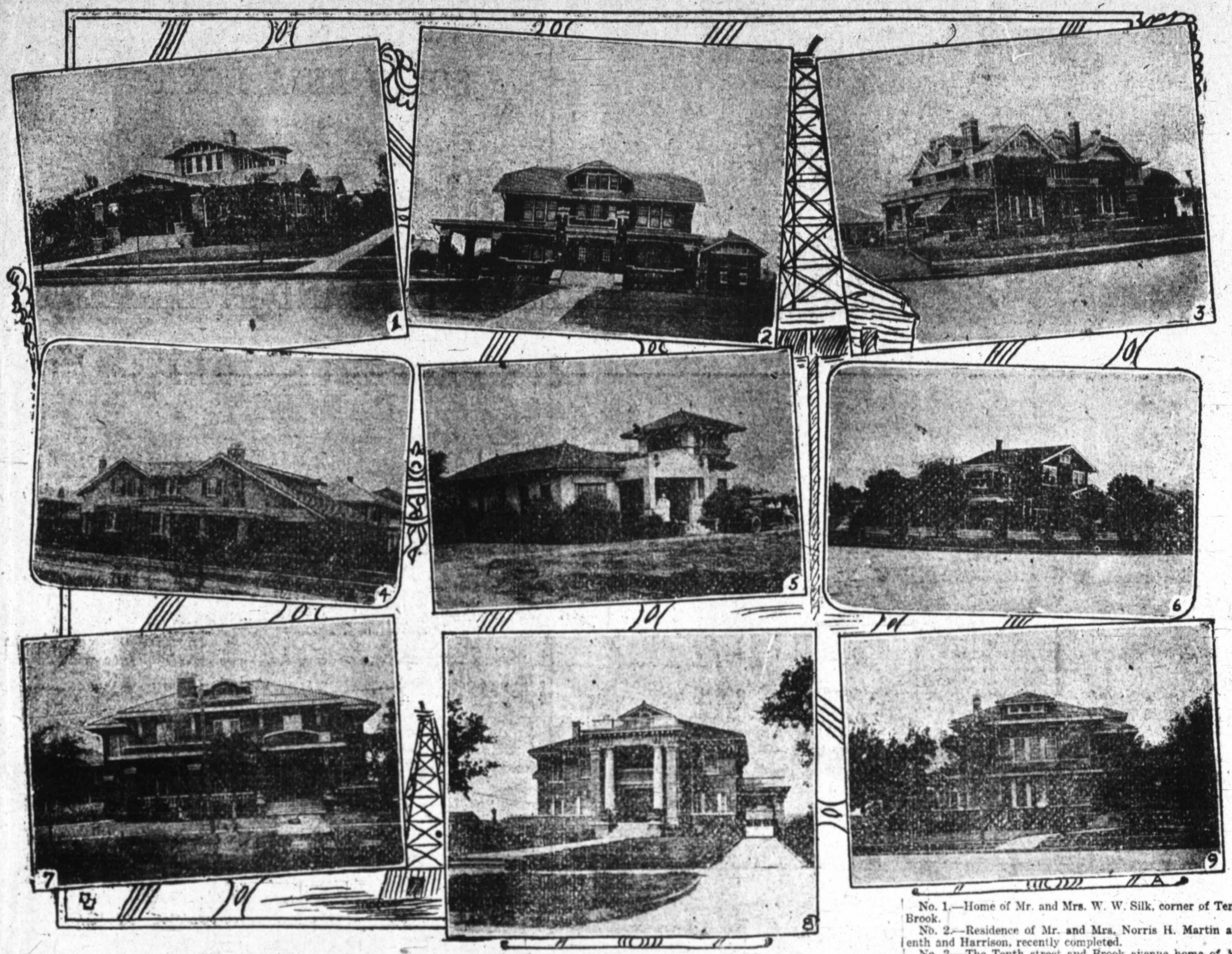


THE ABOVE HOMES WERE BUILT AND SOLD BY THE WICHITA FALLS LUMBER AND BUILDING COMPANY

Wichita Falls Lumber and Building Company

Wichita Falls, Texas

Just a Few of the Attractive Homes Characteristic of Wichita Falls



No. 1.—Home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Silk, corner of Tenth and Brook.

No. 2.—Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Norris H. Martin at Eleventh and Harrison, recently completed.

No. 3.—The Tenth street and Brook avenue home of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Wood.

No. 4.—Unusual and attractive residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Perkins, Tenth and Baylor

No. 5.—Attractive mission type of home, residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Haynes.

No. 6.—Home of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Norton, corner of Eleventh and Brook.

No. 7.—Home of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Bashara, Tenth and Van Buren.

No. 8.—Recently completed residence of Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Adams, Brook and Huff avenues.

No. 9.—Home of Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Harvey, on Tenth and Brook.

MORE THAN 800 TAX RENDITIONS ON PROPERTY VALUED AT OVER $5,000

More than 800 individuals, firms and corporations in Wichita county pay taxes on assessed valuations of more than $5,000. The largest individual taxpayer in the county is John Vancleave and the largest corporate taxpayer is the Magnolia Petroleum company. Mr. Vancleave pays taxes on an assessed valuation of $668,100. The Magnolia Petroleum company pays on an assessment of $2,761,570.

J. G. Hardin is the second largest individual taxpayer. His assessment is $598,950.

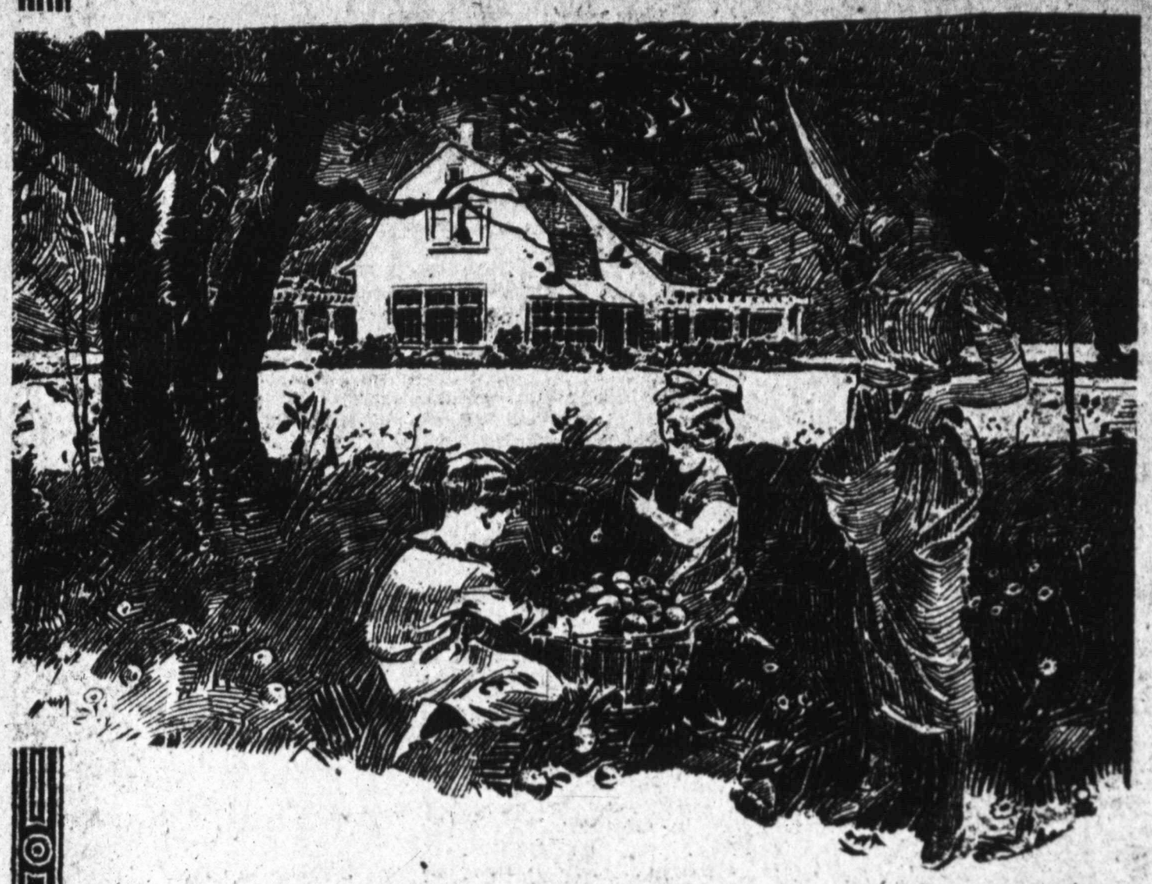
The Texas company pays on an assessment of $2,271,140. The Fort Worth and Denver Railway company is the next largest taxpayer with an assessment of $1,256,610.

The names of all individuals and firms paying on assessments of $5,000 or more follows:

Located in Wichita Falls.

Name	Valuation
Abbe, L. W.	$ 8,000
Abernathey, John R.	15,000
Acme Drilling company	6,650
Adams, T. P.	29,400
Addicks & Priddy	5,300
Addicks, Mrs. M. M.	27,750
Akin, J. W.	6,450
Alberding, Jay	14,500
Albritton, J. A.	7,150
Alfalfa Lumber company	12,560
Allday, M. L.	5,800
Allen, Mrs. Etta Young	10,600
Allen, H. A.	6,250
Allen, Mrs. M. N.	5,980
Amasem, Dr. L. P.	5,400
American Refining company	6,100
Anderson & Patterson	11,800
Anderson, Charles E. Jr.	5,100
Anderson, G. D.	37,100
Anderson, G. D. & Co.	50,000
Anderson, Mrs. E. T.	53,280
Andres, A. J.	5,900
Andres, C. A.	6,130
Apperson Sales company	5,000
Art Jewelry company	15,450
Avis, J. D.	45,450
Bachman, J. D.	7,350
Bachman, H. E. et al	15,700
Bacon, O. T.	18,550
Bacon & Bacon	40,200
Bacon & Henderson	14,000
Bacon & Lory	16,000
Bacon-Lory & Henderson	60,000
Baldwin, A. J.	10,000
Ball Bros. Glass Co.	174,895
Barnard Realty company	25,000
Barnard, C. J.	8,550
Barr-Smith Drug Co.	7,000
Bashara, M. J.	71,500
Bass, E. P.	5,000
Bauch, K. M. Sr.	52,800
Bateson, James	7,810
Baum & Gardner	15,200
Beach-Hall & Pratt	112,050
Bean, C. W. et al	127,000
Bean, B. F.	14,830
Bean, O. W. Est.	12,000
Bell, Mrs. J. M.	6,780
Benmrod Auto & Supply Co.	9,000
Bennett & Hardy	41,000
Bennett & Schubert	25,000
Bennett, W. H.	6,400
Blair-Hughes Co.	142,390
Bland, J. M.	6,900
Blankenship, J. M.	8,250
Blum, L.	18,400
Blain, R. C.	8,030
Bond, J. E.	8,150
Boon, T. R.	12,620
Booth & Lewis	25,000
Boyd, Mrs. Sarah E.	21,700
Boyd, Lynn	62,500
Breedlove, E. H.	6,750
Bridwell, J. S.	10,000
Brittain, A. H.	9,800
Brodsky, Bert	6,100
Brook Side Investment Co.	5,000
Brooks, J. T.	10,800
Brown, Mrs. E. M.	5,400
Brown, G. J.	9,600
Brown, J. M.	6,100
Brown, R. L.	9,500
Brown, Stonewall	60,320
Brown, W. C.	19,960
Brown, W. C. & G. J.	5,440
Brown, W. W.	9,950
Browning, Perry	8,200
Bullington, O.	7,570
Burgess, B. T.	6,100
Burks, J. C.	5,570
Burnside, Mrs. S. H.	29,150
Byman, G.	12,270
Campbell-Anderson Co.	72,000
Canpon, N. E.	44,100
Carey, Mrs. M. E.	27,790
Carey, R. C.	5,780
Carrigan, A. H.	17,650
Callem R. K.	8,760
Carroll-Brough-Robinson-Gated	727,730
Cato, Mrs. R. C.	5,750
Cecil, O. B.	8,000
Chambers Drug company	7,500
Chambers, P. W.	8,850
Chauncey, W. B.	6,950
Chauncey-Gambil-Bay	20,000
Chauncey & Miller	10,000
Chenault, N. B.	58,570
Chenault & Wheat Co.	25,000
Chenault, H.	38,000
Chenault, P. C.	19,600
Chenault, N. B. et al	8,070
Chenault, W. L.	8,900
Childress, Mrs. J. M.	5,000
City Loan company	5,100
Clark, C. H. & R. F. Abernathy	25,650
Clark, C. H.	40,700
Clark, G. W.	7,500
Clark, W. E.	6,040
Cline, W. D.	35,340
Cloud, J. M.	7,550
Coca Cola Bottling Works	9,000
Collard, F. R. Jr.	5,700
Collier, Frank	8,140
Collier, W. P.	8,200
Connelley, Milo	18,800
Connor, Mrs. W. E.	14,400
Consumers Cash store	6,500
Continental Supply company	73,500
Cook, M. M.	11,750
Cooper, H. C.	5,950
Crowell, H. V.	6,100
Crowell, L. R.	40,150
Crude Oil Marketing Co.	20,000
Culbertson, J. W.	74,350
Culbertson, J. G.	8,000
Curkee, W. S.	5,750
Daugherty, W. H.	5,350
Davis, Abner, trustee	33,000
Davis, J. C.	5,900
Davis, George E.	34,500
Davis, J. M.	9,200
Davis, T. J.	5,280
Day, Mrs. Mary F.	7,600
Deaton, Irvan	5,100
DeBerry, Mrs. Essie Mae	8,700
Decker & Roberts	15,000
Delaney, R. H.	8,100
Denison, Mrs. J. S.	6,000
Dixon-Keim Motor Co.	30,000
Dobson & Gullahorn	20,000
Dodson, M., guardian	43,500
Donehoo, Mrs. J. W.	9,000
Donehoo, J. W.	31,000
Donnell, L. L.	6,030
Donnelly, Harry	5,250
Dowis, W. J.	7,460
Downing, J. L.	25,450
Downing, W. H.	15,050
H. B. & H. E. Drilling Co.	7,000
Dudley, S. W.	5,640
Duncan & White	5,000
Duttan, B. F.	26,700
Duval, J. W.	7,400
Eagle, Mrs. G. W.	9,400
Easton, E. S.	9,050
Eckert, Jacob	13,900
Eeds, Mollie	6,410
Eeds, R. L.	28,740
Eggleston, J. L.	6,800
Ehlert, H. F.	5,000
Emert, M. K.	14,520
Empire Mortgage Co.	63,860
Evans, J. B.	51,810
Evert, Mrs. Emma	30,410
Excelsor Motor company	10,800
Fairview Addition	28,760
Farabee, J. W.	5,250
Farmers' Cotton Oil Co.	25,300
Farmers' Supply Co.	7,500
Farris, I. A.	6,500
Feider & Wilson	11,050
Fell, A. Ih	25,000
Ferguson, Morresey & McBride	11,200
Ferguson, J. W.	15,050
Ferguson, S. Y.	6,650
Ferguson, W. P.	18,050
Ferguson, W. R.	18,620
Fligo, G. W.	48,100
Fine, I. A.	13,800
Finley, A. E.	5,750
Fisher Bros. Drilling Co.	5,300
Fisher-Hines et al	8,000
Fisher & Gilliland	18,200
Fisher, J. A.	31,400
Fisher, J. Alex	9,640
Fisher, S. A.	8,290
Flemming, J. T. A.	5,090
Fletcher, A. G.	7,000
Flournoy & Hildreth	15,000
Flournoy, A. G.	6,500
Foeshee, J. A.	16,090
Fore, C. P. and Thora	12,940
Fore, J. S.	5,700
Fowler, M.	68,520
Fowler, S. L.	304,830
Fowler, Mrs. Paul	5,100
Frazer, V. S.	11,200
Frear Furniture Co.	25,200
Freeman-Black & Co.	13,000
Freeze, W. E.	28,000
Friberg, Mrs. Kate	11,030
Friberg, G. E. & V. E.	31,000
Friberg, G. E.	28,500
Friberg, E. V.	16,150
Frick-Reil Supply Co.	70,290
Fritz, D. L.	5,000
Frizzell, R. H.	7,800
Funston, Mrs. S. E.	10,000
Funston, Mrs. O. E.	6,400
Gardner, M. J.	11,890
Gardner & Son	8,450
Gaston, E. F.	11,560
Gates, F. M.	7,500
Granberry, C. L.	9,770
Goetze, K. T.	8,480
Gorsline, E. B.	11,750
Green, Waggoner & Wilson	13,050
Grisham & Harvey	12,500
Gulf Pipe Line company	29,660
Gulf Production company	278,970
Haler, John	11,500
Hamilton, W. B.	7,500
Hammond, L. P.	26,100
Hardin, E. E.	26,100
Hardin, E. E. No. 2	29,600
Hardy, D. M.	18,300
Hargraves, R. L.	22,300
Harris, E. M.	13,720
Harrison & Everton	20,000
Hartsook, Dr. C. R.	10,000
Hartsook & Stripling	16,000
Harvey, R. O.	35,000
Harvey, J. L.	37,150
Haynes, J. C.	11,500
Hearn & Hines	10,850
Heath, W. C.	10,000
Hendry, Mrs. R. E.	8,200
Heydrick, L. C.	7,500
Hiergermann, G.	53,990
Highland Irrigation Land Co.	211,310
Hill, E. O.	10,000
Hill, Charles	12,050
Hill, J. J.	11,200
Hinckley, Mrs. L. C.	10,000
Hines, H. B.	44,970
Hines, O. W.	10,000
Hirschl, John	112,490
Holliday Creamery	7,500
Holt, A. T.	11,040
Hornsby Heavy Hwd. Co.	12,300
Hornsby, C. C.	16,400
Huff, McGregor, Noble & Norton	140,000
Huff, R. E.	137,300
Hull, Thomas A.	9,000
Humble Oil & Refining Co.	456,050
Humble Pipe Line company	25,270
Hund, G. W.	10,350
Hunt Grain Co., J. C.	32,700
Hunt, J. C.	20,800
Hunter, H. L.	10,500
Hunter, T. F.	23,540
Jackson, J. L.	99,800
Jackson, Kemp & Bean	11,360
Jamison, J. B. Jr.	12,750
Jamison, S. M.	12,250
Jamison, Mrs. J. B.	7,450
Johnson, G. C.	7,900
Jones, J. G.	10,250
Jones, Mrs. Roy B.	8,400
Joline, Mrs. Caroline	61,150
Joyce, J. F.	9,250
Kaltenbrock, H. G.	8,930
Katz, Harry	12,900
Kelm, F. D.	14,400
Kell, Frank	70,440
Kemp & Allen	40,550
Kemp & Blair	21,900
Kemp & Culbertson	20,000
Kemp & Kell	129,800
Kemp, Kell & Clark	26,000
Kemp, Kell, Harvey, Snider & Perkins	43,850
Kemp & Stringer	10,750
Kemp, Kell & Stokes	9,450
Kemp, J. A. (Gernsey Farm)	7,330
Kemp, J. A.	281,920
Keys, W. L.	12,500
Kell, L. H.	14,540
Kell, John	20,520
Kilander Bros.	15,000
Kilander & Bennett	8,000
King, D. B.	9,800
Knight, C. C.	81,220
Kownsler & Granberry	8,000
Kress & Co., S. H.	10,000
Kruger, Sam	11,100
Lake Wichita Irrigation and Water company	7,500
Lanier, Ray	8,300
Langford, F. P.	11,300
Langford, W. S.	10,500
Langford & Martin	16,200
Lankhuf, J. W.	7,820
Lawler, L. H.	21,350
Lea Dulling company	7,150
Lea, J. L. Jr.	21,600
Lebenson, Saul	17,250
Lee, John E.	18,100
Lipscomb, A. B.	8,100
Loeb-Liepold Clothing Co.	8,000
Lone Star Refining company	175,550
Lone Star Tool company	22,450
Lory, J. J.	42,500
Luecke, H. C.	8,690
Lynch, Mrs. S. D.	8,000
Maer, Heydrick, Bldg.	10,000
Maer, W. Newton	37,400
Magnolia Petroleum Co.	2,761,570
Marchman & Simon	18,950
Maricle, O. P.	7,960
Markowitz, I.	40,000
Markowitz, L.	11,350
Marlow Bros.	10,000
Marlow, J. B.	19,800
Marriott, E. W.	11,250
Marriott, J. H.	36,560
Martin, N. H.	71,720
Martin Book store	11,000
Martin, Barnard	13,750
Martin, P. A.	7,740
Mashburn, F. B.	12,500
Maxwell, J. L.	110,750
Miller Drug store	8,000
Miller, Claude	18,700
Miller Lumber Co. C. M.	9,190
Monroe, N. O.	16,850
Montgomery & Britain	16,000
Montgomery, J. F.	7,950
Moore, G. W.	52,450
Moore, Dr. M. H.	14,510
Moore, R. E.	41,850
Moore & Richolt	147,365
Moran, J. J.	10,250
Morrison, H. S.	29,750
Motor Supply company	43,450
Murphy, J. W.	14,750
Musick, J. E.	12,050
Musick, Mrs. M. E.	32,500
Musgrave, J. H.	21,190
Myers, W. C.	44,160
McCalister, W. J.	9,700
McCauley, Mrs. J. H.	8,600
McClurkan & Co. W. B.	22,500
McDowell, M. O.	7,550
McFall, J. M.	34,850
McGee & Looney	8,500
McGee, W. A.	29,600
McGrath, J. M.	14,310
McGregor, W. M.	22,150
McGregor, W. M. et al.	15,000
McIntosh, Mrs. Emeline	25,000
McKinley & Simmons	11,200
McMahon, J. L.	12,150
McMullen, J. R.	11,580
McNeill, J. R.	7,500
McPhail, Van	8,100
Nash Motor & Truck Co.	10,200
National Supply Co.	40,850
Nelson, D. C.	9,190
Newby Estate	8,000
Newman, H. J.	26,700
Nitschke, Rosena	9,140
Noble, T. B.	50,200
Nolen, Mrs. E. J.	7,550
Nolen, W. J.	8,600
Norten, W. E.	10,500
Nott, F. M.	36,620
Nunn Electric Co.	9,700
Nutt, Mrs. Mary E.	12,000
Oil Exchange building	17,500
Oil Well Supply Co.	52,920
O'Reilly, Miles	32,200
Orth, T. R. T.	10,800
Page & Hagerman	25,500
Page & Co., A. C.	18,800
Palace Drug store	8,000
Panhandle Boiler & Machine shop	28,150
Panhandle Refining Co.	278,250
Panhandle Townsite Co.	12,100
Parish, Langford & Chenault	500,000
Parker, W. P.	8,850
Parmenter Bros.	10,000
Patterson, H. B.	8,400
P. B. M. Co.	25,000
Penney Co., J. C.	18,000
Pennington, P. H.	8,800
Peoples Ice Co.	86,100
Perkins & Snider	20,000
Perkins, J. J.	44,480
Perkins & Timberlake	80,000
Perkins, J. J. & F. P. Timberlake	25,000
Perkins & Waggoner	7,500
Phillips, J. I. D.	26,300
Pickle, J. F.	34,100
Pierce Fordyce Oil Ass'n.	17,500
Pois, M.	14,200
Pond Laundry Co.	36,070
Powell, J. L.	26,950
Power Oil Refining Coo.	42,650
Pratt-Durham Co.	15,240
Prechel, F. W.	55,650
Priddy, W. M.	25,800
Prothro, J. N.	21,100
Putman, J. A.	12,590
Ramming, Mrs. Bertha	20,680
Ramming, W. F.	56,400
Ramming, L. F.	31,070
Ramming, R. W.	17,100
Ruthgaber, Charles	15,220
Ray, F. A.	11,650
Read, D. B.	7,850
Redding, N. H.	10,700
Reed, Dr. J. F.	15,070
Reese, T. T. T.	42,400
Reid, C. W.	12,400
Reid, Mrs. M. L.	34,130
Renz, Jacob	8,500
Richolt, J. A.	11,200
Rigg, J. F.	8,800
Roberts, I. H.	13,990
Roberts, T. W.	41,700
Roberts & Hill	16,700
Roberson, B. F.	11,600
Robertson Paint Co.	7,000
Robertson, Mrs. R.	8,100
Robertson, S. L.	14,000
Robertson, W. L.	9,200
Rodgers, C. E.	11,100
Rowe, M. D.	9,400
Rowe Drilling Co.	9,800
St. James Hotel Co.	50,000
Sanders Auto Supply Co.	10,000
Sanders, E. E. & Chas. Petit	14,310
Sanders, R. C.	17,200
Schubert, Mrs. Lena	8,100
Schulz, A. J.	50,480

(Continued on Page 18)



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(Continued from Page 11)

[illegible]	9,750
[illegible]	25,050
[illegible]	17,200
[illegible] Co.	54,500
[illegible] Realty Co.	60,000
[illegible]	9,650
[illegible] John	181,250
[illegible]berger, C. D.	47,450
[illegible] Juliet	7,650
[illegible], R. E. trustee	8,000
[illegible] W.	16,900
[illegible] J. J.	14,600
[illegible] R. F.	17,500
[illegible] George A. Jr.	8,660
[illegible] & Myers	8,000
Smith, J. C.	15,300
Smith, Marion	9,720
Snider & Eashara	65,000
Snider, Perkins, Harvey, Kemp and Keil	40,500
Snider, C. W.	28,800
Snow, J. W.	8,650
Sonricker, George A.	8,500
Southwestern Tel. & Tel. Co.	169,000
Speelman, Mrs. J. H.	11,000
Sproles, Sam	11,550
Stamfil, V. E.	24,000
Staley, J. L.	63,250
Stamfil & Roberts	38,040
Staton, G. C.	15,000
Staton, Mrs. C. B.	30,000
Stehlik & Baber	12,450
Steward, C. E.	9,700
Stokes, J. B.	8,420
Stonecipher, Miss Maude	15,320
Stone, L. E.	8,170
Stone, J. W.	13,800
Stringer, J. W.	151,580
Stringer & Robertson	30,000
Sunshine State Oil & Refining Co.	98,500
Sutherland, W. G.	12,500
Swartz, Dr. W. W.	11,250
Tallant, J. W.	5,000
Taylor, D. P.	28,360
Taylor, T. J.	18,310
Taylor, J. W.	8,000
Taylor, Roy A.	11,200
Taylor, Mack	10,800
Texas Pipe Line	234,410
Texas Company	2,271,140
Thomas, D. E.	12,410
Thomas, Mack	32,540
Thom, Fred	125,200
Thornberry, A. L.	21,000
Thornberry, Lank	9,500
Thornberry, H. T.	9,050
Times Publishing Co.	21,600
Traweek, A. C.	12,250
Tullis, P. S.	27,000
Tyson, L. C.	16,660
Vanelcave, John	662,100
Vander Lippe, Mrs. W.	14,000
Voss, Mrs. R. N.	18,550
Waggoner & Co.	15,900
Waggoner & Waggoner	712,470
Waggoner, Ed	14,250
Waggoner, T. J.	8,940
Waggoner, T. J., trustee	80,000
Waller, W. A.	19,400
Walker, M. D.	58,150
Walker, Wade H.	31,900
Walker, Mrs. Wade H.	11,150
Ward, J. C.	90,400
Warren, F. F.	67,650
Weavert Lloyd	17,750
Weeks, W. F.	20,850
Western Oil Corporation	25,000
Western Auto Supply Co.	12,000
Westland Co.	115,000
White, J. Harrison	15,000
White, Mrs. W. C.	65,350
White, W. M.	24,700
Whitesides, D. G.	16,650
Wichita Hardware Co.	17,100
Wichita Ice Co.	12,300
Wichita Produce Co.	13,500
Wichita Cotton Oil Co.	17,400
Wichita Mill & Elevator Co.	417,800
Wichita Falls Brick & Tile Co.	160,000
Wichita Falls Golf Club	10,000
Wichita Falls Investment Co	100,000
Wichita Falls Masonic lodge	20,000
Wichita Falls Motor Co.	34,500
Wichita Falls Sash & Door Co.	52,700
Wichita Falls Electric Co.	213,540
Wichita Falls Water Co.	113,750
Wichita Falls Window Glass Co.	25,000
Willis, H.	39,110
Willis, W. T.	26,770
Winfrey, J. C.	7,850
Wittenbeck, C. H.	8,200
Wood, G. C.	108,700
Woodall, B. B.	10,800
Woolworth Co., F. W.	10,000
Wooton Grocery Co., H. O.	47,830
Zeigler, T. W.	7,550
Zundelowitz, A.	72,750

Burkburnett, Texas.

Located at Burkburnett unless other Address is given.

Alexander Lumber Co.	29,000
Alexander, J. M.	6,700
Anderson, M. C.	7,150
Baird, G. E.	10,000
Bailey, Mrs. W. W. Wichita Falls	9,230
Bentley, J. H.	6,000
Bertens & White	6,000
Bishop, D. M.	6,000
Bishop, J. T.	6,050
Blue, E. M.	15,000
Brannon, R.	35,000
Burkburnett Boiler Works	5,020
Burkburnett Drug Co.	7,000
Burkburnett Gin Co.	11,000
Burkburnett Pharmacy	14,000
Burkburnett Refinery Co.	261,360
Carle, T. W.	10,570
Carey, E. S.	5,550
Carl, D. H.	11,850
Caro Motor Co.	15,050
Cathron, J. M.	6,000
Chenault & Norwood	12,000
Clark, O. L.	29,870
Clark, J. H.	5,000
Clendenin, M.	10,600
Callur Bros.	12,100
Conner, W. E.	42,000
Cooper, J. D.	21,740
Creamer, C. A. Iowa Park	7,850
Cropper, Mrs. M. P.	85,300
Daniels, S. M.	41,170
Daniels, W.	22,100
Davis, J. E.	100,000
Davis, Joe H.	7,300
Davison, E. H.	15,300
Day, J. D.	8,160
Denton, W. S.	42,120
Dodson, W. N.	5,800
Ellis & Co.	7,000
Embrey Farm Oil Co.	16,200
Fisher, H. H., Drill Co.	6,000
Fisher, J. J.	10,400
Fowler, A. H.	29,940
Fowler, H. T.	30,300
Funk, P. S.	50,000
Gentry, A. L.	5,100
George, J. N.	26,875
George, Mrs. Sarah	35,650
George, W. F.	46,850
Gilbert, W. W.	8,800
Gilchrist Drill Co.	7,900
Gilchrist, R. M.	5,100
Gist, V.	14,250
Golna, J. G.	12,100
Griffin, Mrs. J. G.	16,000
Hardin, J. G.	593,250
Harmier, O. A.	5,400
Harmon, K. B.	5,550
Harwell, L. E.	6,840
Hemme, Mrs. Minnie	5,000
Henry, R. H. & Co.	22,100
Herndon, H. C.	133,200
Hoke, W. B.	5,000
Holly, Mrs. Molly	6,450
Holly, W. H.	7,120
Holtzen, D. G.	5,000
Holtzen, George P.	5,770
Horn, L. E.	6,550
Hoskins, Mrs. S. W.	5,100
Howard, H.	6,000
Hufford, Mrs. [illegible]	6,100
Hunt, Hardy Co.	6,100
Jeffrey, A. F.	5,000
Jarrell, G. E.	6,570
Jeune, F. T., Wichita Falls	17,580
Kephart, W. H.	5,250
Kincaid, L. L.	20,000
Knauth, P. R.	14,110
Lanier & Watkins	7,000
Jess Lincoln	7,150
Lincoln, R. A.	11,210
Lipscomb Davis Hdw. Co.	30,000
Logan, C. P.	12,000
Lohoefner, August	14,500
Maxwell Davis Hdw. Co.	46,800
Maxwell, C. S.	5,250
Medlock Grocery Co.	5,400
Michna, R.	10,540
Miller, W. S.	21,390
Minick, W. B., Wichita Falls	6,130
Morgan, Mrs. Lissie, Wichita Falls	54,980
Moore, John, Wichita Falls	12,810
Morris, W. S.	13,550
Moss, J. R.	5,500
Mueller, J. C.	7,670
Murray, M.	7,000
Myers, P. M.	6,920
McBrayer, D. T.	6,400
McCracken, D. P.	16,040
McGaughey, J. J.	5,500
McGee, L. L.	11,700
Nix, B. F.	20,800
North Star Drilling Co.	14,500
Nunnelly, J. W.	30,000
Ottinger, D. F.	6,700
Pacific Drilling Co.	8,000
Parmley, Dr. L. E.	12,700
Petrolia Machine Co.	30,950
Powell, Mrs. M. J.	23,550
Powell, J. A.	8,800
Reilly Edward	87,960
Reilly, Hugh	14,000
Republic Supply Co.	13,650
Retford, Burk	10,050
Richardson, J. L.	12,000
Roberts, T. P.	25,900
Rodgers, Harrison	9,000
Rost, J. W.	10,350
Schmitz, A., Wichita Falls	9,870
Schmoker, Christ	54,510
Scott, W. L.	12,800
Sisk, B. F.	20,500
Smith, Cicero Lbr. Co.	22,450
Smith, J. A. D., Wichita Falls	53,500
Smyer, J. J.	8,060
Snyder, Mrs. Cora	8,000
Staley, J. A.	61,700
Taylor, J. H.	26,000
Thomas Lbr. Co., W. B.	40,000
Van, W. C.	29,000
Vaughn, J. N.	12,660
Vogel, P. C.	8,700
Wagoner, R. M.	55,350
Walling, C. A.	68,750
Weeth, A., Iowa Park	18,000
Welch, Mrs. M. B.	56,000
Western Oil Corporation	28,500
Williams, J. L.	32,150
Williamson, J. M.	12,700
Wilson, M. H.	25,300

Iowa Park, Texas.

Birk, C.	76,180
Boyd, J. F.	11,450
Brown, Mrs. Mamie	12,830
Burnett, T. L.	26,530
Burnett, Will	19,130
Currie, Mrs. N. B. Est.	7,500
Dauma, Mrs. Emilie	7,650
Davis, W. R.	11,850
Denny, L. C.	13,850
Denny, S. L.	14,950
Dorris, T. F.	28,500
Elliston, Joe	8,610
Farmers Elevator Co.	13,000
Ferguson, B. N.	42,500
Freis, Mrs. T.	13,580
Gauntt, G. R.	25,850
Goetze, E. E.	8,450
Goetz, E. M.	10,120
Helton, Joe	8,500
Henson, A. C.	28,270
Husermann, W. F.	12,500

Burkburnett

Hines, J. C.	15,300
Hobson, J. B.	7,750
Hodges, W. L.	15,650
Hogg, [illegible]	33,150
Kemp, [illegible]	5,000
Keith, L. [illegible]	5,000
Kerr, Frank [illegible]	6,000
Kerr, Stanley [illegible]	6,000
Johnson, W. [illegible]	6,000
Kilgerman, J. [illegible]	6,000
Lindsey, [illegible]	6,000
Lochridge, L. N.	19,610
Love, Mrs. M. A.	9,710
Lowrance, N. L.	8,000
Luterman, Mrs. B. Von	6,650
Matthews, J. W.	14,750
Mills, George	7,970
Mitchell, T. F.	20,500
Myers, F. M.	13,960
McCleskey, R. A.	16,350
Mertens, W. D.	18,950
J. T. Overby	21,000
Overbey, W. M.	28,360
Pace, J. B.	18,000
Parker, Mrs. Mattie	56,430
Pratt, J. L. Est.	28,000
Pratt, Mrs. Sarah J.	15,000
Schroeder, Henry	7,850
Sisk, J. D.	12,150
Smyth, J. H.	7,800
Sunday, J. P.	8,000
Tanner, J. A.	12,800
Terhune, J. A.	10,530
Troutman, Mrs. L.	9,500
Van Horn, James	38,400
Vanhorn, J. W.	12,750
Van Horn, B. S.	11,200
Watkins, J. A.	22,550
Wichita Valley Refining Co.	284,050
Wigley, H. A.	10,550
Willard, E. E.	75,930

Electra, Texas.

Allen, R. S.	86,970
Ancell, C. F.	11,430
Ancell, George B.	41,910
Barwise, J. H.	7,750
Barwise, M. A.	12,450
Beaver Electra Ref. Co.	10,000
Bicklay, J. F.	43,200
Brockriede, A. W.	14,450
Brewer, J. R.	26,150
Chaffee, W. T.	13,200
Cross, D. T.	48,800
Dale, E. A.	31,000
Detmer, P. W.	10,500
Douglas, L. P.	55,450
Electra Ice & Milling Co.	10,000
Farmers Elevator Co.	11,350
Frick-Reid Supply Co.	24,450
Guthrie, William	16,900
Hamilton, W. F.	10,300
Hill, Krohn Co.	8,500
Jackson, D. C.	7,000
Jennings, Mrs. Grace	14,900
Krohn, P. G.	8,750
Lalk, Mrs. Henrietta	15,000
Lobus, George T.	75,050
Lins Motor Co.	11,100
Lincoln, W. P.	11,350
Marchant & Sonn	13,000
Marshall, S. S.	12,200
Murphy & Lamb	8,000
McDavid Bros.	15,000
National Supply Co.	25,300
Nieman, J. H. M.	15,300
Novit, Joe	7,500
Obenhaus, H. C.	13,450
Payton, J. T.	26,210
Prince & Prince	11,400
Prince, W. H.	7,500
Proud, Mrs. Lottie	8,050
Republic Supply Co.	11,000
Richardson, A. H.	9,500
Robb, A. L.	8,100
Sheldon, C. P.	12,500
Sheldon, W. J.	44,000
Slater, Earl	28,100
Cicero Smith Lbr. Co.	21,500
Steelsmith, C. A.	8,900
Taylor, F. B.	7,950
Texas Hardware Co.	13,750
Thomas, W. L.	8,700
Urban, Nick	8,700
Walker, R. A. & Son	15,550
Weaver, Kownsler	17,500
Wiggs, Mrs. A.	8,020

Miscellaneous.

