

ANCIENT RACE TRACES FOUND IN WYOMING "Spanish Diggings" Mystery Led to Discovery of Humans Who Lived Previous to Indian Times.

New York—Who can solve the mystery of the "Spanish Diggings," so called, the strange settlement of aborigines which existed ages ago and which are located three miles west and eight miles south of this city. Some unknown race which antedated the American Indian, possibly coming from Mexico or South America, and which occupied the "Diggings" long before the discovery of America by Columbus in all probability, was apparently blotted out of existence almost in the twinkling of an eye by some strange cataclysm of nature, and disappeared, leaving behind evidences of their occupation, which are of intense interest to archaeologists.

A few years ago researches were inaugurated by C. W. Robinson of Bloomington, Ill., but these were interrupted by the war and nothing of importance has been done in this direction since. This year, however, Mr. Kohler plans a more complete and thorough investigation and some interesting and valuable information from a scientific and archaeological standpoint may develop. Credit for discovering the "Spanish Diggings" belongs to A. A. Spangh, now a banker of Manville, Wyo. In 1879 he was working his way across the country from the Laramie Plains to the head of Old Woman creek, driving a herd of cattle to what is now known as the "O. W." ranch.

After crossing the mountains east of Laramie peak and fording the Platte river, the early mired several horses, which strayed away during the night. In searching for the missing equines, Spangh ran across the quarries and rows of tepee circles and collected a number of specimens of the jasper and agate weapons and tools which were strewn in profusion over the entire tract of perhaps a thousand acres. The announcement of the discovery did not attract much attention at the time, and as the years passed and the country was hampered by lack of railway facilities and passable roads, the "Diggings" remained comparatively unknown. The location, requiring a detour of 35 miles off the main highway between Cheyenne and Yellowstone park, was also a factor in keeping these antediluvian riches obscure and little known.

Nature Has Been Lush. Nature has been lavish in its disposition of scenery throughout Niobrara county in southeastern Wyoming and tourists will be awed by the striking views. The old town of Hartville lies at the head of Whalen canyon and is an historical mining camp, having changed but little in appearance in a half century. The original Oregon trail passed near there and pioneers who ventured west in prairie schooners in the early days, made what is now known as Cold Springs their camping ground. To the southeast appears the wonderful panoramic view of the North Platte valley. For miles may be seen wide stretches of upland, both valley and crags and peaks. The west is the center of the white-capped Laramie range, which stretches over a distance of 100 miles, grim, gaunt, old Laramie peak looms over them all, lifting its giant head 11,000 feet toward the sky. It makes a never-failing landmark for the visitor in this strange and beautiful "wonderland."

The "Spanish Diggings" remain unchanged from that moment centuries ago when some fell visitation apparently annihilated every living being. The scene indicates that an outburst of possibly carbon dioxide gas, expelled presumably from Laramie peak, similar to that of Mount Pelee in 1902, which snuffed out the lives of 30,000 almost in an instant, was responsible for the extermination of the settlement. The ground is covered with agate and jasper spalls and cores, also quartz of various colors. The quarry pits range in diameter from 20 to 40 feet, and wherever found are closely spaced, the refuse from one being thrown into another.

Graphite Wedges Exposed. Excavations have been made to a depth of 22 feet, but it is probable that the ancient miners went much further. The present time depressions are about eight feet in depth. Graphite wedges are to be seen, still fast in the rock crevices, just as they were left by the workmen when their operations were so unexpectedly interrupted. Battered hammer stones are numerous, some grooved and others ungrooved, mostly of granite or greenstone and ranging in weight from three to 20 pounds.

The work shops, located close to the quarries, are also of deep interest. There were carried the selected blocks or nodules as the case might be, of jasper, agate, flint, chalcodony or quartzite to the aboriginal mechanic, seated no doubt, so as to handle the material from the mines, from which he spalled off and roughed out his primitive tools, spears, weapons and other articles essential in the stone age. As a workman is known by his chips, so today may be seen the results of the labors of the ancient worker in all stages of manufacture, and many varieties of crude, flinty articles. They include colored scrapers for removing the flesh from skins, arrow and spear tips, hatchets and knives and mortars in which maize may have been crushed. Many of the formations are extremely puzzling, and it is difficult to conceive to what uses various peculiar shaped formations were put.

U. S. MERCHANT MARINE NEEDS MANY OFFICERS Men With Two Years' Sea Service or Knowledge of Engineering Eligible to Federal Sea Courses.

San Francisco, April 19.—More merchant marine officers are needed today than during the war in order properly to man the several hundred new ships that will slide down the ways and be placed in commission during the next few months. New classes are opening in the United States Shipping board's free navigation school here, and its free school in marine engineering at Berkeley, Cal., and the recruiting service of the shipping board has made an appeal to men to enter into the work.

