

**State of the State**  
**Governor James Robertson**  
**January 1923**

*To the Honorable,  
The Senate and Members of the  
House of Representatives, of the  
Ninth Legislature:*

In pursuance of the requirements of the Constitution, I have the honor to submit herewith a message covering conditions in the State.

Notwithstanding the hard times and the general depression in the business world which followed in the wake of the War, I am happy to report that, so far as governmental agencies and activities are concerned, in this state, conditions are as good and perhaps better than the average man may think. Poor crop conditions and unstable and unsatisfactory markets have contributed largely to the distress of the farmer, not only in Oklahoma but elsewhere. Labor conditions, likewise, have been affected by the confusion attending readjustment of world affairs. These conditions are general, however, and do not apply to Oklahoma more than to other States.

We might as well realize first as last that, until the federal government recognizes the duties incumbent upon America and provides for their proper discharge by way of peace treaties and opening the markets of the world for the outlet of our surplus products, Oklahoma, like all other States will continue to suffer in regard to her economic and industrial life. The policy of the Federal Reserve Board, with reference to curtailment of credits at the most inopportune time, has also affected the financial world and Oklahoma has suffered her share in this respect in connection with the other States in the Union.

Unfortunately, it seems to be the history of the world that great convulsions, such as war, are followed by conditions similar to those with which we have had to contend during the past few years. As a general proposition, however, conditions in Oklahoma are as good as in any of our neighboring States.

So far as the state government is concerned, I am pleased to report that every department, institution, bureau and commission is functioning in a highly efficient and satisfactory manner. The finances of the State are in a healthy condition and have been so handled and controlled that the tax levy for State purposes has been gradually reduced during the past four years until this year it was unnecessary to make any levy for state purposes. Notwithstanding this fact, there was in the hands of the State Treasurer in the general revenue fund on December 31st, 1922, approximately \$6,500,000. During the last four years, the State Treasurer, by the use of the sinking fund created for that purpose, has been able to reduce the bonded indebtedness in an amount exceeding \$2,000,000, nearly one million of which was by purchase on the market of bonds not yet due, thereby stopping the interest on the same for approximately ten years and saving in interest and discount on this one item alone more than \$400,000.

The various State institutions, including the hospitals for the insane, penitentiaries, eleemosynary and other institutions have practically doubled their population during this administration and it is my privilege to say, and that without boasting, that the inmates are better clothed, fed and cared for than at any time during the history of the State and at a much reduced cost.

I have been particularly fortunate in securing the services of well qualified men and women as administrative heads of the various institutions. They were not chosen because of political influence but because of their peculiar qualifications to discharge the duties of the institutions to which they were called, and the State has a right to be proud of the services thus rendered.

In the matter of educational progress, we have also a right to be proud, notwithstanding the fact that there are yet many hard problems to solve to bring about that degree of efficiency demanded by an exacting public. All the higher institutions of learning are crowded to maximum capacity by intelligent young men and women seeking knowledge in order that they may become of more use to the State. During this administration, the six normal schools have been converted into teachers' colleges and the faculties of all have of necessity been enlarged and strengthened to maintain their standing as colleges and give to the graduates credits that are recognized and accepted by all the leading colleges and universities of the Nation. When we take into consideration the fact that the graduates of these teachers' colleges fill the ranks of the teaching profession, we can begin to realize the vast importance of this innovation.

Our education system is not perfect, by any means; in fact, so far as it relates to the common schools, it is full of defects and disappointments. I was so impressed with this knowledge that I made a determined effort, during the Seventh Legislature, to secure the creation of an educational survey commission that would help us eliminate these objections and raise the standard of our common schools. This authority having been refused by the Seventh Legislature, was granted in a modified form by the Eighth, and, on account of lack of time and inadequacy of appropriation, the commission was sadly handicapped in its labors; yet they have completed the work and in a separate document I will transmit to you their report and recommendations in the hope that you may have sufficient time to digest the same and provide, by proper legislation, the remedies our educational system needs.

I am submitting herewith, as a part of this message, a comprehensive statement of the condition and activities of all the various departments, institutions and commissions, and especially those that come under the direct supervision of the Governor. I trust that each member of this Legislature may find time to study the statement thus submitted to the end that you may become informed of the actual facts concerning our State government.