American National bank, Wichita Falls	25,000
First National bank	284,000
Wichita State Bank	50,000
City National bank	277,100
National Bank of Commerce	147,230
First National bank, Burkburnett	48,000
Farmers State Bank, [illegible]	60,000
First National Bank, [illegible]	75,000
First State Bank, [illegible]	75,000
First State Bank, [illegible]	75,000
M. K. & T. Ry. Co.	704,000
Fort Worth & Denver Ry. Co.	1,000,000
Wichita Falls & Okla. Ry. Co.	70,000
Wichita Valley Ry. Co.	130,180
Wichita Falls Traction Co.	50,500

BUSY business getters—Times Want Ads

Do You Know

Do you know the young fellow who works for $25 a week and who is wearing a new winter suit that cost $85?

Do you know the wage-earner who loafs because he is afraid if he does too much he'll "work himself out of a job"?

Do you know the housewife who is ashamed to be seen with a market basket on her arm or to carry home a brown paper bundle?

Do you know the manufacturer who, when the price of raw materials and overhead goes up 5 per cent and the cost of labor advances an equal amount, adds 25 per cent to the price of his goods?

Do you know the factory girl working for $18 a week who is buying and wearing a $350 fur coat?

Do you know a man who lets a fresh clerk sneer him into buying a $15.00 hat for fear he'll seem "cheap" when he can buy a satisfactory one for $7.00?

Do you know the investor who has traded his Liberty Bonds for a promise of a hundred per cent profit in a stock company backed by a dishonest promoter?

Do you know the married couple who do not think enough of their children to buy War Savings Stamps for them and teach them to save?

Do you know the shopper who says "Wrap it up" instead of "How Much?"

Do you know the person who lets the desire of the moment destroy the results of days and weeks of thrift and saving?

Do you know the man who thinks that it is not necessary to save?

Do you know the man who says that the government savings securities, Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps and Treasury Savings Certificates are too slow or too small or too old-fashioned for his investments?

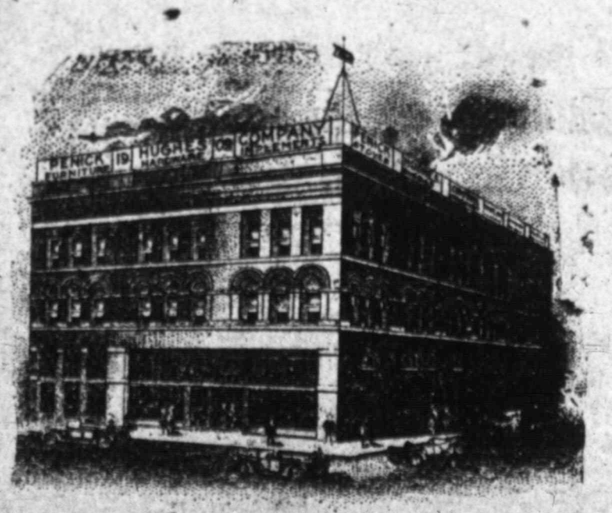
IF YOU DO, YOU KNOW PRETTY WELL WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE UNITED STATES

Buy W. S. S.

PENICK-HUGHES COMPANY

CAPITAL $300,000.00

HARDWARE JOBBERS



STAMFORD HOUSE

102-106 E. Hamelton St., Phones 3 and 4

Stoves Buggies

Wagons

Hardware

Shelf and Heavy



WICHITA FALLS HOUSE

500 Ohio Avenue, Phone 1974

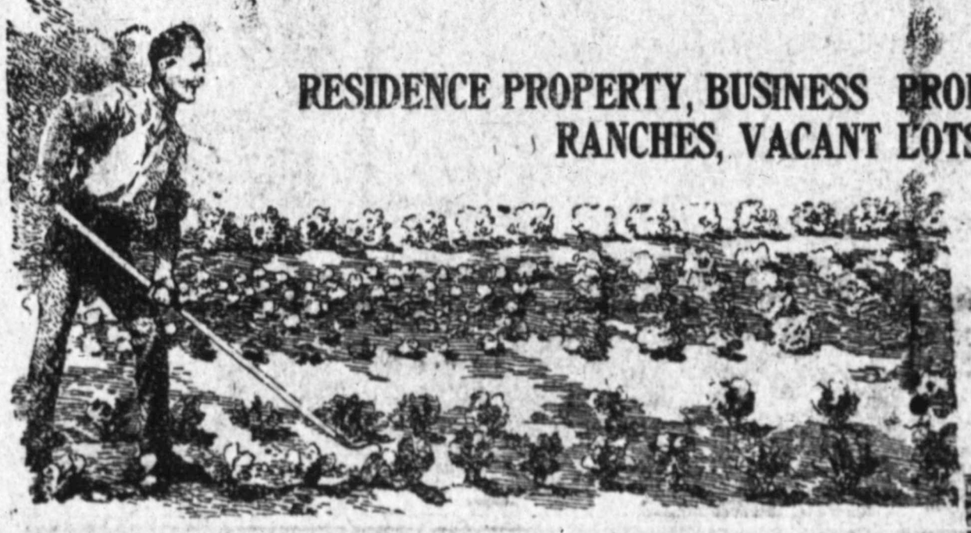
STAMFORD, TEXAS
Wholesale and Retail

WICHITA FALLS, TEX.
Exclusive Wholesale



REAL ESTATE

Is the foundation of all permanent wealth. You can not make a mistake in buying in a live, progressive city like Wichita Falls, or a county as rich in resources as Wichita. Fourteen years in Wichita Falls gives us best knowledge of values.



RESIDENCE PROPERTY, BUSINESS PROPERTY, FARMS, RANCHES, VACANT LOTS

OIL LEASES

In all the proven fields. Wild cat acreage in large blocks.
Production in quantities from 40 to 2000 barrels.
WRITE FOR LISTS.

We Write Fire, Automobile and Indemnity Insurance



DeBERRY & McCONNELL

216 Commerce Bldg.

Telephone 39 — Wichita Falls, Texas



IF YOU HAD KNOWN TWO YEARS AGO

what you know now, how much Wichita Falls property would you have bought?

Do you know that the apple lands of Northwest Arkansas are destined to experience a far greater rise in valuation?

People from every quarter are trying to locate in the Ozarks.

The climate, water and health conditions are unsurpassed, while the profits that attend the apple industry are enormous.

A 40 or 80-acre tract here would make you an independent living while at the same time you would participate in the great rise in valuations.

Could you plan anything nicer than to own a summer home in the Ozarks where you could spend the hot months in an ideal climate, and at the same time reap a rich harvest from your investment.

Make up your mind today that you can't beat this from any angle and call on, or write us for a complete list of farms, or city property in the Ozarks. We have listings that appear marvelous when compared with prices you are asked in other places.

C. M. REED REALTY COMPANY

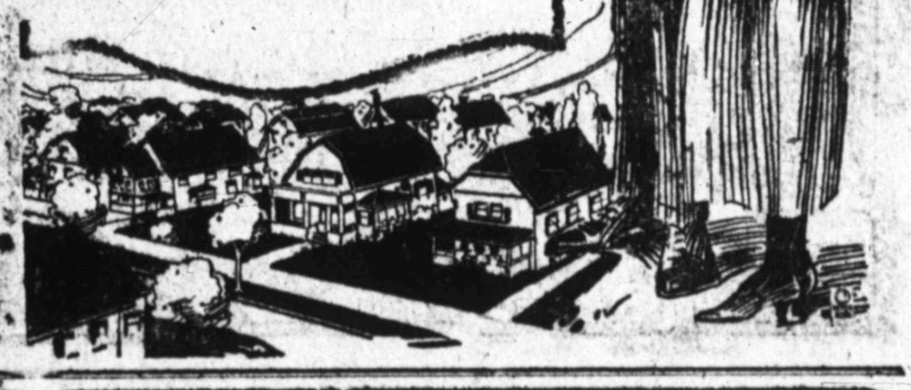
822 Ohio Ave—Booth 3—Phone 2254 — City Property, Farms and Oil Leases

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE



We have homes for sale in all parts of the city. Phone us and let us show you some of the better bargains. No trouble for us to show property or answer questions. Buy in WICHITA FALLS NOW. The great city of Northwest Texas.

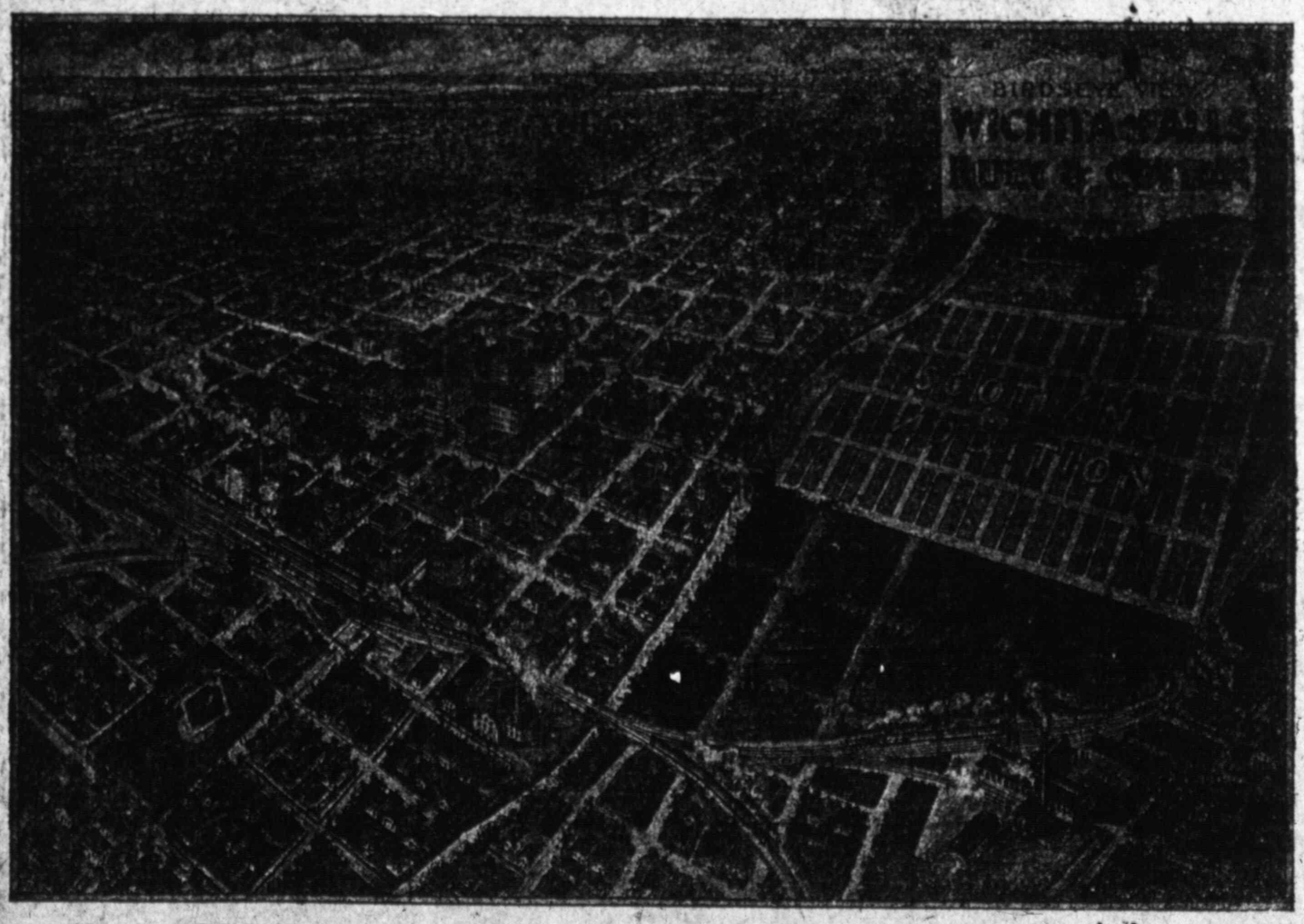
We have a special INSURANCE department with men at the head of it who have had 15 years experience. PHONE us and one of our experts will come to you.



The Robbins Co.

809 Scott Ave. **Phone 2101**

SCOTLAND ADDITION



Is the only close-in addition to the city of Wichita Falls now on the market. There can be no more for the simple reason that there is no plat of ground available.

Located just eight blocks north of the court house directly between the business district and all the factories and refineries on the north side and within easy walking distance. All the lots are nice, smooth sandy soil and above high water at all times. All lots are 50x140 feet with 20 foot alleys in rear. No lot further than one block from six-inch water main.

The Most Remarkable Thing About This Addition is the Low Prices at Which We Can Sell You These

BEAUTIFUL CLOSE-IN LOTS. ALL INSIDE LOTS $400. CORNER LOTS $500

EASY TERMS

One-third cash, balance six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, eight per cent interest.

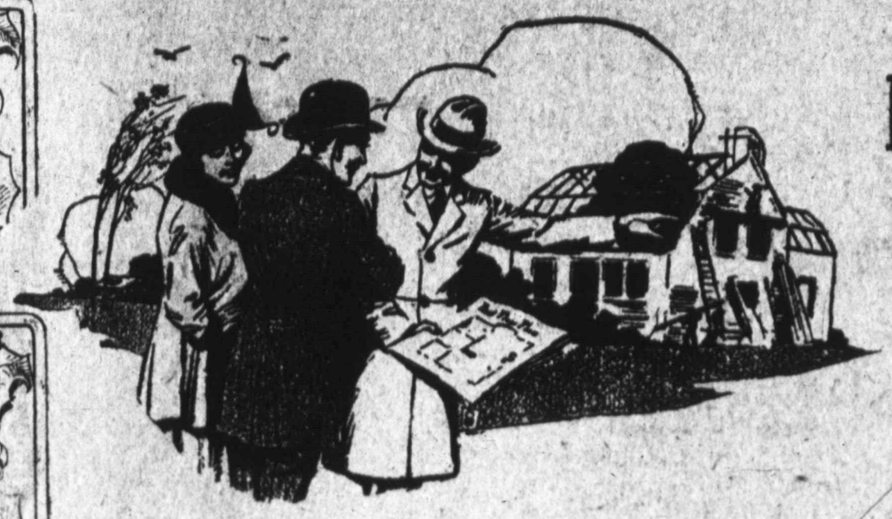
THE BOOM IS ON! LOTS ARE GETTING SCARCE

You will regret your mistake if you fail to purchase one or more of these close-in lots before we advance the price, which will be inside of a few days. Drive out today and look this addition over. Any reliable real estate firm in the city can sell you these lots. . .

No lots sold by correspondence.

SCOTLAND REALTY CO.

Huey & Cotton, General Agents
Office 305 K. & K. Bldg. Phone 1478



BOBBY BURNS REAL ESTATE

WAKE UP!
DON'T OVERSLEEP!

Are you awake to the fact that NOW is the time to SELL? I have the buyer if you have the home, list it with me at once. Price me your property fairly and I will get you a buyer QUICK!

LESTER T. BURNS

"Twenty-Five Years" Fair Dealing

Phone 1599

224 First Nat'l. Bank Bldg.



REAL ESTATE



INVEST IN
REAL ESTATE



You Can Buy a House and Lot Much Cheaper From Us Than You Can Buy a Lot and Build

We Make Money for Our Customers
If You Want a Home in Wichita Falls See Us

L. E. COWLING

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENT CO.

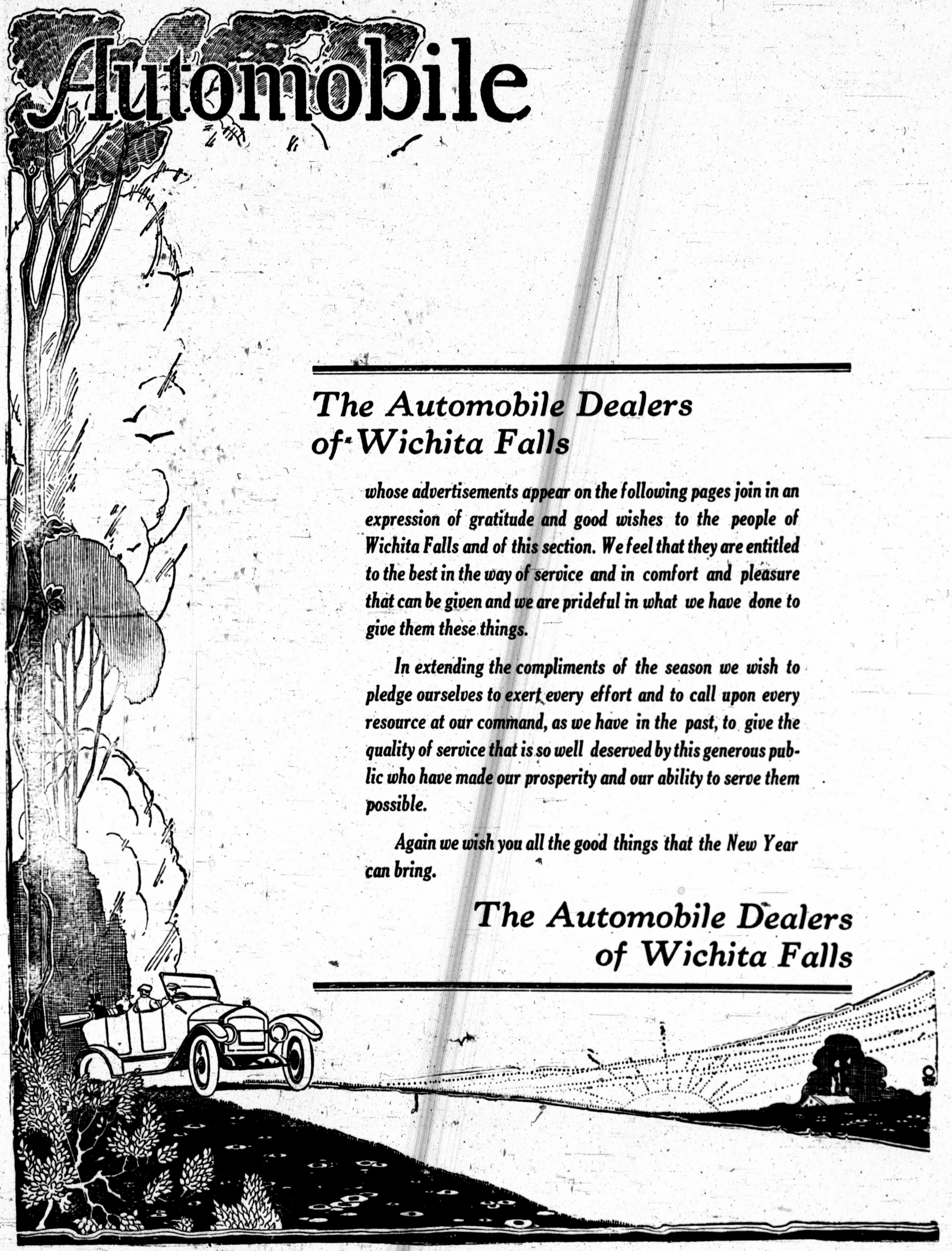
L. E. COWLING
LON E. COWLING

If we don't sell you we smile just the same

J. B. MILLER
L. M. THAYER

Phone 2644 **Wichita Falls, Texas** **819 Indiana Avenue**

Automobile



The Automobile Dealers of Wichita Falls

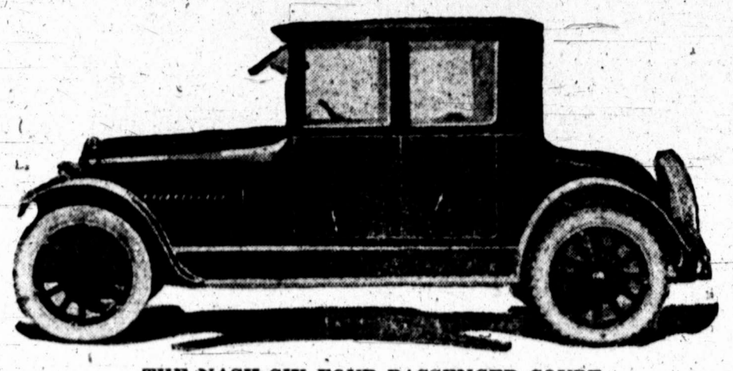
whose advertisements appear on the following pages join in an expression of gratitude and good wishes to the people of Wichita Falls and of this section. We feel that they are entitled to the best in the way of service and in comfort and pleasure that can be given and we are prideful in what we have done to give them these things.

In extending the compliments of the season we wish to pledge ourselves to exert every effort and to call upon every resource at our command, as we have in the past, to give the quality of service that is so well deserved by this generous public who have made our prosperity and our ability to serve them possible.

Again we wish you all the good things that the New Year can bring.

The Automobile Dealers of Wichita Falls

"WE GOVERN THE QUALITY."



THE NASH SIX FOUR PASSENGER COUPE
$2350 F. O. B. Kenosha, Wis.

"VALUE CARS AT VOLUME PRICES"



THE NASH SEVEN PASSENGER SEDAN
$2575 F. O. B. Kenosha, Wis.

STANDARD EQUIPMENT UNITED STATES "MARINES"



Picture of "NASH QUAD" in actual service in "OIL FIELDS"

Nash Automobile & Truck Co.

Wichita Falls, Texas, U. S. A.

"PERFECTED VALVE-IN-HEAD MOTOR"



THE NASH SIX FOUR PASSENGER SPORT MODEL
$1595 F. O. B. Kenosha, Wis.

"THE NAME CASE STANDS FOR QUALITY"



CASE TOURING CAR, SEVEN PASSENGER
$2400 F. O. B. Racine, Wis.

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Columbia	
Chevrolet	
Dixie	
Detroit	
Dodge	
Dort	
Daniels	
Duplex	

WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENT OF THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

Wichita Falls Is Distributing Point for Cars and Accessories Over a Large Territory

Local Dealers Have Kept Pace With The Progress Made in Recent Years in Connection With The Ever Increasing Demand for Both Pleasure and Commercial Cars. This County Holds Fifth Place in Number of Motor Vehicles Registered in Texas.

Wichita county is the fifth county in the state of Texas in the number of automobiles registered this year. Only Dallas, Harris, Bexar and Tarrant counties have more automobiles registered than Wichita and when it is taken into consideration that there are hundreds and perhaps thousands of cars here which have been registered by their owners in other counties making their registration here unnecessary, the showing is truly remarkable.

On November 15th, the last date for which a report was available, there were 7,322 automobiles registered in the county. There were ninety makes of cars included in the list. Most of the cars are represented by agencies and dealers here.

Wichita Falls dealers supply automobiles for a territory within a radius of a hundred miles from Wichita Falls. Their big problem is in getting enough cars to supply the demand. Many of them keep their cars sold a month in advance of their arrival. Waiting lists of purchasers are common.

It is a common practice to ship cars to some point within two or three hundred miles of Wichita Falls and to drive them from such points here. This is done so as to facilitate delivery. Freight congestion and frequent embargoes are the nightmare of the dealers.

Hundreds of the more costly and luxurious cars may be seen on the streets of Wichita any day. Wichita Falls has more fine cars than any other city of its size in the country. Many of the finer cars have been registered by their owners before coming to Wichita Falls so that they do not appear on the records here. The registrations for Wichita county up to November 1 showed the following number of cars of the various makes registered here:

Allen	7	Essex	45
American	13	Empire	4
Anderson	2	Elgin	5
Apperson	30	Ford	2885
Buick	580	Franklin	65
Briscoe	15	Glide	3
Cadillac	148	Grant	8
Case	30	Haynes	10
Chassis	1	Holmes	1
Chalmers	125	Hupmobile	106
Cole	20	Hudson	186
Chandler	41	Jordan	2
Columbia	29	Jeffery	10
Chevrolet	83	Jones	1
Dixie	1	King	2
Detroit	5	Kissel Kar	29
Dodge	889	Liberty	2
Dort	52	Locomobile	1
Daniels	4	Lexington	24
Duplex	2	Lozier	1
McFarland	1	Marmon	36
Michigan	1	Maxwell	193
Marion Hanley	21	Monroe	5
Moon	6	Mercer	5
Metz	3	Mitchell	65
Nash	87	Napoleon	1
National	13	Oakland	51
Oldsmobile	128	Owen Magnetic	3
Overland	281	Packard	22
Paige	37	Partin Palmer	1
Pilot	4	Peerless	9
Premier	4	Pierce Arrow	10
Patterson	1	Pathfinder	2
Rambler	2	Republic	3
Roamer	3	Reo	64
Regal	1	Stevens-Knight	4
Sellers	1	Saxon	54
Stevens	15	Studebaker	116
Stutz	21	Texan	9
Templar	1	Willis-Knight	44
Winton	33	White	1
Westcott	35	Velie	33

All Lines Represented.

Salesrooms, accessory shops, tire shops, garages, dealers in new and second-hand cars of every size, age, type and model; dealers in every kind of tires, parts, and accessories; sellers of trucks, tractors and trailers, large or small, heavy or light, have cast their lots with that of Wichita Falls—and have been rewarded. For its size Wichita Falls is the greatest distributing point for automobiles, and products allied to or connected with automobiles in the Southwest; and this is only the beginning.

Long before the great oil fields that now cover the northwestern part of the county had been dreamed of, before the posted price of crude oil had become the most interesting topic of the day, and before the county had been known as the richest area in the world for its size, the then little city of Wichita Falls was one of the largest distributing points in the state for automobiles, trucks and their accessories.

Commanding a rich trade territory covering practically all of that area known as Northwest Texas, and a good part of the southwestern quarter of Oklahoma, with excellent railroad facilities to all of the sections named, Wichita Falls early became the headquarters of large retail automobile and automobile accessories establishments.

The rapid growth of the county in population and wealth during the past few years has not been more marked than the growth of the automobile industry, and now it seems that every second door in the business district leads to a salesroom, garage, accessory, or tire shop.

From the number of cars parked and moving in the streets, one would form the opinion that every man, woman and child in the county had at least one automobile to play with and one truck with which to haul his or her personal belongings from place to place.

Importance of Automobile Industry.

As a matter of fact the automobile industry in the county is today one of the greatest importance, perhaps second only to that of oil, in the amount of money involved. Old buildings have been improved and imposing new ones have been erected to make room for more and more pleasure cars, trucks, tractors and trailers; yet the expansion has not been rapid enough to meet with the needs of the dealers for space. In this, as in every other phase of its commercial life, Wichita Falls has simply not been able to grow fast enough. Space is about the only think people economize in in this city, and the man who can put the greatest number of automobiles in the smallest space is an unqualified genius.

Unfortunately—or fortunately, if you are in the business, the men who located the railroads did not always run them through the oil fields that were to come. Neither did the city fathers pick their places of settlement with convenience to the fields in view. So, when the great oil discoveries were made, speed was at a high premium, and the automobile came into its own, and then some. As the drilling of wells depended on the speed with which materials could be bought and shipped, the sale of automobiles, trucks, and tractors became dependent on the number that could be brought into the city. Second-hand cars began to cost more than new ones, and the consignments of new ones swiftly dropped further and further behind the orders for them.

Demand For More Cars.

Oil operators wanted touring cars and trucks; business houses wanted light trucks; building contractors, drilling contractors, and drilling companies wanted anything that could push, pull, or carry material of any kind. In addition to all this, poor men who had become prosperous and prosperous men who had become rich wanted chummy roadsters, coupes, landalets, and limousines. Automobile salesmen, and the venders of accessories and tires, ceased to harry prospective customers, but were harried by them instead. The man who drove down the street in a brand new car found himself the object of envy and suspicion.

On October first, the records showed 7,255 automobiles registered in the county, representing an investment of about $7,000,000. Wichita county stood sixth of the counties of Texas in number of cars registered, and there are hundreds of cars now being used in the county, not included in this number. Hundreds of oil operators, employes of oil companies, and speculators have brought automobiles to Wichita county from all parts of the Southwest; and there is no way of getting at the actual number of them. It is probable that there are over 10,000 automobiles in the county most of the time.

While the demand for any old kind of a car that would run has been abnormal, the demand for better cars has been even more marked. It was soon found that the steady wear and tear of hard driving put quality in automobile construction at premium. Standards in automobiles changed swiftly. Men wanted good cars because good cars, while not necessarily expensive ones, meant time saved; and time in Wichita county more than any other place in the country means money.

General prosperity brought with it a desire for comfortable travel. The old one-lunger gave way to the powerful six, eight and 12 cylindered motor. So it is that Wichita county offers practically an inexhaustible market, and Wichita Falls a major distributing point, for automobiles that combine the qualities of beauty, speed and utility.

There are few standard makes of cars not represented in this city, and the majority of agencies granted here cover several counties. Incidentally, many new manufacturers have realized the importance of the trade territory dependent upon Wichita Falls, and cars new to the section have recently been introduced in great numbers.

An Example of Progress.

A striking example of the rapid strides the oil industry here has taken in the past year or two is afforded by the case of one supply company. Two young men started up in business during the fall of 1919 selling tires and accessories and doing repair work. Their initial investment was less than $10,000. During the next two months the gross receipts of the firm amounted to over $16,000. A jump into a hundred-thousand-dollar-a-year business in two months is some jump. By the end of the year these two men had a stock that would invoice at something like $18,000, and their business was getting bigger every month.

No less striking are the advances made by a dozen other similar businesses in the same period. One firm that started out two years ago with an original capital of about $500, and with some credit, has now built up a large organization, owning its own two-story brick building.

On January 1, 1919, there were 3,100 cars registered in Wichita county, with a total valuation of $1,204,000. On October 1 there were 7,255 automobiles registered in the county, with an approximate valuation of $7,000,000—a numerical increase of 133 per cent and a valuation increase of about 500 per cent. This shows that people are not only buying more cars but better ones. It so happenes that many of the firms having district agencies covering a large territory have been unable to supply the trade of Wichita Falls, much less that of West or Northwest Texas.

Capital Invested in Industry.

Some vague idea of the aggregate amount of capital invested in the automobile trade in Wichita Falls may be gathered from the fact that there are probably a half dozen establishments here now each of which represents $200,000 or more put into buildings, stock and cars in transit. The Franklin Sales Co., for instance, had at one time in November 13 cars in the salesroom, and 32 cars en route. Nor was this an unusual condition either with that company or any of several others.

Considering that practically every man in the county is a good prospect for the salesmen, that more cars are needed or wanted than can be shipped in, and that the growth of Wichita Falls is still in its infancy, Wichita Falls gives promise of not only being one of the biggest distributing points for all kinds of motor-driven vehicles, but of actually being the biggest. Today, in proportion to its population, Wichita Falls has more cars than any other city in the state, and the same thing may be said of the county of which this city is the seat.

NOLEN & STRINGER ARE ESPECIALLY FORTUNATE IN BUSINESS CAREER

Charles W. Nolen and Leslie R Stringer, of the Nolen-Stringer company, have been especially fortunate in their short career here as automobile dealers. In the first place they were able to find an excellent building in a good location, being opposite the Masonic building on Tenth street.

They have a well-lighted and roomy salesroom, and in the rear have a large space devoted to storage, washing, and greasing, in addition to Haynes and Garford service.

They were also fortunate in obtaining the Haynes agency for the district, being the pioneer agents for that standard product in this section. Also they are agents for the Garford truck, which agency was taken on the recommendation of Mr. Nolen, who had considerable experience with them in France.

Since the first week of operation of the firm they have been able to deliver an average of a little over two Haynes a week—which is due entirely to the exertions of the company and to the recognition of the car, as a quality product.

In November Mr. Nolen made a special trip to Dallas to make arrangements for the delivery of a greater number of cars than the contract called for, and succeeded in doing so. A plentiful supply is now assured of the 1920 output.

In view of the expected expansion in this year the services of Mr. W. W. Robertson, Jr., have been procured, and Mr. Robertson, formerly with the Franklin Sales Agency, will have charge of the parts department.

The doors of the Nolen-Stringer company were first opened on September 15th, 1919, and ever since that time the supply of both cars and trucks has been much less than the demand for them. In other words, there has been as much business as could be taken care of—which is all that anyone can ask—even in Wichita Falls.

REESE AND WILSON ARE MAKING A SUCCESS OF THE "JACK RABBIT" CAR

When J. C. Reese and J. L. Wilson were discharged from the service last year, having been attacked to Call Call field for some time, they bought out the Taylor Auto Company at 615 Tenth Street. With the Taylor Company came a district agency for the Apperson, familiarly known as the "Jackrabbit," covering five counties. They took active charge of the business in February.

While considerably handicapped by insufficient quarters, only being able to occupy the front half of the building, and by the inability to get enough cars to supply the demand for them, the business has grown steadily.

Toward the latter part of the year the building was remodelled and an attractive salesroom was made the feature of the work. Also, arrangements were made for leasing the other half of the building, which will afford ample room for the parts and service departments.

Though a complete and efficient Apperson service has always been maintained $10,000 worth of new parts have been ordered in anticipation of the increased facilities, promising a service complete in every detail. Arrangements have also been made for the delivery of more cars with which to supply the local trade.

LOCOMOBILE-COLE CO. BUSINESS REQUIRES 15,000 CROWDED SQUARE FEET

On August 28, 1919, the Locomobile-Cole company purchased the business of Chenault and Wheat at 805-7-9-11 Scott street. The new company was a partnership between C. H. Hardeman, Glenn D. Peeler, and Richard Fitzgerald—all residents of this city. Mr. Hardeman has since been acting in the capacity of general business manager, while the other two partners are sales managers.

The Locomobile-Cole company acts as district agents not only for the two cars mentioned in the name of the firm, but for the Winton, Mitchell and Skelton as well. The latter is a car just introduced to this section of the country, while the other four are well known here.

The company maintains a repair shop, and this shop is particularly well equipped for handling the cars for which the company has the agency. In addition, there is a general accessory department, and a full line of Goodyear tires.

Since opening its doors the Locomobile-Cole company has been able to sell all of its cars destined to supply several counties in Wichita Falls alone and has had a market for more of them. This is particularly true of the Locomobile, which Mr. Hardeman calls the "highest priced and the finest car in America."

The establishment covers a floor space of 15,000 crowded square feet, and is busting out at the seams with business.

"TOUTE SUITE"

TIRE AND BATTERY SERVICE

We Vulcanize Anything Made of Rubber. Out of Town Work Given Thirty-Six Hours

FIRESTONE — PHILADELPHIA DIAMOND GRID BATTERY — *CARLISLE CORDS*

"Don't Cuss—Call Us"

Southern Tire & Vulcanizing Company

JOE CARRIGAN — **10th and Lamar** — **Wm. S. TONEY**

Munger Company In a Measure Solves Fuel Problem During the Cold Weather By Burning the Used Lubricating Oil

Used lubricating oil from the crank cases of Cadillac automobiles is helping solve the fuel problem for the Munger Automobile company. Cadillac distributors in North Texas territory. Scott Bower, Wichita Falls, manager for the Munger company, returned from Dallas after a holiday trip and told of the unique plan of the Dallas house, which is helping to keep "Old Crimp" at bay.

"Some day we here in Wichita may be able to do the same thing," said Mr. Bower. "The Dallas plan was made possible by the fact that more tershrdlu shrdlu shrdlu hrdlu lu wyp p than fifty Cadillac owners in Dallas territory bring their cars into our Dallas service station every day for attention of one kind or another. Cadillac owners in Wichita territory are rapidly learning that our service station here is equipped to take care of them in just that same manner—but that's another story.

"You see of the average of fifty automobiles cared for each day, at least five require the old lubricating oil to be drained from the crank cases. The careful driver and owner has this done every five hundred or one thousand miles. The oil thus drained from the engines has heretofore been a waste product. Our Dallas service manager is a man who is unalterably opposed to all forms of waste, and the daily outpouring of discarded motor oil worried him. What might be done to eliminate the waste was a sort of Banquo's ghost with him, that would not down. Finally a thought came to him. "I believe it'll burn," he said to himself. He tried it. It did burn—like a house a-fire, as it developed after a few tests.

"He rigged up a twenty-gallon storage tank and connected it by half-inch pipes and burners with two big coal stoves in the service station. With a coating of coal dust or clinkers over the grate bars in the bottoms of the stoves, the dripping oil burned with a heat that made the husky grease-rack boys sing as they worked. You know warmth is essential to efficiency among workers in our semi-tropical climate. The warmth in that Dallas service station is akin to the warmth which Old Sol sends down over Texas cotton fields in a normal year, and the good result is highly apparent in increased output—meaning more Cadillac owners served each day."

