



廣陵花瑞

丙申春三月十一日齊曉畫

The TEXACO STAR

MAY 1927
Vol. XIV—No. 5



TEXACO
CHINESE
CALENDAR
1927

Used for distribution in China and Korea, and in Philippine Islands, Java, Mauritius, South Africa, Jamaica, and Cuba, where Chinese merchants are important resellers of Texaco Kerosene.

For the name of the artist and the date of the painting reproduced in this calendar, and an account of the incident portrayed, see inside page of front cover.

Table with Chinese text and a calendar grid. The text on the right side of the table reads: 中華民國十六年五月十一日. The table contains a grid of dates and corresponding Chinese characters for the calendar.



OUR CHINESE CALENDAR this year has for its subject the "Golden Scarf Flower," a picture painted by the famous artist Fee Hsiao Lou in the 53rd year of the reign of the Emperor Kien Lung (A. D. 1788).

The "Golden Scarf" is a water chestnut flower, of the species *paeonia albiflora*, which grows in the vicinity of Yangchow. It has red petals, each with a golden edge, which, when in bloom, forms a golden ring surrounding the yellow pistils within. It is not only a beautiful flower but is considered very precious because it rarely blooms and because about its "face" is the golden ring known as the Golden Scarf.

The legend goes that when this flower blooms some man born in that city will become a prime minister. The picture shows Han Chee, then only a minor officer in the Hsien, entertaining three of his friends, Wang Kwei, Wang An Shih, and Chen Seng Tsze, in his garden under a Golden Scarf Flower tree on which four flowers have bloomed. He has given each of his friends one of the flowers and is wearing one himself, with the result that later they all became prime ministers.

The TEXACO STAR

PRINTED MONTHLY FOR DISTRIBUTION
TO EMPLOYEES OF THE TEXAS COMPANY

Vol. XIV

May 1927

No. 5

"All for Each—Each for All"

Address: The Texaco Star, The Texas Company
Houston, Texas

Copyright, 1927, by The Texas Company

While the contents of this journal are copyrighted other publications are welcome to reprint any article or illustration provided due credit is given to The Texas Company.

The New Status

In analogy not entirely fanciful we may now say, "The King is dead; long live the King!" For on the 10th of April, a few days after the twenty-fifth anniversary of its incorporation, the original The Texas Company, being dissolved by vote of its stockholders, was immediately succeeded by a new company of the same name, which will carry on the established business.

The new company is organized under the laws of Delaware, whereas the original company was chartered in Texas. This change of domicile was the principal feature of the plan initiated early last fall, and it is now accomplished. The old company transferred its assets to the new company and the latter assumed the liabilities of the former. The directors and officers of the old company have become directors and officers of the new company, and appointive officers and employees have succeeded themselves in like manner.

We were fortunate in being able to use the old name without change. As originally incorporated the new company was called The Texas Company of Delaware, but by amendment to its certificate of incorporation at the proper time the words "of Delaware" were

dropped. And thus, as the old company was dissolved and faded from the picture the new company of identically the same name quietly slipped into its place.

The stock of the new company is owned by The Texas Corporation, another Delaware corporation, which was organized some months ago and has the same directors and officers as the new company. It is the stock of this corporation that has been issued to stockholders in exchange for their original shares. They do not receive directly any stock in the new company but they own the new company through their stock ownership in The Texas Corporation. Let this phase of the matter be clearly understood and possible confusion will be avoided. The new company, that is, The Texas Company, a Delaware corporation, is to be an operating company, while The Texas Corporation, also incorporated in Delaware, is to be a holding corporation. It will be the operating company that comes in contact with the public in producing, manufacturing, and marketing, whereas stockholders will look to the holding corporation. Direct contact of employees will be with the operating company, of course. Every transaction of an operating nature, every purchase, every sale, every lease, every operation, will be the act of The Texas Company, the operating company, with the exception of operations carried on by other subsidiaries; while stockholders owning shares and holding certificates of The Texas Corporation, the holding corporation, will look to and deal with it. Or, to restate, stockholders' relations are with The Texas Corporation, while other contacts of every nature are with its operating subsidiaries. So far as carrying on the business is concerned the name of The

The TEXACO STAR

Texas Corporation will seldom if ever appear. Instead, it will be, as a rule, The Texas Company.

The authorized capital of The Texas Corporation is \$250,000,000, and its issued capital at this writing is \$179,859,975. The authorized and issued capital of The Texas Company is \$150,000,000. It is of no consequence that the latter amount is less than the former; it represents, not in figures but in fact, the net value of the entire property acquired from the old company, and this would be true if the par value were only \$50,000,000, or even less. The less capital the more surplus and the more capital the less surplus. A transfer of the pipe line subsidiary stocks and some of the other constituent companies to The Texas Corporation will reduce the present surplus of The Texas Company and tend to restore the former proportion. But, as previously indicated, the proportion is not material, because it is strictly an inter-company matter.

The amount of stock exchanged under the plan was 6,544,546 shares, out of a total of old stock outstanding of 6,578,000 shares, leaving only 33,454 shares not exchanged. In percentage the exchange amounted to 99.49. To those who did not exchange liquidating dividend checks have been mailed. The liquidation price was such as to yield the stockholders who declined to participate in the reorganization, and who therefore did not receive the 10 per cent stock dividend, \$52 per share. This was virtually the market price of the old stock at the time when the liquidation price was fixed, and was somewhat below the average over the period of reorganization.

It may not be out of place to add in conclusion that the offices heretofore maintained and the activities heretofore conducted in the State of Texas are not being abandoned or reduced. Employees need feel no anxiety on that score. Some transfers may be made, in the future as in the past, but no shrinkage in Texas is contemplated. We are still a Texas institution in a very true sense and do not expect to change.

The *Star* is officially authorized to make these statements.

Should Your Beneficiary Be Changed?

Secretary for Employees' Benefits J. S. Ballard would have all employees informed that in the administration of the Company's Death

and Disability Plan he has met some regrettable cases where a deceased employe had failed to change his beneficiary when he should have done so.

Every employe on entering the service designates a beneficiary, but some appear to suppose that death, marriage, or divorce automatically changes the beneficiary. On the contrary the payments must be made to the designated beneficiary, and the designated beneficiary can be changed only by the employe in writing. For instance, if an unmarried employe designated his mother, later married, and then dies, the mother, not the widow, will receive the death benefits. In one case an employe had designated his sister and a year later married, but did not change his beneficiary. The consequence was that when he died the sister was entitled to the benefits, not his widow and child.

Every employe should understand the importance of changing beneficiary in the event of the death of the one first designated or for any other reason.

If you are one of those who have failed to attend to this important detail, do it now. Tomorrow may be too late.

The editor of *The Look Box* says in its April issue that within twenty-four hours after this matter had been published in *The Bit and Tongs* (Producing Department and Pipe Line magazine) the Employment and Service office was flooded with requests to change beneficiaries.

The Texas Company desires to make payments under the Plan to the person to whom you want them to be paid, but it has no power to make them to anyone other than the one you last designated as beneficiary.

Citizens' Military Training Camps

Captain W. H. Wells, Chief of the Recruiting Publicity Bureau, U. S. Army, in a letter to the editor of *The Texaco Star*, writes that President Coolidge in expressing his opinion of the Citizens' Military Training Camps recently said, "These camps are an essential to the plan of national security." Captain Wells' letter continues:

The Government is doing everything in its power to make a success of this project, and last spring many publications similar to yours rendered most valuable cooperation by calling attention to it. Many young men were thus informed of an exceptional opportunity for mental, moral, and

The TEXACO STAR

physical development, and by attending benefited not only themselves but their employers as well. They acquired initiative and judgment; they learned to be obedient to properly constituted authority.

Some of the largest concerns in the United States are now offering special inducements to encourage their employes to attend the camps. This policy was inaugurated when the effects of the training became apparent in their application to civil pursuits.

To those who have not already studied the official summer camp announcement the following information will be interesting.

Since the C. M. T. C. plan was instituted over 160,000 youths and young men have already passed their vacation time at these outdoor encampments, and this year during June, July, and August another swarm of 35,000 more will leave shops, offices, factories, and schools to attend them for 30 days.

A chain of 53 encampments, stretching from one end of our country to the other and forming the largest number of camps yet attempted, will be thrown open to the volunteers from all walks of civil life, provided only that they are not younger than 17 years or older than 24 years. Every youth who can pass the simple physical tests will be enrolled upon application until the total 35,000 vacancies available this year are filled.

All necessary expenses are paid by the Government. Not only is the railroad fare to camp and return supplied, but even the meals are paid for while on the train. At camp everything is free. Wholesome food, cooked by efficient army cooks, is provided. Uniforms, camping facilities, medical attention, laundry service, and athletic equipment are issued to all campers.

"Not all play," is the warning sent out by the C. M. T. C. officials:

There is work to be done—hiking, shooting, mass athletics, citizenship lectures, and drilling. A vacation is not promised, for that implies idleness. The ideal of the camps is fitness through good, healthy discipline.

So robust, healthy, and vigorous do the young C. M. T. C. trainees become in the 30 days at camp that 60 of the country's greatest football coaches have written glowing endorsements of the training to the War Department, and many are planning to send their star athletes.

On the educational side, too, there are advantages. More than 100 colleges, including Yale, Princeton, and other big schools, have offered free scholarships which will be awarded to the outstanding C. M. T. C. students at the end of the training.

But the success that has already been achieved is the best testimonial. The many benefits of the outdoor life and the instruction given by these military training camps has been demonstrated. They fill a real need in the lives of both young students and young working men, who generally need the broadening influences of contact with each other and with farmer lads and other differing types who attend the C. M. T. Camps. From both the youth's own point of view and that of his parents and employers' they are a blessing, and as such they have 'come to stay.'

Full information may be obtained from the U. S. Army Information Service, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City. Application blanks will be supplied at any post of the U. S. Army.

Analytical Ability

As used in our *Employee's Progress Report*, the term analytical ability "means the working out of the facts and details of the job or situation, 'going to the bottom of things'."

The worker who makes a practice of analyzing things does not make many mistakes. He goes to the bottom of whatever he is up against and faces the facts in front of him before he attempts to do the job. Failure on the part of workers to use analytical ability has cost the Company hundreds of thousands of dollars, thousands of days lost time, and there are cases on record where it has cost otherwise good men good jobs. Why do workers persist in trying to do their jobs without making use of it?

Suppose that you found it necessary to consult a physician and when you called on the doctor and told him that you were feeling badly, he simply told you that he guessed you had a case of typhoid fever. And then you took his word for it and went home and went to bed, and began to take treatment for that disease only to find out that what you really had was the measles. You would not employ that doctor again. The very first thing a good doctor does is to analyze your case; he goes to the bottom of the thing in order to determine exactly what is the trouble with you, for unless he accurately knows what the trouble is and where it is he cannot intelligently treat you.

Every worker in industry is an industrial doctor—no matter what his craft or calling may be—and when he is sent to do a piece

The TEXACO STAR

of work, or to correct some condition, the first thing he should do is to analyze the case and determine just what the trouble is. Then, after he discovers where the trouble lies, he can intelligently apply the remedy, and it is reasonable to assume that if the proper correction is made it will not be necessary for him to make additional visits.

