

TORCH IS USED TO CLOSE ROAD HOUSES

El Paso, Texas, Aug. 30.—Roadhouse habitués either want to win the sympathy of the public and are applying the torch to make it appear that the places are being martyred or an indignant public is taking the only means left to rid itself of these institutions of the past that are tolerated nowhere except in El Paso.

Either righteously indignant valley residents are applying the torch, after realizing the impossibility of getting them closed and kept closed by the officials, or someone, hoping to build up sympathy for the "persecuted" owners, is doing it.

Sunday night, Franklin Tavern, one of the most notable of these valley institutions was burned. The proprietor declared vehemently incendiaries had done it, and said it was the second time an attempt had been made to burn it.

During the day Sunday, persons riding up and down the valley had noticed that there had been a fire recently in the front door of the White Way Inn, just above the Franklin. There was a black, smoked place above the main entrance and the timber over the door had been replaced by a new one. The proprietor said Monday that a fire was started two weeks ago while he was away.

The proprietor of the Franklin says fire was placed against the door of his place last week, but was discovered in time to save it.

During the primaries, when Robert L. Dorbandt was making the race for sheriff on a promise to close the roadhouses if elected, all of these places closed—tight as a drum. As soon as the primaries were over (Dorbandt was declared defeated) the places opened again.

The loss in the Franklin fire Sunday night—it was discovered around 9 o'clock—is estimated at \$5000.

Persons who were driving near the roadhouse declared the building seemed to burst into flame all at once, and that the flames looked as though they had been started with oil or some other combustible. No one was in the place at the time, it is claimed, owing to the fact that the roadhouse was not to open until midnight, in order to comply with the Sunday closing law.

Motorists telephoned to El Paso for the fire department, but as there is no water connection at the roadhouse, or nearby, the firemen did not answer the call.

Jess Goldsmith, proprietor of the White Way tavern, a short distance north of the Franklin, was notified of the fire and sent Mrs. Goldsmith to the scene to learn details of the conflagration. He stayed at his own place in order to prevent what he believed would result in an effort to burn both places, he says.

Mrs. Goldsmith discovered that the east end of the tavern, occupied by the dance floor, apparently had started to burn first, as the fire was fierce in that portion of the building. Within a few hours the entire building was in ashes.

Hundreds of motorists on the road stopped to see the fire. Few expressed sorrow.

The burning of Franklin tavern leaves only two roadhouses in operation in the county. These are the White Way Inn and Borderland Inn, the latter located in the north valley between El Paso and Canutillo. Venice closed shortly after the killing of Anton Van Mourick there.

Authorities said Monday they were unable to find any trace of person who might have set the building on fire.

TELEGRAPH LINEMAN KILLED.
San Antonio, Aug. 31.—Working on a telegraph pole among some "dead" wires, William R. Ague, a lineman employed by the San Antonio Public Service Company, was instantly killed this morning when he reached up over his head and grasped a live wire carrying 2,300 volts. His body was removed from the pole by fellow-workers, who removed the life belt and carried him to the ground.

AIRPLANE MAIL SERVICE TO CUBA.
Washington, Aug. 30.—Airplane mail service between the United States and Cuba will be inaugurated this fall. Postmaster General Burslen said yesterday in announcing the award of the first contract for the dispatch of foreign mail by seaplane. The contract, made between the government and the Florida West India Airways Company, calls for daily transportation of mail between Key West and Havana for one year from October 15.

KILLED IN WISCONSIN WRECK.
Oshkosh, Wis., Aug. 30.—James Dollard, engineer, Fond Du Lac, was scalded to death and a brakeman was seriously injured near here early this morning when the Velvet Special on the Soo line from Chicago to Minneapolis left the rails. None of the passengers were injured seriously.

KILLED BY HIGHWAYMEN.
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 30.—Eugene S. Conroy and Benjamin Corner, night sheriff and city marshal, respectively, of Clayton, ten miles west of here, were shot and killed at Clayton early today by highwaymen who attempted to rob them.

WOMAN CRUSHED TO DEATH.
Chicago, Aug. 30.—A misstep caused Mrs. Philomona Mustaci to fall to her death today in the huge bread mixer of her husband's bakery. The police worked two hours extricating the body, nearly every bone of which was broken.

TRAFFIC TIED UP AND BROOKLYN GOES AFOOT

New York, Aug. 30.—More than 1,000,000 resident of Brooklyn who depend upon the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to take them to business today were reduced to improvised and even primitive methods of conveyance by the strike of that company's employes and which virtually shut down the entire transit system 'subways', elevated roads and trolleys. The strike went into effect early Sunday morning after failure to adjust wage demands.

Notwithstanding the use of automobiles, from limousine to jitney, large trucks and horse drawn wagons, many thousands had to walk to their distant places of work. Steamboats and police boats were pressed into East River service.

Officials of the company announced that strikebreakers would be employed. Application has been made for police protection of trains. Louis M. Fridger, attorney for the strikers, insisted the only vital question now was that of arbitration. Arbitration was refused by Judge Mayer, legal custodian of the system, who retained the right to reduce any award in accordance with the bankrupt company's ability to pay.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Prepared for The Enterprise by the First National Bank in St. Louis.

