

The Luffkin Line

VOLUME XXV . . . NUMBER 1



*Be glad of life because it gives you the chance to love
and to work and to play and to look at the stars.*

—Henry Van Dyke

The Lufkin Line

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 VIRGINIA R. ALLEN, Editor

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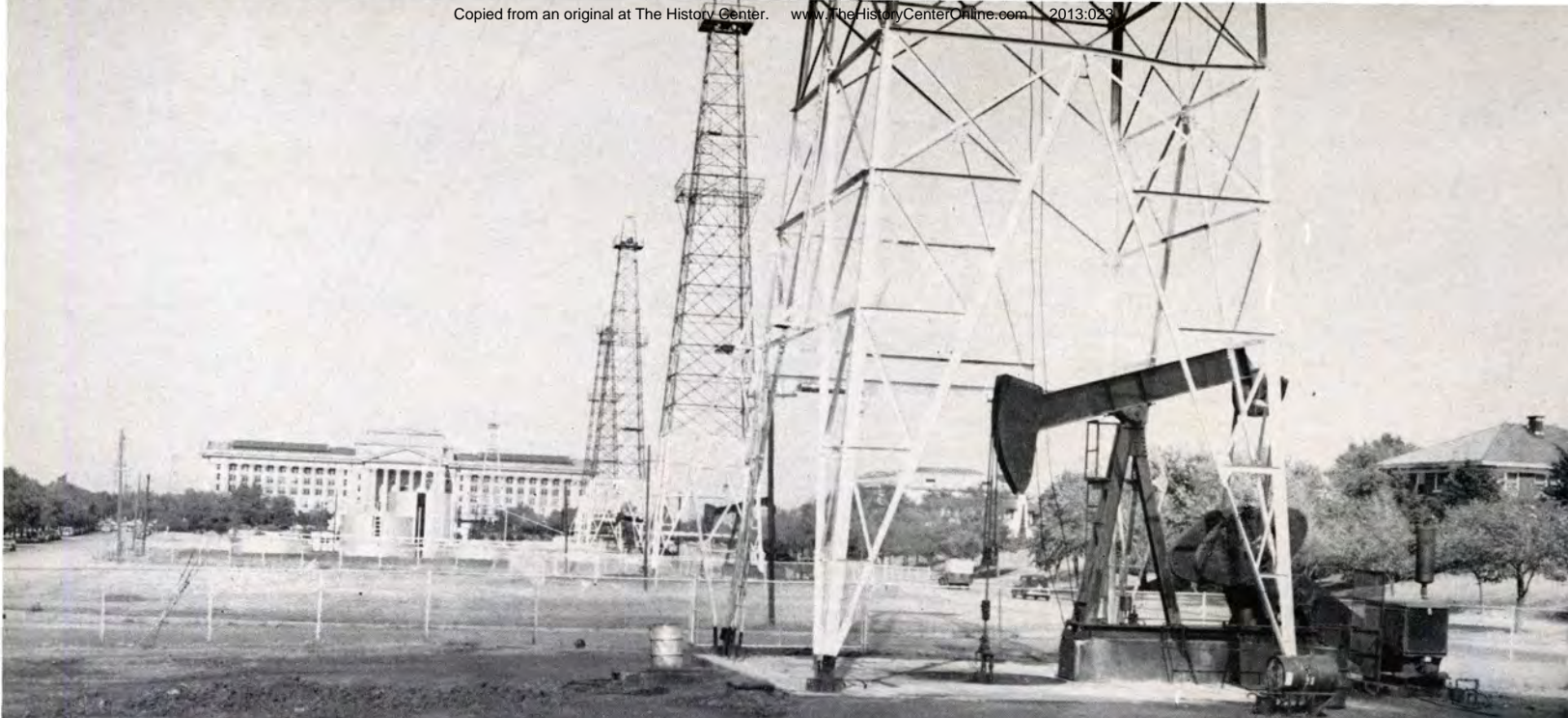
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Without free speech no search for truth is possible; without free speech no discovery of truth is useful; without free speech progress is checked and the nations no longer march forward toward the nobler life which the future holds for man. Better a thousandfold abuse of free speech than denial of free speech. The abuse dies in a day, but the denial slays the life of the people, and entombs the hope of the race.
 —Charles Bradlaugh

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OIL IN INDIAN COUNTRY

THE land now known as Oklahoma, rich beyond the wildest dreams of early settlers, was once considered Indian territory and was given to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Plains Indians, to be theirs forever. As in many other areas, however, the white settlers forgot such promises, and gradually displaced the Indians.

There was plenty of land for all the thousands of settlers that poured in, but they found it difficult to wrest a living from the soil. A few areas were found very fertile, and the western plains were excellent for cattle raising, but the hardships were many. Until oil brought its wealth, progress was slow.

