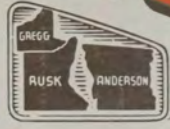


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VOLUME 9

NUMBER 4



See Pages 4 & 8



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Contents For August

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Editorials

MAN OF STEEL

John W. Carpenter must have taken to heart early in life the parable of the unworthy steward who buried his talent. The great Texas industrialist does not believe there is any benefit in buried treasure which remains buried.

For years the Texas Power & Light Company, of which he is president, has been transmuting the stored sunshine of Texas lignite into available light and energy for productive purposes. He has pioneered transmission of electric power in regions which probably would have remained backward to this day but for his vision and enterprise. Now he has undertaken to put Texas' vast store of iron to beneficial use at a time when it is more greatly needed than ever before.

Completion of financing the \$15,000,000 Lone Star Steel Corporation to smelt East Texas ore at a plant near Daingerfield is an event of significance not alone to the oil industry, not alone to East Texas, but to all America and every industry in the nation which depends on steel, and that excepts few. It is of paramount importance to every branch of our armed forces, whether they are hurling shells into Rommel's lines in Egypt, into Japanese-held islands of the Pacific, or conveying vital materiel to our Allies overseas. Long after the end of the war the iron of East Texas will be helping, through the agency of the Lone Star, to repair the ravages of the world's most destructive conflict.

This technological progress in an until-recently largely agricultural empire is a part of the widening of horizons to which we must look since the completion of world exploration in a geographical sense. It is a fourth dimension added to the physical universe of which we were once exclusively aware. It offers an untapped source of wealth, the equivalent of vast "living room" for lack of which millions have fought and died in the older counties, it adds

visibly to the sum of the world's limited goods for supplying the unlimited wants of man.

President Carpenter has never considered himself a genius. His prescription for success is as old as civilized America: one part of daring and nine of diligence. Under this formula he does not ask that his collaborators be supermen, his associates extraordinarily gifted. He believes that there are sufficient opportunities in America which are being passed over heedlessly to bring about a truly more abundant life without political hocus-pocus.

Iron ore is not a new discovery in East Texas. What is new in Mr. Carpenter's project is the resolution he supplied for overcoming the lack of smelting fuel. Others had the knowledge of the iron, the problem posed itself to them. They gave it up as insoluble; he provided the solution. Where bureaucrats and brass hats shrugged the proposition off he found a practical means of converting that iron oxide into high-grade steel. Now that his plan stands revealed in its beautiful simplicity it is easy for others to see how it was evolved. Columbus had no trouble in finding those who agreed with his theories after he had proved them. The same is true of Edison, Pasteur, Jenner, Watt, Faraday, Marconi and the rest.

Not all of John W. Carpenter's vision is bound up in industrial enterprises connected with the profit motive, although he recognizes the place of incentive in the American system of free enterprise. He has given lavishly of his time and abilities in a dozen fields of Texas' varied activities, some educational, some purely charitable. Regardless of its nature, any enterprise for human betterment which is launched in the Southwest has helped its chances for success when it has enlisted his sympathy and support.

Now to prove that the sin in synthetic rubber was not one of omission.



The treading job of which we won't tire will be that of trampling on the Jap.

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Longview, Texas, August, 1942

Number 4

EAST TEXAS SITUATION

Declines in daily crude production, total stores of gasoline and stocks of domestic and foreign crude reported at the beginning of August gave emphasis to a situation already recognized by Petroleum Coordinator Harold L. Ickes in a plea for greater production, promising the first real renewal of activity in the Texas industry since the submarine campaign was instituted in mid-January.

Daily crude production in the United States dropped 327,300 barrels to a total of 3,392,615 for the week ended August 1. At the same time, stores of gasoline, reported by the American Petroleum Institute, declined 957,000 barrels for total finished and unfinished stocks, to a figure of 81,324,000, compared with 82,281,000 a week ago and 4,668,000 a year ago, and the Bureau of Mines reported stocks of foreign and domestic crude totaled 248,336,000 barrels, or a net decrease of 926,000 compared with the previous week. Most of the decrease was in domestic, foreign stocks declining only 105,000 barrels.

This was the United States situation as Adolf Hitler's armies reached the Maikop oil fields, considered responsible for seven per cent of Russian oil production. Texas, including East Texas, reflected the general situation in this country by responding to the Coordinator's appeal not only in step-

ped-up production but also in the long-range conservation measure embodied in the salt water reinjection program of the East Texas Salt Water Disposal Company, whose expansion to a two million dollar corporation is detailed elsewhere in this issue, by considerable wildcat activity hampered chiefly by priority troubles, and by cooperation in the Office of Defense Transportation's solid-trainload oil movement, already 66 per cent effective.

Meanwhile progress already could be reported on the 550-mile 24-inch pipe line from Longview to the Mississippi River terminal, not only surveying but some stringing and welding of pipe being reported from several or all of the seven sections under separate contract. Equal progress was reported on the removal of second-hand pipe from Texas by American Liberty Oil Company to Florida for transshipment of barge line oil across that peninsula. Contracts likewise were being let for construction of heavy-duty tugs to pull the oil barges and the woods were being flailed for barge-builders. Near Galveston the barging of oil eastward was momentarily halted when a tow fouled the towboat and blocked the channel but such accidents were discounted as a serious factor in the barge transportation problem.

Most heartening of all develop-

ments for the Texas industry was the apparent decision of the authorities, spoken for by Coordinator Ickes, not to extend gasoline rationing, despite the plea of Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York to the people of America to "ask for rationing." The coordinator apparently did not take too seriously LaGuardia's fear that Midwestern states quickly would be drained of oil and so foment a shortage in the East beyond that already obtaining.

The heating oil situation in the Atlantic seaboard area was still giving concern and a scheme to ration it to home users on a basis of regional temperatures and size of family promised new grief for the rationing authorities through obvious opportunity for inequities.

The Texas oil industry still awaited with much confidence the announcement of a real solution to the synthetic rubber and tire problem. Beneath the criticism and accusations, it believed, American industrial leaders are making real progress toward increased production of acceptable substitutes.

A subcommittee report on legislation for settlement of American nationals' claims on Mexico growing out of the oil expropriation was deferred for action by a greater number of committee members when it was favorably reported to the Senate foreign relations body.

SALT WATER DISPOSAL MADE FIELD-WIDE IN NEW SETUP

A unified, coordinated, field-wide plan for the disposal of salt water in the East Texas field was initially launched August 1, 1942, when the increase in capitalization of the East Texas Salt Water Disposal Company to two million dollars was fully subscribed by 247 operators in the field. This is the largest known group of operators to organize in one effort to accomplish a single purpose in the largest oil field in the United States. Stock in the Salt Water Company was offered for sale in May, 1942, after a small group of East Texas operators had registered securities with the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission and with the proper authorities in the State of Texas. Stock in the company was offered at \$100 per share; each operator was asked to subscribe for an amount of stock on the basis of \$120 for each oil well in the field.

The field-wide disposal of salt water in East Texas has been in the minds of the operators for over a year. During the latter part of 1941, a number of operators met in Dallas and discussed the advantages of a field-wide program of disposing of salt water from which developed the East Texas Salt Water Disposal Company organized officially on January 20, 1942, as a Texas corporation with a capital stock of \$25,000. The company consisted of twelve operators in the East Texas field, eight of whom were larger companies and four of the smaller operators. The plan for handling the salt water problem in the East Texas field was explained to the Railroad Commission of Texas in a number of public hearings held in Austin, Texas. The Railroad Commission was quick to recognize the benefit to be derived from a coordinated effort in the handling

of salt water as well as to appreciate the value of the program as strictly a conservation measure. The Railroad Commission recognized the problem of the disposal of salt water in the East Texas

field several years ago and has encouraged the return of the salt water to the Woodbine sand to avoid pollution of the surface streams and conserve the reservoir energy in the reservoir. Since

Bryan W. Payne, of Tyler, has served as president of the East Texas Salt Water Disposal Company. Mr. Payne is also president of the Iowa Payne Oil Company and was one of the recent discoverers of the Club Lake field in Hunt County. Jno. G. Pew of the Sun Oil Company has served in the Salt Water Company as secretary-treasurer and has been very active in increasing the capitalization to two million dollars. In addition to Mr. Payne and Mr. Pew, E. H. Blum, of The Atlantic Refining Company, D. R. Gladney, of the Magnolia Petroleum Company, David Frame of the Humble Oil and Refining Company and Joe Zeppa of the Delta Drilling Company have served as director of the corporation. E. S. "Buck" Morris, Kilgore, has served as manager.

The enlarged corporation will probably have 21 directors with an executive committee of 7 members. Active control and management of field operations will probably be vested in a vice-president and general manager with offices at Kilgore or some other



BRYAN W. PAYNE



JOHN G. PEW

central point in the field. A field superintendent, petroleum engineer, and other operating personnel will be selected.

Preliminary plans for the company include the immediate drilling of six new injection wells west of the productive limits of the fields to serve those areas where most water is now produced. However the shortage of steel pipe and other critical materials may make it necessary to convert some of the abandoned wells on the west side of the field into disposal wells. At least 24 new disposal wells will have to be drilled to take care of all of the water produced. The new wells and additional facilities are expected to be provided as fast as materials can be obtained. Advice from Washington is to the effect that a priority rating will be given the project within the next few days.

It is hoped that salt water disposal facilities for the entire field can be provided by the time the "big inch" line from East Texas has been completed so that the East Texas field will be ready to supply additional oil for the war effort without sacrificing production efficiency and causing waste. The East Texas field is the nation's largest reserve supply of oil and consequently it must be produced under the best conditions possible.

1938, the commission has authorized the drilling of wells to the water-bearing portion of the Woodbine sand through which the salt water would be returned to the reservoir.

Through the cooperation of the Railroad Commission, thirteen operators in the East Texas field

have drilled 47 salt water injection wells through which over fifty million barrels of salt water have been injected. During the month of June, 1942, over two million barrels of salt water was returned to the sand. In general the operators of the present salt water injection wells have a sufficient

number of oil wells producing water to justify the expense of the injection well, water treating plant and necessary gathering lines. Some of the more extensive salt water injection disposal plants in the field have cost over one hundred thousand dollars to install: new wells drilled from the surface and equipped with special cement lined casing to prevent the corrosion of salt water cost approximately \$25,000; a treating plant to recondition the water before returning it to the reservoir cost another \$25,000 and the gathering lines consist primarily of cement asbestos pipe which cost \$50,000. Some of the less elaborate disposal systems where oil wells have been converted into disposal wells and where the water is not treated with chemical before it is returned to the sand, have cost considerably less.

Nevertheless, the relatively high cost of installing the necessary disposal facilities together with the fact that most of the operators in the field did not have a sufficient number of wells or leases concentrated in one part of the field, made the disposal of salt water by return to the sand, impossible as a practical matter. In the summer of 1941, a group of independent operators in the East Texas field petitioned the Railroad Commission for permission to drill a salt water disposal well to take care of a number of leases and asked the commission for an additional allowable of one barrel of oil for each well that was connected onto the disposal system. The request was later modified to one barrel of oil for each fifty barrels of water returned to the reservoir. The Railroad Commission granted this request and promulgated order number 6-3437 on February 20, 1942. It is under the provision of this order that the operators in the East Texas field hoped to partially compensate themselves for the cost of return-

IRON ORE DEVELOPMENT COMES THROUGH POWERMAN'S VISION

SEE FRONT COVER

Great events in the history of a city, state or nation are seldom recognized until years, decades or even centuries later, but the history of Texas will mark the establishment of a \$15,000,000 pig iron blast furnace by the Lone Star Steel Company at a point near Daingerfield, Morris County, as the most important project yet to be consummated in the development of this state's industrial empire.

Far-sighted, public-spirited citizens who prosecute an ideal or ambition with zealous endeavor are always identified with such undertakings and so it is with the establishment of an iron and steel industry in East Texas. John W. Carpenter, widely-known throughout the Southwest as president of Texas Power & Light Company, is the man who held faith through the years in the ultimate development of these ores. Fitting enough, John Carpenter is president of the Lone Star Steel Company.

For more than 100 years Texans have known that great natural resources of iron ore lay dormant in East Texas. Many times efforts were made to develop these resources, but the various projects failed for one reason or another. The most serious obstacle was always that of obtaining a satisfactory coking coal for the blast furnace.

Fifteen years ago Mr. Carpenter caused the engineering department

an iron and steel industry in Texas. At every opportunity he made further investigation into the idea. In spite of discouragement and previous failures, Mr. Carpenter continued to have faith in ultimate development of these resources.

How right Mr. Carpenter was

and vice-president of the du Pont organization at Wilmington, Del.

Mr. Carpenter asked Dr. Stine to recommend a man capable of carrying out the scientific work necessary to the development of the iron and steel industry, a man recognized as an authority in his

Signing of Historic Document



RFC Administrator Jesse Jones, right, and John W. Carpenter, president of the Lone Star Steel Corporation are here shown completing the formalities under which needed priorities were given the Lone Star for erection of its huge East Texas plant near Daingerfield.

of his company to make a survey of the possibilities of establishing can be ascertained from the fact that the present project is approved by the War Production Board and is financed primarily by the Defense Plant Corporation.

But, getting back to the history preceding the successful realization of Mr. Carpenter's hopes for

utilizing the East Texas resources, the record shows that Mr. Carpenter contacted Dr. C. M. A. Stine, noted chemist, mineralogist field in order that his work and findings would be acceptable as authentic and reliable. As a result Mr. Carpenter engaged Dr. George H. Anderson, professor at the California Institute of Technology and

former research worker for du Pont, as director of industrial research for Texas Power & Light Company.

Dr. Anderson immediately launched numerous surveys of Texas' natural resources, experimented with castor beans and sweet potato dehydration, and aided in the establishment of several new industries in the state. At Mr. Carpenter's request, he also began a survey of Texas' iron ore deposits, including the East Texas area now being developed.

Almost a year elapsed during which time material substantiating the feasibility of developing the ore was gathered. Mr. Carpenter had samples of ore sent to testing laboratories of the College of Mines at El Paso, the Mines Experiment Station at Minneapolis, the Battelle Memorial Institute at Columbus, the Alan Wood Steel Company in Dover, N. J., and the American Cyanamid Company at Stamford, Conn. The tests conclusively determined that satisfactory concentrates for the blast furnace could be prepared from East Texas iron ore.

The single remaining problem was that of a satisfactory coking coal. Mr. Carpenter felt that Eastern Oklahoma coal was suitable for this purpose and had samples of these coals sent to testing laboratories at the U. S. Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania State College and two large commercial coke oven plants in New Jersey and New York. The reports of these laboratories all agreed that Oklahoma coals produced coke of a quality comparable to the best produced from Northern coals.

This project is at present primarily a part of the program for expanding the nation's blast furnace capacity to meet war needs. However, approval was also based upon the necessity for decentralizing the iron and steel industry. But it is in the future that the true value of developing these resources will be reflected in constantly ex-

panding industrial growth in our state.

"The people of Texas have achieved a long-sought goal with the establishment of this pig iron blast furnace in the heart of East Texas," said Mr. Carpenter. "Continued growth of industrial Texas is dependent upon the will of its business leaders, a market for their enterprise, and the cost of heavy construction necessary to this development. The first and second of these conditions have been met for many years, but only by development of our natural resources could the third be attained. Texas will no longer be forced to import huge quantities of metal from other sections of the nation.

"The assistance of Senator Tom Connally, Speaker Sam Rayburn and Representative Wright Patman to secure the blast furnace for this region proved invaluable. Their work on behalf of their native state deserves wide recognition from the people they so ably serve and represent.

"Production of pig iron in East Texas will aid our war effort tremendously, especially with regard to shipbuilding on our own Gulf coast. But it is in the future that even greater opportunities will be developed. A new day in Texas' industrial history has arrived."

Deposits of iron ore are scattered through twenty-two East Texas counties. The largest bodies, fall into two sections known as the North and South Basins. The North Basin deposits, which include those near Daingerfield, are the larger of the two and are located principally in Marion, Cass, Morris and Upshur Counties. The South Basin deposits include those near Rusk in Cherokee County. Total reserves of the area are estimated by the United States Geological Survey as between 150,000,000 and 200,000,000 long tons of commercial grade ore. It is further estimated that the supply in the vicinity of Daingerfield will be sufficient to oper-

ate the plant a minimum of seventy-five years.

The blast furnace will use a modern battery of sixty-one by-product coke ovens having a normal capacity to carbonize 1,400 net tons of coal daily and produce 1,000 tons of blast furnace coke.

The plant will be complete with coal preparation, coke-sizing and screening equipment, together with by-product recovery apparatus for the manufacture of ammonium sulphate fertilizer, tar acids to be recovered from coal tar, creosote oil for wood preserving, and gas of 550 BTU value to be consumed in the proposed steel plant.

Product of the blast furnace, of course, will be pig iron and it is estimated that between 1,100 and 1,200 tons of molten iron will be produced by the plant each day. A complete beneficiation plant to prepare the ore for use in the blast furnace will be erected near the coke oven and blast furnace plant.

Charles R. Moore of the Austin Bridge Company has been named general contractor; George Watson is general superintendent; and Charles L. Bransford of Birmingham, Ala., is operations manager of the blast furnace. John V. W. Reynders of New York is the engineer-architect and associated with him are Major W. J. Powell and Mark Lemmon.

Prominent civic leaders throughout the state are identified with the project. In addition to those governmental leaders previously mentioned, Congressmen Hatton W. Sumners of Dallas and Luther A. Johnson of Corsicana both figured prominently in securing final approval of the plan to develop East Texas iron ore.

Officers of the company are John W. Carpenter, president; Raleigh Hortenstine, vice-president; W. W. Lynch, vice-president; Nathan Adams, treasurer; and Ross Priddy, secretary.

The board of directors includes
(Continued on Page 15)

RUBBER MANUFACTURERS HAVE PLAN FOR CIVILIAN TIRES

WASHINGTON, July 21—Based upon the reduction of all automobile driving to a maximum of forty miles per hour and car mileage to 40 per cent below the 1941 level on a national average, a plan to cope with the civilian tire problem was presented to officials of the government by the tire manufacturing industry here today.

