



The Luffkin Line

VOLUME XXIII • • • NUMBER 3

THIS IS A MODERN PEDDLER



MUST be a man of vision and ambition, an after-dinner speaker, before and after-dinner guzzler and night owl. Must work all day, drive all night and appear fresh the next day. Must learn to sleep on the floor and eat two meals a day to economize on traveling expenses so he can entertain his friends in the next town.



MUST be able to entertain customers' wives, sweeties, and pet stenographers without becoming too amorous. Must be able to inhale dust, drive through snow twelve feet deep at 10 below zero and work all summer without perspiring or acquiring B. O.



MUST be a plutocrat, Democrat, Republican, a new dealer, old dealer, and fast dealer, technician, electrician, politician, polytechnician, machinist, mechanic, and be ambidextrous, a man's man, a ladies' man, a model husband, a fatherly father, a devoted son-in-law, a good provider (or his family will be gone when he returns from a six-week trip).



MUST be a sales-promotion expert, create a demand for obsolete merchandise, be a good credit manager, correspondent, attend all jobber clinics, dealer meetings, tournaments, funerals and births. Must visit customers in hospitals and jails once a month, collect delinquent accounts, do missionary work and attend all factory sales conferences.



MUST have a wide range of telephone numbers in all principal cities and villages when he is entertaining the sales manager.



MUST be an expert liar, driver, talker, glad-hander, traveler, bridge player, poker player, golf player, toreador, diplomat, financier, capitalist, and a philanthropist. Must be an authority on palmistry, chemistry, archaeology, psychology, physiology, phrenology, meteorology, criminology, dogs, cats, horses, trailers, steam-rollers, blondes brunettes, red-heads and lingerie.



MUST have the boldlook, oldlook, newlook, outlook, and LOOKOUT.

The Lufkin Line

Published to promote Friendship and Good Will with its customers and friends and to advance the interest of its products by the Lufkin Foundry & Machine Company, Lufkin, Texas.
Virginia R. Allen, Editor

Volume XXIII

MAY and JUNE, 1948

Number 3

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THE COVER

Down on the Texas Gulf Coast, where there's swimming and fishing and boating every day, such scenes as our cover depicts are a common occurrence. But pretty girls never become monotonous foregrounds for photographs.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND FACTORY
Lufkin, Texas



DOWNTOWN BUSINESS SECTION of Houston, Texas, largest city in the Southwest. Houston has a population of almost 500,000, and its metropolitan area has a population of approximately 740,000.



RICE IS BEING harvested with a combine on a rice farm on the Texas Gulf Coast. Houston is the center of the rich rice growing belt along the Gulf Coast.

PETROLEUM

and the

GULF COAST AREA

THE Gulf Coast area embraces those portions of Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. This area has contributed to the development of the largest city in the south, Houston.

The development of this region has been due largely to the excellent all-year-round mild climate, ready accessibility of cheap water transportation, and a vast reserve of natural resources.

Its natural resources fall into three categories; that of the soil, the sea, and the sub-surface, and have been developed in that order.

During the agricultural period of this country, millions of acres of open range country were utilized to the raising of livestock. Today, more livestock is grown in this region than any other region in the U. S. The millions of acres of low marsh

land led to the easy and profitable growth of rice. Today, this region stands high in the amount of rice grown as compared with other sections of the U. S.

The vast timber lands have for many years supported the evergrowing need of lumber for this region, and even today it is fostering the young growing pulp and paper industry in the Gulf Coast.

Early in the agricultural period, the need of cheap water transportation was recognized and the ports of Houston, Galveston, Beaumont and Corpus Christi were developed into the great ports of the nation as we know them today. These ports are handling the shipments of the major portions of cotton, rice and wheat, grown throughout the south and southwest.

With the first discovery of oil in the south in Jefferson County, known as Spindle Top, in 1901, the Gulf Coast led again in the development of the resources of the sub-surface, and today maintains that lead, by producing 25 per cent of all the petroleum produced in the U. S.

THE discovery of oil marked the turning point, not only in the history of this region, but of the development in the world at large, for, had it not been for the developments of petroleum and

(EDITOR'S NOTE: In succeeding issues of the Lufkin Line, areas in which Lufkin has branch offices will be featured. This issue is devoted to the Gulf Coast Area.)



LOADING CARGO at one of the many docks at the Turning Basin in the Houston Ship Channel. In the background can be seen other vessels loading grain at the big 3,500,000-bushel capacity grain elevator.