On Thursday, August 26, the increase in railroad rates authorized by the interstate commerce commission becomes effective. The roads will therefore be given an opportunity of earning the higher rates for a few days prior to the date on which the government guarantee of the standard return expires. The new rates will probably solve the most trying of the problems confronting the carriers. The rates as scheduled are estimated to enable the railroads to earn a fair return by bringing down their operating ratio to somewhere near what it was in pre-war days.

The average operating revenue of the railroads before the war was about 70 per cent. That is, of every dollar received by the roads for moving freight 70c was consumed by operating expenses, leaving 30c for other purposes. During the war with the general increases in costs and wages the ratio rose to 90 per cent, which figure about represents the present operating ratio of our railroads and leaves but 10 per cent available to meet other than operating charges. The income available to meet other than operating charges has thus declined on the average about 66 2/3 per cent. In making the calculations to arrive at the amount necessary to enable the roads to earn a fair return it was found that the roads would probably require for this purpose a rate sufficient to again restore the operating ratio of the combined roads to approximately 70 per cent of their gross revenue. Whether the new rates will accomplish this purpose, only experience can tell. As the average increase is estimated to bring the revenue up to about 130 per cent of their present revenue, the new rate should reduce the ratio to somewhere near 70 per cent. Should the roads succeed in increasing their efficiency of operation it is even possible that the operating ratio may be brought even below this figure.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET IS GAINING IN WEST

Washington, D. C.—The Democratic ticket is steadily gaining strength in the West, in the judgment of Representative James F. Byrnes, of So. Carolina, who has returned to Washington after a tour of the West.

"After visiting California, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, Montana and other Western States," said Representative Byrnes, "I am confident that Cox will carry nearly all of the States carried by President Wilson 4 years ago. Where a year ago the Republicans confidently claimed all of the West they now admit that it is a 'horse race' in that section of the country. Westerners regard Senator Harding as the candidate of Penrose and believe the 'Old Guard' were so confident of winning that they concluded to risk one who had always proved true to them. The independent Westerner is asking what the Senator has ever done to justify his selection. They saw that instead of a platform the Republicans at Chicago constructed a fence and on the fence placed a straddler. Viewing Cox's record, they expect him to knock the Republican candidate off the fence before the campaign is over.

"Democrats admit that prior to the Republican convention the Republicans seemed to have the better chance, but since the convention Western Democrats have become optimistic, while gloom has settled over the camp of the Republicans. I feel confident that Cox will carry Montana, Utah, Idaho, California, and the Democrats have the best of the fight in Wyoming, Washington and Colorado."

Remember you get "more goods for less money" at the Pecos Bargain House. Strictly cash. 35t

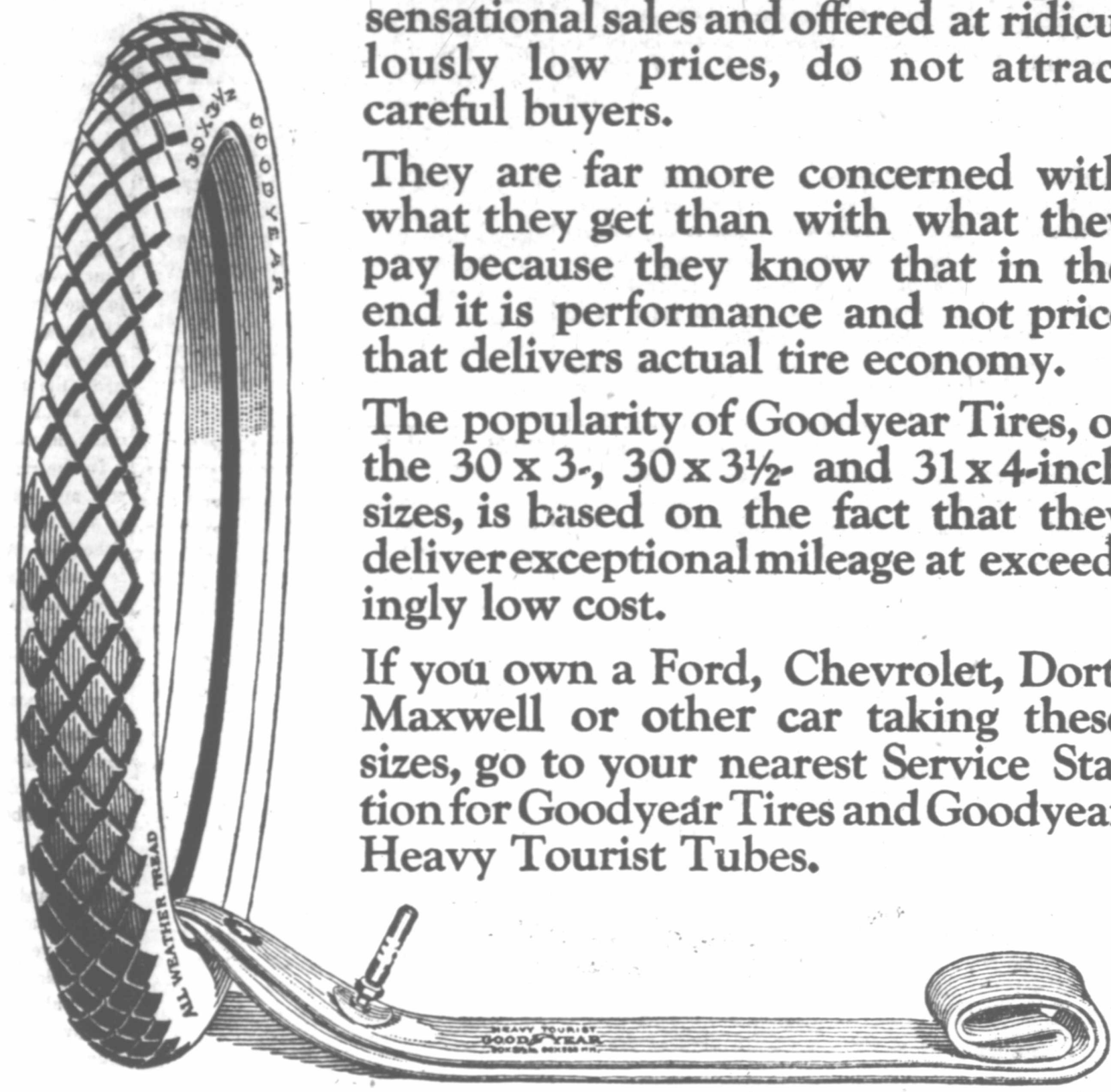
The Economy of Using Goodyear Small Car Tires

