

EXTENSIVE GAS SYSTEM USED TO AVERT LOSS

Checks and Balances Are Devised to Keep Down Waste in Fields.

The Indianapolis Times recently sent Vincent Lyons, Financial Editor, to the Southwest to look over the Texas Panhandle gas fields. Impressions and information gained as a result of the trip are told in a series of six articles, of which this is the fifth.

BY VINCENT LYONS,
Times Financial Editor

You have drilled a well and got gas. So what?

You have invested anywhere from \$15,000 to \$25,000 and all you have to show for it is a series of gadgets which potentially might be the means of getting back your money. An unfailing sense of economics tells you that you can't construct a pipe line to a town a hundred or so miles away and sell gas there. By the same token the livestock farmer might build a railroad to haul his product to market.

And it is here that the pipe line company enters the scene. At present there are nine of them transporting natural gas out of the Texas Panhandle. From the richest gas land in the world these pipe lines carry their load as much as 1000 miles away. Gas moves to Chicago, Denver, Kansas City and other cities, figuratively thumbing its nose as it flows past the city gates of Indianapolis.

4 Cents Per Thousand Feet

The business of the pipe line company originates from the time a well is drilled and it begins to take the gas which that well yields. In virtually all instances the pipe line companies are affiliated with separate production units. The latter produce the gas and sell it to the former who, in turn, transmit it to market.

Right at this point we come in conflict with a tantalizing question. What is the price which the pipe line company pays to the production company for the gas it recovers? The writer took up this vexatious problem with quite a few gas men in the Texas Panhandle, and the consensus was that the average price paid to the producing company is a little above 4 cents a 1000 cubic feet.

Under the terms of the lease between the land owner and the company which drills a well, the former is entitled to 1/4 of the revenue as a royalty. Thus, the producing company, under this arrangement would receive 3 1/2 cents and the land owner would receive 1/4 cent for each 1000 cubic feet of gas extracted.

Keep Tab on Pipe Lines

As a matter of fact, however, where the land is particularly desirable as much as 6 and 7 cents is paid for gas. The land owner can make sure that there is no "chiseling" going on through charts, attached to the well, which automatically indicate the amount of gas which has been taken every 24 hours by the pipe line.

The main line of the pipe line company is the focal point of the business of transmission. From this point lateral lines stretch out over a wide area gathering in as much gas as is needed to supply customers hundreds of miles away. Gathered, it speeds away at the rate of about 25 miles an hour to its destination, which might be any place.

About every eight miles along the main line are located gate valves. These instruments are utilized to shut off the flow of gas in the event that some accident or necessity demands it. By spacing these valves every eight miles interruption of service to consumers is considerably limited as the flow of gas would continue to move up to the point where the gate valve has been closed.

Regulators Are Provided

In addition the pipe lines have at strategic points, and particularly at the junction of town feeder lines, regulators which regulate and control the pressure of gas passing through the gas lines.

Compressing stations are one of the intriguing parts of the transmission of gas. To understand their importance it is well to consider one pipe line—the Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. This line traverses 850 miles from the Panhandle to its junction at the Illinois-Indiana border. In order to reach that distance gas, while it has an inherent flowing power of its own, needs a lift every so often when traveling such long distances.

This boosting is provided by compressing stations. The Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. has four of these stations along its line. At each of these stations all the gas is gathered in, treated and given a boost so that it will flow steadily to consumers.

Trouble Shooters Alert

In the process, however, the temperature of the gas is raised a few notches. In order to send it on its way in the same temperature as when it was drawn into the compressing station the gas is carried to a cooling system where the heat is reduced.

Imbued with new power the gas flows along for hundreds of miles until it reaches another compressing station. At that point it is subjected to the exactly same treatment.

In between these widely separated compressing stations walk the "trouble-shooters." To them is entrusted the duty of making a daily survey of the line, ever alert for pending trouble. In the sparsely populated territories the company's own telephone system runs along the same route as the pipe line.

The "trouble-shooter," sensing danger, can immediately tap the phone system at any hour of the day and night and bring a corps of workers to the scene within a comparatively short time.

The size of a cannon was determined by the weight of its projectile until the middle of the last century. Now it is measured by the diameter of the muzzle in inches or centimeters.

The STORY of EASTER



BUSINESS NEWS FOR THE WEEK

ALDAG PAINT CO. FOUNDED MORE THAN 50 YEARS AGO



FAR NORTHERN LANDS OFFER RESTFUL DAYS

Cruise to Leave New York June 12 Will End on July 15.

"The Land of the Midnight Sun holds many pleasant surprises for the traveler," states R. A. Kurtz, manager, travel department, the Union Trust Company, 120 E. Market-st.

Summer is the time of the year when no other countries on earth are so beautiful as those which fringe the Arctic circle, and even the hardened globe-trotter will find in its charm and novelty something new and entirely different," he says.

A cruise itinerary includes stops at distant Arctic outposts rarely visited by ordinary modern vessels: North Cape, "rocky skyscraper of the vast Arctic"; Hammerfest, which boasts the polar regions as a setting for its black eider ducks and golden codfish; the majestic Norwegian fjords, world-famed for their scenic beauty and the stupendous grandeur of the surrounding mountains; two busy cities of Norway, and the thriving seaport, Gothenburg, Sweden. This bustling city will be the travelers' introduction to the charm of Sweden, where peaceful people offer a hospitable welcome to a land of quiet beauty, distinctive culture and unsurpassed vacation and amusement possibilities.

All these lands of the Vikings are full of interest, for their historic and scenic background makes them a marvelous summer vacation land; and their accessibility to the continent enables any one to plan an itinerary with the charming Scandinavian countries as a starting point.