But the average worker does not do that—which is one reason why the average worker always remains an average worker—he gets his kit and tools and goes to the job, makes a wild guess, does something, and the result is that possibly that piece of equipment has to be shut down again on the same or the next shift, and the worker again called to the job. It doesn't take many of those guessing trips for the repair bill to amount to more than the equipment was originally worth.

Because a pump is knocking, because a belt won't remain on a pulley, because a motor runs hot, because a boiler tube leaks, or because of a thousand other things, it is hard to comprehend how a worker, who is regularly stepping up to the pay window for his envelope, can be satisfied with guessing that this, that, or the other is the matter with the equipment, do a botch and guesswork job, and go home and enjoy a good night's sleep. There is something wrong with the equipment, but there is also something more radically wrong with the worker.

Any worker must prove his worth in small things before he will be entrusted with the responsibility of bigger things, and there is no better industrial habit to cultivate than the habit of analyzing the job before tackling it.

—*The Bit and Tongs.*

Around the World with Texaco

The 10,000 edition of the book *Around the World with Texaco*, issued two years ago in response to communications from teachers from every State in the Union who had found the serial articles in the *Star* stimulating and helpful for classes in geography, has been nearly exhausted—only about 200 copies remaining.

The hundreds of letters expressing high appreciation and testifying to the helpfulness of the book in school use which have poured into this office were currently forwarded to the author, Charles Stuart Dennison, in our New York Office, and are not at hand; but, as a

closing comment, we give the following letter received last month:

Mrs. JOHN WHITMAN CHASE

48 Glenham St., Providence, Rhode Island

March 28, 1927

To The Texas Company.

Dear Sirs:—I want you to know how I appreciate your gift—*Around the World with Texaco*. It is a book that covers so minutely the very places I am required to teach in the 7th grade! My children are enjoying geography for the first time in their lives, all because I have been making them know how the other half lives, culling most of my interesting Topics from the Texaco magazine. These make the cold geography become real travels—meeting people and seeing how they do things.

I thank you more than I can say.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Bertha H. W. Chase.

As to Circulation

The following letter from District Foreman Wm. Rinkard, Kiefer, Oklahoma, may be of some interest as a sidelight on the circulation of *The Texaco Star*:

As one who has been an employe of The Texas Company for fifteen years I will attempt to express appreciation of all the numbers of the Texaco Star by just this statement. In his home they are thought to be so interesting and so full of good instruction, that after being read they are taken each month to the Sapulpa Public Library—Sapulpa is the county seat of Creek County—where our judgment is verified by the fact that the librarian and assistants gladly receive them for use in the reading room and afterwards the copies are filed and are available for reference, regarding missionary and club work, to those who frequently call for such.

The Children

No nation is safe unless its normal family is rearing children who are rightly controlled and happily developing for flourishing life. If the children are not brought up well, they are not only botched or ruined themselves, but they mean the ruin of the state. In the words of Luther Burbank: "A child absorbs environment—rightly cultivated he may become a blessing; neglected, he may become a curse."

"Luck is what happens when preparation meets opportunity."

The TEXACO STAR

THE BLESSED ONES

As little children
Fearless going forth,
Who have found happiness
Through the simple things
Of Earth;
As crannied flowers
Whose tiny petals hold
The secret of true living,
Perfection in each fold
And shoot and flower and seed:
Unnoted by swift-footed ones,
Their creed
Trusting—to meet each day,
Fulfill their turn,
And pass away.

The Blessed Ones!
They know no grief
That shall remain;
All transient
Their tears
Shall be dried again
And yet again;
Sorrow become a shining shield
Through Faith,
That most intangible of all
The gifts Life brings,
Who waits their footsteps,
Kisses their garment's hem.

They know
That endlessly they shall live,
Immortal weft, or warp,
Or woof
Of Certain Plan
Tapestried through the Spheres.
This, unseen by those
Who weight their eyes
With fears;
But held clear-visioned
By the Blessed Ones,
Who know
God's ages will make fast
Their years.

Houston, Texas

—Jacqueline Walters.

The secret of remaining young in spite of years and gray hairs, is to cherish enthusiasm in one's self by poetry, by contemplation, by charity—that is, by the maintenance of harmony in the soul.—*Amiel*.

“The more things thou learnest to know and to enjoy, the more complete and full will be for thee the delight of living.”—*Platen*.

There are souls in this world which have the gift of finding joy everywhere and of leaving it behind them wherever they go.—*Faber*.

There is no duty we so much underrate as the duty of being happy.—*Stevenson*.

Aspiring

I seem to feel the longing of the world
For that unfound, unseen reality—
A boundless future.

How men press along
The paths they deem were shown by other minds—
Jesus, Mohammed, Buddha, and the rest
Who left a name, a code, for faith and works.

Oh! how they strive and passion to attain
One little darkened step nearer to be
To that perfection which each one, alone,
Deems the most fitting to his soul's estate!

Calm overhead Thy stars of glory shine,
And round Thy distant suns wheel many worlds
With many questing spirits borne along
While buoyed by longing hope of better things.

Mayhap Thy mercy has prepared some spheres
Whereon is knowledge of Thy mighty plan,
Where there are spirits free to worship Thee
With naught to blind their eyes or veil Thy truth.

—J. C. Tolman.

Look down, and see the mud and muck and mire;
Look up—and stars will aid you to aspire

—J. C. Tolman.

LIFE WISDOM

The wisdom of the wise and the experience
of ages may be preserved by quotation.

—*Benjamin Disraeli*.

Knowledge and mystery exist side by side.

When the mind changes everything is altered.

The more thou searchest, the more shalt
thou wonder.—*Book of Esdras*.

To a rational being it is the same thing to
act according to nature and according to
reason.—*Marcus Aurelius*.

Instability of acts, unclearness of thoughts,
and affectation of sentiments, all have their
seat in subjective duplicity.—*Justus*.

When you have shut your doors and dark-
ened your room, remember never to say that
you are alone, for you are not alone; God is
within, and your genius is within.—*Epictetus*.

There is a proper dignity and proportion to
be observed in the performance of every act.

—*Marcus Aurelius*.

Sprinkle water on the seeds of virtue.

Everything called “immoral” does not ruin
a people or an individual, but only if the
people weaken or the individual becomes enervated.—*Elie Faure*.

No man has learned anything rightly until
he knows that every day is Doomsday.

—*Emerson*.

The TEXACO STAR

CURRENT LIABILITIES: Accounts Payable - - - -	\$ 17,293,850.78	
Notes Payable - - - -	6,757,605.16	
Estimated Federal Taxes - - - -	4,706,446.40	28,847,902.34
		\$432,386,716.34

NOTE: Inventories of oil and other products are at cost, lower than market, and oil produced by the Company itself is carried at cost of production, lower than market.

March 7, 1927
IRA MCFARLAND,
Comptroller.

The Texas Corporation Balance Sheet As of December 31, 1926

Assets		
Shares of The Texas Company, 6,114,879 - - - -		\$272,197,212.42
Cash - - - -		4,582,815.31
Deferred Charges - - - -		270,231.17
		\$277,059,258.90

Capital and Liabilities		
Issued Capital Stock, 6,120,879 Shares - - - -		\$153,021,975.00
Surplus - - - -		119,491,403.94
Dividend Payable January 1, 1927 - - - -		4,504,697.25
Accounts Payable - - - -		41,182.71
		\$277,059,258.90

To Keep the Record

The substance of the Annual Statement of The Texas Company and Subsidiaries for the year 1926 was given last month by President R. C. Holmes in his tables comparing the year 1926 with 1925; nevertheless, the precise official Statement as signed by the Comptroller is here printed in order to furnish the regular record to those who preserve their files of *The Texaco Star*.

Long Lasting

Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, in his essay *Of Regimen of Health* gave this precept for "health and long lasting:"
To be free-minded and cheerfully disposed at hours of meat, and of sleep, and of exercise, is one of the best precepts of long lasting. As for passions and studies of the mind, avoid envy, anxious fears, anger fretting inwards, subtle and knotty inquisitions, joys and exhilarations in excess, sadness not communicated.

Thrift

Thrift is a habit. A habit is a thing you do unconsciously or automatically, without thought. We are ruled by our habits. When habits are young, they are like lion cubs, soft, fluffy, funny, frolicsome little animals. They grow day by day. Eventually they rule you.
The habit of thrift is simply the habit which dictates that you shall spend less than you earn. Choose ye this day the habit ye would have to rule over you.—*Elbert Hubbard*.

Saving something every month develops self-control.

It is by presence of mind in untried emergencies that the native metal of a man is tested.—*Lowell*.

The latest statistics from France show that in 1920 there were 90,129 bachelors paying the tax on celibates, in 1921 the number rose to 208,449, in 1924 to 238,544, and in 1926 to 260,000.—*Dearborn Independent*.



In Canton Harbor

China—The Wonder Country

L. A. SCOTCHMER, District Manager, The Texas Company, Tsingtau, China

China! Who has not, at some period in his life, on hearing the word *China* straightway seen visions of solemn faced men in long silk coats wearing their hair in long pigtails down their backs; dainty almond-eyed ladies mincing along on their tiny bound feet; and in the background a curiously and fantastically shaped temple decorated with golden dragons half hidden among the trees and shrubs?

Who has not gazed with interest on the picture in our geographies of half naked men sawing boards from a large log, one standing

on top the other working underneath,—and wondered?

After having lived in China and become acquainted with the Chinese people and the customs of their country one still wonders, and in this little article the writer will touch on some of the many things that start one wondering when visiting China.

What first attracts the interest of visitors to China is the water craft. These are of many shapes and sizes, from the large seagoing "Junk," in which Texaco products are distrib-



1. A seagoing junk in quiet water.

2. Texaco Kerosene being carried from ship to storage, Swatow.

The TEXACO STAR



1. Cargo Junks discharging kerosene at The Texas Company's Go Down (the warehouse at the extreme left), Canton, South China. 2. Low tide at the "Sampan" settlement, Canton—300,000 people live in such boats.

uted along the coast of China, to the little gaily decorated "sampan," about twelve feet long, in the small covered part of which is housed a complete family, often including three generations, and all their possessions.

When one first gets a close up view of a Chinese junk it appears to be appropriately named, as the large and heavy sails are made up of small squares of straw matting sewed together with twisted grass fiber thongs and supported by huge wooden booms lashed with bamboo ropes. The deck is covered with what first appears to be a collection of junk, pieces of wood, chains, ropes, and miscellaneous poles, and it is only when one of these queer craft comes alongside a wharf to discharge cargo that one realizes that all of the various articles play some part in the everyday work on board the junk.

Of quite a different type are the smaller craft that transport Texaco kerosene throughout the numerous waterways of South China where transportation is almost entirely con-

finied to boats of shallow draft, propelled by sails when there is wind. As the wind dies down, over the stern go the huge sweeps to be "manned" by members of the family living on the boat. It is no uncommon sight to see a mother with baby strapped on her back working the sweep, together with such of her children as are able to stand, while the "head of the family" calmly sits by smoking his long reed pipe.