The Wichita branch of the Munger company, located at 816 Scott street, has been established something more than a year and has been in its present location half that time. The new quarters were demanded by the increasing number of Cadillac owners in and about Wichita. Mr. Bower explains that one of the basis principles of the Cadillac business plan, is service to owners. "In other words," he said, "our interest it an owner doesn't cease with the delivery of his car. That's why Cadillac distributors and sub-agents wherever you go, are capacitated to take proper care of owners in whatever manner is required. It is our plan here in Wichita to have a service station fully as efficient as that at Dallas or in any other big distributing center."

The Cadillac man declares that the outlook for 1920 production is entirely gratifying, but points out that the same condition as regards demand and supply bids fair to obtain in 1920 as prevailed last year. "Demand was so heavy during 1919," he said, "that only those persons who placed their orders for Cadillac cars well in advance, avoided disappointment in delivery. Already we have sufficient of such orders on hand for 1920 to warrant a similar caution to prospective owners.

We are absolutely sincere when we urge that potential owners anticipate desired delivery dates by at least sixty days—in that way only, all things indicate, will we be able to make deliveries when desired."

MOTOR SUPPLY COMPANY ONE OF BEST EQUIPPED PLANTS IN THE COUNTRY

W. S. Langford, proprietor and manager of the Motor Supply company has ably demonstrated to Wichita County the many-sided advantages of the Ford cars and trucks.

Perhaps in no part of the country is the Ford put to more different uses than in this country. For the oil man, salesman, farmer, merchants, contractor, manufacturer, public service corporations, and family use the Ford has found its place—and Mr. Langford has been instrumental in the finding.

The Motor Supply company—authorized agent for this section—is located in a large building at 600-606 Indiana Avenue. The building has a floor space of 15,000 square feet, and is built of brick and concrete, fireproof in every respect. The finest possible Ford service is rendered here, for the mechanics are specially trained Ford mechanics, and nothing but standard Ford materials and parts are used.

Everything about this efficient plant is standardized. The men have their particular duties to perform, all standard Ford tools are used insofar as possible, and Ford-made machinery is used for the re-manufacture of parts, standard Ford prices are charged for repair work and over-hauling, and all work goes out of the shop under a guarantee.

While this company was formed nearly seven years ago, Mr. Langford bought the business in 1916. Aside from always promoting efficiency and good service in this, the central plant, he has built modern and well-equipped garages and service stations in other cities of the county, always with the convenience of the large Ford clientele in view.

The history of the firm has been one of progress, salesmanship of the highest order, and the last word in co-operation with customers. This, conected with the known quality of the product handled, accounts for the success of the institution and the wide gap between supply and demand.

The Motor Supply company is also Northwest Texas distributor for Firestone Tires.

AN ADMISSION.

"We admit that to endeavor to make everything in a motor truck under one roof is a handicap," says H. W. Acason, president of the Acason Motor Truck company. "This is so well known," he further declares, "that even those who claim specialists,"

Overland Sales Company One of Largest Institutions Connected With Industry; Recently Moves to Attractive New Home

The Overland Sales Company was organized in 1916 by W. Newton Maer. Its first home was in a little frame shack between Ninth and Tenth on Scott street. In the following year the business was moved to the location at the corner of Eighth and Scott. This building afforded considerably increased facilities in every way.

On the first of February, 1919, Mr. Maer sold out to A. B. Booth and J. C. Lewis. Mr. Booth having been, up to that time, in service and stationed at Fall Field. On October first Mr. W. J. Daugherty, who had for three years been wholesale manager for the firm under Mr. Maer and had later been connected with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, bought out the interest of Mr. Lewis.

The business was then re-organized and the firm name changed to The Overland Motors Company. The increase in volume of business was so rapid that another change became necessary; so during the last few days of November the Overland Motors Company moved to the new building at the corner of Ninth and Travis.

The new location contains a much larger salesroom, larger office space, and a more complete service and parts department. The service department is equipped with a complete machine ship, electrically driven and new throughout. Shower baths are furnished for the shop employees, and a ladies' rest room is also one of the attractive features to the new place of business. The entire floor now occupied by the Overland Motors Company covers a floor space of 7500 square feet.

The personnel of the Overland Motors Company is one of young men. In fact, of the twenty-one men employed by, or taking active part in, the institution, there is not one as old as forty and most of them are under thirty-five. These twenty-one men include A. B. Booth, president and general manager; W. J. Daugherty, vice-president and sales manager; Ira A. Doughty, office manager; S. G. Hawkins, parts manager; M. H. Seale, service manager; R. J. Spence, shop foreman; seven mechanics; two porters; three men in the parts room; one traveling salesmen, and two retail salesmen.

This elaborate organization is made necessary by the fact that the Overland Motors Company acts as distributor for the Overland, Willys-Knight and White trucks for eighteen counties. In this territory there are forty-two dealers. The district includes Tillman, Cotton and Jefferson counties, Oklahoma, and Childress, Cottle, King, Hardeman, Foard, Knox, Haskell, Baylor, Throckmorton, Montague, Archer, Young, Clay, Wilbarger and Wichita counties.

In anticipation of an increased business in the new location existing contracts have been materially changed, providing for an increased number of cars of all three kinds for the coming year. In addition, the parts and accessories departments have been re-organized and made much more elaborate than before, the greater floor-space now occupied allowing these changes to be made.

One of the recent sales made by the Overland Motors Company was a specially equipped White truck known as a triple combination fire pumper, which is to be shipped from the White factory to the Wichita Falls fire department January second.

PISTON RINGS MAKE BIG DIFFERENCE IN EFFICIENCY OF AUTOMOBILE ENGINES

That few people really understand just what a piston ring is and how it functions, or can tell a good ring when they see it, is the opinion of many experts.

A motor will not run without piston rings. The true purpose of a piston ring is that of a seal or packing. Pistons are smaller than cylinders, of course; therefore you must securely pack or seal the clearance between the two. If you don't, the piston on the upward compression-stroke will not compress the charge of gas to a solid combustible form, consequently a weak explosion, no pep, lots of carbon and general dissatisfaction.

If you have ever loaded a shotgun, you know that the killing or shooting power depended not so much on the kind of powder used, but rather upon the tightness of the packing or wadding rammed down on the powder. Packed tight, any combustible substance or material—the results speak for themselves.

So much difference exists in the efficiency of motors even of the same make and model, on account of good piston rings, that the average motorist who has not experienced the "difference" must at first force himself to believe it.

When you are using low-quality, leaky piston rings, what must be the condition of the good oil you bought, knowing as you must that this intense heat is "going by" and carrying with it the fine grinding carbon and raw gas, thereby rendering the oil (which is the very life of the motor) of little or no lubricating value. This is to say nothing of the heavy cost of repairs that inevitably follow such a condition. For remember that your pistons when running at ordinary speed travel up and down a very few inches of space in cylinders about 2,000 times per minute, and how essential it is that they have oil on them that is clean from abrasive carbon.

Is it not almost unbelievable that any car owner will keep on running a motor when it is plain that he is doing so at a tremendous cost and injury to same? But their ignorance or lack of heed of so vital a subject will allow every fellow and his brother to wrongly diagnose the case as carburetion, ignition, valve or oil trouble. Let us frankly admit that it is one or all of these things.

That they are caused almost always by faulty piston rings causing lack of compression, poor combustion, pre-ignition, fouled plugs and carboned valves is a true fact, and if the pocket in which you carry money had a hole in it, you would sew it up, wouldn't you? I think you would. Any authority will tell you that an individually-cast, close-grained, high-tensioned iron, one-piece eccentric type ring, accurately ground under water, with no loose, weak parts to fall out, break or collect carbon, simple and strong in construction is the ring that will do the work without fail.

ONE MOTION VEHICLE TO EVERY FIFTEEN PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES

There is one motor vehicle for every 15 persons in the United States. The total number of passenger cars and trucks listed is 6,786,550. This represents over the 6,023,605 registry of January 1, 1919. In other words, the latest tabulations show 762,945 more cars now in use than on the first of this year.

A neck and neck race is being waged between New York and Ohio for leadership in state registration—showing New York with a registration of 502,785, while Ohio trails closely behind with 480,000 cars and trucks. Nevertheless, Ohio, is forging ahead in motor ownership at a faster clip than in New York state and may step into first place before the first of the year. Next in the "big six" group named in order of their rank, are Pennsylvania, Illinois, California, and Iowa.

During the period since the first of the year 15 states have madepercentages of increase greater than the national increase of 13 per cent. Those states are Ohio, California, Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky, South Carolina, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and Delaware.

It will be noted that nine of these are southern states, and their percentage of increase as a whole is 22. Tennessee, West Virginia and Kentucky lead the south as well as the entire nation and in the order named.

Unprecedented cotton and tobacco prosperity has placed this section of the country well to the fore. Since 1917 the census of automobiles in the southern states has increased better than 100 per cent.

Iowa still maintains her position as the leading state in per capita ownership, with a car for every 6.95 persons. Nebraska is "runner up" with one car for 7.01 persons. The tail-end position goes to Mississippi with one car to 47.89 persons.

The most fertile field for the automobile salesman is in the midwest, as the following figures of population per car will point out. They rank next in order to Iowa and Nebraska for automobile density.

	Pop uer car.
South Dakota	7.35
California	7.82
Montana	8.84
Kansas	9.09
Wyoming	9.61
North Dakota	10.09
Minnesota	10.21
Michigan	10.90
Arizona	10.91
Ohio	10.98
Indiana	11.19
Wisconsin	11.36
Colorado	11.48

Over half the automobiles and trucks in the United States—3,461,260, are found in 10 states. They are, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, California, Iowa, Michigan, Texas, Indiana and Minnesota. Each has a registration greater than 225,000.

ASSEMBLY IMPORTANT.

"When a truck is criticised as being 'merely assembled,' does it mean that the assembly process is unimportant?" asks H. W. Acason, president of the Acason Motor Truck company, Detroit, Michigan. "The assembly department of all motor truck and car plants are the most important to the buyer," he further declares.

Remarkable Success of Lloyd Weaver Outstanding Feature of the History of Automobile Industry In Wichita Falls

Its a far cry from a hole in the wall repair shop to a modern auto sales plant and repair shop housed in a handsome and spacious three-story brick, but that is the story of the Lloyd-Weaver Automobile company.

Ten years ago, and a fraction over, Lloyd-Weaver opened up a small automobile shop on the thoroughfare known as Wall Street. It is little more than an alley, and a great deal less than a street, and the Lloyd-Weaver shop was not conspicuously large, even for Wall Street.

It was not long, however, until people came to know that though not decorative, nor even very attractive, on the outside, the Lloyd-Weaver place of business meant service, courtesy, and dependability. That, of course, is the longest step toward success.

In a couple of years the business had grown, and new quarters were sought. They were obtained at the corner of Seventh and Scott, and in that location the Lloyd-Weaver Automobile company entered into a long and successful career in business. The agencies for the Hupmobile, Hudson, and Chevrolet were taken over by the firm, and later on the Hupmobile and Chevrolet agencies were cancelled and those of the Stutz and Essex taken on.

For eight years the volume of business grew and grew, until it became necessary to again change locations. By that time Wichita Falls had also grown, from a small city to a larger one, and one full of people engaged in practically every trade under the sun. The city was going through the process of evolution generally known as a booom—but in this case different in its permanency from most booms.

So Lloyd-Weaver decided that he would move into quarters worthy of the city in which the business was located, and to make sure of the worth of the new quarters, he designed them himself. With the aid of E. Stanley Field, architect, the details of the building which was to be erected were worked out; and the Zimmerman Construction company carried out the plans. The result speaks for itself.

The building is fifty by a hundred and fifty feet in size, and is three stories high. It is built of fireproof material throughout, and was designed not only for utility but for beauty as well.

On first floor is a salesroom floored with tile and decorated with neat furniture and beautiful lighting fixtures. This salesroom occupies a space of fifty by sixty feet and to the rear of it are the offices of the firm and a ladies' rest room, all handsomely furnished. The rear part of the first floor is taken up by the service department, where cars are washed and greased, and where minor repairs are made.

On the second floor is the parts department, said to be the most complete in the state, and on this floor also are kept the new cars on hand and cars that are not taken out of the building regularly. The second and third floors are connected with the ground floor by a stairway and also by a large electric elevator, the latter being used to move cars from floor to floor.

The third floor is wholly occupied by the repair department. This department is no less well equipped than the others. Along the walls run the work benches, and overhead runs a traveling crane, suspended on a track that extends from one end of the building nearly to the other. Toward the front of the building is the machine shop, in which there is an electric turning lathe, a 20-ton jack, a welding outfit, and complete minor equipment.

Toward the rear of the building is a dressing room for the men, hot and cold shower baths, and individual lockers for the men's clothes and tools.

There is so much of interest on the inside of the building that one is prone to forget to mentioon the exterior; but inside and outside, from the ground floor to the roof, the building is without question one of the finest of its kind in the southwest—and Mr. Weaver is justly proud of it.

The Lloyd-Weaver company moved into its new home, at Ninth and Travis streets, during the middle part of last November; thereby beginning the third phase of its life as a business institution.

A man at the head of an institution so successful, and especially a young man, might justly be proud—and not a little vain. The success of any business is more or less due to the energy and foresight of one man. Success means the overcoming of obstacles, a constant struggle during the course of which the old law of the survival of the fittest plays a mighty important part.

Lloyd-Weaver has always been the active manager of his own establishment, from the time when it was a mere "hole in the wall" until today. To him the credit is due, but he tells a different story. He says that his success is due to two things: Loyalty of his employees, and having a dependable product to sell.

TRUCKS WILL HELP SOLVE FOOD PROBLEM HOOVER SAYS

Herbert Hoover, former federal food administrator, speaking at a meeting of the highways transport committee, said that 50 per cent of the perishables raised on the farm never reach the market. In the work of the truck express systems covering regular routes, Mr. Hoover sees the ultimate adjustment of the food question.

Shipping by truck makes possible the prompt delivery of farm products to the nearest market, and the immediate movement of perishables reduces wastage due to decay in transit. Truck shipments actually reduce the cost of distribution of foodstuffs and consumers secure better food at a lower cost than can be obtained by other methods.

Everybody knows what truck transportation is doing in the movement of the big production of wheat and potatoes and corn and hogs. But it is the work of the regular truck express systems in cleaning up the fields and orchards and garden patches making available for consumption and bearing to profitable markets the last 10 per cent, 15 per cent or even 20 per cent of the farm output that gives a profit to the farmer and a saving to the ultimate consumer. And the return loads from the cities to the towns and hamlets and to the farms support the regular express operators.

Kelly-Springfield Cord Tires



Five hundred of them were tested on cars loaded to weigh 5200 pounds. Each demonstrator had instructions to drive until a tire burst. They drove day and night, changing shifts, through mud, snow and ice, over hard, soft and rutty roads. No owner would ever drive his own car over such roads long; certainly not 12,000 miles.

But Kelly-Springfield Cords averaged 11,725 miles on rear wheels; 14,000 on front wheels—or 12,000 miles all around.

Two treads—grooved and non-skid.

What they would do on smooth macadam, goodness only knows

Randle Auto Supply
Distributors

Goodyear Tires

POPULAR—I SHOULD SAY THEY LEAVE THEIR FOOTPRINTS BEHIND THEM

PNEUMATIC AND SOLID TRUCK TIRES

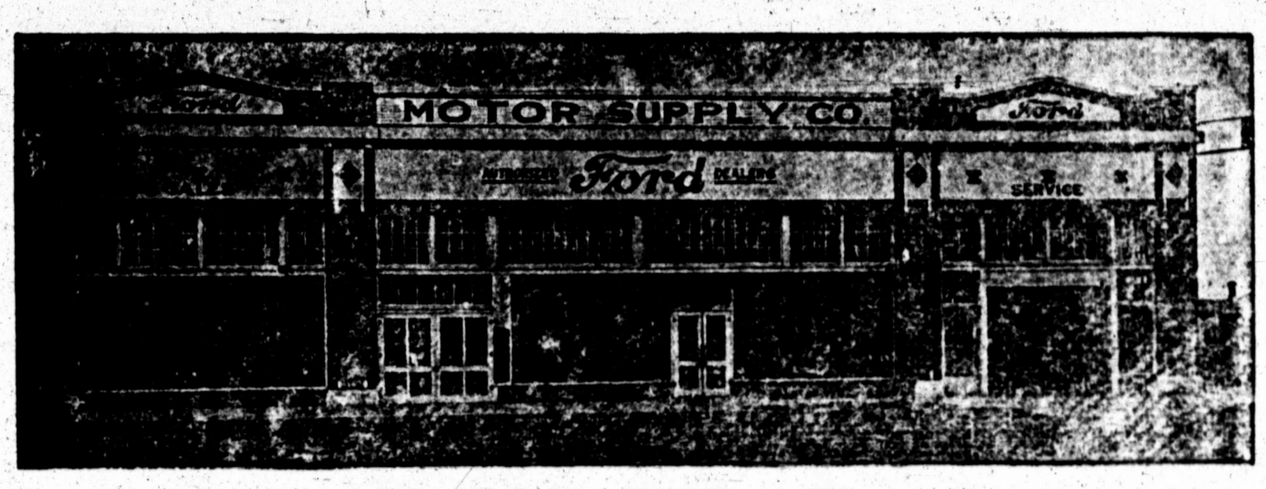
WE CHANGE SOLID TIRED TRUCKS TO PNEUMATIC

PROTECT OUR GOOD NAME

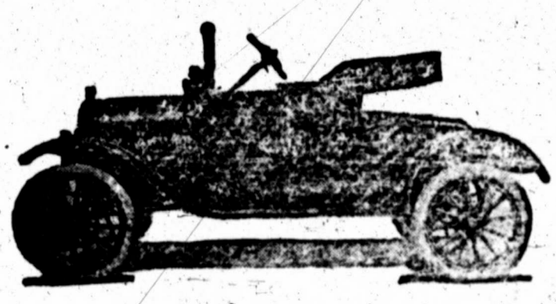
WHEN THEY MAKE BETTER TIRES RANDLE WILL HANDLE 'EM

Randle Auto Supply

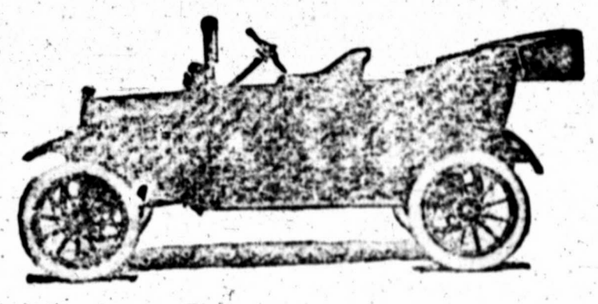
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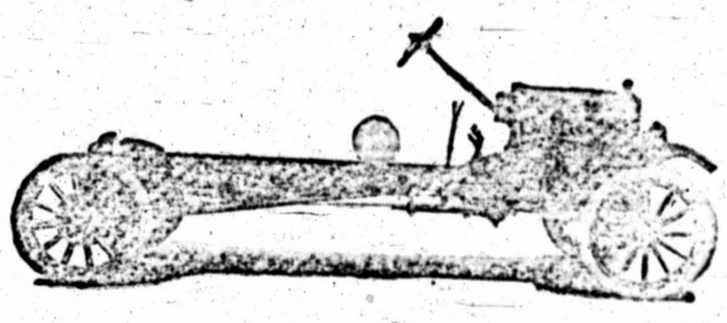
Home of the Ford



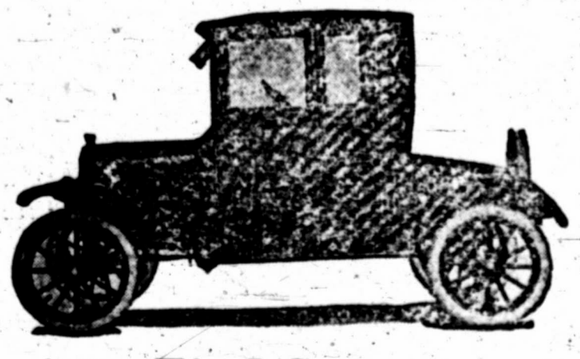
Ford Roadster



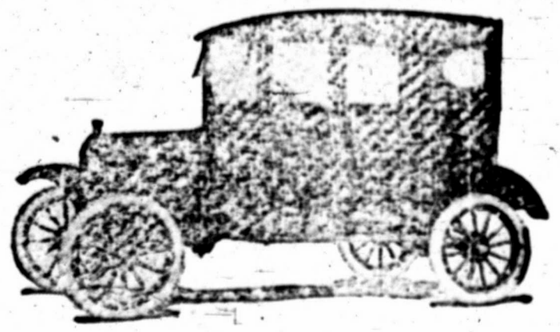
Ford Touring Car



Ford Truck



Ford Coupe



Ford Sedan

Motor Supply Co.

600-4 Indiana Ave., Wichita Falls, Texas

Alcohol, Considered Best Fluid to Keep Radiators From Freezing; No Damage From Use; Evaporation a Disadvantage

Every automobile driver these cold days is concerning himself more about his radiator than any other part of his car. His own ears may tingle from cold; his fingers may be numb; his feet may be two icebergs. But his radiator must be nice and warm in some sort of an overcoat, for nothing in this world, perhaps, is more useless than a frozen water circulation system in an automobile, unless it may be a Mexican hairless pup used to hunt polar bears under the Arctic circle in January.

The Alcohol Water Non-Freeze Mixture.

When settled cold weather arrives the only safe course is to fill the entire cooling system of the engine with a suitable anti-freeze liquid. With care, cars that are kept in reliably heated garages or that have their cooling systems completely drained every cold night, can be operated in severe weather, if the radiator is kept covered and no long stops are made, but an owner following this practice must always be on guard, and even then, is likely to be caught in a "freeze up." The water-denatured alcohol non-freeze mixture is becoming more and more generally used and is recommended by most car manufacturers. Among its advantages may be mentioned the following: Ability to protect radiators at the lowest temperatures ever met with in practice; perfect freedom from corrosive or clogging action; freedom from disagreeable oily or saline deposits in case leaks occur; absence of poisonous or dangerously inflammable fumes when overheated; ability to diffuse through partly obstructed parts of radiators and to render water, which may remain in them, immune against freezing and the fact that heat does not decompose it. The one serious objection to its use is that alcohol evaporates rapidly from it at temperatures above 130 degrees Fahrenheit, with the result that the freezing point of the mixture rises with use and the protection afforded by it diminishes. If it is used long enough in a hot enough condition, the alcohol almost entirely boils away, leaving practically pure water. Frequent additions of alcohol to the system are thus necessary in order to secure protection and the hotter the system is run the more frequent and larger the replacements of alcohol must be. If this expensive and bothersome waste of alcohol is to be avoided, the cooling mixture must always be kept at a low temperature and this means that the cylinders never run hot enough to insure satisfactory fuel vaporization and efficiency. The larger proportion of alcohol and the smaller proportion of water in the mixture, the more intense cold it will withstand without freezing, but it is difficult to obtain very exact figures upon this point because of the uncertainty in experimentally observing the exact instant at which freezing commences. The following data, taken from the Society of Automotive Engineers handbook is sufficiently correct, however. Mixtures containing the following percentages of denatured alcohol freeze at the following Fahrenheit temperatures: Ten per cent at 24 degrees above, 20 per cent at 14 degrees above, 30 per cent at 2 degrees below, 40 per cent at 20 degrees below and 50 per cent at 34 degrees below.

Filling Up With "Anti-Freeze."

Before filling the cooling system with non-freezing mixture, it is well to be certain that the radiator passages are not partially stopped up with scale or water impurities. If this is not done, there is a possibility that pure water may be tapped in some of the passages, which will not be replaced by the anti-freeze mixture. This may freeze and cause leaks to open up at a later time. An application of strong washing soda solution is commonly used for cleansing out clogged radiators. Usually the instruction book states the total capacity of the cooling system in gallons or quarts and, if measurement of the water drawn out of the system from a full condition, checks up with the instruction book statement, the radiator piping and so forth are probably fairly clear. If, however, considerably less water can be drained from the system than should be, it is likely that the radiator is holding back some dead water and that it needs an "internal bath" of alkali. On some cars the engine should be run while the water is being drawn off, so as to keep the pump in action. Knowing the total capacity of the cooling system, for liquid, either by measurement or from the instruction book it is very easy to prepare the denatured alcohol-water mixture. Suppose that the system holds 20 quarts and it is desired to protect it against freezing down to practically zero. A mixture containing 30 per cent of alcohol and 70 per cent of water is thus required. Thirty per cent of 20 quarts is six quarts and this amount of alcohol should therefore be supplied. After closing the draw-off openings, the six quarts of alcohol should be poured in through the radiator filler opening and the rest of the system filled with water. The alcohol should always be poured into the empty system first and not the water, so that a natural mixing action shall take place, due to the lighter alcohol rising and the heavier water seeking the lower parts of the system. If there is a pump in the system, a thorough mixing effect can be obtained by running the engine for a minute or two, but with the thermosiphon system somewhat longer operation of the engine may be required. In any event some care should be taken that the alcohol and water mingle properly.

EFFIGY OF FORD CAR BURNED AT GRAVE OF WEALTHY MAN IN CHINA

There was a pretty custom among some of the ancients when a prominent citizen died, to send his valet along with him on the road to paradise, and it was often times necessary to resort to extreme methods to insure this company for the departed. But in the territory of the China-American Trading Company, Ford dealers in Tientsin, China, they have discovered a much better aid to the deceased over the rough places on the trip to the Promised Land.

It is a custom of the Chinese to burn various kinds of effigies at the funeral of the rich, the more wealthy the departed the more elaborate the figures burned over his grave. These effigies represent every manner of thing, such as human figures, horses, sedan chairs, tables loaded with money, etc. The figures usually conform to some of these stereotyped fashions, but at the funeral of a Mr. Li, who died a short time ago in Tientsin, and who was a very wealthy man, the bereaved family outdid themselves and made an imitation of the deceased gentleman's Ford car to be burned at his grave.

The Ford effigy was made entirely of strong Chinese paper, stretched on bamboo and reed frames. The car was complete in every detail, the pedals accurately placed, and all made of paper and bamboo. The interior of the car was also accurate in detail, being carefully upholstered in paper. The effigy of the driver was a work of art. The care was carried about three miles through crowded streets to the graveside where a match was applied and it was consumed in a few minutes.

This is the first time a motor car has been burned at the grave of a Chinese, and there is every reason to believe that the deceased went up "on high."

Gearset Changed to Follow War Lessons

The war has brought us a number of improvements in the mechanism of the car. That is to say, under the stern lash of military needs, many weaknesses were discovered and remedied, which, in the ordinary course of events, would have taken years to bring about. Not all these innovations have yet actually made their appearance, but the coming national shows will undoubtedly place most of them on public view.

Whatever else the war may bring us, it is devoutly to be hoped that some improvement in present types of transmissions or gearsets may result. Engineers are unanimously agreed that the gearset is by far the most backward of all the mechanical units that go to make up the modern motor car chassis. And we may reasonably hope that some improvement in transmission design is imminent, so that it will be of interest to examine the present types of this mechanical unit in detail.

The function of the transmission or gearset is to change the tractive effort at the rear wheels in proportion to the effort needed. By its means the rear wheels are permitted to run slowly while the engine is running fast, etc. In general this control over the tractive effort is obtained by meshing gears of various sizes. In operation, power is generated by the engine, passes back through the clutch, which delivers it to a shaft, which is part of the transmission unit. On this shaft are a certain number of gears which may be shifted into and out of engagement with other gears, mounted on another shaft known technically as a countershaft. The gears on the countershaft have varying numbers of teeth, a condition which produces the changes in tractive effort.

The mechanical unit that we have just described is known as the sliding selective gearset and while it serves its purpose fairly well it uses a tremendous expenditure of effort to accomplish what is comparatively a small effect. We need a device which shall perform this service in a simpler and easier way, without the constant danger of breakage and injury that exists with the present type.

While the sliding selective gearset is the prominent type today, there are other forms in use. The next most important is the planetary gearset, which is used in the Ford car which, in point of mere numbers makes this type important. The planetary gearset consists of a group of spur gears, always in mesh with a central or master gear. This master gear is known as the sun gear and the spur gears as planetary gears, from a resemblance of the set to the operations of the solar system. In operation the gears are forced to revolve on each other, this action being induced by stopping the movement of the parts supporting the gears, which is accomplished by means of a sort of brake. When the gearset is in high it revolves as a unit, giving a remarkably efficient action. One of the drawbacks to the planetary gearset is the fact that it can only be constructed for two speeds, as the adding of other speeds adds so much complication that engineers are loath to employ the type. The Ford car, it is scarcely necessary to remind the reader, has but two forward speeds. Still when it is well constructed the planetary gearset serves its end with a reasonable degree of efficiency.

In the truck field we find a third type of gearset, known as the constant mesh type. This variety of transmission has not come into the passenger car field as yet, and so is of no interest to us for the present consideration.

It is a rather remarkable fact that the simplest and theoretically the most efficient type of gearset, the friction set, has passed out of use in the automobile field. The friction gearset consists of two discs—one driving, the other driven. In operation the driven disc is brought into contact with the driving disc, the rate of speed—being determined by its distance from the center of the driving member. Obviously this arrangement gave an almost unlimited number of speeds, smoothness of action, but the great trouble was that the sets did not stand up under strains of heavy work. At one time it enjoyed a great popularity, but it gradually was abandoned for heavy work and finally even the light cars gave it up in favor of the sliding selective type. It is regretable that the friction set could not stand up under the needs of service, for it had all the theoretical virtues that delight the heart of the engineer.

If the car owner will stop for just one moment and consider the essential construction of the conventional gearset he will realize the need for great care in operation and maintenance. Two shafts holding sets of gears, which must be brought into engagement while the parts are spinning at a high rate of speed, point to everpresent danger of breakage or injury. And this is actually so. Breakage of members in the gearset, bending of the shafts so that they are out of alignment are common in gearset operation. When the shafts once get out of line there is no hope of decent operation until the condition is remedied. The gears will clash and growl, the teeth will chip or suffer more serious breaks and replacement of gears will do no earthly good until the entire transmission is properly lined up again. When the shafts are out of line the gears do not engage evenly, as they are intended to do, which is the whole secret of the trouble.

The first thing to do to keep the gearset up to proper operation pitch is to give it proper lubrication. Oil is the proper lubricant for this unit, not grease. In winter it will be well to use a somewhat thinner oil than in hot weather, as the cold tends to thicken the oil, anyway. Every two or three months, or better, every 1,000 miles of running, the oil should be drained off from the gearset housing, which should be flushed out with kerosene and then refilled with fresh oil. Neglect of this precaution will probably bring premature failure of the unit.

Finally, let us call attention to the fact that without a gearset operating efficiently the entire operation of the car is thrown out of gear. Understand that the car owner should give the part the most scrupulous care that he is capable of supplying. Systematic care will keep this unit moving efficiently for a long time, and this care is easier to give than the time and trouble necessary to repair damage to the part not to mention the probable repair bills.

Tilted Lights Solve Blinding Headlight Glare

None of the romance or wonders of modern business has been more strikingly appealing than the development of the automobile from the days of the old, trouble-loaded one-lunger to the efficent, luxurious car of today. The problem in the old days was basic—that of making the machine run, and that of stopping it. Troubles were so numerous they were humorously pictured in songs such as "Get Out And Get Under."

With the perserverance that has been characteristic of this great industry, engineers persisted until today a buyer is not going to go very far wrong if he shuts his eyes and selects a new car. He is assured of a car that will run. It may not have all of the refinements of some other cars, or all of the comforts or service guarantees. But it will be a comparatively good automobile, because the industry, generally, is on that basis today.

But there is one great basic essential that has not kept pace with the motor car proper. That is in the matter of headlights. An automobile must have lights that the driver may see where he is going. It must have lights for protection, for safety; but so designed as to protect other cars on the road.

First there were oil lamps, then gas lamps, then electric lamps. With the advent of electricity, the tendency in automobile lighting was to greater candle power. Today, on the modern automobile, lights have reached almost search-light intensity. Consequently they have been a constant menace to other cars on the road, so great a menace that of the 6,000 persons killed annually in automobile accidents, it is estimated 33 per cent are the result of blinding headlights.

As a direct result of the glare menace, the headlamp dimmer, numerous reflectors and lens were designed. But the dimmer, because it does not give sufficient candle power for a driver to see clearly ahead, especially in the country, to avoid road hazards, has not solved the question nor have the numerous other devices.

With almost prohpetic vision, the Society of Illuminating Engineers, composed of the world's greatest authorities on illumination, after an exhaustive study of the problem made a report in which the results obtained by the tilted or controllable reflector were held to offer the only ideal solution of the problem. In this report recommendations were made that were incorporated in the New York anti-glare law, the only scientifically drawn law in the Nation with the sole exception of that of California.

And the Society of Illuminating Engineers is the authority that gave America its present uniform railroad headlamp regulatory laws.

Two big automobile companies, whose engineers have been constantly working on the glaring headlamp problem, have perfected devices which represent the farthest advance in the way of anti-glare devices. They are standard equipment on Lexington and Cadillac cars.

Both devices make use of the same principle, that of moving the reflector so as to deflect the projected beam of light, differing only in operating details. When in the upward position they throw a powerful light several hundred feet ahead. But in the driving or tilted position, the light is confined to a level below the eyes of the driver of an approaching car, yet lighting the road distinctly for a distance of 75 to 100 feet ahead of the car.

The Cadillac and Lexington tilted lights are the only ones that have been able to meet the requirements of New York State law 100 per cent. The failure of the State and the National Government to select a uniform, anti-glare law after scientific road and laboratory tests under the direction of an authoritative organization as the Society of Illuminating Engineers, is responsible, I believe for the continuing menace of the glaring headlamp.

Lexington's Two-Way headlamp is a pneumatic device. It has movable reflectors which are operated by a vacumm suction from the motor. The reflectors, normally, are in the down, or tilted, position. But they may be lifted to the upward position by simply a touch of the control on the dash or instrument board.

The Cadillac tilting lamp is on the same principle except that it is mechanically operated through the medium of a level mounted on the steering column.

The reason Lexington and Cadillac have incorporated these headlamps on their cars is because both companies refuse to continue to be a party to the blinding glare menace which is constantly growing because of the increased number of cars on the road. The truth is, these lamps cost many times as much as the ordinary headlamp and it is only the desire to help remove this last unsolved feature of the modern automobile that these lamps are being urged to the great public interested in this vital glare menace.

Tractor Rapidly Winning Its Way in Work on Farm

There is no better example of the superiority of the tractor over the animal for general farm purposes than the fact that the rice growers of the Gulf Coast region are rapidly buying them for that purpose. Of all farm work, plowing an old rice field is probably the hardest. That the tractor does this work efficiently, and is reliable even under extraordinary condition, has been demonstrated day after day for the past few years, and it now seems that the time is coming when horses on a farm will almost be a curiousity.

While perhaps not cheaper than horses, yet the tractor and the truck has so many other advantages that its universal adoption is well under way now, and bids fair to become accomplished in a very few years.

Tractor A Time-Saver.

For example: There are many reasons when time is a valauble item even on a farm. Planting weather is here today and gone tomorrow, and the success following planting depends largely on the condition of the soil when the planting takes place. A few bright days between heavy storms may be fully taken advantage of by a tractor when a team, or several teams, would not be able to do one half the necessary work. The factor of speed is one of the principal ones in favor of gasoline-driven vehicles for farm use.

When the plowing and planting are over the use of the tractor is just begun. Its uses are so many that there is seldom the need for an idle day, and it may always be taken up in overhauling and repairing.

Variety of Uses for Tractor.

The experience of farmers who use tractors is always that they are continually finding new work for them to do. The tractor plows, harrows, cultivates, and sows. It is reaper, binder, and thresher. It pulls stumps, loads wagons, and pulls the wagon home. It fills lofts, silos, bins. It saws the wood, mows the lawn, and sometimes moves the house. In fact, as one farmer put it, "The only things she won't do is slop the hogs or milk the cows;" yet somebody is liable to invent attachments to make it do that.

The farmer is finding the tractor as indispensable as the horse once was, for the tractor does the former work of the horse and does so many other jobs besides that a successful farmer will soon have to be more of a mechanic than a farmer. New devices and attachments are now so numerous that all that is necessary is to hitch on the right appliance and "let 'er go."

One man makes his tractor reap, bind, and stack his wheat at one operation; another makes it pump water onto his irrigated farm when night falls and there is no further work in the fields; still another hitches a drag on behind in the morning and drags his road on the way to the field.

Practical Aids to Farmers.

Down in New Orleans one dealer in tractors has hit upon a new way to help the farmers of that section in reducing the costs of production. This man, Mr. Rupprecht, general manager for the Farm and Industrial Implement company provides the tractors, fuel and lubricants, and trained men for the farmers at a very low rental. He plows, harrows, discs, and plants, and in the case of crops such as corn, potatoes, and cane does the harvesting as well. All of this work is done under the supervision of the farmer, and at a cost to him of approximately 4 per cent of the investment he would have to make to buy his own implements.

This is a gain to the farmer of inestimable value; for he can always get a return of 7 per cent on the capital thus saved, or he saves the interest on a loan from the bank. Also, he avoids the natural deterioration of his implements through the idle months, as well as the use of building space to house them.

The company has at this time at least ten tractors in use continually, and is adding to that number constantly, as the farmers learn the actual advantages of the system.