If the materials that would be required can be made available without handicapping the war program, the plan would keep all mechanically usable passenger cars operating for the next two years.

The blueprint was outlined in a report of the committee of the directors of the Rubber Manufacturers Association for passenger car transportation, and was presented visually in a display at the Hotel Willard of materials and data involved in the plan.

The display, based on the fact that 89 per cent of the world's crude rubber sources are lost to the United Nations, and 7 per cent more threatened by the Japanese, was set up to show what could be done to make the best of an admittedly bad situation, it was explained.

"This is a blueprint only," a spokesman for the committee said. "It must be understood that only those agencies officially concerned with supplying military needs, the details of which are known only to the government, are in a position to judge whether the materials called for in this plan can be made available."

Invitations to view the exhibit today had been extended to President Roosevelt, Vice-President Wallace, Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, and other members of the Cabinet, members of Congress, WPB Director Donald Nelson, OPA Administrator

Leon Henderson, Rubber Administrator Arthur Newhall, and other prominent government officials.

Efforts of the government and the public have thus far resulted in an estimated reduction of 25 per cent in the use of passenger cars, it was stated. However, in order to maintain necessary transportation a further reduction of 15 per cent, to a total of at least 40 per cent, would be necessary.

The industry's proposal is a picture of what might be accomplished if minimum requirements of reclaimed rubber and other substitutes for rubber not major factors in the supply picture for military and vital civilian needs, can be made available.

Industry leaders stressed the fact that the plan would leave for military and non-tire civilian requirements nearly all of the nation's crude rubber supplies, over 85 per cent of all reclaim producing capacity, all the Buna S and Neoprene synthetic rubber capacity now scheduled, as well as a portion of the expected thiokol and butyl production.

The present tire rationing procedure would be continued, spokesmen for the industry emphasized. The plan would involve moderate changes, however, in the present Class A and Class B groups, and all other car-owners would be included in a new Class C.

This new class, representing almost 23,000,000 cars, would be able to get new or recapped tires made of reclaimed rubber or of such materials as thiokol or butyl, production of which is being increased, it was explained.

As at present, recapping would be compulsory for all applicants regardless of which group they fall in, except where old tires cannot be recapped and where no recapped tires or recappable car-

cases are available for purchase. Separate ration quotas should be established monthly for classes A, B and C and certificates issued by the ration boards, the plan recommends.

This plan would require for the two-year period:

(a) 30,291,000 recaps (reclaim, thiokol, or butyl).

(b) 13,233,000 new tires (reclaim, thiokol, or butyl).

(c) 4,660,000 of the standard quality tires that are now frozen under existing tire rationing regulations.

These replacements would take care of the tire needs of the passenger cars that will be in good mechanical condition during the next twenty-four months, it was explained.

The industry committee said it would continue to meet frequently. It will formulate specific recommendations regarding the passenger car transportation problem during and after the period covered by the present plan.

Raw materials needed to carry out the plan for the two-year period would be:

(a) 97,420 long tons of reclaimed rubber.

(b) 3,332 long tons of crude rubber.

(c) 33,188 tons of thiokol.

(d) 32,475 tons of butyl.

Since each recipient of a new tire under the program would be required to turn in a used tire for scrap, a substantial amount of additional scrap would be collected for reclaiming.

The tonnage requirements for the plan, spokesmen said, were developed on the assumption that 75 per cent of anticipated thiokol and butyl production will be made available for passenger tire use. If more than 75 per cent is re-

(Continued on Page 15)

LONGVIEW-SALEM PIPE LINE NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION

The past month brought increased movement of oil to the suffering Atlantic seaboard visibly nearer with starting of actual construction on the 550-mile 24-inch all-welded pipe line from Longview, Texas, to Salem, Illinois, and Mississippi River loading points.

Early completion, depending probably only on the speed with which the drawn-steel pipe can be turned out by the mills, is assured by the letting of sectional contracts to some of the country's ace pipe liners. Technologists needed have been recruited from some of the larger oil companies without respect to financial interest of these concerns in the organization of the holding company sponsored by the federal government, demonstrating the wholehearted cooperation of private enterprise in this war project.

August was hardly started when it was announced by Williams Brothers Corporation of Tulsa, Oklahoma, that eight miles of pipe had been strung and two miles welded on the 58-mile section awarded that concern, comprising the airline distance between Longview and the Arkansas state line. The latter state, it may be noted in passing, will get the lion's share of the big carrier, only minor sections passing through parts of Texas, Missouri and Illinois. As the crow flies between terminals of the line, Little Rock will be almost exactly on the mark.

Reports from the Southwest Missouri part of the right-of-way indicate that will be perhaps as difficult as any encountered, with the possible exception of the small portion traversing the edge of the Ozarks in the vicinity of Hot Springs. That country is low, having been sunk by the little-

publicized earthquake in 1812, and much of the travel by the surveying and gravity parties must be done on foot.

Thus far the indications are, however, that no insuperable difficulties will be encountered, and that the completion date of December 1 may find the oil already

moving through the big line at the rate of 300,000 to 400,000 barrels a day, depending on the pumping capacity.

There has already been discussion of the possibility of extending the line to the eastern seaboard to eliminate the necessity
(Continued on Page 15)

First Aid To Eastern Seaboard



Big ditching machine is here shown excavating for the Texas section of the Longview-Salem 550-mile, 24-inch pipe line, now under construction. Standing at end of conveyor is County Judge Merritt H. Gibson and bending over beside him is Carl L. Estes, recently commissioned a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy. Other Longview civic leaders are seen in the background.

CIVILIAN RUBBER OUTLOOK IS IMPROVED BY DEVELOPMENTS

When the recent rubber collection campaign was started there was a generally held impression that the reclaimed rubber was the only supply in sight for a long while—some of the predictions were that no civilian relief was possible for three or four years.

The news in the past week has been better. Nobody looks for quick production of synthetics but the program appears to be nearing some orderly condition. Some of the fighting over which kind of rubber to make seems to have been settled; also, and quite helpful, decision appears to have been reached to go ahead on the basis of known methods and end the interruptions that seemed to come every time somebody came forward with another—and usually untried—plan.

There was no lack of technical knowledge of how to make rubber substitutes. There are a great many things the chemists have not yet learned, which would satisfy their passion for exactness, but they have learned the thing that is now of public concern: They can make something that will stretch, that can be made into tires, that will wear a long time. It is far past the laboratory stage and, in addition to the "know how," there is plenty of material from which to make it.

One of the clearest expositions of the subject is that given on July 17 by Arch L. Foster before the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Foster, a chemist, is technical assistant to the head of the research department of Phillips Petroleum Company. The speaker took the mystifying language in which most of the articles on rubber production are written and translated it into the terms that the man who isn't a chemist, and the man who has forgotten most

of his school chemistry, could understand. Furthermore, he "made" some rubber; he put the ingredients together and brought forth from the beaker a small pellet which bounced. This demonstration has been made on several occasions recently.

No manuscript of this talk was released, but an IPAA staff member took careful notes for the benefit of the members who wish to keep abreast of a subject that is of critical importance to every man in the oil business. The following observations are based on Mr. Foster's talk, necessarily greatly abbreviated.

History of Synthetics

The history of synthetics is fairly long. Chemists have worked for many years trying to find out what the natural rubber molecule really is, haven't satisfied themselves yet. Synthetic rubber is an approximation, but it works and that is the important thing to the public and the war effort.

Back in World War I the Germans made 2,000-2,500 tons, chiefly from coal tar products. It wasn't good. It was soft and varied from batch to batch. With the end of the war the subject was virtually dropped for some years. In the early '30s interest was revived. Neoprene was developed and put into wide use in making gasoline hose; for that purpose natural rubber is not so good, as it swells and becomes soft. (Some of the highway departments haven't yet learned how much damage is done to tires driven over excessively oiled roads; broken glass isn't nearly so destructive in the long run. Neoprene is basically butadiene with an atom of the chlorine family attached.

Again the Germans. Their ambition to go to war again led them to work on rubber, against the

day when natural rubber would again be cut off. They developed the Buna types. Much of our basic information comes from the Germans, but it has been greatly extended and improved by U. S. technologists.

Our production of synthetic rubber in 1941 was 17,000 tons. One car manufacturer was using 50 tons monthly in car and truck building, not for tires. There were several other specialty uses.

The 1942 production will be???

Types of Synthetics

There are two types of Buna rubber being produced in the U.S. Buna-S is made by co-polymerizing (changing molecular weight relationship) butadiene and styrene. The former is derived from butane—an important constituent of natural and refinery gases, of which there is a tremendous supply. Styrene is made from benzene, a coal tar product, or from cracking petroleum. It may be made from ethylene gas, an unsaturated hydrocarbon formed by cracking natural or still gases; again, it may be made from benzene and ethyl alcohol.

Buna-N, or Perbunan, is made from butadiene combined with acrylonitrile, the latter coming from ethylene or acetylene and nitrogen.

Butyl rubber springs from a combination of butadiene and isobutylene. The latter is a near relative of butadiene and is produced from butane.

There are the trade names of synthetic rubber now being produced, Hycar OR and Chemigum, both similar to Buna-N. Koroseal is another, deriving from vinyl chloride. It is designed for special purposes. Thiokol is another that has been in the newspapers of

(Continued on Page 15)

WPB ASKS WIVES TO COLLECT CANS FOR COPPOR SALVAGE

A government-owned tin can shredding plant has been constructed in Houston. This plant will serve Houston and the surrounding territory within a 100-mile radius. The plant will be operated for the government by the Shredded Steel Company, a corporation organized for that purpose by a Los Angeles firm experienced in tin can salvage.

Shredded tin cans from the Houston plant will be shipped to copper mines in Arizona and New Mexico, where they are used in a chemical process for the recovery of copper from low-grade ore, copper-impregnated mine waters and other waste material.

Copper as a critical war material, vitally needed in the manufacture of shell cases, planes, tanks, guns and other war munitions. From each 100 pounds of shredded tin cans used 150 pounds of precious copper can be recovered. At capacity, the Houston plant will increase national copper production by approximately 2 per cent.

The War Production Board has issued a priority order freezing tin cans within the Houston area for the one and only purpose of shredding. Within this area the freezing order prohibits municipalities, salvage contractors, junk dealers or dump rats from dealing or trading in tin cans except with the Shredded Steel Corporation.

Housewives in this area are not accustomed to separating tin cans from other garbage and refuse. The cost of separating tin cans from other garbage after it has once been mixed together is prohibitive. The primary problem on tin can salvage, therefore, is to educate the housewife. She must clearly understand that the whole national program of war production rests on an adequate supply of vital materials; that one of

these critical materials is copper, and that tin can salvage is a fundamental part of the government plan to recover more copper.

There is no copper in tin cans. A tin can is composed of 98.5 per cent iron and 1.5 per cent tin. Shredded tin cans, however, by reason of the iron content, can be used by the copper mines in a chemical process to recover pure copper from what would otherwise be waste materials. Low-grade copper bearing ores, mine waters impregnated with copper and waste waters from copper smelters which still carry small quantities of copper in solution can all be treated by this chemical process based upon use of shredded tin cans.

For every 100 pounds of shredded tin cans made available to the copper mines for use in this chemical process, 150 pounds of pure copper can be recovered over and above what is now being produced. The Houston plant, operating at full capacity, will increase national copper production by approximately 2 per cent. These figures demonstrate the tremendous importance of tin can salvage.

Collection of tin cans from the housewife is equally important. In cities large enough to maintain a regular garbage collection service, it is necessary that the separation of tin cans from other garbage, as made by the housewife, be maintained on the garbage trucks and at the point where the garbage truck dumps its load. The shredding plant will arrange to pick up the tin cans at the city dump and transport them to the shredding plant.

Small towns and villages, where no regular garbage collection service is maintained, should provide a storage lot where the housewives of that community can deposit the cans they have saved.

This lot should be clearly marked with a suitable sign.

Farm wives should likewise save tin cans, bring them into town with them when they shop and deposit them on the same storage lot provided for local town use. Cities where garbage collection service is maintained should also provide a conveniently located storage lot for the use of farm wives, plainly marked with a sign.

Local salvage committees, both county and city, should take the lead in educating housewives as to the details of the tin can salvage program. Local salvage committees should also take the lead in organizing the small town, village and rural areas to make sure that suitable storage lots are provided as assembly points for pick-up by the shredding plant. The county farm agent should be brought into your plans on small town and rural organization.

We believe that it would be desirable to start the salvaging of tin cans immediately within a 100-mile radius of Houston. Although the Shredded Steel Corporation will not begin shredding before August 15, you will have to accumulate at least one or two tons of cans before they can be picked up in your area. As you know, it will take some time to accumulate that amount of cans.

An intensive publicity campaign through the newspapers and over the radio is being launched to back up the efforts of the salvage committees. Copies of the tin can salvage bulletin to housewives and the bulletin to city officials is attached hereto for information of salvage committee members and chairmen.

INFORMATION TO HOUSEWIVES ON TIN CAN SALVAGE

Here is a very simple thing you

can do to help win the war: Save your tin cans, keep them separate from other garbage, and make them available for shredding in the government-owned plant at Houston. Shredded tin cans are urgently needed to increase the output of copper.

Before the war much of the copper used in the United States was imported. These imports have been cut off. The country needs every ounce of copper it can get. Copper is used in making shell cases, in tanks, in planes, and all kinds of war munitions.

Shredded tin cans are utilized to recover copper from mine waters impregnated with copper, and from waters seeping through low grade copper ore dumps which cannot be recovered by normal smelting operations. Recovery of copper through use of shredded tin cans is a simple chemical process which will add thousands of tons of precious copper to the present output.

ALL TYPES OF CANS WANTED

All food cans—those containing both solid and liquid foods, including those that have the labels printed right on the metal. Also coffee cans, beer cans of all types, paint, oil, grease and varnish cans. For every 100 pounds of shredded tin cans used for copper recovery, 150 pounds of vitally needed copper can be added to our national supply.

Salt Water--

(Continued from Page 7)

ing the salt water to the reservoir which in turn, not only solved the problem of pollution of surface water, but will also maintain the bottom hole pressure in the field. The maintenance of pressure will permit thousands of oil wells located side of the field to prolong their natural flowing life and will thus end in the fairway and on the east eliminate the necessity for considerable pumping equipment that would be necessary when the pres-

sure declined to the point where artificial lift was necessary. Under the restricted use of pumping equipment to one well to ten acres, this benefit of returning the salt

result in a much higher ultimate recovery estimated by petroleum technologists at between two hundred million and eight hundred million additional barrels of oil compared to recovery that would be obtained under less efficient methods of production.

The East Texas Salt Water Disposal Company will complete its increased capitalization as quickly as possible and after obtaining a charter to do business in the state will start on its plans for taking water directly from the leases and returning it to the Woodbine sand. A charge of approximately two cents per barrels will be made for handling the salt water. This cost will be approximately offset by the one barrel of oil additional allowable granted by the Railroad Commission for returning fifty barrels of water. A meeting of the stockholders will be called as soon as the charter is obtained at which time directors and officers of the corporation will be elected. Operating personnel will then be employed. It is quite likely that several of the present injection systems in the field will be purchased by the Salt Water Company and supplemented by the drilling of additional wells to handle the salt water now being produced. Latest reports from the Railroad Commission show that more water is being produced than oil at this time. Since the decline in bottom hole pressure depends on the total amount of fluids removed from the reservoir, the production of a barrel of water has practically the same effect in reducing the pressure as the production of a barrel of oil. The return of water to the sand will tend to nullify the effect of its production and thus effect a conservation of reservoir energy. It is anticipated that when the full program of the Salt Water Company gets under way the East Texas field will be in a much better position to supply additional oil for the war effort and produce it more efficiently.

Both members of the State Railroad Commission congratulated President Bryan W. Payne of the East Texas Salt Water Disposal Company on the expansion of its financing to \$2,000,000 in order to provide field-wide service.

Commissioner Ernest O. Thompson wired:

"Congratulations to you and all your stockholders.

"Your enterprise will save pollution of streams and, greater than that, will help preserve the bottom-hole pressure in the East Texas field and will mean the recovery of many millions of additional barrels of oil."

Commissioner Olin Culberson wrote:

"I appreciate very much your wire of the 1st, and I want to wish for the Salt Water Disposal Company the complete measure of success that is possible to this very splendid enterprise.

"I wish further to express my deep appreciation for the fact that the manner in which the stock has been placed—that is, on a per-well basis — accomplishes the cooperative effort which I thought should mark this enterprise from the very beginning. I feel reasonably sure that those of you who have the responsibility of carrying on this very important work will have your task made easier by reason of permitting everyone to participate on the basis of his interest.

"Sincerely, etc."

water to the sand will be of inestimable value to the operators. Furthermore, the maintenance of pressure in the field will keep the gas in solution in the oil and

NEW USES FOR NATURAL GAS WILL BE COMPACT SUBJECT

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 3 (Special)—When governors, conservation officials and oil and gas men gather for the autumn meet- of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, October 1-3 in Chicago's Palmer House to explore the uses and conservation of natural gas, they will find:

"Aladdin's lamp was fueled with natural gas."

America's chemists are now making from it synthetic rubber, explosives, plastics, textile fibres, solvents, ammonia, anesthetics, fruit essences, perfumes, dyestuff and many other products.

There was a time when it was the unwanted stepchild of the oil industry. In some fields it was burned or vented to get rid of it.

Now it is not only used to produce oil and repressure oil fields, but for the production of a long list of synthetics. It is still the cleanest, most economical fuel.

New uses have set conservation officials to work on new methods of husbanding this resource, and the Compact Commission, composed of representatives of twelve producing states, is making an intensive study to promote its conservation.

Governor Leon C. Phillips of Oklahoma, commission chairman, today announced acceptance of an invitation from Governor Dwight H. Green of Illinois to hold the meeting in that state. This will be the Compact's first meeting in Illinois. Clarence T. Smith of Flora, Governor Green's official representative, will be in charge, of local arrangements.

Standing committees of the Compact are already at work on a study of gas production, conservation practices, laws and regulations, and will make reports at the Chicago meeting. Further details of the program will be announced later.

Civilian--

(Continued from Page 12)

late. It is made of thylene dichloride and sodium polysulfide.