In 1891 a well was drilled near Chelsea, Oklahoma, and another near Sapulpa in 1896, but neither was a commercial producer. In 1897 three pioneer Bartlesville residents, George B. Keeler, William Johnstone, and Frank Overlees became interested in the search for oil. They enlisted the aid of John F. Overfield, a traveling salesman who had become interested in the Bartlesville Area through talks with J. H. Galey, of Kansas.

Galey, and his partner Guffey, agreed to drill a test well if a lease could be obtained on a large block of land in the area held by the Cherokee

Nation. By the time Keeler, Johnstone, and Overlees had managed to secure this lease, Guffey and Galey had sold their interests to the Forest Oil Company, which later became the Prairie Oil and Gas Company. The Forest Company was not interested in drilling, so Overfield induced the Cudahy Oil Company to drill the property, with Overfield as manager of operations in that area.

Drilling rigs were few and transportation primitive, but the services of a rig belonging to McBride and Bloom of Independence, Kansas, were secured, and the rig moved to Bartlesville.

Drilling started late in January, 1897. The Oswego lime was found at 880 feet to 942 feet, the Layton sand at 975 to 987 feet, and oil was encountered in a sand at 1320 feet; this sand was later named the "Bartlesville Sand." The well was completed in April, 1897, and no test was made at the time, but it was estimated to be capable of producing 50 to 75 barrels per day.

Lack of transportation facilities for the oil, together with legal difficulties, forced the operators to keep the well shut in until 1903. By then a railroad had been built to Bartlesville, and the first Oklahoma oil was shipped to a refinery at Neodesha, Kansas. In December, 1904, the Prairie Oil Company (now a part of the Sinclair Oil Corporation) completed a pipeline to Bartlesville.

Other wells were being drilled, one at Red Fork, near the village of Tulsa, in 1901, and one at Jenks, west of Tulsa. Eastern capital was beginning to be interested, and oil-field supply houses were moving in. Experienced oil men from other areas began to take a hand in Oklahoma's rapidly developing oil industry.

In 1905 came the discovery that simultaneously revealed Oklahoma as a great oil country and started Tulsa on its rapid growth to become one of the largest cities in the state and a world-famous headquarters for oil companies.

On November 22nd of that year, the Ida Glenn No. 1, in Creek County just south of Tulsa, was brought in, and the great Glenn Pool touched off a state-wide search for oil. Field followed field in

bewildering succession on through the years to follow. The Cushing-Drumright Field came in 1912, the Healdton Field in 1913, both large producers. Thirty-two fields were discovered in 1914, eighteen in 1915, and twenty-three in 1916. In 1920 the great Burbank Field was discovered, and fantastic (but sometimes true) tales of the riches of the Osage Indians were spread throughout the world.

In 1926 the spectacular Seminole Field was discovered, largest in the world at the time. This field is not only going strong now, but new wells are still being drilled. Some wells have produced as much as 100,000 barrels per acre.

Two years later the great Oklahoma City Field was found, and today this city, the Capital and largest city, has oil wells in hundreds of its resi-

(Continued on page 18)

The first commercial oil well in Oklahoma, near Bartlesville. Oil is still being pumped after 52 years.



S N A P S H O T S . . .



D. H. CRALL, Stanolind Oil & Gas Co., Wewoka, Okla.



JAKE BISCHOFF, Deep Rock Oil Co., Drumright, Okla.



J. R. POSEY, Magnolia Petroleum Co., Drumright, Okla.



RALPH ALLSHOUSE, Deep Rock Oil Co., Drumright, Okla.



K. E. LYNCH, The Texas Co., Wichita, Kansas.



REX L. LIVINGSTON, The Texas Co., Wichita, Kansas.



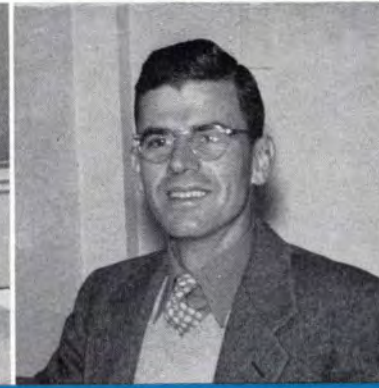
M. C. HARRELL, The Texas Co., Wichita, Kansas.



J. T. GRADY, JR., The Texas Co., Wichita, Kansas.



JIM FREEMAN, The Texas Co., Wichita, Kansas.



FRANK DONHAM, Bay Petroleum Corp., Oklahoma City.