PARTY OF PHYSICIANS TO INVESTIGATE HEALTH AND INDUSTRY OF BRAZIL

PARA, Brazil.—A party of physicians, engineers and naturalists sent by the Brazilian government arrived here yesterday to investigate conditions of health and industry. They are to report on the sanitary and health of the cities and towns of the Brabilian coast from Paro to Rio de Janeiro, study health conditions of the fishermen of that coast, collect specimens of fish and consider the possibility of developing the fishing industry.

The expedition is under the command of Captain Frederico Villar of the Brazilian navy, who is a journalist as well as a sailor, and is to be joined at Para by "an American scientist, Dr. Field, who has been engaged for this work by the Ministry of Marine," according to the local press.



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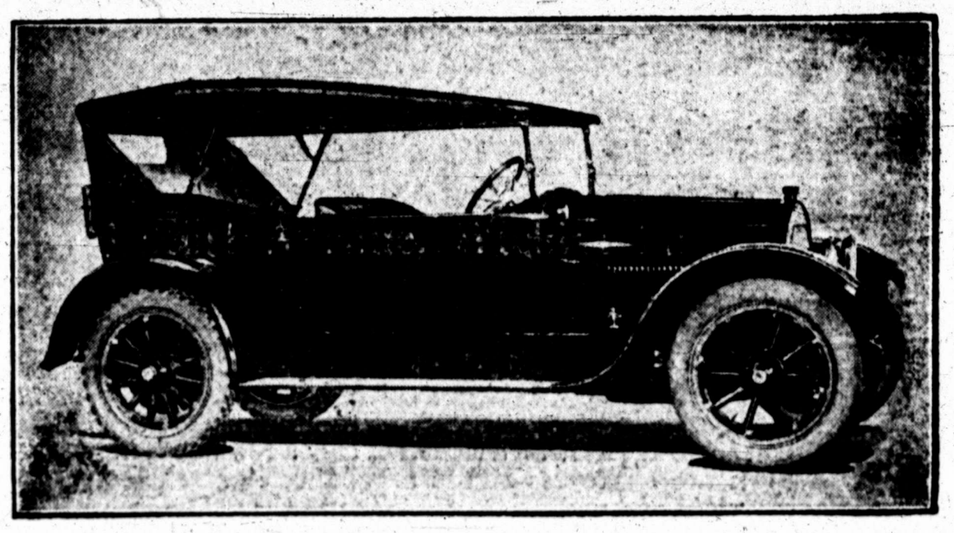
The fact that a bee produces honey is a small consolation to the fellow who has been stung.

Its the enduring quality of Kelly-Springfield tires that keeps them on the best cars in America.

We will give you the kind of service you will like and we appreciate your business too.

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CADILLAC

NOTHING but neglect can impair the beautiful riding quality of the Cadillac.

In principle and in manufacturing practice, it is too certain, too positive, too well established, to develop eccentricities of performance.

The vast majority of owners enjoy the same unvarying comfort every day of their ownership.

Right here in our own country, as elsewhere, you see Cadillac after Cadillac rolling smoothly on—each one conspicious by reason of its splendid performance, and yet each one like every other.

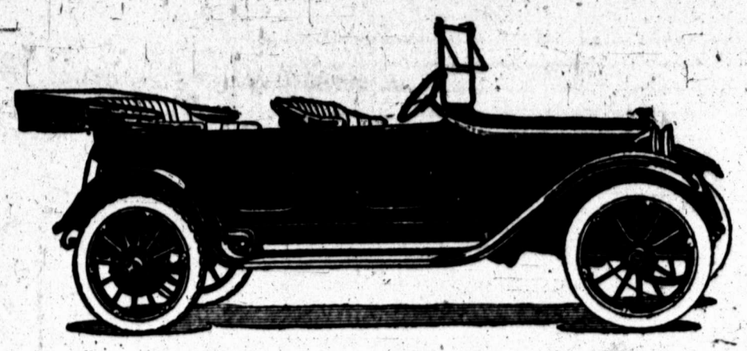
Where there is even a slight variation, it is through lack of care, and usually a few moment's attention corrects it.

Hundreds and even thousands of miles, they go, these Cadillacs—each owner with the same story of continuous and unalloyed comfort and satisfaction.

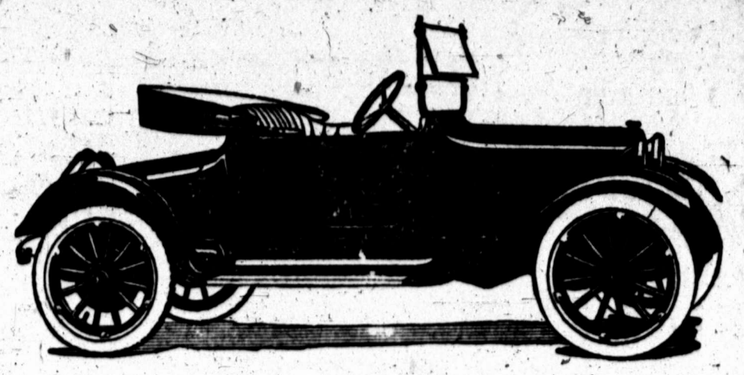
You too, may know this untroubled Cadillac contentment; you too, may know that back of Cadillac dependability and performance there is, always, Cadillac attention and service. It is here, at the command of every Cadillac owner.

Munger Automobile Co.

816 Scott Avenue, Wichita Falls, Texas



DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CAR



DODGE BROTHERS
ROADSTER

On October 26th 1914, we entered the automobile business with an agreement with Dodge Brothers to represent them locally, with a capital of only a few hundred dollars, two employees and in a building eighteen by thirty-eight feet and for the first six months did an average monthly business of about One Thousand Dollars.

The SALES and SERVICE of DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR VEHICLES, has always been an EXCLUSIVE business with us.

We have sold DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR VEHICLES EXCLUSIVELY.

We have rendered service to DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR VEHICLE owners EXCLUSIVELY.

We carry a complete stock of extra repair parts for DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR VEHICLES EXCLUSIVELY.

The fact that there are about Three Thousand DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR VEHICLES operated in and about Wichita Falls, proves conclusively to us that the public appreciates an EXCLUSIVE automobile business.

Our SERVICE DEPARTMENT, will always stand the first feature of our business as in the past and the present and future owners of DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR VEHICLES can depend upon our always maintaining an adequate SERVICE DEPARTMENT, carrying a complete stock of extra repair parts in Wichita Falls.

We deeply appreciate the confidence reposed in us as evidenced by the splendid patronage with which we have been favored; having sold over six hundred cars during the present year, notwithstanding the fact, that DODGE BROTHERS production is far below the general demand.

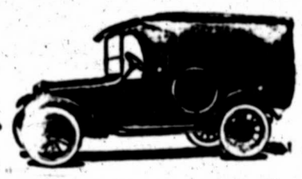
We have a corps of over fifty employees and our gross business for the year 1919 will be about One Million Dollars.

McFall Brothers

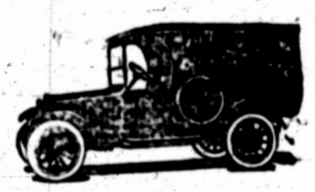
Dealers

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR VEHICLES

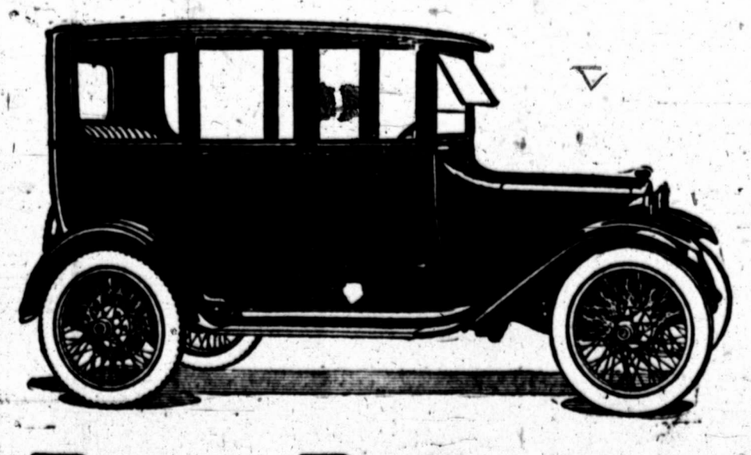
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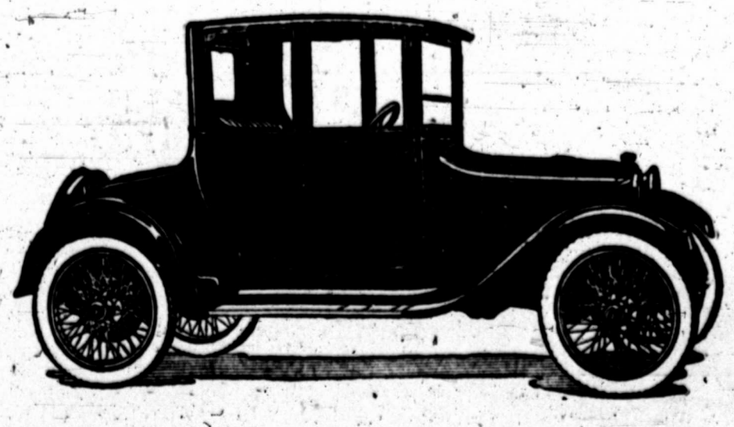
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BUSINESS CAR



DODGE BROTHERS
BUSINESS CAR



DODGE BROTHERS
4 DOOR SEDAN



DODGE BROTHERS
COUPE

Announcement

Another Large Enterprise for Wichita Falls

We feel very fortunate to announce to the people of North Texas, that we have been awarded "THE HOLT MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S DISTRIBUTOR'S FRANCHISE for the sixteen following counties: WICHITA, CLAY, JACK, ARCHER, YOUNG, THROCKMORTON, BAYLOR, WILBARGER, HARDEMAN, FOARD, KNOX, HASKELL, STONEWALL, KING, COTTLE and CHILDRESS—WICHITA FALLS to be the distributing point and main office.

A large buliding is being planned, location has been purchased for this new enterprise, and it is the plan of this company to build and equip a plant that will be in keeping with other large and extensive improvements being made in Wichita Falls at this time.

We know there is a great field in this section for the Holt products, as they are especially adapted and equipped for OIL FIELD WORK, HEAVY TRANSPORTATION, ROAD BUILDING, DITCH AND LEVEE WORK. The Holt Caterpillar TRACTORS are especially adapted for ALL FARM WORK, PLOWING, HARROWING, SEEDING, DISCING, LEVELING and HARVESTING because of economy in operation and great saving of labor.

It is our plan to maintain a completely equipped SERVICE STATION with a corps of EXPERT CATERPILLAR MECHANICS and a complete stock of EXTRA REPAIR PARTS, which will enable us to render efficient service exclusively on CATERPILLAR TRACTORS and other equipment handled by us.

We will handle a complete line of HEAVY DUTY TRAILERS forall classes of heavy hauling; ROAD DRAGS and HARVESTING MACHINERY. Write, phone or wire for full information and literature.

The "CATERPILLAR" Tractor

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

is a Cross-Country Locomotive



10-Ton "Caterpillar" in the Ranger Field.

(Just From Ranger)

"Continued heavy rains have turned the whole country into a vast quagmire. Roads have ceased to exist. Neither teams nor trucks can operate; traffic is completely tied up, except **'Caterpillar' outfits are hauling continuously."**

"Caterpillar" Tractors have solved the whole problem of oil-field haulage. **Performance—doing the work—is what counts!** But the "Caterpillar" is no mere "tractor"; it is a real **cross-country locomotive,** carrying and laying its own steel tracks. It **travels, climbs and pulls** in the deepest mud, the worst sand, where horses, mules or oxen founder, where trucks are stuck fast, **where no other kind of power is effective.**

The Sinclair, Texas, Gulf, Magnolia, Empire, Texas and Pacific and many other of the biggest producing companies and contractors have found the "Caterpillar" method the only practical one for heavy hauling in the oil districts.

Holt Engineering, Production and Service Facilities will be instantly at your service upon request.

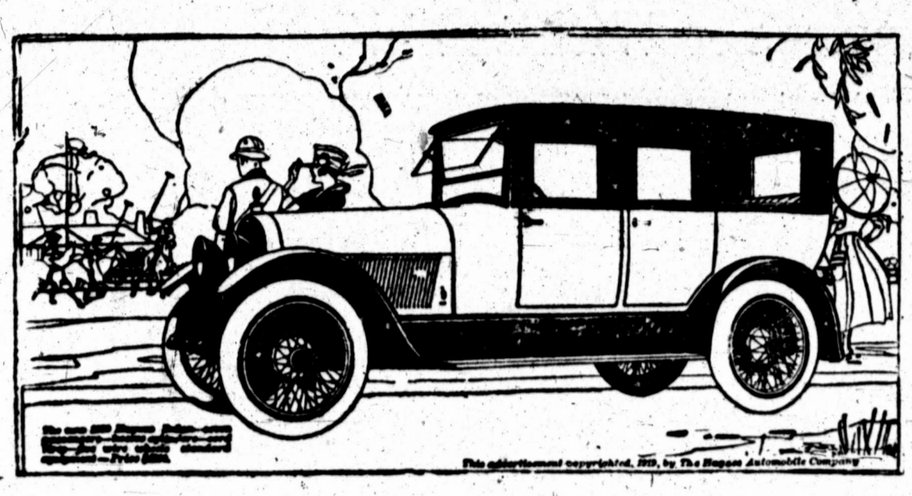
THE HOLT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Inc., PEORIA, ILLINOIS

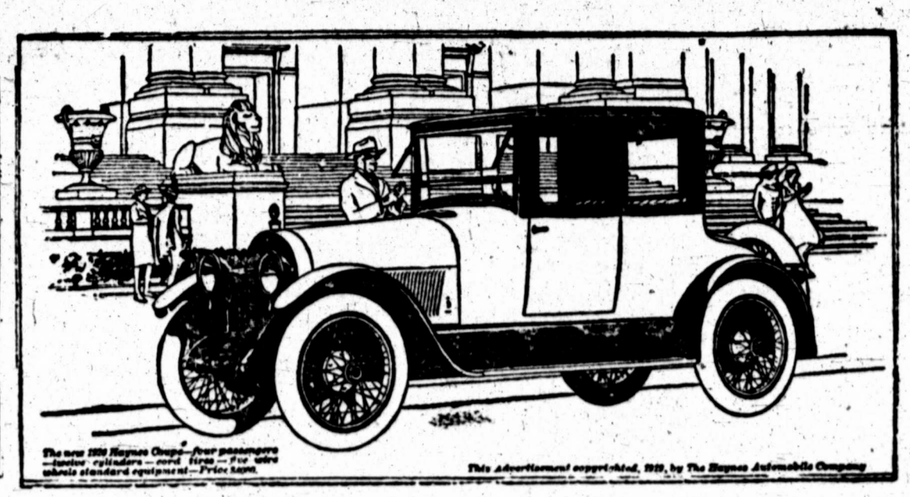
There is but one "Caterpillar"—HOLT builds it.

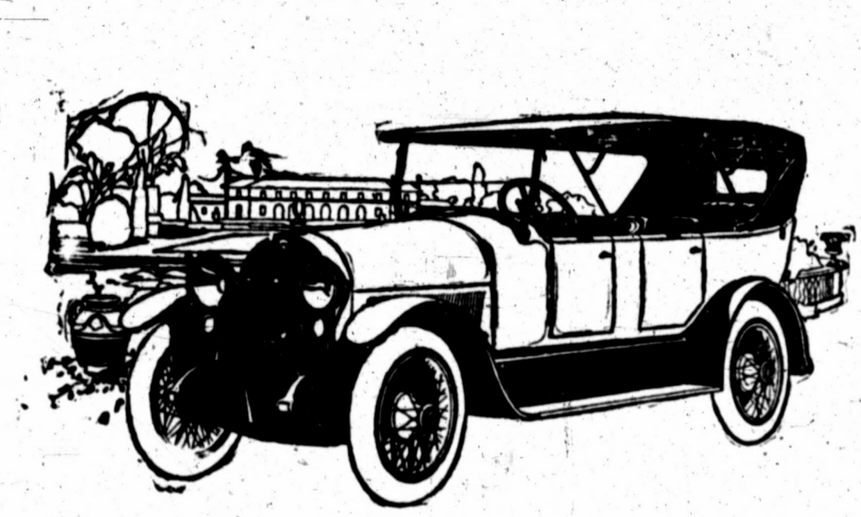
McFall Tractor & Supply Company

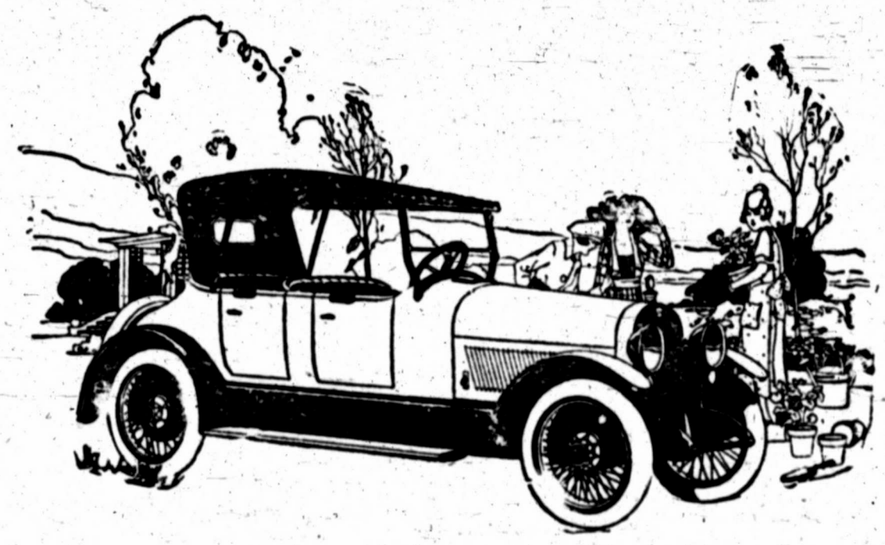
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Tractors Now Used for Drilling Wells in Numerous Fields

TULSA, Okla.—Tractors are invading the oil fields from Kansas to the Gulf Coast. These sturdy little machines are proving themselves veritable demons when it comes to pulling. The variety of their abilities and adaptability to tasks, wide in range, is little short of astounding.

Tractors are seen doing things we have never expected of them. Let us see what the possibilities of a tractor in the oil field are. In the first place cartage of drilling rigs, is one of the great expenses with the producer or contractor who is doing development work or drilling wild cat wells. This hauling is, at that, one of the minor costs. How about fuel and water for a drilling well?

Here is the tractor solution. It burns kerosene, a cheap handy fuel, a drum of which will last for a long time. It uses very little water, in contrast to a boiler, and what is more, it can pump its own water if one makes full use of its belt facilities. No one knows better than an oil man, how to make use of all the facilities at hand because as a rule he has very little to operate with, and does the best he can with them.

How much easier it is to land a drilling rig into place, raise the mast by aid of the tractor, and then let the tractor drill the well using its powerful motor on the belt. We all of us know how heavy a twenty-five horse power locomotive type boiler is. We all know how much care a boiler is; how hard it is to keep the flues free and scale out.

Some of us have had experience with Oklahoma and Kansas water and know just how hard and scarce it is. I have seen a good many rigs standing idle due to a lack of water and still others due to a lack of fuel. I would even venture to state that some coal used, in drilling new territory, was not the best.

Drilling wells is not the only use a tractor may be put to in the oil fields. How about pulling, casing, tubing and rods? How about moving large loads of supplies? How about pumping the water used on a lease? How about dragging the roads. They need it in spots. How about pumping up air in your starting tanks at the gasoline plant which does not happen to be equipped with an auxiliary engine for this purpose? I have seen cars doing this with one leg jacked up.

The tractor does not have to have one leg jacked up. It has a belt pulley which will do the trick in short order. The tractor will do away with all of those little gas engines which require so much care. The tractor talks to a man from the point of view of his pocket book.

Here, as in other instances, simplicity of design is the cardinal feature. All moving parts must be enclosed and run in oil. Every part must be built to render reliable service. The radiator must be ample to prevent overheating at heavy loads.

The carburetor must be efficient and easy to adjust. The magneto must be dust and damp proof. The motor must have reserve power and must be protected from all jars. All these parts and every other must be easily accessible and as simple as possible, designed to give service 365 days a year.

In my opinion the four wheel type with its few moving parts will be popular here as it is in other fields of tractor endeavor, due to its low first cost and its low operating cost.

The pulley must be arranged so that variable speeds can be secured at the same engine speed; or I might add at the engine speed which gives us the greatest power and efficiency. There must be some kind of a clutch operating in connection with the pulley shaft which will allow a soft easy pick up, but which will not slip after it has taken hold.

One can hardly afford to part casing or tubing by jerking it. Often, in order to overhaul the cable, it is necessary to run the pulley in the opposite direction; therefore it is a great advantage to have a reversible pulley. All these features are found in the friction transmission supplied on the G-O tractor, manufactured by the General Ordnance Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

This machine has a varible speed on pulley from 600 to 100 r. p. m. It can be run backwards at any of these speeds. It is impossible to strip gears. The motor is protected from jars. Every wearing part runs in oil. Its six speeds forward and six reverse give it the correct speed at any and all loads whether hauling or doing belt work. Every part is easy of access and built on the "to wear" plan.

W. R. Morrison and S. W. Forrester of Peabody, Kansas, have been operating with excellent results, a Holt caterpillar tractor in oil field work. One of the photos accompanying this article shows the tractor on duty.

It is pictured hauling a Keystone drilling machine. With equipment the weight over all is about 30 tons. Yet the caterpillar walked off with the output taking it to a new location fifty miles away in two days.

This thirty tons, however, is considerable short of being a canacity load for the tractor. Other photographs show the Wichita truck, made in Wichita Falls, Texas, hauling supplies on roads near the Burkburnett fields.

When the railroads, congested and unable to get out from under, recently declared an embargo the truck lines out of Wichita Falls kept the fields surrounding that city going.—Petroleum Age.

Say Trucks Won't Injure Good Roads

Another old story repeating itself. This is the way ship-by-truck advocates characterize the opposition developing in some quarters to the use of the highways by the motor truck.

This opposition cloaks itself most often, they say, in an assertion that heavy traffic of trucks will break up roads that have been laid at great expense. Replying to this contention the ship-by-truck advocates point out that the manufacturing engineers have seen to it, for the sake of road protection, that the size of a truck tire and its road service contact shall increase with the capacity of the truck. No inquiry is done the road, they assert, so long as the truck is not overloaded.

They point out that every great advancement of improvement which history discloses has had to buck up against vigorous opposition, but that inevitably progress wins.

They bring forward the fact that when the first important English railroad was being considered by the Parliament of that country, strenuous objections were made against the enacting of the character. It was alleged that the introduction of the railroad would destroy the value of the landed estates, that it would disturb same, that the smoke of the locomotives would blight vegetation, that hens would cease to lay, that the value of real estate in the vicinity of railroad stations would be depressed that it would be extremely dangerous to ride at the terrific rate of 30 miles an hour, and that in general it would be much better for the people if they would be content to ride in stage coaches and canal boats.

"When the first German railroad was being considered, so much opposition developed that the question of the influence of travel on it was submitted to a distinguished medical authority," writes F. A. Cannon, executive secretary of the Good Roads Association of Wisconsin. "This gentleman, after due consideration, submitted a report in which he expressed it as his opinion that the probable effect of railway travel would be extremely deleterious to the health of those who would look on as well as ride in moving trains." This disease which he believed the introduction of the railroad would spread he designated by the term delirium furiosum. He thought that if people would be foolhardy enough to ride in cars they might be deserving of little pity if they should contact this terrible disease, but in his judgment it was the duty of the state to protect the onlookers, and with a view to according this protection he recommended the construction of a high and closely fitting fence on both sides of the track.

"The illustration is particularly pertinent as showing how this means of transportation, the railroad, which is today absolutely necessary to human life, one might say, was in the beginning opposed. But how the march of progress has changed events.

"Applied to the opposition to the motor truck, this illustration of the changing attitude of mind invites the prophecy that throughout the country this vehicle, at an early date, will be the common means of transportation for the short haul.

"Necessity is the mother of the invention and the inability of the railroads to care for traffic and their unwieldiness and the fixity of their range, have made inevitable the development of this new means of transportation.

"The range of transportation of the railroad is fixed by steel rails. The range of transportation of the motor truck follows the highways, and the highways interlace the whole country.

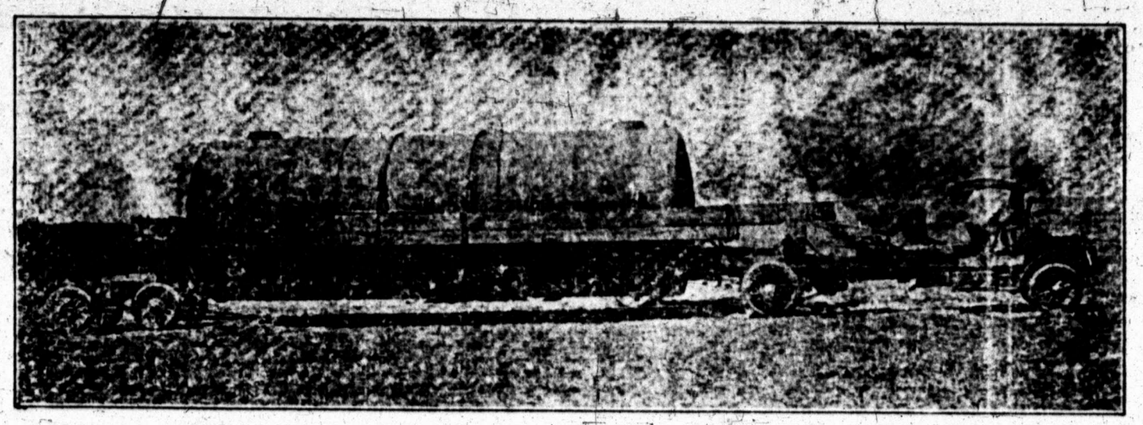
"The case of Wisconsin is an illustration. The railroad mileage in this State is 12,000 miles. The public highway mileage is 77,000 miles. The gaps between the producers of these 77,000 miles and the stations on the 12,000 miles must be filled up, and the motor truck is the means of filling these gaps."

E. Farr, chief of the Ship-by-Truck Bureau, at Akron, Ohio, declares that already the motor truck is beginning to revolutionize transportation methods. "Objection to it on the assumption that it breaks up the improved road can hardly be taken seriously," he writes, "since its wheels have air cushions or solid rubber road protectors that make it no more liable to damage the highways than is the heavy passenger car.

"Even if utilization of the highways by the motor truck should result in increased road maintenance charges, the community served by the motor truck could afford to pay extra for keeping up its roads. Those who pay these charges will benefit a hundredfold in added contentment and prosperity through the service the trucks afford."

The San Antonio Branch of the Firestone Bureau reports that the Ship-by-Truck idea is fast spreading in this territory. Where formerly one could scarcely find a truck doing intercity hauling, scores are now operating.

White Truck Pulling 30,000 Pound Load on Wyoming Road



Midwest Refining Co., of Casper, Wyoming, hauling a 30,000-pound still a distance of 50 miles from Casper to Salt Creek in 13½ hours on a 5-ton White Truck and two 2½-ton two-wheeled Warner Trailers, using a two-ton Diamond T Truck as a pusher in going over the hills. This haul was made May 20th, 1919, and was superintended by Mr. R. S. Crissey, Transportation Manager for the Midwest at that time, and now in the transportation business for himself and is a big booster for Warner Heavy Duty Trailers for hauling long loads. It required 36 horses and 10 men 30 days to move a still of the same dimensions over the same road a short time previous to this.

Automobile Thief Menace to Industry Throughout the U.S.

The success with which the theft of automobiles has been accomplished has seemingly established this line of human endeavor as a business. Not only in Texas does this condition prevail, but all over the United States where there is no thoroughly organized effort to put a stop to it.

Seemingly the machinery of the law is too slow or too indifferent to cope with this situation. The automobile owners must take steps to back up the officials in a way which will bring results.

It is interesting to note that in Southern California and in Ohio where there are strong automobile owners' organizations that the percentage of loss by theft is small. The dealers in Texas have helped keep down the average here though it is yet extremely high and will be until the owners get together and put the sneak thieves out of busines by the establishment of a strong system of detection which will be state-wide in its character.

The Tulsa Morning World says: "There are more automobiles stolen in Tulsa every month than in any other city in the United States.

"There are five times as many automobiles stolen in Tulsa every month than there are in St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago or Fort Worth.

"The automobile underwriters are losing 1000 per cent on their business in Tulsa. The automobile thieves in Tulsa are bolder than at any other point in the United States.

"There are five or more well organized bands of automobile thieves operating in Tulsa.

"Regular 'fences' are operated thru which stolen automobiles are remodeled and sold.

"Unless relief is secured the automobile underwriters have stated that they would withdraw from Tulsa."

This is just a "lead" on a long story of interesting statistics regarding the theft of automobiles in Tulsa, Okla. Conditions prevailing there show that it is necessary to use drastic measures to stop the automobile thief in Texas before the system of thievery becomes so firmly imbedded that it will be a hard matter to break it up.

Judging from the story in the Oklahoma paper, there is every possibility that the thieves may soon become so bold that they will be able to steal a fellow's car, remodel it and sell it back to him. Really, joking aside, this is not a matter for persiflage or humor, but is a fact and a condition which must be faced and remedied, not only in Oklahoma but also in Texas. San Antonio, Dallas, Houston, Waco, Fort Worth and other Texas cities have had some experience with this organized automobile theft industry.

State Automobile Association Plans Co-operative Move

The automobile dealers in Texas can be of great assistance in bringing about a successful automobile owners' organization.

When the automobile owners are properly organized they will be of great assistance to the dealers in more ways than one.

Through the owner's association it will be possible for the dealers to conduct a campaign of education so that the free service handicap may be to a certain extent removed from the dealers' shoulders.

There will be co-operation in bringing about needed traffic and license improvements and regulations. Safety first precautions will be strongly advocated by the owners' organization. With the danger removed, the driving of a fine automobile is a sport which is in a class by itself. There are numbers of would-be owners who are deterred by the existing dangers of driving under the rule of the "city speed artists" and the lax enforcement of needed traffic regulations.

Then certainly the building of highways will be an ambition firmly fixed in the mind of both owner and dealer. With 25,000 organized automobile owners going after good highways and in co-operation with the dealers of Texas, there certainly will be "something doing."

This Texas State Automobile Association is no myth, gentlemen. The charter has been granted and the membership campaign is just starting. The business men back of this association are pioneers in this line of organization work in Texas and like the pioneers of '49 who traveled the trails to the Great West, they will have a slogan. Instead of being "Pike's Peak or Bust," it will be "Twenty-five Thousand Members or Bust."

AUTOMOBILE PAPER IS COMING UNTO ITS OWN

There is no doubt but that the average banker still regards automobile paper with a good deal of suspicion as a collateral asset for a loan.

There has been good foundation for this doubt in the past but with modern methods of merchandising applied to automobile sales and a real business co-operation among the dealers, there is no reason why sales notes secured by mortgage should not be perfectly good security.

During the days when there was no Automobile Trades Association and an entire lack of business co-operation and courtesy, there is no doubt but that sales were made on the "long chance." Thanks to the organization of the dealers and their co-operation in bringing about a better system of handling the sales department, there is now a very small percentage of loss from unpaid automobile paper in Texas.

Strange to say, it was the Eastern and Northern financial institutions who first recognized this fact and there are now agencies of every description in the field who will assume the financing of automobile paper on a very reasonable discount basis.

Texas financial concerns have been somewhat tardy in recognizing the improvement in conditions, but there is now a tendency to an increased liberality in the matter of handling the dealer's notes.

Don't Get Careless And Lose Your Car Transporting Booze

Far be it from our thoughts to even dream that Texas dealers might be so foolish as to try and carry the products of "Demon Rum" in their automobiles or concealed about their persons.

However, just as a matter of knowledge and information, not to say warning, we publish a short synopsis of the legal situation in regard to the transportation of spiritous liquors.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the Fourth and Fifth circuits have decided that whever an automobile is seized by a federal revenue agent for carrying liquor upon which the United States internal revenue license has not been paid (moonshine liquor), it is subject to confiscation under Section 3450, U. S. Revised Statutes.

The Fourth circuit embraces the states of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. The Fifth circuit embraces Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

In view of the decisions in these two circuits, the board of directors of the National Automobile Dealers' Association has notified the members in these eleven states that the safest plan to avoid loss during present litigation is for the dealer to require a guarantee bond from his customers for the purchase price of his car. Mortgages offer no protection. A car on which the dealer holds a mortgage or conditional bill of sale is subject to confiscation.

In the meantime the association is assisting in the trial of a cast on this point which will be carried to the supreme court of the United States for final settlement. Meanwhile, keep your eyes open, no matter where you live.



BEARING ON US
AUTOIST'S AND GARAGEMEN

Every man who drives a car will find our service an economy and convenience.

Complete Stock of Timken, New Departure and Hyatt Bearings and Gill Piston Rings for all Cars and Trucks.

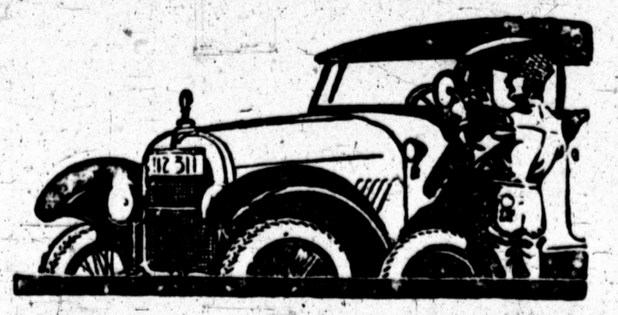
Call on us the next time you are in need of Bearings, Gill Piston Rings or other automotive supplies.

Wichita Falls : : *Amarillo* : : *Burkburnett*

HILL AUTO SUPPLY CO.

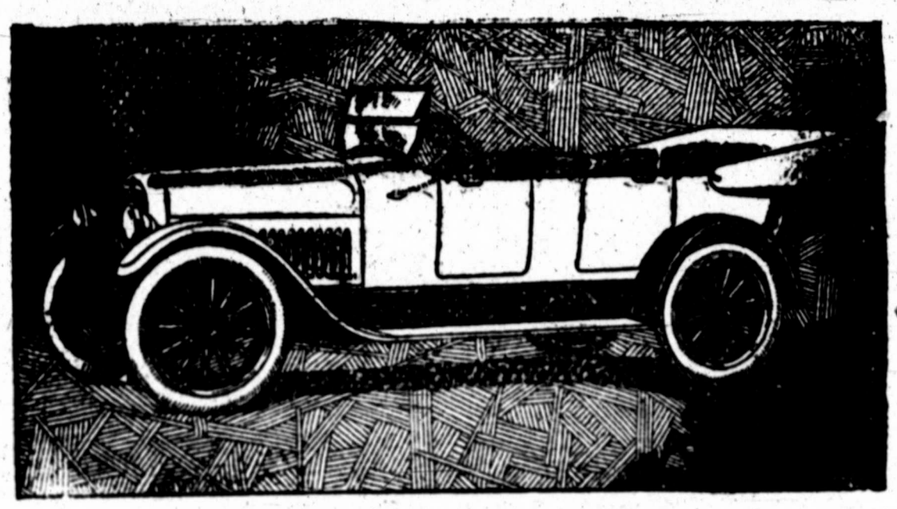
Has It Always

813 Ninth St. "Reliable Bearings" Phone 2701



1920

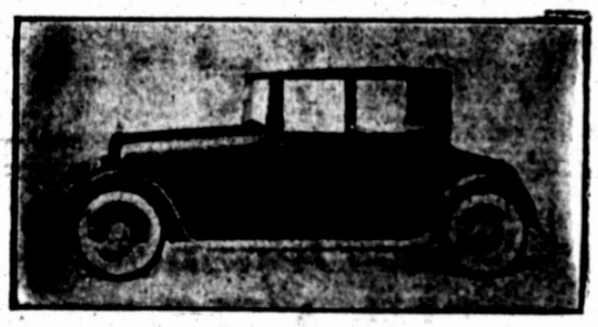
Studebaker



Studebaker "Big Six"

The New Studebaker Cars
Beautiful in Design
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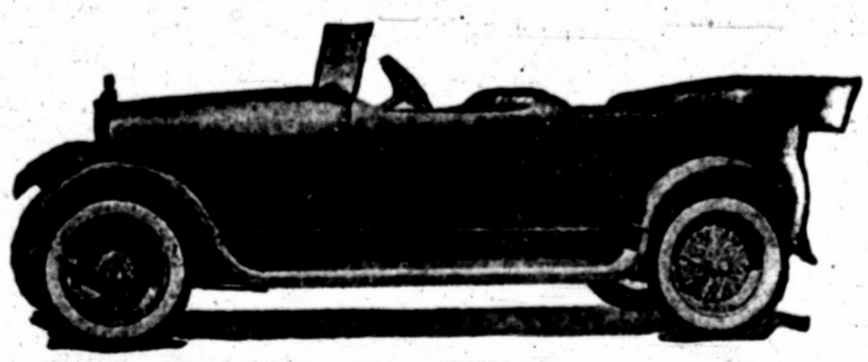
The New Series Marmon 34
With
High Efficiency Motor



Marmon 34 "Coupe"



Studebaker "Sedan"



MARMON 34

Excelsior Motor Co.