I shall not attempt to make recommendations touching the vitalization of the platform upon which the new administration was elected. I feel that that duty belongs to the new administration and not to this one. But I cannot forbear submitting for your consideration a few general recommendations on matters of public concern and in the proper solution of which all people are interested.

## BANKS AND BANKING

This is a subject that requires more than passing consideration. It is a matter of history that Oklahoma was a pioneer in the development of the guaranty fund idea. Under Governor Haskell's administration the first law on the subject was enacted in this State. At that time the administration of the fund was in the hands of elective state officers. During the Haskell administration, also, the Columbia Bank & Trust Company's failure proved a very heavy load for the fund to carry and, as a result, a large number of the state banks left the system and nationalized, the fund itself became very much involved and remained in that condition for several years.

During Governor Cruce's administration, (1913) a comprehensive amendment to the original guaranty fund law was enacted. Many of the changes were revolutionary. The amount of the assessment that could be levied against the State banks was reduced to a maximum of one-fifth of one percent of the average daily deposits and the administration of the law, to all intents and purposes, was placed in the hands of the state bankers themselves. This was effected by the organization, by statute, of the state bankers into an association giving each bank representation therein and providing for the selection of an executive council consisting of fifteen members which in turn recommended to the Governor the names of three persons, from which list the Governor should select a bank commissioner; and said executive council also recommended a list of not less than nine members from which the Governor shall select three members of the State Banking Board, the Bank Commissioner and the Banking Board to be confirmed by the Senate.

During the war when prices were high and credits easy, the Banking Department functioned satisfactorily, but with the close of the war and the failure of the Senate of the United State to ratify the Versailles Treaty together with the natural reaction over the whole world and the unwarranted and almost criminal order of deflation issued and enforced by the Federal Reserve Board, conditions in the banking world became exceedingly bad and, on account of the crop failures and want of markets, it was exceptionally bad in this state. Coupled with this was the fact that no adequate appropriations or provisions for extra help in the Banking Department had been authorized by law, notwithstanding the fact that strenuous efforts were made to obtain the same from the Eighth Legislature, it became a physical impossibility for the Bank Commissioner and the Banking Board to make as thorough and complete inspection and examination as conditions required, of the various state banks, which at that time numbered, in excess of six hundred.

The inherent weakness of our guaranty fund law then became apparent, and its use therefore as first aid grew into an abuse which was readily taken advantage of by a large number of banks, who management found it easier to sell them to the State Guaranty Fund, rather than to attempt to maintain them during a period of depression. As a result the number of failures during the year 1921, and the early part of 1922, were so numerous that the integrity of the Guaranty Fund was not only threatened, but in fact was temporarily suspended and the Fund was unable to meet the demands made upon it. Many banks failed and were taken possession of by the Bank Commissioner, without sufficient amount in the Fund to pay the depositors.

This fact taken in connection with the unfair attitude of nearly all the national banks, and especially the Federal Reserve Bank, has made it extremely difficult for the remaining state banks to function properly and, notwithstanding the fact that the most of them are solvent, yet they have been forced to pay heavy tribute to an unfair and unjust power that dominated the financial world for the privilege of existing and operating.

A large majority of the state banks are owned and operated by patriotic and substantial citizens and it must be said to their credit that they have stood the test remarkably well. But the above cannot be said of all of them for it is an unfortunate and regrettable fact that many of them have taken advantage of the unfortunate condition of the Guaranty Fund, and the financial depression, and have unloaded their liability upon the Fund and their depositors. These conditions have brought an unjust criticism upon the Banking Department, but I venture to suggest here and now that no more patriotic or efficient efforts have been put forth by any body of men, than have been put forth by the State Banking Board, and the present Commissioner. And in spite of the criticism that has been lodged against this department, it has continued to function and a very large majority of the banks have remained solvent, have passed the crisis and are on as solid a footing today as at any time during the history of the state.

When the weather was fair and we were not troubled with disloyalty within, the Guaranty Fund functioned well and gave satisfaction to all and its defects, both latent and apparent, were not recognized by the public, but when the storm broke these defects all became apparent and were greatly magnified by the enemies of the Guaranty Fund.