Leaving such interesting topics as the Chinese boats and boat people, let us have a look at the Chinese business men who are responsible for the successful distribution of Texaco products throughout such a large area. The Chinese business man presents an intensely interesting study in human nature. To one fresh from the activities and "pep" of an American business house it is at first very exasperating to deal with a placid Chinese merchant who, through the medium of an interpreter, seems never in a hurry and appears to evade the subject under discussion. Never-



1. South China passenger boat—towed by steam launch throughout waterways of the South.
2. South China river boat powered by coolies walking on a tread mill affair, known as a "rice power boat."

The TEXACO STAR



1. Typical waterway, North China. 2. Small cargo boat, North China; note the large wooden eye near the bow which "sees all danger and brings the boat safely home."

theless, in his own mind he is rapidly reviewing the subject from all angles and no doubt forming a personal opinion of you at the same time, but whether this be good or bad you will never determine from the expression of his face as he is politeness personified.

A great contrast is found when, for instance, one calls on the traffic manager of one of China's railways to arrange for shipping a few carloads of kerosene to some distant agent. Here you are ushered into a modern office and greeted in your own language by a keen-eyed Chinese gentleman, often dressed in American style clothes of the latest cut, who shakes your hand with a real grip and asks what he can do for you. As soon as your business is stated

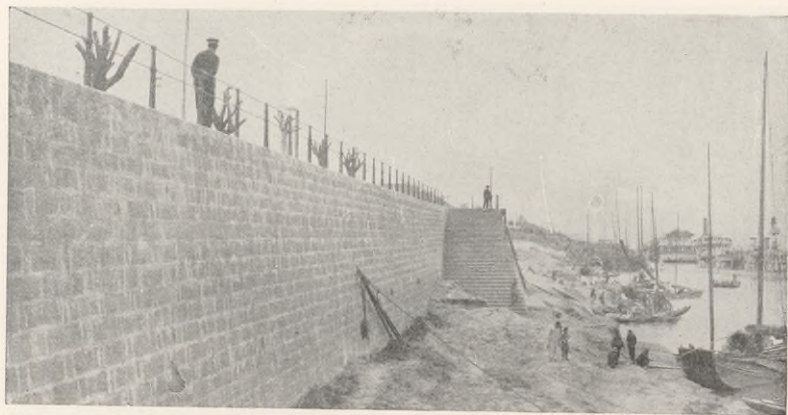


The "Texaco-I" was specially designed and constructed to enable the American members of our Canton staff to make inspection trips through the innumerable rivers, lakes, and canals in the Canton District. With a motor driven vessel our inspectors are able to go from town to town without delay and check up our outstanding stocks and consignments with the Chinese agents. Hotel and living conditions in the outlying areas in the Canton District are such that an inspector's health is imperiled and this boat provides comfortable living quarters in addition to a modern mode of transportation.



1. Canton street scene in the native city.
2. Bridge and steps leading to an old monastery in the hills of South China.

The TEXACO STAR



Granite wall at Hankow along the Yang-tze river-front, protecting against tide rise of 50 feet.

he pushes buttons, uses the telephone, and turns to you stating that all is in order and the cars will be ready for you at a certain time. You are at once interested in this man and it will no doubt develop that he is a graduate of one of America's foremost Railway Engineering Colleges and has spent several years in America learning railway methods before returning to his native land to aid in the development of China's greatest problem—that is, means of communication.

After having been occupied with business



Office and staff of The Texas Company in Hankow. Hankow, meaning mouth of the Han River, known as the Chicago of the East, is 600 miles up the Yang-tze River from Shanghai.

affairs for some time, the newcomer to China begins to wonder where are all the picturesque houses and temples he expected to find. Finally you are invited to the home of a prominent Chinese merchant and after a tedious trip through narrow, dirty, and smelly streets you come to an ordinary looking doorway in a high wall. Once inside there is a magical change of scene. Gone are the dirty streets crowded



Shanghai "Bund"—esplanade along the river-front

The TEXACO STAR



Upper. Shanghai: "The Bund" facing the harbor. Nanking and Chinking Roads. Tea House.
Lower. Barber on the street. Passenger wheelbarrow—the female attire is of the prevailing mode. Mobile kitchen, common in Chinese cities. Food vendor—a rickshaw coolie lunching.

with people carrying all sorts of merchandise, and spread out in front of you is a real fairy-land. A low rambling structure of grey brick, topped with a green trimmed tile roof, is surrounded by flowering shrubs and well kept flower gardens. A path to the right leads to an artificial fish pond where is growing the famous lotus. Soon we discover that fragrant tea is to be served in the artistic summer house beside the pond.

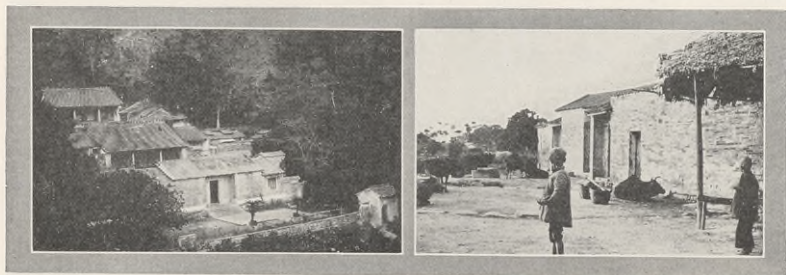
After tea our host takes us into the rooms of his house where we are shown articles of jade and ivory, a fine collection of porcelains, quaintly carved chests, and most uncomfortable but beautifully carved and polished black-wood chairs and benches. The walls are hung with scrolls and embroidered pieces of silk. All of these things make up a scene highly pleasing to the imaginative mind, and we leave our



Pond covered with lotus in bloom, a beautiful sight

genial host with our desires for the strange and fantastic completely gratified.

An interesting time to be in China is during their New Year. While we have our Saturday



1. Chinese temple hidden away in a nook of the hills. The native priest will brew you a pot of tea which is very refreshing after the hard climb to this delightful spot.

2. Typical country scene, South China, where water buffaloes and cattle are used as beasts of burden.

The TEXACO STAR



1. Country village in North China, where burros are the beasts of burden. 2. Texaco products are distributed throughout North China by carts after leaving the railways and large rivers.

afternoons and Sundays free from business cares the Chinese merchant and shopkeeper, in fact the entire native populace, work continually. Only at the New Year do they take 'time off.' This period usually falls in February and for fifteen days all work ceases and everyone has a joyous time of feasting. The New Year festivities open with all-night firing of crackers and beating of cymbals and drums. A continual stream of people visit the local temple to burn joss sticks before the patron God for past favors and future prosperity.

During the fifteen days there is much feasting of friends and relatives who have returned from distant places to spend the New Year with their families, a custom that is observed

throughout the length and breadth of China. Calls are made on all their friends reviving old acquaintances and expressing New Year greetings.

During these days the enterprising merchant rearranges his shop, clearing up his old books and starting a new set for the ensuing year in preparation for the opening of business.

On the last night of the festivities there is a continual din of fire crackers, such as an American boy would consider a fine Fourth of July celebration, and the next day one sees many fantastic parades which are a fitting close for the many days of festivities.

Then all China settles down to another year of hard work.



Chinese New Year decorations on sale—made of bright colored paper and bamboo sticks

The TEXACO STAR



A Texaco Sheet Asphalt pavement—the highest type of asphalt pavement—has carried the heavy traffic of Main Street, Houston, Texas, for many years.

A-B-C's of Asphalt Pavements

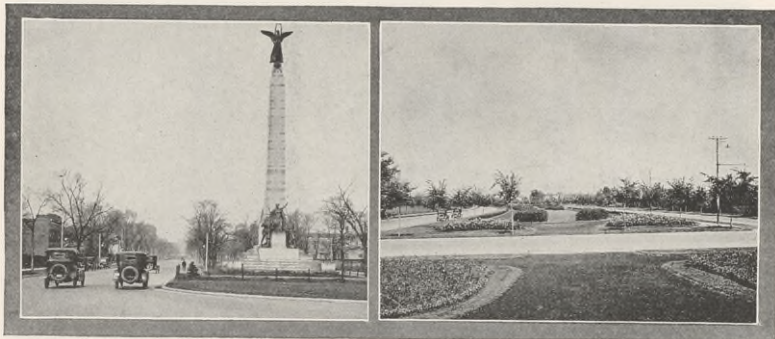
J. J. SMITH, Asphalt Sales Department, New York

The average layman's idea of an asphalt pavement is vague. Probably the majority of readers of *The Texaco Star* are in this class. As employes and stockholders of a company which markets asphaltic road products, it seems fitting that we all should know something of the nature of asphalt pavements.

In the first place, the asphalt street in front

of your home and the asphalt highway over which you drive your car are not one hundred per cent asphalt. In fact, less than ten per cent of the composition of such pavements is really asphalt. The rest of it is sand or stone.

The most durable and most expensive type of asphalt pavement is that known as Sheet Asphalt, which consists of a scientific mixture

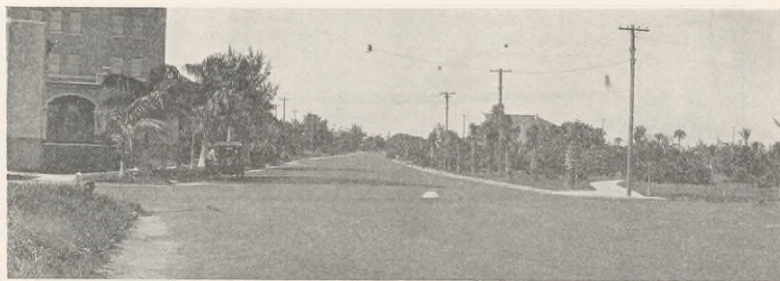


1. Texaco Asphaltic Concrete has successfully withstood the traffic of University Avenue, Toronto, Canada, for the last fourteen years.

2. Texaco Asphalt Macadam has been constructed on Ward Parkway, Kansas City, Missouri.

Page fourteen

The TEXACO STAR



Splendid specimen of brick pavement using Texaco Paving Filler, on Beach Drive North, St. Petersburg, Fla.

of asphalt, cement, and sand. This type of pavement today carries some of the heaviest traffic in the world, including that of Fifth Avenue, New York City; Michigan Boulevard, Chicago; and Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

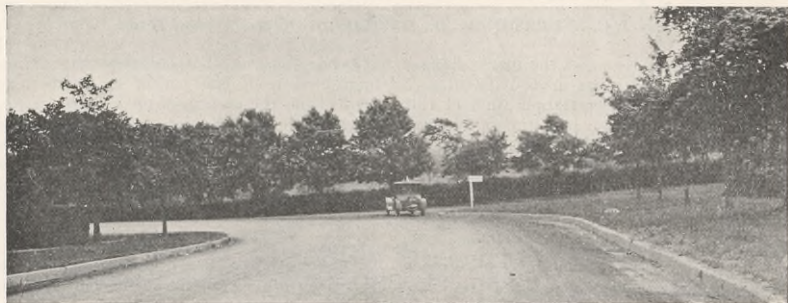
Another type of asphalt pavement widely constructed on our roads and streets is that known as Asphaltic Concrete. The materials going into a pavement of this type are asphalt, cement, sand, and stone which are scientifically mixed in accordance with a standard practice. Asphaltic Concrete is a very serviceable pavement, but is not equal to sheet asphalt.