Wichita Falls, Texas
U. S. A.

Two and a Half Million Dollars Available For Improvement Wichita County Roads

With nearly two and a half million dollars available; with a considerable part of the preliminary work already done; and with the plans for her highway system fully developed, the year 1920 should see Wichita County the leading county in the state in the matter of concrete roads.

The two most serious obstacles, transportation and supply of materials, are in a fair way to be overcome. Better train service and more cars have helped reduce the delays due to congested traffic; and the new rock crusher, financed by local citizens to meet the present emergency, assures an available supply of the most important material to be used in the road construction.

Heretofore when material could be bought it could not be shipped; and very often when cars were available no material could be found. Now, however, all indications point to the rapid completion of the work at hand. Contracts have been let for most of the work, and the details of construction of the rest complete; so it is probable that before the size and scope of the undertaking is fully realized Wichita County will be a network of the finest concrete and asphalt highways in the state.

Struggle Against Odds.

The struggle for good roads in Wichita county has been a story of achievement against odds—of persevering effort overcoming unforeseen obstacles. In the days when traffic on the public roads consisted of a few wagons and automobiles going back and forth, the topography of the county, rolling hills, covered with little brush or timber, made graveled or paved roads unnecessary. Natural dirt roads made a net work over the county, and were amply sufficient for its needs. "Let well enough alone" was the motto, in those easy-going days, but agricultural development, as well as industrial, soon became such that a better system of roads was needed.

First Bond Issue.

In May, 1917, a bond issue of $750,000 was voted to cover a graveled highway system 110 miles in length. This system was to connect up all of the towns in the county, and to extend to the county line toward important adjacent communities. Surveys begun immediately revealed the fact that the proposed mileage would fall 15 miles short of the mileage actually in need of paving; and in the meantime prices for materials and labor had increased to such an extent that the type of road originally planned could not be built at all.

Work Begins.

However, in February, 1918, the Womack Construction Co., of Sherman, Texas, was awarded a contract for 108 miles of gravel surfaced roads, with concrete drainage structures. Work was begun at once, but labor was scarce and expensive, as was material. In addition to this, the Fowler discovery well of the Burkburnett townsite pool came in midsummer, bringing with it traffic conditions hitherto unknown in the county. Not only was work practically stopped, but it immediately became evident that the roads contemplated would be little better than none at all.

By the spring of 1919 the contractor had completed the grading of the 108 miles, the concrete drainage structures on 21½ miles had been laid, but practically no gravel had been spread. Meanwhile traffic was becoming more and more congested on account of the rapid strides in oil development, and the roads to the new fields was practically impassable in bad weather.

Contract Is Terminated.

Realizing the futility of pursuing the course adopted, business men of the city; Capt. J. D. Fauntleroy, district engineer of the Bureau of Public Roads; E. C. Connor, division engineer for the Texas State Highway department, and the road commissioners, held a series of conferences, and decided to terminate the existing contract. The contractor was consulted, and for a consideration of $20,000 he relinquished all rights to the contract.

This action was taken in February, 1919, and J. B. Crockett, then county engineer, was largely responsible for the action taken, and for the radical changes made in the plans of the commissioners court. Shortly after the old contract had been terminated a new contract covering the concrete work on the roads was let to the Brown-Abbott Co., of Loraine, Texas, and at about the same time a petition for a new bond election was brought forward.

Supplemental Bond Issue.

This petition called for a bond issue of a million and a half dollars, to be spent on 112.8 miles of concrete highways and 38 miles of asphalted gravel roads. This election was held on June 4, and the bond issue authorized by a vote of about 15 to 1. At the same time amendments that the circumstances had made necessary in the old road law were also passed.

Up until the time that the second bond issue was authorized work went on, but slowly. The opening up of the Northwest Extension to the Burkburnett field in April brought a steadily increasing stream of heavy trucks and wagons, and the congestion of the railroads made it almost impossible to get shipment on material that could not always be bought.

Old Field Road.

The congestion in the direction of Burkburnett, the constant stream of traffic, made work in that direction in the way of construction impossible. Private enterprise began to take a hand. The oil men of the county organized a roads committee of the Chamber of Commerce, chose W. M. Priddy as chairman, and by popular subscription raised money with which to oil the road to Burk. By the middle of November this body had spent $60,000 to such good effect that there were few days when automobiles and trucks could not travel it.

Isbell New Engineer.

In March Mr. Crockett resigned as county engineer, and on June first J. M. Isbell replaced him. The thorough and progressive work of Mr. Crockett, his successor followed through and results speak for the efficiency of the department under its new head.

In July the Brown-Abbott Company began work on the concrete bridges and culverts between Electra and Wichita Falls. In the first week of November the work had not been completed between Electra and Iowa Park.

Heavy rains through the early fall, the scarcity of concrete and crushed stone, and the unrelieved congestion of freight delayed the work to such an extent that what could have been done in a month under normal conditions took three months to complete.

Work Again Impeded.

Extraordinary efforts, coupled with a period of comparatively favorable weather conditions, had partly relieved the traffic congestion, and had shown marked improvement in all of the roads when the Kemp-Munger-Allen well southwest of Iowa Park, and the General Oil Company well in the river bed came in almost simultaneously, and brought with them further movement of men and materials—and further congestion. The present program for good roads is progressing, however, and is gathering speed as it goes. When completed, Wichita county will have a thorough system of concrete and asphalt-gravel highways second to none in the South.

Details of System.

The proposed system of improved roads is of sufficient importance and interest to be given in detail. It will consist of four types of roads, three of which will be of concrete construction.

The first of these will extend from Wichita Falls to Electra, and from Wichita Falls to Burkburnett. This type of road will be 18 feet wide of heavy concrete construction, with four-foot dirt shoulders on each side, giving a road bed of twenty-six feet.

The concrete on these roads will be seven inches thick at the sides and nine inches thick in the center, with just enough crown in the pavement to afford good drainage.

The pavement will be strong enough to stand the heaviest possible traffic without injury to the surface, and reinforced concrete bridges and culverts of an overflow type will be generally used.

The second type of concrete road will be sixteen feet wide and will be less heavy in construction, thickness of the concrete being six inches at the edges and eight inches in the center. The second type will extend from Wichita Falls to Lake Wichita; to the county line toward Henrietta; toward Seymour; and from Burkburnett to Clara.

The third type will be a bit lighter in construction than the second, six inches thick at the edges and seven and a half at the center, and will only be fourteen feet wide. These roads will connect Iowa Park with Holliday and Clara, and will also extend north from Electra to the Red river, toward Frederick, Okla.

Any of these highways will be capable of handling the heaviest possible traffic.

Three Asphalt Roads.

In addition to these concrete highways there will be three asphalt-covered gravel roads, one running north from Wichita Falls, through Friberg to the Clay county line toward Charlie, a second east from wichita Falls to the Clay county line toward petrolia; and a third to extend from Clara west to the Wilbarger county line. These roads will stand any except the heaviest of concentrated traffic.

The system of improved county roads, when completed, may be divided into three groups. The first group, composed of the main roads, will be that subject to the greatest amount of traffic, and will take in the highways between the principal cities of the county itself and those extending to the county lines in the direction of the more important adjacent communities. In this group will be included the following roads, with numbers corresponding to those designated in the petition.

Arrangement of Routes.

No. 1.—From Wilbarger county line line through Electra, Iowa Park and Wichita Falls, to the Clay county line towards Henrietta.

No. 2.—From Wichita Falls, through Burkburnett, to the bridge on the Red River north of Burkburnett.

No. 8.—From Wichita Falls to the Archer county line at Lake Wichita.

This is a total of fifty-seven miles of concrete road sixteen and eighteen feet wide.

The second group will consist of secondary routes, not generally subjected to heavy traffic, but capable of standing it should future developments in oil or other enterprises make it necessary. Also, these roads will connect the smaller towns of the county with the main roads, and cities. Group two will include:

No. 3.—From Burkburnett, west to Clara.

From Electra, north to the intersection of No. 3.

No. 5.—From Iowa Park, north to Clara.

No. 9.—From Wichita Falls to Archer county line, toward Holliday.

No. 10.—From Iowa Park, south toward Holliday, crossing Big Wichita river, and west from there to the Jonesdale school house.

No. 11.—From the intersection of No. 3 with No. 4, north to the bridge over the Red River, toward Frederick.

Group Three.

Group three would then include those roads of asphalt-gravel construction, on which there is seldom any kind of heavy traffic, but which serve mainly to provide permanent good roads for the convenience of the large amount of lighter traffic to and from the small settlements and farms. These routes, while not as important as the main and secondary highways, yet afford easy access to the sections of the county not connected with them. This group includes:

No. 6.—From Wichita Falls, northeast to Friberg, and thence east to the Clay county line toward Charlie.

No. 7.—From Wichita Falls, east to the Clay county line toward Petrolia.

No. 3.—From Clara, west to the Wilbarger county line.

The total of the asphalt-gravel roads will be over thirty miles.

It may readily be seen that under the proposed system each section of the county will have a permanent good road, one that can be traveled the year round and kept in good repair at a minimum cost. Such a system will not only prove of great economic importance, but will also reflect to the credit of the citizens of the county, and the officials responsible for the original conception and execution of the plans.

Condensed Table.

The following table gives in condensed form the concrete work now under way:

ROAD—	Length in Miles	Width Feet	Thick. Inches
Wichita Falls-Electra	30.0	18	7-9-7
W. Falls-Burkburnett	17.6	18	7-9-7
Burkburnett-Clara	9.0	16	7-9-7
W. Falls-Lake Wichita	4.7	16	6-8-6
W. Falls-Henrietta	4.6	16	6-8-6
W. Falls-Seymour	11.5	16	6-8-6
Iowa Park-Holliday	14.0	14	6-7-6
Iowa Park-Clara	10.4	14	6-7.5-6
Electra, north	11.0	14	6-7.5-6
Total Mileage	112.8		

Federal Aid.

Due to the fact that several of the roads to be built or building are designated as parts of national highways, there will be federal aid rendered for construction purposes to the extent of $260,000. This sum will be spent as follows:

1.—On the Wichita Falls-Electra road, $100,000.

2.—On the Lake Wichita road, $38,241.

3.—On the Henrietta-Wichita Falls road, and on the first six miles of the road to Burk, $61,758.

Thus there will be available to carry out the good roads program a total sum of $2,450,000.

VICTORY MOTOR CO. IS ONE OF SUBSTANTIAL AND SUCCESSFUL FIRMS

The Victory Motor company, incorporated for $20,000 has as its officers V. E. Stampfli, L. O. Brown, and O. C. Somers. Mr. Stampfli is active president; Mr. Brown vice-president and general manager, and Mr. Somers secretary and treasurer.

The president, Mr. Stampfli, is one of the old residents of Wichita Falls, having been in business here for the past twenty-five years. For several years he was chief of the fire department, and has always taken an active interest in public affairs of the city.

Mr. Brown comes to the firm highly recommended both from the standpoint of business ability and personality, and the record of progress made by the company under his hand shows his ability not to have been over-estimated. Mr. Brown has had many years of experience in the automobile business, and in that respect is now considered one of the most valuable men in the state.

Mr. Somers was connected with the Carroll-Brough-Robinson and Gates Wholesale Grocery company.

This firm handles a full line of Oldsmobiles, consisting of touring, roadsters, and closed cars, and also the Olds light truck which has been on the market but a short time, but is now well known in this city and the oil fields.

MAKES RECORD NON-STOP RUN.

A non-stop run of 2451 miles, from Green Bay, Wisconsin, to New York City, in 63 hours, is the remarkable record recently established by a new Oneida truck, model B-8 carrying a load of a ton and a half. A schedule of 23 miles an hour was maintained running continuously night and day, except for meals and taking on supplies. The truck was shod with heavy duty Goodyear cord tires.

TRUCKS REDUCE H. C. L.

"Let every community get down to the task of reducing the cost of living," declares Director of Sales and Advertising G. D. Wilcox of the Commerce Motor Car company, Detroit, Michigan. "That task is to encourage the farmer to practice more intensive methods, to make every acre produce twice as much and to encourage rural express to move his produce."

Tractor May Not Exceed Speed Limit In The Performance Of Its Duties But Can Be Depended on to Produce Results

The rivalry between the truck and tractor drivers is remarkably like that between the rotary and standard drillers. Most of it is good-natured enough however each enthusiast realizing that there are two sides to the argument.

Somewhere out along that long road to Burk a loaded truck speeds by a tractor roaring at the head of its long line of trailers. The truck driver waves his hand and yells: "Good-bye you old mud turtle. I'll see you tomorrow when you get to Burk."

The tractor man grins and yells in reply, "Say au revoir, son. I'll meet you at the next chug-hole."

And in that short conversation lies the answer to the whole question. On good roads, or even on ordinarily bad ones, the tractor is not in the race; but when it come to wallowing thru the seemingly bottomless mud-holes, climbing over steep hills the sides of which have been made slick and yielding by heavy rains, lumbering thru fields and thickets, or splashing thru puddles, the tractor goes where the truck cannot, and tractor dealers glory in that fact.

Difficulties in Transportation.

Wichita county's roads were not built for heavy traffic. If they had been, perhaps the track-layers and other types of tractors would not have come into such general use during the past two years. But when oil field material began to be shipped into Wichita Falls by the train load, and automobile trucks began to pour out of this city toward Burkburnett by the score, the roads suffered under the concentrated traffic, in a short time becoming just a series of holes, bumps, and ruts. Today they would be ankle-deep in dust and tomorrow they would be from ankle to knee-deep in mud.

Truck vs. Tractor.

Trucks did their work, and did it well—not only in the Wichita Falls district, but in all of the oil fields of North Texas during the past two years. In fact, the average performance of the trucks has even exceeded the expectations of users in most cases; but the tractor has had its place, nevertheless.

There came times when trucks, efficient tho they were, could not keep the heavy machinery on the move, and the tractors had to move it. Trucks have speed and trucks transport loads at an amazingly small cost per ton mile. Tractors are slow, but sure. They haul full loads under difficulties, so when it has ceased to be a case of how fast heavy machinery can be moved, but whether it can be moved at all or not, men turn to the tractor for the answer. It is generally conceded that the tractor is the last resort.

Objections to Tractor.

There have been many objections made to the use of heavy tractors in hauling over the country roads of North Texas. Principal among these has been the assertion that they endanger the light bridges that are so common on these roads. It has been shown, however, that tractors hauling a long line of trailing has its total weight so widely distributed that there is seldom a dangerous load concentrated in a small space.

Another objection has been that tractors are costly in operation. Actual performance has successfuly refuted that statement; for the actual daily cost of operating a 50-horse power tractor of the commoner type for ten hours in the Texas oil fields, has been determined by Mr. L. B. Patrick, of the Yuba Products Co., as follows:

Wages, driver	$6.00-$8.00
Wages, swamper	$4.00-$5.50
Gasoline, 30 gals.	$6.75
Lubricating Oil	$1.50
Other oil, 8 gals.	$1.25
Grease for wagons	$ .50
Total (average	$22.50

These figures are based on actual performances, and include the customary three trailers. These figures do not include, however, such charges as depreciation and delays, nor do they include maintenance — all of these items varying with the type of tractor used and the ability of the driver.

Tractors have won their way into common use against prejudice and opposition, and it is safe to say that their performance in Europe during the war, particularly in the form of tanks, has gone a long way toward winning for them deserved recognition.

Tractors in Wichita County

Tractors for oil field hauling have been successfully used in the Burkburnett district, and the number of them engaged in oil field work has constantly been on the increase. In fact, they have served their greatest purpose in that direction.

Today there are agencies for most of the standard types of track-laying and other tractors in Wichita Falls, and there is a growing demand for the H-It, the Cleveland, the Bates and other makes.

Dixon-Keim Have Become a Factor In Automobile Trade

The Dixon-Keim Motor company became a factor in the automobile trade of Wichita County in May, 1918, when it took over the Staley Motor Supply company, 906-8 Scott street.

L. L. Dixon, F. D. Keim, and J. D. Moulder, all residents of this city, are the members of the firm, the latter acting as secretary.

When the business was first taken over it included the district agencies for the Marmon and the Buick. In a short while the volume of business grew to be so great that the Marmon agency was reluctantly discontinued and the whole energies of the firm turned to the distribution of the Buick.

Rather, the energies of the firm were turned to taking orders for Buicks and trying to make deliveries of them. There has never been a salesman employed by the company, the members of it always acting in that capacity. In fact, there has been no need for salesmen; for people these days know what they want, and they come and get it. Of late it has been a case of coming and trying to get it; for the demand for cars in Wichita Falls has been so great that deliveries are always far behind orders.

The disposal of the Marmon agency was no reflection on the quality of that excellent car, but a tribute to the Buick—as well as to the progress made in this city.

The Geo. S. O'Daniel Automobile Painting Works



QUALITY--SERVICE--SATISFACTION

If added to the other business methods will make for any business its share of success, and a prospective customer is advised that there is perhaps no common trade that can be so easily camouflagued as a job of automobile painting—speaking of the durability only—the rest speaks for itself.

If one pays for QUALITY and SERVICE and gets both he is satisfied, and SATISFACTION in the things we buy, when we know we have bought it at a fair price, will help some to lower the high cost of living.

I have personally instructed and helped to do the work on more than one thousand paint jobs, in my five years of business in Wichita Falls. We are equipped for the business.

We wish you a New Year of prosperity.

Yours for courteous attention and honest prices.

The Geo. S. O'Daniel Automobile Painting Works

604-6 Austin Street—Phone 705

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

Battery Life Depends upon INSULATION

Threaded Rubber Insulation has these three distinct advantages **over any** other:

1



There's only one sure-fire preventive against aging on the shelf—that is to store the batteries in true hydrometer condition which is pearly [illegible] Battery containing [illegible] insulation.

It eliminates depreciation in the dealer's stock

Willard Batteries with Threaded Rubber Insulation, since they have no wood insulation in any form, can be shipped and stored long dry—since neither plates nor insulation in the battery have ever been wet.

The storage battery with wood insulation in any form can not be kept in a dealer's stock without depreciation, because wood insulation must be put into the battery wet at the factory, and, once the insulation is wet, a continuous chemical action begins; and furthermore, the insulation can not be allowed to be dried out, as it would become damaged. Hence the battery must soon be filled.

2



The life of the battery is largely up to the man in the car, but Threaded Rubber Insulation adds greatly to its chance of long service, because it removes one of the commonest causes of battery trouble—breaking down of the insulation.

Returns bigger dividends to the user

Threaded Rubber Insulation is a manufactured product held to rigid uniformity, more durable and long-lived than any wood can be. The car owner is not wholly relieved of caring for his battery, but the battery will stand more abuse, and function at high efficiency for a much longer time.

3



Nearly every battery with ordinary insulation has to be re-insulated at least once during its lifetime. Willard Threaded Rubber Insulation never has to be replaced.

Makes re-insulation unnecessary

When installed in the car no one can say just how soon wood insulation will begin to break down, on account of the impossibility of securing absolute uniformity in wood, since it is the product of nature, not of scientific manufacture. Re-insulation—at considerable expense—is almost certain to come before the ordinary battery is worn out, and the life of any battery after re-insulation is uncertain.

Threaded Rubber Insulation outlasts the plates and re-insulation is, therefore, unnecessary.

WICHITA FALLS BATTERY CO.

812-814 Scott Avenue — Phone 606

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

Willard Threaded Rubber Insulation

Motor Truck An Important Factor In the Development of Oil Industry and Other Commercial Pursuits in County

Wichita Falls is a noisy city. There is the rat-tat-tat of the rivet hammers, the intermittent puffing of locomotives, the honk of many horns, and a mighty hum of voices; but above all this medley of sounts stands out the roar of a thousand trucks. This is no less an oil city than a truck city. It imports trucks from all parts of the country and for all uses, and if none of those satisfy it has a truck of its own, of which we are justly proud.

Trucks have come into the limelight here more suddenly and in a more spectacular manner than in most places, but they have already established themselves as necessities in the life of the city; and dealing in trucks has become one of the important commercial enterprises here.

Before the advent of the Burkburnett oil field, dealing in trucks, excepting, of course, the local product, was more or less a side line with the automobile men. There was only the normal market for trucks for general hauling. The Fowler well brought not only a horde of oil men, but also an enormous amount of oil field supplies of all kinds.

Congestion at Burkburnett.

Being unprepared for the rush, Burkburnett soon became one solid mass of freight cars. Railroad facilities were totally inadequate to handle one tenth of the amount of materials and supplies being shipped there. Consignments were lost or hopelessly delayed. Railroad employes and oil operators cussed one another fluently and often, then both turned the forces of their vocabularies on the railroads and Uncle Sam.

That failed to cause any visible relief to the congestion, so the employes gave up in disgust and the oil operators began looking around for another route to the field. With its excellent through train service and its extensive switching yards, Wichita Falls offered a depot for supplies of all kinds. In a few weeks most of the supplies for Burkburnett were coming to this city, and the problem of getting them to the field from this point became the question of the day.

Advantages of Trucks Over Animals.

For short hauls horse, mule and ox teams used to meet the demands of oil field transportation, but the road from Wichita Falls to Burkburnett is a long road and a dusty road in dry weather, and a longer road of sticky mud when the rains set in. Furthermore, mules and horses need bulky feed, and to try to ship it in in the necessary quantities would only have added to already heavy burdens of the railroads, and made a hopeless muddle of traffic more hopeless.

The question of speed in hauling was also vital. Drilling agreements made had to be kept, and one man's delay in moving his equipment meant a corresponding delay to many others. Animals could not meet the emergency requirements; so the trucks came, one ton, two ton, five ton, and ten ton trucks began to flow into the county in streams. They came in car loads and train loads by rail, and singly and in fleets over land. They were bought and paid for up to 200 miles away and driven to the fields as fast, as quickly, as possible.

In a few weeks the road to Burkburnett was two long lines of traffic—numerous automobiles and wagons, but innumerable trucks. One line went out from Wichita Falls loaded to capacity; the other came back practically emepty, only to load and start out again. Hidden in a cloud of dust, or wallowing through a sea of mud, the trucks roared on, stopping only when they could go no farther.

New Standards for Trucks.

The terrific strain of bad roads and continuous high speed work soon began to tell. Overloading and bad loading brought dire results. Standard trucks—trucks of proven worth—wore out in a few weeks or were constantly being laid up for repairs. Therefore, standards were changed. Money was no object, results were demanded. Oilmen began to say: "I don't care what your truck has done, or who makes it. Show me what it can do now." And since existing conditions could not be changed to meet the requirements of the trucks, trucks were built to meet the requirements of existing conditions.

Costly experiments were scientifically made. Trucks were mercilessly stripped of unnecessary weight, parts were strengthened, and extra engine power added. Trucks were built over from the wheels up, and built with the special oil field requirement in view. Specially built trailers appeared, too, and the "Ship by Truck" organizations started a nation-wide educative campaign in the use of trucks.

This campaign brought to light the fact that the failure of trucks to come up to expectations, in many cases was due to the misuse of the trucks. Careless driving, careless loading, overloading and improper or slip-shod upkeep work were some of the many causes of break-downs and general inefficiency. Standard trucks under specific conditions should do certain work at a definite cost. Users of trucks began to study truck transportation from the standpoint of efficiency, and were helped in this by the Ship-by-Truck Bureau and the Motor Truck Association of America.

Education in the use of trucks caused discrimination in buying them. Discriminating buyers found the types of trucks best suited for their needs, and standardized their fleets. Makers of trucks co-operated with the buyers in putting out trucks of satisfactory performance. Operating cost sheets were adopted generaly by users of trucks, and operating costs immediately became fixed, and lessening quantities.

Trucks in the Oil Fields.

Today the mention of the word "oil" brings a mental picture of long lines of trucks piled high with casing, boilers, tanks and other oil field equipment. Trucks have met just two supreme tests—one behind the battle lines during the recent war, the other in the oil fields of North Texas. In both cases they have proven their worth and "earned their salt."

It is impossible to imeaine what would have been the results in Burkburnett, and in North Texas generally, had it not been for the hauling capacity of trucks. Certainly development could never have been so rapid. Ninety-five per cent of the oil field supplies used in the Burkburnett and Burk-Waggoner fields came to Wichita Falls by rail and was transported from this point to the scenes of development by means of trucks and tractors. This transportation was not only done more quickly than it could have been done in any other way, but it was done more cheaply. It has been found that it costs as much to keep a four-horse team at work on long hauls as it does to operate a five-ton truck. The advantages of the truck over the team are apparent.

Growth of General Use.

The growth of the truck business in Wichita Falls is naturally a direct result of the oil developments; so the performance of the trucks in that one phase is naturally most interesting, perhaps because they met with difficulties in oil field work that would rarely have been encountered in any other. Because they overcame those difficulties the demand for trucks to be used in dozens of different occupations has rapidly increased. Contractors, retail and wholesale merchants, ranchmen and farmers are now using trucks of all sizes and descriptions and the more they use them the better they like them.

Wichita Falls has come to be a great distributing point for trucks and trailers of all types, covering a territory larger by far than most of our Eastern states. In fact, it is the Northwest Texas headquarters for truck distribution. You can buy anything from a light delivery car to a 10-ton, four wheel driver; and you can replace any part of either of them right here.

Trucks as Freight Hovers.

Much has been said about the advantages of trucks over railroads in short hauls from city to city, but a great deal has also been left unsaid. For short hauls between cities, as well as between the cities and farms, freighting by truck his its advantages in time saved and in labor saved. Also, for short hauls the truck has an advantage in speed; for freighting by rail is subject to delay in the frieght yards.

When good roads are no longer of the future, but are of the present, the truck will serve as a means of transportation for perishable foods, just as it does today in other sections of the country. There will be regular routes with trucks running on schedule from place to place, picking up a basket of eggs here and dropping a keg of nails there. They do it in California now. Truck routes cover the state and adjoining states, and are subject to the rules and regulations governing common carriers.

When that time comes Wichita Falls will be even more definitely the center of the truck trade of Northwest Texas, and the fact that Wichita county has whole-heartedly entered into the campaign of good road building will hasten the coming of that condition to pass.

AERO ENGINEER BANQUETED.

The Akron (Ohio) Flying Club tendered a banquet a few days ago to Ralph H. Upson, aero engineer at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company, who won the National balloon championship race at St. Louis October 1. Lieut Jack Lansdowne, who made the trip over in the R-34, was the principal speaker. The Akron club will revive free ballooning and dirigible flying at the Akron field and start a movement to have chambers of commerce in all cities ex-service men, who followed the flying game, in a National revival of the sport.

Remarkable Record Made by Randle In Two and Half Years

The rapid growth of the Randle Auto Supply company in its two-and-a-fraction years of business, while not heralded as an achievement by the world at large is nevertheless as interesting a story as the development of the Burkburnett oil fields. From nothing to a thriving and prosperous business in a year is something to brag about, but Mr. Randle says that in a town like Wichita Falls a business has just naturally got to grow.

Two years ago the 21st of November, Mr. Randle entered tiredom with a "roll" of five hundred dollars. In 1918 Mr. Randle paid Uncle Sam an income tax of $2,430.15 on his shop's business. In 1919 Mr. Randle bought a home in Wichita Falls, bought his wife a car, and seems to have a bit of a nest egg left.

In the early days his stock was ordered a couple of hundred dollars at a time, and the shipments came with bills of lading attached. Now he orders tires in flocks, having recently put in orders for $16,000 worth at one time. They don't attach bills of lading to the shipments any more either; for Randle's rating is second to none in tiredom west of Dallas.

As soon as the business became established Mr. Randle persuaded his landlord to add sixty feet to the length of his shop, and now says that he regrets not having gone on back to the alley. Included in the shop equipment is a 200-ton hydaulic press for truck tires, a big part of the business being in all types of them, solid, pneumatic and cushion.

The volume of business of the Randle Auto Supply shop is not limited by the number of customers, but by the supplies available. Shipments last year were $25,000 short on tires alone; yet the shop carries nearly $20,000 worth of tires on hand nearly all of the time, all of them Goodyear and Kelly-Springfields.

The giant pneumatic truck tires have proven their worth, and many trucks are being eluipped with wheels suited to their use, in place of the solid tires.

Mr. Randle was asked to account for the rapid rise in his business, and his reply was characteristic:

"Wichita Falls is mostly responsible. Most people claim a hundred thousand people here for us in 1925. I am honestly going to be disappointed if Wichita Falls has not reached that mark before the end of 1920.

In oil development we are not second to Tulsa. Our prospects are fully as bright, but with no further oil developments we would grow just the same. The irrigation project alone will give us that population in a year or two. The fact that opportunity is here accounts for the prosperity of my business.

My one mistake has been that I did not buy more property. I'm satisfied, though, in a way. People have come to know me, and to know that I never lose a customer.

I give them what they want, and I try to have a supply on hand of tires for every car. You can always get the right sized tire here, and you always get the right kind of tire. That's all there is to it. This is an era of service, and the man that gives it gets the business."

NASH AUTO & TRUCK CO. HAS ENJOYED A RAPID EXPANSION OF BUSINESS

W. N. Sadler, M. J. LaDue, and French Davis are the men behind the Nash Auto & Truck company, having taken over the Nash Motor & Truck company in the latter part of April, 1919.

Mr. La Due came to Wichita Falls from Dallas, where he was formerly connected with the North Texas Oakland company, and the McLarty Motor company.

Mr. Sadler is a former resident of Seymour, Honey Grove, and Paris, having been connected with the automobile business in various capacities in all three of those places.

Mr. Davis was with the A. P. Cary company of Dallas for fifteen years and afterwards secretary and treasurer of the North Texas Oakland company in the same city.

Mr. Davis is president of the Nash company, and Mr. Sadler is the secretary and treasurer. The company not only handles the Nash car and truck, but also is district distributor for the Case. The district contract is for ten or fifteen counties on both cars, but the Wichita Falls demand has been so great that no effort has been made to sell cars of either kind outside of the city.

The company maintains a full line of parts and standard accessories for both cars, the entire establishment occupying a floor space of about 5,000 square feet. An excellent repair service is also maintained for both cars.

The company has always occupied the same building at 712 Ninth street, and has experienced a rapid expansion of business, particularly during the past six months.

ECKMAN & VON ALLMEN HAVE AGENCY EXTENDING OVER THREE COUNTIES

On February first of this year Carl C. Eckman and Paul J. Von Allmen formed the partnership known as Eckman and Von Allmen, and bought out the business of Schubert and Smith. With the business came the Hupmobile agency for the counties of Clay, Archer, and Wichita, and the county agencies for the Peerless and Westcott.

The rapid growth of the business of the firm was such that it soon purchased the building occupied, which is next to the Postoffice, and considerable improvements were undertaken. Further improvements are now being planned, including the addition of a second story to the building.

Mr. Von Allmen was for years connected with the San Jacinto Motor company, and when war was declared on Germany enlisted in the Aviation Corps.

He graduated from the Army schools of Aviation Engineering at Boston, Mass., and Swissvale, Pa., coming out of the latter with a standing of second in a class of 50. He was sent to Hicks Field, near Fort Worth, as engineering officer in charge of the mechanical department; and from that place was discharged and came to Wichita Falls.

Mr. Eckman comes from Galveston, where he was a salesman. Mr. Eckman says that service is what builds up a business, and he ought to know.

LIGHT TRUCK IS AIM.

"To keep truck weight down has been our aim," declares General Manager E. M. Fales of the Commerce Motor Car company, Detroit, Michigan. "We realize that every pound of weight taken off a chassis adds a pound to the load capacity."

Air Cooled Cars a Hobby With Sanders of Franklin Agency

E. E. Sanders is the head of the Franklin Sales Agency as well as North Texas distributor for the Holmes, improved air-cooled car. The Franklin was first introduced into Wichita County through a local agent four years ago, its first home being at 717 Eighth Street.

The agency saw such a rapid growth of business in that location that after three years it became necessary to maintain two locations. This was done on January first of this year, when the two-story building at 911 Lamar was completed, the salesroom occupying the first floor. An extensive repair shop is maintained in the rear of 812-14 Scott street.

The salesroom location is particularly fortunate, the filling station on the coner next to it affording an unobstructed view to it all all times; and especially at night, when brilliant electric lights attract attention to the artistic display of handsome cars.

The growing popularity of the air-cooled motor made it necessary in the early part of this year for the establishment to adopt the Holmes as well as the Franklin, and to insure prompt deliveries on the latter type of car Mr. Sanders was forced to take the agency for the whole of North Texas. In this manner he was able to command cars in sufficient numbers to make deliveries in Wichita Falls alone.

The active sales manager for both Holmes and Franklin, Carl Waedler says that his efficiency is not proven from the point of salesmanship, but from the ability to take orders and make deliveries.

W. W. Robertson, Jr., is a worthy assistant to Mr. Waelder, and keeps the trail hot between the salesroom to the courthouse, getting numbers and pads for the numerous cars sold.

Mr. Sanders is particularly proud of his repair shop equipment. The shop handles everything in air-cooled motor parts, and its force of seven full-fledged mechanics is the best procurable for this type of car. In fact, two of the mechanics in the repair shop served on the Aircraft board in Washington during the war, and are perfectly capable of attending to the detail work.

The repair shop being continually crowded to capacity, Mr. Sanders and Mr. Waelder are contemplating the early erection of another building to afford even better facilities for their customers.

Both the Franklin and Holmes have proven re porkier as general-use cars that it has been found expedient to order them from the factories in Canton, Ohio, and Syracuse, New York, by express.

Mr. Sanders, with his wide acquaintance in all of the oil fields, and especially in North Texas, and with his proficiency as a director of the destinies of the organization, has always been known as ready and willing to make good any promises made on the part of the organization. And since any organization reflects the dominant characteristics of its head, it is to Mr. Sanders' credit that the outstanding feature of the Franklin Sales company is not a pride in financial standing, but a pride in satisfied customers and good service well rendered.

WHEEL AND BODY WORKS ONE OF BUSIEST LOCAL PLANTS IN THE INDUSTRY

Two years ago the Taylor brothers were in the grocery business. Today they have one of the largest institutions in the city connected with the automotive industry.

Two years ago the Taylor Brothers owned what is known as the Wichita Wheel & Body Works. Their original working capital amounted to less than $600, but with a single helper they went after the business—and they got it.

In a few months they had to move the location of their shop in order to have space enough to accomodate the volume of business. A few months ago the brothers again moved. This time it was into their two-story brick building at 508 Ohio Avenue. This building contains floor space of nearly 12,000 square feet, the original shop was only 22 by 40.

This is just another [illegible] of the commercial prosperity of Wichita Falls. Two years ago the Taylor brothers' principal assets were nerve and energy, today they have a large and profitable business, and it is still growing. Two years ago they made cab and truck bodies, today they still make these bodies, but they also make all kinds and sizes of steel springs, and in addition have a large business in accessories. They also handle McCreary Automobile Tires. They now have with them in the business James Kent and Ernest Wilkerson, both exceptional auto mechanics and blacksmiths.

RECENT GROWTH REQUIRES INCREASE IN FACILITIES BY THE BEMROD COMPANY

On September 1, 1917, S. Bemrod and J. P. Bemrod opened the S. Bemrod Auto & Supply company in its present location, the building having been erected by Dr. J. F. Reed, for the company. Of the organization S. Bemrod is active manager, and J. P. Bemrod is his partner.

The company has district agencies for the Maxwell and Chalmers cars, and also acts as distributor for the following products:

Prest-O-Lite Batteries, McGraw-Norris Leak-Proof Rings, Vulcan Springs, and Goodrich tires.

The company also handles a full line of high grade accessories.

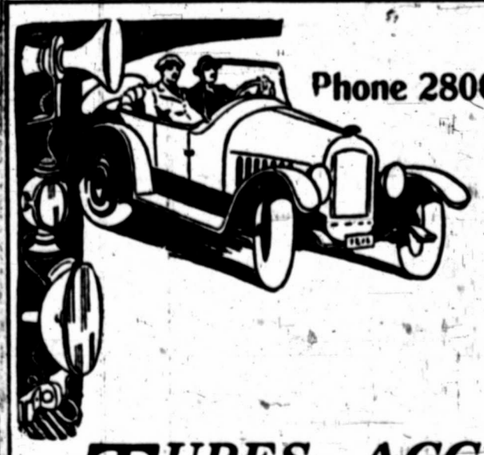
Recent growth in the business has necessitated the installation of new cabinets and showcases, which are said to be the finest of their kind in the state of Texas.

Mr. S. Bemrod says that the completion of the new buildings should make the increase in business still more gratifying, especially since the new Maxwell and Chalmers models have made so many friends.

HUNDLEY-MAN COMPANY SUCCESSFUL NEW FIRM

The Hundley-Man Auto Supply company is one of the latest comers to the field, having opened shop on the corner of Tenth and Scott on September 15, 1919. Both of the members of the firm had just been discharged from the service, and entered business with enthusiasm and energy. The company has been going at top speed ever since the first day it opened its doors, due in part to a prompt free road service.

The company handles a complete line of accessories, besides doing all kinds of repair work; and is agent for the Kelly-Springfield and Giant Truck Tires.



