

The TEXACO STAR

For Employes of The Texas Company



*Equestrian Statue of General Sam Houston
Hermann Park, Houston, Texas*

Vol. XIV

APRIL 1927

No. 4

There is no kind of life, whether we are transacting public or private affairs, at home or abroad—those in which we are alone concerned or with others—that is free of obligations. In the due discharge of these consists all the dignity, and in their neglect all the disgrace, of life. — *Cicero*.

The TEXACO STAR

PRINTED MONTHLY FOR DISTRIBUTION
TO EMPLOYEES OF THE TEXAS COMPANY

Vol. XIV

April 1927

No. 4

"All for Each—Each for All"

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Twenty-five Years

Just twenty-five years ago The Texas Company began its career. It was not long after

the discovery of oil at Spindletop. Corsicana had produced substantial quantities, but Spindletop was the first gusher pool in Texas and was really the eye-opener of the world touching the possibilities of this great State as a producer of petroleum. So also was the incorporation of The Texas Company in April 1902 the beginning of something not previously scheduled.

How well the Company has succeeded in this quarter of a century, its first phase, may be gathered from the tables which follow.

Status at Date of Each Published Statement

<i>Date</i>	<i>Total Assets</i>	<i>Capital Stock</i>	<i>Surplus</i>
Apr. 30, 1903	\$ 3,458,901.73	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 138,035.81
Apr. 30, 1904	4,512,839.86	3,000,000	752,285.76
Apr. 30, 1905	6,533,609.95	4,200,000	897,733.06
Apr. 30, 1906	8,820,989.07	6,000,000	1,266,498.97
Apr. 30, 1907	13,612,585.96	8,000,000	2,500,000.00
June 30, 1907	14,010,782.74	8,000,000	2,587,765.80
June 30, 1908	20,577,905.86	11,000,000	4,000,000.00
June 30, 1909	28,257,730.05	12,000,000	5,200,000.00
June 30, 1910	32,901,866.98	27,000,000	1,100,000.00
June 30, 1911	48,352,338.43	27,000,000	1,602,994.63
June 30, 1912	51,952,235.17	27,000,000	2,456,876.64
June 30, 1913	67,517,909.52	27,000,000	7,500,000.00
June 30, 1914	75,471,431.04	30,000,000	11,135,974.39
June 30, 1915	85,459,932.34	30,000,000	14,520,301.18
June 30, 1916	114,101,345.53	37,000,000	25,078,162.71
June 30, 1917	144,584,652.12	55,500,000	40,270,188.77
June 30, 1918	191,591,477.18	69,375,000	54,667,429.82
Dec. 31, 1918	206,871,235.43	69,375,000	60,000,406.71
Dec. 31, 1919	261,329,655.34	85,000,000	77,505,491.46
Dec. 31, 1920	333,434,921.30	130,000,000	83,342,792.96
Dec. 31, 1921	335,990,189.54	164,450,000	83,549,181.12
Dec. 31, 1922	345,535,024.68	164,450,000	94,476,396.60
Dec. 31, 1923	370,653,044.10	164,450,000	88,477,434.72
Dec. 31, 1924	375,733,765.59	164,450,000	95,201,799.28

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Date	Total Assets	Capital Stock	Surplus
Dec. 31, 1925	\$397,638,111.29	\$164,450,000	\$113,466,023.11
Dec. 31, 1926	432,386,716.34	164,450,000	128,362,541.80

From 1922 to 1926, inclusive, statements are on consolidated basis, The Texas Company and subsidiaries; prior to that time the statements are for The Texas Company only.

Stock Issued for Cash

Date	Par Value	Amount Received	Underwriting
May 1, 1902	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	\$.....
Apr. 13, 1905	1,200,000	1,200,000	60,000
Oct. 25, 1905	1,800,000	1,800,000	.....
Nov. 5, 1906	2,000,000	2,300,000	200,000
July 15, 1907	1,000,000	1,150,000	100,000
Oct. 15, 1907	1,000,000	1,150,000	100,000
Mar. 10, 1908	1,000,000	1,325,000	50,000
June 24, 1909	1,000,000	1,500,000	50,000
June 2, 1910	2,000,000	3,750,000	50,000
June 30, 1910	4,000,000	6,000,000	.....
Jan. 3, 1916	7,000,000	7,000,000	.....
Oct. 5, 1916	7,400,000	7,400,000	.....
Apr. 5, 1917	11,100,000	11,100,000	.....
Jan. 15, 1918	13,875,000	13,875,000	.....
June 18, 1919	15,625,000	15,625,000	.....
Aug. 3, 1920	45,000,000	45,000,000	.....
Aug. 1, 1921	21,450,000	21,450,000	.....
Total	<u>\$136,850,000</u>	<u>\$142,025,000</u>	<u>\$610,000</u>

Stock Issued for Property

Date	Par Value
May 1, 1902	\$1,250,000
Apr. 28, 1903	1,350,000
July 14, 1913	3,000,000
Total	<u>\$5,600,000</u>

Stock Dividends

Date	Par Value
June 30, 1910	\$ 9,000,000
Dec. 10, 1920	13,000,000
Total	<u>\$22,000,000</u>

Cash Dividends Paid from Beginning

Amounts shown are for periods ended on dates stated, reckoning from last preceding date, after the first; and rates shown are the totals of percentages as declared for these periods on the par value of the stock then outstanding:

Date	Amount	Rate
Apr. 30, 1903	165,000.00	10.0%
Apr. 30, 1904	180,000.00	6.0%
Apr. 30, 1905	360,000.00	12.0%
Apr. 30, 1906	609,348.00	12.0%
June 30, 1907	1,001,925.00	15.0%

June 30, 1908	1,196,853.60	12.0%
June 30, 1909	1,318,426.80	12.0%
June 30, 1910	1,562,872.00	12.0%
June 30, 1911	2,700,000.00	10.0%
June 30, 1912	1,350,000.00	5.0%
June 30, 1913	1,620,000.00	6.0%
June 30, 1914	2,550,000.00	8.5%
June 30, 1915	3,000,000.00	10.0%
June 30, 1916	3,350,000.00	10.0%
June 30, 1917	4,532,500.00	10.0%
Dec. 31, 1918	9,712,500.00	15.0%
Dec. 31, 1919	7,718,750.00	10.0%
Dec. 31, 1920	12,475,000.00	11.5%
Dec. 31, 1921	18,057,000.00	12.0%
Dec. 31, 1922	19,734,000.00	12.0%
Dec. 31, 1923	19,734,000.00	12.0%
Dec. 31, 1924	19,734,000.00	12.0%
Dec. 31, 1925	19,734,000.00	12.0%
Dec. 31, 1926	19,734,000.00	12.0%
Total	<u>\$172,130,175.40</u>	

Other Dividends

In addition to the cash dividends and stock dividends shown above, the Company in 1908 and 1909 disbursed to its stockholders the securities of other corporations of a total par value of \$1,650,000.

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The Year 1926

By R. C. HOLMES, President

The net earning in 1926 was \$36,043,330.93, being \$5.48 per share, or 22% of the par value of the stock, which compares with net earning in 1925 of \$39,605,078.41, being \$6.02 per share or 24% of the par value of the stock, a decrease of \$3,561,747.48.

The reduction in net earnings is accounted for principally by the fact that refined markets averaged considerably lower in proportion to crude prices than in 1925, the greatest difference being in the first three months of the year when earnings were \$3,687,049.22 less than in the same period of 1925. The increase in expenses is due largely to greater activity in the Producing Department, the increase of 3,125,015 barrels in gasoline sales, and to operations incidental to the gross increase in plant account of \$54,067,376.03.

The new investment of the year was as follows:

Producing

Producing properties purchased.....	\$19,739,795.14	
Lands and leases purchased.....	6,937,654.31	
Casinghead gasoline and vacuum plants.....	539,207.32	
Other equipment and development expenditures.....	6,105,486.03	\$32,422,142.80

Refining

Additional pressure stills.....	\$ 4,538,555.11	
Tankage.....	666,555.22	
Other refinery equipment, including 3 batteries lubricating stills; construction of refinery at Craig, Colorado, and purchase of refinery at Pryse, Kentucky.....	3,098,536.83	\$ 8,303,647.16

Domestic Sales

Automotive equipment.....	\$ 734,771.06	
Land.....	1,746,771.02	
Stations and equipment.....	4,729,827.17	7,211,369.25

Railway Traffic

Purchase of 1,372 tank cars.....		2,738,982.67
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Pipe Lines

General improvement and extension of pipe line facilities, etc.....		1,962,017.81
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Export Department and Subsidiaries

.....		1,063,306.25
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All Other

.....		365,010.09
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Total

\$54,067,376.03

The activities and developments of the year which perhaps will have the greatest influence on the Company's future are the acquisition of producing properties and the introduction of our new gasoline. Among the producing properties purchased are those from Southwestern Petroleum Company, Cliff Petroleum Company, Lewis Oil Company, Crown Central Petroleum Corporation, Pulaski Oil Company, Higgins Oil and Fuel Company, L. F. Wilson, J. S. Todd.

These properties brought to us 127,901 acres of lands and leases largely developed and proven and 2,011 oil wells with a production for December of 12,582 barrels daily, nearly all in the vicinity of our own facilities.

While our own drilling was in a measure a disappointment because of small average production per well, we have now a much larger percentage of well settled production than at any other period in the Company's history; also a larger percentage of light crudes than in 1925; and in the nature and location an increasing insurance for our entire business.

In the interest of economy and efficiency, the Natural Gas Department was merged with the Producing Department.

Some heavy replacements in pressure still equipment were made during the year, and as of December 31 we had 80 units in operation and the construction of 22 additional units well under way. A few of these new units are now in operation and it is expected they will all be completed by the middle of the year. 8,500,000 barrels of gasoline was made by this equipment in 1926.

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A refinery of 750 barrels daily capacity was constructed at Craig, Colorado, and as a result of the purchase of the Southwestern Petroleum Company we acquired a 3,000 barrel refinery at Pryse, Kentucky.

The investment in tankage, acid recovery plant, and other investment expenditures was largely in the way of equipment to better facilitate and improve operations, and the efforts along these lines and the general overall efficiency of the Refining Department, I think, is very satisfactory and when all conditions are taken into consideration the showing for 1926 was an improvement over 1925.

With the adoption from time to time of gasoline specifications by many States, and the development of the U. S. Government specifications in 1918 for governmental purchases, motor gasolines on the market during the last few years generally have been improving in quality and are more uniform in tests. However, a growing number of marketers have been putting out special, or "premium," grades which in a way was admission that the Government specification gasoline, while good, was not the best, and we were confronted with the problem and expense of providing facilities to market two grades in all of our stations, or adhere to our policy of making the best product we could for the purpose sold. Fortunately, the development of our processes and refining equipment had reached a point where we could do this without too great sacrifice in cost and yield, and by the end of May we were supplying all our trade with the "New and Better Gasoline."

During the year pipe line gathering systems, lines to railroads, tankage, and loading facilities were installed at McCamey, in the Crane-Upton County section of West Texas, at Kings Mill, in the Carson-Wheeler County section of the Texas Panhandle, and one eight-inch line from Columbia to Boling; also one four-inch and one six-inch line into the Seminole County fields of Oklahoma.

Despite a substantial decrease in barrels of oil run, with a decrease in gross earnings of \$678,763.62, pipe line operations resulted in an increase in net earnings of \$122,951.69, due to a decrease in expenses of \$801,715.31. This was accomplished through improvement in organization, material reduction in operating forces, and the installation of more efficient machinery.

On the same schedule of rates, except on ships chartered out, the Marine Department showed an increase in net earnings of \$386,959.06 for 1926 over 1925, and a decrease of 4.53 percent in cost per unit of tonnage moved, notwithstanding a material increase in expenditures for major repairs. On the whole, the operations were an improvement over 1925. It was, however, an exceptionally good year for our ocean-going fleet. No ships were laid up for lack of cargo. The demand for tonnage made it possible to charter surplus tonnage to others at satisfactory rates. The deepening of the waterways at Bayonne and Port Neches has permitted the use of large vessels to these points without lightering.

We sold the S. S. *Georgia*, a vessel of 7,850 tons deadweight, built in 1908.

Net earnings in the Railway Traffic Division increased \$716,459.67, and expenses decreased \$320,948.73. The increase in earnings is due to a larger volume of business and better movement of the cars. The decrease in expenses can be attributed to a reduction in car rentals of \$563,764.56, but the reduction in the number of leased cars and the increase in the number of owned cars added \$243,898.22 expense in depreciation, repairs, taxes, etc.

During 1926 we marketed 27.4% of our gasoline through our own and controlled domestic service stations. With competition for marketing outlets continually increasing, we considered it desirable to add materially to our distributing facilities and 203 service stations and 47 bulk stations were constructed during the year. At the same time 79 bulk stations owned by distributors were discontinued because of unfavorable locations and low returns. In total, controlled outlets were increased from 3,500 stations of all descriptions in 1925, to 4,480 stations in 1926. All distributing equipment was put in first-class condition.