A third type of asphaltic pavement, less durable than the other two and also less expensive, is known as the Asphalt Penetration Macadam. Stone ranging in size from one inch to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches is spread over the road bed and rolled, the thickness after rolling being from 4 to 6 inches. Hot asphalt is then applied by means of an automobile pressure distributor. The asphalt penetrates into the spaces between the stones, thoroughly coats them, and binds them into a waterproof and enduring pavement.

Another important use of asphalt in the road and street field is its employment as a joint filler for brick and block pavements. The waterproof quality of asphalt and its ability to withstand the effects of changes in temperature make it an ideal material for this purpose.

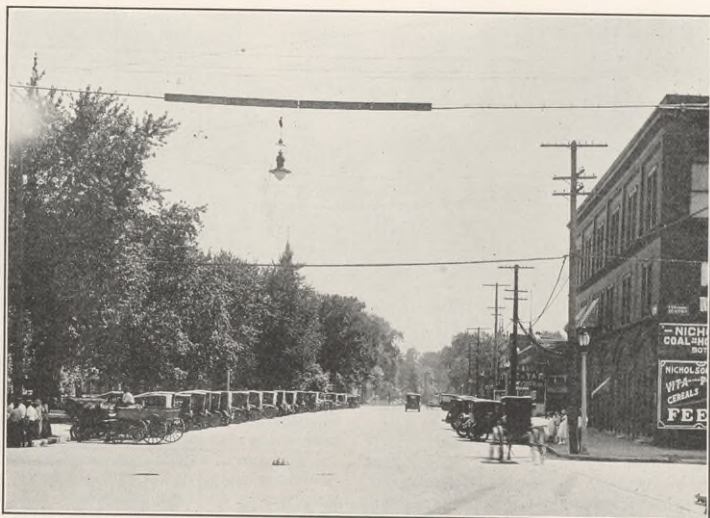
The types of asphalt pavement so far mentioned are known as hard-surface types, which are capable of years of service. The sheet asphalt and asphaltic concrete types have been serving in many parts of the country for upward of 15 years. They are constructed both on city streets and interurban highways.

The group of materials known as Texaco Road Oils and Surfacing Material serve only temporarily. They must be applied every one, two, or three years, depending upon the particular material used and the conditions to which it is subjected. They differ from one another in the amount of asphalt contained. Some of these materials are applied merely to lay the dust. The heavier oils not only lay dust, but result in the formation of a thin protective mat which serves successfully under the light traffic of secondary roads and streets.



Texaco Surfacing Material on Merrick Road, Watermill, Long Island, New York

The TEXACO STAR



Another Main Street Paved with Texaco Sheet Asphalt

Main Street, Henderson, Ky., like the Main Streets, public squares, and principal thoroughfares of scores of cities throughout the country, is paved with Texaco asphalt. The city of Henderson is one of the oldest and most progressive of the cities along the Ohio River.

The type of construction is Texaco Sheet Asphalt, 1½ in. binder and 1½ in. top, on 6 in. cement concrete foundation.

So pleased are the Mayor and other officials of Henderson with their Texaco paving that they have sung its praises throughout Kentucky.

Prior to the construction of its Texaco streets in December 1924, Henderson had used other brands of asphalt. We are informed, however, by Superintendent F. V. Widger, of the Middle West Division of the Asphalt Sales Department, that "the Mayor is especially enthusiastic over the Texaco street."

Eight blocks of Main Street, from 2nd to Jackson, have been paved with Texaco Sheet Asphalt.

Typhoid Fever and Its Prevention

By J. C. ANDERSON, M. D., State Health Officer, Austin, Texas

Typhoid fever is one of the many diseases that medical science has made it possible to prevent, and the general application of this knowledge would mean its ultimate extermination. While the last few years have shown substantial decreases of the typhoid death rate in Texas, due mainly to improved methods of sanitation and the large increase of safe water supplies, increased efforts must be made to conquer this enemy to health.

The prevalence of typhoid fever is an index to the sanitary condition of any community,

as typhoid is a filth-borne disease that is communicated from one person to another by germs from the excreta of an infected person reaching the mouth of a well person. These germs may be distributed through the medium of drinking water, milk, raw foods, flies, or fingers, and by bathing in pools or streams of polluted water.

Primarily a Rural Disease

Typhoid fever is fast becoming primarily a disease of rural communities, this being due to

The TEXACO STAR

the lack of improved sanitation such as sanitary sewer systems and safe water supplies. The insanitary open-back closet, so commonly found on farm premises, is a potential typhoid menace and should be replaced by chemical closets or sanitary pit privies, plans for which may be had free of cost by writing to your State Health Department.

In rural communities special attention should be given to the water supply, inasmuch as water in shallow wells often becomes contaminated through seepage of surface water containing disease producing germs. Wells should never be located nearer than 300 yards to any privy or cesspool, and should preferably be on higher ground so that drainage may be away from the well and not toward it. Wells should also have the upper curbing for several feet made of concrete or other impervious material, and should have a tight fitting cover to prevent the entrance of dirt and trash. Wells in limestone soils are more easily polluted by surface water than those in compact soils.

Flies

Flies are found in both rural and urban districts, and as they are the dirtiest of insects, and carriers of typhoid germs as well as the germs of other diseases, they should be screened out of every home and public building, and exterminated wherever found. Swat the flies on their arrival and keep up the good work in order that their dirty feet and legs, which have just trailed over human and barnyard excreta or other filth, may be kept from leaving their path of germs and dirt over your food, your dishes, and your baby's hand and face and its milk bottle.

Milk

Typhoid epidemics have at various times been found to follow the trail of the insanitary milk dealer, and for this reason the State Health Department has recommended for adoption by municipalities the standard milk ordinance of the United States Public Health Service. This ordinance provides for tuberculin tested cows, sanitary barns and milk utensils, sanitary handling of milk products, and health certificates for dairy employees. It also provides for the grading of milk supplies, so that the consumer may know the grade of milk purchased.

As dirty milk may often be the cause of typhoid fever or other intestinal trouble, care should be taken to ascertain the sanitary con-

ditions under which your milk supply is produced. If your town has the standard milk ordinance, you can be confident of the safety of Grade A milk. Anyone interested in safe milk supplies should write to the State Health Department for further information.

The summer season, with its rush of pleasure seekers to summer camps and river banks, will soon be here, and in order that such trips may not result in serious health impairment care should be taken to use water only from safe supplies. If at all in doubt as to the quality of water always boil it before using. A good plan is to carry with you drinking water which has been obtained from an approved municipal water supply.

The city health department of Fort Worth has announced that it will supply all local people going on "outings" with chlorine tablets that may be used in drinking water to destroy disease producing germs. Other city health departments will probably follow this good example. Information in regard to this can be secured from your local health officer.

Vaccination

Even proper sanitary surroundings do not always entirely eliminate the typhoid danger, but there is one sure immunity against this disease, and that is *Vaccination*. The value of this prophylactic vaccine was fully demonstrated during the World War, as out of the 4,000,000 American soldiers given this vaccine only 2,000 cases resulted. This is quite a contrast to the French Army, which during the first two years of the war had some 200,000 cases of typhoid before the general application of this prophylactic measure.

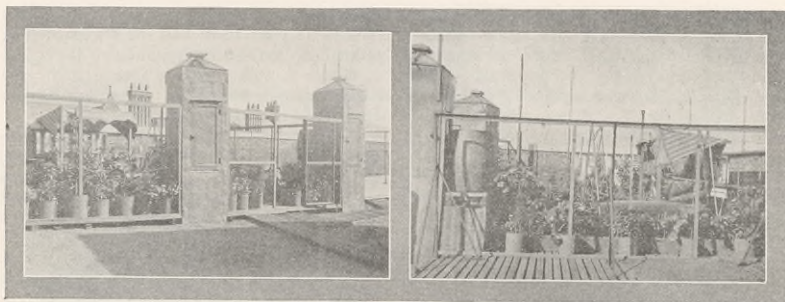
A state-wide clean-up campaign in Texas resulted in generally improved sanitary conditions. This will materially reduce the typhoid hazard, and with the cooperation of the citizens of the State this disease may be kept at a minimum.

Observe necessary precautions in the prevention of this disease, and if you want the best safe-guard known to medical science, go to your family physician for vaccination.

Prohibition has brought disappointment to a number of wives who had nursed the idea that their husbands' unreasonableness was entirely due to liquor.—*Washington Star*.

Crooked thinking means crooked doing.

The TEXACO STAR



It Can Be Done

Obtained from a friend by L. C. OAKLEY, Governmental Reports Department, New York

Now is the time to study the seed catalogue, to look up the gardening tools, and to settle with your helpmate the annual question about the proper division of space for flower beds and rows of edible garden truck; that is, if you live in the country—or maybe if you don't.

An old timer, seventeen years with the Company, who lives on the sixth floor of an apartment dwelling in Brooklyn, New York, being a lover of flowers, last spring felt the vernal planting urge. Was he downhearted? No!

He made arrangements with his landlord for a 25x25-foot space on the roof, enclosed it with a 6-foot wire fence, made boxes of various sizes, obtained a number of discarded paint pails, had the janitor get some soil from a nearby excavation (freely fertilizing), and got busy putting in seeds. Among the plants very

successfully raised were dahlias, some of which grew over 6 feet high and had flowers 6 inches in diameter—pretty good for a roof garden? The rose bushes were in constant bloom until frost.

Here is the first list of plants in his garden:

50 California Privet	Geranium
8 Rose Bushes	Begonia
15 Dahlias	Nasturtium
8 Hydrangea	Amaranthus
Hollyhock	Gaillardia
Cosmos	Coreopsis
Gladiolus	Balsam
Marigolds, tall and dwarf	Chrysanthemums, summer
Zinnias, tall and dwarf	and fall
Sweet Alyssum	Pansy
Sweet William	Salvia
Coleus	Cannas
Asters	Japanese Lily
Portulaca	Lily of the Valley
Petunia	Poppy

Vines: Clematis, cypress, balloon-flower, Japanese hop, sweet peas.



The TEXACO STAR



The fall planting was 575 bulbs: Hyacinth—early and late, tulip, crocus, and narcissus, all of which are blooming.

Within the enclosure he has two couch hammocks. His wife, who is in poor health, spends as much time as possible in this garden, and at night it is enjoyed by the twain and any friends calling on them.

The radio in his apartment is set for a cer-

tain station and the loud speaker is attached to an 80-foot lead on the roof.

For irrigation there is a 50-gallon barrel on an elevated platform, the supply pipe from the kitchen faucets coming up through the dumb-waiter to the barrel which has hose connection at the bottom.

If you can not live in the country, why not try bringing the country to your city home?

A Legacy in Which All May Share

BARBARA BOYD, in the Washington Law Reporter

In the pocket of an old ragged coat belonging to one of the insane patients of the Chicago poorhouse, there was found, after his death, a will. The man had been a lawyer, and the will was written in a firm clear hand on a few scraps of paper. So unusual was it that it was sent to a lawyer; and so impressed was he with its contents that he read it before the Chicago Bar Association, and a resolution was passed ordering it probated. And it is now on the records of Cook County, Illinois. And this is

the will of the old insane patient of the Chicago poorhouse:

I, Charles Lounsberry, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do hereby make and publish this my last will and testament, in order, as justly as may be, to distribute my interest in the world among succeeding men.