"AT YOUR SERVICE"—

FEDERAL— TIRES —RACINE

TUBES—ACCESSORIES—GASOLINE—OILS
AUTO REPAIRING—STORAGE—CAR WASHING—GREASING

VULCANIZING



We wish to thank our many friends, customers and acquaintances for their highly appreciated patronage during the past three years and wish to state that we are now in better position to render you prompt and efficient service than ever before.

Every department is under the supervision of courteous and efficient experts who are "AT YOUR SERVICE" at all times.

Sales Dept. B. O. Badgley,
Repair Dept., H. Lesley,
Vulcanizing Dept. J. W. Cooper,
Credit Dept., J. W. Marriott
Bookkeeping Dept. Mildred Boots,
Service Dept., Jno. W. White,

AUTO TIRE COMPANY, Inc.

809 SCOTT AVENUE
WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

P. B. COX, President — E. V. LESLY Jr., Manager — J. O. HANCOCK, V-Pres.

Buick

1920 Model K-47

Buick Touring Sedan

THE BUICK Model K-Six-47 body is of new design, low in appearance but with ample head room. Top, window casings and sashes are fully covered with metal, giving perfect uniformity in finish and durability. All doors are properly hinged and fitted with double latches. The front seat extends across the body and there is a new-design, tilting steering wheel. The low seats give riding comfort.

The interior is finished in handsome fabric, without bindings, with deep upholstery. Cold weather snugness or summer driving comfort are equally available by adjusting the three-piece windshield and windows.

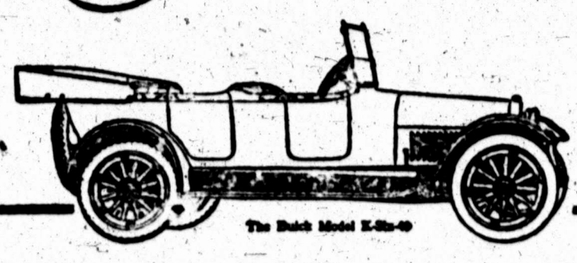
The tonneau carpet matches the upholstery. The standard Buick instrument board furnishes every driving convenience and a dome light in the ceiling illuminates the interior. The cowl carries two handsome side lamps.



The Buick Model K-Six-47

When Better Automobiles Are Built BUICK Will Build Them

1920 Models Buick "K" Series



The Buick Model K-Six-49

Buick Seven-Passenger Touring Car

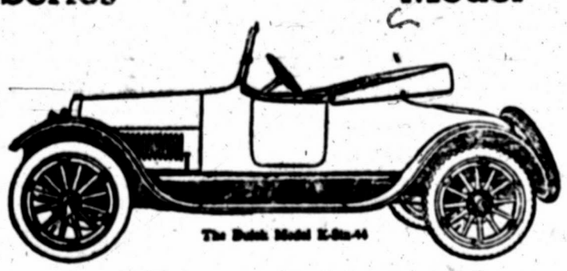
THE BUICK Model-K-Six-49 is a big, roomy, open car for seven persons, with a range of service in keeping with its powerful Valve-in-Head motor. The long wheelbase, the extra size tonneau, the completeness of all details making for comfort and convenience give it an air of unlimited capacity that is amply borne out by its continued and consistent performance.

This body is divided by a double cowl, into which the folding seats disappear when not in service. These extra seats are so arranged as to give liberal space to all occupants in the tonneau, thereby avoiding any possible crowding.

The slanting windshield braces form the front support for the high-grade top, which is also equipped with well-made side curtains that swing open with the doors.

When Better Automobiles Are Built BUICK Will Build Them

1920 Series Model "K"-44



The Buick Model K-Six-44

Buick Three-Passenger Roadster

THE BUICK Model K-Six-44 possesses marked advantages for the man or woman who wishes a car of limited passenger capacity, with an exceptionally roomy and comfortable driving compartment. This three-passenger model makes the most of these desirable features, without sacrificing one whit of the modish appearance that belongs to the type.

The body is distinctly a Buick creation, broadening out to accommodate a wide, deep seat for three, then curving in at the back to form a trim rear deck with a weatherproof carrying space for luggage.

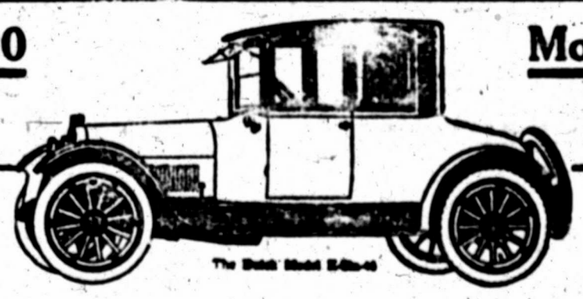
The dimensions of the driving compartment insure easy entrance or exit from either side, with the control and brake levers well forward but within easy reach. The French pleated upholstery is built for long wear and comfort.

Inclined windshield, handsome improved top of high grade material, side curtains that swing open with the doors.

Buick

When Better Automobiles Are Built BUICK Will Build Them

1920 Model K-46



The Buick Model K-Six-46

Buick Touring Coupe

THE BUICK Model K-Six-46 is a true Coupe model, with permanent sides and roof, an exceptionally wide body, and its graceful contour eliminates all open spaces between the body and fenders. From the outside, the appearance of the car is low, rakish and well-balanced, but there has been no sacrifice of interior head room. The rear fenders are new in design, with touring car running boards. Top, window casings and sashes, are fully metal covered, eliminating the possibility of checks and open joints.

The deeply upholstered interior is finished in a new and improved fabric, without bindings. Back of the driver's seat is a carrying space, with another in the rear deck. Electric side lamps are mounted on the cowl and a dome illuminates the interior. The double-latch doors may be locked from the outside.

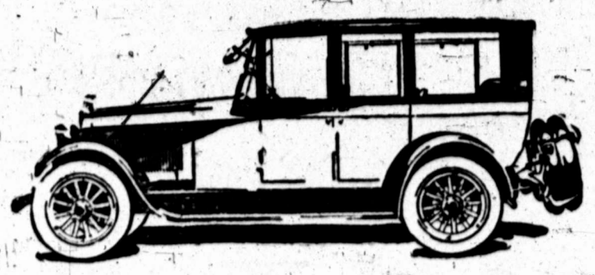
Buick

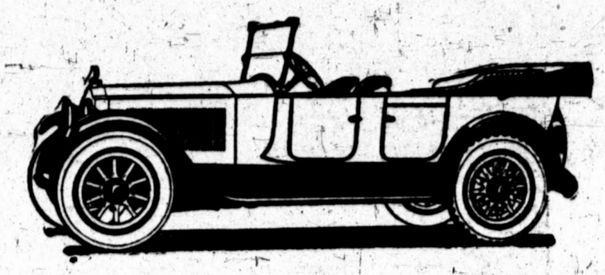
When Better Automobiles Are Built BUICK Will Build Them.

Dixon-Keim Motor Company

Sales and Service

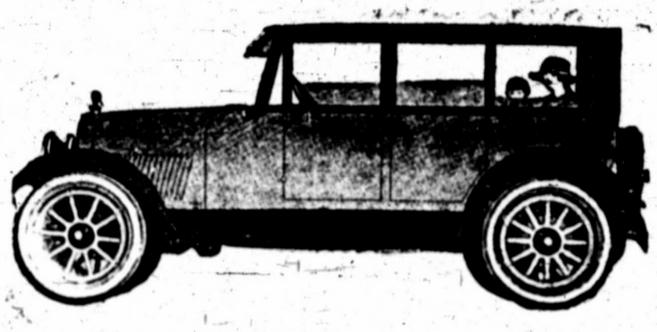
806 Scott Avenue — Wichita Falls, Texas

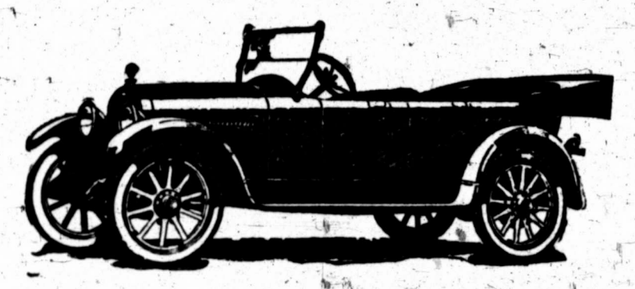




Packard

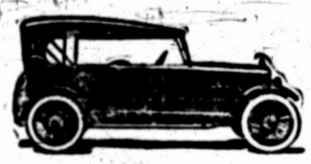
"Ask the Man Who Owns One"

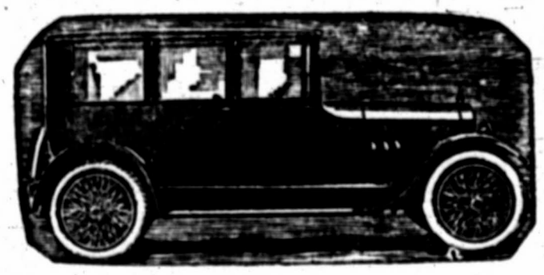




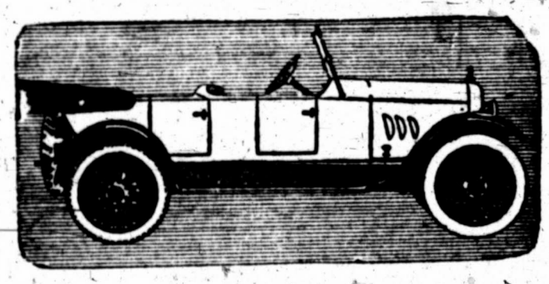
Lexington

MINUTE MAN SIX





COLVMBIA



Columbia Six "Gem of the Highway" Columbia Six

GMC TRUCKS

"There Is a G M C Truck That Will Fit Your Business"

On or about the 15th of February we will be in our handsome new home at 909 Lamar Street with all modern shop equipment and 21,550 feet of floor space to be used for storage purposes at a reasonable rate.
Make your reservation for storage with us now so as to have your private space.

Smith Auto Sales Company

Dealers in Quality Automobiles and Expert Service

1002 Indiana Ave. **Wichita Falls and Vernon, Texas** **Phone 1879**

Wichita Daily Times

BANK DEPOSITS INCREASE FOUR FOLD PAST YEAR

More Than Thirty-Seven Million Dollars Compared with Nine Million Deposits in Year 1918

Ample Capital is Available for Development of Big Enterprises

Cheap fuel, an abundance of water, raw materials and transportation are some of the elements required for building a commercial and industrial center, but no great city can be built without capital—money. It takes credit and money before any enterprise can start.

Lack of money has been one of the greatest hindrances to the development of the great resources of West Texas. These resources have been at hand; there has been the spirit of enterprise among the people for their development but the lack of money has held back communities and has forced many of the resources of the section to lie untouched. Wichita Falls has felt the money pinch. From the beginning of the town up until the last few months the money of the community has been wholly inadequate for the enterprise of the people in the development of the resources of the section. Dollars have been forced to do double duty—yes tenfold—in this community. If there had been more money there would have been more development and growth.

Now the situation is changed. With bank deposits in the county of more than 46 million dollars there is ample capital for every legitimate enterprise and for the development of every resource. Enterprise has not been dulled by wealth. The people are keen and active. Great resources lie all about for the hand of man. Happily within our own community there is now ample capital and that spirit of enterprise that has always characterized Wichita Falls.

Who can calculate the things that will be done?

With the banks showing an increase in deposits from $9,678,269.04, at the close of 1918, to $37,622,342.12, or nearly four times the previous year's figures, and with resources of the local banks jumping from $12,885,065.44 to $43,175,843.05, the banking institutions of Wichita Falls have, thanks to the startling oil development of 1919, just closed the most wonderful year in the history of local banking, a year which has raised this city from near the foot of the list of near great banking centers to fourth place among the financial centers of Texas.

Growth Is Startling.

To appreciate the full extent of this startling growth it must be considered that either of the two larger banks now surpass the combined totals in each of the above items for last year, and a third is at least within striking distance of the mark.

Increases in other items which denote the strength and prosperity of banking institutions are equally as striking as the figures already given—clearings have jumped from a trifle over $50,000,000 to more than $200,000,000 for the first forty weeks of the present year, and the capital, surplus and profits of the local banks has increased from $1,570,617.18 to $3,635,665.65.

Three New Banks.

In addition to the above increases, two have been added to the number of banking institutions here, one opening its doors for business early in the year and the other in the latter part, while organization of a third is practically complete and ready to begin operations early in the coming year.

Oil, as mentioned before, is the principal reason for this most remarkable growth. In fact, to fully appreciate just what oil has meant to Wichita Falls banking houses it is necessary to contrast present figures with the figures for the close of 1917, before the beginning of the development in the Burkburnett townsite, and that which followed, all of which has far eclipsed oil production and development during all the ten years in which Wichita county has been a producing area.

What Oil Has Done.

Deposits in local banks at the end of 1917 totalled $6,322,513 as against $37,622,342.12, and clearings jumped from $31,631,070 to over $200,000,000 for a fraction of the year, around 600 per cent for each item.

Why Wichita Falls Profited.

Wichita Falls and Wichita Falls banks, of course, have profited more from the oil developments of the county than have residents and institutions of other places. That fact has not however, followed simply from its more advantageous location, but is to be credited principally to the business acumen and foresight, as well as faith in the Wichita county fields displayed by the men who are directing heads of local banks.

Had the banks of Wichita Falls been fully alive to their opportunities, and provided the backing which has enabled practically all of the Wichita Falls independent operators to carry on their operations, not only they, but Wichita Falls as well would not have derived nearly as great a benefit from the wonder pools at its door, and the profit would have gone to operators and their backers from a distance.

Practical Aid to Operators.

An instance of the practical help the banks of Wichita Falls have given the oil men was afforded during the Fall when with the price of oil at its lowest ebb, and production farthest above the facilities of the pipe lines to take care of it, many oil men were in a rather precarious financial condition, and many of them were sacrificing their production in order to meet their obligations.

The joint announcement by Wichita Falls banks that they would not only extend loans to their own clients until the situation improved, but would use their influence with bankers at other points, helped more than any other one thing, it is believed, in giving a firmer tone to the market for crude in Burkburnett and the Waggoner, restoring prices to the level fixed by the big companies posted prices, and paving the way for the later advances which has greatly improved conditions in the Wichita Falls fields.

Oil, and its kindred industry, refining, in which the Wichita Falls district leads the state, is not alone responsible for the wonderfully prosperous condition of Wichita Falls banks.

Other Resources.

Long before this district had attained front rank as an oil producing section, Wichita Falls was the seat of a large and varied manufactured industry, distribution of the product of which industries carried the name of this city into many of the far corners of the earth.

In addition to this, the section surrounding the city has always been regarded as one of the richest of the state, both agriculturally and as a cattle raising section. Favorable weather and other conditions have allowed the residents of the city and county to reap the richest reward for a number of years from these resources which has been theirs for a goodly number of previous years, and for the first time to realize the limit of these resources in contributing to the general prosperity.

Burk-Wagoner Sale to Ryan Interests a Sensation of Field

Just as the Burk-Waggoner well which opened up the Waggoner pool, proved the sensation of the year in the Wichita Falls district, so was the sale of the properties a short time after the well was brought in, to the Ryan Petroleum Corporation, the sensation of the year in financial circles, not alone for the amount of money involved, two millions, but for the unusual manner in which the deal was consummated, over a telegraph wire leased for the occasion between New York City and Wichita Falls. The details of the sale, which was a nine days wonder at the time, read like a bit of fiction dealing with high finance, and are well worth retelling as the Burk-Waggoner is so closely woven with the history of the greatest development in the Wichita Falls district in 1919.

On Saturday, May 3, A. D. Morton, Bartlesville operator, and connected with Ryan and company of New York, wired to Howell and Howell, local brokers, desiring to close the deal for which negotiations were partially opened on Mr. Morton's earlier visit to Wichita Falls. The local brokers got into communication with Bob Waggoner and Clois Greene, who were the directors managing the affairs of the company. Other propositions had been made for the purchase of the property and Waggoner and Greene would not promise to give any time for consideration of the deal without a substantial amount of cash being put up.

A wire direct to New York City was leased and then began the telegraphic contest to get the deal tied up for the New Yorkers before the parties on the ground beat them to it. The First National Bank got on the wire and agreed to deal with The Seaboard National Bank in New York. Then began a hunt for bankers. It was Saturday afternoon and every official of the bank was gone somewhere away from New York City; finally one was brought in from his country home on Long Island, snatched away from a golf game, to take a deposit of a half million dollars.

This New York banker was R. L. Gill, a former Texan, and his bank was chosen by C. E. McCutchen, the cashier of the First National Bank in Wichita Falls because of his friendship for the present Gothamite during the days when McCutchen was a bank examiner, and Mr. Gill on the Commission of Banking and Insurance in Texas. The little incident of giving up his Saturday afternoon game to take a half million deposit for an oil company that he had never heard of before, in a western town, that he remembered as a half cattle and half farming town, remained in Mr. Gill's mind and it was not long before he got an opportunity to come back to Texas and one of the first things he did was to come to the once small town to see just what there was out here to make eastern capitalists rush to pay $2,000,000 for sixty acres of land and one well.

He had heard the many stories of the Burkburnett wonder pool, he said, but discounted them to a great extent as the ravings of stock promoters and over enthusiastic newspaper writers. However, the Saturday afternoon two million dollar deal made him think that there might be something to the oil boom after all, and on his visit here he declared himself as quite converted.

Five hours on the telegraph Saturday afternoon resulted in the first payment being received that afternoon, and By Monday the contract was prepared and put in escrow and the abstract was being examined, and the entire transaction was consummated in a short time.

This Burk-Waggoner sale netted the stockholders the greatest proportionate returns of any deal in oil properties in the Burkburnett field, with the exception of the Fowler Farm Oil Company, the Burk-Waggoner's sister discovery company, which opened up the first Burkburnett sensation, the townsite. On the basis of $2,000,000 purchase and the $60000 capital, the returns were $3,333.33 per $100 share. The Fowler Farm stock was work $15,600 on the $100 on the sale, and the Marline netted stockholders $1,750 of which only a small per centage remains to be paid at this time.

The Burk-Waggoner Oil company was organized in November, 1918, when it was a pure wild cat, four miles away from production. Bob Waggoner, Clois Greene and ten other associates organized the company, having formed a lease holding company and securing the lease of 160 acres out of the Waggoner farm, paying $125 an acre.

At the time the company was organized it occasioned very little interest and after drilling was started in January, 1919, it still occasioned little interest, until some time in February, when a 400 foot showing of oil was encountered. This was quickly forgotten, however, and there were few people who watched the Burk-Waggoner at all, or knew anything about it, until the sensational news came the latter part of April that a gusher, bigger than any in the townsite had ever been, had been brought in on the Waggoner farm, and a new pool opened up three and a half miles from the townsite.

Very few had the nerve to stake anything in this northwest territory, but those who did were repaid richly. These twelve men who organized the Burk-Waggoner were among those who were so repaid. They retained the other 100 acres they brought. Later it was sold for $10,000 an acre. Stock of the Burk-Waggoner company was sold all over Texas under the sales management of Will L. Sargent.

The orginal twelve were R. M. Waggoner, Clois L. Greene, A. P. Howard, E. H. Pigg, Lee Grenshaw, C. F. Wilson, Henry Evans, O. P. Parsey, A. H. Murchison, W. H. Anchor and D. H. Milton. They bought and retained the interest in the original 160 acres and took part in the organization of the Burk-Waggoner Oil company with sixty acres. Clois L. Greene was elected president of the company and R. M. Waggoner played an important part in the management. At one time there was difficulty in financing the Burk-Waggoner company and Will L. Sargent was appointed fiscal agent and raised the money.

Wichita Falls, Ranger and Fort Worth Railroad Important Development of This Section of State Product of Enterprise of Messrs. Kell and Hamon



FRANK KELL



JAKE L. HAMON,

Transportation has been the paramount problem of the oil fields of North and West Texas during the two years of intensive development that has followed discovery of new pools and deeper sands. Railroads have been demanded through the oil fields all the way from Red river to Brownwood. They have been needed. The development near Red river was not in such sorry case as that to the south of here in the deep sands areas. Wichita Falls is a great railroad center and the transportation lines in Wichita Falls served the Wichita county oil fields and those adjacent thereto in a manner that came as near to meeting the demands as could be expected in view of the sudden and overwhelming demand for transportation.

South of Wichita Falls there are the great counties of Young and Stephens, both oil territory and the latter a region that is expected by oil producers to become the greatest of the deep sands fields in Texas. Stephens county had no railroads at all save about two miles of Texas and Pacific tracks across the extreme southeast of the county. South of Stephens county is Eastland, the original oil producing county in the deep sands of the Ellenburger series. Eastland county has one east and west line of railroad that reaches the three principal towns of the county, Ranger, Eastland and Cisco, all along the northern edge of the county. It is along the northern edge of the county that the first deep wells were drilled. In the southern part of Eastland county and the northern corners of Comanche and Erath counties is the Hog Creek oil field, that was brought to notice about a year ago and which at once developed into a great field with heavy production. This field had no railroad line nearer than 13 miles away and for the year that it has been developing the materials for the hundreds of wells have been hauled from distant railroad points by wagons and trucks.

North and South Road.

The oil fields of North and West Texas extend from Red river in Wichita county south for 150 miles to Erath and Comanche and Brown counties. Their width from east to west is about 40 miles. The railroads that were in the fields at the times of their discovery were east and west railroads. The obvious need was for a line of railroad extending north and south through the greatest length of the oil territory. That meant a line from Wichita Falls, the capital and metropolis of the Texas oil territory, toward Young, Stephens, Eastland, and Comanche and Erath counties on the south making connections at Wichita Falls with the magnificent systems that center there but do not of themselves reach the oil fields, and at a point south of the fields with other main lines that skirted the fields but did not traverse them for service therein.

Such a railroad is necessary to the proper and economical development of the great oil region of North and West Texas. But the necessity for any line of railroad is not always an assurance that it will be built. The cost of building a railroad line at this time is high. Railroads themselves are not in position to make extensions. It followed that if the necessary line of railroad through the Texas oil fields were to be built it must be built by other than existing railroad lines. It became a field for business men and oil operators for private capital. Wichita Falls, that owes much to her local business men and in particular to one group, had the men of vision and resource, Frank Kell of this city, joined by Jake L. Hamon of Ardmore, both successful business men and experienced railroad builders, formed a partnership to build a railroad that they designed to serve the whole of the oil territory now developed in Texas. They have the capital necessary and the experience and the judgment and the connections that make this difficult undertaking possible for them where it is impossible for many others who would probably like to promote the enterprise.

Vision of Kell and Hamon.

The Wichita Falls, Ranger and Fort Worth railroad is the result of the enterprise and vision of Frank Kell and Jake L. Hamon. It will add another system to the list of transportation lines of Wichita Falls and will bring the great oil fields of the deep sands to the doors of Wichita Falls as the Wichita county fields are, and as those of the Red river oil region of Texas and Oklahoma are tributary to Wichita Falls. The Wichita Falls, Ranger and Forth Worth railroad is now building. It was started about five months ago with construction headquarters at Ranger, from which place the line is being extended both north and south. Hamon and Kell have taken over the Wichita Falls and Southern railroad which will become a part of the new system. This existing line extends south from Wichita Falls to Newcastle. At Newcastle the new road will make connection with it an dthe new system as now under construction will extend south from Wichita Falls through the oil fields to Dublin in Erath county, where connection will be made with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Waco, spur line and with the St. Louis and San Francisco, Fort Worth, Brady line. At Ranger the Texas and Pacific line will be crossed by the new railroad. This line extends 150 miles in length and touches every oil field in North and West Texas. For its entire distance it reaches only one other railroad save at its terminals at Wichita Falls and at Dublin. More than that, it does not come close to any other line of railroad in the entire 150 miles of its course. It will bring the steel mills and the forests that are necessary to the development of the oil fields, an average of 30 miles nearer the leases reducing the haul by wagon and truck by that much—and the difficulties of developing the Texas oil fields are all embraced in the haul after the materials leave the railroad tracks.

Truly Oil Belt Line.

For the 150 miles of its length the Wichita Falls, Ranger and Fort Worth railroad is never out of sight of an oil well rig or location. It is possible to stand on the right of way at almost every point between Wichita Falls and Dublin and count 100 oil wells within sight.

The Wichita Falls, Ranger and Fort Worth railroad makes all the oil fields of Texas accessible from Wichita Falls and overcomes the congestion that has operated as an additional handicap to development of the oil resources of North and West Texas by opening to them the transportation systems that center at Wichita Falls and at Dublin. It opens the greatest trade territory in Texas to the business houses and industries of Wichita Falls and adds an empire of wealth to the territory tributary to the North Texas metropolis.

Along the line of the Wichita Falls, Ranger and Forth Worth railroad in the great Texas oil fields new towns are being opened to serve those fields with the facilities of the railroad. The first of these to be opened was the town of Jakehamon in the northern corner of Comanche county, where the wonderful Hog Creek oil field is developing and where 10,000 people are awaiting the services and facilities that will come with the new rail line. Jakehamon was named in honor of Jake L. Hamon. It is 29 miles north of Dublin and 29 miles south of Ranger. It is 13 miles from any other railroad point and is designed to serve the oil fields of southern Eastland and northern Comanche and Erath counties, an oil field that is rapidly expanding and which already, after but one year of development, is the second largest of the deep sand pools in Texas. Jakehamon already has a large number of businesshouses and residences and is building very rapidly against the time when trains will be operated into that place in January. Seven of the largest supply houses in Texas have acquired sites on the commodious tracks there for their warehouses and salesrooms and this town will become at once the supply station for one of the biggest and most rapidly developing oil fields in the state. It has been selected by several companies as the site for refineries and casinghead gasoline plants that will have been delayed in building until the field should be supplied with the necessary railroad facilities for the operation of such plants.

Interesting Extension.

The most interesting and active extension of the Hog Creek oil pool at this time is to the east and north of Jakehamon, in a direction that makes that place the only reasonable point from which to secure materials and supplies. It is the belief of investors in Jakehamon that the town will have a permanent population of 10,000 people within six months after the railroad begins operation of trains into the town.

The second of the new towns designed by Hamon and Kell to serve the oil fields from their railroad is named Frankell in honor of Frank Kell of Wichita Falls. Frankell is 12 miles north of Ranger and 25 miles south of Breckenridge in Stephens county. It is in the center of a most active oil field, the same being an extension of the Caddo pool and of the Ranger and Eastland pools. The largest well for several weeks in Stephens county was brought in a few days ago just two miles north of Frankell by the Skelly Sanker interests, being on the Stafford land. Its initial production was 6,000 barrels a day. Other big wells are all about this townsite. It is destined to become one of the biggest and best oil field towns in Texas and to be the center of a development that promises to eclipse any development that has been made so far in the deep sands areas of the state.

Jake L. Hamon at the time of the opening of Frankell, Dec. 8, said:

"This town is located in the center of the Caddo oil fields.

"I can stand on the townsite and count 1,000 drilling wells.

"It will be the center of the supply houses for Stephens county. A town where refineries should and will be built.

"This, in my opinion, will be the best town I have ever platted and sold.

"I believe that every investor will make money and that there will be 10,000 people on the townsite of Frankell making money faster than any other like number on the American continent within 90 days.

"I invite my friends to make investments here and assure them that, in my opinion, they will reap a splendid return."

Successful Oil Producer.

Mr. Hamon is one of the most successful oil producers and townsite builders in America today. He knows the oil fields and the chances of an oil field town. His opinion in the case of Frankell is backed by years of experience and by mature judg-

ment that has never [illegible]

Frankell will at once [illegible] the distributing center for [illegible] oil field materials and [illegible] for Stephens county, a [illegible] that has until the [illegible] been hauled by [illegible] from distant railroad [illegible] addition to being [illegible] rapidly developing [illegible] Frankell is [illegible] is without peer [illegible] Texas. It is surrounded [illegible] that has never [illegible] crops that at present [illegible] reason that it [illegible]

For 10 years [illegible] clamored for a [illegible] years the people [illegible] secure a railroad [illegible] been slow to [illegible] and the coming of [illegible] Ranger and Fort [illegible] this time as a result [illegible] opnens within the [illegible] an impetus to the [illegible] opportunities of [illegible] Wichita Falls [illegible] Worth railroad [illegible] county from north to [illegible] the middle of [illegible] through the oil [illegible] Breckenridge and [illegible] railroad towns [illegible] along its route.

Third Town.

Early in January [illegible] this new Wichita [illegible] be opened about [illegible] Jakehamon, in [illegible] where there is a [illegible] under way with a [illegible] northern extension [illegible] pool. This third [illegible] Ethobby in Ranger [illegible] vice president and [illegible] curity National Bank [illegible] rector in the railroad [illegible] known as a [illegible] and banker, who realizes [illegible] importance of the [illegible] Texas bankers [illegible] a good town. It will [illegible] ritory where there [illegible] testing and where [illegible] believed, by the oil [illegible] a very good for development [illegible] field. It will be [illegible] town on the Wichita [illegible] Ranger and Jakehamon.

Another town will be established between [illegible] and Dublin at some [illegible] on the line in Erath [illegible] will serve a great and [illegible] region that is also the [illegible] siderable oil development [illegible] potentialities of great [illegible] to the industry.

North of Frankell [illegible] Stephens county and between [illegible] and Breckenridge a town will be built in the center of the oil [illegible] developing south from [illegible] and where there is a large [illegible] producing wells and [illegible] tests. This new [illegible] a region that has been [illegible] rail transportation [illegible] field in Texas and will secure [illegible] territory and command [illegible] of a great many [illegible] come a city of [illegible] year after the [illegible] new railroad.

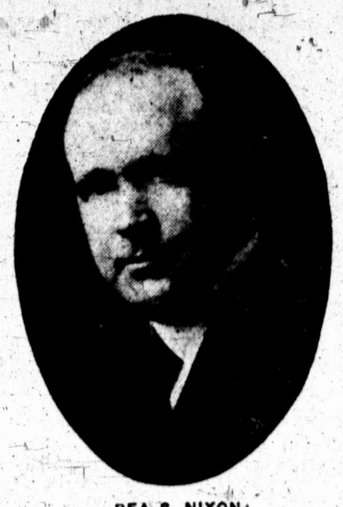
To Establish Other Towns.

Other towns will be established [illegible] this new railroad between [illegible] and Newcastle as the [illegible] shall appear. These will [illegible] jury and for the most [illegible] developments that [illegible] rapid and substantial [illegible]

The Wichita Falls, Ranger and Fort Worth railroad as the [illegible] road development [illegible] the United States today [illegible] more to one of the major [illegible] of the nation than any other [illegible] industrial



F. L. McCOY,
Active Vice-President



REA S. NIXON,
President



H. S. GRIFFIN,
Vice-President



H. MATHEWSON,
Paying Teller



W. C. HAMILTON,
Receiving Teller



TULLEY BROWN,
General Bookkeeper



W. CARGILL,
Bookkeeper



H. L. KEMPER,
File Clerk



H. G. BURLEW,
Cashier

American National Bank

The Directors, Officers and Employees of this institution have chosen this as offering a most appropriate time for extending greetings which will convey our expression of appreciation for your patronage.

We wish to say that this patronage and your friendship are valued highly as an endorsement of the service which it is our aim to place at the disposal of the people of this community. We feel that those to whom we are privileged to extend this service are entitled to more than a passing interest in its welfare. It is, in truth, your bank, and no doubt those of you who are so closely associated with it, are glad to know that its phenominal growth to over TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS ON DEPOSIT IN TEN MONTHS has been accomplished through your co-operation in bringing your friends to this bank.

For you who have taken part in the development of our institution, especially, and to the people of this community in general we wish to extend our best wishes for a happy and prosperous NEW YEAR.

American National Bank

DIRECTORS

H. B. HINES, H. S. GRIFFIN,
WM. N. BONNER RHEA S. NIXON,
B. D. DONNELL, F. L. M'COY,
A. C. PARKER, H. G. BURLEW.



MISS ESTELLE REVIERE,
Stenographer



MISS E. WINDROW
Stenographer



R. D. SHIRLEY,
Auditor



C. C. CROWELL,
Chief Clerk



CLARENCE DEBUSK,
Exchange and Collection Teller



J. MONKHOUSE,
Bookkeeper



V. R. DAVIS,
Bookkeeper



J. G. NIXON,
Bookkeeper

Railroad Will Serve the Greatest Oil Producing Region in the U. S.

If Messrs. Hammon and Kell had been given the whole United States as their field with the problem of serving the greatest amount of oil production with the shortest mileage they would have chosen the route of their present project. The Ranger and Wichita Falls railway will serve the greatest oil producing region in the United States. It will run through the greatest oil counties in the world. The counties through which it will run produce more than 95 per cent of the high gravity oil produced in Texas.

Wichita, Archer, Young, Stephens, Eastland and Erath counties are today the center of the oil world. Durng the middle of December these counties were producing 233,000 barrels of high gravity oil daily. Wichita county led with 109,000 barrels daily; Eastland county was second with 54,200 barrels and Stephens county was third with 40,200 barrels. Production is just getting under way in Young county with discoveries over an area that promises to put it in a class with the other great oil counties in this group.

This road will definitely establish the supremacy of Wichita Falls among the oil cities of the Southwest. It has been the one great thing lacking to make Wichita Falls pre-eminent.

or commercial development of the period. Its cost is high, but the demand for its service justifies the cost. Wichita Falls is one of the most conspicuous beneficiaries. It will become more and more the wholesale and general distributing metropolis for the oil fields of Texas as the development along this great new line of railroad shall proceed.

No other industry in the world requires so much movement of heavy materials as the oil field development. It employs many thousands of men and teams in the region that is traversed by the Wichita Falls, Ranger and Fort Worth railroad. All the steel piping, timbers, lumber and machinery for each oil well is transported by rail to points nearest or most convenient to the fields. The movement of this material from the railroad tracks to the leases is a large part of the expense of developing oil fields. It makes the railroad towns the centers of activity and the points to which the trade and money of the operations gravitate. They are the supply centers and the banking centers for the fields. Each of the new towns on the new railroad that is in an oil field will have a payroll of from $25,000 to $40,000 a day counting the entire industry and commerce of the territory tributary there. Each of these new towns should build to a population of about 10,000 people within the coming 12 months.

Construction Under Way.

The grade of the Wichita Falls, Ranger and Fort Worth railroad between Ranger and Jakehamon to the south is 80 per cent completed. Between Ranger and Frankell it is completed to about some percentage. The contractors expect that the line will be in operation between the points named before the last of January. That will make more than 30 miles of the road carrying traffic. From Jakehamon south to Dublin, the southern terminus of the line, the construction is under way and trains should be operating to Dublin within 60 days. By that time they will also be in operation to Breckenridge in Stephens county and as the work is under way all along the line to Newcastle it is to be expected that the new road will be in operation over its entire distance between Wichita Falls and Dublin by early spring.

PRODUCERS SUPPLY AND TOOL CO. ONE OF LATEST SUPPLY CO'S IN FIELD

The intensive drilling campaign that has gone over Texas and Louisiana during the past three years has stimulated the oil field supplies industry. Among the latest of the companies formed for the purpose of supplying the fields with materials is the Producers' Supply and Tool company, of Marietta, Ohio. This company was incorporated for $100,000 in May, 1918.

The officers of the organization are: L. Ginburg, president; S. Brachman, vice-president and western manager; E. Brachman, general manager and treasurer; A. J. Brachman, assistant western manager; L. Ginsburg, Mrs. L. Ginsburg, B. A. Plummer, S. Brachman, and E. Brachman, directors.

On January, 1919, the capitalization was increased to $150,000; and on October was further increased to $500,000. Early in the year, 1919, Fort Worth was made the western headquarters of the firm and in May, 1919 a store was put in Wichita Falls, with L. Webb, as local manager.

The local office handles all oil well supplies, taking factory outputs such as Gardner Pumps, McCumber-Whyte wire, Youngstown pipe, Crane fittings, Leidecker-Armstrong tools, Trojan manila, Hercules gas engines, and Western Mfg. Co. Gas Engines.

AS OTHERS SEE IT.

Oil is building a city in the Texas plains—a city of big modern buildings. Read these pages and see some pictures taken in the streets of Wichita Falls. Grit wins! That's another story. New ideas are being born. We tell of some of them. — Petroleum Age.

First Chapter in Local Banking History Was Written by the Panhandle National Which Is Now the First National Bank

The first chapter in the banking history of Wichita Falls was written early in the year 1883 with the organization of what is now the First National bank, the oldest and at this time one of the largest and most successful in the entire state. Starting with a capital of $50,000, and a surplus of $5,000, the record of this bank has been one of steady and permanent growth, until at the present time its capital and surplus amount to a million dollars, with plans for its increase to a million and a half early in 1920, and whose deposits are at the present time more than thirteen million dollars and a half, and its total resources nearly sixteen millions.

During the first year of its existence, however, the bank was operated as a private bank under the name of Col. John G. James, its organizer, as well as the pioneer banker of the town.

First Local Banker.

Col. John G. James, a veteran of the Confederate army, enjoys the distinction of having been the organizer and president of the two oldest and largest banks in Wichita Falls, having organized the City National bank after severing his connection with the bank which is now the First National. Before coming to Wichita Falls Colonel James was one of the most prominent of the early educators of Texas, operating a private military school at Austin for a number of years immediately following the close of the war, and later becoming the first president of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college at College Station, Tex. At present he is a resident of Roff, Okla.