Taxes, including gasoline taxes, were \$5,445,269.01 more than in 1925. The federal tax payment during the year was \$443,345.58 more than was set up for the purpose at the end of 1925.

The sulphur operations at Hoskins Mound were on a better basis in 1926, both as regards quantity and cost of production and market prices. Our receipts from this source during the year aggregated \$981,943.17.

There has been no material change in our situation in Mexico and Venezuela.

There is evidence everywhere throughout the organization of a fine spirit of interest and

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pride in the Company's progress and welfare and of efforts to improve the organization and operations. I feel there is no doubt of the value to the Company of the distributions of stock made from time to time to employes. The most satisfactory results are in departments or divisions having up-to-date and comprehensive cost systems and this feature of our work is having special attention.

Death and disability benefit payments to employes and their beneficiaries since the plan was inaugurated in 1919 have amounted to \$1,034,003.21 up to the end of 1926.

Summaries are on a consolidated basis, including The Texas Company and subsidiaries, except where the contrary appears; and such corrections as have been found necessary are made in the figures used last year.

Income and Surplus Account

	December 31, 1926	December 31, 1925	Inc. or Dec.
Gross Earnings for Year Ended.....	\$166,173,512.84	\$159,396,626.70	+\$ 6,776,886.14
Expenses.....	98,227,684.25	89,392,823.44	+ 8,834,860.81
Net Earnings.....	\$ 67,945,828.59	\$ 70,003,803.26	-\$ 2,057,974.67
Deductions.....	22,510,056.17	22,084,402.50	+ 425,653.67
	\$ 45,435,772.42	\$ 47,919,400.76	-\$ 2,483,628.34
Less Inventory Adjustment.....	9,392,441.49	8,314,322.35	+ 1,078,119.14
Available for Dividends and Surplus.....	\$ 36,043,330.93	\$ 39,605,078.41	-\$ 3,561,747.48
Surplus at End of Previous Year.....	113,466,023.11	95,201,709.28	+ 18,264,313.83
Direct Deductions.....	1,412,812.15	1,606,764.58	- 193,952.43
	\$148,096,541.89	\$133,200,023.11	+\$14,896,518.78
Dividends Paid.....	19,734,000.00	19,734,000.00	
Surplus.....	\$128,362,541.89	\$113,466,023.11	+\$14,896,518.78

Balance Sheet

ASSETS				
FIXED ASSETS:		December 31, 1926	December 31, 1925	Inc. or Dec.
Lands, Leases, Wells and Equipment.....		\$ 76,130,315.49	\$ 55,547,225.12	+\$20,583,090.37
Oil Pipe Lines and Tank Farms.....		51,865,198.92	52,059,508.52	- 194,309.60
Refineries and Terminals.....		76,531,585.69	70,254,307.45	+ 6,277,278.24
Tank Cars and Other Railroad Equipment.....		5,062,778.74	3,227,729.35	+ 2,735,049.39
Ships and Marine Equipment.....		28,470,104.59	29,101,459.88	- 631,355.29
Sales Stations, Facilities and Equipment.....		47,798,095.16	41,328,724.06	+ 6,469,370.20
Miscellaneous.....		2,150,455.80	2,594,083.74	- 443,627.94
		\$288,008,534.39	\$254,113,039.02	+\$34,795,495.37
CORPORATE SECURITIES.....		1,090,393.02	1,144,752.49	- 54,359.47
CURRENT ASSETS:				
Cash.....		13,433,789.08	18,814,105.89	- 5,380,316.81
Accounts Receivable.....		19,608,223.09	19,151,991.34	+ 456,231.75
Notes Receivable.....		4,314,869.76	2,815,423.90	+ 1,499,445.86
Merchandise, Crude and Refined Oils.....		95,919,529.83	94,419,001.52	+ 1,499,928.31
Storehouse Supplies.....		6,303,176.55	5,657,702.47	+ 645,474.08
Deferred Charges to Operations.....		2,808,200.62	1,521,401.66	+ 1,286,798.96
		\$432,386,716.34	\$397,638,111.29	+\$34,748,605.05
LIABILITIES				
Capital Stock.....		\$164,450,000.00	\$164,450,000.00	
Surplus.....		128,362,541.89	113,466,023.11	+\$14,896,518.78
Reserves:				
Depreciation.....		108,259,081.57	96,583,562.24	+ 11,675,519.33
Amortization of Facilities.....		608,055.54	2,431,740.43	- 1,823,684.89
Deferred Purchase Obligations.....		1,859,135.00	945,605.16	+ 913,529.84

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Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable.....	17,293,850.78	14,028,766.43	+ 3,265,084.35
Notes Payable.....	6,757,605.16	1,232,413.92	+ 5,525,191.24
Estimated Federal Taxes.....	4,796,446.40	4,500,000.00	+ 296,446.40
	\$432,386,716.34	\$397,638,111.29	+\$34,748,605.05

Producing Operations

IN U. S.

Crude Oil Produced (Barrels):	1926	1925	Inc. or Dec.
North Texas.....	3,599,535	3,142,193	+ 448,342
North Central Texas.....	949,345	881,150	+ 68,195
South and Central Texas.....	5,466,066	6,041,848	- 1,475,782
Louisiana.....	1,440,833	1,218,499	+ 222,334
Arkansas.....	2,690,738	3,439,724	- 748,986
Oklahoma.....	4,448,435	4,330,055	+ 117,780
Kansas.....	450,838	40,975	+ 410,163
Kentucky.....	237,922	.....	+ 237,922
Wyoming.....	368,786	554,053	- 185,867
Colorado.....	1,338,661	647,012	+ 691,649
New Mexico.....	27,040	10,727	+ 16,313
Total.....	21,009,199	21,207,136	- 197,937

Producing Wells at End of Year:

North Texas.....	1,107	875	+ 232
North Central Texas.....	327	252	+ 75
South and Central Texas.....	312	270	+ 33
Louisiana.....	357	260	+ 88
Arkansas.....	223	182	+ 41
Oklahoma.....	1,623	1,187	+ 436
Kansas.....	953	15	+ 938
Kentucky.....	479	0	+ 479
Wyoming.....	51	46	+ 5
Colorado.....	12	6	+ 6
New Mexico.....	6	3	+ 3
Total.....	5,450	3,114	+ 2,336

Oil Wells Completed During Year.....	418	310	+ 108
Gas Wells Completed.....	20	21	- 1
Oil Wells Abandoned.....	56	95	- 39
Dry Holes Drilled.....	152	122	+ 30
Wells Drilling at End of Year.....	108	70	+ 38

Acreage Held at End of Year:

Fee Lands (Acres).....	518,025	483,883	+ 34,142
Leaseholds (Acres).....	1,736,544	1,198,075	+ 538,469
Total.....	2,254,569	1,681,958	+ 572,611

Gasoline Production from Casinghead and Natural Gas:

Number of Plants at End of Year.....	18	14	+ 4
Production During Year (Gallons).....	19,586,900	16,412,294	+3,174,606
Natural Gas Produced* (M Cu. Ft.).....	14,207,810	17,327,784	-3,119,974
Natural Gas Wells at End of Year.....	85	98	- 13
Pipe Lines for Gas (Miles).....	319	310	0

*Includes residue gas

IN MEXICO

Crude Oil Produced (Barrels).....	504,363	740,056	- 175,693
Oil Wells Completed.....	1	3	- 2
Dry Holes Drilled.....	4	4	0
Wells Abandoned.....	1	5	- 4
Producing Wells at End of Year.....	23	23	0
Wells Drilling.....	1	1	0

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Acreage Held:	1926	1925	<i>Inc. or Dec.</i>
Fee Lands (Acres)	2,242	2,242	o
Leascholds (Acres)	6,407	5,872	+
Total	8,649	8,114	+ 535

Production shown is gross. Royalty and other outside interests averaged, in U. S., 16.8% for 1926 and 15.9% for 1925; in Mexico, 24.6% for 1926 and 26.7% for 1925.

IN VENEZUELA

Acreage Held:	1926	1925	<i>Inc. or Dec.</i>
Fee Lands (Acres)	o	o	o
Leascholds (Acres)	106,367	247,783	-
Total	106,367	247,783	- 141,416

Crude Oil Purchased

	1926	1925	<i>Inc. or Dec.</i>
In United States (Barrels)	21,190,207	20,950,431	+
In Mexico (Barrels)	2,380,875	2,497,846	-
In Venezuela (Barrels)	67,886	.....	+ 67,886

Pipe Line Operations

	1926	1925	<i>Inc. or Dec.</i>
Runs (Barrels)	34,951,024	36,079,518	-
Delivered to Refineries (Barrels)	29,539,305	29,246,796	+
Transported for Others (Barrels)	6,724,814	8,353,320	-
Trunk Line Mileage at End of Year	2,280.09	2,211.44	+
Loop and Branch Lines	717.95	718.70	-
Gathering Lines	2,031.54	1,836.99	+
All Lines:	5,029.58	4,767.13	+ 262.45
Telegraph and Telephone Lines:			
Miles of Wire Operated	10,228.43	9,842.23	+
Miles of Pole Lines	1,204.14	1,229.50	+

Refining Operations

(Quantities in 42-gallon Barrels Unless Other Measure is stated)

	1926	1925	<i>Inc. or Dec.</i>
Crudes Run	36,238,063	34,414,290	+
Production:			
Gasolines	16,293,214	15,212,576	+
Kerosenes	3,231,106	2,804,049	+
Lubricating Oils	1,455,983	1,356,687	+
Gas Oils	480,766	43,515	+
Fuel Oils	10,189,551	10,068,230	-
Asphalt (Tons)	293,776	288,800	+
Paraffin Wax (Tons)	3,084	4,147	-
Petroleum Coke (Tons)	913	882	+
Roofing (Squares)	971,235	998,344	-
Shooks Manufactured	7,431,578	8,323,441	-
Cases Manufactured	7,051,153	8,503,520	-
Cans Manufactured	19,156,035	21,454,934	-
Asphalt Drums Manufactured	234,026	161,456	+
Asphalt Barrels Manufactured	198,362	211,714	-

This does not include greases, compounds, and specialties made from products listed above.

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Locations and Capacities of Refineries

REFINERIES	Rated Daily Crude Capacity (Barrels)	TOPPING PLANTS	
Port Arthur, Texas.....	60,000	Shreveport, La.....	5,800
Port Neches, Texas.....	20,000	Tampico, Mexico.....	10,000
West Dallas, Texas.....	15,000	Total.....	15,800
West Tulsa, Okla.....	10,000	ASPHALT PLANTS	
Lockport, Illinois.....	6,000	Norfolk, Va.....	2,500
Casper, Wyoming.....	6,000	Marcus Hook, Pa.....	2,500
Craig, Colorado.....	750	Providence, R. I.....	2,500
Pryse, Kentucky.....	3,000	Total.....	7,500
Total.....	120,750	Grand Total.....	144,050

Our largest asphalt plant is in Port Neches Refinery.

Marine Operations

Cargo Carried (Barrels of 42 Gallons):	1926	1925	Inc. or Dec.
Between U. S. Ports and from U. S. Ports to West Indies and Cristobal.....	13,527,176	12,713,412	+ 813,764
Mexico to U. S. Ports and West Indies.....	2,119,865	2,534,444	- 414,579
To Europe and South America.....	1,252,612	1,147,795	+ 104,817
On Charter to Others.....	4,187,801	2,061,869	+2,125,932
Total.....	21,087,454	18,457,490	+2,629,964
Fuel Consumed:			
Fuel Oil (Barrels).....	1,057,802	1,013,622	+ 44,180
Gasoline (Barrels).....	449	406	+ 43
Coal (Tons of 2240 lbs.).....	1,423	1,304	+ 119
Nautical Miles Run by Ocean Vessels:			
Loaded.....	679,895	611,354	+ 68,541
In Ballast.....	637,825	601,822	+ 36,003
Total.....	1,317,720	1,213,176	+ 104,544
1,000 Ton Miles Transported.....	5,542,445	4,931,145	+ 611,300

Marine Equipment

THE TEXAS COMPANY AND THE TEXAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Steam Vessels:	Gross Tonnage	Net Tonnage	D. W. Tonnage
Alabama.....	2,801	2,173	4,400
Aryan.....	6,542	4,062	9,835
Derbyline.....	7,063	4,348	10,670
Dirigo.....	6,530	4,063	9,835
Dungannon.....	7,257	4,485	10,670
Harvester.....	6,532	4,059	9,770
Illinois.....	6,688	4,142	9,770
Lightburne.....	6,541	4,054	9,835
Louisiana.....	2,849	1,797	4,300
New Jersey.....	6,718	4,159	9,770
New York.....	6,493	4,037	9,770
Occidental.....	6,533	4,053	9,835
Pennsylvania.....	6,402	4,035	9,770
Reaper.....	6,699	4,171	9,770
Roanoke.....	6,541	4,053	9,835
Shenandoah.....	6,531	4,058	9,835
Texas.....	6,480	4,039	9,770
Virginia.....	6,494	4,036	9,770
	111,784	69,824	167,210
Motor Vessels:			
Maryland.....	2,498	2,068	3,100
Solitaire.....	3,350	2,627	4,700

The TEXACO STAR

Texaco 145.....	484	325	670
Texaco 146.....	484	324	670
Texaco 147.....	484	324	670
	7,300	5,668	9,810

Tugs:	<i>Gross Tonnage</i>	<i>Net Tonnage</i>	<i>D. W. Tonnage</i>
American.....	168	75	
Latin American.....	168	75	
North American.....	134	14	
South American.....	168	75	
Central American.....	357	160	
	905	468	

Bulk Barges:			
Dallas.....	1,148	1,148	2,610
Magnolia.....	681	663	1,080
Tampico.....	1,994	1,673	2,570
Tulsa.....	607	607	1,000
Texaco 171.....	657	634	1,100
Texaco 172.....	658	634	1,100
Texaco 173.....	658	634	1,100
	6,403	5,993	10,560

NOTE: Steam vessels and tugs have reciprocating engines. Motor vessels are equipped with Diesels. Deadweight is expressed in tons of 2,240 lbs.