That part of my interests which is known in law and recognized in the sheep-bound volumes as my property, being inconsiderable and of none account, I make no disposition of in this, my will.

The TEXACO STAR

My right to live, being but a life estate, is not at my disposal, but, these things excepted, all else in the world I now proceed to devise and bequeath.

Item: I give to good fathers and mothers, in trust for their children, all good little words of praise and encouragement, and all quaint pet names and endearments; and I charge said parents to use them justly, but generously, as the needs of their children shall require.

Item: I leave to children inclusively, but only for the term of their childhood, all and every the flowers of the fields and the blossoms of the woods, with the right to play among them freely according to the customs of children, warning them at the same time against thistles and thorns. And I devise to children the banks of the brooks and the golden sands beneath the waters thereof, and the odors of the willows that dip therein, and the white clouds that float high over the giant trees. And I leave the children the long, long days to be merry in, in a thousand ways, and the night and the train of the Milky Way to wonder at, but subject, nevertheless, to the rights hereinafter given to lovers.

Item: I devise to boys, jointly, all the useful idle fields and commons where ball may be played, all pleasant waters where one may swim, all snow-clad hills where one may coast, and all streams and ponds where one may fish, or where, when grim winter comes, one may skate, to hold the same for the period of their boyhood. And all meadows, with the clover blossoms and butterflies thereof; the woods with their appurtenances; the squirrels and the birds and echoes and strange noises, and all distant places, which may be visited, together with the adventures there found.

And I give to said boys each his own place at the fireside at night, with all pictures that may be seen in the burning wood, to enjoy without let or hindrance or without any incumbrance or care.

Item: To lovers I devise their imaginary world, with whatever they may need, as the stars of the sky, the red roses by the wall, the bloom of the hawthorn, the sweet strains of music, and aught else they may desire to figure to each other the lastings and beauty of their love.

Item: To young men jointly, I devise and bequeath all the boisterous inspiring sports of rivalry, and I give to them the disdain of weakness, and undaunted confidence in their own strength. Though they are rude, I leave to them the power to make lasting friendships and of possessing companions, and to them exclusively, I give all merry songs and grave choruses to sing with lusty voices.

Item: And to those who are no longer children or youths or lovers, I leave memory; and bequeath to them the volumes of the poems of Burns and Shakespeare and of other poets, if there be others, to the end that they may live the old days over again, freely and fully without tittle or diminution.

Item: To our loved ones with snowy crowns, I bequeath the happiness of old age, the love and gratitude of their children until they fall asleep.

After all, was he so poor and insane! If that was the world in which he lived, was he not richer, and his mind less disturbed than are some who go about freely and who have money in bank? At any rate, to each of us he bequeathed something. Let us not fail to get our legacy.

Vacation Days Are Here

(Copyright 1927)

KATHERINE FERGUSON CHALKLEY, State College, Pennsylvania

Vacation days are here! Most of us work for fifty weeks of the year. Vacation to us means—or should mean—an opportunity to get back to nature; to absorb the sunshine, the winds, the rain. The magic of the out-of-doors alone can give us back what the strain and hurry of city life has taken from us.

Tramping through the woods, hiking across country, rambling beside the babbling brooks, can bring us the vigor and peace that we have lost. Camping for two weeks on the lake shore or in the woods will revive our sense of humor. Motoring in the wind and sun will give us color and a sense of well being. Two weeks

of loafing on a farm can't fail to enlarge our mental horizons.

About one half of the territory of the United States has been surveyed and mapped by the Geological Survey. Each survey map takes in a twelve to fifteen-mile square. On it are shown hills, valleys, cities, villages, roads, trails, paths, railroads, bridges, ferries, dams, streams, springs, lakes, rivers, altitudes. To obtain these maps write to the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., and ask for index maps of the State or States you intend to visit. The index maps are free and will arrive in due time.

Each State is divided into squares, each

The TEXACO STAR

square representing a section of country for which you can obtain a survey map. Study the index map carefully and list the names of the squares through which you are likely to go on your trip. After you have decided on the maps you will need, send your list and ten cents for each map to the Geological Survey. If you buy fifty or more maps they are six cents each. In the cities and larger towns survey maps may sometimes be obtained at stationery or book stores, but it is cheaper to get them in Washington.

Last summer I took a several thousand miles motor-camping trip through the southern mountains. We had survey maps of the entire country through which we expected to go. About sun-down we would take out the map of the section we were in, study it for a few minutes, and decide upon a camp site. Nine time out of ten we could drive right to that site, make camp, and spend the night without having had to worry and fret about where we were going to make camp.

These maps are equally helpful to the hiker. On them he can find the streams he might like to follow; the spring where he can look for water; the hills he will have to climb; the forests he will have to traverse.

A note to the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, will bring, by return mail, abundant information about National Forests and the facilities they offer. Many persons do not realize that there may be a National Forest within a short distance from their homes, where they can spend glorious vacations among the beauties of a secluded wilderness. Some of the States also maintain forest services which can help you to get the most out of your vacation. Use the Federal and State bureaus—and use them often. You are paying for them. Why not take advantage of them?

A vacation in the open does not have to be expensive. The preparations for it do not have to be elaborate. In fact one can enjoy an ideal out-of-doors vacation and spend every night under his own roof.

Last year Betty had several misfortunes which made a vacation out of the question for her. She moped about the office, envying the girls who were making gay plans, until one day she had a bright idea. That noon she went to the nearest book store and bought three little paper-covered books called "The Flower Guide," "The Bird Guide," "The Tree Guide."

After that her lunch hours were spent studying her nature books and the Geological Survey

maps of the surrounding country. One by one her friends left for the big two weeks; left and came back with tales of glorious good times. Betty listened to their enthusiasms, but her little guides, her maps, and plans left no room for envy.

When she came back from her vacation, she had more sparkle and color than any of us.

"Betty, where have you been?" we inquired individually and collectively.

"Exploring."

"Come, tell us where you spent your vacation."

Betty had spent her two weeks in exploring the surrounding countryside; in learning to know everything that this countryside contained. She had seen the most gorgeous sunrises from the bluffs where we often picnicked. She had followed the sunset across the prairies. She had tramped through the woods, using her little nature guides to identify trees, flowers, and birds. She had lived as a part of the stories she wove around abandoned farm houses. She had followed rivers and streams for miles.

And now, she is so enthusiastic about her self-taught woodsmanship that every Saturday afternoon sees her swinging along some country road. Betty, we have all agreed, had the most interesting and profitable vacation of any of us. She brought something back with her that she will keep all of her life—a spirit of adventure and a deeper love that comes from a better knowledge of the out-of-doors.

Are you planning a cross-country hike? Then start to get limbered up, or your first week will be one long-drawn-out misery. You'll be so stiff and lame and sore that you'll have only time to pity yourself. Even with preliminary training, you'd better go slow for the first two or three days; then you'll have a good vacation and not an exhausting one.

Proper shoes are all-important to the hiking trip. They should be roomy, but not too large. They should have round toes and low rubber heels and should give the foot plenty of support. Soles of composition leather and rubber are much better for climbing than leather soled shoes. Leather gets very slippery. "Break in" your shoes several weeks before the start. They should be absolutely comfortable and easy to walk in. Otherwise—a spoiled trip.

Women, not all but many, when they start out on a motor, camping, or hiking trip, start out loaded down with a variety of non-essentials. Somehow women are only beginning to acquire the simple standards of the average

The TEXACO STAR

man who believes in traveling light. And traveling light has a great deal to do with the success of an out-of-doors trip.

Clothing requirements can be disposed of summarily; no one needs more than a change of under-garments and a couple of pairs of hose, several handkerchiefs, a tooth-brush. But when one considers the matter of food, traveling light and getting enough to eat seem incompatible.

What to eat offers no problem to those who are hiking from town to town and spending the night in hostleries. For those who love the call of the open road that wanders far from civilization; for those who enjoy sleeping out-of-doors where they may listen to the whispering trees, the lapping water, the night calls of the birds, it is necessary to pack enough food to last between places for provisioning.

No matter how far one may follow the call of the open road, it is always possible to get berries, some fruits, and vegetables. Ease the weight of your pack, then, by carrying meagre supplies of foods rich in calories and light in weight—sliced bacon, peanut butter, cheese, cornmeal, powdered milk, and eggs, bouillon cubes, and chocolate. These things are easily packed and can furnish feasts if supplemented with fish freshly caught; a chicken purchased at a wayside farm along with new peas and potatoes, lettuce, and seasonable fruits such as summer apples.

An army mess kit is light and fits easily into the knapsack. It is the only cooking and eating utensil one needs. Of course, you must not forget a packet of salt and a few ounces of sugar. If you crave sweets, take along a package of dates.

If one sleeps out, one has to pack a light-weight woolen blanket or a sleeping bag. Sleeping equipment is inconvenient to carry, but quite necessary during the chill nights.

If you are going on a long motor-camping trip, following unbeaten trails, do not depend on isolated country stores to provide adequate supplies. On such a trip it is essential to carry foods rich in calories and small in bulk. To the hiker's rarder may be added dried fruits, ham, flour, baking powder, butter, marmalade, canned soups, beans, spaghetti, meats, nuts, coffee, tea, etc., and a larger supply of powdered milk and eggs. With the fresh vegetables and fruits and berries and the fish and chicken one can find almost everywhere, these staples can furnish three hearty meals.

If one cares to provide and carry the necessary baking equipment, one can, by expending a little extra energy, bake and cook delicious novelties—berry muffins and deep crust berry pies; dumplings and roly-pollies. All of these taste mighty good after a long day's driving over rough or dusty roads.

Vacation days are here. Whether you learn to know the country about you, as Betty did; whether you hit the trail with a pack on your back and the spirit of adventure in your heart; whether you step on the gas and send the old car careening over unknown trails; or whether you bask in the sunshine in front of a camp cabin, or promenaded the piazzas of a resort hotel—spend your vacation out-of-doors where the sunshine and the fresh air and the summer breezes can give you the "pep" and the enthusiasm for doing a bigger and better job next year.

Here's to a happy time!

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Battlefield Park

An act of Congress recently approved by President Coolidge has established the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Battlefield Park. This marks the final success of efforts begun 30 years ago. The scene of the greatest carnage in the history of America will be preserved for posterity, as funds have been appropriated for the purchase of the battlefields.

The battlefields of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Salem Church, The Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Courthouse are all included in a semi-circle with a radius of 12 miles, but on this small area more armies maneuvered and more men were killed and wounded than upon any other similar area prior to the World War. More than 100,000 men were killed and wounded in some of the most ghastly and heroic

The TEXACO STAR



Spotsylvania Court House. — Photo from Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

engagements of the war between the States. Seventeen first line generals were killed.

This section was the point of conflict between the greatest forces of the Union and of the Confederacy, the Army of Northern Virginia defending Richmond and the Army of the Potomac seeking to break the backbone of the Confederacy and the hearts of the Southern people by the capture of their capital.

In December, 1862, Burnside attempted to capture Richmond by way of Fredericksburg. He crossed the Rappahannock and attacked Lee's entrenchments on Marye's Heights. After a battle that lasted all day he was forced to withdraw across the river. Out of 110,000 men he lost 12,653; Lee losing 5,377 out of 80,000.

