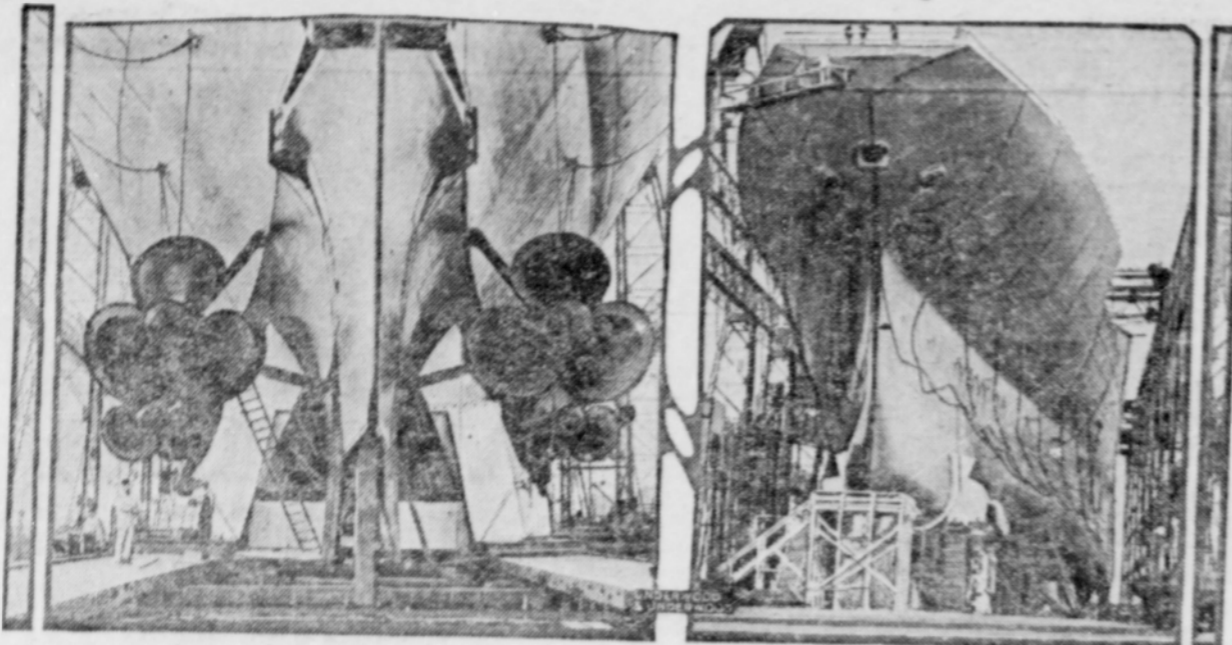


Stern and Bow Views of Our Newest Airplane Carrier



The U. S. S. Lexington, originally designed as a cruiser and completed as an airplane carrier, was just launched at the shipyards at Fore River, Mass. She is of 33,000 tons and can carry 72 planes. The illustration shows, at left, the stern with the propellers driven by electric motors, and, at right, the bow.

SPOUTS RICHES FOR TEXAS "U"

Oil Piling Up Income as New Wells Are Brought In.

Austin, Tex.—The "oilman's graveyard" is being turned into wealth for the University of Texas. And it's coming so fast the university may acquire more royalty money than it can spend in the immediate future.

At any rate it can't be spent until the legality of the legislative enactment turning the revenue into the available fund from the permanent fund, as provided by the constitution, is determined. And the attorney general of the state has repeatedly ruled it was illegal.

But whether it happens one way or another, there will shortly be such a fund that interest therefrom, which does go to the available fund, will more than pay for the most ambitious building program ever launched by any university. In fact, prospects today point to the University of Texas as one of the richest, if not the richest, school in the world.

It is as if the university, like an impoverished urchin, had come to the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, which in this instance happened to be on university land in Reagan county, Texas. There on May 28, 1923, a rank wildcat well spouted oil. With that there was born the greatest potential oil field in the United States simultaneously with the greatest university in the same vast territory.