Those are the chief products mentioned by Mr. Foster. The rela-

tive properties of each is another story; the analysis in comparison with natural rubber has been made. Synthetics require more milling and processing than does natural rubber and the use of more chemical for softening.

Iron Ore--

(Continued from Page 9)

John W. Carpenter, Fred F. Florence, W. W. Lynch, E. B. Germany, R. L. Thornton, George H. Anderson, Charles R. Moore, Nathan Adams, L. T. Carpenter, and Raleigh Hortenstine, all of Dallas; Gus F. Taylor, Tyler; J. N. Edens, Corsicana; Walter Wortham, Paris; C. L. Bransford, Birmingham, Ala.; E. L. Kurth, Lufkin; W. O. Irvin, Daingerfield; Wright Morrow, Houston; Geo. M. Sonfield, Beaumont; Gus S. Blankenship, Jacksonville; R. M. Kelly, Longview; and John V. W. Reyn- ders, New York.

Longview-Salem--

(Continued from Page 11)

of making the remainder of the haul by tank car and barge, and it is thought in Texas that the speed and facility with the Longview-Salem line is completed and put into use will have much to do with its extension eastward.

Atlanta, Texas, is headquarters for the southernmost section of the line, and it is announced C. J. Manauh, manager for Williams Brothers, has announced that full crews have been obtained for finishing the section in spite of heralded shortage of manpower. Location of main and booster pumping stations has not yet been announced, nor have the size and details of terminal facilities at this end of the line.

Rubber--

(Continued from Page 10)

leased, or if expansion of protected capacities occurs, thiokol can be substituted for the stated require-

ments of reclaimed rubber, on the basis of 100 tons of thiokol for each 80 tons of reclaim. Likewise butyl can be substituted in the ratio of 100 tons of butyl for each 140 tons of reclaim.

The proposed plan for meeting passenger car tire requirements is the result of exhaustive technical research and statistical analysis by the industry's technical men, executives, and statisticians, it was explained. With care operating under the conditions as stated, the estimates are said to be conservative.

The premise on which the industry's plan is based is that all passenger automobiles represent necessary transportation to a greater or less degree, it was emphasized, and that there is no available substitute for much of this transportation if cars are laid up.

OUR
DAILY
EFFORT
To Fearlessly
Strive For
The Betterment
Of Conditions
In The Oil Industry

J.K. Wadley

Producers of
Allowable Oil

COMMISSION CANDIDATE SEES WAR USE OF OIL PARAMOUNT

CORSICANA, Aug. 8—Seeing that oil is produced as it is needed—as the most vital factor in winning the war—is the biggest job in Texas today, and Beauford Jester told his home town supporters Friday night that he wanted it.

Opening his runoff campaign for the unexpired term on the Texas Railroad commission, Jester declared:

"Oil is going to win this war, and Texas has 55 per cent of all the oil in the United States. The biggest war job in Texas today is to see that this oil is produced as it is needed. That's the job I'm asking for."

Speaking in the center of a county that gave him 70 per cent of its votes in the first primary, Jester in a fighting speech declared that "oil is ammunition . . . and the railroad commission controls oil."

"This is a war about oil," he said, "for those who control oil can force their will upon those who do not. Mechanized warfare such as that we fight today is fought with oil. It takes oil to keep our planes flying, to keep our tanks and trucks rolling to victory. It takes oil to put bombers over Tokio and Berlin.

"Texas has that oil," Jester declared. "And I want the opportunity of serving on the railroad commission to see to it that no plane shall ever want for gasoline, that no tank or truck shall ever be out of action for lack of oil and gasoline."

Reminding listeners of his own war experiences, Jester remarked:

"I know what a battlefield is like. I know that our soldiers must be carried to the front and kept supplied. Oil—enough and on time—will do it.

"It is my idea and principle of conservation and proration that no war demand for oil or gasoline or lubricating oil or aviation gasoline shall go for one minute unfilled. Show me the demand for oil and I will vote to fill it, distributing the allowable fairly among the fields that produce the type of oil required," he stated.

The Corsicana candidate renewed his pledge to independent operators that proration laws would be enforced in the light in which they were passed, "to protect the weak from the strong."

"I believe firmly," Jester stated, "in the right of the state of Texas to control its own oil fields and to say how much they shall produce. The federal oil coordinator indi-

cates each month how much oil is needed. That is his job. But it is the sole and exclusive job of the railroad commission of Texas to say how much oil shall be produced from each and every field in the state, and how it shall be produced. Let Washington tell us how much it needs, the kind it wants and when and where it is wanted, and I pledge that there shall be no delay at any time in furnishing the oil in the full amount desired."

In addition to his demands for efficient and full-time attention to the oil regulatory problems of the commission,

+ + +

Venezuelan War Problems May Be Solved by Oil Firm Agreement

Venezuela's war-born problems are expected to be solved in part by agreement of the government of that Caribbean nation to cooperate with various U.S. oil companies in a plan designed to relieve economic strain caused by decreased oil production and foodstuff scarcity due to submarine activity offshore, it is reported from Caracas.

The plan, which calls for the establishment of three agricultural colonies for several thousand employees discharged by oil companies, especially affects the Standard Oil group, the Mene Grande (Gulf) and Caribbean (Shell)—three concerns forced to curtail operations drastically.

The agreement has been signed by Minister of Labor Hector Cuenos, Minister of Development Eugenio Mendoza Jr., and heads of the oil groups.

Under the terms of the pact, employees earning more than 10 bolivares daily would be retained by the companies and discharged would be among unskilled laborers earning less than that amount.

Skilled workers would be permitted to accept unskilled labor, at lesser pay, while discharged laborers would be settled in the agricultural colonies.

Companies would retain skilled laborers on their payrolls in order to begin immediate production should the need arise while technical

Jester pointed to the other functions of the agency.

"Never has transportation been more important in the history of Texas than it is today," he declared. "I will give the splendid men and women who run the transportation system of Texas my fullest cooperation to help them in doing their job for their state and nation."

Jester pledged himself to a defense of franchise rights of motor transport agencies, saying he would vote to refuse other permits over routes covered as long as the public is getting full, complete and adequate service. He then assured

the public he would vote for granting permits for additional lines where need was shown.

One coordinated and complete transportation system, in which railroads, trucks and buses would be used to supplement each other, was advocated by Jester.

Fair and reasonable rates for the adequate transportation of food and fiber to markets were assured farmers, stockmen and poultry raisers of the state.

Jester, who came back to Corsicana from a tour of Northeast Texas to make his opening address, closed with a pledge of "clean, decent, faithful administration."

staffs would be maintained for the same purpose.

Unskilled workers settled on farms would be granted 25 to 37 acres of land—considered adequate to support a family—by the government.

They would receive from the companies a lump sum of 90 bolivares towards a fund operated by a government commission which would secure farm machinery. This would be in addition to a worker's severance pay—usually a month's wages.

Companies also would give each discharged laborer 15 bolivares per week for 30 weeks, beginning six weeks

after discharge, provided the worker stayed on the farm.

The government, through the services of the Ministry of Agriculture, and the companies, through the loan of tractors and equipment, would cooperate in assisting the farm colonies.

The companies would supply tractors and personnel to plow at least seven acres of each farm in order to assist the new planters in getting started.

Sites of the colonies were expected to be established near the oil camps in the eastern and western portions of northern Venezuela.

+ + +

Four Starr County Tests Idle in Valley, Rincon to get New Rigs

McALLEN, Aug. 1.—Four Starr county tests were standing idle this week waiting for orders. Humble Oil & Refining Co. No. 1 George H. Coates, Survey 623 was standing at 750 feet.

E. A. Schmitt No. 1 Gonzales heirs, share 232, Porcion 69 was idle at 3,950 feet waiting on heavy rig. D. C. DeWitt No. 1 F. S. Guerra Porcion 116 was idle at 350 feet; and the Syndicate Oil Co No 1 Yndalecio Sanchez Porcion 75 was idle at 1,675 feet.

McALLEN, Aug. 1—Three new rigs will be moved into the Rincon field of Starr coun-

ty at an early date according to reports among oil men here.

The same drilling company reported that they already have contracted for part of the work. Little new activity has been carried on in Rincon pool this year, but the field is producing high octane crude in large amounts.

McALLEN, Aug. 1—Derrick is completed for a new test west of the Sun field in Northeastern Starr county. The well will be Sun Oil No. 1 H. P. Guerra. It is 660 feet from the west and south lines of section 924.

UNION COUNTY FIELD GETS 5-WELL DRILLING SCHEDULE

SHREVEPORT, La. Aug. 1.—Announcement of a five-well drilling program for the recently-discovered New London field in Union county, an setting of casing for production test in an important Morehouse parish wildcat test were the highlights of oil field work in the Arkansas-Louisiana area during the week ended August 1.

The ambitious development program for the New London field was outlined by Marine Oil company which discovered the field and owns almost a solid block around the discovery well.

Marine's new locations, for which permits already have been issued, are as follows: No. 1 Brooks, in center of SF NE section 13-18-12; No. 2 Percy Walton, center SE NW section 13-18-12; No. 3 Frost, center SE NW section 12-18-12; No. 4 Frost, center SW SE section 12-18-12; No. 1 Harper, center NW NW section 13-18-12.

The firm already has started work on No. 1 Brooks, an east offset to No. 2 Frost, recently completed with a flow of 19 barrels hourly and now flowing 150 barrels daily on choke.

Kinard Gets Permit

Another Union county drilling permit went to Curtis Kinard to drill No. 1 Mamie Smith McCurry, center SW SW section 19-17-14.

Union county listed a wildcat failure, Lion Oil Refining company No. 1 G. M. LeCroy, section 36-16-17, which went to 6500 feet and was called dry although some porosity was shown in the lime by electrical survey. The location was about two miles northeast of Lisbon.

The Miller county wildcat test of Carter Oil company at No. 1 L. E. Orr, center SE SW section 3-16S-28W, was drilling below 5580 feet at the week-end, logging lime and shale.

In the Fouke area of Miller county, Carter's No. 6-B Sturgis, was below 3770 feet. The firm was preparing to spud a new operation in the McKamie area of Lafayette county, No. 1 McCleendon, NE NW section 35-17S-24W.

The Midway field of Lafayette county listed two completions, Arkansas Fuel Oil company No. 1 Turner, section 12-15-24, was gauged at 106 barrels in 12 hours on quarter inch choke from Smackover lime porosity topped at 6383 feet. Barnsdall also, finished No. 2

McClaine, section 13-15-24, but no gauge was announced. Testing work was begun at Barnsdall No. 3 McClaine, section 13-15-24, where oil saturation was topped at 6500 feet.

Finding Not Revealed

The Morehouse (La.) parish wildcat holding attention was the Union Producing company No. 1 Crossett Timber and Development company unit, center SW NE section 6-22N-6E, northeast of the Monroe gas field. Casing was to be set at 6956 feet for production test.

Nature and extent of shows, if any, had not been revealed.

In the new deep gas-distillate area developed by Union Producing company north of the Lisbon field, Union's No. 1 Duke unit, section 15-21-4, was at 11,100 feet in shale with lime; the firm's No. 1 Morrow unit, section 19-21-4, was in lime and shale below 10,984 feet.

This area's newest producer, Union No. 1-B Meadows, section 13-21-5, flowed 183 barrels of distillate with 2,200,000 cubic feet of gas in 24 hours

on 9-64 inch choke. It checked higher than any well to date in the field and apparently was on top of the structure.

Carter Oil company was rigging up at a new LaSalle parish test, No. 2-A Tensas Delta, SE NW section 25-6-4. In the Sugar Creek area, Carter et al No. 2 Stevenson-Kirkpatrick section 12-19-6, was coring below 5840 feet, and Carter No. 3 Dobbins, a new test in section 1-19-6, was drilling below surface casing.

+ + + Gasoline Demand Runs Behind In First Three Weeks of Past Month

Gasoline demand for the first three weeks in July ran behind the similar period in 1941 by an estimated 14 per cent. It indicates that the East coast, which has been cut by 50 per cent on service station deliveries and is rationed, continues to consume more than is intended under rationing. This is accounted for by the lack of uniformity in applying the restrictions on deliveries, with no control over sales to jobbers and large individual consumers.

Last week's gasoline demand, based on production of this fuel and the draft on inventories, averaged better than 1,756,000 barrels daily nationwide, somewhat higher than was forecast by the Bureau of Mines for July.

Undoubtedly a large part of the high demand is accounted for on the Atlantic seaboard where purchasers "stocked up" under the temporary six-gallon unit ration prior to the imposition of coupon rationing on a four-gallon unit basis which went into effect yesterday.

The drain on gasoline supplies last week for the country totaled 1,589,000 barrels, and brought stocks down to 84 million barrels, or 2 million below a year ago.

A sizable drain took place in heavy fuel oil supplies last week—while a moderate increase was made in stocks of gas oil and distillate, the grade normally referred to as "heating" oil. The latter, in relation to potential demand, are tight and the industry has not been able to build up a sufficient supply for next winter's needs on the Eastern seaboard.

The oil industry made no

change in its refinery activity last week. It processed an average of 3,582,000 barrels daily, and was operating at 76.5 per cent of capacity.

Production of crude oil was lifted a little, but in total was 29,000 barrels a day below estimated needs as calculated by the Bureau of Mines.

Five Years of Progress . . .

Five years ago the Southwest Reserve Mutual Life Insurance Company opened offices in Longview.

During this 5-year period the Southwest Reserve Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Southwest Reserve Life Company have enjoyed a substantial growth.

Today, Their Assets
Are In Excess of
\$500,000.00

Southwest Reserve Life Co.
And
Southwest Reserve Mutual
Life Insurance Co.

D. D. Budd, Pres. E. F. H. Roberts, V. P. & Actuary

DEDICATION OF CLUB LAKE OIL FIELD DRAWS PERSONALITIES

Dedication of an East Texas oil discovery well as the 100,000th producer in Texas during the week ended July 18 served to focus new attention upon the active exploration program under way in this section of the great petroleum - rich Southwest and its growing importance, as an oil producing region, to the nation's war effort.

The official state ceremony, although it drew both of Texas' present railroad commissioners and a great host of oil operators and associated petroleum industry tradesmen, halted operations at only one of the several wells now drilling in the rapidly-growing Club Lake shallow Woodbine sand oil field in Hunt county.

Both the Club Lake field and the new Black Oak (Coke) field in Wood county had new extensions and new operations listed for the week, and a number of important deep wildcat locations were announced for other East Texas counties, along with new leasing and blocking work in several areas.

The oil well dedication ceremony was held Thursday afternoon under the sponsorship of the Greenville Chamber of Commerce and the direction of former State Senator Joe Moore of Greenville. Railroad Commissioner Chairman Ernest O. Thompson and Commissioner Olin Culberson attended the event. Longview and many other Texas cities had representatives at the ceremony.

The ceremonies were conducted on the derrick floor of Hollandsworth Drilling company at No. 3 J. D. Baker, 1000 feet southeast of the No. 1 Baker discovery, because the derrick had been moved from the first well to the new

test. Mr and Mrs. Baker were the honored guests.

Others Are Honored

Also honored were the following oil operators, introduced as the owners of the Baker wells: J. Z. Werby of Longview, Earl Hollandsworth of Longview, L. C. Travis of Tyler, R. B. Hollandsworth of Dallas, W. F. Nenny of Tyler, John B. Stephens of Mount Pleasant, Bryan Payne, L. C. Johnston and R. L. Peveto, all of Tyler.

The Club Lake field added its third producer and a short southeast extension with completion of the Hollandsworth, No. 3 Baker, Warren survey, which flowed 12 barrels of crude hourly through quarter inch choke from perforations at 2774-90 feet.

Two more producers apparently were in the making to extend production southward into the Cunningham survey, Humble Oil & Refining company set casing for production tests at No. 1 Aetna Life Insurance company, which had oil sand at 2774-82 feet, and at No. 1 W. A. Morrison, W. H. T. Harris survey, which had oil sand at 2782-91 feet.

West of the discovery, the Grelling & Hugas No. 1 Graham, Hart survey, which found the Woodbine low, was going ahead below 4200 feet headed for the Paluxy, after topping the Georgetown at 3485-3530 feet.

Nearly two miles southeast of the discovery, the wildcat test of T. W. Lee at No. 1 Johnson, Smith survey, was below 2730 feet, with outcome due at once. Information was being withheld.

Humble, meanwhile, was preparing to spud two more tests. They are No. 1 Illinois Bankers Assurance, J. A. Thompson survey, and a north outpost at No. 1 Jeff Bracken,

southeast corner of 174-acre tract, N. Voyles survey.

The northeast outpost, Prince & Germany No. 1 Miller, CCI&Co. survey, was abandoned at 3000 feet after finding the sand low and carrying water.

Extensions of production both east and west appeared assured for the Black Oak (Coke) field in northern Wood county and a new south outpost was being rigged up for immediate starting.

Amerada Ready to Test

The indicated east extension well was Amerada Petroleum corporation's No. 1 Faulk, Knight survey, which ceased after perforating casing at 6230-6340 feet and was ready for production test.

The west and northwest extension looked at Amerada No. 1 Darby, Y'Barbo survey, which found the Paluxy oil sand at 6281-6383 feet and set for production test, and at General American Oil company's No. 1 Rodney, same survey, which checked about 45 feet low on top of the sand as compared to the discovery, but which claimed 50 feet of saturation between 6318 and 6384 feet where water sand came in. Elevation was 528 feet.

Amerada No. 2 Kennemer, south of the discovery, was on top of the oil sand below 6200 feet.

Southward 2200 feet from the latter test, Magnolia Petroleum company was moving in for its first test in the field, No. 1 H. G. White, Daniel Townsend survey.

The northeast edge test, Jerry Hawkins No. 1 Clark, Smith survey, still was held up at 5150 feet at last report with mechanical difficulties.

Wildcat operations in other East Texas counties included a number of new locations, with activity summarized as follows:

Anderson county - Navarro oil company paid \$3 per acre or 240 acres in the Francis Betick survey, east of Tennessee Colony where Shell holds a block, and took 115 acres at \$2 in the John Armstrong survey, northwest of Bradford. Magnolia leased 50 acres in the M. Salisar survey at Montalba at \$3, and A. C. Barton paid \$3.50 for 50 acres in the Jose Pineda survey.