So-called bargain tires, made up for sensational sales and offered at ridiculously low prices, do not attract careful buyers.

They are far more concerned with what they get than with what they pay because they know that in the end it is performance and not price that delivers actual tire economy.

The popularity of Goodyear Tires, of the 30 x 3-, 30 x 3½- and 31 x 4-inch sizes, is based on the fact that they deliver exceptional mileage at exceedingly low cost.

If you own a Ford, Chevrolet, Dort, Maxwell or other car taking these sizes, go to your nearest Service Station for Goodyear Tires and Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes.



30 x 3½ Goodyear Double-Cure Fabric, All-Weather Tread \$23.50
30 x 3½ Goodyear Single-Cure Fabric, Anti-Skid Tread \$21.50

Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes cost no more than the price you are asked to pay for tubes of less merit—why risk costly casings when such sure protection is available? \$4.50
30 x 3½ size 7 in waterproof bag



REGIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE DEC. 6

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1.—The first of a series of regional health conferences authorized by the International Health Conference in Cannes is to be held in this city December 6-13. It will be devoted to a consideration of venereal diseases which, according to conservative estimates, constitutes one of the world's most terrible plagues.

The conference is being organized under the joint auspices of the U. S. Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, the U. S. public health service, the American Red Cross and the American social hygiene association. Prof. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins has consented to serve as president, and already assurances have been received that some of the foremost physicians and sociologists will participate. Prominent health officers and sociologists from all parts of North and South American countries participating. In addition it will make suggestions for putting such programs into effect.

In speaking of the proposed conference Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming, of the U. S. Public Health Service, said "The United States is in the front rank of the countries which have organized against the Great Red Plague, and a consideration of the various measures, which have proved of value in different communities will undoubtedly contribute much to further progress in the countries represented at the conference. More than any other important communicable disease, the spread of the Great Red Plague is impericably bound up in a mass of social, economic, educational and recreational problems. The success thus far attending the campaign against the venereal diseases is due largely to the fact that this interrelation has been recognized and that the campaign has enlisted the cooperation not only of physicians and sanitarians, but of sociologists, judges, probation officers, educators, the clergy and good citizens generally."

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days
Druggists refund money if PAGO OINTMENT fails to cure Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Instantly relieves Itching Piles, and you can get restful sleep after the first application. Price 60c.

JUSTICE OF PEACE HAS AN EASY JOB IN NUECES COUNTY

Corpus Christi, Texas, Aug. 28.—The most law-abiding community in south Texas was heard from when the report of Justice of the Peace W. C. Sutherland of Blunzter, Nueces county, was received by the county commissioners. Replying to a letter demanding a report of his court business, Judge Sutherland wrote:

"In reply to your request for a report of proceedings in the justice of the peace's court for precinct No. 2, I am sorry to say that it is three years since I had a civil suit, and five years since I have had a complaint filed in a criminal case in this precinct.

"Honor is the only reward received by the chief justice of this court."

FAMOUS SUMMER RESORT OF JAPAN FIRE-SWEPT

Tokio, Aug. 30.—Ikao, Japan's famous summer resort, located in the Ikao mountains west of this city, was swept by fire yesterday and about three-quarters of the town was destroyed. Among the guests at Ikao were nearly 3,000 persons from Tokio, including many prominent people, who were staying at villas and hotels. Some had narrow escapes, among them being Princess Higashikuni, sister of the Japanese Emperor, whose husband accompanied the Japanese crown prince to France, and who is still in that country. Baron Makino and Marquis Saionji also escaped in safety. Reports received here state that several persons were injured.

LIMITED SPACE

She—I think the Newcombs must have moved here from a very small flat.

He—Why, dear?

She—I noticed their dog wags his tail up and down instead of sideways.—San Francisco Chronicle.

ONE FORM OF WORSHIP

Cyril—"That young bride worships her husband, doesn't she?"

Cecilia—"Well, she places burnt offerings before him three times a day."—Stray Stories.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

Pekin, Aug. 28.—Martial law has been declared in Canton, in a move of the Southwestern Military government for the overthrow of the Pekin government, according to the Asiatic News Agency.