B. T. MURPHREE, Bay Petroleum Corp., Oklahoma City.



J. W. THOMPSON, Bay Petroleum Corp., Oklahoma City.



JOHN J. HASSLER, Mohawk Drilling Co., Oklahoma City.



C. C. IRBY, Sohio Petroleum Co., Oklahoma City.

YOUR FRIENDS IN OKLAHOMA AND KANSAS



C. I. COIL, Sohio Petroleum Co., Oklahoma City.

J. T. REYNOLDS, Sohio Petroleum Co., Oklahoma City.

S. W. HAMNER, Sohio Petroleum Co., Oklahoma City.



W. L. McCLOY, JR., Sohio Petroleum Co., Oklahoma City.

A. L. RASH, Kewanee Oil Co., Shidler, Okla., and COOPER RICHARDS, Lufkin representative, Oklahoma City.

W. L. KITSMAN, Phillips Petroleum Co., Eureka, Kansas.



ED ARNOLD, Phillips Petroleum Co., Eureka, Kansas.

BOB GERNER, Phillips Petroleum Co., Wichita, Kansas.

H. V. STEADMAN, Shell Oil Co., Inc., Wichita, Kansas.

LLOYD R. PICKRELL, Pickrell Drilling Co., Wichita, Kansas.



WENDELL HAUGH, Tidewater Assoc. Oil Co., Sallyards, Kansas.

A. D. PICKETT, Phillips Petroleum Co., Guthrie, Okla.

L. M. BONDURANT, Phillips Petroleum Co., Guthrie, Okla.



Taking part in the dedication services are Leland F. Long of Mineola, president of the East Texas Area Council; John Wrather of Longview, vice president of the East Texas Boy Scout Foundation, Inc.; and Staley Mims of Crockett, president of the East Texas Girl Scout Council.

A Helping Hand to Boy Scouts

THE first Boy Scout Council in America to own an oil well is the East Texas Area Council, which is a chartered Council for 16 East Texas counties.

For several years the Board of Directors responsible for Boy Scouting in East Texas have discussed setting up a Trust Fund. In the fall of 1948, the Board of Directors for the Council approved the work of a special committee on setting up the East Texas Boy Scout Foundation, Inc., and the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, approved the Charter application and the State of Texas issued a Charter to a non-profit organization, the East Texas Boy Scout Foundation, Inc.

The purpose of the East Texas Boy Scout Foundation is primarily to continue the same high grade type of Boy Scouting and service to institutions using the Boy Scouting program, during the lean years when economic conditions will prevent the Council raising the same amount of money for the support of Boy Scouting as it has done for several

years. Should those lean days never come, then the purpose of the Foundation will be to extend the benefits of the Boy Scouting program to many more boys, particularly the Negro boy and rural boys, develop the several Council Camps and all in all, assure the program continuing on the high plane that it is today, serving in excess of 16,000 different persons annually.

The Board of Directors of the Council selected a Board of Trustees for the Foundation composed of R. W. Fair, Tyler; Warren F. Keys, Marshall; John Wrather, Longview; A. B. Childs, Overton; Judge James E. Old, Winnsboro; John S. Redditt, Lufkin, with Arthur Squyres of Tyler as Advisor to the Board of Trustees. The Council's President, Leland F. Long of Mineola, is an ex-officio member.

At its organization meeting in October, 1948, the Board of Trustees elected R. W. Fair, president; Warren F. Keys, first vice president, and John Wrather, second vice president.

Shortly after being elected as vice president

of the East Texas Boy Scout Foundation, John Wrather decided that he should "start something" for the thousands of East Texas boys now active in Scouting, the many thousands of others that should be active, and thousands of boys who will, in a few short years, want and need the benefits of Boy Scouting.

Accordingly, he got the approval of the Board of Trustees, which group is empowered to conduct the affairs of the Foundation, and along with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Robins, Jr., F. B. Wimberly, P. F. McGhee and J. H. Walters, all of Longview, presented an oil lease to the Foundation, with the understanding that $\frac{7}{8}$'s of $\frac{7}{8}$'s production should accrue to the East Texas Boy Scout Foundation and $\frac{1}{8}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$'s would go to the East Texas Girl Scout Council.

Then it was decided that the oil men and other citizens of Gregg County would raise sufficient funds to actually drill the well and present it to the East Texas Boy Scout Foundation, in completed

form. This was done and the oil well was formally dedicated on January 18, 1949, at a public dedication, which found hundreds of interested persons present, including members of the Texas Railroad Commission and other State dignitaries.