AERIAL VIEW of the Turning Basin of the 34-foot deep Houston Ship Channel, which extends for 50 miles across the Texas coastal prairie before entering the open waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

its by-products, we could not have had the vast complex machinery that we have today to do our bidding, to make the many things in quantity that are needed for a very complex age.

A brief look at the development of our transportation system will tell this story, for today, we have, due to the availability of petroleum, conquered the airways, sea-ways, and the land, and we move about in undreamed of comforts and speeds.

With the aid of chemistry, thousands of petroleum by-products are being developed into useful articles that are making for a better and higher standard of living for our people. There is in excess of 155 such chemical plants already in operation in this area, and many more are planned. It is said that this area is fast becoming the leading chemical center of the world.

To describe the effects that petroleum has had upon a region, a nation, or a world, would be difficult at this time, for its potential has only been touched. To say that 90 per cent of all tonnage handled in the Port of Houston alone, comprised petroleum and its by-products, will give one an idea of the magnitude it is playing in this small area.

The future of this region is yet to be painted

into a miraculous picture and will bring further great strides in the industrial developments due to petroleum.

It has been forecast that during the years 1948-52 alone, the petroleum industry plans to spend 7½ billions of dollars in the U. S. in the development of petroleum production.

With the Gulf Coast now producing one-fourth of the total U. S. petroleum production, it is reasonable to assume that it will continue to hold this position and will enjoy the fruits of the expenditure of \$937,500,000 for the furtherance of petroleum production in the Gulf Coast area.

GRAND CHAMPION Hereford Bull of the 1948 Houston Fat Stock Show was Flat Top Blond, 4895041, owned by Flat Top Ranch of Walnut Springs, Texas. The bull is being held by Mrs. W. F. Long, Dallas, daughter of Mr. Charles Pettit, owner of Flat Top Ranch.



SNAPSHOTS...



TERRELL MILLER
Humble Oil & Refining Co.,
Houston



H. M. KRAUSE, JR.
Humble Oil & Refining Co.,
Houston



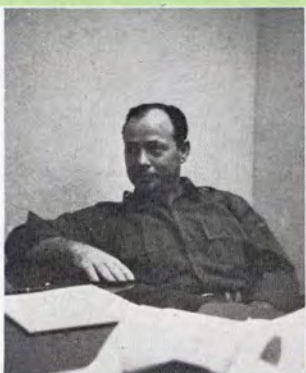
JOAN LOGAN
Humble Oil & Refining Co.,
Houston



AL ILFREY
Humble Oil & Refining Co.,
Houston



MERCER PARKS
Humble Oil & Refining Co.,
Houston



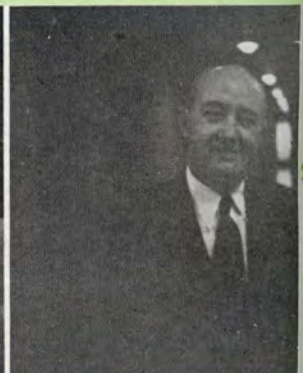
**A. M. "DUAL
COMPLETION" SHOOK**
The Texas Co.,
Alice



E. C. MIDDLETON,
Dist. Supt.,
The Texas Co.,
Alice



ALICE ALLEN
Phillips Petroleum Co.,
Houston



JACK REIDLE
Phillips Petroleum Co.,
Houston



RUSSELL C. FELTON
Sohio Petroleum Co.,
Houston



BILL RUSH
Sohio Petroleum Co.,
Houston



NELSON JAMES
Prod. Supt.,
Sohio Petroleum Co.,
Houston



BYRON LASSETER
Sohio Petroleum Co.,
Houston



L. H. "BILL" RALSTON
Sohio Petroleum Co.,
Houston



W. T. HARRIS, Rycade Oil Corp., and **TOM BOWERS**,
Lufkin's Houston Representative



W. M. SCHAFER, Farm Boss, and **C. E. STANLEY**,
Superintendent, Humble Oil & Refining Co.,
Thompson Field

With the Lufkin Cameraman



MARKS HINTON
The Texas Company
Houston



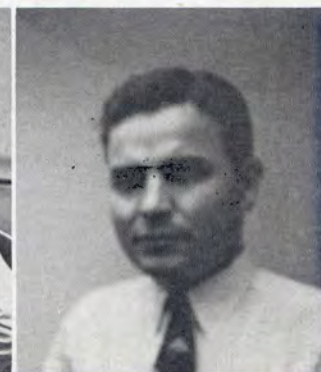
J. E. GALLIMORE
Southern Pipe Line Co.,
Agua Dulce, Texas