OH, DEAR! MY BACK!

Merciful Heavens, how my back hurts in the morning! It's all due to an over-abundance of that poison called uric acid. The kidneys are not able to get rid of it. Such conditions you can readily overcome, and prolong life by taking "Anuric" (anti-uric-acid). This can be obtained at almost any drug store, in tablet form.

When your kidneys get sluggish and clog, you suffer from back-ache, sick-headache, dizzy spells, or twinges and pains of lumbago, rheumatism or gout; or sleep is disturbed two or three times a night, get Dr. Pierce's Anuric, it will put new life into your kidneys and your entire system. Send Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., ten cents for trial package.

STROUD, OKLA.—"I suffered for a year with kidney trouble. I saw Dr. Pierce's advertisement and wrote for a trial package of 'Anuric.' It helped me so I went to the drug store and bought a supply of Dr. Pierce's medicines. The 'Golden Medical Discovery' and the 'Pleasant Pellets' cured me of bowel trouble, and the 'Anuric' of the kidney trouble and rheumatism. I am cured—can do my work and it does not hurt me at all."—MRS. MARY JANE FISHER, Route 5.

CORRECTLY TRANSLATED

"What's your order sir?" asked the waiter.

"I'll take a hot grounder" and a couple of "foul tips," replied the baseball player.

The waiter brought him chicken wings and a baked potato.—Boston Transcript.

TWO PRACTICES THAT ARE FROWNED UPON

There are two practices formerly common in the oil game that are gradually being discontinued of late but which still come to the front occasionally.

One of these is the practice of announcing that a well is a producer when it is not and the other is that of announcing that a well is not a producer when it is.

Companies sometimes make such announcements as the former in order to unload a large amount of acreage. They make the latter announcement in order to acquire a lot of acreage.

Each practice is frowned upon by the ethical oil men.—Texas Oil Gazette.

WHAT MADE THE MOUNTAINS BLUE

Although crude petroleum was used almost from the first record of human life on this earth what is probably the first actual mining of the substance is reported to have been in the year 1735 in Alsatia. A few years later a small refining plant was constructed. The wells have been worked for 180 years. They are the only wells in the world that are worked by shafts and are all shallow.

The Gazette is unable to say just where Alsatia is or even what it is, but presumes it refers to a country. There was an old song about the "Blue Alsatian mountains" that was in great vogue about the time present-day middle aged folks were going to dances in their giddy youth. From what the Gazette has heard this song about the blue Alsatian mountains had as great a run as the Yellow Dog Blues has now although the songs were somewhat different.—The Oil Gazette.

5 ACRES FOR \$50

Section 4, Block B-20, one mile from drilling contract; has been cut into 5-acre tracts, which will be sold at \$50 each.

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ANTWERP

Just a few years past the people of the world cast their eyes in admiration toward Belgium for the wonderful efforts the plucky little nation was making against an overwhelming superior force. And a little later, thousands of the young men of America were crossing the ocean to vindicate the principles for which Belgium fought. History repeats itself. Today young American men are making the trip again, this time to take part in friendly rivalry with other young men from all nations of the world, to determine which of these nations shall hoist its national ensign on the top-most peak of the Olympic Stadium at Antwerp, signifying to all nations the winner of the Olympic Games, the derby classic of the athletic world.

Modern Antwerp is a finely laid-out city with a succession of broad avenues which mark the position of the first enceinte. There are long streets and terraces of fine houses belonging to the merchants of the city which amply testify to the city's prosperity. Despite the ravages of the war, Antwerp still retains much of its earlier grandeur. Its cathedrals and churches are noted for the excellency of their design and the magnificence of their interiors. The latest reliable statistics give Antwerp a population of 372,000.

The American Navy has sent the U. S. S. Frederick with its best athletes, including the famous crew to represent America at the games. The picture above shows two blue-jackets enjoying shore leave and looking at one of the famous churches in the hospitable city.

AN EDITOR'S ADDRESS TO A ROTARY CLUB

PAPER READ BEFORE THE ROTARY CLUB OF EASTON, PA., BY JOHN S. CORRELL, EDITOR OF THE EASTON SUNDAY CALL.

Ray Havens, Rotary's international sergeant-at-arms, was paid a tribute by Rotarian Farrell last week. Rotarian Havens made what I believe to have been the most eloquent address at the recent district convention at Scranton.

Referring to the Rotary motto, Ray Havens said when it was translated into a foreign tongue for a newly organized Rotary club other than on English soil the second word "profits" was changed to "benefits," so that the foreign Rotary motto reads "He benefits most who serves best."

If I were permitted to use Rotary's motto in the printing and publishing business I would further need to change it, so that it would read "He benefits most who makes the least mistakes."

So I should like, first of all, if it be possible, to change your opinion and the general accepted opinion of the printer, particularly with his relation to the newspaper. You pick up a newspaper and read column after column and should there happen to be an error on the page your eyes find it. Then you pause long enough to call the editor, the reporter and the typesetter fools for making such a mistake. And you have heard it said that printers make more mistakes than any other class of men on earth.