The cruise provides visits to the interesting ports of the Northland and, on shipboard, a distinctive atmosphere of Viking life which is evident as soon as one crosses the plank. The combination of a glamourous itinerary and the Viking spirit will make a never-to-be-forgotten vacation experience.

The Viking ship, the Drottningholm, will depart from New York June 12, and will return to that port July 15.

LAW STUDENTS TIE IN DEBATING EVENTS

Both Teams to Engage in Further Discussion.

As the result of a recent tie, both debating teams of the Indiana Law School, 8 E. Market-st., will engage in another series of debates.

The teams will meet debaters from the Indiana State Teachers' College, Terre Haute, to break the tie resulting from discussion of "All collective bargaining shall be negotiated by non-company unions, safeguarded by law."

On March 29, the negative team, composed of Harry Weaver, Frank Stiedenicker and Edward Fillenwarth, went to Terre Haute, losing their debate, while the same night, the law school's affirmative team met the opposing team from Terre Haute in the Superior Court Room, Marion County Courthouse, and won.

The affirmative team is composed of Darrell Lucas, Hubert Dirks and Curtis Plopper.

The negative team is composed of Bill Anderson, Spring Service, Inc., 333 E. South St.

Exposition Day Set

LOUISVILLE, April 13.—Death of Alfred French, 91, in Washington, C. C., marked the separation of the oldest Civil War twins and left Albert French to sorrow at his home.

The two were among the oldest twins in the entire country. Alfred lived with his wife and daughter in Washington after his retirement from government office work 20 years ago. He had but one arm, the left having been shot away in the battle of Murfreesboro.

Albert did not join the Union forces until his brother had been injured. At 21 he volunteered and served under Gen. Sherman in the famous march through Georgia to the sea. After the war, he returned to his home here, studied law at Western Reserve University law school, became a Cleveland contractor. He was active until his retirement 13 years ago.

His health has remained good, except for occasional pain from leg injuries suffered in a fall several years ago. He lives with his son and daughter-in-law.

NOVEL FENCE ATTRACTS WISCONSIN TOURISTS

Constructed of Broken Glass and Other Glittering Gadgets.

DOYLESTOWN, Wis., April 13.—A novel fence, 110 feet long made of cement arches studded with bits of broken glass, shiny metal, cracked teacups and other glittering gadgets, attracts scores of motorists to the home of Fred Buelsdorf, Doylestown stonemason. The Buelsdorf family, when unoccupied with other duties, solicits colored bottles and broken glass from neighbors and continually adds to the heterogeneous fence.

NEW ASTEROID NAMED

Texas Philanthropist Honored by Chicago U. Discoverer.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 13.—In the great universe there now is a planet named for a Texan. It is only a minor planet, one of the asteroids. Its name is McDonalda. It has gone without a name since Dr. Otto Struve of the University of Chicago discovered it, Oct. 24, 1922. He has named it now in honor of the late W. J. McDonald, of Paris, Tex., who left a fund with which the University of Texas is erecting a large observatory in west Texas.

General Banking

Security Trust Co.

111 North Pennsylvania Street

HOME SHOW EXPOSITION SPACE 321

REILLY TAR & CHEMICAL CORP.

NEW YORK INDIANAPOLIS CHICAGO

MERCHANTS BANK BLDG.

LI. 7368

TRANSPARENT PENETRATING

Reilly

CREOSOTE

REILLY TAR & CHEMICAL CORP.

INDIANAPOLIS

CHICAGO

LI. 7368

HOME SHOW EXPOSITION SPACE 321

REILLY TAR & CHEMICAL CORP.

NEW YORK INDIANAPOLIS CHICAGO

MERCHANTS BANK BLDG.

LI. 7368

TRANSPARENT PENETRATING

Reilly

CREOSOTE

REILLY TAR & CHEMICAL CORP.

INDIANAPOLIS

CHICAGO

LI. 7368

HOME SHOW EXPOSITION SPACE 321

REILLY TAR & CHEMICAL CORP.

NEW YORK INDIANAPOLIS CHICAGO

MERCHANTS BANK BLDG.

LI. 7368

TRANSPARENT PENETRATING

Reilly

CREOSOTE

REILLY TAR & CHEMICAL CORP.

INDIANAPOLIS

CHICAGO

LI. 7368

HOME SHOW EXPOSITION SPACE 321

REILLY TAR & CHEMICAL CORP.

NEW YORK INDIANAPOLIS CHICAGO

MERCHANTS BANK BLDG.

LI. 7368

TRANSPARENT PENETRATING

Reilly

CREOSOTE

REILLY TAR & CHEMICAL CORP.

INDIANAPOLIS

CHICAGO

LI. 7368

HOME SHOW EXPOSITION SPACE 321

REILLY TAR & CHEMICAL CORP.

NEW YORK INDIANAPOLIS CHICAGO

MERCHANTS BANK BLDG.

LI. 7368

TRANSPARENT PENETRATING

Reilly

CREOSOTE

REILLY TAR & CHEMICAL CORP.

INDIANAPOLIS

CHICAGO

LI. 7368

HOME SHOW EXPOSITION SPACE 321

REILLY TAR & CHEMICAL CORP.

NEW YORK INDIANAPOLIS CHICAGO

MERCHANTS BANK BLDG.

LI. 7368

TRANSPARENT PENETRATING

Reilly

CREOSOTE

REILLY TAR & CHEMICAL CORP.

INDIANAPOLIS

CHICAGO

LI. 7368

HOME SHOW EXPOSITION SPACE 321

REILLY TAR & CHEMICAL CORP.

NEW YORK INDIANAPOLIS CHICAGO

MERCHANTS BANK BLDG.

LI. 7368

TRANSPARENT PENETRATING

Reilly

CREOSOTE