Railway Traffic Operations

Tank Cars in Service:	<i>December 31, 1926</i>	<i>December 31, 1925</i>	<i>Inc. or Dec.</i>
Owned Cars.....	3,229	1,871	+
Leased Cars.....	2,538	3,519	-
Total.....	5,767	5,390	+

Tank Cars Loaded During Year Ended:			
Company Cars Owned or Leased.....	114,094	100,460	+
Other Cars.....	18,041	9,806	+
Total.....	133,935	110,275	+

Total Mileage of Company Cars.....	76,269,417	62,550,820	+	13,718,597
Average Mileage per Car.....	13,742	11,005	+	2,137
Average Daily Mileage per Car.....	37.65	31.79	+	5.86

Gross Revenue

	<i>December 31, 1926</i>	<i>December 31, 1925</i>	<i>Inc. or Dec.</i>
Northern Territory.....	\$ 94,535,830.94	\$ 80,802,884.77	+\$13,732,946.17
Southern Territory.....	62,125,971.00	50,226,293.43	+ 11,899,678.47
Asphalt Sales.....	5,429,704.99	4,017,399.72	+ 509,455.27
Railway Sales.....	6,767,354.82	5,067,582.49	+ 799,772.33
Foreign Sales.....	49,068,935.95	49,770,796.52	- 701,860.57
Special Sales.....	1,381,040.45	2,539,782.30	- 1,158,741.85
Natural Gas.....	2,137,777.14	1,887,874.86	+ 249,902.28
Pipeline (on Oil Carried for Others).....	1,681,053.00	2,184,203.96	- 503,150.96
From Other Sources.....	14,032,975.92	9,657,470.88	+ 4,375,505.04
Total.....	\$237,157,705.17	\$207,954,198.93	+\$29,203,506.24

This does not include insurance claims collected, Federal tax refunds, proceeds from sale of obsolete equipment, salvaged materials, etc.

Taxes Paid in U. S.

	<i>1926</i>	<i>1925</i>	<i>Inc. or Dec.</i>
Federal Income Tax for Previous Year.....	\$ 4,943,345.58	\$ 2,667,548.57	+\$2,275,797.01
Capital Stock.....		281,477.00	-

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	1926	1925	Inc. or Dec.
State Franchise, etc.	980,696.55	843,847.04	+ 136,849.51
Ad Valorem	2,585,061.87	2,404,532.83	+ 180,529.04
Oil Inspection	484,294.36	418,739.52	+ 65,554.84
Gasoline Taxes	12,763,260.09	9,182,295.74	+ 3,580,964.35
Licenses and Permits	169,657.67	182,606.41	- 12,948.74
Total	\$21,026,316.12	\$15,981,047.11	+\$5,045,269.01

Subsidiary Companies

(Included in the Summaries)

Name	Where Incorporated	Capital Stock
The Texas Pipe Line Company	Texas	\$ 20,000,000
The Texas Pipe Line Company of Oklahoma	Oklahoma	\$ 6,000,000
Texas Petroleum Company	New Jersey	\$ 500,000
Texas Production Company	Colorado	\$ 1,000,000
The Texas Steamship Company	New York	\$ 100,000
Marshall Gas Company	Louisiana	\$ 300,000
The Texas Company of Mexico, S. A.	Mexico	Pesos 3,500,000
Continental Petroleum Company	Belgium	Francs 25,000,000
The Texas Oil Company Limited	England	£ 10,000
The Texas Company (Australasia) Limited	New South Wales	£ 50,000
The Texas Company (South America) Limited	West Virginia	\$ 100,000
The Texas Company (South Africa) Limited	Cape of Good Hope	£ 10,000
The Texas Company (Porto Rico) Inc.	Porto Rico	\$ 100,000
The Texas Company (West Indies) Ltd.	Cuba	\$ 200,000
The Texas Company, A. S.	Denmark	Kroner 400,000
The Texas Company, S. A. F.	France	Francs 2,000,000
The Texas Company, S. A. I.	Italy	Lire 3,000,000
The Texas Company (Philippine Islands) Inc.	P. I.	Pesos 200,000
The Texas Company, A. B.	Sweden	Kroner 3,000,000

A Railroad Centennial

The last day of February marked the hundredth anniversary of the first charter of a steam railway in America. Under that charter, granted by the legislative assembly of the State of Maryland on February 28, 1827, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is operated today.

The company was organized with a directorate of twelve, including Charles Carroll of Carrollton, then the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. When he officiated at the first turning of sod to construct a double-track line from Baltimore to the Ohio River, Charles Carroll said: "I consider this among the most important acts of my life, second only to my signing the Declaration of Independence, if even it be second to that."

It is told that on August 30, 1830, "Tom Thumb," the first American built locomotive, hauled a passenger car from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills, Md., (about 10 miles) and

returned in two hours and twelve minutes.

In 1935 the Western railroads will celebrate the centennial of their first charter.

In words of President Carl R. Gray of the Union Pacific system: "We have built up a transportation system that is unique in the world—purely American in construction, operation, and design. Its magnitude amazes—251,000 miles of railroads, 69,000 locomotives, 54,000 passenger cars, 2,350,000 freight cars, and 1,770,000 employees."

Misgovernment

The disastrous destruction of our forests is largely a consequence of bad systems of taxation. Standing timber is taxed year after year, whereas it should be regarded as a crop and taxed only when it is reaped. Reform in the taxation of timber lands would accomplish more good results than all preachments about the consequences of deforestation.



San Jacinto Battle Field—Landing on Buffalo Bayou

Sam Houston

H. T. DODGE, Refining Department Representative, Lexington, Kentucky

Several months ago, an equestrian statue of Sam Houston was unveiled in the city of Houston, Texas. The sculptor was a young Italian, Enrico Cerracchio. Rival artists snickered and informed the public that what it thought was Houston's physiognomy was in reality a likeness of Benito Mussolini. According to their notion, the man is not Anglo-Saxon at all and the horse does not resemble a horse! A few months later, the sculptor Gutzon Borglum, arrived in town and viewed the *coup de maître*. He declared it to be a commendable piece of work in every respect. *Probatum est!*

Let us have a look at this man Houston.

As a boy he found life with the Indians much more diverting than that lived among his Tennessee brethren. An ominous future was predicted for boys of such kidney. He clerked in a store, taught school, joined General Andrew Jackson's troops, and returned from the campaign an officer in the army. It was natural that he turned to public life. In those days army officers always did. After negotiating several political jobs, among them that of Re-

presentative to Congress, he was elected, at the age of thirty-four, Governor of Tennessee.

Two years later he married, and here we should go more slowly. Sam Houston lived with his wife for three months, then, without a word of explanation of any kind, separated from her. The people of Tennessee rose as one man and one mouth and demanded an explanation. He gave none. With a propensity for manufacturing explanations scarcely equaled until the murmurings of Evolution again excited their righteous wrath, the tar pots were got out. To their impertinent questions, intimidations, threats, Houston answered:

I do not recognize the right of the public to interfere in it, and I shall treat the public as though it had never happened, and remember that whatever may be said by the lady or her friends, it is no part of the conduct of a gallant or generous man to take up arms against a woman. If my character cannot stand the shock, let me lose it. The storm will soon sweep by, for time will be my vindicator.

If Sam Houston thought that the people were going to permit such a choice morsel to "sweep by" he reckoned without his host. His

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Sam Houston



Stephen F. Austin

Statues by the renowned sculptress Elisabet Ney in the rotunda of the Capitol at Austin.

—Photos by Jordan Co., Austin.

answer more firmly convinced the mob that he blamed the woman. Horror of all horrors! For this was the day of Sweet Alices and a woman was a lady, unquestionably. The hue and cry increased, and one night Sam Houston abdicated the governorship and returned to his first love—the Indians. It was not until many years later that he divulged to anyone the reasons for his actions. Three months after his marriage his wife confessed that she did not love him and never had loved him.

The tribe of Cherokee Indians with whom Houston had spent most of his boyhood days had moved to Arkansas. To them Houston straightway went. The old chief, who had adopted Sam as son, greeted the returned prodigal with warm affection:

My son. Eleven winters have passed since we met. My heart has wondered often where you were, and I heard you were a great chief among your people. Since we parted by the falls as you went up the river, I have heard that a dark cloud had fallen on the white path you were walking, and when it fell in your way you turned your thought to my wigwam. I am glad of it; it was done by the Great Spirit. There are many wise men among your people and they have many councilors in your section. We are in trouble and the Great Spirit has sent you to us to give us counsel and take trouble away from us. I know

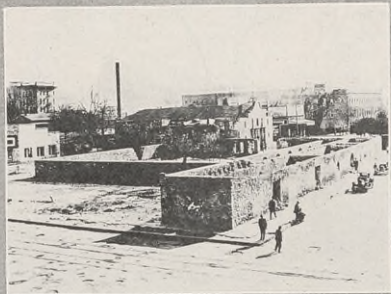
you will be our friend, for our hearts are near you, and you will tell our sorrows to the great father, General Jackson. My wigwam is yours; my home is yours; my people are yours; rest with us.

With such assurance, Sam took off his collar and stove-pipe hat, discarded his coat and pantaloons, and donned a blanket, a pair of moccasins, and girded on a loin strap. He was happy for three years.

The predecessors of the present Prohibition agents were the government Indian agents. Many of the swindling and rapacious practices now so much in vogue had their inception in the lupine ingenuity that filched from the gullible Indian valuable treaty concessions. A mackinaw blanket, a flask of powder, a bottle of whiskey were the bait offered—and taken by the unsuspecting aborigines. Sam Houston saw these abuses practiced upon his friends, and decided to go to Washington to see what could be done to correct some of the evils.

When he made known his mission upon arrival at the seat of the government, certain members of the House of Representatives professed great indignation that the honesty of the agents of the United States Government should be thus questioned. A Representative from Ohio was selected to set upon this upstart. In a lengthy speech he not only charged

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Old barracks of the Alamo

The Alamo

—Photos from University of Texas Bureau of Extension.

Sam Houston with collusion in Indian contracts, but also intimated that the Secretary of War and the President himself were personally interested in these contracts. Instead of issuing a denial in the afternoon newspaper, as is now the custom, Sam Houston waited for the irascible Congressman outside the Capitol. After a few preliminary invectives, Houston proceeded to give his critic such a drubbing as the House had never before witnessed. The member of Congress spent four unpleasant days in bed, and Houston was dispatched to the hoosegow. The dignity of the House was rudely shocked and the great body set about to punish the pugilistic Houston, assuming, as they are wont to do now, the role of judiciary as well as psuedo-legislators. When the people heard about it they laughed and took sides with Sam. After much gabble, the members voted a reprimand and Houston was released after an apologetic reproof.

President Andrew Jackson had enjoyed the spectacle in which his young friend was the stormy petrel, and after the trial offered Houston several government posts all of which were refused. He preferred to return to the Indians. He did, however, agree to have a look at the territory of Texas and report his findings to the President.

In the 1830's Texas was very much in the public eye. At that time it was a province of

Mexico. The Mexican Government had invited colonists and promised them protection under the constitution of 1824. An influx of former citizens of the United States began. Many historians describe in colorful adjectives the type of men who sought the rainbow's end in Texas. There doubtless were a great number who might be "feared a great deal more than the Almighty" (a phrase that Mark Twain liked), but pioneering in those days was a hard and serious business.

Sam Houston traveled in Texas for several months and wrote back to President Jackson:

Dear Sir: Having been as far as Bexar in the province of Texas where I had an interview with the Comanche Indians, I am in possession of some information which will doubtless be interesting to you, and may be calculated to forward your views if you should entertain any, touching the annexation of Texas by the Government of the United States. That such a measure should be desired by nineteen-twentieths of the population of this province I cannot doubt. They are now without laws, government, or protection to them. Mexico is involved in a civil war, etc.