And I quite agree with you. Nobody but a fool ever wanted to be a printer, a newspaper worker. Of course, there are exceptions, and I may be pardoned if I include among these Chas. A. Dana, Horace Greeley, Henry Watterson, C. A. Andrews, C. B. Fowler and J. L. Stackhouse. (The last three Easton Rotarians.)

I want to let you in on a few printing secrets. I want to tell you that the printer is not the evil fellow he has been painted. I don't want you to take me seriously, because I have competitors in this room. And I don't want to talk too much about their business. For if I do, they will know how little I know about my business.

You are familiar with the saying that when a lawyer makes a mistake he tries the case over again, thereby getting two fees for the one job. When a doctor makes a mistake he calls in his friend, the undertaker, and between the two, if it be a grave error, they very nicely dispose of the remains so there can be no argument.

But with the printer it is different. Everybody sees his mistakes. Still I want you to realize that the printer has more opportunity for error—and he makes less of them—than any man in any other line of endeavor. Printers do not make many mistakes except the one big mistake of putting them where everybody does see them.

A column in a newspaper is approximately 21 inches long. There are nine lines of machine-set newspaper type in each inch of that column, making 189 lines. Each line contains 35 characters. That makes nearly 7,000 characters in a column of type that the printer and his machine handle. This work, with a good man, is done in less than an hour. So the typeset-

ter has 7,000 chances to make an error every hour he works. And he makes so few of them that he is not entitled to the odium he bears.

While on the subject let us trace the possibility of error further. There are nearly 30 separate operations between the time of an occurrence and the moment you read it in a newspaper. Let me call them to your attention.

Let us say: (No.1) A motor and a trolley car meet without proper introduction here at Third and Ferry streets, which occurrence is (2) seen by Rotarian Crater, who (3) recognizes the value of the item and phones an Easton newspaper. (4) A reporter answers the call to the scene of disaster. (5) He gathers the facts. (6) He phones the facts to the desk man, instead of taking them there himself. (It's quicker and it's near press time.) (7) The desk man takes the notes and (8) he writes the article. (9) His copy goes to the city editor (10) who edits and blue pencils. (11) The editor sends it to the typesetter. (12) This man puts it into type. (13) The galley boy takes what we call a proof, which (14) the proof reader reads and marks for error. (15) The proof goes back to the typesetter who (16) resets the changes the proof reader has marked. (17) The galley boy makes the indicated corrections (18) takes a revised proof which (19) the proof reader O. Ks. (20) The type goes to another man who places it in position on a page. (21) When the page is filled with type it is locked up, to permit handling. (22) The page of type is sent to the typesetter who makes a paper impression of the type page. (23) This paper matrix is used to make a metal cast of the type page. (24) This cast is put in place on the printing press. (25) The paper is printed. (26) The papers are counted and given to the carrier boy who (27) delivers them to your doors, and (28) you read the item. Twenty-eight separate and distinct operations between the time of an occurrence and your reading it in the paper—twenty-eight chances to make an error.

And there can be no error, provided the reporter had the correct information; provided the desk man correctly understood the phone message; provided he made no errors in his memo or in his copy; provided the typesetter and the galley slave did their work; provided the cast from the "mat" was perfect, and, last, provided the press printed the item as it should be printed.

All this is of no avail if Rotarian Edwin E. Eichlin should read the item and it was his car that met the trolley. And the newspaper has recorded his name as Edwin C. Ejiclin. Mr. Eichlin is likely to be peeved and he has a right to be, for he now learns that all the newspaper men in Easton do not know him as intimately as they should and this after forty years in Easton.

He is apt to say "What fools that reporter and editor are." Yet you recall that twenty people had something to do with that item and the typesetter has 7,000

chances to make an error every hour he works. Any man who goes into the newspaper business becomes a criminal. He daily commits crimes (in print) and when there are none happening that he may print, he orders his reporters out, under threat, to "dig up something."

Yet printing is so easy. Every school boy, when he enters grammar school or college has one ambition—if his parents are too careless about his physical welfare not to let him play ball—to edit the school paper. About twelve out of every ten think they know more about the business than the fellow who has been at it for twenty years. And they do—they show it by staying out of it.

Yet there are many reasons why newspapers are so common. You couldn't keep house without them. Your wife cleans fish, meat and chicken on newspapers. She empties the carpet sweeper on a newspaper. You lay several thicknesses under the carpets and the rugs. They make the carpet softer. In the winter you use them at doors and windows to keep out the cold. You start the morning fire with a newspaper. And it is just fine to put on shelves. A folded newspaper makes a dandy chest protector in severe weather. Nothing else is so good for polishing the range. And a newspaper has many other uses. But I must not forget to tell you that they sometimes contain important news items and many people are daily seen reading newspapers.

Something about the present white paper situation may be of interest. Two years ago and even less any printer could buy all the paper he wanted. Less than two years ago my father bought a carload of newsprint, paying for it \$3.75 a hundred pounds. A year ago this price had advanced to \$6.50, or 6 1/2 cents a pound. I have a letter on my desk telling me of a consignment of paper which is costing me 10 1/2 cents a pound. Twelve cents a pound is today regarded as a common price for news. And this week I read of a sale of 100 tons at 18 cents. When the final high price for newsprint paper will be reached none know. More newspapers have gone out of business in the last two years than ever before in the history of the business. It is simply a question of withstanding the high prices until normal conditions again prevail. But that will not be within two years, in my opinion.