J. W. "RED" BOOTH
The Texas Co.,
Alice



R. A. WHITE
The Texas Co.,
Alice



DARRELL SMITH
The Texas Co.,
Alice



JOHN ETHRIDGE
Phillips Petroleum Co.,
Houston



O. F. "OSCAR" GLENN
Gulf Oil Corp.,
Houston



CHARLES BROTHERTIN
Gulf Oil Corp.,
Houston



W. S. "BILL" CRAKE
Shell Oil Co.,
Houston



W. F. "BILL" HERBERT
The Texas Company
Houston



FRANK NOLEN
The Texas Company
Houston



CULOM JONES
The Texas Company
Houston



RUSSELL HOLMAN
The Texas Company
Houston



HARVEY CASH
The Texas Company
Houston



D. R. ECKERT and E. A. JUBALA, The Texas Company,
Charlotte, Texas



E. E. TUCKER and J. W. CLARK, Tidewater Associated
Oil Co., Conroe, Texas

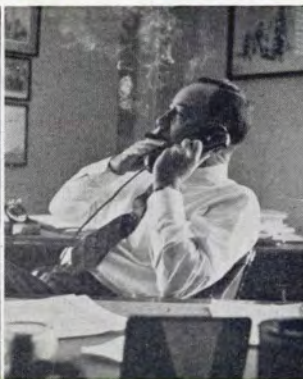
SNAPSHOTS...



K. R. WOODHAM
Gulf Oil Corp.,
Houston



L. S. CRAWFORD
Gulf Oil Corp.,
Houston



PAUL HUBBARD
Gulf Oil Corp.,
Houston



JOHN COOPER
Gulf Oil Corp.,
Houston



C. L. PETRIE
Gulf Oil Corp.,
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DUDLEY TOWER
Union Oil of California
Houston



H. L. STUCKEY
Union Oil of California
Houston



ROY BOBO
Phillips Petroleum Co.,
Houston



BILL HOLLOWAY
Phillips Petroleum Co.,
Houston



DAL LEGAN
Tide Water Associated Oil
Co., Houston



ED BAILEY
Tide Water Associated Oil
Co., Houston



E. P. HAYES
The Texas Company
Houston



BILL VIETTI
The Texas Company
Houston



OWEN THORNTON
The Texas Company
Houston



Humble Oil & Refining Company's roustabout gang at Thompson, Texas: Left to right: J. R. WHORTON, N. A. PHARR, W. N. PERKINS, C. M. KRUMREY, and DAN McCARTY, Gang Foreman



VAL GALLIA, Lufkin's Houston Representative, and TOM KELLEY of J. S. Abercrombie, Conroe, Texas

With the Lufkin Cameraman



E. N. "ED" FOSTER
Gulf Oil Corp.,
Houston



BUDDY A. E. GALE
Gulf Oil Corp.,
Houston



BOB MOSCRIP
Shell Oil Co.,
Houston



W. S. "BILL" CRAKE
Shell Oil Co.,
Houston



BOB MEERS
Union Oil of California
Houston



ED WINHAM
Standard Oil of Texas
Houston



G. N. "PETE" LARSON
Standard Oil of Texas
Houston



J. R. "BOB" NORRIS
Standard Oil of Texas
Houston



C. W. DAY, JR.
Sohio Petroleum Co.,
Dist. Land Man
Houston



H. W. HURLEY
Stanolind Oil & Gas Co.,
High Island, Texas



FLOYD MORGAN
The Texas Company
Big Creek Field in
Fort Bend County



A. B. PARKER
Farm Boss
Stanolind Oil & Gas,
High Island, Texas



CHESTER DECOE, Chief Clerk, and KENNETH BISSET,
Superintendent, Houston Oil Co., Conroe, Texas



FRANK WALSH and J. S. McCUNE, Anahuac, Texas,
and R. W. GERLICH, Galveston Bay, All of Humble
Oil & Refining Co.



J. B. ENDSLEY, Arkansas Fuel Oil Co., Alice, Texas;
M. B. HARRISON, Lufkin Representative; J. L. LOWE,
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co., Alice

LUFKIN INSTALL



An array of Lufkin Pumping Units on Long Beach Harbor. Lufkin units are more plentiful than all other makes combined on the Pacific Coast.