Vaughn Gets Interest

Bowie county - Paperson Bowen of Tyler took over the A. C. McCahey acreage in the Simms area, and turned a part

interest to Grady Vaughn for a 9,500-foot Smackover Lime wildcat. The test will be Vaughn's No. 1 Simms estate, in an 80-acre lease out of a 3000-acre tract, nearly a mile east of the townsite, and on a 2500-acre spread through blocks held by Arkansas Fuel and Stanolind. These companies, at 1 Barnsdall will help put down the test.

Cass county - British American Oil Producing company staked location for a 7000-foot Travis Peak wildcat test on a 4200-acre block two miles northwest of Lodi. It will be No. 1 O. W. Lemmon, northeast corner of 106-acre tract, Arthur Roberson survey. The location is three miles west and slightly north of the Kildare field. North of Kildare, Gulf added 150 acres of the Mat Ryburn survey to its block, paying \$2 an acre, and A. E. Fenner paid \$2 for 350 acres in the E. Vickers, George Young, W. Donaho surveys.

Cherokee county - Humble No. 1 Curtis, Vaughn survey, continued fishing at 9941 feet, but has had no shows since a 70-minute drillstem test at 8784-8893 feet returned 30 feet of 45.3 gravity oil and 150 feet of oil and gas-cut mud. Benton & Roach of Fort Worth applied for drilling permits for two tests in the Reklaw area. The locations are the operators' No. 1 L. Sessions, on 200-acre lease in the Cook survey, and No. 1 Robert Priest, on 120-acre lease, O. Wier survey. The tests are offsets to Tex Harvey No. 1 Priest, Cook survey, which is waiting on permit for a Woodbine test. Drilling of the new locations depend on outcome of the Harvey test.

Franklin county - Grady Vaughn staked No. 1 W. H. Jackson, J. E. Hopkins survey, on the north side of the Talco field, as a Smackover lime wildcat.

Henderson county - J. T. Croner took 1500 acres at \$1 toward a drilling block centering around the R. W. Chappell survey, west of Cross Cities field discovery. Stanolind paid \$100 an acre cash and set aside \$150 per acre from oil for 63 acres in the Wiley Kay survey. Lone Star Gas paid \$25 an acre for the 85.5-acre Gerret Darden tract, north Adrian Anglin survey, at Opelika.

Commerce Test Begun
Hunt County - R. T. Myers had spudded to 212 feet and set 10-inch survey casing at No. 1 England, Marler survey.

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just south of Commerce, on a projected Paluxy test.

Hopkins county—W. P. Vaughn of Sulphur Springs was making plans for a Paluxy sand test on a 5000-acre block centering around the Anastacio Caro survey, on which he is obligated to drill by September 15.

Lamar county—Albert Woolley, said buying for Magnolia, was paying \$1 for available acreage around Atlantic Refining company's 20,000-acre spread between Globe and Brookston. The Atlantic block is in the Dalman, Cunningham, Floyd, Craddock, Weidman, Snowden and other surveys.

Morris county—Marr & Fields abandoned No. 1 Shepard estate, BBB&C survey No. 319, eight miles north of Naples, after going to 4800 feet and finding nothing in the Paluxy at 4600-30 feet, Elevation being 291 feet.

Panola county—T. G. Shaw paid \$1 and \$2 for 850 acres in the Sarah Harrell and William Miller surveys, adding to his 4000-acre block southeast of Furrh.

New operations were begun during the week in the Hawkins and Waskom fields, while new development work also was reported from a number of other producing areas in East Texas.

A field-by-field summary of developments of the week follows:

Carthage gas area, Panola county—Glassell & Glassell No. 3 Frost, Gibson survey, eight miles northeast of Carthage, was below 5300 feet at last report, having based the massive anhydrite at 4860 feet. Two miles farther east and north, the Thomason and Turner No. 1 Hudson, Decker survey, based the massive anhydrite at 4935 feet and was below 5200 feet at last report.

Chapel Hill field, Smith county—Sinclair Prairie No. 1 O'Neal, McDonald survey, was completed for a flow of 424.7 barrels of 42.1 gravity oil daily through quarter-inch choke, from perforations in the Pettit zone at 8158-90 feet. A wildcat two miles south of production, Sinclair Prairie No. 1 Swinney, Lockhart survey, was below 2830 feet but no markers had been called.

Caraway Hole Junked
Hawkins field, Wood county: R. J. Caraway No. 1 Burzin & Faulk, east edge test in the Moseley survey, was junked as a bad hole after considerable trouble in getting down to 4840 feet and operators planned to skid derrick for new start. It is situated 990 feet east of the Killingsworth No. 2 Green, east edge producer. Two new operations by Humble were No. 3 C. B. Lynch, Pollock survey, and

No. 1-B F. K. Williams, Hampton survey. Humble also completed two wells. No. 4-B J. T. Green, Heard survey, made 108 barrels in six hours through quarter-inch choke from Woodbine topped at 4278 feet and drilled to 4772 feet, and No. 2-C F. B. Ponder, Pollock survey, flowed 37.3 barrels in six hours through quarter-inch choke, with top of the Woodbine called at 4530 feet and hole bottomed at 4880 feet.

Joaquin field, Shelby county—Southern Production company completed two new gasers. No. 1 Stephens, Bristow survey, was gauged at 83,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily, and No. 1 Martin, Sanford survey, made 61,000,000 feet daily. Distillate flow of the two wells was not revealed.

Kildare field, Cass county—The third well and potential east extension for this field, Phillips Petroleum's No. 1 Benefield & Singleton, Wankop survey, had run into completion difficulties. Casing was perforated at 5997-6012 feet with 890 shots, 1000 gallons of acid was used and the well swabbed 70 barrels of fluid, 90 per cent oil and same salt water, from the lower Gloyd in three hours. Testing work continued and it was believed a squeeze job would be attempted.

Waskom field, Harrison county—Arkansas Fuel Oil company has begun work on the first of two tests planned in this field. The first is a southwest flank operation, No.

1 O'Bannon, on a 1400-acre unit in the J. Bryant survey. The second location has not been announced. The western

flank test, First National Petroleum No. 1 Armstrong, Holloway survey, was drilling below 4500 feet at last report.

+ + + Reynolds Offers Bill Giving To President Power to Buy Cars

WASHINGTON, July 16—A bill giving the President power to buy or requisition private automobile bills was introduced in the senate by Senator Reynolds (Dem. D.C.), chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

He said that the committee will hold hearings Tuesday on the measure which was sent to him by the War Department.

The measure is an elaboration of a bill introduced months ago by Senator Downey (Dem., Calif.) and backed by many War Department officials. It was never acted upon.

Mr. Roosevelt would be authorized, under terms of the Reynolds bill, to spend \$5,000,000,000 in purchasing or taking transportation equipment. The power would be extended until December 31, 1944.

The bill provides:

1. President may acquire transportation equipment or supplies by gifts or otherwise.
2. He may requisition vehicles "if the need has been determined and will not admit of delay."
3. May direct manufacturer, alteration, or remodeling of vehicles.
4. Can dispose of them by

temporary or permanent transfer, presumably for use either of the Army or war factory workers.

5. He can pay an agreed price in money or in bonds. If the owner accepts bonds, he shall have a certification entitling him to priority in purchase of a new automobile after the war.

6. If the owner is unwilling to accept a price determined by the government, the President can seize the car, advance 50 per cent of the value to the owner and the owner's recovery in the courts would be limited to the fair value of the vehicle.

Introduction of the bill follows a recent statement by Mr. Roosevelt that he would seize tires if necessary to assure that the Army and industrial war machine can function properly.

+ +

McALLEN, July 26—Drilling is scheduled to start the latter part of this month on a 6,500-foot test, five miles northeast of the Nicholas field in Hidalgo county. Baldridge & King will drill their No. 1 Osca Daskam in block 28, portion 45.

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AMERICAN TYPE DIESEL BIDS FAIR TO MAKE WAR HISTORY

For too many years, Americans have been accustomed to say "Diesel" and think "German," just as they once did when they pronounced the word "aniline." It is encouraging to learn that this country has made recently and is still making tremendous progress in the development of a power plant with so many obvious advantages.

Since at the moment, war use is paramount, it is natural that the subject should be approached from that angle in an exhaustive article in a recent issue of the Wall Street Journal, which opens the discussion with the statement that the diesel engine is increasing the range of modern war machines.

A diesel will do 50% more work on a gallon of fuel than a gasoline engine. This means that high speed tanks can travel farther from their bases, that 60-mile-an-hour torpedo boats need to carry less fuel load, that submarines can travel 6,000 miles across the Atlantic and back home again.

Installed in trucks, diesel engines provide the power for portable generating units that give temporary lighting. They contribute to the war indirectly, too, by powering locomotives, river boats, construction and farm tractors, civilian trucks, electric light plants and small factories.

These demands are booming the production of diesels. Last year the industry turned out engines totaling 4,600,000 horsepower, or 10 times as much as in 1929. Out this year will show an increase of at least 40%, some manufacturers estimate.

Not only will diesel engines do more work on the same amount of fuel but the fuel they burn is cheaper—it costs about one third less than gasoline. Diesel fuel is non-explo-

sive, too—a big factor in wartime. Setting fire to diesel fuel is about like setting fire to brandy on a plum pudding. It burns, but it doesn't explode. **Whale Oil for Fuel**

Fuel flexibility is another advantage of the diesel. The Cooper-Bessemer Corp., a leading builder of marine diesels, reports that a diesel powered whaling vessel ran out of fuel oil. It substituted whale oil and was able to get back to port without difficulty. General Motors Corp. recently made test runs with diesel engines, and found that a standard diesel, of the type being used in tanks and trucks, would operate, without any change in the engine, with soy bean oil, kerosene or gasoline. One of the engines was fueled with 100-octane gasoline, and ran with one-third less fuel than the finest truck gasoline engines now made. The experimental units were run continuously for a month with these fuels, indicating that if a diesel powered unit should have to get some place and fuel oil weren't available, these substitutes, one of which might be obtainable, could be used.

Diesels could even be operated on butter-milk, one manufacturer holds.

In tanks that may have to operate through water and in boats, diesels also have the advantage of having no ignition system, so there is no danger of a short-circuiting.

War has accelerated new developments in diesels and speeded long term trends that were already under way.

One of the most recent developments is General Motors' "Pancake" diesel. Now in production at the company's Electro-Motive Division, the new engine is believed to be the lightest ocean duty diesel engine in the world. It occupies about one-third the space of the most successful previous diesel engines of the same horsepower. It is designed for driving submarine chasers. Weight and space gains can be utilized for more fuel, for greater range, additional armament and ammunition, or for the installation of more engines to give greater speed. The engine has an unusual construction, which is responsible for its being called the "pancake." Four banks of four cylinders each are located around a vertical crankshaft.

A second wartime development in diesels is the radial

type air-cooled diesel being manufactured by the Guiberson Diesel Engine Co., Dallas, Texas. The Buda Co., one of the larger diesel makers, is also producing these engines under license from Guiberson. At present, the engine is being used primarily in tanks. Being air-cooled, it is especially good for tanks engaged in desert warfare, where water is at a premium. The government has financed a \$2,500,000 plant for making this type of engine that will be operated by Guiberson. **Germany's Radial Type Diesel**

Germany makes the only other radial type of diesel. It uses them in air planes as well as tanks. In 1937, this type of diesel was used in about 50 Junkers planes by the Luftwaffe in its South Atlantic line. It is reported that the newest Junkers diesel weighs only 1.4 pounds per horsepower—the lightest gasoline airplane motors weigh slightly less than one pound per horsepower.

There are two schools of thought on the use of diesels in airplanes. Those opposed maintain that if a diesel is made light enough for aircraft, it won't stand up very long. They also have the big disadvantage of relatively slow speeds, it is argued. On the other hand, the Germans are understood to be using them, principally in transport planes where their greater cruising range tends to offset the slower speeds.

A third development is a twin engine now being produced by General Motors. It provides much greater flexibility in the operation of tanks. The two units are geared together so they operate a single drive mechanism. One or both engines can be used—like the motors of a twin engine airplane. A tank equipped with this type of twin engine can cruise with one engine, saving fuel. When additional power to climb a hill or overtake an enemy tank is required, the second engine can be cut in.

Weight Per Horsepower Reduced

War has also speeded up trends that have been in evidence in diesels for some time. Diesels weigh more than gasoline engines, but the weight per horsepower of diesels has been gradually decreased. A decade ago, diesels often weighed as much as 250 pounds for each horsepower developed. Now there is a small diesel on the market weighing only about seven pounds per horsepower.

This reduction in weight,

which makes diesels much more useful in transportation where the engine must haul itself, has been made possible by putting the fuel through faster, which results in more horsepower for the same engine weight. Improved alloy steels, which give more strength per pound of material, have helped. Some diesels are now made with welded steel crank cases and cylinder liners, a type of construction that is much lighter than a solid cast steel block.

A second trend is the use of multiple diesel units in ships. An impetus to this trend was provided by Germany's pocket battleships, which are powered in this manner. Frequently 20 or more diesels are installed in the ship, each engine being connected to an electric generating unit. The electricity is led to a central drive unit of one or more electric motors located near the propeller or propellers. This method of powering a warship has the advantage of providing a number of engine units, which may be scattered throughout the boat, so that if one should be knocked out, the others still function.

Universal application of diesel engine power to naval ships could increase the effectiveness of a navy by about 35 per cent in cruising range or carrying power. B. B. Williams, president and chairman of the Cooper-Bessemer Corp., estimates. Japan is reported to be using diesels almost exclusively in her new naval ships.

More Diesels on Railroads

The railroad field has developed rapidly as a market for diesels during the last ten years.

The principal use for diesels has been in tractors, machinery, tanks, and by contractors, according to figures compiled by Diesel Power and Diesel Transportation. Up to the end of 1941, there were 6,245,000 horsepower in diesels installed for this group. Second largest use has been in general industry, where the installed total is 5,138,000 horsepower. Others include: Marine and navy, 3,841,000 horsepower; railroads, 1,057,000 horsepower; trucks, 955,000; municipal light and power, 930,000; public utilities, 526,000; and buses, 428,000.

The first principle of diesel operation is that if air is compressed enough, it becomes so hot fuel injected into it will ignite and burn. In a diesel, clean air is drawn into the cylinder. The piston rises and compresses this air to about one-sixteenth its former volume.

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NEW DEEP OIL RESERVE SEEMS ASSURED EAST TEXAS AREA

A new deep petroleum reserve for East Texas was believed discovered during the week ended July 25 as Humble Oil and Refining company continued work below 10100 feet at a wildcat test on the Larissa structure in northern Cherokee county.

This apparent discovery—which would be the deepest ever obtained in the big East Texas area—divided attention during the week with new extensions of production and new operations in the Coke (Black Oak) field of Wood county and a series of apparent failures which tended to minimize the importance of the new Club Lake field in Hunt county.

Humble's No. 1 H. F. Curtis, John Vaughn survey No. 53 in northwestern Cherokee county ran into a soft spot in the basal Rodessa or the Pettit zone at 10,165 feet and cored down to 10,155 feet, reportedly encountering nearly 30 feet of porous colitic lime.

Electric Log Run

Electrical survey was run for correlation purposes. It was believed the zone would produce gas-distillate. A test in the upper Rodessa section at 9780-9580 feet already had shown for a small amount of gas-distillate.

Four or five shallow failures have been drilled on various parts of the Larissa structure and the deep test on Humble's large block had been closely watched by many oil men.

Four new oilers extended production in the Coke field in northern Wood county and a series of new locations had been staked.

Amerada No. 2 Kennemera Knight survey, south of the discovery flowed two barrels of heavy black oil per hour on a three-hour test through perforations at 6360-64 feet in bot-

tom of the sand, while testing for water, and operators then perforated casing to top off sand at 6273 feet from regular testing.

East of the discovery, Amerada No. 1 Saulk, Knight survey, flowed 40 barrels hourly on half-inch choke from perforations at 6230-36, at 6246-56 and at 6264-6340 feet, showing no water.

General American No. 1 Dora Rodney, 2600 feet west and slightly north of the discovery, YBarbo survey, had an initial gauge of 70 barrels of oil hourly on two-inch tubing flow from perforations at 6320-20 and 6336-60 feet.

The west offset to the discovery, Amerada No. 1 L. C. Darby, flowed 406 barrels in eight hours through various sized chokes from Perforations at 3297-6369 feet.

The northeast edge test, Jerry Hawkins No. 1 Clark, Smith survey, was drilling below 6140 feet and due to reach the Paluxy pay zone over the week-end.

The following new operations were staked and permits were asked:

R. C. Caraway No. 1 H. J. Attaway, on 40-acre tract, John Clayton survey, across the Wood county line in Hopkins and north of the field.

Caraway and Phillips No. 1 Viola Short 40-acre lease, YBarbo survey.

J. A. Bracken No. 1 A. W. Pruitt 43-acre lease, Eligio Alvarado survey.

C. L. McMahon No. 1 R. L. Youngblood, northwest corner of 70.5 acre lease, J. C. Ogdien survey southeast of the discovery.

P. G. Lake was planning to drill on the 124-acre Attaway

tract, John Loving survey of Hopkins county.

May Limit Pool Size

The Club shallow woodbine sand field 10 miles southeast of Greenville in Hunt county, continued to be dogged by failure that threatened to limit the producing area to a comparatively small field.

Spread of the field to the northeast was believed defined with abandonment by Humble of No. 1 Jeff Bracken, Voyles survey, which found the sand low at 2877 feet and carrying water.

The southwest side of the field also apparently was limited as Humble was reported ready to abandon No. 1 Aetna Life, Cunningham survey, which had only salt water on tests through perforations at 2773-82 feet.

The south side test of Humble at No. 1 Morrison Harris survey also was a likely failure as it made only salt water on testing at 2782-90 feet.

The field's two-mile southeast outpost, T. W. Lee No. 1 Johnson Smith survey, halted at 3150 feet, a failure in the Woodbine, and operators were studying plans to deepen to the Paluxy.