After Fredericksburg Burnside was succeeded by Hooker who in May, 1863, crossed the Rappahannock at three places and marched towards Chancellorsville. By this move Hooker got behind Lee's army while Sedgwick remained before Fredericksburg with 28,000 men. The Union forces planned to crush Lee between them. Lee advanced to meet Hooker, leaving a small force to oppose Sedgwick. Sedgwick broke through and advanced to Salem Church, where the opposing forces clashed on May 3 and Sedgwick was driven across the river.

Meanwhile Lee, on May 2-4, met Hooker's forces at Chancellorsville, defeated them and forced them to recross the river. Here out of about 65,000 men Lee lost 12,281—including General Stonewall Jackson. The Union forces lost 16,030 out of 132,000.

Lee used his advantage to advance into

Pennsylvania where he met defeat at Gettysburg. The two armies returned to Virginia where they wintered, Grant having assumed command of the Union army. Longstreet had taken Jackson's place in the Southern army.

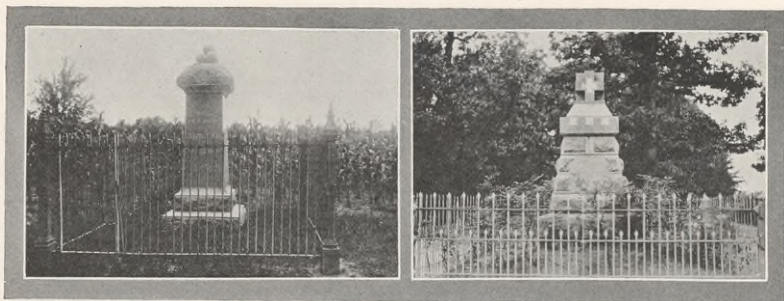
On May 5, 1864, Grant crossed the Rappahannock and started toward the Wilderness. Lee, who had wintered at Orange, moved east to intercept him. It was a critical time in the life of the Union. Notwithstanding Gettysburg, the North was discouraged, and had Lee forced Grant back across the Rappahannock there would have been a cry for an armistice in which Europe would have joined.

At "the opening in the wilderness" the two armies met. For three days they struggled for the key to the situation, the Brook Road—for Grant the way to Richmond. The two great armies swayed and fell back and advanced again. One hour the Brook Road ap-



House in Guinea, Caroline County, in which Stonewall Jackson died. — Photo from Va. State Cham. of Com.

The TEXACO STAR



1. Bloody Angle Monument. The inscription reads: "49th—N. Y. Inf'y—3d Brig. 2d Div.—6th Corps.—Held This Position May 12, 1864." 2. Chadwick Monument, Spotsylvania County.—Photos from Va. St. C.C.

peared to be Lee's, again it was almost in Grant's grasp. At length the tide of grey began to sweep past the road. Grant's army fell back stubbornly.

Suddenly the Confederates ceased to move forward. Concentrated effort was momentarily interrupted by hesitation and confusion. For the second time chance and fate had combined against the fortunes of the South. A bullet fired by one of his own men had killed General Longstreet at a spot less than two miles from the place where one year before Jackson had fallen pierced by a bullet from a volley fired by his own men.

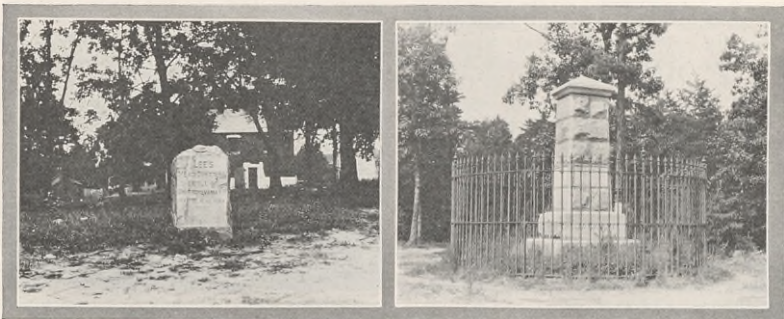
Grant seized the situation, re-attacked, and drove the Confederates to their first lines. The Brook Road was Grant's. In the Battle of The Wilderness the Federals (over 100,000) lost 17,668 men; the Confederates (about 65,000) losing 10,641.

The next day Grant moved over the road

toward Spotsylvania Courthouse on the way to Richmond. Lee began to cut a road through the woods to meet him. The race for Spotsylvania continued until the armies met at Bloody Angle where took place the greatest hand to hand and small arms fighting recorded in history. Here for 12 hours nearly 60,000 men struggled for a section of land containing less than 500 acres. The ground became cluttered with dead and dying. Whole companies hacked each other to pieces with bayonets.

After Bloody Angle the exhausted armies fought no more for nearly a week. The Union forces in the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse lost 16,577 men and the Confederates 11,588. The total losses in the five battles on the Park area was over 103,000.

At last Grant began a 'sideling' move toward Richmond, Lee moving along on parallel lines, and in a short time both armies were out of the Park area.



1. Monument marking place of General R. E. Lee's headquarters; the inscription reads: "Lee's Head Quarters—Battle of Spotsylvania C. H.—May 10, 11, 12, 1864." 2. Monument to General Stonewall Jackson marking the place where he fell. —Photos from Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

The TEXACO STAR

DEPARTMENTAL NEWS

The managers of the respective Departments have assigned to the persons whose names are here given the duty of sending to *The Texaco Star*, so as to be received by it before the 25th day of each month, departmental news, photographs, and other items of general interest. Material for this purpose should be sent to them before the 20th of the month. All are invited to cooperate.

Refining Dept.
Ry. Traffic & Sales Dept.
Marine Dept.
Legal Dept.
Treasury Dept.
Comptroller's Dept.
Insurance Dept.
Governmental Reports
Sales Dept. S. Territory
Sales Dept. N. Territory
Asphalt Sales Dept.
Export Dept.
Purchasing Dept.
Producing Dept.
Pipe Lines

C. K. Longaker, Houston
J. A. Brownell, New York
H. Hassell, Port Arthur
H. Norris, New York
H. Tomfohrde, Houston
H. G. Symms, Houston
R. Fisher, New York
B. E. Emerson, Houston
P. A. Masterson, New York
C. M. Hayward, New York
L. C. Oakley, New York
D. L. Lindsay, Houston
H. J. Rodriguez, New York
J. J. Smith, New York
J. B. Nielsen, New York
E. B. Middlekauf, New York
J. E. McHale, Houston
J. T. Rankin, Denver
Otto Hartung, Houston
Fred Carroll, Houston

REFINING DEPT. **Port Arthur.**—It is always of interest to know the foreign countries to which case oil is shipped from Port Arthur Terminal. During March ships were loaded with case oil for the Far East, South America, South Africa, West Indies, West Africa.

Dr. W. J. Fenton of the American National Red Cross First Aid Service, Washington, D. C., conducted a practical demonstration of first aid to injured at the Case and Package plant on the afternoon of April 12. We believe

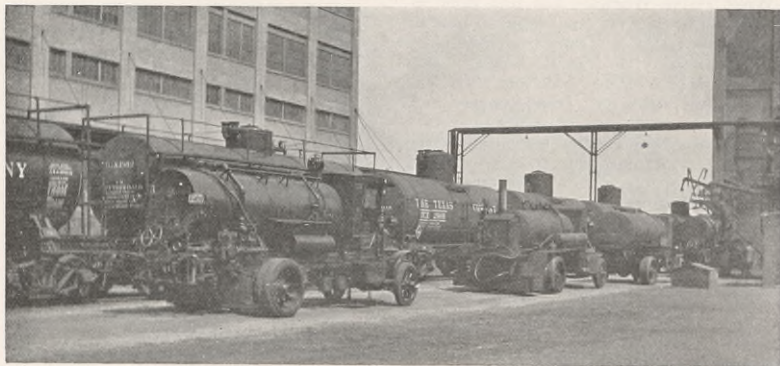
this was the most instructive lesson on practical first aid to the injured ever conducted at this plant. The main points of Dr. Fenton's lecture were getting first aid to the patient immediately, utilizing the things at hand, and showing how an injured person may be taken care of immediately. Practical demonstrations and lectures of this sort given to the key-men of the Company as a whole, we are sure, would minimize the results of accidents.

Thirteen years is a long time, and "much water flows over the dam" in this space of time. It took just that long for S. E. McKee, Assistant Manager of the Insurance Department, to make up his mind to drift back and mingle with his old friends. It's great to renew an old acquaintance.

WATER SHIPMENTS BY THE TEXAS COMPANY FROM PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS, MONTH OF APRIL, 1927

Refined—Coastwise.....	1,043,478 bbls.
Refined—Foreign.....	308,252 bbls.
	<u>1,351,730 bbls.</u>

Terminal Div.—A. E. Manley, Superintendent of Bayonne Terminal for the last ten years, on the occasion of his advancement to Assistant Superintendent of Northern Terminals, was the guest of honor at a testimonial dinner given by his many Bayonne friends at Keen's English Chop House, New York. Colonel L. F. Donohoe was toastmaster and the speakers included many Bayonneites and officers of The Texas Company. The New Jersey



Providence Terminal

Southern automobile tourists should find New England roads in excellent condition for their vacation trips this year. The photograph shows a line-up of asphalt trucks on the way to the fillers at the Providence Terminal. This scene will be depicted daily for the next several months as Providence Terminal during the busy season handles a large volume of truck deliveries in addition to tank car shipments of asphalt.

The TEXACO STAR

newspapers agreed: "Never before did a Bayonneite receive such a sendoff as was given to Mr. Manley."

The annual meeting of the Terminal Division Efficiency Committee was held in Norfolk March 29 to April 1. General Superintendent A. B. Cox was Chairman, and in attendance were A. E. Manley, W. B. Williams, C. W. Meloney, T. L. Hughes, R. S. Mutch, and V. J. Romeo of the New York Office, and Terminal Superintendents J. W. Riseden, Amesville, Ed. Merren, Mobile, N. L. Dale, Tampa, T. E. Simpson, Jacksonville, C. E. Lepley, Charleston, C. W. Atwell, Norfolk, E. C. Tower, Baltimore, W. E. Curtis, Delaware River, W. M. Dowling, Bayonne, and Thomas Wall, Providence. Superintendent J. J. Folan of Portland was prevented from attending by illness. M. Halpern of the Houston Office was a visitor at the meeting. All of the sessions were very interesting and educational.

The hand of welcome is extended to Roy H. Donaldson who has been appointed Superintendent of Delaware River Terminal *vice* J. R. Alexander resigned.

We are pleased to announce the marriage of Miss Nan McManus and Mr. T. J. Gilsenan of our New York Office, at St. Mary's Church, Elizabeth, New Jersey, on April 19. All of Mr. Gilsenan's friends throughout the Company join in congratulations and best wishes for a long and happy married life.

West Tulsa Works.—The first game of the season for the Petroleum Baseball League will be played May 2. Teams from the Public Service Company, P. and R. Refinery, and Mid-Continent Refinery, will join three old members, the Frisco Ry., Texas Refinery, and Oklahoma Natural Gas. There are to be two pennant races with a game for each evening of the week, meaning two games a week for each team and fifteen during the race. The first event ends June 24 and the second August 15. The winners of the two pennants will stage a play-off series. By that time the City and Sunday School leagues will have completed their seasons, and their champions and the Petroleum champs will play a series to determine the best amateur team in the city.