Panhandle National.

The bank was reorganized as the Panhandle National bank by Colonel James in May of 1884, retaining that designation until the name was changed to the First National in 1903.

It was during the operation of the bank as a private bank that Wichita Falls' first bank robbery, a robbery which unlike the famous robbery at the City National proved a fizzle. Being warned, through one of the conspirators getting cold feet, that a robbery was to be attempted, officials of the bank secured a guard from the state ranger force, then stationed in this part of the state, and the robbery was forestalled, one of the alleged robbers being killed in the attempted holdup.

R. E. Huff Becomes President.

Colonel James continued to head the Panhandle National until in September, 1888, when Robert E. Huff, who to that time had exclusively practised his profession of law, and who had been made a director of the bank in January of that year, became the head of the bank. W. A. McCutcheon, who remained with the bank for the next five years, in January of that year became its cashier.

Although Judge Huff devoted a great deal of his time to the affairs of the bank after his becoming its president, he did not take active charge of the bank's affairs until the beginning of the great panic starting in 1893, and which, with the poor crops which followed in this section for the next few years, produced a storm which required careful management on the part of the officers of this, as well as the other banking institutions in this section, in order to come through safely. Beginning in 1897, however, matters took a turn for the better, beginning with the banner crops of that year, and continuing with the good crops for the next few succeeding years. Since the end of this panic period the success of this bank has been uninterrupted and steady, especially so since the bank became the First National, in 1903. Substantial dividends have been paid regularly since that time, stock dividends of as high as 80 per cent being paid in one year.

Takes Over First State.

In June, 1915, the First National took over the First State bank, which was located in the building now occupied by the American National, whose capital was $75,000, and which had been in existence about eight years at the time of the consolidation.

Even after this consolidation, however, deposits in the First National amounted to only about $900,000, the first million in deposits not being reached until the end of that year. From that time deposits have shown a steady increase, an increase which, like in the other institutions, was considerably accelerated following the great oil development in Wichita county beginning in 1918.

At present the deposits are above thirteen and a half million, having increased over two millions between the September and November calls of the present year.

The oldest in point of service of the present officials of the bank, with the exception of Judge Huff, is W. M. McGregor, active vice president, who became cashier in 1893, and who had been connected with the bank for six years previous to that.

Other of the active officers of the bank are C. E. McCutcheon, vice president, and C. R. Buchanan, cashier.

Mr. Buchanan became connected with the bank in the early summer of 1918, moving here from Weatherford, where he was reared, and where he began his banking career of many years with a local bank, following this with a number of years' service both as a state and national bank examiner. He resigned a position as national bank examiner to take his present position as cashier of the bank.

Assistant cashiers are J. R. Hyatt, who came to the First National in 1915 from the First State bank at the time of the consolidation, and William E. Huff and Carter McGregor, the latter two practically growing up in the bank, and having been, following the conclusion of their school careers, actively connected with the bank for nine and eight years respectively.

The greater part of the early existence of this bank was spent in the building at the corner of Seventh and Indiana, now occupied by the Exchange National bank, the bank leaving that location to move into its present quarters in the handsome First National Bank building in June of 1915.

This building was erected by a building corporation comprised almost altogether of the officers and directors of the bank, including R. E. Huff, W. M. McGregor, J. W. Stringer, J. G. Hardin, W. M. Coleman and E. P. Greenwood as the principal owners. This building was acquired by the bank proper early in the present year.

"Badger Fights" a Chief Indoor Sport of the Early Days

"Badger fights" formed the chief indoor sport of early Wichita Falls, as in many other sections of the west, and the "tenderfoot" was not fully accepted into full fellowship of the elect until he was honor guest at an occasion of this sort. Old timers reminiscencing over some of the high lights of the fun of the old days recalled one famous badger fight, which almost resulted in the wrecking of the building at the northeast corner of Seventh and Ohio, now occupied by the Peoples Stock Exchange.

At the time of this aforementioned fight, the building was occupied by "Jim and George's saloon." It had been a saloon since the first days of the town, until the coming of prohibition, in the voting of local option, and the war time prohibition enforced because of the local aviation camp, with the exception of a short period of time when J. C. Hunt, now prominent grain man and oil operator, had a feed and grain store in the building.

A newcomer was to be initiated into the inner circle by means of a badger fight, and the stage was set at Jim and George's with a large crowd gathered to see the fight. The "tenderfoot" and the man who was managing the show were intimate friends and the "tenderfoot" wasn't as tender as he was thought to be. The two arranged for a show of their own all unbeknownst to the others, in on the first show.

When the moment of the climax came, and the crowd was breaking into a roar of laughter at the tenderfoot's expense the other show started. With an oath he pulled a gun from each hip and commenced to shoot at the man who had arranged the fight for him. The other man was quick on the trigger, and fire was answered with fire. The crowd dispersed so quickly that it practically demolished the building, going out by doors and windows, or making other means of egress if necessary. They were out of the saloon and still going, with the bartenders crouching behind the bar, the only ones left in the house, when the discovery was made that the pistols were loaded with blanks. The old adage concerning the [illegible] was forcibly impressed upon all those present.

And in mentioning this king of indoor sports of the old west a word must be said for Old Joe. Joe was an old bird dog, who belonged to nobody in particular but to the entire town in general. He was a trained badger dog and it was declared that whenever a newcomer hit Wichita Falls Joe knew it and was on the qui vive for a badger fight. Almost all of the credit for the successful badger fights was given to Joe, who would growl and bristle up his hair and dance in ferocious impatience about the box which covered his prey, when brought into the fight arena, and would tug at his leash until it was almost impossible to hold him. David Belasco would have revelled in Joe.

One of Joe's stunts, it is further declared, would be to amble into the Gorseline livery stable, on Indiana, where Anderson's is now located, spy a box turned over, and immediately dash at it, barking and growling and would worry around the box for a few minutes, then turn and grin a broad doggy grin at his admiring audience.

City National Bank One of Largest and Most Successful Financial Institutions Associated With Development of Texas

The City National bank, one of the largest, strongest and most strikingly successful financial institutions, not only of Wichita Falls, but of the entire southwest, came into existence on March 11, 1890, being the second bank organized in the then rather new village of Wichita Falls.

Foremost in the organization of the bank was Col. James D. James, who was its first president, and who was also one of the organizers and first president of the old Panhandle National bank, the first banking institution of the city.

The bank started with a capitalization of $50,000, which was increased to $75,000 March 16, 1892, when J. A. Kemp, who has been president of the bank during the 28 years since that time, became head of the bank.

Although Mr. Kemp's identification with the bank dates back to its organization, he having been one of the organizers and original directors of the bank, two of the present officials of the bank rank him in the length of their active connection, P. P. Langford, present vice president, and W. L. Robertson, present cashier, having joined the clerical force of the bank soon after its organization.

Kemp Made President.

When Mr. Kemp took charge of the bank it lacked much of being in a prosperous condition, having as yet barely succeeded in getting a foothold. And this condition was aggravated in the following years, not only by the panic of that period, but by the poor crops throughout this section of the state in 1893-94-95-96.

In fact, by the spring of 1897 conditions had grown so bad that the stockholders were threatened with an assessment, a particularly grave situation from the fact that the stockholders of the bank, with the rest of the population of the district, were almost on the verge of failure by reason of crop failures in this section.

An assessment was averted, however, through the success of Mr. Kemp and other officials of the bank prevailing on the comptroller of the currency to defer calling of the assessment until the harvest of the crop of 1897, which was a bumper year.

Beginning of Successful Career.

Bumper crops in the two succeeding years, and good crops for several years thereafter brought on a general prosperity which was shared by the bank with the rest of this section, and its success from that time has been uninterrupted. With the exception of the period just mentioned, when for several years no dividends were paid, the City National has never paid less than 10 per cent annual dividends and has normally declared dividends of 20 to 25 per cent on its capital stock. In one year, in addition to other earnings, the bank declared a 100 per cent stock dividend. The capital, surplus and profits of the bank now total $1,240,163.88, the deposits $13,143,607.76, and the total resources $16,702,456.89.

Officials of Bank.

The principal share of credit for the success of this bank is to be credited to the ability and business sagacity displayed by the officials, who have directed its policies practically since its formation, consisting, in addition to Mr. Kemp, of P. P. Langord, vice president, C. W. Snider, vice president, and W. L. Robertson, cashier. More recent additions to the official family include R. E. Shepherd, former Burkburnett banker, N. M. Clifford and O. A. Jones, assistant cashiers, who are the most prominent members of the younger banking fraternity.

The City National has shared with the other financial and commercial institutions in the city not only from the phenomenal oil development of the past year, but from the development of the oil resources of the county as carried on in various parts during the past 10 years.

Several of the officials of the bank early went in for the oil game, gaining an early and thorough understanding of the game and the men who were playing it, demonstrated their faith in the possibilities of the Wichita county fields in a substantial way, and as a result have reaped a rich reward.

REFUTING THE STATEMENT THAT PETROLEUM SUPPLY WILL BE SOON EXHAUSTED

Announcement was made a few days ago that petroleum would be exhausted in 16 years. About every so often some Washington official bobs up and tries to throw a scare into the industry by the announcement that within a stated period oil would be exhausted. And yet the fact remains that we are annually adding to our yield in this country approximately 20,000,000 barrels. Take the past 10 years, for illustration. In 1900 the production of this country was 172,000,000 barrels. This year it promises at the present rate to amount to 370,000,000 barrels, or an average increase for the entire time of 19,700,000 barrels a year.

Yet in all this time there have been men predicting the exhaustion in a few years of the petroleum supply of the country.

There isn't anything to it. The supply of oil is going to go on increasing. Remember the prediction. After a while we will be producing 500,000,000 barrels a year, and when that time comes we will still be increasing the annual yield as we are now.

Take back in the Pennsylvania fields. They have been increasing the production after 50 years of operation. Out in Kansas they are drilling over the old gas fields and finding some of the best wells in the shallow sand districts of the state—sands that are remarkably regular—and that promises to be producing long after men who are living today have long since been fertilizing the daisies. We are just coming to know the possibilities of deeper drilling.

We are only beginning to realize that many parts of the country which were supposed to be far removed from oil possibilities are in reality underlaid with vast deposits of petroleum. Right at this time, when these dismal predictions of oil's future are being made, we are engaged in the drilling of some of the most prolific wells in the history of oil, and, more than that, at the same time, too, we have the largest supply of refined products we have ever known on hand, and this, too, at the close of a great war and at the end of a year of unprecedented domestic consumption.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

BURKBURNETT, TEXAS

Has every facility of a Modern Bank. A payroll account with this bank affords great convenience to the oil field workers.

A large number of Wichita Falls Oil Companies avail themselves of our service. Do you?

DEPOSITS OVER $2,500,000.00

OFFICERS & DIRECTORS

OFFICERS:

J. G. HARDIN, President.
A. R. PRIBBLE, Cashier.
C. C. CABINESS, Active Vice-President
O. H. TINSLEY, Assistant Cashier.
J. P. ROODHOUSE, Active Vice-President.
R. S. LANGFORD, Assistant Cashier.
JOSEPH A. STALEY, Vice-President.

DIRECTORS:

J. A. STALEY	P. P. LANGFORD
L. F. RAMMING	J. P. ROODHOUSE
R. W. RAMMING	C. C. CABINESS
J. G. HARDIN	W. D. CLINE
J. I. STALEY	WM. F. RAMMING



Established 1884

Capital, Surplus, and Profits More Than $1,000,000.00

The First National Bank

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

R. E. HUFF, President,

W. M. McGregor, Active Vice President,
C. E. McCUTCHEN, Active Vice President,
F. M. Gates, Vice President,
W. D. CLINE, Vice President,
S. L. FOWLER, Oil Investments,
J. S. BRIDWELL, Oil Investments,
W. E. NORTON, Oil Investments,

L. R. BUCHANAN, Cashier,
J. R. HYATT, Assistant Cashier,
Wm. E. HUFF, Asst. Cashier,
CARTER McGREGOR, Asst. Cashier,
T. J. TAYLOR, Oil Investments,
T. W. ROBERTS, Capitalist,
J. W. STRINGER, Capitalist,

REMARKABLE GROWTH OF WICHITA FALLS AROUSES INTEREST IN NEW CITY CHARTER; DRAFTING COMMISSION TO BE ELECTED

Spurred on by the realization that the phenomenal growth of their city has far outstripped the city charter drawn six years ago when Wichita Falls was a place of some 8,000 people, Wichitans enter the new year with the important question of a revision of their city charter at the top of the calendar and vested with almost as much importance in their eyes as that other important question, the provision of an abundant water supply sufficient for the size of a city such as they are determined Wichita Falls shall be.

The First Step.

The first step in this matter will be taken Thursday, Jan. 15, when 15 commissioners to draw a new charter will be named at a special election. The importance of the substitution of a new charter has been to the fore in the realization of the people of Wichita Falls for more than a year and the new charter, for something like a year has engaged the attention of a charter committee appointed by the city council.

This committee, with the assistance of Dr. A. R. Hatton of Cleveland, O., a nationally recognized authority on municipal charters, had practically completed a draft of a new charter, and were ready to present it to the city council for the calling of a charter election when it was discovered that the committee was without legal authority to discharge the function for which it was formed, and that its work must be discharged by a commission elected by popular vote. It was following this discovery that the election of Jan. 15 was ordered by the council.

The Charter Commission.

Petitions naming 15 commissioners, the exact number of places on that body, have been filed with the city clerk, and those named are so far without opposition. These 15 names, which include men from all walks, ranks and professions of life, including both the most prominent financiers and professional men in this section of the state, as well as organized labor representatives, and which includes the entire personnel of the former committee, are as follows:

A. H. Britain, attorney and former mayor of the city.

R. E. Huff, attorney, president of the First National bank and president of the Chamber of Commerce.

J. A. Kemp, president of the City National bank.

J. B. Marlow, present mayor.

H. F. Weldon, attorney, member of city council.

Dr. J. F. Reed, physician, member of the city council.

J. A. Richolt, lumber man and manufacturer, former member of the city council.

J. A. Wray, newspaper editor.

W. B. Hamilton, oil operator, vice president and general manager of the Texhoma Oil and Refining company.

W. F. Weeks, attorney.

M. J. Gardner, cattleman and capitalist, formerly member of the city council.

P. B. Cox, attorney.

T. B. Noble, manufacturer, former mayor.

C. C. Willard, contractor.

M. H. Barwise, veteran railroad engineer.

With the charter drawn with the aid of Dr. Hatton as a basis to work from, it is expected that the charter commission will finish their work with a minimum expenditure of time, and that the question of a new charter will go to the voters of Wichita Falls early in the year, giving them an opportunity, by striking loose the impediments thrown around the city government by the present outgrown charter, and of putting the city government in a position to do the things which are rendered imperative by reason of its sudden rise from the very small city class to the class of the largest cities of the state.

Two Changes Likely.

Whatever changes are made in the charter drawn by Dr. Hatton by the charter commission, two important changes in the present government are regarded as certain to survive, the commission form of government, combined with provision for a city manager to handle the affairs of the city.

Both forms are apparently overwhelmingly favored by the entire citizenship, which of itself furnishes a curious instance of the change which time will bring in political opinion. For those who are foremost in favoring these forms of government are, many of them, those same men who fought this form of government so bitterly and fought victoriously seven short years ago, when the present charter was adopted, the very foundations of the little city being threatened by the bitterness of the contest.

The attitude of this section was, however, recently indicated by an expression from the present mayor, J. B. Marlow, on the occasion of a mass meeting to discuss that other important question of the hour in Wichita Falls, the water question.

"I want to plead guilty for our entire bunch," said the mayor, digressing in the course of his remarks on the water question to touch that of the new city charter. "I can see, and the rest of them can see, that we made a great mistake in defeating the commission form of government. And we hope to soon have an opportunity of mending our mistake. I think I can safely say that we are all pretty well converted to the commission form of government, or something mighty closely akin to that, realizing that the growth of the city demands this modern kind of city government."

Present Government.

At present the powers of the city government are vested in a mayor and five aldermen, and the minor officers on whom they have to depend are in no way responsible to them, or subject to a very great degree to their authority.

This, with the hindrances and restrictions placed around the council itself has handicapped the city government to a damaging degree in their attempt to keep pace with the growth of the city, and has so far denied to the people of Wichita Falls many of the things for which a city government is looked to.

To cite only one instance, the limit to which bonds may be voted is placed at a little over $200,000 in the present city charter, which is considered a ridiculous amount with which to try to meet the needs of a city which has 60,000 population, and which has over $20,000,000 of assessed valuation, this being especially so since the demand has been created by the growth of the city from its population of about 17,000 a little more than a year ago.

Local Banks Especially Equipped to Take Care of the Oil Industry

The oil industry requires capital for its development. No other industry makes such heavy and quick demands upon capital. Without strong banks to support it oil development would slacken and stifle.

Strong banks and bankers who have an understanding of the industry are almost as essential as oil sands and genuine oil men. Wichita county is fortunate in having all of these. Wichita Falls bankers began to learn the needs of the oil industry years ago with the first developments at Petrolia and Electra. In this they were years ahead of the bankers of Fort Worth and Dallas and other North Texas cities. Their experience was such that when the great discoveries came at Burkburnett they were in a position to render the greatest possible service to the industry.

Now with vast resources and thorough experience the banks of Wichita Falls can furnish money not only for developments within the county but throughout this section. Wichita Falls pre-eminence in the oil industry is due in no small degree to Wichita Falls banks and bankers.

Story of Anniversary Ball Celebrating Townsite Sale of Wichita Falls Recalls Interesting Chapter in History of City

A story of the ball celebrating the anniversary of the townsite sale of Wichita Falls was printed in the special illustrated edition of the Times in 1910. The story was written by Fred Chase, a former newspaper man now engaged in the oil business. Dance calls that were well known in the old days, but which are now nearly forgotten were repeated in the story and there have been many calls for copies of the edition by collectors, and there have been many requests that the story be repeated.

Complying with these requests, the story is herewith reprinted:

When Sept. 27, 1883, rolled around great preparations in honor of that day, which had been carefully made, materialized in the shape of a grand ball, which was held in Ward's hall, being on the second floor of the brick building across the street from the postoffice, on the corner of Ohio avenue and Eighth street. This was a big event. People came from even as far away as Waco. Two fiddlers were brought from Dallas, and a professional caller was imported from that town so that there should be no delay to the dancers, because some local caller might not know how to prompt those on the floor. This ball was largely attended, and for a long time was referred to with great pride. Some of the ladies who came from a distance were resplendent in up-to-date ball gowns, and some of the gentlemen wore sure-enough dress suits, spike tail coats and black trousers, high-heeled boots and spurs. Many popular and well-known dances were tripped, and finally someone suggested that it would be something out of the ordinary for the visitors if a cowboy caller could be prevailed upon to prompt a set. The matter of "spelling" the professional caller was broached to that gent, who had by this time acquired a thirst that knew no bounds, and he readily fell in with the suggestion and as readily disappeared to get another drink.

Now the best cowboy caller who ever prompted any dance held in West Texas was Nat McElroy, it is said. McElroy, who lived close to this town, was there, gotten up regardless. He wore a speckled calico shirt with smartly colored handkerchief around his neck, large white hat such as one sees in pictures, California trousers tucked in his boots, and bright bell spurs of the largest size. McElroy had a voice which carried a mile on a pinch, and his enunciation was as distinct as that of a practiced orator. Yes, he would call, and at once took the floor, and the dancers immediately began to get partners.

Someone asked W. J. Howard if he would spell the man playing second fiddle through this dance, and Mr. Howard obligingly consented to do this. Speaking of that fiddling afterward, Mr. Howard said he couldn't fiddle any more than a rabbit, but he had to make a bluff, and when the first violin commenced scraping, he promptly turned his fiddle bow upside down, and sawed away on the strings with the polished wood, making no noise whatever, and after the set the first violin complimented him highly as the best second he ever had to play with him.

McElroy hopped out in the middle of the room and sang out:

"Get your partners for a square dance!"

Every man who took part in that dance promptly got his partner, and the line was formed. The tune the fiddlers play dwas "Old Sallie Gooden." Everybody who has danced a "cotillion" in the southwest knows that air, as well as "Wagner." Who can help stepping it when either is played? McElroy promptly commenced calling the figures, dancing around the couples and waving his hat and arms, and keeping perfect time to the music. Old-timers who saw this dance say that they never saw such a scene. The calling was as follows, which gets in about all of the cowboy slang that was current those days:

"Honor your partners, lady on the left.

"Eight hands up. Circle south. Break and stampede home.

"First gent out to the right. Swing Sallie Gooden.

"Then your taw; swing grandma. Then swing that girl from Arkansaw.

"Now swing your taw, everybody swing your pard and all chaw hay.

"Everybody rag. Ladies balance to the center. Gents back against the wall. Hands on your six shooters. Balance all.

"First gent to the right, swing lady with your left, partner with your right; grand right and wrong.

"When you meet your partner swing her once and a half around an with the double rookey hookey on.

"When you meet your partner break and Injun file home, lady in the lead.

"Four ladies to the center and four hands 'round; hold fast.

"Now, gents, the same on the outside; form a basket and pick up chips.

"Break and swing corners like swinging on a gate.

"Swing your partners and pull your freight.

"First couple to the right, swing four hands 'round.

"Ladies dominecker and gents shanghai. Break.

"Swing left, then your partner and pull your freight.

"Hold fast four, and balance to the next.

"Swing six hands 'round. Break and a slow drag home.

"First lady to the right and swing three hands 'round.

"Now your partners, and on to the next; partner follow up and swing three.

"And two little bunches, and waltz the hall.

"All to your places like a mare to her traces. Balance all.

"Hey! you man with the standing collar.

"Swing that gal with the punkin garter. And everybody rag.

"Balance all. Swing corners, all. Now your partners and promenade the hall.

"First couple to the right, swing four hands 'round.

"Ladies do-see-do, gents you know. Swing your partner and 'round you go.

"On to the next, and couple follow up.

"Swing four hands 'round. Right hands across.

"Left back, swing in line.

"Swing your partner and I'll swing mine."

Talk about your dances. Ask anyone who danced that dance, and see what she or he has to say about it. During the progress of the dance, the professional caller came in, lingered a moment to see what was doing, and disappeared down stairs again in search of another drink. When the set was finished, everyone wanted McElroy to call another dance. The ladies wanted to know that man, and the cowboy was introduced to all those on the floor whom he did not know.

McElroy's calling was largely original with himself, and he taught it to a few friends and so it has come down with the years and is recognized as a feature of every country dance that is held in this part of the state.

The occasion of the above ball was the first anniversary of the completion of the Fort Worth and Denver railroad into Wichita Falls.

On Sept. 27, 1884, perhaps what was the biggest anniversary celebration held in Wichita Falls came to an inglorious close. Governor Ireland was here that day, arriving late and while the speaking and war dance by part of the 500 Comanche Indians then encamped here, was in full porgress. There was no committee to meet Governor Ireland and W. E. Brothers, then county and district clerk, who happened to be down town, saw the governor and Colonel Booth who accompanied him. Mr. Brothers hailed a carriage and asked the driver if he would take them up on the hill where the war dance was to be held. The driver replied that he would, but that neither the governor nor any other man could use his carriage for a resting place when they arrived there.

While the war dance was in progress—it was now dark and immense bonfires lighted the scene—viewed by probably 3,000 people, one of the most terrific downpours of rain occurred, accompanied by lightning and thunder. In less time than it takes to tell it the fires were drowned out. People shouted and screamed and sought shelter, but there was no shelter. Mr. Brothers lost Governor Ireland, and himself crawled under a carriage to get out of the rain. He had just got well settled when six or eight Indians crawled in over him. And they all had just got settled and the rain was pouring its hardest, when someone drove off with the carriage, leaving them there in the downpour.

Mr. Brothers says the procession to town was the funniest thing he ever saw. The clouds cleared away quickly and the thousands went down hill to town. Most of the ladies wore white dresses and barber pole stockings, so Mr. Brothers avers. There were squalling children being dragged along, and bedraggled women just jawing their escorts something awful to hear. One man who blustered among his male acquaintances as a man who ruled his home with a rod of iron was in the line light of womanly abuse and vituperation for a quarter of a mile, his wife simply tongue-lashed him to a frazzle, and then did it all over again a dozen times.

It is stated that there were more than 100 ladies' high-heeled slippers pulled out of the mud of Ninth street during the next two days, slippers lost by the wearers as they waded home from the war dance.

Local Curb Market Provides Interesting Controversy in City

A bone of contention for the few weeks of its existence, and quite as famous for its length of life as its more famous prototype, the New York Curb Market, the Wichita Falls "Curb Market" developed early in the spring, and furnished a rare bit of local color and picturesqueness for the many visitors from the north and east, which the Waggoner pool excitement brought to the city.

Commencing with a few "barkers" with easels and receipt books and a spell about the "best production in the field," stationed in front of the Central Stock Exchange, in the center of the block, the "curb market" soon spread to both corners of the block, and so thick did the salesmen with their propositions and their blue print easels grow, and so insistent did they become in their urging the public to invest, that Fred K. Smith, chief of police, issued a ukase which forbade them the streets.

Many of the various stock companies organized following the Burk Waggoner sensation, in the Waggoner pool, sold out practically all of their stock in a very short time by means of these sidewalk stock peddlers. little, big, old and young, the salesmen gathered along the street and made the welkin ring from morning to night. This section of Ohio provided a splendid entertainment to passers-by at any time, and after one trip through the 350 feet of sidewalk, said trip usually necessitating from 10 minutes to a half hour to negotiate because of the various interruptions, one had a marvelous smattering of information about every part of the field, and the various propositions being floated therein. The curb market was one of the most unique of the many side lines of the oil boom, and was one of the sights of the city, to visitors from the north and east.

Visitors naturally expected something different in Wichita Falls and the curb market provided that desired touch, so that the traditions of the oil fields should not be shattered to bits by reality.

There was a long and bitter fight over the passing of the curb brokers. Several times after the first order of Chief of Police Smith that the brokers could not ply their trade on the streets, the maps were erected and the brokers took their places and made sales. However a special ordinance of the city council was passed, which ended the fight. The Kemp, Munger Allen discovery led to another attempt to reopen the question, but this was not done. Seemingly this picturesque phase of Wichita Falls as an oil center has gone into the realm of tradition.



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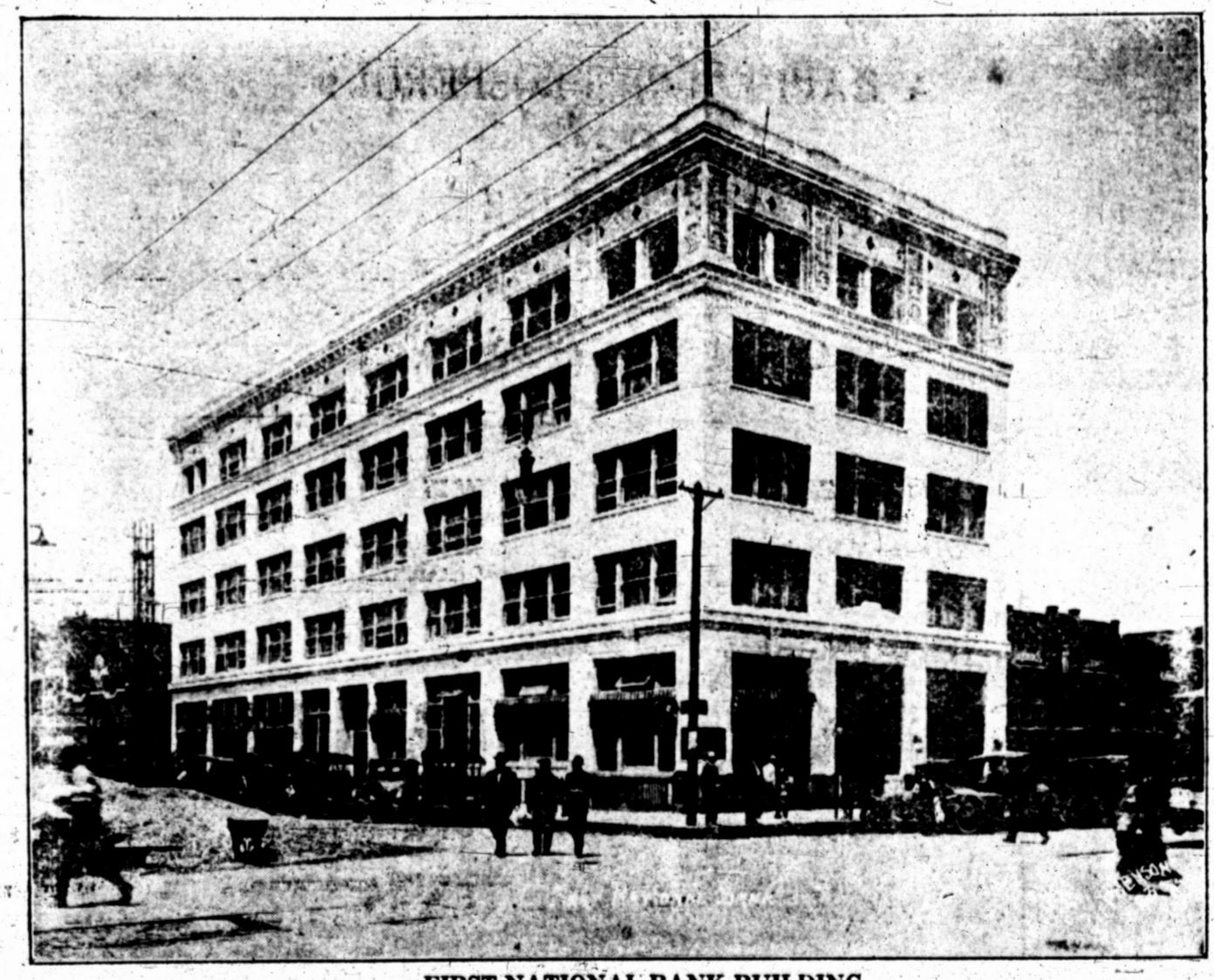


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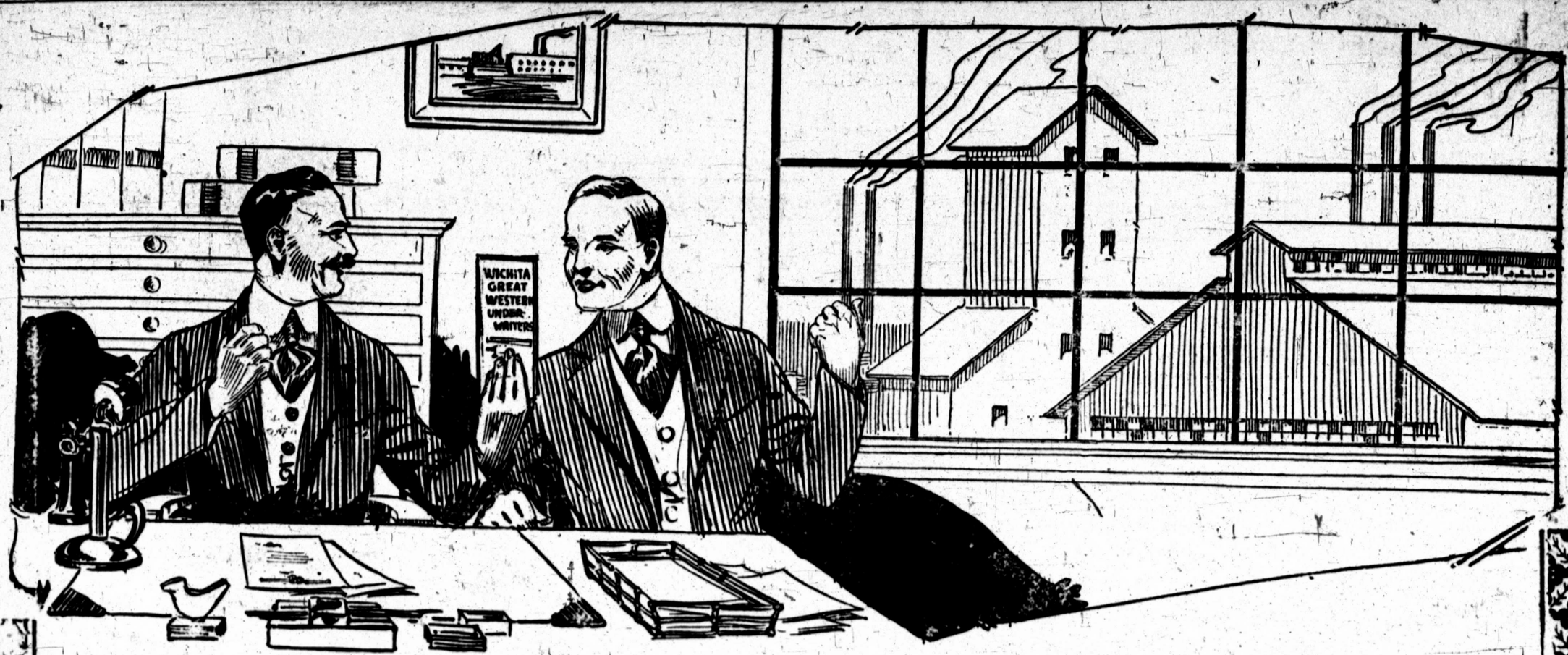
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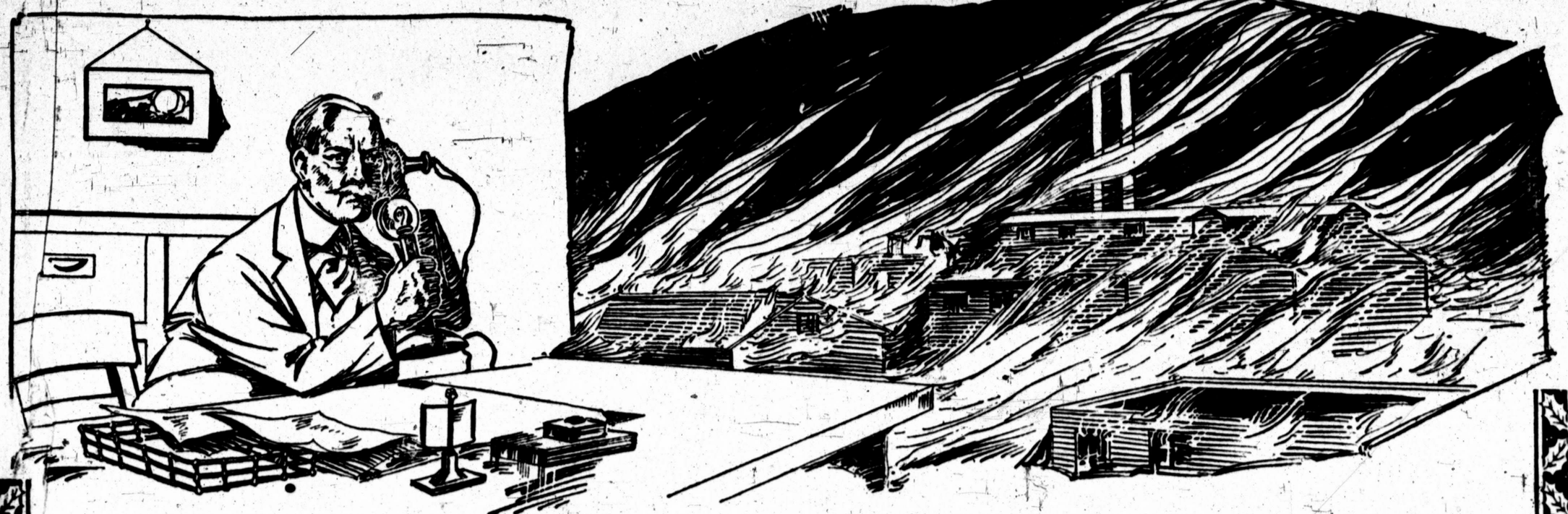
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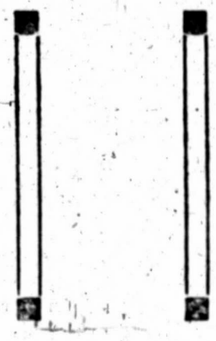
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Big Outdoors of the United States the Panhandle Section of Texas Has Been Placed on Oil Map the Past Year

CHILDRESS, Texas, Dec.—If one has been familiar with the divers and conflicting opinions in the past respecting oil possibilities in the Panhandle of Texas, he must conclude that one of the chief accomplishments of the last twelve months was the placing of this big outdoors on the oil map of the United States. It was placed there beyond peradventure by the discovery of heavy gas producing sands in the vicinity of Amarillo, by the discovery of a paying oil sand just over in New Mexico, near Tucumcari, by the discovery in Cimarron county, Oklahoma, of a gas sand estimated to have a capacity of at least [illegible] cubic feet daily, of oil in the vicinity of Woodward, Oklahoma, of oil and gas in several formations in Texas county, Oklahoma, shallow sands in Childress, Collingsworth and Wheeler counties.

In drawing this imaginary semi-circle round the edges of the Texas Panhandle I am marking only those spots where I am sure of my information, and have not purposely overlooked any spots that have been called to my attention. Indeed, I have been advised in a general way that not only are there oil structures in every county of the Panhandle, but that every county has evidences of shallow oil and gas. It seems to be the fact that in every county may be found oil or gas in water wells, and seepages of one or the other from springs and the lower edges of the banks of rivers and creeks.