When Mr. Dennis took charge as Bank Commissioner, in 1919, the Guaranty Fund was in debt \$91,271.00; at the close of the first year of his administration it had liquidated this indebtedness and showed a balance to its credit of \$81,785.00. At the present time there are outstanding warrants issued against this fund in the amount of \$1,413,243.05; there is now in the possession of the Bank Commissioner 36 state banks in charge of liquidating agents, and the assets of these banks are being converted into cash as rapidly as conditions warrant; there are approximately \$13,000,000 assets in the hand of liquidating agents and \$4,000,000 in hands of Bank Commissioner.

Prior to February 1922, under the holdings of the Attorney General, it was not possible to keep these banks in operation through a liquidating agent, but since that date, by virtue of a Supreme Court decision, rendered about that time, all state banks that have failed have been placed in charge of a liquidating agent, generally chosen from the locality in which the bank was located and generally a man well acquainted with local conditions. By reason thereof the assets have been made to realize sums largely in excess of that which would have been received had the assets been immediately covered into the Guaranty Fund and handled as had been the practice theretofore.

This fact, while it naturally delays the liquidation of a failed bank, has the advantage of guaranteeing to the depositors of each failed bank that the assets of their bank will be jealously guarded and made to realize as much as they are worth and also gives them the knowledge that whatever is realized from the assets of their failed bank will be pro rated to them according to their interests. It would be difficult, indeed, to determine just what would have been the result had not this idea of handling these failed banks through liquidating agents been put into effect. And in this connection it becomes my duty to praise without limit the untiring efforts of the present Bank Commissioner and the State Banking Board, together with the other employees of that department, and especially the present Attorney General who at all times has been willing to lend his assistance in the successful working out of this plan. Without

his aid it would indeed have been difficult, if not impossible, to have conducted the business in as satisfactory manner as has been done.

Time will not permit further discussion of the conditions surrounding this important subject, yet, before closing, it is not only my duty but a privilege to state to you that the idea of guaranteeing deposits is here to stay and the people will not be satisfied with a repeal of this law or with any subterfuge that will have such an effect. On the contrary, the patriotism of our citizenship is such as to lead me to believe that they will be willing to make any reasonable sacrifice to retain this protection. And it is your duty as their representative to give this subject the consideration it deserves and to look at this problem as purely a state problem uninfluenced by any interest you may have in national banks or their allied interests. I am one who believes that with a few amendments our present law can be made to answer every requirement and not only function well during ordinary times, but can, within a few months, retire every warrant that has been issued by the Banking Board and pay every dollar of deposits in all the failed banks. To that object I invite your early and careful consideration.

And among the amendments that, to my mind, are justified and expedient, I submit the following:

First. Place the administration of this department and this fund back into the hands of the elective state officers and not leave it in the hands, exclusively, of the state banks and the state bankers.

Second. Raise the rate of assessment from one-fifth of one percent per annum of the average of daily deposits to not less than one percent.

Third. Provide for adequate inspection and examination and in doing so it must be borne in mind that while the present examiners are all good men and competent, yet, it is a physical impossibility for eight examiners to examine several hundred state banks each year. An examination, to be worth anything, must be frequent and thorough and the examiner must be clothed by law with sufficient power to make his requests and orders effective. In order to accomplish adequate inspection and investigations it will be necessary to increase the number of examiners to not less than twenty and to pay a salary that will attract the best qualified men for the position. This can be done without great expense to the state by an increase in examination fees, and whether the banks approve of this method or not it is a duty you owe to the people to provide these safeguards to the end that no state bank can operate, while insolvent, for a period of several months because of the physical inability of an Examiner to inspect the same.

Fourth. Provide by statute for the refunding of all outstanding guaranty fund warrants. This can be done in practically the same manner in which the public building bonds have been cared for, and by making the bonds mature in a reasonable time, say not less than five nor more than ten years, all claims of depositors can be paid within a few months. The said funding bonds to be issued against the assets of the Guaranty Fund and the liabilities of the various banks to said fund.

Fifth. Provide by statute that warrants drawn against the guaranty fund shall be non-taxable for all purposes and bear an attractive rate of interest, say 5%, and provide that guaranty fund warrants thus protected can be accepted in lieu of surety bonds required for the deposit of public funds.