The Texaco Club

Experience has shown that whenever workers are interested in the recreational activities of their plant or firm a spirit is created that makes for greater loyalty and efficiency. To accomplish this in the industrial life of today, large gymnasiums

are being built, playgrounds fostered, and various forms of recreation pushed in order to keep the man or woman in good physical condition and hold their interest in things which will give them mental rest. The old proverb would better suit the modern mind if it were revised to read, "All work and no play will make us dull humans."

At West Tulsa Works we do not have a gymnasium or a golf course or other first class equipment, but we do have the Texaco Club which denotes plenty of amusement and recreation.

In the group of people making up a refinery organization tastes and habits will be widely diversified, and with this in mind the Club has set about to give to every one something of personal interest or entertainment, thereby keeping the organization intact and well satisfied. To do this every member is assessed 50 cents each month as dues. All officers are elected, and there is a paid secretary. To this group of representatives is entrusted all money of the Club and they have full power to appropriate and spend for any particular feature or amusement as they see fit. It is their duty to see that each member is given consideration in regard to his or her preferences, and as far as possible these preferences are grouped and given in equal proportion.

West Tulsa Works boasts when it says that 90% of its workers belong to this fine organization, which means that 90% of its workers believe in cooperative entertainment, which in turn means that 90% of our workers carry a very loyal spirit and high respect for their own—The Texas Company.—C. F. J.

Lockport Works.—The transfer of Geo. C. Fox, General Maintenance Foreman, to Port Arthur Works is a promotion which was a result of long good work—always on the job whenever needed, day or night, regardless of weather conditions. Mr. Fox entered the service at Lockport Works on March 8, 1920, as a machinist, and continued in that capacity until July 1922 when he was promoted to Sub-Foreman of the Machine Shop. On October 1, 1922, he was promoted to Vertical Still Repair Foreman. Another step up was made April 1, 1924, to Pipe Fitter Foreman, and a few more steps on June 16, 1925, when he was promoted to General Maintenance Foreman. In his honor, a dinner party was given at the Plant Cafeteria, all foremen and Mr. Halpern's auditing force attending. At the conclusion of the dinner George was presented with a beautiful watch and chain, a gift from his fellow foremen at Lockport. The presentation was made by Mr. Bogart, who congratulated him on his promotion and wished him success in his new field.

Lockport Works has long felt the need of a

The TEXACO STAR

musical organization, and now sees its dreams coming true in a plant orchestra, the present personnel of which is:

Piano	Miss Eleanor Goss
Violin	Miss Malvina Hartford
Cornet	A. R. Jones
Saxophone	C. B. Donahue
Drums	Walter Munch

Through these willing musicians harmony has sprung up out of chaos, and the employes of Lockport Works are going to derive great enjoyment in the near future. The orchestra is anxious to add a few more instruments.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC AND SALES DEPT.

An incident happened in our New York office which indicates that the principles of Safety First can be profitably observed in our offices as well as in our plants.

William Carroll, file clerk, in answering his phone brushed against the desk in such a way that he ran a splinter into his leg just below the knee. T. S. Hoffman, chief file clerk, in helping Carroll remove the splinter noted that it had gone in deep. While it appeared that all of the splinter had been removed, he instructed Carroll to go immediately over to Broad Street Hospital to see that all of the splinter had been withdrawn. The doctor had to use a knife to remove the last particles of the splinter, and he told Carroll that it was likely blood poisoning would have set in within a few hours had he not had those small pieces of splinter taken out promptly.

Power comes from ability intelligently and persistently applied.

The following letter is a highly appreciated testimonial:

Athens, Texas,
April 5, 1927.

The Texaco Company,
Gentlemen:

We have been using nothing but Texaco products for the last seven years and it is with pleasure that we state we have had the maximum of satisfaction in motor oils and greases.

Since The Texaco Company has been putting out Motor Oil "F" for Ford cars we have found it the best product we have used for them as it eliminates any chattering and grabbing of transmission bands and makes them last much longer.

SALES DEPT. S. TERRITORY

Houston District.—We welcome as agent at Bishop Station D. D. Monroe, succeeding Ed Nelson, transferred to Corpus Christi Station. Mr. Nelson succeeded L. L. (Buddy) Norwood transferred to Houston Station *vice* R. Q. Roseberry appointed Representative Zone No. 1.

Our new Hempstead agency has been opened on a commission basis, Agent E. D. Sorsby. We are in hopes that with such a man as Mr. Sorsby in command Texaco will occupy a prominent place in this territory.

With sorrow we report the death of the little daughter of Agent Preston Dannelly at Hebronville. We extend our sympathy to Preston and his family.

Dallas District.—Our District is continuing to blaze the trail in collections, leading the field in January, February, and March. It is the desire of Creditman Flake that the lead shall be held every month this year, and the field force is working hard to that end.

Miss Mary Ann Ferguson, of our accounting department, and Mr. Emmit Hall were married April 15. Congratulations and best wishes.

Jose Tellez, known to all visitors at El Paso Station as "Old Joe," pensioned for several months past, died at his home on April 1. We extend sympathy to his family.

There can hardly be imagined a more desirable pleasure than that of praise unminged with any possibility of flattery.—*Steele*.



Wood-Dickerson Motor Co., Athens, Texas

Your Thuban Compound is all that could be expected of a transmission and differential lubricant.

Whenever we make a customer on Texaco products we have no difficulty in retaining them for we have no hesitancy in telling them there is no better product on the market.

Yours very truly,

WOOD-DICKERSON MOTOR COMPANY
By Don Dickerson.

The TEXACO STAR

Oklahoma District.—

Texaco Display
at
Tractor Show
Enid, Oklahoma

Agent R. J. Crane of Enid Station writes: "We were proud of this booth. Give credit for it to all employes at Enid."

Miss Dorothy Maxine Hutton, six years old, one of the smallest and youngest and said to be one of the best dancers in the State, was in one of the leading acts in Convention Hall dancing before an audience of 15,000 people. As shown in the photograph the Texaco Star was a part of her costume which appeared to great advantage under the powerful spotlight.



A youth seated himself in a dentist's chair. He wore a wonderful checked suit. His shoes were a loud tan and he wore a bright red tie. Balloon pants, of course. He had the vacant stare that goes with these.

"I'm afraid to give him gas," the dentist said to his assistant.

"Why?" asked the assistant.

"Well," said the dentist, "how will I know when he's unconscious?"—*Everybody's*.

New Orleans District.—Agent H. E. Whittle, Monroe, La., was wedded last month to a young lady whose name he failed to tell us. Despite that omission we all join in welcoming Mrs. Whittle and in wishes for a long life filled with happiness and contentment.

Atlanta District.—March 21 will be long remembered by those who attended the meeting of Zone Representatives in Atlanta on that date. We had with us the largest number of our Company's executives that ever attended a meeting in Atlanta District. Our guests included Manager Manley, Ass't Manager Worthington, Sup't Roofing Sales Royall, Ass't Sup't Lube Sales Lindsay, Florida District Manager Dodge, Sup't Government and Marine Sales Shipman, W. F. Esthimer of New York Office and Hugh Bonham of Dallas District. All Zone representatives, lubrication engineers, and some agents and salesmen were present. The business meeting consumed the entire day,

Laird-Day Motor Co.
Brookhaven, Miss.
Large distributors of
Texaco Products

The photograph shows a part of the crowd who were attracted by an opening day.



The TEXACO STAR

and our policy for securing increased business for the year 1927 was fully outlined.

In the evening a banquet was given which, in addition to those named, was attended by D. O. employes. Wives were invited and many of them attended. District Manager Jones presided and saw that not a dull minute crept into the activities. Among the features of the evening were the announcement of the discovery of the curative powers of "cocoanut water," and a troupe of entertainers personally trained by Mr. Worthington. It seems that cocoanut water came into its own as a consequence of its action in restoring one of our officials to his normal physical being. We were told that although he was somewhat crippled as the result of an accident, he was able to

discard his crutches after he had drunk two glasses of this wonderful fluid. When members of the Texaco Family get together a jovial time results, and this meeting was no exception if the smiles and merry chatter were a just indicator.

They say Mr. Stork is a wise old bird. This being the case, he no doubt thought it wise, on April 1, not to "April fool" Mr. and Mrs. Pete C. Black of Troy, Ala. Station, as he left at their home an 8-lb. baby girl. Congratulations, Mr. and Mrs. Black.

SALES DEPT. N. TERRITORY **New York District.**—District Manager C. R. McCarthy has sufficiently recovered from his illness to be able to be out of doors a few hours each day. On Palm Sunday the Representatives and Superintendents of the District presented him with a floral gift as a token of their esteem and appreciation. Mr. McCarthy expects to leave for North Carolina or some other place in the South to recuperate.

H. C. Galvin, one of our oldest employes in service, has been appointed Acting Representative Zone No. 1.

Boston District.—At the Sales Meeting in Zone No. 2 on March 15 all salesmen and agents of the Zone were present. Superintendent of Sales J. K. Skillings presented Agent Ed. Sewall of Bath, Maine Station with the Collection Efficiency Cup of Zone 2. It was won by maintaining an average efficiency throughout 1926 of 75.6% without an account being transferred to B during the year. Portsmouth ran Bath a close second.

Norfolk District.—Our friends the Auditors are with us and we have hopes of getting the best audit report we have ever received.



Dothan, Ala. Station

Stake Truck Operator W. H. Snellgrove and his Stake Truck GMC D-1644.

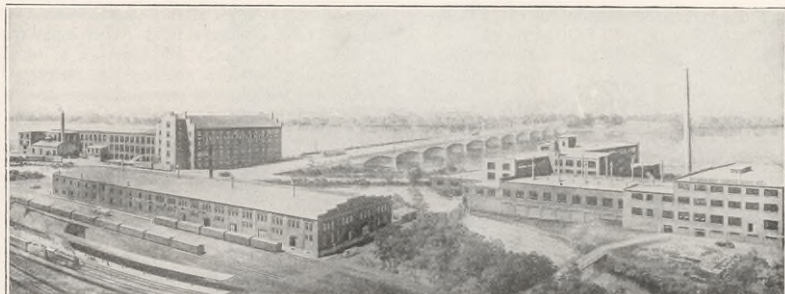
This truck was placed in service on August 1, 1922, and is still giving good service. The tire under his hand was bought on the truck and has never been removed from the rim. Up through March 17 this tire had run a total of 56,077 miles. The mate to this tire went out of service a short time ago after running over 50,000 miles. We are highly pleased with the way Mr. Snellgrove takes care of this piece of rolling equipment. He keeps it properly lubricated and neat in appearance at all times.



Florida District.—The Mable Cody Flying Circus

On their recent visit to Fort Meyers, Florida—using Texaco products 100%

The TEXACO STAR



Standard Paper Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Virginia
This great plant is very satisfactorily lubricated (100%) by Texaco products

We have been working hard to accomplish this, and the men in the field are striving to make it possible.

We regret to lose the services of such an able Representative as L. L. Breeden was. He left us on May 1 to enter the employ of our distributors the Capital Oil Company, Petersburg, Va., and we know he is in good hands. He is still in the Texaco family.