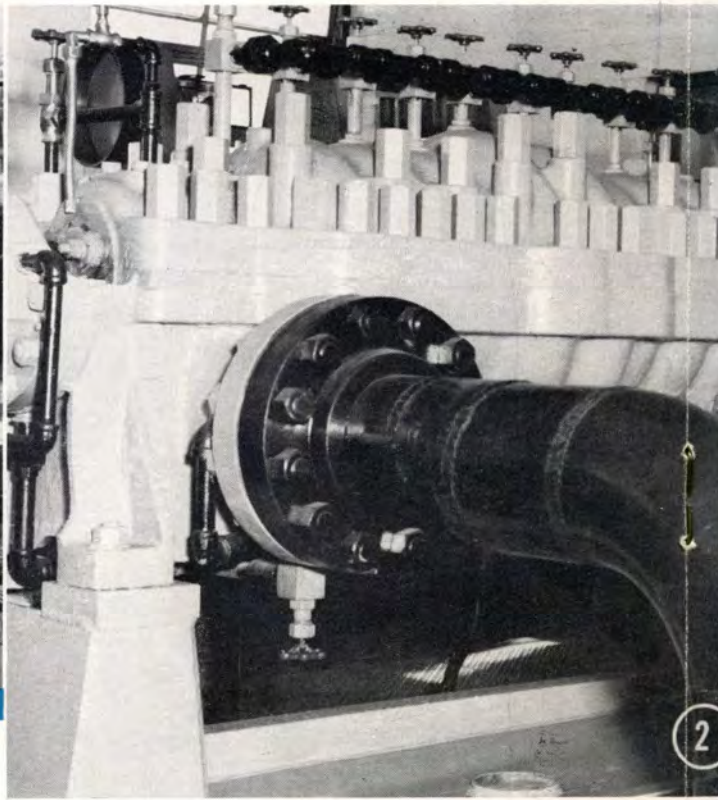
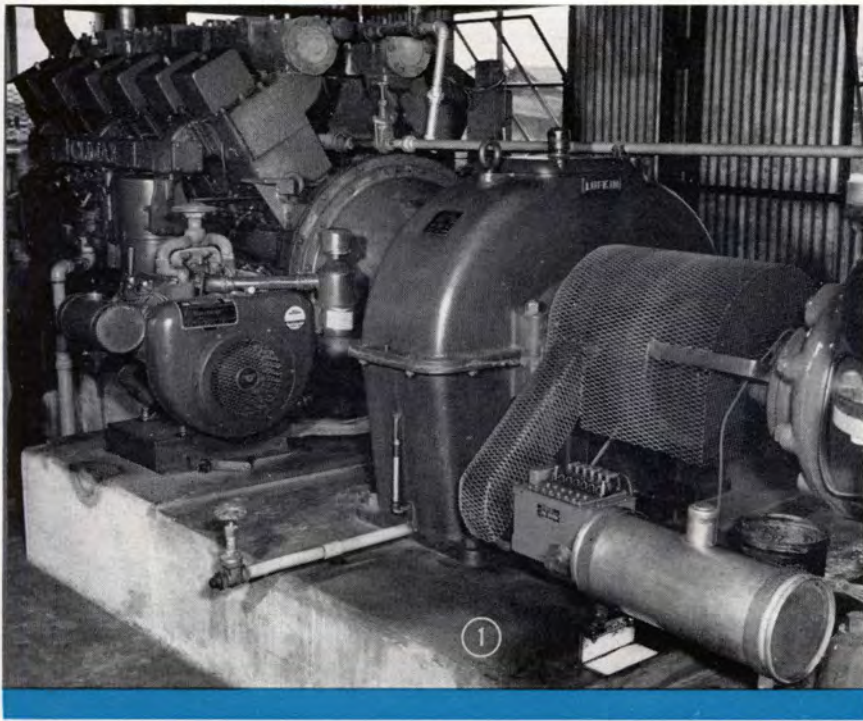
The producing well was completed with assistance given by various oil supply houses who furnished equipment, and with many cash contributions from citizens of Gregg County. Other equipment was purchased at greatly reduced prices for the benefit of Boy Scouting.

It is conservatively estimated that the total income from the well, which will possibly produce for 25 years, will be right at \$400,000.

The East Texas Boy Scout Foundation receives approximately \$700 per month income, all of which is being put in reserve to care for the "rainy day" which the Board of Trustees feel sure is coming, and in no way affects the Annual Boy Scout Finance Campaign for its operating budget.



Standing beside a Lufkin unit which was purchased at a substantial discount for the Boy Scout Foundation are P. F. McGhee, one of the donors of the lease; John Wrather, vice president of the Foundation; and J. H. Walters, another donor. All three of these men are from Longview, Texas.



1

LUFKIN M-189 SPEED INCREASER; Eason Oil Company; Crescent, Oklahoma.

