

OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT OF TRI-STATE

Latest Reports of Operations in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Development work at the close of the week in the eastern fields was almost featureless and not much better during the early part. The usual number of wells were completed in all the districts but with few exceptions light wells ruled. The prospects for increasing production have not improved. Operators in all fields are making a very strenuous effort to find new production and producers are leaving nothing undone to get as much from the old wells as possible. The last ten cent advance in the market, bringing Pennsylvania crude up to \$2.50, and indications favoring further advances, will encourage operators to make a still greater effort to find new producing territory and a closer development of the old fields. At the present time operators are drilling in territory that is not capable of furnishing better than two-barrel pumps. The rounding out of the year promises to be the most active in a number of years. On Elk Fork, Harper district, Roane county, the United Fuel Gas Company drilled a test on the H. M. Cox farm into the Salt sand and developed a show of oil. Drilling has for the present been suspended and the well will be tested in the Salt sand before drilling to the lower formations. On Leading creek, Center district, Calhoun county, the Hope Natural Gas Company drilled its test on the J. E. Snyder farm and found nothing in either sand. The well has been plugged below the Maxon sand and will be given a shot in that formation. It will probably make a light pump. On Lick run, New Milton district, Doddridge county, the Carnegie Natural Gas Company drilled a test on the Kelley farm through the Gordon sand. A light show of oil was developed in that formation and a fair gas pressure in the Big Injun sand. On Long Drain run, Church district, Wetzel county, the Philadelphia Company's No. 3 on the Mary Earnshaw farm is a gasser in the Big Injun sand. On Miracle run, Pattelle district, Monongalia county, the Manufactur-

ers Light and Heat Company has drilled No. 4 on the F. M. Efav farm through the Fourth sand and it is showing for a light pump. On Rock fork of Alum creek, Freeman's Creek district, Leitch county, the Hope Natural Gas Company drilled its test on the Patrick Hines farm into the Big Injun sand and developed some gas, which caught fire and consumed the rig. When drilled into the top of the sand the well sprayed a little oil. On the same creek and in the same district the Reserve Natural Gas Company completed a second test on the Crit White farm and has a fair gasser in the Big Injun sand. On Flint creek, Freeman's Creek district, Lewis county, the Clarkburg Light and Heat Company got a fair gasser in the Big Injun sand at its test on the Rinehart farm. On Pinch creek, Elk district, Kanawha county, the Republic Oil and Gas Company drilled No. 3 on the N. W. Cavender farm through the West sand and it shows for a light pump. Drilling and Starting Tests. Operators are not confining their operations exclusively to old territory. Harrison county has quite a little work starting and promises to increase as the market advances. On Little creek, Spencer district, Roane county, the Carter Oil Company is building the rig for a test on the T. L. Bartlett farm. On Millers run, in the same district, G. L. Cabot has started to drill on the J. A. Miller farm. On Flat Fork, Harper district, Charles Shomo and Company have drilled their test on the D. L. Gaudes farm to a depth of 1,500 feet and have shut down. Harrison county has quite a little test work. On the West Fork river, Grant district, the Clarkburg Light and Heat Company is due on the G. F. Rogers farm. On Katy Lick run, Sardis district, the Philadelphia Company has started to drill on the W. G. Allen farm. On Roek Camp fishing at 2,100 feet on the L. L. Stewart farm. On Jones run, the Carnegie Natural Gas Company is due in the Big Injun sand at its second test on the John Haldroth farm. On Leading creek, Freeman's Creek district, Lewis county, the Clarkburg Light and Heat Company is starting to drill on the Rober farm. On Prices creek, Grant district, Wetzel county, the Consolidated Oil Company is building the rig for a test on the G. W. Price farm. In Greenbrier district, Doddridge county, located on Birch run, Randolph and Lowther are drilling a test on the D. L. Hurst farm. On Patterson fork, Ernest Randolph and Company have started to drill a test on the William Peper farm. On Willis creek, Elk district, Kanawha county, John Davis is due in the sand at a test on the Copenhagen farm. On Pinch creek, the Republic Oil and Gas Company is due in the sand on the Everett Melton farm. In the Cabin Creek district, the Columbus Producing Company is drilling a test on the C. A. Stover farm. In the same district, the same company is drilling No. 13 and four rigs completed on the Williams Coal Company's tract. On Roek Camp run, Church district, West coal county, the Carnegie Natural Gas Company has a light gasser at its test on the M. B. Johnson farm.

Southwestern Pennsylvania. Few completions are reported in the southwestern Pennsylvania fields. Near Campbell station, Allepo district, Greens county, Snyder and Dunn have completed and shot No. 4 on the S. Barnhart farm and it shows for a five-barrel pump. On Ten-mile creek, the Philadelphia Company has a fair gasser at its test on the I. E. Blaker farm. At Burgetts-town, Washington county, the People's Natural Gas Company's and the Burgetts Oil Company's Nos. 2 and 3 on the S. E. and M. Scott farm are producing 190 and 115 barrels, respectively.