On the crest of the Mexican revolution of 1832, Santa Anna, that gracious tyrant, rose to the dictatorship of Mexico. He ruled in a high handed manner for a few years and then decided that the Americans in Texas were becoming too independent and insolent. The Texans, on the other hand, were growing

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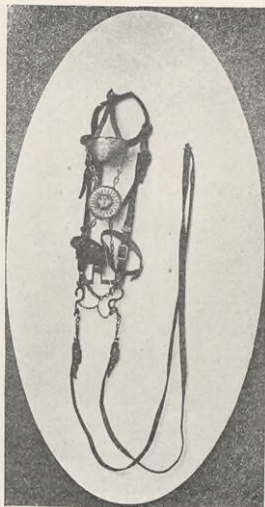
weary of paying taxes to Mexico and being governed by Mexicans, and became boisterous.

Santa Anna dispatched a warship to Texas with orders to disarm all Texans. The order to disarm was not obeyed and the first gun of the Texas Revolution was fired. Realizing that Santa Anna would become peevish when his warship returned without Texan arms, the municipalities sent delegates to a convention to map out a course of future action. Sam Houston was a delegate. A provisional government was formed, independence was declared, and Sam Houston was elected Commander-in-chief of the Texas Army. His first task was to find his command, and after locating enough willing men, to organize and train them. Most of the Texans realized that an army was needed, but some of the expatriates did not relish the thought of one man telling them what to do. Hence, we find bodies of troops being organized by several leaders, each independent of the others and appointing his own officers. As a result, Sam Houston had a high sounding title, and that's about all.

One of these groups of men, organized by Colonel Travis, found itself in the town of San Antonio during the opening days of March 1836. Santa Anna had by now been apprised of the reception of his edict, and was marching toward Texas at the head of nine thousand troops. San Antonio would be the first municipality to be reached by him. Sam Houston immediately dispatched an express to Colonel Travis ordering him to blow up the Alamo and to retreat. Colonel Travis had a different idea. With only one hundred and eighty-five men, he valiantly defended the Alamo against the horde of Santa Anna; but when the smoke of battle had cleared, it was found to be literally true that, "Thermopylae had its messenger of defeat, the Alamo had none." David Crockett, Bowie, and Travis perished. Santa Anna resumed his march. The next town in the line of march was Goliad.

At Goliad was a second unit of Texan troops, comprising five hundred men, under command of Colonel Fannin. Hearing of the disaster of the Alamo, Sam Houston immediately dispatched an express to Colonel Fannin ordering him to blow up Goliad and join Houston's troops who now numbered four hundred. Displaying more bravery than discretion, Colonel Fannin sent word to Houston that he was willing to meet the consequences of disobeying orders; that he had renamed Goliad; henceforth it was Fort Defiance, and he intended to fight the Mexicans. The story of the Alamo

Bridle
taken from
Santa Anna's
horse



—Photo from
University
of Texas
Bureau of
Extension

was repeated. The Texans after a little desultory fighting found themselves surrounded by the army of Santa Anna, and surrendered. The next day they were led out, ostensibly toward home, and shot to death. Panic seized the few remaining troops of Texas.

Sam Houston with a few ill-equipped men alone stood between the invaders and their objective. Santa Anna, taking no chance that his prey should escape, divided his army into three divisions to march in different directions toward the town of Harrisburg, capital of the Republic of Texas. Houston began to retreat toward the same point, calling for reinforcements all the while. By the time he reached the field of San Jacinto his force had been augmented to seven hundred. Luckily, one of the divisions of Santa Anna was delayed by high water of the Brazos River. On April 21, 1836, the two armies met and the battle of San Jacinto was fought. Sam Houston, with his seven hundred men, defeated and put to rout the two divisions of Santa Anna, numbering nearly two thousand. The Texans suffered a loss of only eight men, while the Mexicans had six hundred and thirty killed. To the frenzied cry of "Remember the Alamo, remember Goliad," the Texans showed no mercy, and until late in the afternoon the slaughter continued. The blood of the Alamo and Goliad was indeed avenged. Santa Anna was taken

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The spot where Santa Anna was captured—marked by the stone
On the stone is inscribed: Site "Camp General Sam Houston." Day after battle Santa Anna was brought a captive by Joel Robinson and Sylvester.

prisoner. His characteristic egotism was never more plainly manifested than when he was brought before his conqueror, who was lying wounded beneath a tree. Dr. Wm. Carey Crane describes the scene:

SANTA ANNA.—That man may consider himself born to no common destiny who has conquered the Napoleon of the West; and it now remains for him to be generous to the vanquished.

HOUSTON.—You should have remembered that at the Alamo.

SANTA ANNA.—You must be aware that I was justified in my course by the usages of war. I had summoned a surrender, and they had refused; the place was taken by storm, and the usages of war justified the slaughter of the vanquished.

HOUSTON.—That was the case once, but it is now obsolete. Such usages among civilized nations have yielded to the influences of humanity.

SANTA ANNA.—However this may be, I was acting under the orders of my Government.

HOUSTON.—Why, *you* are the Government of Mexico.

SANTA ANNA.—I have orders in my possession commanding me so to act.

HOUSTON.—A dictator, sir, has no superior.

When news of the victory at San Jacinto reached Galveston, the Cabinet of the Constitutional Government promptly boarded the *Yellowstone* and returned to Harrisburg, from which they had so precipitately fled a few weeks before. One of their first official acts

was to severely reprimand General Houston for disposing of the Government's moneys without authority. The spoils of San Jacinto, amounting to \$12,000, at Houston's direction had been divided among the Texan Army. Their next problem was how to dispose of the captured Santa Anna. Ingenious methods of torture were suggested by the populace. At length, however, the saner minded men won their point and the schooner *Invincible* was got ready to send Santa Anna and his suite back to the land of siestas. A certain General Green had another idea. Shortly before the boat was to sail he marched aboard with a few armed men, seized Santa Anna, led him ashore, and threw him into an improvised prison.

Meanwhile the matter of electing a president for the new republic was under weigh, with Stephen F. Austin and Henry Smith the candidates. Houston had lately returned from New Orleans whither he had gone for treatment of his wounded ankle. General Houston had been approached on the question of his candidacy, but at first refused. Twelve days before the election, however, he decided to run. At the cry of "Remember San Jacinto," he was elected, the vote being Austin 587, Smith 743, Houston 4,374. In his inaugural address Houston said:

In our recent election the important subject of

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House in Columbus used as the first Capitol of Texas. Here Houston was inaugurated President of the Republic.—Photo from University of Texas Bureau of Extension.

annexation to the United States of America was submitted to the consideration of the people. They have expressed their feelings and their wishes on that momentous subject. They have, with a unanimity unparalleled, declared that they will be reunited to the great Republican Family of the North.

The great Republican Family of the North was not so eager to embrace the newly founded Republic. In fact, it looked with bilious eye upon all advances made by the Texans. The slavery question was the point on which hinged most of the objections. An addition of so much slave territory was not desired by the frenzied adherents of abolition, who later were to go into ecstasies over the propaganda of Harriet Beecher Stowe and William Lloyd Garrison and others. Another objection advanced against Texas was the type of men who had settled it. Boston culture was beginning to permeate the atmosphere of the Atlantic seaboard. Texans were uncouth plug-uglies and not fit for association with the Brahmins of enlightenment.

President Andrew Jackson, always friendly to Texas' cause but cautious in the face of so much outspoken opposition, had been succeeded by John Tyler. Texas, through Isaac Van Zandt, her chargé d'affaires at Washington, again urged the orators in the Capitol to consider the matter of annexation. But vociferous objections once more prevailed. Sam Houston regarded the scene with some vexation but with more amusement. Having been once in the august body, he knew how to deal with Congress. Accordingly, Van Zandt was instructed to discontinue pressing the matter. Houston had determined to pursue another course. He began to be friendly with France and England, and sent representatives to London and Paris. "Coquetting" he afterwards

called it. In an open letter to all powers he defined the position of the Republic, emphasizing the danger of Mexico, who had already begun to molest the border settlements of Texas, and stated that the Republic would be willing to accept the protectorate of some strong country. England and France pricked up their ears and began negotiating with the wily Texan.

It was not long before the government at Washington began to note the changed attitude of Texas. Instead of the supplicatory requests, the chargé d'affaires of Texas went about Washington with a knowing smile. This irritated the Senators and roused their cupidity. At last they awoke to the situation. Here was a vast tract of land waiting to be made a part of the Union, without cost. Here also was a domain that might easily pass into the hands of France or England. Ranting abolitionists now found a way to reconcile their former animosity against Texas. Houston described the change of feeling in this wise:

While she was poor her call was disregarded, but when she had power she was courted: When she could bring a kingdom for her dowry, and a nation for her jewels, she was received on an equality as a sister State.

In 1845, under President Polk, the annexation was consummated. The die-hards lamented. Daniel Webster orated dismally and quoted the Scripture, "Yea, gray hairs are here and there upon her, and she knoweth it not." Texas was now transformed from a Republic into a State. Sam Houston was straightway elected one of the first two senators, Thomas J. Rusk being the other.

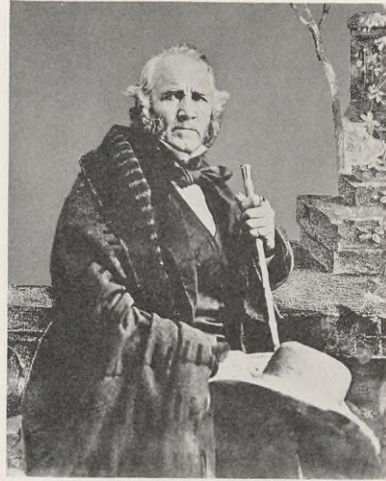
The dark-eyed villain of the drama, Santa Anna, again began to be boisterous. Houston had helped to rescue him from the avenging hands of the Texans and returned him to Mexico, but gratitude was neither felt nor displayed by the "Napoleon of the West." He began to gesticulate before the army in Mexico, swearing oaths of revenge against Texas. Texas was now a part of the Union, but that made no difference. It was Texas still.

So began another war, wherefrom emerged several candidates for the presidency of the United States. It also proved to be the training camp for many of the high officers of the Civil War. General Houston, however, took no active part in the campaign.

Rigged up in the senatorial toga, the picturesqueness of Sam Houston somehow fades into the conventional. He becomes dignified, astute, laughing no longer with friends who

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remind him of his Indian nickname "Big Drunk." His speeches were delivered in the proper Johnsonian English then contagious at Washington. His views on current discussions were sane if not distinguished. He was strongly opposed to secession, although a Southerner. He fought for the rights of the redskin, and I daresay, it would do his heart good were he living today to pass through the Oklahoma country and watch the millionaire Indians clipping bonds and counting their oil royalty checks. Houston was mentioned as a candidate for President by the "Know Nothing" party, but nothing came of it. In brief, he had become a national figure. After two terms in the Senate he retired from that body in 1859 and returned to Texas. In the same year he was elected governor of Texas.



Governor Sam Houston

INAUGURAL BALL

 OF

Gov. Sam Houston

 To be given at the Capitol in the City of Austin,

DECEMBER 31, 1859.

 Your company is respectfully solicited.

MANAGERS

S. A. SAVERINE,	ELI H. BAXTER,	FRANK R. LUBBOCK,
R. B. HUBBARD,	JOHN HARDOCK,	C. S. MALLETT,
JAS. H. BAYBOND,	BEN. H. EPPERSON,	M. H. DARNELL,
W. R. CLARK, JR.,	W. L. SARGE,	ZOTER DAVENSON,
JAS. W. HENDERSON,	E. M. PEASE,	D. M. WHALEY,
W. D. CARBONATE,	B. SCHLEICHER,	A. Y. BAILEY,
E. R. CURRY,	N. C. SHIELDS,	G. W. PASCHALL,
J. B. WILSON,	R. H. SAYLOR,	FURBER BRITTON,
BLACK H. DAVIS,	W. L. CHALMERS,	A. M. GENTRY,
REV. JENKINS,	C. W. HICKLEY,	JAK. R. BARKSON,
D. G. DICKSON,	AMOS MORRIS,	R. P. HOLLINGSWORTH,
B. BENEVIDES,	J. M. BRANCH,	J. H. HERNDON,
E. M. ELDON,	A. W. CRAWFORD.	

TWO BANDS OF MUSIC IN ATTENDANCE.

 SUPPER BY J. R. JOHNSTON.