It is important that we anticipate this need," said C. W. Saunders, chief of section five of the shipping board, with headquarters at 123 Market street, "and prepare to supply the men as the proper operation of our merchant fleet is just as necessary now, if not more so if we look to the future of this nation's welfare, of which the new merchant marine is a vital part, as it was during the war when every ship meant a battle won."

What the shipping board really needs now are men who see in the merchant service all its vast possibilities, and who join not only for the fine purpose of helping this country establish her prestige as a maritime power, but because they know by proper effort in this service they can gain for themselves a profitable vocation. Each of these hundreds of ships will need eight licensed officers, four on deck and four in the engine department.

Applicants with two years sea service and physically sound will be admitted to the new navigation class at once, after the approval of their applications by the local inspectors of steamboats. The average length of the course, if attended during the day is from four to six weeks.

Qualified for Engineers. Men of a certain amount of mechanical or engineering experience, not necessarily at sea, are qualified for the four weeks day course in marine engineering, subject to the approval of their applications by the steamboat inspectors.

Graduates requiring additional sea service before being qualified for their examination for license will be sent out by the sea service bureau as reserve officers for eight weeks at \$90 a month.

Graduates of the navigation school passing their examinations before steamboat inspectors will be licensed as third mates and higher, according to the amount of experience they have had. Similarly graduates in the marine engineering branch passing the steamboat inspectors will receive licenses as third assistant engineers and higher.

25 Millionaires Already Made in the Wonderful Ranger, Texas Oil Field \$15,000 FOR EACH \$100 INVESTED

The great Ranger, Texas Oil Field has already made twenty-five new millionaires—and no one knows how many more are now in the making. Never before in the entire history of our country was such great wealth accumulated by so many people in so short a time. The big money is yet to be made here. New millionaires are being added to the list almost weekly. This great field, the marvel and wonder of the world, has barely been scratched.

The Fowler Farm Oil Company has just sold its 125 acres of lease to the Magnolia Petroleum Company for \$1,800,000, giving the shareholders \$15,000.00 for each \$100 invested in addition to the moneys already received by the shareholders from oil sold since the first well came in, July 26, 1918.

OUR THIRD WELL—BETWEEN 5,000 AND 13,000 BARREL GUSHER Our third well will start immediately on the Sue lease located near the heart of this Wonderful Oil Field. The Norwood gusher, reported now flowing 13,000 barrels of high-grade oil daily, is one mile north of the Duke gusher, reported flowing 8,000 barrels daily is less than one mile in another direction—the Harris gusher which is now drilling itself in and reported flowing 5,000 barrels is less than three-fourths of a mile in another direction from us. We are nestled among and almost surrounded by the largest high-grade oil wells in the world. We are only 900 feet from Magnolia tank farm and pipe line. One well on this lease, as good as either of these wells would be worth Millions.

YOU WANT QUICK ACTION—2 WELLS ALREADY DRILLING Our first well on our 100-acre Fritts lease is now down 2,825 feet. This well will soon come in. It is midway between the Tippet and Downing wells and right in line with the great Duke and Knowles gushers in Comanche County, Texas. The Duke gusher came in reported making 2,500 barrels each and the Knowles gusher 3,500 barrels, which has just been drilled three feet deeper and is reported now flowing 10,000 barrels of high-grade oil daily.

OUR SECOND WELL ON OUR 168-ACRE MONTGOMERY LEASE IS NOW DOWN 1,500 FEET AND GOING DEEPER NIGHT AND DAY. We also own four splendid 40-acre tracts in close proximity to this lease in Comanche County, Texas. We own 428 acres of leases in this County.

WE ALSO OWN 1,000 ACRES OF WELL SELECTED AND SLENDILLY LOCATED LEASES IN HAMILTON AND MCCOLLOCH COUNTIES, TEXAS, WHICH ARE INCREASING RAPIDLY IN VALUE AS DEVELOPMENT IS GETTING CLOSER TO THESE PROPERTIES.

KNOWLES WELL IN COMANCHE COUNTY FLOWING 10,000 BARRELS DAILY Comanche County is rapidly coming to the front and already has several big gushers to her credit. We picked that county for big production—we were right. There is not a dry hole in the County.

SEWING MACHINE INVENTED JUST 100 YEARS AGO Elias Howe, Who Manufactured First Machine in Boston, Made Two Million Dollars in Royalties.