An interesting east side test was staked by D. H. Byrd at No. 1 E. E. Watson, in southeast corner of 50-acre tract, John Warren survey.

On the northeast edge of the field, permits were granted to Tucker and Foster of Mexia for two tests, No. 1 D. J. Malone on a 52-acre tract and No. 1 A. T. Warren on a 25.36 acre tract, both in the John Holt survey.

Two other active locations in the field are Grelling and Huges No. 2 Graham, Hart survey, and Humble No. 1 Illinois Assurance, Thompson survey.

All three of the field's oil producers are Hollandsworth Drilling company wells on the Baker discovery tract.

A west offset to the discovery was dry in both the Woodbine and the Paluxy, a two-mile southwest outpost and an 8000 foot northeast outpost both were Woodbine failures.

Six Others Active

Six other East Texas counties reported wildcat activity during the week, four of them claiming new wildcat locations and two with drilling wildcats

being watched closely. A summary of activity follows:

Cherokee county—Magnolia staked No. 1 S. E. Braley, 101 acre tract, Josiah Thomas survey, a 9000 foot wildcat operation in the Mixon area of the northern part of the county. Magnolia has a good block in the area, Tex Harvey No. 1 Priest, Cook survey, in the Reklaw area, was drilling below 1910 feet on a Woodbine test.

Harrison county—H. H. Temple of Shreveport announced he would drill a 4000 foot test to the Woodbine and maybe the Paluxy on a 5000 acre block he is taking 10 miles northwest of Marshall, in the John Trydel, Gideon Goss and J. Lindsey surveys. He agreed to start the test by September 1.

Henderson county—Bobby Manziel filed for permit to drill No. 2 Tina Levine, 1320 feet south of his No. 1 test, M. Sanchez survey on a 700 acre tract three miles northwest of Malakoff. Manziel's No. 1 Levine claimed a show of oil in the Woodbine at 4022-32 feet, between two water sands, and remains idle after the operator failed in attempts to take side-well samples.

Hunt county—C. D. Davis and R. T. Myers were moving in materials for No. 1 Albert Rollins, a new Paluxy sand wildcat test on a 321 acre tract about four miles northwest of Campbell and five miles northeast of Greenville.

Upshur county—O. J. Perrin of Dallas let contract to McCutcheon Drilling company to deepen his No. 1 McClelland, an old Woodbine wildcat failure five miles southeast of Gilmer, to the Paluxy—a 5500 feet. The well was quit last December at 3977 feet. It topped the Woodbine at 3739 feet, too low. The location is in the Maria del Torres survey.

Wood county—A Paluxy sand wildcat was reported in line soon for Gulf Oil corporation's 2500 acre block northwest of Winstboro in northeast Wood county. The acreage is situated in the Wiley Summarlin and Benjamin Lee surveys. Gulf's leases reportedly expire in 1944.

Five producing fields in the East Texas area reported development activity during the week.

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MID-JULY FINDS ACTIVE PACE ASSURED FOR ARK-LA SECTOR

SHREVEPORT, La., July 18—A continued active pace of wildcat oil exploration for Northern Louisiana and Southern Arkansas for the second half of 1942 was believed assured at mid-July as a result of the impetus given by two new field discoveries in each state and the opening of several new sands to commercial production during the first half of the year.

The new discoveries in Louisiana include the St. John field in Concordia parish and the Catahoula Lake area in La-Salle parish, while in Arkansas the Midway field was opened in Lafayette county and the New London area was opened in Union county.

The St. John field of Concordia parish was back in the limelight during the week ended July 18 with reports the California Company had completed a third producer in the area good for 1500 barrels daily. Exact information was not available because all data has been closely guarded, but the firm's No. 3 Pan American Life Insurance, section 15-9-10, situated 1000 feet north of No. 2, was credited in oil circles with having flowed 60 barrels hourly upon completion from the Wilcox at 4500-4600 feet.

Top Discovery Flow
This would be a much better well than the discovery, No. 1 in section 16-9-10, which was credited with making 136 barrels daily, or the No. 2, same section, which made 104 barrels daily, both on quarter-inch choke.

The California Company was said to have begun work on No. 4 Pan American Life, also in section 15-9-10. The firm holds a large amount of acreage in a solid block in the area.

Also of interest during the week was a drillstem test made at a Lisbon parish deep test, Union Producing company's No. 1-B Meadows, section 13-21-5, north of the Lisbon field. A recovery of distillate was said made on test at 10,266-76 feet. Operators drilled ahead. The firm's No. 1 Morrow unit was below 10,406, No. 1 Duke unit was at 10,458 feet.

A continued wildcat play, especially in the Wilcox zone, was in line for Concordia, Catahoula, Tensas, Morehouse, Claiborne, Webster, Bossier, Caddo, Natchitoches, Avoyelles, La-Salle, Rapides, Grant, Winn and other Central Louisiana parishes.

Interest in Southern Arkansas during the week centered on a possible half-mile southwest extension for the Smart field

of Columbia county. Here the Grady Vaughn No. 1 W. N. Murphy, NE SE section 14-15-20, found three saturated sands, best of which were at 3330 and 3480 feet, and set casing for production test.

Vaughn Finds Another
The Dorchest field of Columbia listed its 22nd producer with completion by Grady Vaughn of No. 1 Jeff Hunt, section 14-18-22. Gauge was not announced. The hole was bottomed at 8930 feet.

+ + +

Second Gas-Distillate Producer Reported for North Lisbon Zone

SHREVEPORT, La., July 26 Completion of a second good gas-distillate producer from the Smackover Lime in the North Lisbon area of Claiborne parish centered new attention on this important area during the week ended July 25.

Union Producing company, which already had one excellent well producing condensate in the area, reported completion of its No. 1-B Meadows unit, in section 13-21-5.

This well had shown for a gas-distillate producer on earlier drill stem test. With the testing tool open two hours, the well had shown a steady flow of wet gas from the 10,226-66 foot level and had working pressure of 1275 pounds. The gas flow was estimated at 12,000,000 cubic feet daily, on open flow. Recovery was seven joints of water-white distillate.

Operators drilled the hole head to 10,540 feet before deciding to complete it as a producer. It was drilled and swabbed in, but the well was closed in immediately to await official gauge. Tubing pressure built up to 4600 pounds to the square inch.

Union Is Horizon Opener
Union Producing company opened the deep Smackover lime to production at the company's No. 1-A Meadows.

Union now has two other even deeper tests under way in the same general area. The firm's No. 1 Duke unit, in section 13-21-4, was in lime and shale below 10,890 feet, and No. 1 Morrow unit, section 19-21-4, was in shale with lime streaks below 10,648 feet.

In Morehouse parish north-

west of the Monroe gas field, attention was centered on the wildcat test of Union Producing company at No. 1-A Crosssett Timber and Development company unit, center SW NE section 6-22N-6E. Coring operations were continuing below 7,016 feet.

The new Lake St. John field of Concordia parish also held attention. A third producer recently completed there in the Wilcox zone at about 4600 feet by the California company was much better than the first two wells.

To Drill At Angle

California and Carter Oil company are mapping a development program for their State Lease 476, which covers the lake bed. Directional drilling will be employed, with the derriek and equipment being set up on the lake shore and, the holes angled in under the lake for production at the desired point.

At Sugar creek in Claiborne parish, Carter drilled ahead

below 5400 feet at No. 2 Stevenson, in section 12-19-6.

Carter's No. 2-C Catahoula Lake, section 6-2N-4E, was down to 1504 feet at last report.

The Smackover lime wildcat in Miller county, Ark., Carter Oil company's No. 1 Orr, near Texarkana, set second string of 9 3-8 inch casing at 4610 feet.

In the Fouke field of Miller county, Carter's No. 6 Sturgis was spudded and set surface casing.

The fourteenth producer was completed during the week for the Macedonia field of Columbia county. It was Atlantic Refining company No. 1-B Warnock, in section 22-18-21. Hole was bottomed at 8902 feet in the Smackover lime. No gauge was announced.

Atlantic was moving rig to the No. 1 Bodcaw, in section 13-17-23, in the McKamie field, just over the Columbia county line in Lafayette county and operations were due to start as soon as the rig could be set up.

At Sugar creek in Claiborne parish, Carter drilled ahead

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EXTENSIONS IN WOOD, HUNT COUNTY FIELDS ARE NOTED

Extensions of production in the new Black Oak oil field in northern Wood county and the new Club Lake field in southeastern Hunt county, finding of an important show in a deep Cherokee county wildcat and announcements of plans for more wildcat tests claimed attention in East Texas oil circles during the week ended July 11.

A Morris county Paluxy sand wildcat was holding attention as it went into the Georgetown line and was credited with checking high to other wells drilled in the general area. This test, Marr & Fields No. 1 Sheppard, BBB&S survey No. 319, eight miles north of Naples, topped the Georgetown lime at 3815 feet, with elevation of 291 feet. Top of the Austin chalk was called at 3080 and top of the Woodbine at 3215 feet, with no show in that zone. Drilling continued below 4200 feet, at or near base of the Georgetown zone.

The second producer and a north extension of the new Woodbine sand field at Club Lake in Hunt county was the Hollandsworth Drilling company, No. 2 Baker, Handlin survey. The well flowed 11 barrels of crude hourly through quarter-inch choke from perforations at 2745-86 feet, a flow about equal to that of the discovery well.

Hollandsworth moved the rig to No. 3 Baker, Warren survey, southeast of the discovery well and was drilling below 2200 feet.

Humble Spuds Pair

Humble Oil and Refining company, large acreage holder in the area, spudded and was drilling ahead at two south side tests, No. 1 Aetna Life Insurance, Cunningham and Thomson survey, and No. 1 W. A. Morris, Harris survey.

Indications that the new Club Lake field may not be a large one were seen, however, in possibly three early failures, two of which were semi-wildcat tests.

Dick Andrade No. 1 M. G. Schenck, Mary Latham survey, over two miles southwest of the discovery, was abandoned at 3100 feet after checking far low. Top of the Woodbine, if reached, was not announced.

A west offset to the discovery, Grelling and Hagus No. 1 Graham, Hart survey, went to 3000 feet, had the Woodbine at 2898-2903 feet, too low to produce and was called a failure.

With this test apparently on the wrong side of the fault, Grelling and Hagus were re-taking location for No. 2 Graham, which had been drilled to 1300 feet and were reported planning another location on the property.

Prospects also were called poor for the long northeast outpost test, Germany and Prince No. 1 Miller, CCI & Co. survey, which was said running to low on structure to produce.

The Paluxy said Black Oak (Coke) field in northern Wood county was assured a second producer and east extension as Amerada Petroleum corporation drilled to 6380 feet and set casing at No. 1 Faulk, Knight survey. The well topped the Paluxy at 6240 feet, with elevation of 498 feet, figured four feet high to the discovery, which topped sand at 6254 feet with elevation of 508 feet (corrected).

Three Others Active

Three other tests were active in the area. Amerada No. 2 Kennemer, a south offset to the discovery, was fishing at 5818 feet. On the west side of the area, Armerada No. 1 Darby, YBarbo survey, was

below 5540 feet and General American No. 1 Rodney was at 5940 feet.

Exploration developments by counties are summarized as follows for other East Texas areas:

Bowie county—A. G. McGahey selected tentative site on Simms estate land in the H. G. Williams survey in the Simms area for a proposed Smackover lime wildcat. Help was said being promised by Shell, Stanolind and Arkansas Fuel Oil. Much of the acreage in the area is held by major companies.

Cass county—Magnolia leased 350 acres northwest of Kildare, in the BBB & C survey and the George Young survey, while to the west of Kildare about 600 acres was taken by D. V. Davis in the Jernigan and Thornton surveys.

Cherokee county—Humble No. 1 H. F. Curtis, J. Vaughn survey No. 53, on the Larissa prospect, was credited with a show of distillate and gas in the Rodessa series at 9780-9890 feet, which is the lower Glen Rose. Coring was in progress below 9893 feet at the weekend. Contract depth is 10,000 feet.

Hopkins county—Rancho Oil company was studying plans to deepen its old Woodbine failure, No. 1 George Stribling, L. T. Norris survey, nine miles southwest of Sulphur Springs. The firm holds a large block and may carry the hole from old depth of 4615 feet to the Paluxy or turn the project to another operator for deepening.

Panola county—Along the Sabine river north of Carthage, Rogers Lacy of Longview was credited with taking a spread of 3100 acres from E. L. and B. H. Burnett of Marshall, according to the Glassell & Glassell block on the east. Union Production continued to add to its acre northeast of Carthage, paying \$5 to \$7.50 for tracts in the Anderson, Hanks and Wallace surveys. Carl Barbum leases 1300 acres in the Willis, Hooper, McCreary, Parker and Frances surveys, southwest of Carthage.

Vaughn About Ready

Smith county—Grady Vaughn was reported nearing completion of plans for a deep wildcat test on a Pure Oil company farmout in the Sand Flat area north of Tyler. The

Texas company, Gulf, Humble, Sun and other companies have large holdings in the area and several are expected to aid in the test.

Wood county—Leasing continued in the Yantis area, with Sinclair Prairie paying \$6 an acre for the 105-acre Caldwell tract, Esparcia survey. Magnolia took 160 acres at \$5 in the Engelow and Simpson surveys. G. P. Hall paid \$10 an acre for a 300-acre spread in the Engelow and McDonald surveys, and S. E. Wilson Jr. took 165 acres in the McDonald and Groce surveys at \$5. In the Crow area west of Hawkins, Selby Oil & Gas company had a seismic unit checking acreage in an area where several failures have been drilled. There also was scattered leasing in the Alba area and also north and east of the Black Oak field.

An apparent east extension for the Kildare field in Cass county, staking of an important semi-wildcat flank test in the Chapel Hill area in Smith county were the principal features of levelment work in six oil and gas fields in the East Texas area during the week.

The activities are summarized by fields as follows:

Chapel Hill field, Smith county—Sinclair Prairie Oil company spudded and drilled and set surface casing to 1337 feet at No. 1 Swinney, Lockhart survey, two-mile south outpost. Same operator's No. 1 O'Neal, McDonald survey, stopped at 8389 feet and set casing for production test in the Pettit.

Concord field, Anderson county—Magnolia abandoned its northwest outpost and third test for the one-well field, No. 1 Fitzgerald survey. The test was quit at 5200 feet after topping the Georgetown at 5192 feet and the Woodbine at 4935 feet, low and caving water.

Snider Test Plugged

Hawkins field, Wood county—Stanolind started No. 4 Christian Women's Board of Missions, Castleberry survey. Humble spudded two new tests, No. 1-A J. H. Kirkpatrick, Watson survey, and No. 2 Ivey Rutherford, Heard survey. B. F. Phillips ordered No. 1 Snider, southeast flank test in the Castleberry survey, plugged after long testing down to 500 feet.

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FOUR GALLONS OF GAS EACH WEEK, PROSPECT FOR EAST

Those who live in areas where gasoline is rationed now or at that time cannot expect to get as much as 4 gallons weekly after September.

Likewise if they heat their homes on oil burners they will be required to set the old thermostat on a lower figure and huddle closer for warmth, in the opinion of the authorities, who declare there must be effected a saving of one-third in fuel oil, it is reported by The Wall Street Journal. Thus there will be at least three months of reduced rations before the Longview-Salem pipe line starts deliveries.

The Petroleum Industry War Council reported yesterday that overland transportation of petroleum to the East Coast (the only sure supplies) will average 250,000 barrels daily less than "essential" consumption between next September 1 and April 1.

This means that:

1. Deliveries of gasoline to eastern filling stations, already cut to 50 per cent of normal, must be cut another 10 percentage points to 40 per cent of normal. The Council said this means "no pleasure driving," a term which doesn't necessarily mean that "A" card holders will get no gasoline.

The Office of Price Administration, however, expects the tightened rationing system to produce substantial savings in gasoline use and this could make the necessary cut in consumption, leaving the gallonage value of your coupons unaffected. There is no indication that the O.P.A. intends to change its ration.

Cut in Light Fuel Oil

2. Consumption of light fuel oil in homes must be cut at least to 70 per cent of normal. If conservation of gasoline does not permit the shipment of sufficient fuel oil to the East, then fuel oil rationing to consumers might be the next step.

The Petroleum Industry Council gave the darkest picture yet painted of the eastern oil supply situation. It stated unqualifiedly that "essential" oil demands could not be met by all methods of overland transportation in effect and planned for the six months in question. It added that some of the "essential demand" and all above the essential demand depended on tanker shipments, which cannot be re-

lied upon at all. The Council's definition of "essential" demand is 40 per cent of normal gasoline use, making no allowances for "pleasure driving," and 70 per cent of normal heating oil and kerosene consumption.

The Council's report made clear that unless substantial amounts of oil are brought in by tanker, the East Coast must expect more drastic rationing of oil and its products.

While some oil is now being brought to the East by tanker, the Council said there was no certainty this would continue. It did not mention the possibility, as expressed by U. S. A., that the new rationing regulations might further reduce gasoline consumption.

"Only a substantial tankship movement, averaging 300,000 barrels a day from now on, could provide enough petroleum to cover the demand, at least at the rate the East Coast now is using it," William R. Boyd, chairman of the Council said. "Although some shipments now are being made by tankship, there is no guarantee of the amount that can be maintained, nor even whether we can count on any such shipments at all in the future." **Views "Convenience" Driving**

The Council's statement there could be no pleasure driving does not mean necessarily that holders of "A" coupon books could get no gasoline. The new rationing regulations which go into effect next week allow for 1,000 miles of "convenience" driving, in addition to 1,800 miles of occupational driving. The "convenience" driving might conceivably be eliminated.

The council's committee on petroleum economies, of which Dr. Robert E. Wilson is chairman, reported that the essential demand for petroleum products on the East Coast will average 1,137,000 barrels a day for the third quarter, 1,372,000 barrels a day for the fourth quarter and 1,460,000 barrels a day for the first quarter of 1943. To this should be added about 160,000 barrels a day if real consumer hardship is to be avoided. The normal unrestricted demand would have been at least 1,600,000 barrels a day on the average.