2

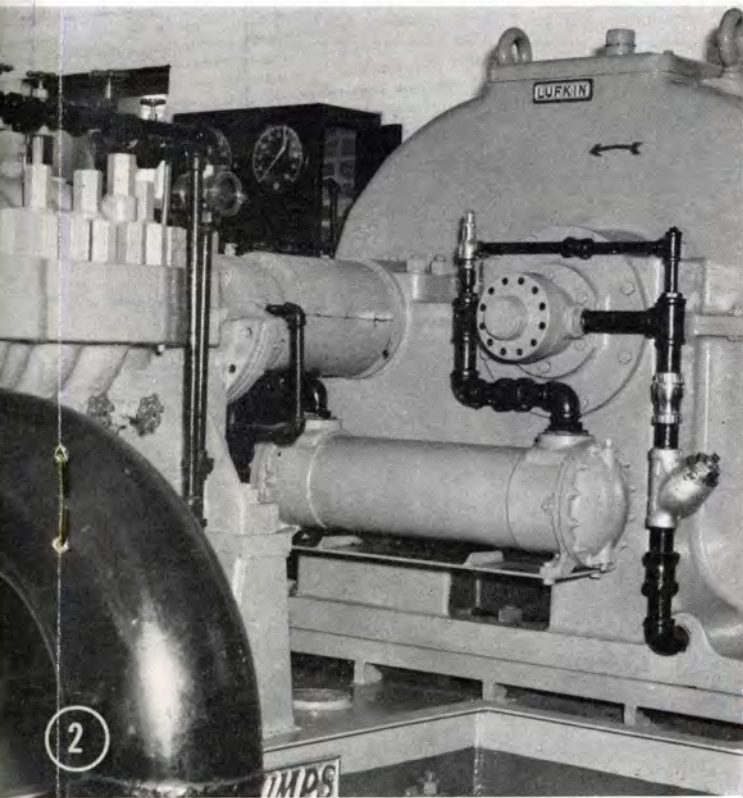
LUFKIN N2110 SPEED INCREASER; Pipe Line station of Sunray Oil Corporation; Crescent, Oklahoma.

3

LUFKIN TC-2A-35A Unit; Bay Petroleum Corporation; Arcadia, Oklahoma.

INSTALL





LUFKIN RELATIONS

- 4 LUFKIN TC-33-22G Unit; Bay Petroleum Corporation; Arcadia, Oklahoma.
- 5 LUFKIN TC-33A-22G Unit; Bay Petroleum Corporation; Macomb, Oklahoma.
- 6 LUFKIN T5A-7B Unit; Magnolia Petroleum Company; Greenwood County, Kansas.



ISLE OF PARADOXES



Grace Line Photo

"Santa" cruise passengers enjoying their "taxi trip" through the center of Willemstad. At the left is the Hotel Americano, and in the center the pontoon bridge swung back against the shore to permit the ship to proceed along her way to the inner harbor.

By EDNA MAE STARK

DOWN in the Caribbean where our New World civilization was cradled, there is an island which has been focusing the attention of seagoers for four and a half centuries. It is Curacao in the Netherlands West Indies, an island of contradictions and contrasts—a veritable paradox which never fails to charm the visitor.

Only thirty-three miles in length and six miles across at its widest section, it is a tiny isle; but it occupies a position of importance in world travel and trade out of all proportion to its size. In the light of natural resources it is comparatively poor; yet it enjoys great prosperity. Although it is located

practically on the doorstep of Latin America—forty miles from Venezuela—it is as Dutch as the Zuyder Zee. And just by way of being still more contradictory, it looks as if it had been dreamed up as the setting for a gay Lilliputian carnival, yet actually it is dedicated to one of the world's greatest commercial enterprises.

The Spaniards discovered the island in 1499, held it for more than a century but paid little attention to it. Why bother about a barren little island whose chief resources were salt and dyewoods, when the vast mainland held such glamorous treasures as gold, silver, diamonds, and emeralds?

They made only a feeble attempt to hold their white elephant, when Holland, early in the 17th century, cast a covetous eye on Curacao; and the Dutch were able to capture it without too much effort.

The two features which attracted the notice of Holland were the salt lagoons, new source of a commodity badly needed for their herring industry, and the excellent land-locked harbor which would make the island an ideal base for the expansion of the Dutch West India Company's trade with South America. Even these assets were not enough to keep the Dutch from becoming discouraged over their acquisition, for at first it was far from remunerative.

Then there was sent as governor to Curacao, a man of great vision quick to realize the possibilities of the island as a market; and he started it on the way to prosperity. Later he moved north to New Amsterdam, now called New York, from which point he governed the northern colony of New Netherlands and continued to direct the affairs of Curacao, and her sister islands, Aruba and Bonaire. That man whose history was so closely connected with ours, was Peter Stuyvesant, also known as the "Man of Iron Will."