Washington, D. C.—One of the most interesting centenaries to be celebrated this year will be that of Elias Howe, inventor of the first practical sewing-machine, who was born in the town of Spencer, Mass., in 1819. In 1837 he moved to a machine shop in Cambridge, and soon after to one in Boston, where he conceived the sewing machine that made his name famous. He experimented continuously for five years, completing his first invention in 1845.

The epoch of the sewing machine began with Elias Howe, whose machine was patented September 10, 1846. In this machine, the original model of which is on display in the National museum in this city, a curved, eye-pointed needle was carried at the end of a pendent, vibrating lever which had a motion simulating that of a pickax in the hands of a laborer. The needle took its thread from a spool above the lever, and the tension on the thread was

produced by a spring brake whose semi-circular end bore a spool, the pressure being regulated by a vertical thumb screw. The work was held by a row of pins projecting from the edge of the thin metal "baster plate," to which an intermittent motion was given by the teeth of the pinion. Above and to one side of the baster plate was the shuttle race, through which the shuttle carrying the second thread was driven by two strikers, that were operated by two arms and came on the horizontal main shaft.

Although this machine bears little resemblance to the present day domestic or household sewing-machine, it embodied several elements that appear in a modified form in practically all modern lockstitch machines, namely, a needle with an eye at the point, a shuttle adapted to pass through the needle loop and an automatic feed.

When Howe was granted his patent he found it extremely difficult to introduce his invention because of the opposition of the workers to labor-saving machinery. He went to England, hoping to introduce it there, but met with no better success than at home. When he returned to America he found his invention had been imitated by rivals and extensively introduced by parties who had money to advertise and showing the workings of the machine. After years of litigation Howe succeeded, with the aid of wealthy friends, in establishing the priority of his invention. When his patents expired in 1867 he had received in royalties from the sale of his machines no less than \$2,000,000.

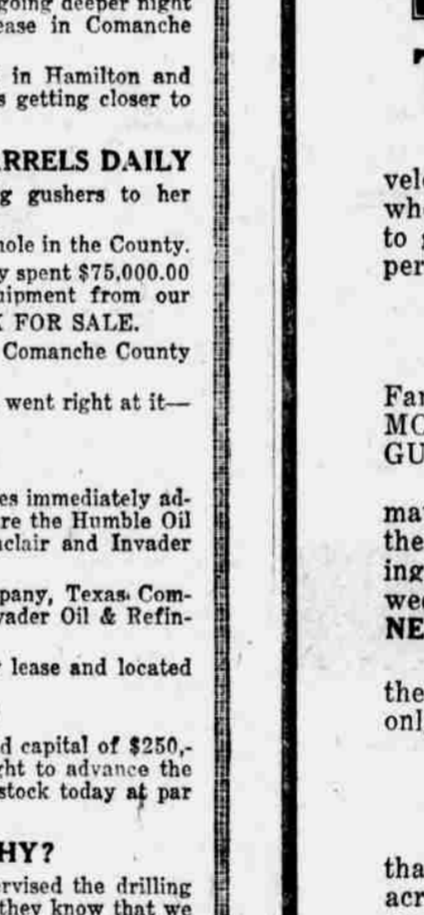
Since Howe's day an average of more than 500 applications for patents relating to the sewing-machine have been filed each year in the United States patent office, of which an average of about 400 have been granted each year. They have dealt chiefly with improvements to existing machines. Of late years most attention has been devoted to the development of the "factory machine," at the expense of the domestic or household sewing-machine. This accounted for largely, by the rapid advances in the "women's wear" trade, which has resulted in annually increasing purchases of ready-to-wear apparel where formerly the garments were made in the homes on the domestic machine.

Had All He Advertised. Two facetious customers were passing a Dublin butcher's shop the other day when, seeing the owner standing at the door, they decided on a laugh at his expense. "Well, old boy," said one of them to him, "according to your notice on the window you have cuts to suit all purses." "An' sure so I have," replied the butcher. "Well, then, what sort of a cut can you give me for an empty purse?" he was asked. "A cowl shoulder, of course," was the prompt answer, and a certain gleam in the butcher's eye promptly sent the funny ones on their way.—Chicago News.

A Few Facts From a Land Saturated With Oil A Little Knowledge Might Make You Wiser, Wealthier, and Altogether Much Happier; Ponder and Consider Carefully.

YOU certainly can trust your own judgment. Anyone can see through a Stone Wall if there is a hole in the wall. The wall we have built contains a big hole, and by looking through it your line of vision will extend over a scope of country, rich in OIL and MINERAL.

MILLIONS have been made by those who have dared to invest a small amount of money against a big proposition.



The Texas Development Co. Located in BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS, are organizing for the development of 640 acres, divided into quarter, half or acre lots. To those who realize what a real opportunity means, and are not too weak hearted to grasp the situation before the next advance takes place, the chance of, perhaps, a lifetime is before you.