There seems to be some doubt now as to whether or not guaranty fund warrants can be accepted under Chapter 284, Session laws of 1919. This, in addition to other suggestions above made, would make them an attractive form of investment for the banks of the state.

Sixth. Margins on borrowed money should be limited by law. Under the present system, many banks have pledged as high as 2 \_ or 3 times as much collateral as they have borrowed, and, while this, at times, may be necessary; yet the practical result in many instances is to permit crooked work on the part of designing bank officials in hypothecating the good assets of the bank in such manner that when the bank is closed all, or practically all, of the valuable assets have been re-discounted with the result that the depositors are left to hold the sack, while the bank that holds the re-discounts reaps an immense, unjust and unfair profit.

Seventh. Require all stockholders to guarantee by deposit of collateral of surety-bond their double liability. Under the present law, the proviso with regard to double liability is little more than a joke. When a person becomes a stockholder in a bank, he should be required by law to guarantee his ability to meet the demands of the statute. Under the present law, the liability is created, but there are no means of protecting the fund so that the liability can be enforced.

Eight. Require all banks to make bond covering any and all sorts of misapplication of funds or loss by reason of negligence or dishonesty of its officers or employees. Our law is woefully defective in this respect and many of the losses of the guaranty fund can be traced to this source and in many instances the Bank Commissioner is helpless.

In this connection, there should be some statutory form of bonds provided for the reason that there are as many kinds of bonds issued as there are applications made and the surety companies are always ready to take advantage of every sort of defense in actions for recovery on bonds.

Ninth. Provide adequate legal assistance, through the attorney general's office for the handling of the immense amount of important legal business that must be cared for. When we take into consideration the enormous amount of money involved and the innumerable suits that are required to be filed and the attendant litigation, it is a wonder that this department has functioned as well as it has. An ordinary bank, in the usual course of business, has had as much legal assistance as this entire department has had during the greater part of its existence.

A large number of state banks proved disloyal to the state and the fund during the depression and withdrew from the system and nationalized. These banks are all liable for their pro rata share of the outstanding indebtedness, at least up to the time of their conversion. They are now refusing to pay their just debt and it is highly essential that sufficient legal help be given the Bank Commissioner in order to compel them to discharge their plain obligations in this respect.

Tenth. Provide by statute for the appointment of liquidating agents and a plain and simple, yet flexible, method of conducting the liquidation process. In doing so, however, a reasonable amount of latitude and discretion must be lodge in the Bank Commissioner in order that the best results may be attained.

## **SLANDER AND LIBEL**

I need but mention this subject to bring to your minds the importance of the revision of our laws on the matter. I regret to say that the metropolitan press of this state has taken advantage of the guaranty of free speech and a free press and has so persisted in the abuse of that privilege that the so-called constitutional freedom on which all people rely has degenerated into license. It is a well-known fact that our laws relative to slander and libel are antiquated and so ambiguous as to practically deny remedy to the offended party. This abuse must be corrected. The people cherish the right of free speech and the liberty of the press as much as they ever did but they are of opinion that this abuse has reached such a state as to render the same a menace to the peace and welfare of the state, to say nothing of the reputations of its individual citizens.

I am strongly of opinion that our laws should be so amended as to make slander a crime punishable as libel. One of the results of a direct primary is to give to the demagogue and character assassin an opportunity to ply his trade without let or hindrance and this tendency will drive from public life men of high character and ability because of fear of the slander-monger and libeler.

I most urgently request that this very important subject be given your most careful and considerate attention and that adequate laws be enacted that will protect, not only public officials, but private individuals in their good name and reputation and yet at the same time contain the constitutional guaranty of freedom of speech and liberty of press to the fullest degree.

## **STATE CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS.**

I need not all your attention to the deplorable condition of the State Capitol grounds. The Seventh Legislature made adequate provision for the purchase of additional grounds; the Eight Legislature, by reason of the majority in the lower House, prevented the carrying on of this work and the result is as you now see it.

Surely a great and wealthy state like Oklahoma can afford to improve the grounds and finish the State Capitol building and the people will not be satisfied until a dome is constructed on the building and the grounds brought to a proper state of improvement and beautification.