This condition has caused a change in newspaper policies. The public long held that a newspaper is a public servant. That was when professional and business men inserted their cards in the town newspaper, not because they looked for any big material return, but because they wanted to help support the paper—because the town needed that paper. Now all that has changed. When you pay 2 or 5 or 10 cents for a newspaper you do not support it, although you may think so; you are not even paying for the white paper, to say nothing of the labor expended to make the paper a newspaper.

Newspaper men don't like to admit it, but it is a fact that the advertising columns of a paper control its news items and its editorial policy. There can be no disputing this fact. If Rotarian Hilliard's company and other similar manufacturing concerns see fit to use the advertising columns of my newspaper, I cannot conscientiously "hurray" for prohibition.

A newspaper, and I am now talking about newspapers published in communities like Easton, differs from every other enterprise. It gives its patrons much that they can't buy and much that they do not pay for. Rotarian Hellick never gives you a pound of coffee just because you are a customer. Rotarian Schable never sends you an extra loaf of bread, although you may buy Schable's bread every day in the year. Rotarian Heiberger never gives you a free pair of shoes even though your family, from grandfather down, bought their footwear at his store. But the newspaper gives or should give its advertisers full cooperation and service. It should always speak well of items in which its advertisers are interested and never say anything harmful about its advertisers, their business or their families. This may not be good business for the paper looking for stories no matter whom they strike. But it contains something of the spirit of Rotary.

Let me say in closing, that the next time you see a mistake in your newspaper, don't condemn the printer. Remember, he has 7,000 chances to make an error every hour he works. How many of you would hold your jobs with such a handicap?

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"The old clothes man is here, sir"
"Let's see what he has got."—Boston Transcript.

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THOSE WAGS
Bix—That's the fourth umbrella I've lost this year.
Dix—Your overhead expense must be considerable.—Boston Transcript.

No Worms in a Healthy Child
All children troubled with worms have an unhealthy color, which indicates poor blood, and as a rule, there is more or less stomach disturbance. GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC given regularly for two or three weeks will enrich the blood, improve the digestion, and act as a General Strengthening Tonic to the whole system. Nature will then throw off or dispel the worms, and the Child will be in perfect health. Pleasant to take. 60c per bottle.

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to remedy the present scarcity of houses in Pecos is to **BUILD MORE HOUSES.** We are not only prepared to furnish you lumber for these, but for your **OIL DERRICK** as well. Let us figure with you.

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Surveys Nos. 45, 47, 53, 55, E. half of 61, and 63, in Block 4; and Nos. 43; 45; 47 and W. half of Block 5. The surveys in these blocks are situated from 5 to 8 miles from Pecos City, in the northern part of the Pecos River country and will be sold only in whole sections.
Also, surveys Nos. 49 in block 6 and Nos. 9, 13 and 15 in block 7.
Also, surveys Nos. 1, 3, and 5, fronting on the Pecos River, in Reeves county, and Nos. 19 (partial survey) and 51, block 8, Pecos county.
Also 15 surveys in block 11 and 3 surveys in block 12. None of these are river lands. All are subject to such lease.
All these lands are under lease for oil, gas and mineral purposes and any sale of same will be subject to such lease.
J. G. LOVE of Pecos is agent for the sale of all these lands situated in Reeves County and any one should be made to him for the purchase of same.
There is no local agent for the sale of the lands in Pecos County, and parties desiring to purchase any of same should apply to the undersigned.

IRA H. EVANS, Agent and Attorney in Fact,
AUSTIN, TEXAS

FEDERAL GEOLOGIST EXPLAINS SURFACE INDICATIONS OF OIL AND OTHER RELATED TOPICS

The appended article is by K. C. Heald, a geologist in the employ of the United States geological survey. It will be of interest to readers of this newspaper, as it explains in common terms the expression often used by oil companies having stock for sale and thus gives the investor a better insight into the exact situation. The article is written in such a vein that it should prove interesting as well as highly instructive. It deals largely with surface indications of oil, branching off into other topics closely connected thereto.

In some places oil fills the pores or a part of the pores of a bed of rock that appears at the surface, but it does not flow. It may appear as tarry patches on the face of the rock or it may emit an odor, particularly on hot days. The weathered surfaces of the rock in many such well-soaked beds, however, do not emit an odor, nor do they show any indications of oil, although when the rock is broken in fresh surfaces it may fairly reek of petroleum. Some such rocks give no odor of oil even when freshly broken, but when they are subjected to simple chemical tests they yield traces of oil, bitumen or paraffine.

Escaping gas may indicate oil, but the gas is usually almost unnoticeable except when it rises through water in bubbles to the surface. As some kinds of gas are not associated with oil, escaping gas should be sampled and analyzed. If the gas escapes in large quantities it may be tested with a match. Practically all the gases that are commonly associated with oil will burn. The odor of the gas is also an indication of its character. One of the commonest gases that do not indicate the presence of petroleum is hydrogen sulphide, which smells like rotten eggs.