Chicago District.—On April 14 the Archer Pitney Station Bowling Team, known as Texaco No. 1, representing The Texas Company in the Central Manufacturing District League, won the Championship and a handsome silver cup. The team and their averages for 90 games are: W. Gardner (106.40), L. Horen (100.54), H. Thies (180.64), A. Pasek (188.61), J. Creed (187.50); Team Average 947; High Team Game 1105; High Individual Total 3 Games, W. Gardner 602; High Single Game, H. Thies 279.

Minneapolis District.—The Milwaukee boys are breaking records in truck efficiency. Truck Operator Harold White delivered during March 112,048 gallons of gasoline and 2,110 gallons Golden Motor Oil with Truck L-2159, a 1,000 gallon tank job. Elmer Bergman, operating 1,500 gallon tank truck A-2556, delivered 157,000 gallons of gasoline during March, and intends to make it 175,000 during April. Both of these operators are keeping their trucks in wonderful condition.

The following results, comparing March 1926 with March 1927, are too good to keep to ourselves. Truck Operators, Representatives, and Agents are to be highly compli-

mented on the wonderful improvement made in truck efficiency:

Milwaukee Station

March 1926

6 tank trucks, capacity 4,500 gals.
Sold 172,387 gals. gasoline.

March 1927

4 tank trucks, capacity 4,500 gals.
Sold 467,299 gallons.

Twin Cities Station

March 1926

7 tank trucks, capacity 5,160 gals.
Sold 220,604 gallons gasoline.

March 1927

6 tank trucks, capacity 5,460 gals.
Sold 515,243 gallons gasoline.

Denver District.—J. W. Harville, who spread many a square mile of Texaco Roofing over the Western country, has been transferred to New Orleans as Superintendent of Re-sale Stations. The genial Jack left Denver on the first of April to assume his new duties, and carried with him the heartfelt good wishes of all whose pleasure it was to know and work with him. Some of his more intimate associates presented Jack with a timely gift the day he left. Judge Freeman made the presentation, characteristically, in words that expressed the thoughts of all present. It was the only time on record that Jack was in a corner and "couldn't say a thing." The watch was inscribed "To JACK from Denver friends." Look back, sometimes, Jack, across the miles; we shall all be watching your career from afar, and may we have many occasions to say again "that's good" in praise of your achievements.

The TEXACO STAR

Denver Office.—Anyone who doesn't believe that A. R. Wilson of the Texas Production Company, Denver, isn't 101% Texaco, mull over this one: While returning from Fort Collins in a public bus he found out it was using "Goldens," but not "New and Better;" so he rode half way, then got out and walked the rest.

J. L. Ballard, formerly of the old home town, after spending four years as a sort of vacation with the Texas Production Company in America's playground, couldn't throw off the effects of the Texas 'Gafoofus' bit, and late in March he gathered up his hair brush and departed for Houston. He will be located at San Jacinto and Rusk for now on. We regret your leaving, J. L., but we know that T-e-x-a-s spells home, and home spells happiness.

ASPHALT SALES DEPT. When the list of cities in Massachusetts having streets paved with Texaco asphalt was sent to Superintendent Kennedy to be checked up, it contained 80 names. After he finished bringing the list up to date we hardly recognized it. He added 21 new names, bringing the number of Texaco-paved cities in Massachusetts up to 101. We have a large map on which cities paved with Texaco are indicated by red pins. Most of Massachusetts is now hidden by dense clusters of these red pins.

F. H. Gilpin, Engineer of the Asphalt De-

partment, is building up a reputation for himself as a lecturer. Annually he delivers talks on the use of asphalt in road and street work before most of the important Eastern engineering institutions. Recently he addressed the fourth year students of the Civil Engineering School of Harvard on the Construction and Maintenance of Asphalt Macadam paving.

In the March issue of *Highway Engineer and Contractor* appeared an article concerning the town of Kohler, Wis., the home of the well known Kohler Company, makers of bath equipment. The main topic of the article was a description of Kohler's excellent Texaco asphalt streets. The author was W. L. Hempelmann, Engineer of the Asphalt Department at Chicago.

The energy with which J. D. Reese has tackled the job of selling Texaco asphalt in Ohio is already being reflected by results. His activity resulted recently in the construction of Texaco asphalt streets in the city of Lancaster, Ohio, the first time this city has employed our material.

EXPORT DEPT. On March 28 new high records were established in the Bowling Tournament of the Texaco Association of New York by the Export Team No. 1. High individual score was rolled by J. W. Davis (251) and this in conjunction with the scores of Knoth and Reich (232 and 177 respective-



Some of our busy folks and equipment at Kingston, Jamaica, British West Indies.

S.S. "Eros" discharging gasoline from Porto Rico at Lyons' Wharf, Kingston, Jamaica.

Gasoline tank truck in operation at Kingston—driver du Mont.

Left to right: Miss Olive Salmon, Clerk; R. M. De Souza, Salesman; Miss Olive Thwaites, Steno.



The TEXACO STAR

ly) established new high team record—660 pins. All three men are members of our Lubricating Division.

Among its many other problems the management of The Texas Company (So. Africa) Ltd. apparently will have to make special efforts to select a suitable wedding present, judging by the following letter received at our Durban office:

23-2-27

Messrs. Taxes Coy. of S. A. Ltd.,
651,
Durban.

Dear Sir: We beg to inform you that our Prinspall got married on these week we shall much Please to Received Wadding Present from you. Thanking you.

PRODUCING DEPARTMENT

E. J. NICKLOS

By Walter O'Bamon
in "Between Calls"

Lack of space makes it necessary to leave out many interesting things from the story of a man who, trained in the Canadian oil fields, worked for some time in the fields of Galicia and Croatia, was then sent to the Mexican fields and lived a part of the colorful drama of pioneering a wilderness—civil wars and a peak production that shattered for a time the price structure of the oil business, only to come to the States and settle down to the prosaic job of managing the producing department of a major oil company in three states.

E. J. Nicklos was born in Canada, where his father operated a refinery. He began to work in the shallow fields at Petrolia, Ontario, at an early age, and when 19 went to Galicia for Bergheim and Macgarvey. Three years later an English newspaper featured him as the youngest production superintendent in Europe.

Galicia was the northernmost province of Austria before the World War and adjoined Russia, but is a part of Poland now.

After spending eight years in the Galician fields, Mr. Nicklos was, in 1907, sent by an English company, the Anglo-Mexican Oil Fields, Ltd., with Dr. Olszewski, an Austrian geologist, to Mex-

ico to make a report on concessions they had secured. His report received, the company made him an offer to return to Mexico as manager to develop their properties. The offer was accepted and three years later he was made general manager of this company and a related concern, Tampico Oil Ltd.

Four years later, in 1913, Mr. Nicklos resigned to engage in the contracting business for himself. During the next nine years he met with success in his individual business, only to see his prospects melt away with the war and leave him with heavy obligations. Undaunted, he started over again with two objectives—to meet his obligations and to get out of Mexico.

The opportunity to stage a quick comeback came with a chance to drill two wells for an interest in them. The wells came in big and produced a large amount of oil before going to salt water. The wells produced enough oil to meet all of his obligations and leave something with which to make a new start "North of the Rio Grande."

Mr. Nicklos closed up his business affairs in Mexico with the idea of locating in either the California or Mid-Continent fields, deciding in favor of the latter, and established headquarters in Houston, Texas. He looked over several properties, but before he located anything that he wanted to buy, Mr. D. J. Moran, Vice President of The Texas Company and Manager of its Producing Department, offered him an appointment as superintendent of production in Oklahoma and Kansas. The offer was accepted and Mr. Nicklos moved to Tulsa. This was four years ago. Today he is Division Manager, his division including Oklahoma, Kansas, and Kentucky.

Mr. Nicklos has served on important committees in connection with A.P.I. standardization activities. He is a tireless worker. His business and his family are his only hobbies. Asked if he expects to go again to foreign fields, he said emphatically: "No! The Texas Company and the U. S. A. suit me fine."

CRUDE OIL PRICES AT WELL

April 30, 1927

Penna., Bradford . . . \$2.90	Gray Co. . . \$.80 to 1.12
Other Penna. 2.80	Reagan Co. . . 1.12 to 1.60
Indiana 1.48	Tex. Panhandle,
Canada 2.11	Hutchinson
Ragland95	& Carson Cos.95
California . . \$.85 to 1.36	Gulf Coast, L. 1.15 to 1.47
Okla., Kas., N.-N.C.	Markham 1.00
C. Tex., N. La.,	Luling 1.00
& Eldorado . 1.12 to 1.60	Mirando 1.00
Smackover . . 1.00 to 1.25	Wyoming95 to 1.33
Hurdle, Tex. . .70 to .92	Colorado72 to .85

An era of prosperity is one in which people buy things they don't need.

—St. Joseph News Press.

SUGGESTIVE INDEX OF CURRENT ARTICLES

Journals cited are gladly loaned, if in our library, to persons connected with the Company. The journal or journals called for will be sent by return mail, unless in the hands of some one who has made a previous request—and in the latter case, as promptly as possible. Please give full and exact mailing address.

- FUEL OIL.** Mechanical Analysis of Domestic Oil Burners.—*Fuel Oil*, April 1927.
- SAFETY.** Danger lurks in the Grease Pit. E. M. Hearne.—*Petroleum Age*, April 1, 1927.
- SALES.** What Does It Cost You to Sell a Gallon of Gasoline? T. B. Eagan.—*Petroleum Age*, April 1, 1927.
- How Far May Greasing Station Service Go—What and Where are the Limits for the "Super"?—*Petroleum Age*, April 1, 1927.
- Back of the Station Lot Can Be Made to Pay. F. H. Williams.—*The Filling Station and Petroleum Marketer*, March 25, 1927.
- More Sales—More Easily—in 1927. F. F. Francis.—*Petroleum Age*, April 1, 1927.
- GENERAL.** When Business Goes to the Library. Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr.—*Nation's Business*, April 1927.
- E Pluribus Unum. Editorial by Merle Thorpe.—*Nation's Business*, April 1927.
- Who Gets Your New Tax Billions? William P. Helm, Jr.—*Nation's Business*, April 1927.
- What Does the Stock Exchange Do? E. H. H. Simmons.—*Nation's Business*, April 1927.
- Some International Aspects of the Stock Exchange. E. H. H. Simmons.—*North American Review*, March-May 1927.
- Why Not Put Our Ideals to Work? Irving T. Bush.—*Nation's Business*, April 1927.
- "I am not thinking in terms of flabby idealism which makes vague gestures toward highbrow uplift. I believe practical idealism and enlightened self-interest should compel business leaders everywhere to strive to raise business standards to the end that just criticism will be impossible and discontent less likely."
- The Tyranny of Majorities.—*Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, April 9, 1927.
- Modern Comfort. Katherine Fullerton Gerruld.—*Harpers Magazine*, May 1927.
- The Pendulum of Politics. William Bennett Munro.—*Harpers Magazine*, May 1927.
- Luck in Business. John T. Flynn.—*Harpers Magazine*, May 1927.
- BOOK.**—Essays in Popular Science. Julian Huxley. *Alfred A. Knopf*, New York, 1927. \$4.



Local police guard sent to protect Texaco warehouse at Canton during disturbances between two factions of militarists.

PURPOSE DIRECTS ENERGY
AND PURPOSE CREATES
ENERGY