Lufkin unit on Long Beach Harbor. Lufkin units are more plentiful than all other makes combined on the Pacific Coast.



Lufkin TC-33A-22E unit, Standard Oil of Texas, Cochran No. 5, West Texas.



Lufkin TC-33A-22E unit, Standard Oil of Texas, Cochran No. 5, West Texas.

ATIONS



on Z-1 lease No. 17, Long
ment Company, Long Beach
arbor, California.



Lufkin TC-44-15 unit, Continental Oil Co.,
Wichita River Bed, West Pool.



TC-1A-41B Unit, Arvin Field, Bakers-
field, California.



Lufkin TC-1A-41B unit, Deep Rock Oil Corp.,
West Edmond Field, Oklahoma.

SPINDLE TOP

For years the presence of petroleum in the Texas-Gulf Coast area had been suspected. In 1892 Beaumont men had formed a company to drill Spindletop Hill, and a well was started in the following year. However, difficulties with quicksand at 418 feet forced abandonment. Similar attempts made by other drillers in 1895 and 1896 also resulted in failure. The well was brought in in 1901 by Captain Lucas. The following is a newspaper account of the discovery. It appeared in the *Houston Daily Post*, January 11, 1901. The headlines read "Oil Struck Near Beaumont."

* * *

Left: THIS SPECTACULAR PICTURE of the Lucas Gusher was taken during the period in which the gusher was running wild. In 9 days the gusher poured almost a million barrels of oil over several hundred acres surrounding it. This picture is one of the best known oil pictures in the world and has been reproduced many times in the United States and abroad.

Below: A SCENE from the downtown streets of Beaumont in the time of the Lucas gusher.

Right: BEAUMONT, TEXAS, as seen from the air today. Quite a difference from the Beaumont of Spindle Top days.

BEAUMONT, Texas, January 10, 1901. Beaumont is excited tonight and it has good reason to be. About three miles south of the city there is spouting an oil well, the equal of which has not been seen elsewhere in the U. S. and probably the world.

Captain A. F. Lucas, a geologist of Washington, D. C., made the lucky strike. The Captain has been prospecting in the vicinity of Beaumont for more than two years. He has spent thousands of dollars with indifferent results until this morning, when the inside pipe in a hole in which he was operating blew high into the air, and it was followed by a six mile stream of oil, which spouts nearly 50 feet higher than the 60-foot derrick.

News did not reach the city until noon. Mr. W. R. J. Stratford, who is interested in another

(Continued on Page 18)



CORPUS CHRISTI

CORPUS CHRISTI, a modern city of over 115,000 people, lies along the western and southern shores of crescent-shaped Corpus Christi Bay, one of our country's most beautiful bodies of land-locked water.

Like old Quebec, the city is of two levels, which adds greatly to its charm and to the security of its people. One level, which might be called the old, lies along the water front. The other spreads fan-wise over high land rising 40 feet and more above the tide. A bluff, beautifully improved, divides them.

Interwoven in the city's story is the pattern of the sea—a gay and exotic pattern for a city flanked by cotton, vegetable and oil fields. The sea tempers the climate in the summer and winter, provides healthful outdoor recreation, gives up vast stores of food, but greater than these, it gives Corpus

Christi its most valuable asset—its great deep water port.

Corpus Christi is a vacation land; its summer's breeze and winter's sun give zest to outdoor fun. Those who prefer the land road to vacation diversions can golf over breeze-fanned courses, hunt for geese, duck, dove, whitewing, deer, turkey in the seasons; motor through busy rural scenes, with a foreign land—Old Mexico—but a few hours away. The Rio Grande can be crossed at several convenient points.

For those who long for the sea, their longings are answered here. Boating and fishing and salt water bathing appeal to all.

Seventeen percent of Texas' oil production originates in the Corpus Christi area, and while there are 230 oil fields in operation they represent only about a 10 percent development of land under lease. The location of six major oil refineries and storage terminals in this area makes the port one of the world's largest petroleum shopping centers.

Whether it be for business or pleasure, your choice of Corpus Christi for a visit won't be wrong.

Left: CORPUS CHRISTI is located on the west and southern shore of Corpus Christi Bay. Its yacht basin, partially shown in this view is one of the finest in the nation.

Center: LIKE OLD QUEBEC, Corpus Christi is a city of two levels. A bluff, 40 to 60 feet above tide, parallels the shore line. The greater part of the city is built on the high land.