## **SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS.**

It is an admitted fact, recognized by all classes of our people, that the public servants, especially the elective state officers, are inadequately compensated. Under the provisions of our constitution, it is impossible to increase a salary during the term for which the officer is elected. The salaries fixed in the constitution in 1907 are now entirely disproportionate to the cost of living and the demands made upon state officers.

I recommend that the Governor's salary be increased to \$12,000 per year and that the other elective state officers, with the possible exception of two or three, be doubled. In order that the incoming members of the administration may avail themselves of this increase, I now ask that this bill be considered as an emergency and passed during the first week of the session, so that it may be signed and become effective before the inauguration of my successor.

Speaking from personal experience and from observation gleaned from practically all the other states of the union, I most respectfully urge that provision be made at the earliest opportunity for the location and erection of a suitable mansion for the use of the Governor, and for an appropriation of such reasonable amount as, in your judgment, may be necessary to maintain the same.

I recommend that steps be immediately taken for an amendment to the Constitution that will authorize and permit the raising of revenue for the support of the State University, the A. & M. College and all other state educational institutions by the millage plan, instead of the system now provided by law. The wisdom of such a plan is so apparent, and the needs of the schools are so exacting, as to render in my opinion, further detail unnecessary.

## **THE BUDGET.**

The Seventh Legislature enacted a Budget Law and, under the provisions of this Act, I prepared and submitted to the Eight Legislature a comprehensive Budget for each of the nearly one hundred departments, Institutions, Boards and Commissions of this state. Unfortunately, the majority in the last House of Representatives being ignorant of the general subject and prompted by partisan motives, refused to carry out the idea as required by the principles of the Budget and the provisions of the statutes and thus prevented the full and complete installation of the idea of scientific bookkeeping in the conduct of the state's business.

I am so firmly wedded to the idea of a Budget that, notwithstanding the disappointment occasioned by the failure of the Legislature, as aforesaid, I have prepared a Budget for the next Biennium, have caused it to be printed and a copy will be in the hands of each member of the next Legislature in due time to enable them to study and understand the same.

Wherever the Budget law has been adopted, it has given satisfaction and has not been abandoned in any state where properly installed. I deem it unnecessary at this time to detail to you the advantages and benefits to be secured by the use of the Budget system. It is merely a scientific method of bookkeeping used in the expenditure of public monies and if properly understood and followed will save large sums to the state, and will prevent the expenditure of public money appropriated for one purpose and frequently used for another.

Under the provisions of our Budget law, it is the privilege and duty of the Governor-elect to participate in the formation of the Budget and the appropriation bills. This has been done through Hon. Ben F. Harrison, whose knowledge of state conditions and whose reputation as a legislator are well known to the people of the state.

The Budget will be submitted as a separate document for your consideration.

## **PARDONS AND PAROLES.**

Among the other duties of the Governor is that of receiving and passing upon the merits of all applications for executive clemency. It is he is aided by the Pardon and Parole Attorney and one stenographer. The present Pardon and Parole Attorney is Judge Lewis Paullin, of Durant, who receives a salary of \$2,750 per year and the stenographer receives a salary of \$1,200 per year.

I cannot do better than to quote from my message to the Eight Legislature in regard to this Department:

#### ***Pardons and Paroles.***

I have long been in favor of a Pardon and Parole Board. My experience during the past 4 years demonstrates, to my mind, at least, the need of additional assistance in the handling of this very important subject. Such a Board, however, in order to be of any real value must be practicable in its workings. Some attempt to create such a Board has been made but, to one familiar with the situation, the remedy offered was so ridiculous and so unworkable that its adoption would have been a calamity and would have defeated the very object it sought and, in fact, would have been wholly inoperative.

The exercise of this great power by the chief executive deals with one of the most sacred rights of the individual citizen and encroachments, from whatsoever source, should be carefully scrutinized and the right jealously guarded. But with the great increase in our population and the increased number of men and women confined in our penal institutions, it is a physical impossibility, with the present force, to give that care and attention to all worthy cases, which they should have.