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(Continued from page 1, first section.) that the United States already has agreed that examination of private postal correspondence to ascertain whether it contains contraband is permissible, the note says: "It is evident that this examination which necessarily entails the opening of the covers in order to ascertain their contents, could not be carried out on board without involving a great deal of confusion, without causing serious delay to the mails, passengers and cargo and without great risk of error, loss or non-delivery. It was for these reasons that the Allies have indicated the removal of the mail bags and their despatch to points provided with the staff and material requisites for prompt and regular handling. In all this, the Allied government have no other purpose but that of diminishing by all means in their power the inconveniences that the legitimate exercise of their belligerent rights in regard to any mail might cause to inoffensive neutral correspondence and to neutral vessels."

After asserting that the United States and the Allies are in agreement on principles but differ as to their application, the near reply to Secretary Lansing's declaration that the "Allies compel neutral ships without just cause to enter their own ports, thus acquiring by force or unjustifiable means an illegal jurisdiction," says: "The Allied governments have never differentiated between their treatment of mails on board a neutral vessel on the high seas and those on board a neutral vessel compulsory diverted to an Allied port. Visit Assimilated. "They have always recognized that a visit carried out in a port to which a vessel was compulsory diverted must in this respect be assimilated to a visit on the high seas, and the criticism put forward by the United States government does not therefore appear to them to be justified."

Defending the practice of exercising jurisdiction and the right of search over a merchant vessel calling of its own accord at an Allied port, the note says: "When a neutral merchant vessel enters an Allied port it is legitimate for the authorities of Allied governments before giving it clearance to satisfy themselves that the vessel is carrying nothing hostile to the interests of their national defense. "It must be added that the German custom of abusing neutral mails and of forwarding enemy correspondence, even official correspondence bearing upon hostilities under apparently inoffensive covers, sent from one neutral to another has rendered necessary the supervision of mails in transit to or from countries adjacent to Germany exactly as in the case of mails in transit to or from Germany itself. Case of Neutrals. "But it need hardly be said that in the case of correspondence between neutrals, which is not used as a cloak for such abuses, there are no grounds for apprehension."

Containing that the practice followed by the powers in former wars establishes the general rule of the right to examine mails outside of territorial waters, the note amplifies that argument in the following terms: "On the high seas according to international law, it is for the belligerents to search for and to prevent operations of transport or other services by which neutral vessels can give co-operation and assistance to the hostile operations of the enemy. A few lines of a letter conveyed to the enemy may be as useful, or even more useful, to his warlike operations, than a cargo of arms and ammunition. Experience in the course of the present war has, in fact, demonstrated the truth of this observation. Hostile acts have failed which had been planned through the mails. Dangerous plots, which the enemy does not even spare neutral countries, have been detected in the mails and foiled. Share the View. The note concludes: "The American memorandum lays great stress on the view that the rights of neutrals and of belligerents are equally sacred and must be strictly observed. The Allied governments for their part entirely share this view. They are sincerely endeavoring to avoid any encroachment on the legitimate exercise of the rights of inoffensive neutral commerce through the exercise of their own belligerent rights. But they consider that they are within their belligerent rights in exercising on the high seas the recognized by international law as accorded to them in order to prevent all transports destined to furnish assistance to their enemy in the conduct of the war and to maintain his resistance. "The rights of the United States as a neutral power, cannot in their opinion include that of protection given by the federal government to despatches, correspondence or communications of whatever nature they may be, which have a hostile character, manifest or disguised, and a hostile destination direct or indirect; such communication can only be carried on by private American citizens at their proper risk and peril. This is the same principle which has been expressly cited by the president of the United States in his proclamation of neutrality. "Finally, if any faults, abuses or serious mistakes, alleged to have been committed by the Allied author-

HUGHES

(Continued from page 1, first section.) spending my life in maintaining the institutions of peace. I desire in that way to promote international peace. Who can think without horror of the ravages of war? Who can desire war? I do not desire war. I do not desire petty wars. I do not desire war in Mexico to satisfy a personal vindictiveness against a deposed ruler. I don't like that kind of war. "I believe in correct policies. They will keep us out of war. "We wish well to all people; we desire to have prosperity throughout the world, but we have a particular care here. Unless we take care of our own, we shall never serve humanity. Unless we develop the great opportunities of the United States, we will serve no one whatever. I am for America first, and America efficient. Cheerful for Blind. "Our friends on the other side seem to think that everybody who disagrees with them wants war. Well, that would be a very cheerful way for a blind man to consider the situation. "Our friends on the other side certainly have not got a monopoly on peace. Let us look a little at the record. They tell us they are so strongly for the preservation of peace, that if any one criticizes what they have done, he must be a militarist. Safeguard of Peace. "I maintain that the most important thing for the purpose of safeguarding the peace of the land is correct policies. That is important in this hemisphere. That was very important in Mexico. Instead of having a policy of peace, based upon a correct attitude with regard to that unfortunate country, this present administration entered into a policy of officious interference with matters which did not concern it, and embroiled this country in actual war. That is the real fact of the case. "Mr. Hughes reviewed the administration's policy with respect to Huerta. "I stand here to say, and I challenge contradiction, that the threat to make war upon that individual, and to use whatever force was adequate to put him out of the government, which, whether we recognize it or not, others had recognized, was entirely indefensible in law or in morals."