Right: EVERY DAY is good sailing day at Corpus Christi where the breeze averages 13 miles per hour.





COTSWOLD COTTAGE—Built about two hundred and fifty years ago in the Cotswold Hills of England, it represents type of home from which our English ancestors came.



ALONG THE VILLAGE GREEN—Greenfield Village scene showing Country Store, Clinton Inn, and Martha-Mary Chapel.

GREENFIELD VILLAGE . . .

SHOWCASE OF AMERICAN PROGRESS

GREENFIELD VILLAGE and the Edison Institute Museum, located at Dearborn, Michigan, are attracting more and more interest each year. This historical group, which has no counterpart anywhere in the world, covers two hundred acres. The Edison Institute represents an educational project which reflects the ideals of its founder, the late Henry Ford. The name "Edison" typifies the spirit of the institution. Mr. Ford named it after his friend, the late distinguished inventor who was an inspiration to him and many others.

Serving the Institute is the Museum containing priceless exhibits illustrating the march of American science and industry during the past century or more. In reality, it is a textbook of human and technical history, and is intended to minister to the student-type of mind, its purpose being primarily educational. While the exhibits in the Museum were being arranged, the public was given the opportunity to see the vast amount and variety of labor required in cataloging and arranging a museum.

The main exhibition hall of the Museum covers approximately eight acres; its teakwood floor covers the entire 35,000 square feet of the main exhibition floor space. The flooring is laid in a

beautiful herringbone design with the boards dove-tailed together and laid on a mastic base.

The main hall of the Museum is divided into three major divisions representing the three principal arts, agriculture, manufacture, and transportation. In these three main exhibits are displayed the complete evolution of man's practical applications to the problems of those three arts. There are also a number of structures in the Museum that are representative of Colonial shops. They include Caleb Taft's Blacksmith Shop, Pewter Shop, Tin-smith's Shop, Candle Maker's Shop, and a Barber Shop. Each is furnished with originals of the period it represents.

The main exhibition hall of the Museum building is fronted by a group of units containing classrooms, workshops, libraries, auditorium, and executive offices. These buildings are architectural reproductions of Independence Hall, Congress Hall, and the old city Hall of Philadelphia.

ADJOINING the Museum on the east is historical Greenfield Village, a realistic page of living history from the nation's past. A group of authentic buildings re-create the conditions under which our forefathers actually lived and worked. Some of the buildings are significant in that they are typical of these times. Still others preserve memories of the spiritual, intellectual, and social aspects of the period. In spite of its historical significance, however, it is a flesh-and-blood community. Handicraft arts of the past are presented in Greenfield Village as they were practiced in their original environment of public buildings and residences



GREENFIELD VILLAGE AVENUE—Complete with equipage reminiscent of half a century ago, Greenfield Village presents an interesting picture of the early American community.



FOSTER HOUSE—Restored by Mr. Ford from Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania, birthplace of Stephen Foster, America's greatest folk song writer. Its furnishings are appropriate to the time of Foster's birth, July 4, 1826.

which in turn illustrate the development of American architectural types.

Leaving the Gate Lodge at the entrance to the Village, a visitor boards an old cab or a sleigh and, to the tune of a clip-clopping span of horses and the almost endless roll of hard rubber tires, or the swishing of steel runners over glistening snow, drives down the avenues of a community of another world—a world as it was fifty to a hundred years ago, salvaged from the past and miraculously restored to life.

Let us make a swift circuit of this fascinating and unique village where the past has a future—a future of generations seeing how their forefathers lived and functioned at home and at business. However, as there are fifty-odd buildings and exhibits, space will permit description of only a few.

Grouped about the village green are a number of structures appropriate to that location. First is a typical hostelry of a hundred years ago, the Clinton Inn. It was built at Clinton, Michigan, on the Great Sauk Indian trail in 1832, and was the first overnight stage coach stop on the early run between Detroit and Chicago. The entire inn is furnished in keeping with the original furnishings from horse-hair-covered mahogany furniture in the parlor to the imposing ballroom with its celebrated spring floor.

Occupying a slight eminence overlooking the village green is a typical Colonial church, Chapel of Martha-Mary. Named after the mothers of Mrs. Ford and Mr. Ford, this beautiful little chapel is non-sectarian in character, and offers pupils of

the Institute schools and visitors a retreat and religious center.