In this connection I may, with propriety, I think, call your attention to the inadequacy of our laws dealing with these unfortunate members of society. We should have an indeterminate sentence law and provide therein for the discharge of prisoners when, in the opinion of the Warden or Superintendent, the object of imprisonment has been attained; this would save the Governor a world of worry and unnecessary labor and would prevent demagogical criticism of a very useful and necessary function of government.

A Pardon and Parole Board, to act in conjunction and harmony with the Governor, for the purpose of investigation and advice, can be created without an amendment to the Constitution. But this Board should not be composed of elected state officials, who already have more work than they can perform. It should be made up of persons interested in the welfare of the state and who have a sensible appreciation of the principles of justice and equity. In order to secure such a Board, provision must be made for ample compensation and the members should devote a large part of their time to the duties of such office.

In addition to the duties above mentioned, provision should be made for at least two parole officers to work out of the prisons and whose chief duty should be to check up paroled prisoners, receive and examine their reports and aid them in securing proper employment. No money expended would bring greater or better results. It is the duty of the state to aid these unfortunates and reclaim them to good society, but under present arrangements, it is impossible to get the best results because of lack of time and assistance.

#### **CODE REVISION.**

Chapter 125, Session Laws of Oklahoma, 1921, provided for the compilation, indexing and annotation of the laws of Oklahoma and for the printing and publication thereof and creating a commission to superintend the same.

No report of any kind of character has been made to the Governor from this commission, and while the law required the delivery of said compilation within four months from the date of the printing and publication of the Session Laws of 1921, which date was July 21, 1921, I am reliably informed that the work has not been completed.

This is a matter of such importance to the courts, lawyers and the people of the State, that this Honorable Body should cause an investigation to be made as to the failure and the obligation of the contract.

#### **BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AND IDENTIFICATION**

I again suggest the necessity of establishing a Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Identification at the penitentiary at McAlester.

Such an organization is not only needed by the State, but by all sheriffs, policemen and other peace officers. The reason I suggest its establishment at McAlester, is because it can be much more cheaply and efficiently maintained there than at any other place, and the cost of its organization could be paid many times each year by the benefits derived by the various peace officers of the state, while as a preventive of crime its benefits would be of untold value.

Nearly all the work required by this bureau could be furnished by the convicts at the penitentiary under proper supervision.

#### **SPECIAL SOLDIERS RELIEF.**

Under the provisions of an Act passed by the extraordinary 1920 session of the legislature, and appropriation of \$20,000.00 was made to be expended under the direction of the Governor for the immediate relief of the soldiers of the late war.

The Eight Legislature appropriated \$50,000.00 for this purpose, and I was compelled to issue a deficiency certificate in the sum of \$25,000.00 to supplement this later appropriation.

This fund is used only in cases of emergency, and is expended under the direction of the Governor on the joint recommendation of the American Legion and the American Red Cross.

I suggest the propriety of renewing this appropriation, because of the increased demands that are being made for aid of this character.

#### **WAR TROPHIES COMMISSION.**

There is a bill pending in the federal Congress, which will doubtless become a law, which provides that the trophies captured from the German army by our soldiers shall be pro rated among our states according to the number of enlisted men furnished, and Oklahoma will be entitled to about two and one half per cent of the total number of these guns and other trophies.

In order to have the preliminaries worked out and thus enable the state to have its choice of these trophies, and at the suggestion of the American Legion and others interested in the subject, I have appointed a War Trophies Commission, consisting of the Adjutant General, Hon. Dudley Monk, State Commander of the American Legion, and Mr. E. E. Hadley, of Oklahoma City, which commission has organized and done considerable work in this connection.

I call your attention to this subject in order that proper appropriation may be made for the freight and other incidental and necessary expenses.

**THE SUPREME COURT.**

In my message to the Eight Legislature, I used the following language with reference to our supreme court docket:

*Conditions of Our Supreme Court Docket*

This has been a live subject since statehood. The Legislature, at one time, provided for a Supreme Court Commission which served a useful purpose but which, later on, was abolished, and the number of the Supreme Court Judges increased in the hope that the Court would be thereby enabled to dispose of the accumulated cases on its docket.

This hope has not been realized and our Supreme Court docket today is two or three years behind and, judging from the number of new cases being filed, it is very doubtful whether the Court will ever be able to catch up with its work.