Our Holdings We are three miles from DAMON MOUND, and four miles from the Famous WEST COLUMBIA fields. WEST COLUMBIA and DAMON MOUND Districts are at present writing leading all other fields in the GULF COAST territory. The daily production for the week ending April 12th, was approximately 39,095 bbls., at WEST COLUMBIA, DAMON MOUND came in for the same period with approximately 12,500 bbls., making a combined showing, within only a few miles of our holdings of about 273,665 bbls. for the week. DON'T THAT LOOK LIKE WE WERE IN A PRETTY GREASY NEIGHBORHOOD. An anticline ridge extends across our entire section, which means, in the judgment of experts, a strong indication of a prolific OIL production, only awaiting development.

We are in No Wise a Stock Co. There are no CHAIR WARMING lines of officers to absorb the profits that may be produced from money you may invest. You own the lots or acres you buy and we back up ownership with a Warranty Deed as well as a profit-sharing contract. By your contract you are entitled to 50% of the net profits accruing from the production of the entire 640 acres owned by the TEXAS DEVELOPMENT CO., on all OIL OR MINERALS. That is, your share of the profits to be in proportion that the lot or lots purchased by you are to the total number of lots in this subdivision.

Kindly read the following from the OIL WEEKLY, under date of January 11th, 1919. We are right in this field. The Oil Weekly, January 11, 1919. To Develop Sulphur Deposits. Following the filing of a charter by the Universal Sulphur Products Co., at Austin this week, with a capital stock of \$12,000,000, it was announced at the Houston headquarters that immediate steps would be taken to develop the extensive sulphur deposits at Damon Mound in Brazoria county. The stockholders named in the corporation papers include E. F. Simms, H. T. Staiti, John Hamman, W. S. Hardcastle and F. L. Phair. The company announces that the organization has been perfected in conjunction with strong Pittsburgh and New York banking and mining interests with the purpose in view of developing and operating sulphur deposits in South Texas. The first real development will be at Damon Mound, where the company owns 7,000 acres of land rich in sulphur. It is understood the company had interests at Big Hill in Jefferson county and at other points in South Texas.

We have only to represent the facts to you, and they are cold, hard and indisputable of the real conditions. Aside from our Oil prospects, the above clipping will give you some idea of our expectations in the mineral production from our holdings. For a quick disposal, to those who wish to join us in this development, we have divided tracts into Quarters, Halves and Acres. Quarter Acres, \$65.00. Halves, \$125.00. Acres, \$250.00. The small investor's rights is as securely protected, as far as his holdings go, as the ones who are able to invest thousands in the enterprise. It should not be a question with you of how much you want, but how much you are able to carry.

Will You Act at Once, or Wait for the Next Advance Call, write or phone for further information to Texas Development Company

Offices: Omaha, Neb. 210 Farnam Building. G. E. Slaughter, Mgr. Phone Douglas 7781. Thos. Faust, Owner, Le Mars, Iowa.

Tulsa Producing & Refining Company 711-715 Texas State Bank Bldg. "A TEXAS COMPANY" Fort Worth, Texas

USE THIS COUPON Tulsa Producing & Refining Company, Texas State Bank Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas. Gentlemen: Enclosed please find my check for \$..... in full payment for..... shares of Tulsa Producing & Refining Company. Make certificate to Name..... Address..... Minimum 10 shares. Par Value \$1.00 per share.

INCOME TAX SERVICE Corporations Partnerships Individuals

Owing to the extension of time in which to file returns and the formation of an advisory committee of Certified Public Accountants and former Revenue officials to assist me I am now in a position to handle a larger clientele and will be pleased to make additional appointments. CALL HARNEY 1192 OR ADDRESS 524 BEE BLDG. HENRY B. ALLEN Former Deputy Collector, Income Tax Inspector and Revenue Agent, U. S. Treas. Dept.

TEXAS OIL TEXAS-OKLA OIL ROYALTIES COMPANY Oklahoma City and Wichita Falls, Texas. Organized February 6, 1919. Capital, \$200,000.00.

JOHN J. GERLACH, President; President Gerlach Bank, Woodward, Okla. WADE E. HAMPTON, Trustee; President American National Bank, Wichita Falls, Texas. W. L. ALEXANDER, Vice President; Ex-State Treasurer Oklahoma City, Okla. W. R. JARRETT, Secretary-Treasurer; Oklahoma City, Okla., 225-27 American National Bldg. DETACH AND MAIL TODAY. Texas-Okla Oil Royalties Co., 225-27 American Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla. I would like to have more information about the Texas-Okla Oil Royalties Company. Please explain time payment plan. Name..... Address.....