Across the green stands the Scotch Settlement School. There the teacher uses the same hand-bell Miss Emily Collins used in 1874 to call Henry Ford and his classmates. This is only one of the number of schools operated in connection with the Edison



SIR JOHN BENNETT'S JEWELRY SHOP—From Cheapside, London, England. Four famous effigies are in the facade of this shop: Gog and Magog, Father Time, and the angel-strike bells quarter-hourly.



McGUFFEY SCHOOL—Attended by students of lower grades of Greenfield Village, this school is one such as William Holmes McGuffey, author of famous McGuffey Readers, studied in.



CLINTON INN—Typical hostelry of 100 years ago, this inn served as an overnight stop on the stage coach run between Detroit and Chicago in the early fifties.

Institute. It is complete in its equipment of sixty years ago even to the seats and desks with their carved initials, the old fashioned stove, kerosene lamps, and the hickory stick. However, modern lighting, heating, and air cooling devices have been installed under the building.

The Logan County Courthouse, on another side of the green, was erected in 1840, and for seven years thereafter, Abraham Lincoln argued his cases there. The visitor invariably is inspired as he stands within those walls that have been forever hallowed by the presence of the man who became the great emancipator. In October, 1929, Herbert Hoover, then President of the United States, lighted a fire in the fireplace of the Courthouse. It has been burning ever since.

Significantly located beside the Lincoln Courthouse are two slave huts of the old South. They are typical in size and furnishings and are made of

brickbats from a brick yard on the plantation from which they were taken.

ANOTHER building of special interest on the green is the Waterford Country Store. It is not distinguished by its beauty of architecture or design, but by its contents—the complete stock and equipment of a general store of the period of 1850. This little store, typical of thousands that supplied the needs of early American communities, could be set down in an aisle of many modern emporiums.

On Duffield Road, a by-way arched by tall elms and distinctly reminiscent of old England or picturesque New England, is the stone Cotswold Cottage. Though not early American in origin, it is always of great interest to visitors. This beautiful Rose Cottage in its flowered setting originally consisted of two cottages built in the Cotswold Hills of England in the 1600's. English workmen numbered the principal stones of these cottages and the barn, and carefully took them down. Then they brought the stones to Greenfield Village and carefully re-assembled them. The cottage looks less modern inside but none-the-less charming. It has great open fireplaces. The beds have rope springs and husk mattresses. The interior is completely furnished with original Cotswold articles, and in the barn one may see the pony phaeton—or carriage—of Sir Walter Scott.

Greenfield Village, rich in historic memorials to great men of science, does not overlook the fact that the maker of ballads plays an important part in the molding of a nation, along with the makers of machines and laws. America's greatest folk song writer, Stephen Collins Foster, was born in Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania, now a part of Pittsburgh, on July 4, 1826. To commemorate the great folk



58 BAGLEY AVENUE—Here in this little brick shed, which was located at 58 Bagley Avenue, Detroit, Henry Ford built his first horseless carriage. Many of the original tools are contained in it.



VILLAGE BLACKSMITH SHOP—This building is such as housed the pioneer smith, through whose open door he could be seen at his forge using hand bellows and other tools of that period.



MENLO PARK LABORATORY—Restored from Menlo Park, New Jersey, this building is the scene of many of Thomas Edison's greatest achievements. In this lab the incandescent electric lamp was born.

song composer, the Foster cottage has been restored in Greenfield Village to its original appearance and its furnishings are appropriate to the time of Foster's birth.

Another man noted for his accomplishments in the cultural arts memorialized in the Village is William Holmes McGuffey. The McGuffey Readers played a constructive part in molding the characters of three generations of Americans, and Mr. Ford has restored the tiny log-cabin birthplace of Dr. McGuffey from Washington County Pennsylvania. There is also a log-cabin schoolhouse such as McGuffey attended as a youth, which is serving as a classroom for the children of the primary grades in Greenfield Village. It is heated and lighted, however, by the most modern equipment.

PROBABLY more than any other set of buildings, the Menlo Park group dominates Greenfield Village. Enclosed in a rectangular picket fence, the buildings are reconstructed from or are replicas of those used by Thomas Alva Edison at Menlo Park, New Jersey, during his stay there. As they stand in Greenfield Village today, so they stood in 1879, and in their relation to one another and to the streets about them, which bear the same names as those in the original Menlo Park. There in 1929—50 years later—Mr. Edison walked beside an identical white picket fence, passed the identical lamp posts, passed the very frame boarding house of Mrs. Sarah Jordan, where his helpers once lived and which was the first public house ever lighted by Edison's lamp.