This is a subject that demands attention. We are all anxious to prevent the multiplication of courts and officers, but we must bear in mind that Oklahoma is yet a new state with many novel and perplexing questions arising daily for solution; that we have a population of more than two million people; that our industries are more varied than those of our surrounding states and that, on account of these reasons, there is more litigation in Oklahoma according to the population than in any of our surrounding states. It seems to me to be merely a matter of good business to provide ample machinery whereby this litigation may be speedily disposed of. It is better for all concerned and especially the State, to have the dockets cleared up, because a congested docket invariably puts a premium on useless appeals if for no other reason than to gain time.

The congested condition of the docket is, perhaps, more aggravated today than at the time the above was written and, regardless of your personal feelings in the matter, it is incumbent upon you to provide a method of disposing of this delayed business.

At the time our Constitution was written, we had no idea of the immense amount of litigation that would follow the development of the State. Since then, the oil industry has grown to immense proportions and endless litigation seems to follow in its train. I have given this matter considerable study; have canvassed the merits of the different ideas advanced, and am convinced that the only practical solution is the establishment of District Courts of Appeal. I favor the creation of an intermediate court, composed of three judges for each division, with power to sit in the larger cities of the State; for instance, Tulsa, Muskogee, Ardmore, McAlester, Chickasha and Lawton. There should be not less than three and possibly four divisions of this Court and it should function under the general supervision and superintending power of the Supreme Court. All appeals should go to it in the first instance, except such cases as the Constitution and laws confer original jurisdiction on the Supreme Court. The right of appeal should then be carried from these District Courts to the Supreme Court in the matter of a writ of error, provided, that a writ shall not be issued in any case except on the concurrence of three members of the Supreme Court.

This method, in my opinion, would prove efficacious and entirely satisfactory.

Both criminal and civil jurisdiction should be conferred upon the new court and this would enable the Legislature to abolish our present Criminal Court of Appeals. Provision should also be made for reduction in the number of judges of the Supreme Court from nine to five, as originally provided in the Constitution.

**DEFICIENCY CERTIFICATES.**

During the past two years, I have been called upon to issue several deficiency certificates to care for emergencies that could have been foreseen or anticipated. Had it not been for the partisan and unfair methods of the majority in the lower House of the Eight Legislature, many of these deficiencies would have been cared for in the usual and ordinary manner.

As illustrative of the above, I might suggest that the chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the last House of Representatives, notwithstanding the fact that the law made it the duty of the State Highway Department to purchase and furnish tags for automobiles, yet, refused to permit any appropriation, whatsoever, for that purpose and the department was left without a single dollar of appropriation with which to purchase and distribute tags for something like 250,000 cars which brought in a revenue of two and three fourths million dollars. After the Legislature adjourned, I was compelled to issue a deficiency certificate for the year 1921 in the sum of \$75,000, and likewise, the same amount for this year. Without this having been done, it would have been impossible to collect the license fees and the various counties would have been denied the 90% of the total amount as collected.

The other certificates were issued to carry on work that had already been started and which was directed and authorized by law. I submit them with the suggestion that they be cared for at your earliest opportunity in order to stop the interest all bear at the rate of 6% per annum.

In this connection, experience has taught me that the limitation placed upon the Governor in the matter of deficiency certificates, as reflected in Chapter 229, Session Laws of Oklahoma, 1919, Page 326, are unwise and dangerous to the peace and welfare of the State and should be repealed. Emergencies might arise that would require the credit of the State to be pledged in order to protect the interests of the State and the welfare of the people and, while I am of opinion that this is an inherent power to be exercised by the Governor without limitation by the Legislature, yet the mere fact that such a law exists would serve to embarrass the Governor in the performance of extraordinary duties and injure the credit of the State at a time when it ought not to be done.