Shipments by tank cars, pipe lines, barges and great lakes tankerships and small local production of the East Coast,

will not meet these demands by about 250,000 barrels a day over the entire period even though the estimates of shipments take into account the vast number of changes made and still being made by the industry and the government, to relieve the situation, including the huge Texas-Illinois pipe line and the cross-Florida pipe line.

Estimate of Essential Demand

The Petroleum Council reported that present rationing restrictions reduce gasoline consumption in the East, between May 15 and June 27, only to about 540,000 barrels a day. This consumption is approximately 140,000 barrels a day higher than the amount estimated as the "essential demand" for gasoline, it was said.

The Council's estimate of "essential demand," which it said could not be met by overland deliveries, includes a 60 per cent cut in gasoline consumption, meaning absolutely no pleasure driving; and a 30 per cent cut in consumption of heating oil and kerosene.

If consumption of gasoline continues at the present high rates in excess of essential demand, and substantial conversion of home heating installations to coal does not take place, it would require at least 200,000 barrels daily of tanker movements during the summer months to build adequate stocks of fuel oils for heating by next fall. Moreover, substantial deliveries by tanker would have to continue during the winter if public health and

the continued operation of essential war industries are to be safeguarded.

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Valley Looking Forward to All Water Oil Haul

McALLEN, July 26—From the Lower Rio Grande valley of Texas to Pittsburgh, Pa., all the way by water, except for an 85-mile pipeline all but seven miles of which is already built, can be the story when the proposed barge canal to Harlingen is completed.

The barge canal, already approved by some government departments, will be a segment of the intercoastal canal. It would employ the Arroyo Colorado from the present terminal of the intercoastal waterway at Port Isabel to Harlingen. By using the canal and Mississippi river and its waterways, barges of oil could be delivered to Pittsburgh. The Valley Pipeline of McAllen approaches within about seven miles of Harlingen. The valley can now produce over a million barrels of oil per month without the restriction of proration.

McALLEN, July 26—One of the Valley's deepest tests was abandoned at 6,775 feet when drill stem stuck at 6,715 feet. The test was Seaboard Oil Corp. No. 1 El Javelina. Los Guages grant, Starr county. No show of importance was recorded.

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ATLANTIC REFINING REPORTS SYNTHETIC RUBBER SHORTCUT

A short cut in the manufacture of synthetic rubber has been developed by the Atlantic Refining Co., according to Robert H. Colley, president of the company.

It comes from a new process for producing ethyl benzene, an intermediate in the production of styrene, which is one of the principal ingredients of the Buna-S type of synthetic rubber. Styrene is manufactured from ethyl benzene by a dehydrogenation process. The other ingredient in Buna is butadiene which is manufactured both from crude petroleum and alcohol, the Wall Street Journal reports.

The new Atlantic process, according to Mr. Colley, would greatly speed up the production of ethyl benzene for the manufacture of styrene by the chemical industry, by making the construction of expensive plants unnecessary, and providing the badly-needed chemical

without resorting to the extensive use of strategic materials. It would substitute ethyl alcohol and phosphoric acid—"non-strategic raw materials"—for ethylene and aluminum chloride—"strategic materials"—in the production of ethyl benzene.

This comes about, Mr. Colley stated yesterday, because the new process is an adaption of a process which has been used for years by the petroleum industry for the refining of high-grade gasoline for automobile use. "A substantial amount of refinery capacity is available at present for the new process, for the reason that crude oil shipments to refineries have been substantially reduced and some of the equipment thus left idle cannot be used in the manufacture of aviation fuels," Mr. Colley asserted.

Atlantic Refining has offered the new process to the government for incorporation in the synthetic rubber production program, the proposal being

made through the Technical Advisory Committee of the Synthetic Rubber Committee of the Petroleum Industry War Council. At the same time Atlantic, which already has applied for patents, had advised the government's Rubber Reserve it is ready to grant on any patents that may be issued, a royalty-free license for the duration of the emergency to any manufacturer desiring to utilize the process in the government's rubber program.

The new process, Mr. Colley admits, costs somewhat more than prevailing methods—approximately 5% more—but that should be greatly outweighed by the time factor.

Technical information on the process was released during the past week to all oil refiners known to have the necessary catalytic polymerization or other suitable equipment. Each refiner was asked to report to the Technical Advisory Committee of the Petroleum Industry War Council's synthetic rubber committee, what volume of the strategic ethyl benzene can be produced in its plants. The refiners also were asked to advise whether existing plants require additional equipment, and future plants for utilizing it. The proposals are to be submitted to Wright W. Gary, director of refining in the office of Petroleum Coordinator Ickes.

Atlantic research engineers are already operating a semi-commercial "oil" plant successfully and a full scale unit is soon to be put into operation.

The War Production Board has approved an increase in its synthetic rubber program: from 80,000 tons to 870,000 tons, it is announced.

The increase will be obtained with no expenditure of critical materials for construction purposes, and is due to advanced engineering in the production of butyl rubber, it was stated.

The expanded program is not expected to alter the projected figure of 30 tons of butyl rubber to be produced this year. The increase does not change the current picture, and the facts of the rubber situation indicate, as has been said be-

fore, the W.P.B. emphasized, that there is no rubber to spare for non-essential purposes.

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Sun Oil Has Decrease in 6-Month Net

Sun Oil Co., and subsidiaries report for the six months ended June 30, 1942, a net profit of \$3,671,997 after depreciation, depletion, interest, federal taxes, etc., equal after preferred dividends, to \$1.22 a share on the 2,837,871 share of common stock, it is reported from Philadelphia.

This compares with a net profit of \$3,168,431 or \$1.90 a share on 2,530,898 common shares in the first half of 1941.

Company states that the federal taxes this year were accrued against income on the basis of the proposed 1942 Income Tax Law.

While Sun Co.'s report for the first half of 1942 showed net income below a year ago, it is considered encouraging in view of the unsettled situation in the oil industry along the Atlantic seaboard.

Sun is the second of the larger oil companies operating in this area to report for the first six months of 1942. Atlantic Refining Co. having recently announced a loss for the period of \$1,577,000, against a net profit of \$5,063,000, or \$1.79 a common share, in the first half of 1941.

In addition to its oil business, Sun controls the Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., which has extensive shipbuilding properties. This division has a large backlog of cargo ship and tanker business on its books running into hundreds of millions of dollars.

The company's oil activities were profitable in the first six months of the year, it is reported, and the shipbuilding division also contributed materially to results for the period.

Sun's shipbuilding division last year reported a net profit of \$2,345,108, which compared with \$2,789,939 in 1940.

Sun Oil set a new sales and earnings record for 1941, reporting net income for the year of \$16,532,540, equal to \$6.21 a share on the common, compared with \$7,969,068, or \$3.03 a share, in 1940.

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OPENING OF NEW WILCOX SAND FIELD IN CONCORDIA ASSURED

SHREVEPORT, La. July 11 —That a new Wilcox sand oil field had been opened in Concordia parish at mid-year was officially confirmed during the week ended July 11 with announcement of production gauges on the two wells thus far drilled in the area and the staking of sites for two more wells.

The discovery was made by California Company and the area is being called the Lake St. John field. The No. 1 Pan-American Life Insurance company, in section 16-9-10, flowed 136 barrels of crude per day on 15-16 inch choke. The No. 2 Pan-American, same section, flowed 105 barrels of oil per day on 16-64 inch choke.

These wells were completed from the Wilcox zone at around 4500-4600 feet, after the first well had been drilled to 9000 feet and lower zones had shown mostly gas with some distillate.

The California company has

staked No. 2 and No. 3 Pan-American in section 15-9-10, adjoining the section in which the discovery well was completed.

Caddo Gets Wildcat

Caddo parish listed a new wildcat operation, Gus K. Primos No. 1 Casper Gerdes Jr., section 4-14-16, in the southwest tip of the parish.

Bossier parish also listed a new wildcat test. It will be Continental Oil company's No. 1 Crystal Oil Refining company, section 21-21-11, west of the Cotton Valley field of Webster parish.

In an Avoyelles parish area where it previously had drilled one failure, Placid Oil company H. L. Hunt) staked another wildcat. It is the firm's No. 2 Thompson-Katz, section 35-3-5.

The six-months-old Midway field of Lafayette county, Ark., again, was in the limelight with a new eastward extension as-

sured and completion of its 20th produce listed.

The eastward spread of the field was assured by Southwood Oil company's No. 1 Hadnett, SW NW section 18-15S-23W, on the extreme east side of the field. The well topped the Smackover saturation at 6477 feet and bottomed hole at 6499 feet. Testing work due for the weekend.

The field's 20th producer was Barnsdall No. 6 Roberts, section 11-15-24, which topped the porosity at 6400 feet and was bottomed at 6499 feet.

Barnsdall Stakes Three

New locations in this field were Barnsdall's No. 4 and No. 5 McClain, section 13-15-24, Barnsdall's No. 3 Powell, section 13-14-15, and Arkansas Fuel Oil No. 1 Creek, section 9-15-24.

Several miles west of Magnolia, work was underway at Sinclair Prairie Oil company's

new wildcat, No. 1 F. W. Souter, in section 15-17-22.

The Arkansas Oil and Gas Commission, in a mid-year summary, reported two new fields discovered—Midway in Lafayette county and New London in Union county—and three new producing horizons opened in older fields during the first half of the year—the Cottor Valley zone in the McKemie, Dorcheat and Macedonia fields.

The commission reporter 3008 producing wells in the state, 66 of which had been completed this year, and said that geophysical exploration had led to the assembly of lease blocks on at least 24 sites which are considered "geophysical highs" or possible oil-yielding structures. Drilling work in the first half of the year was on a corresponding scale to 1941, despite federal emergency restrictions.

Preliminary exploratory drilling activity, not only in the six producing counties but in others as well, the commission reported.

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Pipe Line Oil Deliveries Up

Crude oil deliveries through eastern pipe lines continued a high level in June, although because of one less day in that month, they were slightly below May. For the first six months deliveries were at a new peak and 32 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1941.

Deliveries in June by the nine lines formerly in the Standard Oil group amounted to 29 million barrels, against 24.8 million a year earlier, an increase of 17 per cent. In May of this year these deliveries were at a record of 30.2 million barrels.

The six months' movement aggregated 164.7 million barrels, an improvement of 39.6 million against the similar 1941 first half.

Only one line, South West Pennsylvania, showed a reduction—small one—in June deliveries compared with a year ago. Eureka moved the same amount and the other seven lines had larger deliveries.

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LUKENS HEAD ANNOUNCES SCRAP SALVAGE COMMITTEE FORMED

Formation of the American Industries Salvage committee, representing groups of leading industrial concerns who are working with the conservation division of the War Production Board to help speed the collection of vital scrap materials, has been announced by Robert W. Wolcott, chairman of the group and president of Lukens Steel company.

Other members of the administrative committee directing the nationwide \$2,000,000 campaign are Charles R. Hook, president of the American Milling company, vice chairman; R. S. Wilson, representing Rubber Manufacturers association; and O. E. Mount, representing Steel Founders' Society of America.

The work of the committee, backing up a broad advertising program, will be two-fold: one, to reach every manufacturing and business firm in the nation to impress upon them the absolute necessity of getting their scrap on the way to the production line; and, two, to

get business men cooperating with the local salvage committees of WPB already set up in 12,000 communities.

The activities of the committee will be closely coordinated with the present intensified scrap collection drive of the WPB, according to Mr. Wolcott. In this connection, the committee is underwriting the cost of an extensive national advertising campaign approved by the War Production Board, with a number of major industries underwriting the costs.

The advertising being carried on in newspapers, magazines, farm and trade papers and on the air, focuses the spotlight of public attention upon the need for iron and steel scrap, non-ferrous metals, rags, burlap, rubber, tin cans (in some localities), and waste cooking fats.

Supplementing contacts with industry already established by the industrial salvage division of WPB, the American Industries Salvage committee will make a direct approach to individual industrial concerns, working through industry chairmen for their respective trades in a broad effort to see that every company appoints a salvage manager with authority not only to clean out production scrap, but also to junk obsolescent equipment and similar material.

The great task faced by American industry in meeting the expanding war-production program, Mr. Wolcott said, makes it necessary for each company to intensify its scrap-collection efforts.

"Production of war equipment," Mr. Wolcott said, "is limited by the amount of raw materials which are available. Scrap is an important part of the raw material supply. Industry must therefore do its utmost to increase its collection of scrap. We believe the efforts of the WPB in organizing and carrying out scrap collections have thus far produced excellent results. But the increasing demands of war call for still more scrap materials. The intensified campaign of the WPB deserves the whole-hearted support of every industrial company.

"Our committee, through the leaders which it is appointing in each trade, intends to obtain assistance for the WPB's drive in as many companies as we can reach. We hope to release for war use unusual sources of which may have been largely untapped, such as obsolescent machinery, unused dies and

jigs, and other types of idle plant equipment. By carrying out this campaign on an industry-by-industry and com-

pany-by-company basis, we feel that we can gear the effort to the individual trade's scrap possibilities."

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API Moves Convention to Palmer House When Stevens Requisitioned

The American Petroleum Institute's Twenty-third Annual Meeting, will be held at Chicago on the dates originally scheduled November 9 to 13, but at the Palmer House instead of the Stevens Hotel, President William R. Boyd Jr., reports.

The Stevens Hotel recently was requisitioned by the government for the Army Air Corps.

This will be strictly a War Convention," Mr. Boyd said. "The Institute's annual meetings always have been working meetings, entirely different from the usual concept of an American businessman's convention, and now the far-reaching problems of the war make it more important than ever to assemble the oil industry's workers periodically for an analysis of common difficulties."

Plans for the meeting have not yet been completed, but it is expected that a preliminary program will be distributed some time early in the fall. Percy Walker, secretary-assistant treasurer, reports. Only those committees which are working on problems in some measure to the industry's war effort will convene during the meeting, and technical group sessions will hear and discuss papers on the war-time progress in the various branches of the industry. There will be no annual dinner.

"Reports of progress in the solution of the technological problems of drilling and production, of transportation and of refining, always have been the major reason for Institute meetings, and within the limits of war secrecy these reports become preeminently important now," Mr. Boyd said.

"The industry's technological problems are magnified a hundredfold by war—by lack of necessary materials, by disruptions of transportation, by demands for war products, and by shattering blows at the normal conduct of an integrated business such as ours, where the slightest alteration in supply and demand in one part of the country has its inevitable reaction in other parts of the country."

"Even more important than the discussion of these problems, perhaps, is the opportunity that wartime meetings afford to learn just what the government has been doing, and what it intends to do, that affects the oil business. We expect that the Petroleum Coordinator, the Deputy Coordinator, and divisional heads of that organization and authorities in other war agencies having to do with petroleum operations will attend and discuss in general sessions the problems in which every oil man is so vitally interested."

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RECENT OIL FILINGS

Liens

Pat O'Brien to Ross Sears, trustee for Aton Thrash—DT. Dated: 7-23-42—\$3700.00—4 1-2 acs. out of a 30.84 ac. tr. out of the Wm. P. Chism survey—As well as other property thereon.

Deeds

A. C. Smith to Jewel Kimberlin, SWD. Dated 5-27-42. 1.26 ac. Geo. R. Raines Sur. conveys only 1-7th of 1-8th of gross prod. Same land conveyed by E. A. Landman to E. H. Horstmann.

Abstract of Judgments

T. S. Chamblin vs. A. E. Shepperd A-J. Dated 7-21-42. Judgment 7-8-42, in amt. of \$91.38, 6 per cent int. and \$2.80 costs. No credits to date.

Gulf Oil Corp. to G. H. Burnham A-J. Dated 7-29-42. Judgment in amt. of \$194.31, 6 per cent int. with \$3.65 costs. No credits to date.

Miscellaneous

Brace H. Vroman to Lone Star Gas Co., Rogers Lacy, Edwin Lacy & R. Lacy, tr. for Trust Est. No. 7 to 14, Inc. Rat. Pooling Agreement, Rat. of Willow Springs Gas Pooling Agreement No. 3, cov. 225.7 ac. M. Taylor No. 205 and the S. P. Ford No. 77 Surrs. and 260.4 ac. S. P. Ford No. 253, S. P. Ford No. 77, W. Ross No. 181, H. Frost Surveys, Gregg Co. Total 486.15 ac.

Shell Pet. Corp. vs. W. C. Turnbow, Certi. Copy of Judgment. Dated 11-9-41. 7 ac. G. W. Hooper Sur. 7-2 ac. David Ferguson Sur. 5.7 ac. G. W. Hooper Sur. U. S. Dist. Court, Eastern Dist. of Texas.

W. C. Windsor to Lone Star Gas Co., et al—Rat. Pl. Agt. Dates 7-23-42—Rat. of Willow Springs Gas Pl. Agt. No. 3 out of S. P. Ford, et al surveys.

S. F. Caldwell, et ux Lou Ella Caldwell to Lone Star Gas Co., et al—Rat. of Willow Springs Gas Pl. Agt. No. 7 covering 500 acs. H. Frost, et al surveys.

GREGG COUNTY DAILY FILINGS

Oil and Gas Leases, Assignments, Etc.

Frew W. Graves to Aften

Thrash—Dated: 7-1-42—Asgt. O&GL W. 2 1-4 acs. out of 4 1-2 acs. of land out of a 30.84 ac. tr. out of Wm. P. Chism sur. cont. 4.5 acs.

Aladdin Prod. Co. to Aften Thrash—Dated: 7-1-42—Asgt. O&GL 1-2 int. in W. 2 1-4 ac. out of 4 1-2 ac. out of a 30.84 ac. tr. Wm. P. Chism sur., as well as other property on said land.

Aften Thrash to Pat O'Brien—Dated: 7-23-42—Asgt. O&GL W. 2 1-4 acs. out of 4 1-2 acs. of land out of 30.84 acs. of the Wm. P. Chism sur.