When Thomas Edison, 82 years of age, came to Dearborn in October, 1929, for the celebration of the light's Golden Jubilee, he stepped on the ground surrounding these buildings and turning to Mr. Ford exclaimed: "Why, Ford! You've got Jer-

sey earth, Jersey clay here!" And so it was; red Jersey clay had been brought to Greenfield Village to cover the Michigan soil.

Mr. Edison climbed the steps of his old laboratory and was deeply touched. He stood and gazed about in wonder, for there were countless small bottles, tiny tools, innumerable vessels and pieces of equipment, many original old models of his inventions, everything to the minutest detail which had made up in its complexity and its entirety his Menlo Park laboratory of a generation ago. Finally, Mr. Edison came back to the present, and said to Mr. Ford, "I feel fifty years younger."

He proceeded to make a thorough inspection of the place. He even examined chemicals to see if they were real. He examined various instruments with which he had worked his wonders, and finally said, "I myself could not have done it better. It is the old laboratory of '79 when the lamp was born."

Then came a typical Edison flash of humor. "Ford," he said, "you have made this place 99 and 9/10th's perfect."

Mr. Ford was anxious to know where the imperfections lay, and Edison, with a smile, responded, "Look at that floor. It isn't as dirty as ours used to be."

Other Edison memorials at Greenfield Village are his Fort Myers laboratory, and the Smith's Creek Depot where Edison was unceremoniously put off the train on which he was working as a news butcher. He had improvised a chemical laboratory in the baggage car, and one of his experiments resulted in an explosion, which was too much for the nerves of the conductor.

There is also the old Edison Homestead from Vienna, Ontario, Canada. It was built by the inventor's grandfather, Samuel Edison, in the first

part of the nineteenth century. Shrubs and trees came with the old house to make it precisely as it was when Edison's father and mother were married in its parlor.

THE Sir John Bennett Jewelry Shop is of great interest to visitors. The belfry, weathervane, and grotto-like facade are from the original Bennett shop in London, dating from the 1700's. Among the many watches and other exhibits inside are treasures from all over the world. The figures above the door are almost two hundred years old. Gog and Magog were legendary giants, forced to serve as porters at the palace gates of London. At Sir John Bennett's shop their great images were made to strike quarter-hour bells, and at Greenfield Village they do it today.

Among the other great men whose memories are commemorated in the Village with notable structures are Luther Burbank and Charles P. Steinmetz.

Included in the buildings marking definite transitions or periods of American domestic architecture are the Pioneer Log Cabin, Gardner House, Clark House and the Town Hall.

One section of the Village comprised of early American craft shops forms an interesting and educational group. In the early Tin Type Studio, Toll House Shoe Shop, Kingston Cooper Shop, and the Village Blacksmith Shop, men are at work at nineteenth century trades with nineteenth century tools and machines. Other buildings in which craftsmen ply the trades of a century or more ago are the Carding Mill, old machine shops, Sandwich Glass Plant, and the Loranger Grist Mill.

But dear to the heart of Henry Ford and definitely connected with the history of transportation is one small red brick shed on Bagley Avenue in Greenfield Village. For it was in that shed, removed from its original location on Bagley Avenue in Detroit, that Henry Ford built his first automobile. Perfectly restored, the little shop contains many of the original tools and equipment used in 1893, when Mr. Ford built his first gasoline engine there.

With these and many more interesting exhibits, Greenfield Village adequately depicts the progress of American civilization in its social, spiritual, and intellectual aspects. It helps us to observe how our ancestors groped their way from the primitive to enlightenment, and permits us to appreciate the heights that we have reached, and those to which we may yet aspire.

SPINDLE TOP

(Continued from Page 12)

oil prospecting company, was watching operations at the Lucas plant from a distance. He says he was startled by a rumbling noise, and a moment later he saw the pipe of the Lucas well shoot high into the air. Oil then gushed up like a waterspout at sea and the fumes of natural gas became oppressive. He came to the city and reported what he had seen. Many were incredulous at first, but it was not long before it was generally realized that the well was a reality. A rush for the livery stable started and during the entire afternoon there was a steady stream of people to inspect the phenomena.

The *Post* correspondent visited Captain Lucas this afternoon, but that gentleman was so happy over his strike that he would not talk. He merely hugged the reporter and pointed to the oil as it sailed high into the air, said "Its equal cannot be seen on this earth." Under existing conditions, there is no way of estimating the flow of oil, but Captain Lucas said that 5000 barrels a day would be exceedingly low.