In Midst of Big Holdings.
For that well, known as the Santa Rita, belonged to the Texan Oil and Land company and was in the midst of 64 sections on university land, only a small fraction of university holdings, 2,080,000 acres in west Texas counties. And that lonesome wildcat, in a territory which had already known 54 deep dry holes before it was started, was the forerunner of a drilling campaign destined to test out the thousands of acres of university holdings, and which, in fact, has already discovered another mineral resource, potash, with indications that it may be far more valuable than the oil which is pouring a stream of gold into the coffers of the educational institution.

But only recently has the significance of oil on university land dawned on the patrons of the school, which in attendance compares with some of the larger institutions of higher learning, but which, in the terms of Gov. Miriam Ferguson, is an "eyesore" to the people of the state. Plain frame buildings, unpainted, 20 of them, grace the university campus, poor setting, indeed, for the gaining of an education, and sufficient only to draw the opprobrious comment of a woman executive.

Cheeks approximating \$100,000 a month, tendered the first of each month for the one preceding, coming from a field whose production is on a gradual rise, and that, too, from an area confined to about three sections,

serve to indicate the magnitude of potentialities as affecting Texas' state school. And with 24 producers already, development has only just begun.

The Texan Oil and Land company, discoverer of the field, and its subsidiaries, together with the Big Lake Oil and Land company, have recently announced a drilling program destined to put 32 new wells in the proven area. In addition to a score more now drilling and destined to be producers shortly.

Output on Increase.

Twin producers for the field recently have been brought in twice in a single day and output has been on the jump since the first of the year. For a long time it stood steadily at around 10,000 barrels. Then came a pipe line and contracts for the delivery of more than 500,000 barrels of oil to one of the major companies by freight. From then on it has been one continual jump after another until today production aggregates more than 40,000 barrels.

One-eighth royalty at prevailing prices means that from henceforth until the peak is attained, the university's part of the oil revenue will be greater than \$100,000 a month, possibly \$200,000 or more, and that multiplied by twelve means more than \$1,000,000 a year. Even should that go to the permanent fund, which would permit only of expenditure of interest in school overhead, as required by a building program, the old campus at Austin is due for a change. At once there is a prospect of a great state-supported school being independent of legislative appropriations and free of the usual fight most such schools must wage before the legislatures to get funds required.

A comparatively poor school, like some comparatively poor people, suddenly grown wealthy, the university has opportunity to spend its money with lavish abandon or to bide its time. This question may get in the courts, but it will only be a friendly action to determine the legality of expending the money at once. This test will come as the result of the legislature taking action turning royalty revenues from the permanent to the available fund. Giving sanction to this measure, after the attorney general had advised its illegality, Mrs. Ferguson cited an unkept campus as being an "eyesore." In which the state could take no pride, and gave her approval anyway.

Land Called Worthless.

At one time, a history of the university reveals, sentiment was for the sale of the "worthless" university lands and the placing of the money out at prevailing rates of interest. Maj. George Littlefield raised his voice against the proposal, and in desperation requested geologists to bring back a reason against its sale. Accordingly they found one—the Marathon "fold"—which they declare should be productive of much oil.

Whether that fold exists only on

paper as some contend, or not—it was ample reason for holding the properties. The geologist who turned in the favorable report was Dr. J. A. Udden, director of the bureau of economic geology of the university. His findings, sufficient to prevent the legislature taking action making possible the sale, have also furnished the basis for other geological work and finally led to the discovery of oil.

The other geologist involved in the development of the university holdings is Hugh H. Tucker. Half a score years ago, practically unknown in his profession, he chanced to stroll about the University of Texas campus, then rested on a bench. A previous loiterer about the grounds had left there a map of Texas, showing the university properties. Studying this, Tucker got his cue and the determination to "go to west Texas and conquer the territory for the University of Texas." Loyal to the state, those selfsame shacks that Mrs. Ferguson called a shame to Texas furnished him with inspiration to see the campus changed to one in keeping with the greatness of Texas.

Tucker spent practically 15 years in studying the formation between the Pecos and the Colorado rivers. Traversing the distance 14 times on foot, and parts of it innumerable times, he is conceded to have gained a more accurate knowledge of the topography and geological structure of the land than any other person. It was on his findings that the drill pierced to the oil formations in the discovery well, and it is on his information that the drill is now boring its way to the bowels of the earth on yet other school lands and outside holdings.