Leslie L. Jacobs, et ux to Ada Lyons Jacobs, Asgt. O&GL and Roy. Int. Dated 7-3-42. (1) 1-64 O&GL-120 ac. William Robinson Sur. and 1-64 roy. in same. (2) 1-128th O&GL-roy. 120 ac. William Robinson Sur. (3) 1-10th O&GL-roy. 7.88 ac. John Ruddle Sur. (4) 1-128th O&GL-roy. 188.05 ac. John Wilkins Sur. and 66.3 ac. John Wilkinson and Mary Van Winkle Sur. (5) 11-436ths O&GL-roy. 54.4 ac. G. W. Hooper H. R. Sur. (6) 1-32 O&GL-roy. 28 ac. Hayden Edwards H. H. Sur. (7) 5-288 O&GL-roy. 100 ac. W. H. Castleberry Sur.

P. G. Lake, Inc., to J. A. Woods. MD. Dated 7-28-42. 1-48th int. in 116.63 ac., more or less, W. H. Castleberry H. R. Sur.

P. G. Lake, Inc. to J. A. Woods. MD. Dated 7-28-42. 1-14th int. in South 31 ac. out of 60 a. of W. G. Painter Survey. \$3.40 RS.

P. G. Lake, Inc., to J. A. Woods. MD. Dated 7-28-42. 1-24th int. in 79 3-4 ac. L. B. Outlaw Survey, \$5.50 RS.

P. G. Lake, Inc., to J. A. Woods. MD. Dated 7-28-42. 1-24th int. in 131 1-2, being of two tracts: (1) 25 ac. L. B. Outlaw Sur. (2) 106 1/2 ac. Mary Scott Sur. \$8.25 RS.

P. G. Lake, Inc., to J. A. Woods. MD. Dated 7-30-42. 1-48th int. in 53 1-3 ac. out of Mary Scott H. R. Survey about 5 mi. north of town of Kilgore, Tex. \$1.65 RS.

P. G. Lake, Inc., to J. A. Woods. MD. Dated 7-28-42.

1-48th int. in 91.2 ac. B. N. Hampton Survey No. 246, Gregg county, Tex., \$2.75 RS.

P. G. Lake, Inc., to J. A. Woods. MD. Dated 7-28-42. 1-24th int. in 120.67 ac. more or less, F. McAnally Survey, Gregg county, \$7.70 RS.

P. G. Lake, Inc., to J. A. Woods. MD. Dated 7-28-42. 1-24th int. in 83 1/2 ac., more or less, 1 td. being 50 ac. B. H. Hampton Sur., other tr. being 33 1/2 ac. John Ruddle Survey. \$4.95 RS.

Jack Blakely to W. A. Hewell. MD. Dated 7-30-42. 1-48th int. out of 55 ac., more or less, out of Dolores Sanches Sur., "this prop. herein conveyed being known as Grady Vaughn, et al R. R. Collins lease, consisting of 45 acs." \$1.65 RS.

Bun E. Rodden, et al to Mrs. S. B. Everett MD. Dated 7-25-42. 10 ac. William Robins Survey, being out of that cert. 90 ac. tr. conv. to W. M. Davis by C. F. Harped, et ux Vol. T-Pg. 291 DR.

C. Dicks to Isadore Maritzky. MD. Dated 7-31-42. 1-64 int. out of 28 ac. H. H. Edwards Survey. \$1.10 RS.

MINERAL DEEDS

R. L. Pruett, et ux to Mrs. Cleo Walker, widow, MD. Dtd 7-24-42. Und. 6.375 int. 9 ac. pt. of Marshall Mann H. R. Sur. 55c RS. Ret: Walker Realty Co., Longview, Tex.

J. A. Pipsaire to R. W. Wells. MD; dated: 7-17-42. Und. 1-16 int., pt. Castleberry Survey, 7 mi. w. of Lgwy., cont. 50 ac. (oil runs to take effect 8-1-41). Ret. First Nat'l. Bank, Menominee, Michigan.

Harriet Garonzik, fem sole to Mrs. Mabel Garonzik, MD. Dated: 11-30-38—55c Rs; 1-32nd int. Pt. of Henry Hathaway Survey, 1.45 ac. (This deed conv. same minerals, oil, roy. and petroleum prod., conv. to Harriet Garonzik by deed from Blanche Davis, et vir 2-21-38—

227-197. Return: Mrs. Mabel Garonzik, 4434 Westway, Dallas, Texas.

First Bancredit Corp. to Jacksonville Bldg. & Loan Assn.; 6-27-42; Asgt. ML: Lot 6, Bk. 3 Hillcrest Ad., Kilgore, 8-21-41; J. W. Hart, et ux exec. ML note \$1724.70 26 4-6. Ret: Jacksonville Bldg. & Loan Assn., Jacksonville, Tex.

Smith Lumber Co. to Jacksonville Bldg. & Loan Assn. Ack. 7-20-42; 8-21-41; J. W. Hart, et ux. Note \$1724.40. Lot 5, Block 3, Hillcrest Ad., Kilgore. Ret: Jacksonville Bldg. & Loan Assn., Jacksonville.

Harry Denson, et ux to C. Dicks; MD; dated: 7-21-42; 28 ac. in H. H. Edwards Sur. of Gregg Co., a pt. of Mollit Fenn land; \$1.10 RS.

Abstract of Judgment

Humble Oil & Refg. Co., et al vs. L. S. Flannery, et al, CC Judg. Dated: 6-11-42; Flannery well on his W. H. York 1935 ac. lse. William Carlton Sur., well No. 4-A. Ret: Humble Oil & Refg. Co., Houston, Tex.

COUNTY COURT

A. P. Ortolon vs. Idaho Oil Co. Filed: 7-22-42. Suit on promissory note. Atty: Jack Price.

Miscellaneous

Dozier Skipper and LeGrande Kelly, Jr., et al to Mag Pipe Line Co., RW; 7-8-42; 122 ac. W. Ross survey. Ret: R. L. Holmes, care of Mag. Pet. Co., Box 900, Dallas, Tex.

In the matter of the Illinois Oil Co., bankrupt. Supl. order conf. sale, 7-24-42. Sale of salt water treating and disposal plant, appurt. to Tom Bell lease. Ret: Cantley, Hanger, McMahon, McKnight and Johnson, Fort Worth.

In matter of the Illinois Oil Co., bankrupt. Tr. Supl. report of sale and pet. to con-

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irm, 6-14-42. Tom Bell lease, 7-8 work. int. in 2^d a. pat. of tr. of 86 1-2 ac. G. F. Penn Sur., and 9 a-g I. Baty Sur. Ret: Cantey, Hanger, McMahon, McKnight and Johnson, Ft. Worth.

R. B. Walls, Mrs. Roberta Walls, Wadie Walls Timms to Texas Co., Contract; 7-6-42. Right to use water from Spring Branch located Margaret Tension HR. Sur. 104 3-4 ac. Ret: The Texas Co., Box 252, New Orleans, La.

Thos. J. Carter to W. S. Randall, Rec. Rel. OP; 7-11-42. Asgt. W. S. Randall, Rec., to Thos. J. Carter; 173-215; -33, 500.000. Pt. Terry Neal 1 ac. sd. \$35,000.00 fully paid. Ret: Lockhart Oil Co., 942 Milan Bldg., San Antonio.

Oil and Gas Leases, Assignments, Etc.

Grace Evans to Roy Davis; dated: 10-1-40. Asgt. lease-lease of L. V. Hitt of 8-23-40. Term of 2 yrs. and 5 mos.

P. A. Hoffman, atty in fact for Willie Brown, et al to Jay Whitney, Asgt. Oil Runs. Dated 6-12-42. 100.05 acres. L. B. Outlaw or Wm. McCarry Survey under lease to Sun. Oil Co. Ret. Jay W. Whitney, Tulsa, Okla.

First National Bank, Dallas to J. N. Sutton, Rel. & AOP.

Dated 7-14-42. Unpaid balance of \$20,000. OP out of 7-128 oil from S. 15 acres. Elmira Cumberland Presbyterian church tr. D. Sanches Survey.

J. J. Perkins to Southern Methodist University OP. Dated 7-10-42 15 per cent of 3-4 of 7-8 int. until \$10,000 is paid: (1) 154 a. B. W. Witcher Survey; (2) 524 a. M. Irwin Survey Ret: S. M. U., Dallas.

Carl Jorgensen to J. C. Hawkins Assn. O&GL. Dated: 7-6-42 All right, title and int; in 20 a. Pt. of Wash Hilburn Tr and Pt. of W. P. Chism Sur cont. 35 a.

Vina Johnson, et al to The City of Longview, WD. Dated: 6-30-42 A. R. Johnson sur SE cor. Lot 13, Blk. 1 Viewcrest Ad. 55c RS Ret. City of Longview

Jim Hardin to Rose Hardin, WD. Dated: 7-11-42. Lots 2 and 3, Blk 5, Eastview Ad. Kilgore. Ret. Crawford and Borofsky. Attys. Galveston, Texas.

J. W. Holloway, to C. A. Loftis, Trustee, WD Dated: 7-14-42. Tr 4, Holloway Subd \$4.80 RS Ret W. C. Hurst, Longview.

Trion Co. & Lone Star Gas Co., O&GL dated 7-8-42 part of Frost sur. Abst. 79.

F. B. Dury & Lone Star

Gasoline Co. et al 7-2-42 OGL grantees: Lone Star Gas Co., Rogers Lacy & Edwin Lacy, & R. Lacy, Tr. for Tr. Ests., Nos. 7 to 14, incl. A part of H. Frost sur. abst. 79.

Allan May Tonahill, Ind. & Ind. Exec. of Est. of J. D. Tonahill, Dec. & Lone Star Gas Co., et al O&GL 7-11-42 part W. Ross sur. Abst. 181.

T. G. Williams, et ux & Gregg-Tex. Gas Corp. & Hanlon Gas Corp. O&GL 10-17-41 5 tracts being pt David Hill survey 55c RS.

S. N. McKelvey et ux to Gregg Tex Gas Corp & Hanlon Gas Corp. O&GL 10-8-41 a pt of P. P. Rains H. R. Survey 55c RS.

Lewis Edwin Orms, et ux & Gregg-Texas Gas Corp & Hanlon Gas O&GL 10-15-41 a pt of David Hill H.R. Survey, containing in a 11 193 a. except 50 ac. 55c RS.

C. A. T. Henderson & Gregg-Tex Gas Corp. & Hanlon Gas Corp. O&GL 10-8-41 a pt. Jas F. Dixon sur. about 7 1-2 mi N from Long. Con. 187 ac. 55c RS.

Elmer H. Henderson et ux & Gregg-Tex. Gas Corp. & Hanlon Gas Corp. O&GL 10-4-41 pt. David Hill H.R. sur. cont. 50 ac. 55c RS.

Elmer H. Henderson et ux

& Gregg-Tex Gas Corp. & Hanlon Gas Corp O&GL 10-3-41 pt. Rodin F. Crane HR sur. cont 100 ac. save 100 ac. sd to W. B. Smith, 55c RS.

Chas T. Henderson & Elmer H. Henderson et ux to Gregg-Tex Gas & Han. Gas Corp O&GL 10-8-41 a pt David Hill H.R. sur., 5 mi. N. of Longview 108 ac 55c RS Ret: Gregg Tex. Gas Corp. Longview.

T. A. Dennard et ux to Gregg Tex Gas Corp & Hanlon Gas Corp. O&GL; 10-20-41 No. 40 ac. David Hill H.R. sur. 4 1-2 mi. NE Lgv. 55c RS Ret: Gregg-Tex Gas Corp., Longview.

Cora Mackey & Cre-Tex Gas Corp & Hanlon Gas Corp. O&GL a p. P. P. Rains sur. cont. 100 ac. 55c RS Ret: Gregg-Tex.

C. C. Dickard, D. A. Dickard, et ux, Luke Dickard, et ux, et al & Gregg-Tex Gas Corp. & Hanlon Gas Corp O&GL 10-21-41 Pt of David Hill H. R. Survey cont 147 ac. except 3 ac. 55c RS Ret: Gregg-Tex Gas Corp. Longview, Texas.

C. C. Dickard & Jas H. Dickard et ux to Gregg-Tex Corp (P) Hanlon Gas Corp O&GL 10-21-41; W 25 ac about 4 mi N. of Longview P. P. Rains sur, containing 25 ac. Ret: Gregg-Tex Gas Corp

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C. C. Dieckard et al & Gregg-Tex Gas Corp. & Hanlon Gas Corp. O&GL; 10-21-41; pt of P. P. Rains H.R. sur., cont. 45 1-2 ac. 55c RS; Ret: Gregg-Tex Gas Corp., Longview Texas.

John Henderson et ux & Gregg-Tex Gas Corp & Hanlon Gas Corp. O&GL 10-22-41; a part David Hill sur., being W ac. 55c RS Ret: Gregg-Tex Gas Corp. Longview Texas

H. W. Grogan et ux & Gregg-Tex & Hanlon Gas Corp. O&GL 10-18-41 part of David Hill H.R. sur., being N. 40 ac. 55c RS Ret: Gregg-Tex Gas Corp. Longview, Texas.

J. L. Morrow et ux & Gregg-Tex Gas Corp & Hanlon Gas Corp. O&GL; 10-25-41 pt of David Hill H.R. sur., cont. 30 ac. Ret: Gregg-Tex Gas Corp., Longview, Texas.

David Cole Bussey & Edward Bussey & Gregg-Tex Gas Corp & Hanlon Gas Corp. O&GL 10-28-41; pt David Hill sur., cont. 50 ac. 55c RS; Ret: Gregg-Tex Gas Corp., Longview, Texas.

Mrs. Fannie Precise et al & Gregg-Tex Gas Corp & Hanlon Gas O&GL 10-30-41 part of P. P. Rains HR sur. 55c RS Ret: Gregg-Tex Corp., Longview, Texas.

E. E. Crain & Gregg-Tex Gas Corp. O&GL 10-20-41 41 ac. under wh B. L. Killingsworth et ux conveying und. 1-2 MI. Except land cov. in conv. mentioned 4-519 containing 20 1-2 ac. Return: Gregg-Tex Gas Corp. Longview, Texas

T. E. Killingsworth et al & Gregg-Tex Gas Corp. O&GL 10-20-41 pt. David Hill sur. E.

1-2 of 50 ac. & 98 ac. 55c RS Ret: Gregg-Tex Gas Corp., Longview, Texas.

Mrs. Margaret C. Killingsworth, Gdn & Gregg-Tex Gas Corp. O&GL 12-17-41 123 ac. David Hill sur.

T. G. Williams et ux & Gregg-Tex Gas Corp. O&GL 10-23-41 a pt of David Hill H.R. sur. W, 75 ac 55c RS Ret: Gregg-Tex Corp., Longview, Texas.

Flossie M. Thurmon, et vir & Gregg-Tex Gas Corp & Hanlon Gas. O&GL 10-27-41 pt of P. P. Rains H.R. sur. cont. 25 ac. Ret: Gregg-Tex Oil Corp. Longview, Texas.

Mrs. Elsie Killingsworth et al & Gregg-Tex Gas Corp. & Hanlon G. 10-21-41 part of David Hill & P. P. Rains sur. All land owned by lessors in above surveys, save & except 99.4 ac. Ret: Gregg-Tex Gas Corp. Longview, Texas.

Mrs. B. L. Killingsworth, gdn. & Gregg-Tex Gas Corp. Hanlon Gas O&GL 10-23-41 David Hill & P. P. Rains sur., cont. 23.61 ac. out of 423 ac. Ret: Gregg-Tex Gas Corp. Longview, Texas.

MINERAL DEEDS

Myrtle Lockhart, et vir to J. A. Pipsaire, M.D. Dated; 7-10-42. An und 1-32 or 150-4800 of 1-8 RI. pt of P. W. Warriner Sur. 75 a. \$3.30 RS. Ret. C. M. McKay, Longview, Texas.

A. A. Lockhart, et vir to Myrtle Lockhart, Cor. MD. Dated; 7-10-42. An und 1-52nd or 150-4800 of 1-8 RI; 75 a. P. W. Warriner H. R. Sur. Ret. C. M. McKay, Longview, Texas.

Winnie Dorothy Green, to Ben Laird, MD. Dated; 7-10-

42. An und. 1-56th int: Pt. Dolores Sanches Sur. Pt. G. W. Hooper Sur 3rd tr: A pt of G. W. Hooper and Sanchez Sur. \$7.75 RS. Ret. Ben Laird, Kilgore.

Chester Hunter, et ux to J. A. Woods, MD. Dated; 7-7-42 Und. 196-26300. int: Approx. 263.52 a P. W. Warraner, L. B. Outlaw and Mary Scott Surs. \$3.30 RS. Ret. J. A. Woods, Dallas, Texas

R. T. Dalston, et ux to T. E. Booth, WD. Dated; 5-25-42. Lot 12, Blk. 2, Dalston Ad. Lgy Ret. T. E. Booth, Longview Texas.

Jack C. Burroughs to W. E. Jones, et ux. WD. Dated; 5-42. All that cert. tr of land situated in Gregg Co. about 10 MIT NE from Lgy. a pt. of O. Sanches Sur. Ret. W. E. Jones, Longview.

Ann Phillipson to Mrs Alice M. Harrison, MD Dated 7-9-42 (1) 1-20 of 1-16 gross production and (2) 1-2 of 1-7 of 1-8 gross production from: 1.26 a. G. R. Rains survey. \$2.20 RS Ret: E. A. Lamb, Dallas, Texas

Summerfield G Roberts to Emmie G. Roberts, MD. Dated 7-14-42 9-512 int: 109 a less 7 1-2 a. W. H. Castleberry Sur. \$1.65 RS. Ret: Matthew C. Roberts, Jr. Box 42, Terrell, Texas.

W. G. Coleman to Gladewater Federal Savings & Loan Assn. Asgt. ML. Dated: 7-20-42. ML Louise Benson Hicks to W. G. Coleman, 7-20-42 \$194.76. 50x122 ft. adjoining Lot 1, Block 3 Hillcrest Add. Gladewater, Ret:

Barnett and Clark Abstract Co.

Gladys Card Williams to William S. Gobert Bldg. Materials 7-23-42. Lots 11 and 12, Block "J" South Highlands Ad. Lonview Ret: Wm. S. Gober, Jacksonville, Texas.

W. C. Rider et x to B. Pos & Cora E. Pos Gebb; Asgt Roy Int. 4-24-41; 1-2 int. in 1-8th roy. in Mary Van Winkle sur. being West 45 ft. of Lot. No. 4, Block 118, Killgore, Texas. \$1.46/00 Ret: B. Pos, Care of Freeman Furn. Co., Longview, Texas.