He stated that the oil was of a paraffin base and was equal, if not better, than the oil found in Corsicana.

At dusk tonight efforts to control the flow of oil had not been successful. During the afternoon, however, all the teams, plows, scrapers and men available were employed building a levee around the well, and the oil will be saved in a reservoir until their arrangements can be perfected.

In addition to oil, which is the finer grade of petroleum, the well has demonstrated that natural gas in practically inexhaustive quantities can be found beneath the land surrounding Beaumont, and it is therefore unnecessary to predict that an *era* had dawned upon the Queen of the Neches such as has never before been experienced by a Southern city.

The land on which the oil well is spouting belongs to W. P. H. McFaddin, W. W. Kyle, and V. Wiess. The tract embodies 5000 acres. Captain Lucas has the land leased for prospecting for oil.

A number of new wells will be started as soon as machinery can be procured.



In the *Last Issue* of the *LINE*, the name of Simon Henderson, Jr., was inadvertently omitted from the list of the Board of Directors of this Company. We offer our sincere apologies for this mistake.

Let's Laugh

SWEET Young Thing: "I've been misbehaving and my conscience is bothering me."

Psychiatrist: "Well, I can help you strengthen your will power."

Sweet Young Thing: "Er—could you give me something to weaken my conscience?"

★

A little boy went to school for the first time last week and the teacher explained to him that if he wanted to go to the washroom at any time he should raise two fingers.

Little Boy, looking very puzzled: "How's that going to stop it?"

★

"You say this woman shot her husband with this pistol and at close range?" asked the coroner of the eye-witness to the tragedy.

"Yes, sir."

"Were there powder marks on his face?"

"Yes, sir; that's why she shot him!"

★

The elevator was jammed with people. As it neared the fourth floor there was a piercing scream. All eyes were focused on a large woman wearing slacks. A small boy stood directly behind her.

"I did it," he announced defiantly. "It was in my face, so I bit it!"

★

"It's nice to kiss in a quiet, moonlit parking place in the woods, but my boy friend doesn't stop there."

"You mean . . ."

"Yes, he keeps right on driving."

★

Nobody ever kissed a girl unexpectedly. The closest you can come to it is to kiss her sooner than she expected.

★

Who hasn't heard about the Scotchman who was nearly pummeled to death because he thought the sign on the door said "Laddies?"

Husband: "You say you had a burglar in the house while I was out? Did he get anything?"

Wife: "I'll say! I thought he was you."

★

She's the kind of a girl this like at look you

★

It happened in the perfume department. A young lady with a baby in her arms stepped up to the counter and carefully surveyed the display which included "My Sin," "Tabu," "Ecstasy," "Irresistible," and "Surrender." Quietly she asked the salesgirl, "Would you like a testimonial?"

★

There's quite a narrative making the rounds about the man on the flying trapeze who caught his wife in the act.

★

Son: "Daddy, tell me all about how you proposed to mother."

Dad: "Well, son, your mother and I were seated on the sofa when she whispered something to me. I said, 'The hell ya are,' and the next day we were married."

★

Giddy Gertie from Nashville says she may chew gum, but that the South Sea Island girls are Wrigley all over.

★

"The artist I pose for does painting, etching and sculpturing."

"But, of course, he does one thing better than anything else?"

"Yes—but he's pretty good at painting, etching and sculpturing, too."

★

For every man over 85, there are seven women—but it's too late then.

Driller (boasting): "I want to die with my boots on."

Redhead (purring): "Well, put 'em on. Here comes my husband."

★

"Won't your wife hit the ceiling when you get home tonight?"

"She probably will. She's a hell of a shot."

★

Everyone disregards apple skins—but not a peach peeling.

★

Beneath this stone lies Kelly,

They buried him today.

He lived the life of Riley—

While Riley was away.

★

Demure Young Thing: "Oh, what kind of an officer are you?"

Officer: "I'm a naval surgeon."

Demure Young Thing: "Dear, dear, how you doctors do specialize!"

★

Mrs. Smythe-Smythe gave her husband a neat little kiss on the back of his bald head. Shocked out of his newspaper, he said irritably:

"That's the second time you've kissed me, dear, in four months."

"Well," crooned Mrs. Smythe-Smythe, "you want me to show a little interest in the physical side of marriage, don't you, dear?"



But, doctor, if you can see through me with this thing, why did I have to undress?

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depths—all built to
the highest perfection
in workmanship and
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