That these evidences might have been expected even the moderately initiated layman might have divined had he taken a journey along the eastern edges of the Plains from well into Colorado, to where the Plains peter out in the South.

Yet these never attracted general attention until recently. I know of some geologists, who remarked that these signs did not necessarily indicate that paying oil or gas fields would be found near them, that they probably were remnants of producing formation long since drained through gravity and possibly other agencies. Such theories were heralded over southern Oklahoma a few years ago when the Healdton field was in the early stages of development.

Geologists in recent months have more generally and boldly conceded that their earlier conclusions were based on false premises, and that is the secret of the change of heart in the oil fraternity towards the Panhandle of Texas. It hasn't been two years since wild-catting in the Panhandle was deprecated by the established oil concerns, and the big ranchmen, declaring against highly speculative enterprises, steadfastly refused to lease their lands for oil and gas purposes.

The westward spreading of fields from Wichita, Archer, Wilbarger, Stephens, Eastland, Brown and Coleman counties started the geological investigations that led to the revolution of sentiment, at least regarding territory that extended to the foot off the Plains.

It appears now that major oil companies had had knowledge for a long time of structures toward the northern end of Panhandle, although not a great deal of leasing had been done there up to twelve months ago. The big structure north of Amarillo was surveyed, marked and mapped by Dr. C. N. Gould of Oklahoma City, who pronounced it one of the best in the United States. That his conclusion was reasonable was proven recently when on that structure was found a sand that produced natural gas at the rate of 100,000,000 feet a day.

That positively settled the thing so far as northern part of the Panhandle was concerned. Meantime blocks of leases had been acquired in nearly every county north from the tier of counties that extends to New Mexico, west from Childress county. The wildcatters are playing a great territory. Not even the very promising Pecos Valley of the Southwest has drawn a greater number on greater variety of talent, and the new year will experience one of the most majestic sweeps of adventuring in oil history.

I can't resist repeating what I have written some brief paragraphs about before, that there is probably a distinct connection between the uplifts of the Wichita Mountains and the Rocky Mountains, and that there is good ground for the admirable theory that somewhere in the Panhandle country there exists, on this structure, a great field of oil. A geologist without an axe to grind, without acreage to sell in other words, told me in considerable detail of this theory and he bolstered it with a recounting of his own explorations. The man had walked every mile of the way between these mountain ranges, following a disappearing and reappearing line of cretaceous peaks that are distinct at the two ends of the long route.

This man's explorations lay in the vicinity of the structure that produces so much gas in the Amarillo region and over a tier of counties that make the far northwestern neck of Oklahoma, and in the neighborhood of his tracks one big company leased over four hundred acres of land.

Now comes fulfillment of prophecy that the region would attract the most conservative of major operators. A lot of them are "eating it up" and at least two of them are prepared to drill test wells early in the year. Sixty wells are provided for on a near air line across the northern part of the Panhandle between Oklahoma and New Mexico.

Childress has been selected as the base for this story, principally because Childress county presents a wider field for geological inquiry than probably any other of the counties that lie just off the Plains uplift, and again because no less than twenty years ago a party of geologists employed by an oil company, in travelling from Colorado to the Beaumont country, spent an entire week in this county, or more than twice the time spent in any other West Texas county, and resolved upon departure that in later years they would return and work out a detailed report. They found oil and gas in springs and river beds and here and there in water wells drilled on ranches. They predicted a shallow oil field on the south side of the county and a gas field and probably deep oil sands on the north side of the county.

The region was specially attractive because the geologists were enabled to study the subject of the trend of formations westward from possible oil fields farther down in Texas and of formations having parentage in the Blanco Estacado uplift. A detailed study of that subject was not made, but in the good year of 1919 it was made, and the geological conclusions, although not agreed to by other members of the professions, are very interesting.

In brief these conclusions are that there is a wall of rock, originating in the Wichita mountains, that crosses Red river near the line of Childress and Hardeman counties and extends indifinitely to the southwest in Texas, and that this wall is a dividing line between structures to the east and structures to the west; that structures to the east dip to the west and that structures to the west dip toward the east. This naturally presupposes that on either side of this wall of rock gravity has deposited oil and gas in more considerable quantities than in formations farther to the east and farther to the west.

That there is such a wall of rock is patent. In fact its surface outcrops at Red river and it very nearly makes a bridge across that stream. And rocks that form the walls of streams on either side seem to dip as this theory states.

The theory is in accord with that held and published by a New York geologist who selected the Plains uplift as the parent of structures swinging off through a number of West Texas counties that had no geological relationship with uplifts to the east, northeast or southeast.

Childress county is typical if not distinctive of surface formations peculiar to the tier of counties of West Texas that skirt the foot of the Plains. A big part of it impresses one as being on an unsound foundation. It looks soft and soggy here and there. It undoubtedly has been through a season of terrible disturbance, and that disturbance must have been caused by natural gas. If one travels through Childress, Collingsworth, Hemphill, Wheeler and possibly some other counties of this tier he can't help being impressed that there is gas under the soil in enormous quantities, either that or there was at one time such quantities of gas.

It is treading yet on safe ground to predict that gas wells of heavy production will be found in this tier and that the line of such wells may extend, probably brokenly, to the Amarillo field.

Now comes fulfillment of prophecy for the supposition that interior gases have pushed up the sands in which shallow oil is found. That there is shallow oil in no less than twenty Panhandle counties, there is no manner of doubt. The doubt is as to how profitable the sands may be. I talked to no less than twenty farmers and ranchmen of Childress county, who have oil in their water wells. It has been found in paying quantities. I have no doubt, in at least three wells drilled in Childress county in former years. Lack of funds, inexperienced drilling, and probably a little malicious judging caused abandonment of these wells, but drilling has been resumed in two of them lately.

Gas has showed up not only on the surface of springs and in river bed seeps over this country, but it has blowed itself up through the surface out on the high prairies. These blowouts are numerous and there is no mistaking them.

Evidences are of gas and deep oil—the geologists say at possible 2,500 to 3,000 feet—near Red river on either side, and north and south of this territory are shallow sands with possible deep sands. These suppositions have led to much drilling on the south side of Childress county and over a large area of Hall, Donley, Cottle and Motley counties. They are responsible for activity to the north in Collingsworth, Hemphill, Wheeler, Donley, Armstrong and Gray counties. Outside that region I am not advised as to the geological suppositions.

A shallow sand was picked up in a water well two years ago in Wheeler county, and I am advised that possibly the same sand has been found in Collingsworth county. But it should not be understood that the structures of these counties do not have strong evidences of deeper and more prolific sands. On the whole it is decidedly encouraging to all this region that the red bed bugaboo, which so long kept operators out of Western Oklahoma, no longer frightens operators out of West Texas.

I haven't at hand memoranda of individual operations in all counties between Childress and the northern line of the state, but those that I know about are representative. The Barnes-Buser Oil company of Childress made the first important venture in Wheeler county, selecting a location a few miles west of Wellington. Its acreage was secured on the drilling contract basis. This brought geologists into the county from the offices of big companies for a re-investigation, and that work has developed such an interest in the region that larger companies have bought liberally of acreage.

Geological reports of a similar nature have been made on Hemphill county and practically all that county now is under lease. Recently further investigations were made on Hemphill, with the result that the Clarke Oil company of Oklahoma City, an organization backed by experienced operators from Oklahoma fields, went east and obtained out of hand all the funds necessary for a deep test.

There is additional report on Hemphill county that shows it to have relationship with structures run out in Beckham, Roger Mills and Ellis counties in Oklaooma and it is not improbable that in that region there exists some sort of a demarkation between Panhandle and Oklahoma formations. Acreage within several miles of the Clarke company's location has had a ready sale at the hands of speculators who entered the county simultaneously with the Clarke company.

Oklahoma, Texas and California operators principally are playing the northern tier of counties in Texas and the northwestern arm of Oklahoma. Dallam county along is die or several tests, arranged for by C. B. Hoffer and associates of Oklahoma City. In Cimarron county, Oklahoma, J. S. Bryan and associates of Oklahoma City, have three large blocks which are the basis for drilling contract negotiations. On one of these blocks, which was leased in part from the state of Oklahoma, a small Oklahoma company drilled a well two years ago to about 2,000 feet and abandoned it because of lack of funds. The bit was pulled, according to the best evidence, from a blue shale formation that contained both oil and gas.

Prior to the drilling of that well the entire Oklahoma Panhandle had been worked out by Robert Lunsford, formerly a geologist and oil operator of Pennsylvania, who, at the time, was oil and gas agent for the Public Land Commission of Oklahoma. Lunsford advised that he found there one of the most promising regions of the entire West. On his recommendation the commission leased several thousand acres for oil and gas purposes, but to date no through tests have been made. This is due principally to the fact that the form of lease was undesirable in that it did not permit the assignment of leases on the commercial basis, whereby funds for drilling might be obtained.

It is in that region where the bulk of the great acreage of the Empire was leased. This company drilled a well to a depth approximating 2,000 feet on land received on assignment from a state lessee. The hole was abandoned, for some reason or other, and this resulted in the original lessee bringing suit against the Empire charging breach of contract.

Promotion Comes Fast to McCutcheon of First Natioal

Promotions have come rapidly to C. E. McCutcheon since his first connection with the First National bank of Wichita Falls, leaving the service of the state commission of banking and insurance as bank examiner for this district. In four years' time he has been promoted from assistant cashier to cashier, and then to active vice president, and at present he is one of the youngest men in the entire state to occupy such a position of responsibility and distinction in banking circles.

He came to the local bank in June, 1915, after having served as state examiner for three years, and became assistant cashier. Now four years later he is active vice president of this bank, which ranks as one of the strongest financial institutions in the state.

Mr. McCutcheon doesn't mind telling about some of his early banking experiences, when he served in every known capacity, from janitor and office boy up, though bearing a dignified title. His banking career began when he became the bookkeeper of the First National bank of Munday, Tex., in 1908. In December, 1909, he went with the First National bank of Olney, Tex., as assistant cashier, and in April, 1911 he organized the First State bank of Megargel, Archer county.

On April, 1, 1912, while sweeping out getting ready to open up for business, for he was janitor, bookkeeper, teller and cashier, Mr. McCutcheon received a telegram from B. L. Gill, then commissioner of banking and insurance, now vice president Seaboard National, of New York city, asking if he would accept a position as state bank examiner, subject to qualifications, and if so, when he could report to Austin for duty.

His acceptance was forthcoming immediately, and in 10 days' time he was bank examiner. Three years of this work, and then Mr. McCutcheon was in Wichita Falls. There have been recent rumors of an offer of the vice presidency of a much larger bank with a handsome salary, but Mr. McCutcheon states that he is with his friends, "with the best bank in the world," he states, "and in the fastest growing city on the globe."

In the telling about his banking experience career Mr. McCutcheon neglected to mention a few details, which Mr. Gill gave a Times reporter on the occasion of his visit to Wichita Falls last summer. The position of bank examiner was soffered him, Mr. Gill stated, after thoroughly studying the reports that bank examiners made on his banks, and a careful observance of his work.

Mr. Gill also stated that he had a letter from W. M. McGregor, active vice president of the First National, when Mr. McCutcheon went to Austin, stating that the Wichita Falls First National was watching the new bank examiner, and intended to add him to their force when he had gotten the experience in banking that can be secured better from examining banks than from any other means.

READ THE TIMES' WANT ADS

Famous Creator of "Bringing Up Father" Highest Paid Comic Artist in the World



GEORGE M'MANUS

A quarter of a century ago, a teacher in the St. Louis (Mo.) high school stuck out her hand and timidly 13-year-old George McManus advanced up the aisle of the schoolroom with a picture he had just drawn of a youngster with a turned up nose and a generous sprinkling of freckles.

That was the first time the famous creator of "Bringing Up Father" drew public attention to his work.

"I expected a whale of a lecture from the schoolma'am," said the cartoonist the other day, "but apparently she felt my dad could give me a sounder thrashing and so she sent this bit of art with a few others she found in my desk to my father.

"He was very quiet during supper, and I fancied the strap would get its workout just before bedtime. Instead he quietly asked:

"Did you do that?

"I admitted it, and without a word he went out of the house. The next morning my father told me to get on my hat and coat and go down to the St. Louis Republic to work. He had brought the freckled drawing to the editor, and it made a hit. I worked for a year at $5 a week and then was given a dollar raise. That was 24 years ago, and I've been drawing cartoons ever since.

"When I was 21, I came to New York, and drew comics for the New York World. You remember 'Panhandle Pete,' 'Let George Do It' and 20 other comics that I drew during that time and since. The others pass out of memory of the average reader of funny pages. They all ask: 'How did you strike the popular characters of Jiggs and Maggie?'

"It was this way: Indelibly in my mind since childhood remains the picture of old Billy Barry, the best Irish comedian of his day. My dad was in the show business, and I used to see Barry in his play quite often. I remember every detail of that play. It is practically the same as 'The Auctioneer' of today with the change of the leading characters. The character portrayed by Barry in the Jiggs of today, and his wife, Maggie, is the same leading actress on that play. They used to have a poker game every night at 9:15, and there were people in St. Louis who would flock into that house just to see the real poker that was played. It was one of those friendly games where the players carried bricks and used no chips.

"As the public which makes a comic successful, I tried out a dozen until 'Bringing Up Father' struck the popular fancy. That was a few years ago when I joined the Hearst organization.

"Jiggs' and 'Maggie' now make millions laugh in both hemispheres. It is even published in Shanghai, China. The man who is responsible for it is the highest paid comic artist in the world. He makes his home in New York, and is at his desk regularly every day. He enjoys the projection of amusing people. His conception bubbles with the same humor that characterizes his cartoons. He sees fun in everything—even in the many penalties of the reputation he has gained as the world's greatest cartoonist.

"This is the latest," he said the other day, selecting a letter from a pile of correspondence on his desk. "The New York American has just been asked by this fellow to decide a wager. He bet that George McManus is a horse-thief and a murderer, serving a life term, and is sending his daily comic strips from the jug!"

CRAVENS & COMPANY

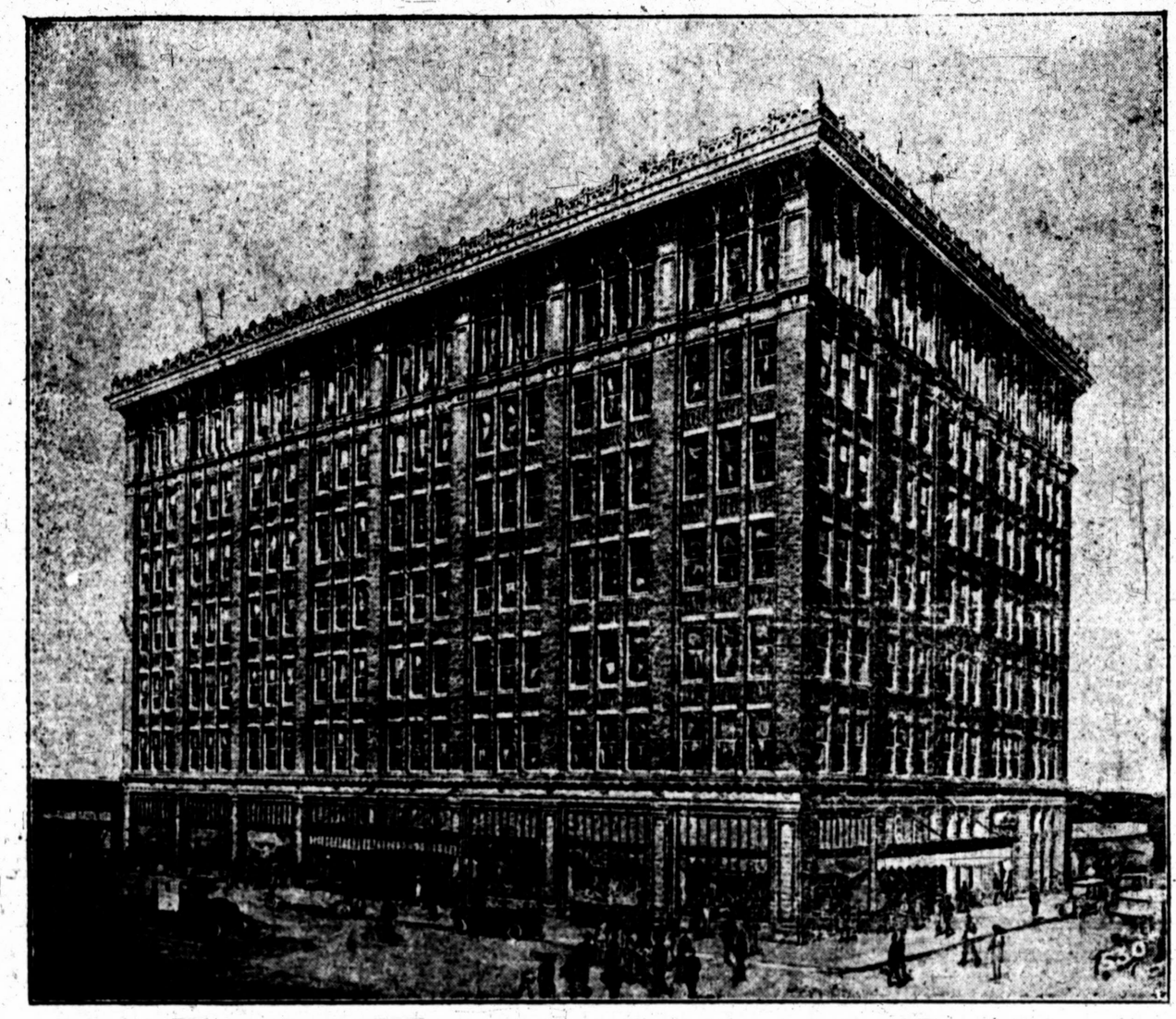
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The Wichita State Bank & Trust Co.

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS, U. S. A.

History of Oil Industry Is Interesting Story of Wonderful Development That Brings Prosperity to Many Communities

To have felt the pulse of industry, to have sensed the inspiration born of the saw and hammer and the clanking of steel, to have entered into the spirit of the ambitious and with them built imaginary cities, to have contracted the element of cheer that filled a million hearts—this was something worth while to a person enamored of the Texas oil fields even though he failed eventually to soil his clothes with oil flowing wrom his own well.

To have learned to a nicety the great American game of chance-taking, to have witnessed the gullibility of the unwary under the spell of a gambler's brainstorm, to have rubbed elbows and exulted with the crowds of mad men, to have tarried while the tenderfoot from a nether region that boasted of intellectual superiority and business sagacity went happily through the process of being neatly trimmed, to have watched bank deposits grow from meager thousands into voluptious millions and busy cities grow out of sleeping villages—this has been a power of gratification, delightful memory stuff, even though one remains poor of purse.

Time and again I have advised my friends in Oklahoma, to at least see these great oil fields of Texas once. The Southwest never before produced anything remotely approaching them in interest, and it never will again produce anything their superior if one thinks in terms of landscapes and concentrated human activity.

Born in the centers of commercial supremacy, the spirit of ambition has traveled like the winds of the prairies into smaller centers and to cross-roads communities and made itself a temple to live in so long as the clouds have a silver lining.

I have felt its initial touch in a score of towns of West Texas. I have seen the leading men of the town form themselves into a commercial organization, baptize it with hope, enthuse it with inspiration, christen it with hallelujahs, and announce to the world in tones of thunder that the community was then definitely placed upon the oil map of Texas.

Perhaps you know that immediately thereafter the town entered negotiations for a paid commercial club secretary, one preferred who was equipped to write innumerable stories for the daily newspapers, one who knew classical oil terms, who could speak the language of the derrick and the slang of the scout; specially preferred one who could associate with geologists, divine structures and trace anticlines.

A pep that never existed there before or which had died like crops under the winds and hot suns of a drouth rose like a gushing oil well, and it demanded at the earliest moment the erection of a hotel—for "oil men"—the paving of Main Street, an increase in the water supply, the cleaning of the streets, the painting of the houses, the improvements of the highways, etc., and a committee was named to solicit the building of a new railroad.

Such activities have imbedded a new thing in the character of rural Americans. They have lifted men from trudgy ways and commonplace, prosaic thoughts to new levels of promise. They have developed latent talents and made of ordinary business men astute financiers. They have established civic pride where no amount of preaching would have been availing. They have brought from the cities and installed in the towns the virtues of higher living, higher thoughts and modern business methods.

And how great has been the pulling power of some of these towns. Where they were able to deliver the goods their populations have doubled, trebled and quadrupled. In these oil days every visitor is a booster or a knocker, and whichever of these he happened to be depended nearly altogether on the reception given him, the entertainment accorded him and the spirit of the people with whom he associated. I have heard these boosts and knocks a thousand times. They spread even like the winds of West Texas. They go a long way toward the building or condemning of towns.

Embarrassments have come to no small number of communities, but most of them have played the game fairly well. As a matter of common sense, why should not the county seat of any county in Texas take advantage of conditions arising from geological surveys and the taking of leases to make for itself all the money possible. It's all in the game, and in conservative building there is no chance for loss.

It matters not whether leases are taken in perfect good faith or whether they are purely for speculation. The taking of leases puts money into the hands of land owners and increases the deposits of banks. It causes many thousands of strange dollars to be spent in the town. It teaches boost and thrift and industrial enterprise, and even though the dreams do not come true, all these accomplishments have had their rewards.

I have no patience with the crooked dealer, and still less with the purchased geologist, if there be such an animal, but I have been pleased many times to witness legitimate effort and speculation toward developing a new oil field in a far-off county.

Some communities have not measured up to their possibilities. One such I have in mind that might easily have gone a long ways toward accomplishing its early ambition of becoming the Tulsa of West Texas had not the sleepy old-timers within it been fearful of turning loose their money and some of these old timers actually had made millions out of oil and oil leases and hid those millions for safe keeping in the back end of bank vaults.

And while the few that were pulling ahead in this community had every step contested by the unimaginative laggards another community not far away, filled with new blood, possessed of new spirit, was throbbing itself into emtropolitanism. In later months the situation seemed to be that there was room aplenty in that particular recion of West Texas for both these towns, that in the former the pullers forward had augmented their numbers, and that each was getting its just share of oil field business.

The hardest of all men to jar loose from their recently acquired fortunes or the necessary part thereof to make a lump sum for the material advancement of the community, are the men who theretofore had had enough of the world's goods to make themselves comfortable. There are exceptions, but the rule is that the man who has little gives many fold more in proportion to his wealth than the wealthy man.

It has been a gratification to see the wealthy old-timers jar loose in some spots. Wherever they do, things begin to pop. Then can the community begin to realize heavier on the outlay it has made for attracting new people, new blood, new money, and making of itself a metropolitan center.

Drouths in West Texas have made the average man the most conservative you ever met. He has laid up in former years against the drouth and he doesn't purpose to have his savings swept away by a speculative enterprise. But usually his sons and daughters don't feel that way about it. When they get a taste of prosperity that oil brings they buy new clothes, new cars, they visit cities and states, they learn many new ways of the world.

When the commercial club is under way and the paid secretary is on the job, the real estate and lease men form an oil exchange. I'll venture the guess that in the smaller cities and towns of Texas not less than 500 oil exchanges have been formed during the last twelve months. This usually is followed by the organization of one or more local oil companies. I'll venture the guess that at least 2,000 such companies have been formed in Texas during the last twelve months outside the cities of Texas.

There are multitudinous migrations to the oil fields, and the migrators come back with new ideas each week, so that each week the town makes some manner of progress. Every idle man of the community gets a job and he gets more for his work than he ever dreamed of getting. Some day a telegram comes to Prairieville saying that the Creek Fork Oil & Gas company of that town has hit a gusher. If you have never been in a small town when such a telegram arrives, you can't appreciate the spontaneous awakening of souls that it produces.

There are a thousand and one human interesting things in the West Texas towns that have been bit by the oil bug. They are too many to enumerate. They are new and novel. The town in a week or so does a hundred things it never did before. Men and women have feelings they never had before. Boosters are made in a twinkling. Day dreams form and swap fairies on the street corners.

I asked part of the exhuberant population of a village to assemble for a picture on the two-story bank corner. Because there had been erected a derrick within a mile of the town and that the word had spread that this picture was to be published in a metropolitan newspaper, virtually the entire population wanted to get before the camera. Whoever comes from afar to do a thing that will help put a town on the map is fell upon and adored. He is wined and dined and whirred in a high-powered car over the hills and valleys. He is told the names and antecedents of all the principal men and women of the town, a history of ranch days and of the escapades of the Indians in and before those days. Town celebrities are marked for him. Pioneers hark back to the panic of '93 and to the late cevtiles when the first cattle were grazed upon these prairies.

It's all very well. These are matters of interest. They are human and vital interest to the writer of stories. They may be heaped into a bank as an ideal background in front of which to array more modern characters who in some manner have contributed to the prosperity that is lubricated with petroleum.

In one town it was put up to me that a certain young strutter of gobbler propensities had been solely responsible for the discovery of oil in that neighborhood. They sicked me on him, and he talked volubly. He stood for a picture like the statue he expected to be erected in his memory, even though clandestinely he had to furnish the money. After I had finished with him another town character was spotetd by a self-appointed guide to me. I rammed a fire of questions into him and shortly discovered that he, and he alone, discovered this oil field. According to him the other fellow was a rank imposter.

Had not that community already been plunging forward in an unprecedented era of prosperity brought on by oil, it is probable that out of the camps of the followers of these two contenders might have come disputes and scisms highly derogatory to the progress of the community.

The real charm of the oil industry of course, has been found in the midst of forests of derricks and in the scurrying metropolitan centers. It has been no less interesting to see the great tide of progress mash and mangle cheap obstructures in oil-boomed cities than to witness the drilling for oil in proven fields and watch the big gushers come in, for after all the vital thing is the man and the community of men who take in, spend and invest the millions of dollars that these wells throw into the flow tanks.

We shall witness the rise and fall of smaller communities, and their rise and fall again. We shall see some of them at length get a commercial footing that will hold through generations, and others return to the pre-oil period when living was less fussy and real estate investments more sure. But I am convinced that even the latter will have profited beyond their own conception of profit, for you and I and other students of affairs view them in their entirety and appreciate more thoroughly than they the bigger and better things that have come to them.

Splendid Record of Wm. M. McGregor in Banking History

One of the most distinguished personal successes achieved by any Wichitan, and a success almost unparalleled during his connection with any which has been to a large degree responsible for the success of the First National bank, with which he has been connected since he was about 16 years of age, is the career in brief of W. M. McGregor, active vice president of the above named bank.

Mr. McGregor was born in Alabama, and was reared and educated at Austin, Tex. His connection with the First National began in 1887 as a collector for that institution, beginning about a year after his coming to Wichita Falls.

A natural ability and aptitude for banking brought him steady promotion through the minor grades in the bank's organization, until in 1890 he was made assishtant cashier, and became cashier in 1893. That position he held until in 1915 he was made vice president.

Mr. McGregor, like most of the other Wichita Falls business men, has made several fortunate investments in oil, principally consisting of property in the Burkburnett townsite, made soon after the coming in of the Fowler discovery well, and while property was still bringing a moderate price. He emphasizes the fact, however, that he has never been associated with any oil company, his operations in that line being either as an individual, or in association with other individual operators.

In addition to his connection with the First National Mr. McGregor has considerable interests in a number of other local enterprises, as well as in several banks outside of Wichita Falls and in this section of the state.

Mrs. McGregor was formerly Miss Kate Carter of Fort Worth, a daughter of C. L. Carter, organizer and first president of the Tex Cattlemen's association, a position which he held until his death.

Many of Call Field Men Now Connected With Wichita Falls

Officers and men of Call Field, who in the freezing cold northers and sand storms of the winter of 1917-18 and the hot sandstorms of early summer 1918, couldn't see why the government had seen fit to put Call Field at Wichita Falls, and also why their lot had been cast at that field instead of being sent overseas, saw the silver lining in the late summer, when the Fowler well came in and the Burkburnett oil boom was on.

And when the end of the war came earlier than could have been hoped for originally, and they were still in this land, where gushers had ameliorated the sandstorms, they quit cussing the landscape that had a faculty of rising up and making flying bum and living hard and started working for their discharge so they could take old opportunity by its well known forelock.

In this way Wichita Falls got many new citizens, many of whom have found that the west, the Wichita oil fields, to be explicit, measures up very favorably to the north, the east or the Pacific coast, as it was principally from these three points that the Call Field personnel was drawn.

The field was opened late in 1917, and continued as an active training school, first for cadets, then for student officers, and again for cadets, until the summer of 1919. The intensive training of the war times was let up in 1919, and discharges were given as rapidly as was consistent with the good of the service. The camp was not fully dismantled, and turned over to the civilian purchasers, Kemp and Kell of this city and J. D. Parnell and associates of Vernon, until October 1, the last few months being devoted to removing the government property, especially the large number of airplanes.

By that time many of the officers and men had been in business in Wichita Falls for a number of months, and some had already had such success as to decide upon Wichita Falls for an abiding place forever more.

National Bank of Commerce Makes a Remarkable Record in Developing Into One of Strong Financial Institutions

Although in existence only a little more than five years, having been organized in May 1914, the history of the National Bank of Commerce has been one of rapid and uninterrupted success, until at present it stands the third in size in the city, and is ranked among the strong banking instiutions in Northwest Texas.

Especially has its record been one of remarkable success within the two years following the intensive development of the county's oil resources, the capital and surplus having been doubled twice in that period, once in July 1918, and again on the first of August, 1919.

Further Measures Planned.

A further increase of both capital and surplus is expected after the first of the coming year, following the removal into the new quarters in its handsome 11-story office building at Eighth and Indiana. Present capital is $300,000, with a surplus of $200,000 its original capital was $100,000.

The bank was organized in May, 1914, by C. W. Reid, who has been president of the bank for practically all the time since, and who has controlled the policy of the bank during its entire existence. Mr. Reid owns personally more than a third of the present capital stock. When organized the National Bank of Commerce was the fifth bank in the city, but the number was again reduced to four in the following year when the First State Bank was absorbed by the First National.

Although the outbreak of the great war following so soon after the opening of the new bank, did not seem to offer a very propitious start, the financial derangement which followed this event found the new bank in very good shape, its resources being very little xtended.

Officers of the Bank.

In addition to Mr. Reid present active officers of the bank include: C. E. Basham, active vice-president; Fred C. Barron, active vice-president; W. M. Frank, cashier; and H. D. Hemphill and L. E. Mooney, assistant cashiers.

Mr. Basham, who came into the bank in June, 1919, is one of the most widely known bankers in this section of the state, having for more than 20 years been cashier of the Waggoner National Bank at Vernon.

Since coming to Wichita Falls Mr. Basham has established here the same reputation he enjoyed among the clients of the Vernon bank, that of a courteous, capable and conservative banker.

Fred C. Barron, who is also active v e-president, began his banking career with the First National Bank, steadily advancing through various positions until July, 1917, when he came to the National Bank of Commerce in 1917, as cashier, shortly after becoming vice-president.

Walter M. Frank has been connected ist nce, first as bookkeeper later as teller and assistant cashier, recognition of the attitude shown in those positions giving him finally the position of cashier, to which position he was named in 1917.

Takes Active Part In Financial and Civic Development

Although a resident in Wichita Falls less than five years, Charles W. Reid, organizer and president of the National Bank of Commerce has from the start taken one of the most prominent parts, not only in a business way, but in the civic and social development of Wichita Falls.

Both as a director of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce, and as a member of the organization committee of the Big Wichita Irrigation project, probably the most important project which has ever engaged [illegible] of the people of this city, as well as being head of one of the most successful financial institutions in this part of the state, Mr. Reid has been a leader in every movement for the betterment and development of this section since his location here.

The development of the oil resources of the county, which has overshadowed everything in the past history of Wichita Falls, found Mr. Reid taking a very active part, his varied interests in this field being evidenced by his association in a number of the oil companies and refineries of this district.

Mr. Reid is a native of Arkansas, born near Texarkana, and receiving his early education in the schools of the latter place. Following his public schooling, he was a student in the University of Arkansas, graduating from that institution in 1902. The wholesale lumber business attracted him for a time, but he soon forsook that calling for that of a banker, receiving his early training at Texarkana.

His first independent venture in the banking business came in 1908 when he organized and become president of the First State Bank of Muskogee, Oklahoma, a position which he held until a few months prior to his coming to Wichita Falls in 1914. He disposed of his interest in the Muskogee bank shortly before moving to Wichita Falls.

In addition to being president of the National Bank of Commerce of Wichita Falls, Mr. Reid is president of the Seventh district of the Texas Bankers Association, is president of the American State Bank at Burkburnett, and a director in the First National Bank at Rule, Texas, and of the National Bank of Commerce of Fort Worth. He is interested in a number of local enterprises in addition to his oil and refining interests, among which are the North Side Lumber and Building Co., of which he is a director.

Mr. Reid is also a director in the Chamber of Commerce, a vestryman of the Church of Good Shepherd (Episcopal), a 32 degree Mason, Shriner, Elk and a graduate member of the Sigma Alpha college fraternity.

Mrs. Reid was formerly Miss Anna May Priest of Texarkana, and is a niece of Judge H. S. Priest, a prominent St. Louis figure.

R. B. FARRIS, Vice President. H. L. QUIETT, President. C. E. MITCHELL, Assistant Cashier.
W. H. VINCENT, Cashier. JNO. E. HAYNES, Vice President C. A. MULLENS, Assistant Cashier.

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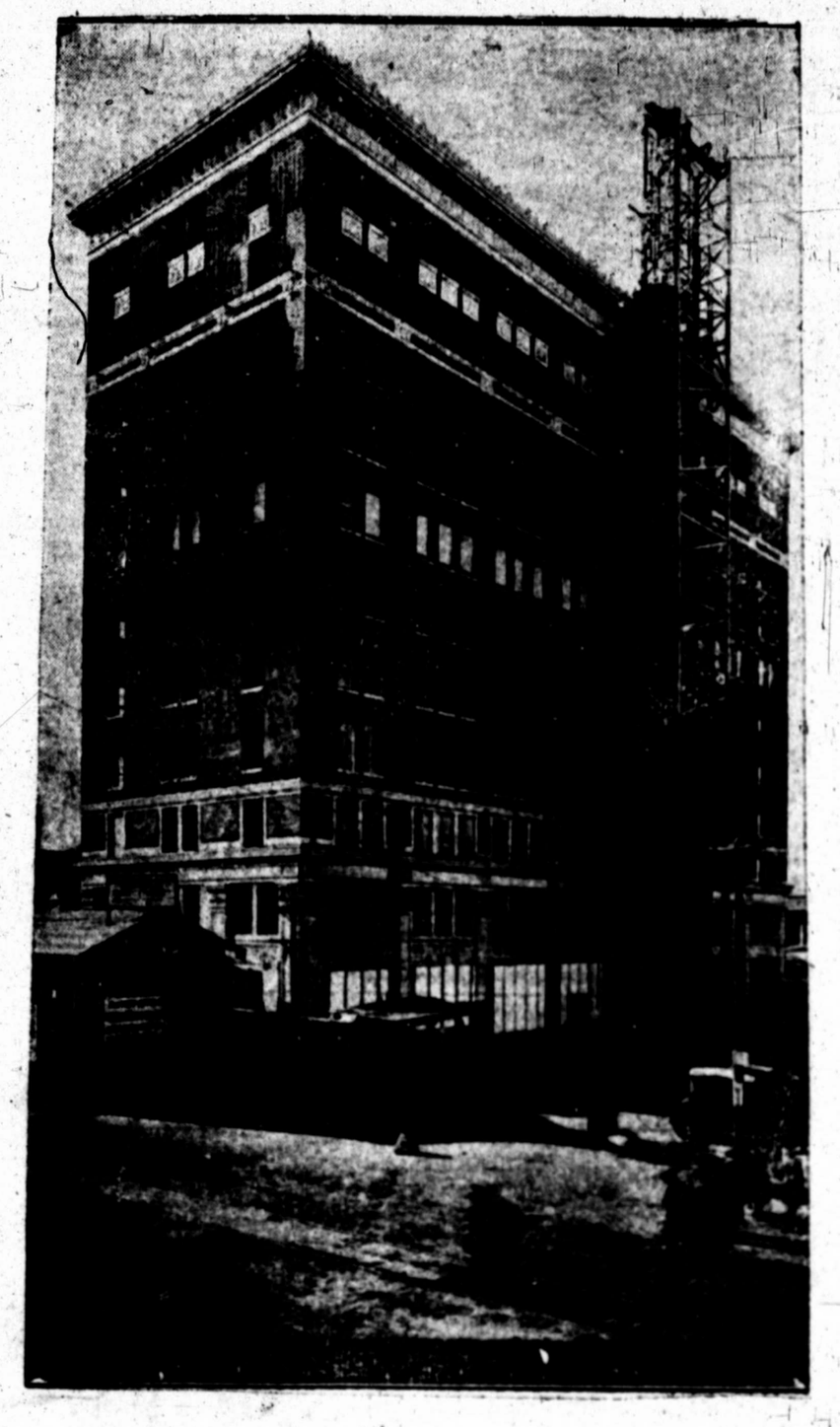
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L. E. MOONEY, Asst. Cashier.
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