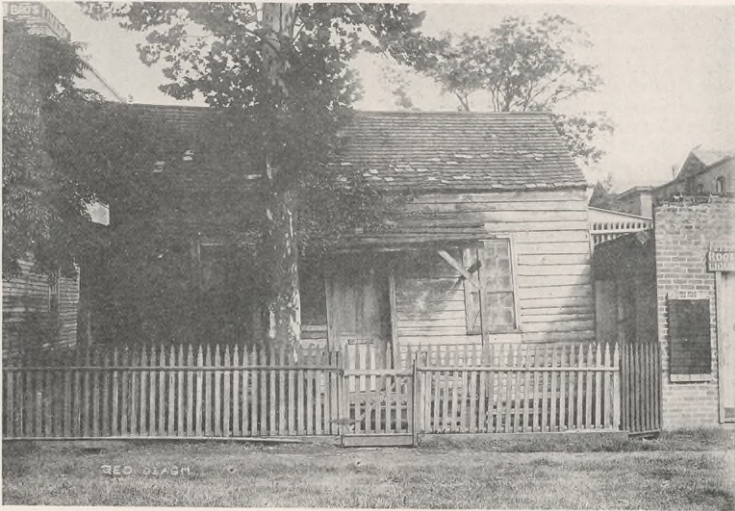
 Austin, December 3, 1859. (Illustration from Austin)

Invitation to the first Inaugural Ball of Governor Sam Houston.—Photo by Jordan Co., Austin.

The political situation in the United States was fast approaching a crisis on account of the slavery question. Houston was opposed to Lincoln's election as president, for he recognized that Lincoln represented a party that would agitate the slavery question by reason of the authority which it would feel had been

accorded it at the polls. But Honest Abe was elected. Events moved swiftly. John Brown, Dred Scott, Kansas-Nebraska Bill, Harper's Ferry, Fort Sumter had their moments. One by one the Southern States left the Union and formed a Confederacy. Texas, at length, joined the others and voted to secede. Sam Houston, as always, was bitterly opposed to this step. When the committee called to swear him in as governor under the Confederacy, he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new cause. He also refused the offer of the government at Washington to send troops to Texas to protect him in his position. The office of governor was thereupon declared vacant, and Houston was asked to step out. This he did, and returned to his home near Huntsville to watch the opening events of the War between the States. In spite of his aversion to secession and the outspoken criticism of his actions by his fellow-citizens, he permitted his sons (by his second marriage) to join the Confederacy, where they acquitted themselves creditably.

The end of his life drew near. His health began to decline. An old wound received at Tohopeka in his Indian fighting days began to give trouble, and on July 26, 1863, Sam Houston died.



President Houston's first house in the town named for him

A Visit to Sam Houston and City Named for Him One Year after the Battle of San Jacinto

From the Diary of the great naturalist JAMES AUDUBON

May 15, 1837.—We landed at Houston, the capital of Texas, drenched to the skin, and were kindly received on board the steamer *Yellow Stone*, Captain West, who gave us his stateroom to change our clothes, and furnished us refreshments and dinner.

The Buffalo Bayou had risen about six feet, and the neighboring prairies were partly covered with water: there was a wild and desolate look cast on the surrounding scenery. We had already passed two little girls encamped on the bank of the bayou under the cover of a few classboards, cooking a scanty meal; shanties, cargoes of hogsheads, barrels, *etc.*, were spread about the landing; and Indians drunk and hallooing were stumbling about in the mud in every direction. These poor beings had come here to enter into a treaty proposed by the whites; many of them were young and well looking, and with far less decorations than I have seen before on such occasions. The chief of the tribe is an old and corpulent man.

We walked towards the President's house, accompanied by the secretary of the navy, and as soon as we rose above the bank, we saw before us a level of far extending prairie, destitute of timber, and rather poor soil. Houses half finished, and most of them without roofs, tents, and a liberty pole, with the capitol, were all exhibited to our view at once. We approached the President's mansion, however, wading through water above our ankles. This abode of President Houston is a small house, consisting of two rooms, and a passage through, after the southern fashion. The moment we stepped over the threshold, on the right hand of the passage we found ourselves ushered into what in other countries would be called the ante-chamber; the ground-floor, however, was muddy and filthy, a large fire was burning, a small table covered with paper and writing materials was in the centre, camp-beds, trunks, and different materials were strewed around the room. We were at once presented

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Capitol in Houston—built in 1837

to several members of the cabinet, some of whom bore the stamp of men of intellectual ability, simple, though bold, in their general appearance. Here we were presented to Mr. Crawford, an agent of the British Minister to Mexico, who has come here on some secret mission.

The President was engaged in the opposite room on national business, and we could not see him for some time. Meanwhile we amused ourselves by walking to the capitol, which was yet without a roof, and the floors, benches, and tables of both houses of Congress were as well saturated with water as our clothes had been in the morning. Being invited by one of the great men of the place to enter a booth to take a drink of grog with him, we did so; but I was rather surprised that he offered his name, instead of the cash to the bar-keeper.

We first caught sight of President Houston as he walked from one of the grog-shops, where he had been to prevent the sale of ardent spirits. He was on his way to his house, and wore a large grey coarse hat; and the bulk of his figure reminded me of the appearance of General Hopkins of Virginia, for like him he is upwards of six feet high and strong in proportion. We reached his abode before him, but he soon came, and we were presented to his excellency. He was dressed in a fancy velvet coat, and trousers trimmed with broad gold lace; around his neck was tied a cravat somewhat in the style of seventy-six. He re-

ceived us kindly, was desirous of retaining us for a while, and offered us every facility within his power. He at once removed us from the ante-room to his private chamber, which by the way was not much cleaner than the former. We were severally introduced by him to the different members of his cabinet and staff, and at once asked to drink grog with him, which we did, wishing success to his new republic. Our talk was short; but the impression which was made on my mind at the time by himself, his officers, and his place of abode, can never be forgotten.

We returned to our boat through a meleé of Indians and blackguards of all sorts. In giving a last glance back we once more noticed a number of horses rambling about the grounds, or tied beneath the few trees that have been spared by the axe. We also saw a liberty pole, erected on the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, on the twenty-first of April, and were informed that a brave tar, who rigged the Texan flag on that occasion, had been personally rewarded by President Houston with a town lot, a doubloon, and the privilege of keeping a ferry across the Buffalo Bayou at the town, where the bayou forks diverge in opposite directions.

May 16.—Departed for New Washington, where we received kind attentions from Col. James Morgan; crossed San Jacinto Bay to the *Campbell*, and the next day dropped down to Galveston.

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Dogwood blossoms in Virginia

—Photo from Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.



Have you plucked the apple blossoms in the Spring?
And caught their subtle odors in the Spring?

Pink buds pouting at the light,
Crumpled petals baby white,
Just to touch them a delight,
- In the Spring.

—Wm. Martin.

Everywhere in the temperate zones Spring is entrancing with its beauties and quickening impulses. In Virginia the soft radiance and magic of springtime is of surpassing loveliness.

Southward from the capital of the nation, along both sides of the Blue Ridge Mountains thousands of apple orchards are scenting the balmy air—as they have done for 150 years, or since George Washington and Daniel Morgan put their Hessian prisoners to work planting apple orchards on both sides of the Blue Ridge.

Springtime

If the motorist takes Washington City as his starting point for a spring excursion into Virginia, the great orchard of Japanese cherry trees there should set a charming keynote for the trip. He may leave Washington by either of two routes: the Lee Highway through the Piedmont region, or go by way of Harper's Ferry and starting at the very head of the Shenandoah Valley follow it for 500 miles to Cumberland Gap in the southwest toe of the State.

The early tourist will find Virginia's flower, the wild dogwood, blooming on the mountain sides. The dogwood is the first wild blossom of springtime, quickly followed by rhododendron, wild azaleas, violets, occasional orchids, and locust.

For thousands of miles of roadway through the Piedmont and Shenandoah valleys the honeysuckle will be breaking into bloom. The last stand of winter will be seen along the crest of the mountains. All around the horizon will

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Apple blossoms

Dogwood

—Photos from Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

be the blue haze that gives the Blue Ridge its name. Poppies grow elsewhere than in Flanders; along the mountain sides blood red flowers will soon be peeping from every fence corner. The frogs are singing from every marsh. Fishermen are standing waist deep in mountain torrents to catch the first elusive trout and bass. Ungainly stilt legged lambs gambol in blue grass. On the mountains the little blue snow birds are welcoming their migratory brothers. Thrushes, blackbirds, larks, robins carol from old oaks and chestnuts.

In the half-million acres of the national forest reserve which flanks the western border of Virginia for 100 miles the mountain fastnesses are at their loveliest. The chestnuts are heavy with great brown buds; the poplar is dropping its silver gray blooms. Everywhere in the apple growing sections the people are preparing to offer thanksgiving for the harvest of which the drifts of white blossoms give promise. The festival of the apple blossoms generally centers around Winchester where thousands of acres are covered with apple trees.

On a balmy spring day the tourist drives along through blue grass lands, by fields of white faced cattle, over bridges beneath which the last snows of winter are hurrying from the mountains to the sea, past sprouting cornfields, acres green with wheat, singing darkies working over tobacco plant beds. On such a day the icy limestone water from the pure springs is like wine.

As the motor purs through the Piedmont, between moss covered fences, some of the finest



A blossoming apple orchard in Virginia

—Photo from Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

blooded horses in America will thunder along in their pastures challenging the motorist. In the pastures the first daisies have begun to bloom, daisies that will soon cover fields and fields with nodding gold fringed heads. Stately mansions of a former generation with great tree filled yards dot the landscape, and beneath the trees the dainty flowers of spring gladden the eye. Amid such scenes and odors one cannot miss the magic influence of Spring.

Be honest with yourself, whatever the temptation. Say nothing to others that you do not think, and play no tricks with your own mind. Of all the evil spirits abroad in this world, insincerity is the most dangerous.—*Froude*.

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"It Was the Nicest Party"

(Copyright 1927)

KATHERINE FERGUSON CHALKLEY, State College, Pennsylvania

Along with the flowers of May come plans for June weddings; and showers for June brides. As soon as one starts to plan a shower, one feels anxious about what to serve. Even at May showers for June brides, refreshments are important to the party's success.

Here are four menus. You will find the refreshments not only easy to prepare, but also unusual and comparatively inexpensive. Every dish can be made several hours ahead of time, and, with a final touch or two, can be served with the ease that makes entertaining a joy to the hostess as well as to her guests.

I

Jellied Salmon or Tuna Fish
Potato Chips
Individual Strawberry Shortcakes with Whipped Cream

II

Royal Fruit Salad
Nuts
Coffee
Cheese Biscuits
Candies

III

Ham Timbales
Nuts
Mushroom Rolls
Vanilla Ice Cream with Strawberries
Bride's Cake
Coffee
Stuffed Tomato Salad

IV

Fresh Pineapple and Strawberry Salad
Sandwiches
Punch
Fancy Cakes
Nuts
Candies

The following recipes will serve six persons.

I

Jellied Salmon Salad

1½ tbs. gelatine.
¼ C. cold water.
1 C. boiled salad dressing.
¼ tsp. salt.
¼ tsp. paprika.
1 tbs. lemon juice.
1 7 or 8 oz. can salmon.
½ C. chopped celery
2 tbs. " swt. pickles.
2 tbs. " stuffed olives.
2 tbs. " green pepper.
1 hard cooked egg.

Either salmon or tuna fish may be used.

Soak gelatine in cold water 5 minutes and dissolve with boiling salad dressing. Add salt, paprika, and lemon juice. Mix well and cool. Add fish (thoroughly drained and separated into flakes), celery, pickles, olives, and peppers. Mix well. Cut the hard cooked egg into 6 slices and arrange at the bottom of individual molds which have been rinsed with cold water. Pour the fish into the molds and chill. Just before serving remove from molds on to nests of crisp lettuce leaves and garnish with little strips of pimento, celery hearts, olives, and pieces of lemon. Top with a spoonful of boiled dressing to which a little whipped cream has been added.

The biscuits may be mixed an hour or two before the guests arrive, set in a cold place, and popped into the oven at the last minute.

Strawberry Shortcake

1½ C. flour.
4 tsp. bak. powder.
½ tsp. salt.
1 tbs. sugar.
3 tbs. shortening.
½ C. milk.
Whipping cream, sugar, and 2 qts. berries.

Mix and sift flour, baking powder, sugar, and salt. Rub in shortening with finger tips. Add milk gradually and mix to soft dough. Roll out on floured board and cut in 6 biscuits. Bake in hot oven 12 to 15 minutes. Break in two. Put half-biscuit on plate and add slightly crushed sweetened berries. Put on other half. Add more berries, a spoonful of stiffly whipped cream, and a whole berry dipped in powdered sugar.

II

Royal Fruit Salad

1 can pineapple
1 grapefruit.
1 orange.
1 pt. strawberries.
1 C. mayonnaise.
1 C. whipped cream.
Lettuce.

Drain the pineapple and cut into little cubes. Peel grapefruit and orange, seed and cut into small pieces. Drain. Hull the strawberries and sprinkle with a little powdered sugar. Just before serving, mix the fruit together, reserving half of the berries for garnishing. Moisten with a little mayonnaise and whipped cream mixed together. Arrange on beds of crisp lettuce and garnish with dressing and whole berries.

Mix and cut the cheese biscuits an hour or two ahead of time and put in cold place, ready for baking.