Roosevelt Brown, et ux to Chester Hunter, MD. aDated 6-42. An und. 77-10000 int.: 103.05 acres L. B. Outlaw or Wm. McCurry Survey. \$1 RS. Ret. Chester Hunter, Dallas.

Martha Ada amble et vir, to Thomas G. Pollard, W. Dewey Lawrence & Angus G. Wynne, MD. Dated 7-7-42. 43-5760 int.: 46.2 a. J. Ruddle Survey. 35 a. W. L. Wilbourne Survey. Less 1 a. to Sabine Valley Church. Subject to certain O&GLS, etc. Ret: Angus Wynne, Longview.

Ruby Culver Turlington, et vir to S. S. Laird, MD. Dated 7-15-42. An und. 1-32nd of 1-8th int.: (1) 144.05 a. John Wilkinson Survey. (2) 66.3 a. John Wilkinson, Survey & Mary V. Winkle Survey. \$7.70 RS. Ret. S. S. Laird, Kilgore, Tex.

C. E. Cordis to W. R. Hughes, MD. Dated 7-17-42. All my und. int: Lots 2 & 3, block 31 of townsite Hawkins, Tex. 55c RS. Ret. W. R. Hughes, Longview

MISCELLANEOUS

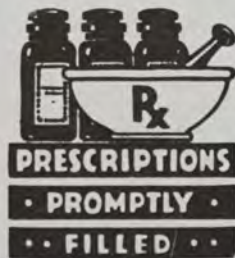
3122, John J. Harris to J. W. Holloway—Rel. O&GL 7-2-42 Rel O&GL 4-2-37 between J. W. Holloway & Jno. C. Robbins Jr. Pt. Holloway Est. A. R. Johnson sur. lse covers E. 10 ac. of Desc. tract & this releases E 5 a. of above 10 Return: W. C. Hurst, Longview, Texas.

3123, Jay W. Whitney vs. Willie Brown et al. (No. 15-512-B Gregg) CC Judgment 7-11-42. Calvin Brown Lands, Outlaw et al surveys. Judgment for defendants. Ret: Jack E. Price, Longview, Texas.

Saltmount Oil Co. to Lone Star Gas Co. et al. Ratif. Pooling Agt. Dated 6-30-42. Ratifies pooling Agt. No. 5 covering 500 a. J. Armendaris, H. M. Smith, H. G. Hudson, J. L. P. Meredith & J. W. Whitten Surveys. Ret: Percy Hall, Dallas

F. B. Dury to Lone Star Gas Co. et al. Ratif. Pooling Agt. Dated 7-2-42. Ratifies Willow Springs Gas Pooling Agt. No. 3 covering 225.75 a. M. Taylor & S. P. Ford Surveys. Also 360.4 a. S. P. Ford Surveys, W. Ross Survey and H. Frost Survey. Ret: Percy Hall, Dallas.

F. B. Dury to Lone Star Gas Co. et al. Ratif. Pooling Agt. Dated 7-2-42. Ratifies Willow Springs Gas Pooling Agt. No. 5 covering 500 a. J. Armendaris,



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H. M. Smith, H. G. Hudson, J. L. P. Meredith & J. W. Whitten Surveys. Ret: Percy Hall, Dallas.

F. B. Dury to Lone Star Gas Co. et al. Ratif. Pooling Agt. Dated 7-2-42. Ratifies Willow Springs Gas Pooling Art. No. 6 covering 500 a. H. M. Smith and H. G. Hudson Surveys Ret: Percy Hall, Dallas.

F. B. Dury to Lone Star Gasoline Co. et al. Ratif. Pooling Agt. Dated 7-2-42. Ratifies Willow Springs Gas Pooling Art. No. 7 covering 500 a. H. Frost, J. Armendaris, J. L. P. Meredith, J. W. Whitten & H. G. Hudson Surveys. Ret: Percy Hall, Dallas.

Laura Starling et al to Magnolia P. L. Co. RW. Dated 7-4-42. 288 a. J. Wilkerson Survey. Ret: R. L. Holmes, Box 900, Dallas.

George Stinson et al to Magnolia P. L. Co. RW. Dated 7-4-42. 133 a. M. Mann Survey, S. P. Ford Survey and Jas. Wilkerson Survey.

Riverside Production Co. to E. Constantin, Jr., Rel. O&GL. Dated: 6-10-42. A pt. of a 25.26 a. tr. out of Mrs. E. L. Walker Sur. Ret: E. Constantin, Jr., Dallas, Tex.

3001. All of und. int: Pt. Dolores Sanchez Sur. 80 a. Pt. G. W. Hooper Sur 230 a. Pt. G. W. Hooper and D. Sanchez Surs. 61.1 a. Ret. Ben Laird, Kilgore, Texas

3010. 1st Natl. Bank, Gilmer, et al to Nathan Lynch, et al Rel. DT. Dated 7-8-42. An und. 1-2 int: in and to a 6-8 O&GL Est covering; S-10 a. John Wilkinson Sur. Sd. note has been fully paid. Ret. Harrington and Harrington, Longview.

3011. Robert K. Crain, Af-fiant. Afid. Dated: 7-13-42. 10 a. C. L. Still lease in John Wilkenson Sur. in an agst. 5-1-42. Ret. Harrington and Harrington, Longview, Texas.

3012. Robert K. Crain to I. A. Kosovitz 1-6th int: Dorothy Cohen 1-6th int. Asgt. RIS: Dated: 7-10-42. 10 a. John Wilkenson Sur. \$1155 RS. Ret. Harrington & Harrison, Longview, Texas.

Oil & Gas Leases, Asgts., Etc. Rufus Jones to Edwin Jones, Asgt. Oil Payment, Dated 7-

3-42. 64.35 a. G. W. Hooper Sur. \$50000. Ret: Edwin Jones, care W. B. Smith, Lgv. Vivian Knowles Thynge, Exec. Will C. Hurst, Exec. Est. of J. A. Knowles, decd. to Susan Scott, feme sole. Rel. Dated: 7-17-42 \$250.00 Note dated 1-24-40 payable out of 207-3488 of 1-8 RI in and to O&G & minerals in cert. 37 1-2 a tr. in David Rainwood Sur. Ret. W. C. Hurst, Longview, Texas.

Jay Simmons, ind. & Tr. et ux. to Jay Simmons, et al. Cor. Asgt. Lease No. 1. 7-8 O&GL Lot 2 & 3, Goodwin Ad. Kilgore, Lease No. 2. 7-8 O&GL 3.37 a. Mary Van Winkle Sur. cont. 0.37 a. Lease No. 3; Und 1-2 int: 2.21 a. in & to O&GL est covering 2.21 a. Ret. Jay Simmons, Dallas.

3077. J. J. Perkins to the Methodist Orphanage, Waco, Texas. Asgt. Dated: 7-10-42. 1st Fr. 154 a. covering a portion of B. W. Witcher H. R. Sur. cont. 338.65 a., 2nd Tr; 52.4 a. out of M. Irwin H. R. Sur. No. 19. Ret. Methodist Home, Waco, Texas.

3082. Lbv. Natl. Bank, et al to D. Buckley, et al. Rel. DT. Dated: 4-28-42. 3-8 of 7-8 O&GL est. in Pt. Henry Hathaway Sur. 22.15 a. Ret. Jno. T. Buckley, Houston, Texas.

3101. Toklan Royalty Corp. to Lone Star Gas Co., et al. Rel. Pt. Agt. 500 a. out of H. Frost, et al Surs. Ret. Percy Hall, Dallas.

3102. Toklan Royalty Corp to Lone Star Gas Co., et al. Rel. Pt. Agt. 225.75 a. M. Taylor, et al Surs Ret. Percy Hall, Dallas.

Oil & Gas Leases, Asgts., Etc. Nioco Oil Corp. to Est. D. Rabinowitz, decd. Asgt. of Int. Dated 7-15-42. 2-15 int. O&GL: 7.16 a. M. Van Winkle Survey.

3117. D. G. Francis, Tr. Citizens St. Bk. Luling, Texas, to Hugo Allen Release DT Dated: 6-16-42 Releases DT note \$10,000.00 covering work int in Mary Van Winkle sur. O&GL 10-8-35 188-330 3-7th und. int. 7-8 and 14th int. 7-8 1st est. Dolores Sanchez sur. 1-17-31 65-609. Ret: Harrington and Harrington, Longview, Texas.

3119. A. R. McElrea th & Suggests to Lone Star Gas Co. Ret. Pl. Agt. Dated: 7-20-42

225.75 a. M. Taylor No. 205 & S. P. Ford No. 77 su 260.4 a. S.P. Ford No. 253; W. Ross No. 181 & H. Frost No. 79 sur. total 486.16 ac. Ret: Percy Hall, Dallas, Texas.

J. G. Catlett, Inc. to Lone Star Gas Co. et al. Ratif. Pooling Agmt. Dated 7-15-42. Ratifies Willow Springs Gas Pooling Agmt. No. 3 covering 225.75 a. M. Taylor & S. P. Ford surs. & Inst. 6-8-42 adding 260.4 a. S. P. Ford sur. No. 253, S. P. Ford Sur. No. 77. W. Ross & H. Frost Surs Ret: Percy Hall, 1916 Wood St. Dallas.

Will C. Hurst, Co-Extr. Est. J. A. Knowles, decd. et al to Nioco Oil Co. Rel. DT. Dated 7-13-42. DT 4-15-40 Nioco Oil Co. to J. A. Knowles. 45-427: 1-2 of 7-8 leasehold 7.16 a. Mary Van Winkle Sur. Ret: 1st. Natl. Bk. Dallas, Dallas, Texas.

Lola A Beck to Est. D. Rabinowitz, decd. Rel. DT. Dated 7-15-42. DT National Sec. Oil Co. to Lola A. Beck, Tr. 12-3-34, 23-470. 7.16 a. M. Van Winkle sur. Ret: 1st. Natl. Bk Dallas, Dallas, Texas.

John Genaro to Nioco Oil Co. Rel. DT. Dated 7-14-42. 1.16 a. M. Van Winkle Survey Ret: 1st. Natl. Bk, Dallas, Dallas.

Vivian Knowles Thynge, Exrx & Will C. Hurst, Exec. to Susan Scott Rel. of Lien: 7-22-42; Rel. oil payment out of 207-3488 of 1-8 royalty out of 37 1-2 ac. tr. David Dainwood H.R. sur Ret: Vivian K. Thynge, Box 334, Kilgore, Texas.

Papers Filed July 22nd, 1942
Magnolio Pet. Co. Vs. E. A. Landman et al. Intervention Ben D. Clower.

W. C. Ames, Jr., vs. Hon. Bascom Giles et al.
Bascom Giles et al. Answer of Defendant the Petroleum Co.

W. C. Elms Jr. vs. Hon. Bascom Giles et al. Answer of Defendant Satellite Oil Co.
Sklar Oil Corp. vs. L. L. James, et al. Order sustaining plea of privilege.

Oil & Gas Leases, Asgts., Etc. Paul Bramlette & John J. Harris O&GL dated 7-14-42. Filed 7-22-42 Und. 5 ac. int. in 63 ac. C. A. Frazier H.R. survey.

LIENS

Clifford Mooers to Republic Nat. 1. Dt. Dated: 7-7-42 1-2 int 7-8th O&GL 1st David Ferguson sur. Wesley Williams Farm 1-4 in. 7-8 O&GL 1sh 26.01 a. L. B. Outlaw sur. 19-28 int. 7-8 out of 52 1-3 ac. and 23 1-2 ac. C. Rhodes sur. \$375,000.00. Ret: Republic Natl. Bank, Dallas, Texas. Pet. Dept. E. Koenig to 1st Natl. Bank, Dallas, Extn. DT. Dated: 7-10-42 1st Tr: Und. 1-4 int: 37 a. out of G. W. Hooper H. R. Sur. 2nd Tr: Und. 1-8 int: being Lot 13 of Butcher Christian Subd. out of G. W. Hoop-

er H. R. Sur. Ret. 1st Natl. Bank, Dallas, Texas.

E. H. Horstmann to Jewel Kimberlin DT. Dated: 6-24-42. 1.26 a. Geo. R. Rains Sur. Subj. to reservation... \$37,500.00, \$37.30 NS. Ret. E. H. Horstmann, Longview

Randale Christian to J. S. Rea, Tr. for Lgv. Natl. Bank, DT. Dated: 7-18-42. All that 60 a. desc. by that cert. DT from Randie Christian to J. S. Rea, Tr. 4-14-42. Ret. J. B. Walter, Longview, Texas.

NEW SUITS

Willie B. Brown, et ux, et al Vs. P. A. Hoffman. Dist. Ct. Filed: 7-18-42. Pltfs are children of Rosa Brown & Calvin Brown, decd & such inherited from Rosa Brown & Calvin Brown an und. int: in and to Minerals undr following land, 5 Trs. in Outlaw, Mary Scott & Wm. McCurry Surs, Jack Price, Clower & Wilson, Atty's.

Leroy Rodn vs. J. C. Montgomery. Dist. Ct. Filed 7-16-42. Suit for judgment, foreclosure, etc.. Martha Dillard Survey. J. W. Falvey, Jr., atty.

LIS PENDENS

Leroy Rodn vs. J. C. Montgomery. Lis Pendens. Dated 7-15-42. Dist. Ct. Gregg Co. A pt. of Martha Dillard Sur. Ret. J. W. Falvey, Jr., atty., Longview.

Gaffy Brown, et al vs. P. A. Hoffman, Lis Pendens. Dated: 7-18-42 5 Trs in Outlaw, Wm. McCurry, P. W. Warraner & Mary Scott Surs. in Gregg Co. Clower Bezon & Wilson, Atty's, Tyler, Texas.

PAPERS FILED

J. E. Thompson bd. Glade-water Pipe & Sply Co. vs. L. E. Dornan Affidavit for Citation by Publication

J. S. Hudnall, et al vs. Atlantic Petroleum Purchasing Corp. & Beatrice Smith, et vir Willie Smith, Pltfs. Ans. to Defts. Cross-Action.

J. D. McLemore vs Shell Pipe Line Corp. & Shell Pet. Corp. Order. Petition for Removal of Suit to the U.S. Dist. Ct. for the Eastern Dist. of Texas, Tyler Division, Removal Bond. Notice.

ABSTRACT OF JUDGMENTS

Louisiana Iron and Sply Co. Vs. A. B. Irion. Abst. Judg. Dated: 6-19-42. Rusk Co. \$1-765.00 Ret. Ben M. Payne, Henderson, Texas.

Louisiana Iron and Sply Co. Vs. Red Iron Drig. Co. Abst. Judg. Dated: 6-19-42. Rusk Co. \$1,955.00. Ret. Ben M. Payne, Henderson.

DISTRICT COURT PAPERS FILED

United East & West Oil Co. Vs. Edwin Arthur Dyer. Mandate of Supreme Court of Texas.

Mrs. C. M. Edwards & C. M. Edwards Vs. Arkansas Fuel Oil Co. Cross-Interrogatories to be propounded to the Witness M. Clint Brown.

The
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
MINEOLA, TEXAS

Capital & Surplus \$100,000

Founded 1898



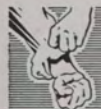
Your Main Street . . . Is Our Main Street

On the Main street of every town and hamlet, every community large and small throughout the Gulf South, can be seen the men and women who have placed *normal* living in the background.

Their *first* job now, like that of citizens throughout the United Nations, is to help win the war. They have rolled up their sleeves and are doing their utmost to help utilize fully the rich, diversified resources of this area . . . are helping Gulf South industry produce more and faster until we've won through to Victory.

Just as helping win the war is your first job, it is also the No. 1 job of more than 3,000 employes of our organization. In towns and cities throughout the Gulf South, they have always been a part of the community in which they live. Now, during this war crisis, they feel the responsibility to their community and to their country more keenly than ever before.

After the war is won—and we WILL win—your Main street and our Main street will have a greater significance than ever before. It will be symbolic of a free and greater America.



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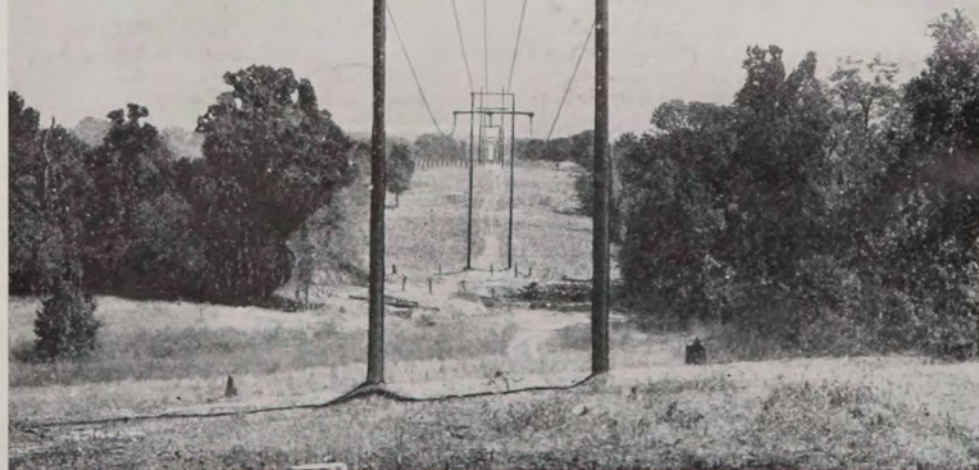
BUY U. S. WAR SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS . . . HELP WIN THE WAR

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From the Desk of
J. W. C. [redacted] TER

8/27/42

Copy sent each JWC's sisters
Mr. L. T. Carpenter
Dr. Leslie Kelton

Copy sent: Mr. J. M. Harris, Austin
Mr. John C. Young, Waco
Dr. Walter Kelton, Seattle, Wash.

(in plain envelope - 8/31/42)

*Copy sent Carolyn
✓ Judge Gardner
✓ Lt. W. A. Deady Jr.*

1 - Iron Scrapbook - 1 - JWC Scrapbook