He has transformed a land as well as possibilities for a school. For he recalls that when he first stood on a hill where now the discovery well of the Reagan field still is producing oil, all he could see was two lone windmills. Today, in that same area, hundreds of people congregate, taking wealth from the soil, some for private gain, but contributing withal to the buildings of a greater university.—New York World.

Louisiana Plans Huge Memorial to Longfellow

New Orleans.—The Longfellow-Evangeline memorial when erected will be made up of three figures cut into a monument that will stand on the banks of the Bayou Teche, near St. Martinville.

The monument will arise in a fifty-acre park, almost on the spot where the forlorn Arcadian girl kept her unfulfilled tryst with the banished Gabriel.

For years, tourists have visited the beautiful Evangeline country of Louisiana and have marveled at the beauty of the moss-hung oaks beneath which Evangeline awaited her lover. In the center of the park will be a wading pool surrounded by figures symbolic of the poem, Youth, Gladness, Love and Despair, over which will stand the monument consisting of a figure of Longfellow and his two characters, Evangeline and Gabriel.

Funds for the project are being furnished by subscriptions from school children of the South and Longfellow-Evangeline associations everywhere.

FT. LEAVENWORTH PRISON CONTAINS SHOE FACTORY

Will Begin Next January to Make Footwear for Various Government Institutions.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan.—A million-dollar factory within the prison walls of the Fort Leavenworth federal penitentiary will begin making shoes for the men of the army and navy and federal institutions next January. Warden F. Goldthwaite will be its superintendent.

One of the serious problems with which Warden W. I. Biddle has had to contend is that of finding employment for his prisoners. The shoe factory will put to work 700 convicts whose time now is idle.

The men will be taught a trade; a small remuneration will go partly toward the support of their families and partly into a fund at interest, to be paid them on their release. The

government will take a profit from production.

The plant is expected to turn out from 2,500 to 3,000 pairs of shoes daily when operating at its capacity, but this will not be possible until skilled labor has been developed among the prison laborers. When the peak of quality and quantity has been attained, the penitentiary will begin manufacturing footwear for the army and navy, and later a work shoe in addition, for other institutions maintained by the government.

The factory was built by man power at a great saving in cost. Wherever some expensive bit of machinery could be replaced by manual labor, it was done.

When it was necessary to hoist tons of brick and steel, cement and crushed stone to the workers on the skeleton fourth story, a series of runways was rigged up from lumber sawed at the

prison mill, and up these runways the convicts trundled their wheelbarrows of construction material. Six hundred wards of the government helped build the plant.

The factory will be fireproof throughout, with large windows and white enamel walls. The floor surface will be impervious to grease and shoe blacking. Modern sanitary and safety devices and the latest shoe-building equipment will be used.

Superintendent Goldthwaite came to Fort Leavenworth from Haverhill, Mass., where he had completed a quarter of a century with a shoe manufactory. He will be assisted by five civilian foremen.

Buried by Coal

Easton, Pa.—After having been buried under 100 tons of coal for an hour a baby is in a hospital suffering only from shock. A motortruck knocked down a shed and the coal poured upon the baby playing on the doorstep.

Industry is better than moaning.

NEW STYLES IN LINGERIE; NOVELTY IN ACCESSORIES

GONE are the days when the chief concern of lingerie was daintiness, accomplished by means of fine fabrics and painstaking needle work. Interest now centers in styles which are varied and everchanging, reflecting the innovations brought into outer apparel, and in colors and color combinations, which are even more varied. Daintiness goes without saying—it is taken care of by the use of very sheer and lightweight materials, laces and lacy fabrics. These range, in silk, from gougrette to crepe satin, and in cotton, from voile to lustrous, silky sateen, all of them light and supple.

Since color has become so important, lingerie materials are dyed in fast

Some of these necessities are necessities—as handkerchiefs, umbrellas and hand bags, many are merely adornments, as costume jewelry, costume flowers, coiffure ornaments and numberless other furbelows. They spring new changes and develop into fads that are among the most important means of adding zest to dress—besides making much additional wealth in the world.

Costume flowers and other pretty furbelows made of ribbon or silk, like everything else, have a sparkling beauty this fall, that comes of the vogue for metallic and silk combinations. The looms are turning out endless yards of gold and silver ribbons.