Cheese Biscuits

2 C. flour.
4 tsp. bak. powder.
1 tsp. salt.
2 tbs. shortening.
2-3 C. milk.
2-3 C. grated cheese.

Mix and sift flour, baking powder, and salt. Rub in shortening with finger tips. Add cheese and mix thoroughly. Gradually add milk and mix to soft dough. Roll out on floured board and cut into tiny biscuits. Bake 10 minutes in hot oven. Put a tiny ball of cream cheese on top of each and serve at once.

Menu three is, perhaps, a little more elaborate than the other lists. It might be served as a luncheon, or buffet or lap supper. Ham Timbales are delicious. And it takes no cooking experience to make excellent ones.

III

Ham Timbales

½ C. stale bread crumbs.
1½ C. milk.
1 tbs. butter.
¾ tsp. pepper.
1 tsp. lemon juice.
2 C. finely chopped cold cooked ham.
2 eggs.

Melt the butter in the hot milk and pour over bread crumbs to which pepper has been added. Add ham. Mix well. Cool and add lemon juice and slightly beaten eggs. Butter individual molds. Muffin tins or old tea cups make good molds. Fill the molds about two-thirds full of the ham mixture and set in a pan of hot water. Bake 20 minutes in moderate oven. Turn on to plates, garnish with parsley and spoonful of mushroom sauce. Serve hot. Tomatoes stuffed with celery and cucumbers add zest and color to the menu.

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Stuffed Tomato Salad

6 firm, ripe tomatoes. Lettuce.
1 C. diced cucumber. Mayonnaise.
½ C. chopped celery. Olives.

Peel tomatoes, remove a thin slice from top and scoop out center. Turn upside down and let drain half hour or more. Mix the cucumber and celery and moisten with mayonnaise. Season with salt and paprika. Fill tomato centers with this. Arrange on crisp lettuce, garnish with mayonnaise, an olive on top.

If fresh mushrooms are not available—or are unreasonably high—use two medium sized or one large can of mushrooms to make Mushroom Rolls. Turn the contents of the cans into a sauce pan and bring to boil. Thicken with flour diluted with water. Season with salt, pepper, and 2 or 3 tablespoons of butter.

Mushroom Rolls

1 lb. mushrooms. ½ tsp. salt.
6 lbs. butter. ½ tsp. pepper.
3 tbs. flour. 1 C. milk.

12 Parker House rolls.

Clean mushrooms, separate caps from stems and cut into thin slices. Melt the butter, add mushrooms, and cook 5 minutes. Sprinkle with salt, pepper, and flour. Mix thoroughly and add hot milk. Stir constantly and cook 5 minutes. This sauce should be very thick.

Open the Parker House rolls, being careful not to split in two. Butter slightly and heat a minute or two. Put a spoonful of mushroom sauce into each roll. Don't fill the rolls too full, or the sauce will ooze out and make them messy. Place a roll on each plate and serve at once. Place the extra rolls in the oven.

It will take about a quart of strawberries to make the sauce for the vanilla ice cream. Wash and hull the berries. Sprinkle them with sugar and crush them slightly. Put in the refrigerator until serving time.

Bride's Cake

2 C. sugar. 3½ C. flour.
1 C. shortening. 3 tsp. bak. powder.
¾ C. milk. 1 tsp. almond ext.
6 egg whites. ½ tsp. salt. 1 tsp. vanilla ext.

Cream shortening and add sugar gradually. Cream until fluffy. Sift the flour, baking powder, and salt four times and add to first mixture alternately with the milk. Beat well. Add egg whites beaten stiff and dry. Fold in gently. Add flavoring extracts. Mix well and pour into a well buttered tube cake pan. Bake one hour in moderate oven.

The cake should be frosted only a few hours before it is served because cream frosting "soaks."

One might decorate the cake with tiny doll brides; or with freshly cut roses or spring blossoms.

Cream Frosting

½ C. powd. sugar. ½ tsp. gelatine.
1 C. whip. cream. 1 tbs. cold water.
3 tbs. hot milk. 1 tsp. vanilla.

Soak gelatine in cold water for 5 minutes and dissolve with hot milk. Cool and add to whipping cream. Beat cream until stiff, add sugar and vanilla. Spread cake. The gelatine will keep the cream from getting "watery," and the frosting will not soak so quickly. If you do not care to use gelatine, put the sweetened and flavored whipped cream on the cake just before serving.

IV

Fresh Pineapple-Strawberry Salad

1 fresh pineapple. ½ pt. whipped cream.
1 qt. strawberries. ½ C. boiled salad drs.
½ C. shredded cocoanut. Lettuce.

Pare the pineapple, cut out eyes and with silver fork shred the soft part into pieces. Drain. Wash and hull strawberries. Put crisp lettuce leaves on each plate. Add layer of pineapple, sprinkle with a little powdered sugar. Add a layer of whole strawberries, sprinkle with sugar. Add another layer of pineapple. Whip cream until stiff, add the dressing, and whip some more. Top fruit with this, sprinkle with a little shredded cocoanut, and garnish with strawberries.

Ginger ale may be added to the fruit punch just before serving. It will give a delicious aromatic flavor.

Fruit Punch

2 C. pineapple juice. 1 C. grape juice.
1 C. lemon juice. 6 C. water.
1 C. orange juice. 2 C. sugar.

Boil sugar and 2 cups of water 2 or 3 minutes. Cool and add to fruit juices. Add 4 cups of ice water. Mix well and strain into bowl or pail one-third full of cracked ice. If ginger ale is used, put one tablespoonful in each glass, add ice, and fill with fruit punch.

Make the fancy cakes as gay as possible with colored frostings, nuts, chopped fruits, and little candles.

Fancy Cakes

1 C. sugar. 2 C. flour.
¾ C. shortening. 3 tsp. baking powder.
2 eggs. ½ tsp. salt.
¾ C. milk. 1 tsp. vanilla.

Cream the shortening, add sugar gradually and cream until light and fluffy. Separate the eggs. Beat yolks until lemon-colored and add to first mixture. Mix well. Sift flour, baking powder, and salt three times and add to first mixture alternately with milk. Add vanilla and beat well. Beat egg whites stiff and dry and fold into first mixture. Pour into well-greased shallow pan and bake in a hot oven 15 to 20 minutes. Cool. Remove from pan and cut into circles, squares, diamonds, crescents, etc., and ice. If baking pan is small, make two cakes. The baked sheets of cakes should not be much over one inch thick.

Various sandwiches might be served at our showers:

Open Sandwiches

Cut medium thick slices of white, graham, and whole wheat bread into rounds and spread with cream cheese. Instead of putting two pieces of bread together, as you would for a regular sandwich, sprinkle the cheese with chopped nut meats, dates or raisins, chopped sweet peppers, olives, or pimientos; or decorate with a little jelly or jam or maraschino cherries, bits of candied pineapple, preserved ginger, etc.

Cucumber Sandwiches

Peel cucumber and cut into thin slices. Cover with French Dressing and let stand twenty minutes to half hour in cold place. Drain. Put into collander or sieve, cover with clean cloth and put in cool place until just a little while before the sandwiches are to be served. Then arrange on thin, buttered slices of white bread and cover with thin slices of bread which has been lightly spread with mayonnaise. Cucumber sandwiches can't be made far ahead of time because the cucumber may soak the bread and make the sandwich unpalatable.

Egg and Olive Sandwiches

Spread thin slices of lightly buttered whole wheat or graham bread with a mixture made by chopping two hard eggs fine and adding ½ cup finely chopped queen olives and enough mayonnaise to spread easily.

Date and nut bread cut into thin slices and spread with butter or cream cheese; chopped almonds mixed with mayonnaise and spread on white bread; chopped

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raisins and nuts; tomatoes—will make dainty and delectable sandwiches.

May showers for June brides, and wedding presents and refreshments for our parties—plans for these things fill up our leisure hours. Let these menus banish your refreshment

worries. If you use them, they will give you more time to enjoy the shower you're giving.

And what is more, when your departing guests say: "It was the nicest party," you will have the satisfaction of knowing that it was the nicest party.

LAW CURRENT

Rob't A. John

Oil and gas leases are construed liberally in favor of lessor and strictly against lessee. —*Bowes v. Republic Oil Co.*, 252 Pac., 800.

MINERAL LEASES—IMPROVEMENTS IN GOOD FAITH.—Where a mineral lease was obtained through fraud, the United States Government being lessor, it is not required to account for the value of improvements made by lessee, payment for same being a political rather than a judicial act. *Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Co. v. United States*, 47 Sup. Ct. Rep., 416.

RESERVATION OF MINERALS—PRESCRIPTION.—The ten-year prescription in the Louisiana Code applies to non-user of right under reservation of minerals in the usual conveyance of a fee title. *Sample v. Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation*, 111 So., 336.

ROYALTY.—The provision in a customary oil and gas lease, reserving one-eighth of the oil produced to be delivered to credit of lessor in pipe line, is a reservation of title to one-eighth of the oil, and not a mere covenant to pay rent in kind. *Shreveport-El Dorado Pipe Line Co., Inc., v. Bennett*, 290 S. W., 929.

CONTRACT OF PURCHASE—GAS.—A contract to purchase all the gas produced from wells located on certain premises does not include gas wells subsequently drilled, but only those in existence at the time of the contract. *Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., v. Clarksburg Light & Heat Co. et al.*, 135 S. E., 666.

CASINGHEAD GAS.—Plaintiff assigned an oil lease to the defendant, the contract reciting as a part consideration the payment of a certain sum of money out of the oil produced. The Court of Civil Appeals, in the case of *Simms Oil Co. v. Colquitt*, 289 S. W. (Tex.) 98, held that it was the duty of the assignee to use reasonable diligence in the production of oil sufficient to pay the consideration.

Page twenty-four

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—RIGHT TO FIX PRICE AS PROPERTY.—The right of an owner to fix the price of a commodity that belongs to him is an inherent characteristic of property, and as such is within the due process clauses of the Federal Constitution. *Tyson & Brother—United Theatre Ticket Officers v. Joab H. Barton*, U. S. Sup. Ct. Adv. Op. No. 9, p. 493.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—RIGHT TO FIX PRICES.—In the case above cited, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States by a five to four opinion, it was held by the majority that the legislative power of government did not have the right to conclusively determine whether a business was such as was "affected by public interest," so that the price charged for the commodity or the service rendered could be fixed by law. That the matter is always open to judicial inquiry, and that a ticket broker's business was not such as "affected public interest;" that a business is not such "as affects the public interest" simply because it is large, or because the public have a feeling of concern as to its maintenance; nor does the interest arise from the mere fact that the public derives benefits, accommodation, ease, or enjoyment from the existence or operation of such a business; but it must be a business which is devoted to public service, rather than to private commerce or service.

It quotes with approval the opinion of the same court in the case of *Chas. Wolff Packing Co. v. Court of Industrial Relations*, 262 U. S., 522, stating that in the latter case "the power of a legislature, under any circumstances, to fix prices or wages in the business of preparing and selling food was seriously doubted, but the court concluded that even if the legislature could do so in a public emergency, no such emergency appeared" in that case, "and, in any event, the power would not extend to giving compulsory continuity to the business by compulsory arbitration."

The majority opinion in the instant case was written by Justice Sutherland. Dissenting opinions were written by Justice Holmes, Justice Stone, and Justice Sanford.

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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
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 DEPARTMENT

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

Refined—Coastwise	1,184,107 bbls.
Refined—Foreign	351,681 bbls.
	1,535,878 bbls.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC AND SALES DEPT.

We send two winter scenes on a New England railroad now entering its third year of Texaco lubrication. This particular railroad traverses an area where probably the coldest temperatures in the United States occur. Prior to 1925, they had used competitor's products.

The superior lubrication afforded by Texaco is evidenced by the following facts. This railroad made 148.3 miles per pound in 1926 using Texaco M Driving Journal Compound, com-

pared with 101.5 miles per pound in 1924 using competitor's driving journal compound. They increased their mileage on grease 46% by using Texaco M Grease, and decreased their grease consumption 34%. And with this improved performance on our M Grease their driving journal failures decreased 70% during the period using Texaco as compared with the period in which competitor's product was used.

SALES DEPT. S. TERRITORY

Houston District.—

On February 23 Representative J. A. McCrorey, Zone 7, held a meeting of agents in Laredo, Superintendent of Operations P. H. Burger, Chief Accountant J. W. Hicks, and Creditman W. C. Samuels were present, also Representatives B. L. Kowalski, C. C. Cox, A. R. Hutchins, and L. A. Millican. We have read the minutes of this meeting and without a doubt it was a huge success, and much credit is due to Representative McCrorey for his planning. Talks were made by Mr. Burger and the Representatives and by Messrs. Hicks and Samuels, which all had bearing on a higher standard in Zone No. 7. Agents were called upon to give experiences in marketing, and this interchange of ideas was greatly appreciated. This get-together was beneficial to all attending, and will furnish an impetus to greater efforts. Representative McCrorey announced that he was having a silver loving cup struck, and the agent showing the best percentage of increases on lubricating oil and grease sales each month would have custody of the cup for the month and his name inscribed on it. All agents are on their toes to get their names on the cup.