During the ensuing years Curacao was trans-

formed by the Dutch into one of the most prosperous properties of the Caribbean. Trading ships and cargo vessels from all parts of the globe called there to be outfitted, to leave cargo for transshipment and to take on supplies. Then, early in the present century, Lady Fortune in a different guise visited Curacao and Aruba—they were selected as the sites for great refineries to handle the oil from the vast newly discovered deposits in the Lake Maracaibo region of Venezuela.

Today one of the world's largest refineries rises from the shores of the Schottegat, the inner basin of Curacao's harbor, and about 8500 ships drop anchor there each year. Its port, Willemstad, visited weekly by one of the Grace Line's luxury "Santa" ships, is the seat of government of the Territory of Curacao now composed of six islands; and it is *the* shopping center of the Caribbean.

At first glimpse, there is little to suggest the commercial importance of Willemstad. The tiny bright-hued buildings, the dwarf trees and cactus fences, the bridges, windmills, and canal-like streets, and the fancy costumes and musical jargon of the dark-skinned vendors in the market—suggest, rather, a fairy tale come to life.

Contributing further to this effect are the giant ocean liners, freighters and tankers parading

Old Fort Amsterdam (right) and the Governor's Palace, adjoining it, at the entrance of the narrow channel-like harbor of Willemstad, capital of Curacao in the Netherlands West Indies. At the left, the pontoon bridge connecting the two sides of the town.

Grace Line Photo



The Lufkin Line

through the town. The taxi trip in a cruise ship along the town's main street is a unique experience which comes as a delightful surprise to passengers visiting the island for the first time. The only reason it can happen here is that the sheltered basin of Schottegat where ships dock lies behind the town and is entered by a narrow channel which bisects the port like an avenue.

Joining the two shores in the center of Willemstad is the famous pontoon bridge, known as "Queen Emma." As ships are sighted, the harbor-master—from his crow's nest location on one of the old forts—signals to "Queen Emma" to give the ship the right of way. The bridge runs up a black flag, sounds a warning siren, then swings

majestically aside to open the way—haughtily ignoring crosstown traffic which it has abruptly halted.

It is difficult to catalog the unusual sights to be seen in Willemstad for they are spread out all over the place. To find them one has only to stroll, or ride, around the town and keep the eyes busy. Worthy of note are: Old Fort Amsterdam and the picturesque Governor's Palace adjoining it; a Protestant church dating back to 1769 and a Jewish synagogue founded in 1732; and a cemetery with interestingly carved tombstones, dating back to 1640, the oldest Caucasian burial place in the Western Hemisphere. Also of interest is the Schooner Market at the quayside in the center of



Grace Line Photo

Canal-like streets, windmills, peaks and gables reflect the Dutch heritage of Willemstad, capital of Curacao in the Netherlands West Indies, a regular port of call on the route of the Grace Line's weekly 12-day deluxe cruises from New York to the Caribbean and north coast of South America.

town. Here the sailboat fleet ties up when it arrives from Venezuela with fresh fruits and vegetables, meat and fish, and a lively business is conducted each day.

Shopping in the town's fascinating bazaars is one of the chief pastimes for visitors. The tempting array of merchandise from all parts of the world, the alluring prices resulting from the fact that Willemstad is practically a free port, and the welcome absence of a sales tax—all combine to make the town a "Shopper's Arcady."

For a bit of relaxation after sightseeing and shopping, visitors usually head for the Hotel Americano, or drive out to Piscadero Bay. The Americano is located at one end of the pontoon

bridge, and its cocktail terrace is a splendid vantage point from which to watch the maneuvers of the bridge and the ships calling in and out. At Piscadera Bay there is an attractive tropical-style clubhouse and excellent facilities for ocean bathing. Latest contribution to the night life of the capital is the Choboloba club which has an illuminated glass dance floor set in an outdoor patio and bordered by a little stream with water lilies growing in it.

A fine new luxury hotel will be rising along Willemstad's ocean front one of these days—to encourage travelers to stay for a while and learn more about this fascinating little isle of paradoxes, resting in the cobalt waters of the Caribbean.



Grace Line Photo

One of the main shopping streets in Willemstad, Curacao, the shopping center of the Caribbean. Its bazaars are stocked with merchandise from all parts of the globe, offered at specially reasonable prices because the town is practically a free port.

S N A P S H O T S . . .



PAUL SHEPHERD, Magnolia Petroleum Co., Wewoka, Okla.



G. F. O'BRIEN, Magnolia Petroleum Co., Wewoka, Okla.



RODGER HARTMAN, Sohio Petroleum Co., Oklahoma City.