The only sure way to learn the true nature of the gas is to have it analyzed. A two-quart sample is enough for analysis. The sample may be taken in a two-quart bottle or in two one-quart bottles, through a large funnel. The bottle must be thoroughly cleaned with hot water without soap. If the gas is bubbling up through water the bottle should first be filled with clean water and it should then be held below the surface, neck down, with the funnel inserted in its neck and held or guided over the bubbling gas. The gas will then enter the bottle through the funnel and displace the water, which will be forced out of the bottle. When no more gas can get into the bottle and while the bottle is still inverted under water the funnel should be withdrawn and a new, tightly fitting cork should be jammed firmly into the bottle without tipping or tilting.

If the seepage is not under water a sample of the gas can be taken by building clay around and over the escape so that a part of the gas shall come out of an opening that can be covered with the large end of a big funnel. Clay should be packed tightly around the edge of the funnel so that the gas will enter the funnel and pass out of its tip. A bottle should be inverted over the tip of the funnel for about twenty minutes and then gently lifted off, without titling, and tightly corked.

In some places large quantities of oil have escaped to the surface and formed deposits of asphalt or other bituminous substance. Such deposits indicate that oil once existed in the region and that the region is worthy of careful study, but they are not a certain indication of the presence of petroleum, for all the petroleum may have escaped to the surface, or it may have been altered to some bituminous substance from which oil can not be extracted.

In some regions salt water springs, sulphur water springs, gypsum, rock salt and sulphur are associated with oil. On the Gulf coast of Texas and Louisiana gypsum or rock salt on the surface or in water wells may indicate the presence of oil, as the oil fields of that region as commonly associated with "salt domes" that contain great masses of salt and gypsum. These minerals, however, occur also in abundance in regions where no oil has been found and where it can not possibly exist.

Many things are frequently referred to as indications of oil which have no connection whatever with it. Probably the most common of these is the rainbow colored film produced on water by iron oxide, or manganese oxide, or by decaying animal or vegetable matter. This film can easily be distinguished from the film produced by oil, for it has no smell of petroleum and it is brittle, whereas an oil film is tough. An oil film when stirred will become streaked with colored bands that double and twist about but do not break apart, and any openings that are made in it have smooth edges which are likely to draw together. "Rainbow" films that do not indicate oil will break into separate patches when stirred and the patches are not likely to join again into one smooth sheet. These little patches have edges with sharp corners and many of them are divided by narrow cracks that show no tendency to close.

It is often said that a country "looks like oil"—that is, the surface gives the speaker the impression that it must be underlain by oil. This remark means only that the country looks like some other oil-producing regions which the speaker has visited. The surface appearance of a region, however, means absolutely nothing as indicating the presence of oil for oil may occur under a surface of any kind, from the orange groves of California to the

alkali plains of Wyoming; from the ice-circled hills of Alaska to the sun-blistered tablelands of Utah. And, similarly, in many regions where the surface is of exactly the same type as that in certain oil fields there is not a drop of oil. Some men declare that a guide to oil may be found in the vegetation—the trees, bushes, grasses and flowers. But oil is found as abundantly in the treeless plains of Kansas or the Gulf Coast as in the pine-covered ridges of Pennsylvania and West Virginia or the "blackjack" and hickory covered hills of Oklahoma.

Even in a region that is known to be oil bearing and in areas having the most promising geologic conditions a positive statement that oil in paying quantities is sure to be found in certain areas is not justifiable, although in some such areas the chances are ten to one that it will be found. In spite of all these facts some men who call themselves "diviners," "oil finders," "oil witches" and other names suggestive of unusual powers, pretend to be able with or without the assistance of instruments, to detect unfailingly the presence of oil in paying quantities.

Nearly all the methods employed by these men are based upon superstition or upon some methods of the old time alchemists, who claimed the power to change lead, iron and other base metals to gold. Some of these "oil witches" simply used a forked stick, like the peach tree twig or the hazel wand of the "water witches." Others have elaborate instruments, fitted with magnets and coils, supposed to work through "magnetism," or provided with parts made of platinum, gold, silver, copper, lead, iron or some other metal, supposed to work through "affinity of metals." These men are usually ready to prove the correctness of their guesses with somebody else's money, but there is hardly a record of an "oil witch" raising his own money on his "certain knowledge," and of the thousands of devices tested not one has proved to be of the slightest value as a means of finding oil. Now and then, of course, oil is struck at a place chosen by the use of one of these devices, for in a region where oil may exist occasional success in finding it by any means is inevitable. A great many of the best oil fields in the United States were found by blind, random drilling, with no attempted guidance, either scientific or supernatural. As one sagacious oil driller remarked, "Even a blind pig rooting for nuts is bound to find some if there are plenty of them and he hunts long enough."

A number of erroneous popular beliefs about the occurrence of oil deserve particular mention. It is sometimes said that oil occurs below the surface of the ground in some regions just as water does in others. This would mean that a well in an oil region is as likely to strike petroleum as a well in a water-bearing region is likely to strike water—that the oil is distributed in an almost continuous sheet beneath extensive parts of the country. This is not true. Another statement frequently heard is that the oil forms an underground "stream." Expensive and fruitless drilling has repeatedly shown that such "streams" of oil do not exist. A belief that is strongly held in some parts of the country is that oil pools are connected—that some channel connects the pools in an oil region. This belief is absolutely disproved by the ranks of barren wells that encircle practically every producing oil pool in the world. Another wrong idea is that petroleum occurs in underground ponds or lakes. In fact, prospectuses of some oil companies refer to "lakes and rivers of oil," giving the idea of great caverns filled with oil. Not a single such cavern has been found in any oil fields in the United States. Oil is really contained in the tiny openings between grains of sand, in the pores and crevices of a crystalline, or as in the largest wells, in the comparatively small openings of a porous rock.