Former Representative A. H. (Prince) Halvertson, Zone No. 1, was appointed commission agent at Humble vice N. P. Ward resigned, effective March 15. The progress of Prince



1. Coming through the worst snow storm of the season in New England.
2. Oiling around with Texaco when the mercury registers fifteen below.

The TEXACO STAR



Godfrey Service Station, San Antonio, Texas

Mr. Godfrey opened this station June 5, 1926, and by the next month with the aid of Texaco products had built his gallage up to 10,000 in the face of keen competition. The station is 100% Texaco and Mr. Godfrey is a strong advocate for our products.

Halverton has always been followed with interest by the D. O. bunch and we all wish the greatest success for him in his new line.

Our Houston S. S. No. 11, at corner of Westheimer Road and Shepherds Drive, opened March 19 in great style. The cloudy day did not keep the public from giving us a good send off. This station, which is leased to our good customer the Curtis Company, will serve one of the most high class residential districts of the city. J. A. Frederick, chief clerk to Superintendent of Sales, and Filling Station Supervisor F. L. Aiman toiled manfully assisting the Curtis boys to take care of the trade.

Dallas District.—M. C. Van Gundy, of our Refining Department, recently made a

very instructive address on Lubricating Oils before the Purchasing Agents Club of Dallas. His talk was much appreciated by the meeting and also by the management of Dallas District.

As soon as definite word was received of Hugh Bonham's transfer to Houston, his old territory got busy and every mail brought donations and good wishes from the field. The evening of March 3 found everyone who could make it at the El Paso Plant where Mr. and Mrs. Bonham and Hugh, Jr., were presented with a loving cup design electric coffee urn with tray from the boys of the old El Paso District. Each of us takes a bit of personal pride in this well earned promotion, and we extend our sincerest wishes for their continued success and happiness.

Oklahoma District.—On March 24-25 we had the pleasure of having with us Manager F. T. Manley and Assistant Manager G. M. Worthington. On the 24th all Representatives were called in for a meeting and past performances and future prospects were gone into.

At 7:30 p. m. the D. O. force and Representatives, with their wives, were entertained at a banquet in the Skirvin Hotel. Many interesting speeches were made, especially those of Sales Manager Manley, Ass't Manager Worthington, District Manager Daniel, and Representative A. W. Wilson of Zone 7.

Representative Geo. Ware and Chief Clerk Jackson favored the banqueters with a snappy song about several of those present. Their voices were in splendid form:



New Orleans District
Office

As it looked at night, bedecked with flags and illuminated by flood lights, during the recent Mardi Gras celebration.

The TEXACO STAR

How Do You Do?

How do you do, Mr. Manley,
Howdy do you do?
We are very glad to've met you;
Though your sights are mighty high,
We'll earn those 8-15's,
How do you do, Mr. Manley,
How do you do?

Chorus

How do you do, How do you do,
Howdy de doodle, de oo, deoodle, de do do?

Howdy do you do, Mr. Worthington,
How do you do?
Chief Accountants are crying over you;
You were their friend, that's true,
The Sales Department welcomes you,
How do you do, Mr. Worthington,
How are you?

Chorus

How do you do, Mr. Daniel,
How are you?
You know that we are all strong for you;
Other District Managers are fine,
You're the best in the whole dam line.
How do you do, Mr. Daniel,
How do you do?

Chorus

How do you do, Mr. Faerber,
How do you do?
You're Superintendent of Sales, that is true;
We will work in rain and snow 25% to show.
How do you do, Howard Faerber,
How do you do?

Chorus

How do you do, Mr. Fox, how do you do?
You are new to all of us, that is true;
If our stations don't look swell,
Don't hesitate to give us hell.
How do you do, Mr. Fox,
How do you do?

Chorus

How do you do, Noy-a-scotia,
How do you do?
All accounting troubles we refer to you;
Though you're inclined to blush all the time,
Nevertheless you know your line.
How do you do, Noy-a-scotia,
How do you do?

Chorus

How do you do, Reuben Shirley,
How do you do?
You're the creditman the whole day thru;
Though the Goat's in Dallas now,
We're going to bring him back somehow.
How do you do, Reuben Shirley,
How do you do?
How do you do, Railroad Jackson,
How are you?
You are Faerber's Chief Clerk, that's true;
We ask for things just so,
But, boy, you certainly can say, Hell No!
How do you do, Railroad Jackson,
How do you do?

(The last verse was sung by Mr. Ware alone.)

The meeting and the banquet were a success from every angle and all appreciate the opportunity of personally meeting Manager Manley and Assistant Manager Worthington.

Stock Clerk O. B. Bailey says for goodness sake not to forget to tell everybody about "the baby." He has a brand new one at his house, arrived March 26, and they call her LaRue Joann. Congratulations, old boy.

Atlanta District.—We extend sincere condolences to the friends and relatives of W. N. Lawson, Dothan, Alabama, who died on February 16. Mr. Lawson was employed as tank

motorman at Dothan Station in 1919 and served until the spring of 1925 when he was stricken with paralysis and became disabled. He received full pay from The Texas Company for 12 months after becoming disabled. His family requested the employes at Dothan Station to act as pall bearers. These were Agent W. T. Jones, Tank Motormen D. S. Sellers, W. F. Wilhite, W. J. Halstead, Stake Motorman W. H. Snellgrove, and W. D. Autrey, a citizen of Dothan and friend of the family. Our employes at Dothan placed a beautiful Red Star and Green T floral design on the grave in remembrance of Mr. Lawson's faithful services.

We extend our sympathy to Maintenance Foreman John Hardigree, Atlanta Station, for the death of his wife on February 26.

The boys at Atlanta Station knew something out of the ordinary was the matter when Assistant Agent Charlie Powell did not report on time the morning of February 27. They were becoming worried over his absence, when Charlie rushed in with his face brightened like a new silver dollar. "Why all the excitement," the boys asked. Charlie replied: "Charlie Junior has arrived, weighing 10 pounds." Congratulations, Mr. and Mrs. Powell.

Tank Truck Operator W. M. Shealey, Clinton, S. C. Station, is the proud father of an 8-lb. boy, W. M. Jr., who arrived March 15. Congratulations, Mr. and Mrs. Shealey.

Chas. T. Bell of Atlanta Station and Miss Charlotte Phillips of Atlanta were married on March 5. Our best wishes.

Florida District.—On the recent visit of Manager F. T. Manley and Assistant Manager G. M. Worthington we held a get-together meeting at the new George Washington Hotel, ending with a banquet for the Texaco Family. The banquet was opened by Representative



St. Petersburg, Fla.

"Tiny" weighs only 230 pounds. He works hard to reduce, and his diet of labor explains the clean and spotless condition of St. Petersburg Station.

The TEXACO STAR



The "Gar II"

Owned by Garfield Wood, internationally famous speed boat designer and pilot. This is his newest express cruiser capable of over fifty miles an hour. She is sister ship to "Miss America" who beat the fastest mail train from Miami to New York.

The "Gar II" is 100% Texaco, using our New and Better Gasoline and Texaco Airplane Oil No. 2 in her Liberty motor.

Harry Grant of Miami and District Manager Dodge presided as toastmaster. Talks by Messrs. Manley, Worthington, and our next door neighbor, J. S. Jones of Atlanta, were greatly enjoyed. The delicious fried chicken served in good old Southern style deserves mention. Here's wishing Messrs. Manley and Worthington a speedy return.

SALES DEPT. N. TERRITORY

New York District.—Mailing all Customers' statements by noon of the second working day of the month and completing and mailing Accounts Receivable A list on the fourth day, have become a habit with our accounting division; but this is considered below par and will be until all statements are mailed out on the first day and A list completed on the third day. Accounting divisions country-wide will recognize this as efficiency

Brooklyn, N. Y.
S. S. No. 16
Bushwick Avenue
and
Highland Boulevard

This station, with its upper level and lower level, is the only two-level service station in New York City.



of the highest degree, and in its accomplishment reflects concerted and coordinated efforts of agents at stations and various groups in the District Office. This is a help to the credit division in many ways.

The Texaco display of the T. M. Miles Oil Company at the Automobile Show in Milton, Pa., March 9-12, was a very creditable one. The show was attended by over 20,000 and G. H. Letts, Motor Oil Demonstrator, gave a fine exhibition during the four days.

Boston District.—G. A. Davis, genial Chief Clerk in our Operating department has been transferred to Service Station Supervisor. We all wish him the best in his new station.

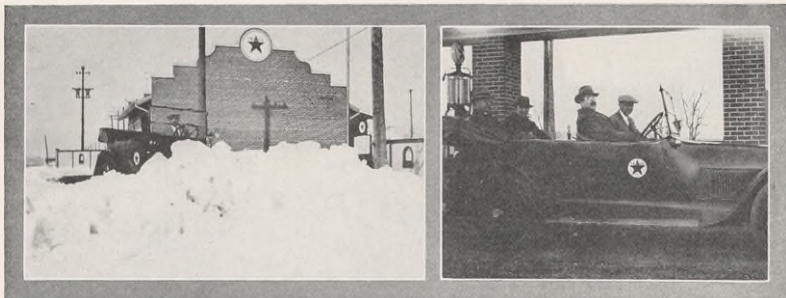
D. H. Kelly has replaced Mr. Davis.

We were recently favored with a very interesting visit from G. W. Vos. We sincerely hope his visits will be more frequent in the future.

Norfolk District.—Our District basketball team has closed another successful year, having won the cup in the City League by winning 8 games out of 10 played. In the annual elimination contest held in Norfolk we were eliminated in the first game. This defeat, however, was nothing to be ashamed of, as we were pitted against the strong Maury High School team of Norfolk, who have lost only one scholastic game in three years and have won the State high school title for the last three years. The score of the game between Maury High School and our team was 40 to 31, and the fighting spirit of our boys brought forth favorable comment from all quarters.

Chicago District.—The Texaco Athletic Association held its Inaugural Dance on Feb-

The TEXACO STAR



Denver District.— Colorado Springs S. S. No. 2—the big snow of March 11, 1927

1. Agent W. F. Paul in the official Texaco Pike's Peak sight seeing car.
2. Dr. R. Haskell, J. O. Law, Agent Bill Paul. Dr. Haskell is looking over Pike's Peak.

ruary 21 in the Cameo Room of the Morrison Hotel, Chicago. The dance was attended by about 175 couples. It was the best get-together ever held in the Chicago District.

Minneapolis District.—Ass't Chief Accountant B. I. Dethloff has been promoted to Station Auditor. As a remembrance the D. O. presented him with a walrus skin Gladstone bag. "Bill" held up under the ordeal, but H. M. Miller, President of the Texaco Club, almost swam in tears. We are sorry to see Bill leave us and wish him the best success.

The Texas Company basket-ball team beat John Hancock Oil Co. 33 to 21 on March 2; also The Dayton Co. team on March 7, 40 to 19.

Spokane District.—John W. Hufsmith, D. O. Chief Clerk, on March 1 was appointed Representative Zone 7, headquarters Great Falls, Montana. He has our best wishes.

ASPHALT SALES DEPT.

Texaco Road Oil recently underwent a test, the severity of which is seldom equaled. It happened during the storm that struck the New Jersey coast about the middle of February. There is a narrow strip of land, half way between the northern and southern extremities of the State, which separates Barnegat Bay from the Atlantic Ocean. The forty miles road on this strip had been treated with Texaco Surfacing Material. When the storm was at its height the ocean swept across the finger of land and flowed into the Bay. Sand was deposited a foot deep on the roadway, concrete sidewalk slabs were moved from their places, ballast was washed from between railroad ties. But when the storm had passed and the sand was cleaned off the road the Texaco oiled surface was found to be intact. Officials reported that failure of the road to

Whitefish, Montana
S. S. No. 1

W. J. Hutchison,
Operator

Now that the snow has nearly melted we can at least see what a part of this station looks like.



The TEXACO STAR



This is a scene on Wichita St., Wichita, Kansas, during the last Wheat Show held in that city. The throngs of farmers are inspecting tractors and farm machinery of every make. Along both sides of Wichita Street are the warehouses of all the leading manufacturers of tractors and the heavier kinds of agricultural equipment. Consequently the thoroughfare has been given the name Tractor Row. Under the hard traffic of Tractor Row a Texaco asphalt pavement has given faultless service since 1922.

survive the storm would have entailed an expenditure of \$75,000 for repairs.

Engineer G. W. Robbins, who is conducting an experiment with road patching material at our Bayonne Terminal, is unstinting in his praise of the brand of cooperation practiced by the Asphalt Laboratory staff. R. F. De-crow, Asphalt Chemist at Bayonne, and his associates have certainly taken to heart and put into practice the Company slogan, "All for Each—Each for All."

The improvement of public streets and highways is by no means the only use for Texaco road products. Another field to which these products are exceedingly well adapted is that of cemetery driveways. Forest Hill Cemetery of Memphis, Tenn., is one institution of this type which has obtained gratifying results from treating its drives with Texaco Special Macadam Binder, as the following letter to our Mr. Williams at Little Rock, Ark., testifies:

Memphis, Tenn., February 4, 1927.