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excitingly varied but they are easy of analysis. The most interesting element is that which is most vocal. The representatives of the element are confidently telling us, though none of them is a candidate for office, what the party will do if it is given the power to do anything. "But those who are nominated for office are carefully avoiding saying whether they will do what the vocal element promises. In other words, they are putting up as their spokesmen of policy those whom they do not even pretend to trust with power. "Therefore, those of us who are inducted into the secrets of the craft know that the talk is in vain, and that the real councils of the party are in that other element which is in absolute control of the organization of the party in Congress and out of it and whose control has never for a moment been disturbed, never been shaken. Taft for Progressives. "The contest at Chicago four years ago and the contest at Chicago this year were for the control of machinery of the party. I don't mean out of the rank and file of the Progressives for, my fellow citizens, no more earnest and sincere body of men were ever assembled than assembled in those two Progressive conventions at Chicago, and no more sincere and earnest men were more pitifully deceived and betrayed. "After all it turned out that the object was not to lead the nation, but to control the Republican party and any sort of abject surrender was offered by those who spoke, though they spoke without authority for them, if they might be admitted to control that machinery. And now after the smoke has cleared away, after the atmosphere has yielded to the influences of time, we see standing out before us that familiar old guard that has never for a moment been distrustful in its possession of power or turned aside in its exercise of the control which it has used. "Fears for Congress. "And what I want to call your attention to is that this is not merely a presidential campaign, there is something quite as important as the choice of a chief magistrate. I want you to remember that the real sources of action and the real machinery of obstruction are in Congress, not in the presidency. "Do you suppose that anything could have been accomplished in the last three and a half years if there had not been a determined and willing majority in the Congress. "Disclaims Leadership. "I have not led these gentlemen; I have gone forward with them. I call your attention to the fact that there is nowhere recorded a single Wilson policy. Everything that I have asked that Congress to do was written in the pledge of the party itself. And the only power I have exercised is the power of co-operation, the power that all men exercise when, insisting upon obvious duties of a great hour, men take heart to do a great thing. "It is a very interesting circumstance, my fellow citizens, that the House of Representatives is less docile than the Senate of the United States. In the House of Representatives it has again and again happened that the Republican minority has broken away from the control of its leaders and voted sometimes by a majority of its members, sometimes almost unanimously for the members who distinguished the present Democratic Con-

gress. They came from the people. They know when these things were suggested in Congress that they would be held inexcusable if they did not sustain them. "Only upon one conspicuous occasion did the contrary happen, when the Republican minority was able to compel a majority of its members in the House of Representatives to vote that American citizens had no right to travel on the high seas. If their leaders believe in the rights of American citizens why don't they follow it? If their leaders are so stiff to see that Americans get their rights everywhere why do these men vote that Americans shall get their rights nowhere? "One of the most regrettable incidents of American history is that there should have been found men in the Congress of the United States willing to vote in that sense. "Sure at Senate Republicans. "But it is another story in the Senate of the United States. There a severe confidence obtains in the private conferences of the Senate. I have never been admitted to their privacy, but I have seen their performance, and the most reactionary men in America absolutely controlled the action of the minority in the United States Senate except for a few examples of independence by distinguished individuals who did not care to be mastered and owned by anybody. But their number was so small as to be negligible. "Refers to Mark Hanna. "It made the whole thing very much simpler, I admit, because you never had to speculate how the Republicans were going to vote in the United States Senate. You knew that beforehand by calculations established through a whole generation—men who could not see the light of a new age, who did not desire to see it, who wished the old methods to be resumed; not the methods of Abraham Lincoln, who listened to the voice of the people, but the methods of Mark Hanna, who listened to the voice of the interests. They have been uneasy and a little unsheltered ever since Mark Hanna and Senator Aldrich passed from the stage. It was so much easier to be told what to do. It was so much simpler to get orders. "Now these gentlemen are in obvious and undisputed control of the organization of the Republican party. It is they who are counselling their leaders to say as little as possible and to say it in as confused a way as possible so that nobody may know how to calculate their orbit from day to day. "Several gentlemen who are supposed to be spokesmen of the Republican party have in public professed to condemn invisible government but in private they have counselled and aided and abetted it."

in the matter of road construction. When the Republicans came into power in West Virginia twenty years ago, we were noted abroad only as snake hunters. Since then we have acquired a national reputation as the most rapidly developing state in the union. "The Republican party in West Virginia has been the party of progress and we propose to continue to progress. As candidate or as governor, I am opposed to a single backward step. We want greater state reputation and we want to grow in efficiency and all things that make for human good. "At Union this afternoon Judge Robinson talked to one of the most enthusiastic audiences he has addressed in this campaign. Congressman Edward Cooper also made a brief address. The promotion of the general welfare throughout the governmental agencies of the state at the least possible cost consistent with efficiency and without burdening the people, has been the keynote of all of Judge Robinson's speeches during the last week. There is every evidence that he has the confidence of the people. The impression is always left behind that he is absolutely independent of all influences that might thwart the advance of the state in the line of public good. His slogan continues to be "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

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