LATEST STYLE IN PAJAMAS

colors that will withstand laundering. Color combinations, in very sheer materials, are an outstanding style feature of new lingerie designed for holiday-gift purposes and they include such couplings as peach and orchid, green and gold, peach and apple green, white and rose, black and rose, tea rose and pale green. But the main demand is for single colors with pink, flesh, peach and orchid maintaining their lead as the prime favorites.

New styles in lingerie disclose many vagaries in both the tailored and lace-trimmed types. Waistlines are variable and the flare is introduced in many ways, even in pajamas, which are made of sateen with slipover blouse and flared bottom trousers. Nearly always two colors are combined in pajama sets or else two patterns in one material are used together, as in the pajamas pictured, of radium silk. In these the blouse is of

or colored silk ribbons with gold or silver woven in them, or otherwise introduced, as in borders or figures. In the group of ribbon fancies pictured here, a wreath of little morning glories at the top is made of blossoms in several colors, each color having the gleam of silver thread introduced with the silk. This is a lovely hair ornament, particularly for the debutante. A corsage flower at the left is made of silk petals in any color, veiled with tinsel gauze. Buds are suspended on narrow silver cord and millinery rose leaves form the background. The corsage flower opposite is fashioned of satin ribbon, and simulates the popular chrysanthemum. The folded petals are centered with a tuft of chenille. Lace and little metallic ribbon flowers adorn a pair of ribbon-covered garters and below them a lingerie rose is made of narrow folded ribbon. Gold or silver ribbon, sewed to a rice net founda-



SOME ACCESSORIES

tion, is chosen for the pretty coronet which finishes the group and the same ribbon makes the rose that completes it.

Much well-made and pretty costume jewelry is worn this season with crystal and jet beads and all sorts of pearl necklaces, the favorites, also jade and sapphire jewelry, the latter in combination with pearls or crystal. Etched crystal is fashionable as a background for colored stones. Wide silver bracelets, with etched ornamentation typically American Indian in character, are among the most demanded pieces of jewelry.

Style and novelty are the elements that stimulate interest in any sort of apparel but they are the breath of life to a long list of dress accessories.

Julia Bottomley, 1925 Western Newspaper Union.

A Nervous Breakdown



Bakersfield, Calif.—"I had a nervous breakdown, unable to leave my bed. I was under the care of a doctor, but was not getting along as well as I thought I should, so I started taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it is the tonic and nerve that restored me to health. I have never had a physical or a nervous breakdown since, which proves the thoroughness of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in reaching the source of the trouble and then overcoming the condition."—Mrs. Gertrude Higley, 1224 Truxton Ave. All dealers. Tablet or fluid form. Write Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for free medical advice.

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He Had Had Enough, and Announced Fact

Albert, age three, went with his mother to a family reunion. Music and speeches occupied the morning, and then, as the program grew to a satisfactory close, an old uncle rose to pronounce the benediction. Albert looked all around inquiringly, then seeing that his mother's head was bowed, lowered his own with a sigh and an air of forced resignation.

The benediction, characterized by faltering speech and many pauses, was long drawn out. The fact, together with certain mysterious sounds issuing from the direction of the dinner table spread beneath the trees nearby and a growing restlessness becoming evident in the crowd, were not lost on Albert. As the uncle reached the point of making his most touching appeal and absolute silence prevailed, Albert slid from his seat, clapping his hands loudly and shouting:

"I've had enough of that. Come on, mother, dinner's ready!"—Indianapolis News.

DEMAND "BAYER" ASPIRIN

Take Tablets Without Fear If You See the Safety "Bayer Cross."

Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 25 years. Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin. Imitations may prove dangerous.—Adv.

Boys Study Leather

A junior technical day school for training boys for the boot and shoe trade has been opened in connection with the Cordwainers' Technical college in London, England. The course will be divided between general education and trade subjects.

Don't Be Disfigured. Keep Cole's Carbolsolative in the house. It stops pain from burn or cut quickly and heals without scars. At all good druggists, 50c and 60c, or J. W. Cole Co., 127 S. Euclid Ave., Oak Park, Ill.—Adv.

Trout Eggs

Nearly 50,000 rainbow trout eggs were recently shipped from Montana to Honolulu and successfully transferred to Hawaiian streams for hatching.—Science Service.

After all, man is improving. As a rule, he doesn't swear very much when he is tinkering up the family automobile.

Sure Relief

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