Mr. J. E. Williams,
116 Johnson St., Little Rock, Ark.

Dear Mr. Williams:

I am in receipt of a letter from J. J. McKay, Secretary and Treasurer of Sistersville Cemetery Association, Sistersville, West Virginia, asking about the Texaco Special Macadam Binder that we used in the construction of our driveways, and we have replied to him also giving him your home address and the address of The Texas Company, Dallas, Texas. You will probably hear from him and if you like you may write to him saying that I gave you the information. I know that Texaco Special Macadam Binder is the ideal material for sur-

facing cemetery driveways and I do not hesitate to recommend it to him.

Yours truly,

FOREST HILL CEMETERY CO.

(Signed) J. W. Kincaid,
Superintendent.

PURCHASING DEPT.

New York Office.—John

A. Wall, Assistant to Manager, Purchasing Department, died February 4, 1927, after an operation at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Wall had been with the Purchasing Department, New York Office, since November 19, 1914.

Edison B. Middlekauf has succeeded Mr. Wall as Secretary to Manager.

Houston Office.—M. C. Mennike has resigned to accept a position with another oil company. Our best wishes go with Max.

EXPORT DEPT.

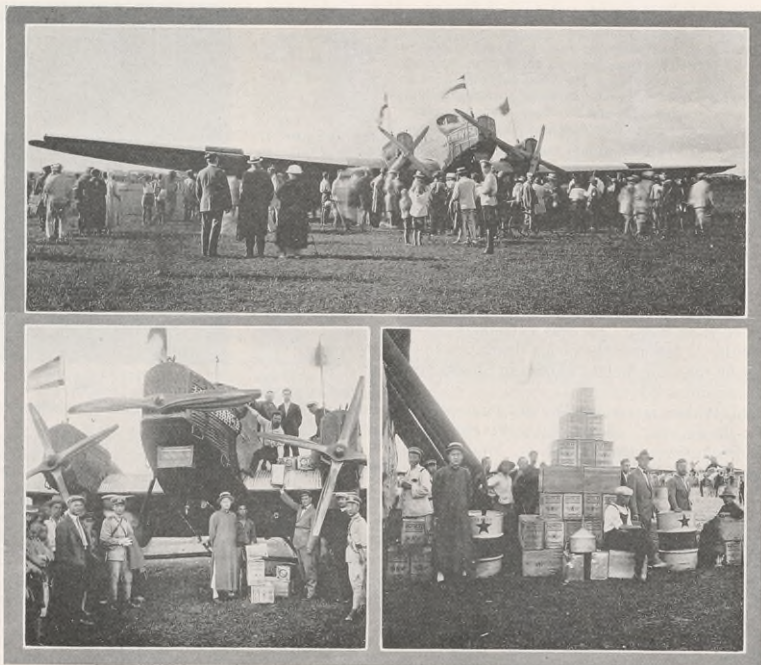
Not all epochal flights are trans-oceanic. The Export Department takes considerable pride in submitting photographs of the German Air Giant which last summer successfully negotiated a pioneer flight from Berlin, Germany, to Peking, China.

Between Khailar and Harbin, Manchuria, a distance of about 400 miles, the plane had to cross the treacherous Khingan mountains. This necessitated flying through heavy wet fogs alternated by high altitudes with the accompanying low temperatures. Performance of the plane meant everything, and it is significant that the Chief of the expedition, Dr. Knauss, ordered Texaco Naftalas Gasoline and Texaco Airplane Oil No. 1 upon his arrival in both Khailar and Harbin. The trip from Khailar to Harbin was made in slightly over 5 hours, and upon arrival in Harbin the aviators expressed themselves as very well pleased with the performance of both products.

The plane, representing the Deutsche Luft Hansa of Berlin, is an enormous machine constructed entirely of metal and weighs approximately 6½ tons. It is designed to accommodate a crew of 4 men and 8 passengers. It is the intention of this concern to institute regular passenger service between Berlin and Peking with planes carrying as many as 50 passengers.

Careful scrutiny of the photograph showing Texaco supplies will reveal the presence of the "Silent Salesman"—the Comparascope—mounted on a drum oil pump. This device evidently played its part in convincing the

The TEXACO STAR



Berlin to Peking by air

airmen that the product in the drum was *bona fide* Airplane Oil No. 1.

The safety of human lives and the surmounting of stubborn obstacles had to be assured at every step of this perilous journey, and thus another great achievement stands recorded largely dependent on the guaranteed quality and performance of Texaco products.

W. H. Borie has returned to New York after an extended trip to Australia and New Zealand.

PRODUCING DEPT.

Col. G. E. Waters died on March 29, 1927, in a Fort Worth hospital whither he had been taken from his home in Moran. The body was interred in the Moran cemetery and the funeral was attended by nearly 700 people from Shackelford County and other points.

Col. Waters entered the service of our Com-

pany in 1909 and remained continuously in it until his death.

Granville E. Waters was born April 4, 1852, in Ashtabula County, Ohio. He came to Texas in 1871. In 1876 he settled on the ranch in Shackelford County which he owned at the time of his death. In 1877 he married Miss Rennie Harris, daughter of B. F. Harris, who was the first mayor of Waco. Mr. and Mrs. Waters built a log cabin about a mile south of the present site of the city of Moran and lived in it for years. He brought the first pure bred Hereford cattle to Shackelford County in 1885. He also brought in the first blooded horses to the



Col. G. E. Waters

The TEXACO STAR

county. He once served as president of the Texas Hereford Breeders' Association.

Before the days of railroads Col. Waters made 14 trips by horse or wagon through the Indian territory to his old home in Ohio. He often told of trips to Weatherford for supplies and how the pantries in those days were much better stocked than they are today; all kinds of wild game were staple on the dining table.

Practically all of the leases taken in West Texas in the early days of The Texas Company were secured by Col. Waters. He was a familiar figure on the trails, driving a fast team of ponies before motor cars were introduced. He did both leasing and scouting for the Company and in 1924 the National Oil Scouts Association voted him an honorary life membership in appreciation of the prestige he lent to their cause. He was extremely active to within a few months of his death, and perhaps no man was better known in Shackelford and adjoining counties.

Col. Waters is survived by his wife and four sons, Lewis, Ben, Howard (in the employ of the Producing Department at Moran), and Jess of Houston.

Generosity is the eye which overlooks a friend's broken gate but sees the rose in his garden.

PIPE LINES

Two very unfortunate accidents occurred during the month of March to employes of The Texas Pipe Line Company. On March 8 Edwin A. Wooley, Engineer, at Pioneer, Texas, sustained fatal burns from an oil explosion. He was attempting to tighten a stud on a pump when it broke, allowing the cover to blow off and filling the station with gas and oil which ignited. The second accident occurred March 13, when Roy W. Childress, Troubleman, Telegraph Department, while riding a motorcycle near Palo Pinto, Texas, collided with a truck with such force that he was instantly killed. Our deepest sympathy is extended to both families.

On March 16 the Oil Accounting Department was saddened by the death of one of their force, W. E. Webster. His death from heart failure followed illness of only a few days. Mr. Webster's quiet and friendly personality made many friends who will greatly miss him.

Our heartfelt sympathy is extended to S. J. Granger of the Accounting Department, Houston, for the death of his mother on March 27 after an illness of several months.

From

"The Texas Aggie" A. & M. College of Texas

Burton E. Hull, '04, President of the Houston A. & M. Club, has had an interesting and busy career. At A. & M. he was always busy. "Burt" was Manager of Football in '02 and '03 and won his letter in that capacity. He was associate editor of *The Longhorn*, a member of the Houston Rifles, and active in athletics and literary club work.



B. E. Hull

He was known in the old days as the Chief Justice of Austin Hall.

During the last twenty-odd years Burt Hull has been with The Texas Company making steady progress in his career. He now stands at the head of The Texas Pipe Line Company as President. It has only been a year or so since Hull was recalled from Tampico, Mexico, to Houston to take this Presidency. As a citizen of Tampico he was active in many civic affairs and as a citizen of Houston he will likewise be interested in many things outside his own business.

He led the Houston Club last winter and already is known as one of Houston's leading A. & M. men. "Burt" is married and has two children.

CRUDE OIL PRICES AT WELL

March 31, 1927

Penna., Bradford.....	\$3.15	Gray Co.....	\$.80 to 1.12
Other Penna.....	3.05	Reagan Co.....	1.12 to 1.60
Indiana.....	1.48	Tex. Panhandle,	
Canada.....	2.14	Hutchinson	
Ragland.....	.95	& Carson Cos.....	.95
California.....	\$.85 to 2.74	Gulf Coast, L.....	1.15 to 1.47
Okla., Kas., N.-N.C.		Markham.....	1.00
C. Tex., N. La.,		Luling.....	1.05
& Eldorado.....	1.12 to 1.60	Mirando.....	1.00
Smackover.....	1.00 to 1.25	Wyoming.....	.95 to 1.33
Hurdle, Tex.....	.70 to .92	Colorado.....	.72 to .85

Dust, by its own nature, can only rise so far above the road, and birds which fly higher, never have it upon their wings. So the heart that knows how to fly high enough escapes those little cares and vexations which brood upon the earth but cannot rise above it into that purer air.—*Beecher*.

The virtuous retain in their mind the good done to them, whereas the evil they experience drops from their mind like water from a lotus.

—*Sacred Books of Buddhists*.

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.

REFINING. With the Inventor of Artificial Petroleum—Making Gasoline from Coal. C. Z. Klötzel.—*The Living Age*, March 1, 1927.

LABORATORIES. Determination of Sulfur in Oils. E. S. Squire.—*Refiner*, March 1927, p. 104.

Chemical Control at Treating Plant. L. J. Catlin.—*Refiner*, February 1927, p. 57.

Determination of Litharge in Doctor Solution.—*Oil and Gas Journal*, March 10, 1927, p. 200.

Effects of Acids and Alkalies on Decolorizing Properties of Fuller's Earth. F. Weldes.—*Zt. f. Angewandte Chemie*, 1927, 79-82.

Hydrocarbon Separation.—*Petroleum Zeitschrift*, 1927, 73-77, 107-114.

Developments in Refining Mexican Light Crudes. John W. Poole.—*Refiner*, March 1927, p. 96.

EXPORT. The Go-Getter Abroad. Jesse R. Sprague.—*Harpers Magazine*, March 1927.

FUEL OIL. The Economic Position of Fuel Oil. Campbell Osborn and Chas. J. Deegan, before A. I. M. E. Meeting.—*The Oil Trade*, March 1927.

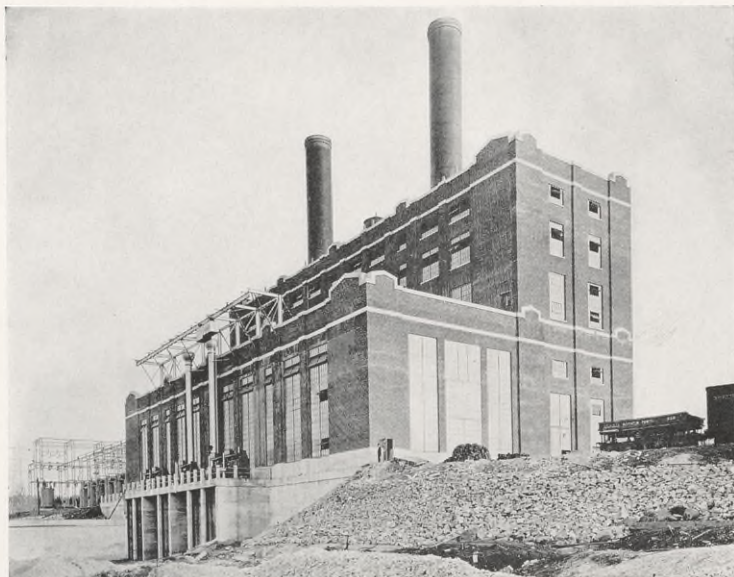
SALES. Sell More Kerosene by Selling New Uses for It.—*Petroleum Age*, March 1, 1927.

GENERAL. Modern Insurance Tendencies.—Twenty-nine signed articles dealing with (1) Life Insurance, (2) Property Insurance, (3) Casualty Insurance, (4) Important Problems of General Application.—*The Annals*, American Academy of Political and Social Science, March 1927.

Why the State Is a Poor Business Man. William Cabell Bruce.—*The Nation's Business*, March 1927.

Some International Aspects of the Stock Exchange. E. H. H. Simmons.—*North American Review*, March-May 1927.

Science, Art, and the Patient—The Modern Physician's Dilemma. George Draper, M. D.—*Harpers Magazine*, March 1927.



Southern Power Company's new Buck Steam Plant at Dukesville, N. C.

The construction and equipment of this great plant was described in the article on Hydro-Electric Power in the Carolinas in last month's issue. All the plants of the Southern Power Company are lubricated 100% by Texaco products.