Petroleum always occurs as a liquid. Its more volatile parts may be taken into the air by evaporation or into dry clays by absorption, but the solid or semi-solid substance that remains is not called petroleum, but is known as asphalt, albertite, grahamite or ozokerite, or by the more general term bitumen. Although all petroleum are liquid, they differ in their qualities. In fact, two petroleum from different districts, or even from different levels in the same well, are seldom exactly alike, either in appearance or in value. They may differ notably in color. By reflected light, as seen in a pail or rather container, oil is commonly green, or it may be black, brown or yellow. Most of the petroleum from California, from the Gulf coast of Texas and Louisiana and from Mexico are black or dark brown. Most of those from Wyoming, Kansas and Oklahoma are green. Most of those from the Appalachian field are green or yellow. All the more productive oil districts of the United States, however, yield both dark and light oils.

The color of petroleum as viewed by transmitted light—that is, as seen in looking through a clear glass container full of oil—may differ as much as it does when viewed by reflected light. It is most commonly some shade of brown, but it may be yellow or green, or, rather exceptionally, it may be coal black.

The color of oil is a rough indication of its value. Oils of the lightest color are generally the most desirable. The typical

Pennsylvania oils, which have a higher specific gravity than all others are amber light brown, or light green. Dark oils are rarely seen in the Pennsylvania district, and such as are obtained there has a comparatively low value.

The viscosity of oil is another characteristic that differs widely in different fields. The viscosity is measured by the rate at which the oil will flow; it might be termed "its stickiness." Some petroleum flow as freely as water; others are so thick that they look and flow almost like molasses and hang in slimy, icicle-like points, to a stick or other object that may be thrust into them and then withdrawn.

A third differing characteristic of oil is its weight. It is commonly believed that oil will float, which means that it is lighter than water. This is not absolutely true, for some oils are so heavy that they have little or no tendency to come to the surface of the water and a few rare oils will actually settle sluggishly to the bottom of a water-filled vessel. The weight of the oil compared with the weight of an equal volume of clear water, at the same temperature of the oil, is known as its specific gravity and, like its color, is a fairly reliable indicator of its value. The truth is the lighter the oil the higher the value. For the light oils contain a larger percentage of gasoline than the heavy oils, and just now, the gasoline content of crude oil has more to do with determining its price than any other thing.

A fourth characteristic of petroleum is its smell. Most Pennsylvania and West Virginia oils have what may be called "a paraffine smell." California has an entirely different smell for it contains compounds known as aromatic hydrocarbons, which are not found in eastern oils. The Gulf coast oil smells more like the California than the eastern oil, but not exactly like either. Some petroleum have an odor that is almost sickening; others are almost fragrant.

Petroleum is contained in the rocks that underlie certain parts of the country. Most oil is found in beds of sandstone or limestone, but associated with these beds there are invariably shale, (improperly called "slate" by some oil men) and clay. In practically every producing oil region of the world, beds of limestone or sandstone lie between thick beds of shale or clay. A region without these rocks has small prospect of containing commercial accumulations of petroleum. Certain other kinds of rock such as granite, gneiss, schist and quartzite are distinctly unsuited to form oil fields, and drilling in such rock is a pure waste of money and time. Of course, as there are exceptions to all rules, a few recorded wells have struck oil below rocks such as these indicated, but no paying oil field has ever been opened in such rocks.

In every oil field a little oil is scattered so generally through the oil bearing beds that a well reaching those below, at almost any place, is likely to get a "showing" such as a rainbow colored film on the drilling water, but oil in paying quantities in comparatively small "pools." In these pools practically every tiny opening in the oil bearing bed is filled with oil or with the gas that generally accompanies it.

We understand that the expression "tweedledum and tweedledee" is used to designate two things between which there is the smallest possible difference, and is applicable to disputes over trifles. It is also applied to nonsensical discussions such as the old logicians indulged in, e. g., when a farmer takes a pig to market, is the pig going with the farmer or the farmer going with the pig?—The Wire Message.

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ORIGIN OF TERM

"WILDCATTER"

There have been objections voiced in certain quarters against the use of the term "wildcat" as it applies to oil exploration. The objectors should feel flattered by the word instead of being offended. Objection was made to it because of the use of the word as it was formerly applied to worthless oil stocks. That is not the true meaning.

The use of the word in the parlance of the oil fields dates back to the early days of the industry, in Pennsylvania. Drilling was done mostly in the woods where real wild cats and occasional panthers were in evidence. So drillers and oil men came to say that they were drilling wells in a wildcat country. This developed into the expression "wildcatting" which we use today. Men who drill oil wells in a country that is far from production—and far, in this case, means anywhere from half a mile to 100 miles—are known as wildcatters. Their wells are wildcat wells and the territory in which they are drilling is known as wildcat territory.

Use of the word is absolutely flattering. It has the same meaning in the oil industry that explorer has in travel. The wildcatter is the man who blazes new trails, the pioneer, wanderer in the untraveled places of the earth who sows that others may reap the reward as well as himself.—Texas Oil Gazette.

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