L. D. ALBRIGHT, Sohio Petroleum Co., Oklahoma City.



W. V. KENT, Plainville, Kansas; and **R. A. BOTHWELL**, Wichita, Kansas; both of Darby & Bothwell, Inc.



J. R. WILSON, JR., Sohio Petroleum Co., Oklahoma City.



B. F. LASSETER, Sohio Petroleum Co., Oklahoma City.



M. W. SKILLERN, Sohio Petroleum Co., Oklahoma City.



A. C. HEADRICK, Atlantic Refining Co., Great Bend, Kansas.



FLEMING AUSTIN, Shell Oil Co., Wichita, Kansas.



A. T. SLAGLE, Phillips Petroleum Co., Oklahoma City.



G. J. TURNER, Phillips Petroleum Co., Oklahoma City.



F. W. AKRIGHT, Phillips Petroleum Co., Oklahoma City.

YOUR FRIENDS IN OKLAHOMA AND KANSAS



J. H. FIELD, Sohio Petroleum Co., Oklahoma City.



BERTION WHITELEY, Sohio Petroleum Co., Oklahoma City.



W. E. DAVIS, Kewanee Oil Co., Shidler, Oklahoma.



E. P. WALTMAN, Sohio Petroleum Co., Eureka, Kansas.



B. B. LANE, Sohio Petroleum Co., Eureka, Kansas.



C. R. TEMPLE, Sohio Petroleum Co., Independence, Kansas.



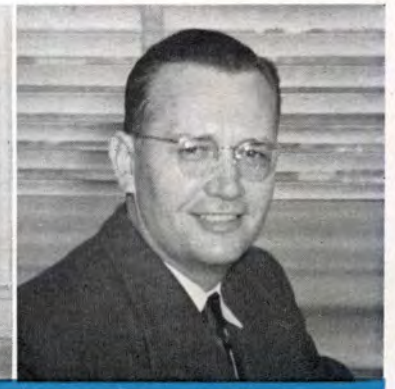
J. W. CLINKSCALES, Shell Oil Co., Wichita Falls, Texas.



C. W. HENSON, Phillips Petroleum Co., Oklahoma City.



PAUL BENNETT (standing), M. R. LACEY (seated), Atlantic Refining Co., and BYRON ROBBINS, Lufkin representative, all of Great Bend, Kansas.



W. L. PEMBER, Sohio Petroleum Co., Oklahoma City.



WESTON PAYNE, Anderson-Prichard Oil Corp., Oklahoma City.



S. F. SHAKELEY, Anderson-Prichard Oil Corp., Oklahoma City.



R. C. ARNOLD, Anderson-Prichard Oil Corp., Oklahoma City.

OIL IN INDIAN COUNTRY

(Continued from page 5)

dents' back-yards; wells were drilled on the grounds of the Capitol Building and the Governor's Mansion. This field has produced nearly a billion barrels of oil and is still producing about ten million barrels per year. Many other fields have been discovered since Oklahoma City, and no end is in sight.

It is difficult to estimate what oil has done for Oklahoma in royalties, lease money, payrolls, and tax money. But the state has produced nearly six billion barrels of oil, valued at approximately eight billion dollars. It is estimated that the drilling and equipping of Oklahoma wells has required an expenditure of four billion dollars, with most of this money remaining in the communities where the wells were drilled. The royalty to the landowners has brought about one billion dollars that went into the development of the communities. In addition to this money, the landowners were paid millions in bonuses and rentals.

Oklahoma is the fourth largest oil-producing state, being surpassed by Texas, California, and Louisiana, in that order. Its 53,000 wells produce approximately 138,000,000 barrels per year, and



This is a modern well in the great West Edmond field in Oklahoma.

many new fields are discovered every year. Steady growth has supplanted the wild oil booms of twenty or thirty years ago. Forty-two years after becoming a state, Oklahoma is a rich, progressive area, with many industries, but its start upward was due to the oil under land considered almost worthless fifty years ago.

OSAGE LEASE SALE. The famous Million-Dollar Elm at Pawhuska, Oklahoma, under which oil lands of the Osage Nation were leased to the highest bidder. Presiding at this auction is the famous "Colonel" Walter E. Walters of Skeedee, Oklahoma.



Let's Laugh

A lucky man was made very rich over night when oil was found on his farm. All of his life he had said that if he ever had the money, the first thing he would buy would be a big Cadillac automobile.

So bright and early that morning, he headed for the big city and the Cadillac dealer. He was shown several cars, but none of them was just what he wanted.

"Well, sir," the dealer was not impressed with his dress, "here is our largest and finest car, but the price is a little high."

"How much is it?" the man inquired.

"\$5,000."

"Oh, I say that is high. I am prepared to pay cash for it. Will I get a discount?"

"Why, of course, sir," the salesman brightened up considerably. "We will give you a 10 per cent discount for cash."

The buyer was not good at figures and he couldn't decide how much he would have to pay for the car, so he told the salesman he would go around the corner and eat his breakfast while he considered the deal but that he would be back presently.

He walked into a cafe and sat down, trying hard to figure what his discount would be. A waitress came up, and he looked at her and asked, "If I were going to give you 10 per cent of \$5,000, how much would you take off?"

"Would my ear bobs bother you, bub?"

A boby-soxer was making telephone explanations concerning her loss of a current boy friend to a rival.

"He may think it's love," she stated, "but it's only a passing fanny."

An airdale rushed up to an inebriated quartette singing "Sweet Adeline" and said, "Okay, boys, you asked for it."

Mandy was in the hospital having a baby. She kept screaming and screaming. Finally a doctor came up

to her and said, "Mandy, there is no need to scream so loud—if you would concentrate more you wouldn't scream so much."

She paid no attention to the doctor and kept right on screaming. Then, suddenly, she stopped. The doctor ran over to her and asked what the matter was.

She asked, "Is Jasper still downstairs?"

"Yes," replied the doctor, "he is downstairs pacing the floor."

"Well," said Mandy, "you go right down and tell him that if this is a sample of married life—I don't even want to be engaged!"

The Silverbergs had produced eight straight girls in a row. At last they had a boy. Silverberg, Sr., went on a week-long celebration that broke several records. On the seventh day somebody asked him, "Whom does it look like; you or your wife?"

"I don't know," said Silverberg, "We haven't looked at his face yet."

Life guard (with girl in his arms): "Sir, I have just resuscitated your daughter."

Father: "Then, by cracky, you'll marry her."

Did you ever hear the one about the Egyptian princess who was laid in her coffin and became a mummy?

He was a small, timid private—the wallflower of the party. But when the orchestra played a familiar and sentimental tune, he took courage and walked across the dance floor. Picking a beautiful but over-sophisticated damsel for his partner, he asked: "Pardon me, miss. May I have this dance?"

A quick glance at his diminutive size and the lone stripe on his sleeve, and she replied: "I'm sorry. But I never dance with a child!"

But quite unscelched, the private bowed deeply, "Oh, I beg your pardon," he said, "I didn't know your condition."

One day in sociology class during a discussion about infants, one Junior asked his teacher: "Teacher, do infants have as much fun in infancy as adults do in adultery?"

Class was dismissed.

First guy: "My girl friend has been a chorus girl in New York for two years."

Second guy: "What shows?"

First guy: "Practically everything."

A couple who had been married only one week were preparing to go out for an evening's entertainment. As the husband began to dress, he noticed a button was off his trousers. He called it to the attention of his new bride who admitted that she knew nothing about sewing.

"Run next door, honey. That Mrs. Adams is such a lovely neighbor. I know she won't mind sewing it on for you."

He did, and when he came back a little later, his eye was black and his lip was bleeding.

"Gracious, what happened to you?" the bride inquired.

"Well, just like you said, Mrs. Adams is a nice neighbor. She sewed the button on for me, but just as she stooped to bite the thread, her husband came in. He certainly is a narrow-minded man."

☆ ☆ ☆

A "Whistle Gal" back in 1100 B.C. This bejeweled vamp is Hedy Lamarr as she holds forth in the role of Delilah, the black-eyed ball of fire that gave Samson and the Danites such a time of it three thousand years ago.

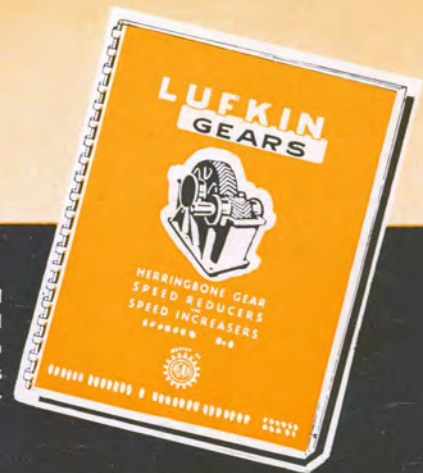
—"Samson and Delilah" Photo



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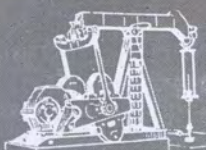


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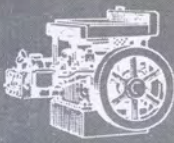
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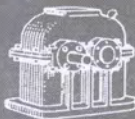
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