The following is a list of deficiency certificates issued:

Date	Number	Department	Amount	Int.
6-28-21	23-1921	Highway – To purchase tags, and pay freight and express on same	\$75,000.00	6%
6-28-21	24-1921	Board of Agriculture – For tick eradication	5,000.00	6%

6-28-21	25-1921	Commissioners of Land Office - witness fees and other expense in connection with Red River hearings	5,000.00	6%
6-28-21	26-1921	Board of Education – contingent and traveling expense of members	2,250.00	6%
6-28-21	27-1921	Attorney General – for contingent expense	5,000.00	6%
7-26-21	1-1922	Board of Affairs – for salary of Capitol Guide	1,500.00	6%
8-20-21	2-1922	Board of Affairs – for salary of Supt. of Grounds	1,320.00	6%
8-23-21	3-1922	Adjutant General – for per diem, subsistence and travel of National Guard used during Tulsa race riot	7,000.00	6%
9-9-21	4-1922	Board of Agriculture for bee industry	2,000.00	6%
11-4-21	5-1922	Attorney General – for Oklahoma’s part for Commissioner, scientists, printing, and stenographic service in Red River case	20,000.00	6%
1-5-22	6-1922	Board of Agriculture – for traveling expense of members	1,200.00	6%
1-21-22	7-1922	Board of Agriculture – tubercular cattle	3,500.00	6%
1-21-22	8-1922	Board of Agriculture – tubercular cattle	4,000.00	6%
2-7-22	9-1922	Board of Affairs – for maintenance of of switch track	250.00	6%
2-8-22	10-1922	Attorney General Freeling – Special counsel in Red River case	5,000.00	6%
2-8-22	11-1922	Attorney General Freeling – Special counsel in Red River case	5,000.00	6%
2-8-22	12-1922	Attorney General Freeling – Special counsel in Red River case	5,000.00	6%
3-2-22	13-1922	Board of Equalization – Salary of assessment expert	1,250.00	6%
3-9-22	14-1922	State Training School – maintenance	7,500.00	6%
3-24-22	15-1922	Highway Department – extra help	2,500.00	6%
3-28-22	16-1922	Attorney General – Salary – traveling and contingent expense for two assistant attorneys general	7,200.00	6%
3-31-22	17-1922	Board of Agriculture livestock inspection	8,000.00	6%
3-31-22	18-1922	Board of Agriculture dairy inspection	2,000.00	6%
4-3-22	19-1922	State Board of Affairs – appraisalment of Institutions	3,000.00	6%
4-7-22	20-1922	State Issues Commission – contingent	1,000.00	6%
4-21-22	21-1922	Banking Department – extra help	2,500.00	6%
4-25-22	22-1922	Disabled soldiers – aiding sick, wounded and disabled ex-service men	25,000.00	6%
5-15-22	23-1922	State Board of Equalization – contingent	1,000.00	6%
6-14-22	24-1922	State Fire Marshal – contingent	500.00	6%
6-20-22	25-1922	Northwestern State Normal – maintenance	2,500.00	6%
6-20-22	26-1922	University of Oklahoma expense incurred in erection of girls dormitory	4,929.70	6%
6-20-22	27-1922	University of Oklahoma – expense incurred in erection of girls dormitory	2,477.00	6%
6-21-22	28-1922	Pension Department – Confederate pensions	16,000.00	6%
6-24-22	29-1922	Cancelled by order of the Governor		
11-13-22	30-1922 Amended	A. & M. College – improvements	21,460.11	6%

6-24-22	31-1922	Cancelled by order of the Governor		
6-30-22	32-1922	Southeastern State Normal – maintenance needed on account of increased attendance	5,207.39	6%
6-30-22	33-1922	East Central State Normal – maintenance needed on account of increased attendance	5,000.00	6%
6-30-22	34-1922	Southwestern State Normal – maintenance needed on account of increased attendance	5,000.00	6%
7-21-22	1-1923	Capitol Guide – Salary for six months	750.00	6%
7-21-22	2-1923	Superintendent of Capitol Grounds – salary for six months	660.00	6%
7-21-22	3-1923	Attorney General – salary, traveling and contingent for two assistant attorneys general	7,275.00	6%
7-31-22	4-1923	State Board of Affairs – appraisal of Institutions	3,000.00	6%
8-12-22	5-1923	District Judges – traveling expenses while holding court outside their residence counties	2,500.00	6%
8-30-22	6-1923	Education Survey – budget for completing survey	10,000.00	6%
9-6-22	7-1923	Board of Agriculture – bee industry	2,000.00	6%
9-19-22	8-1923	Banking Department – salary and traveling expense of additional Bank Examiners and extra help	2,500.00	6%
9-19-22	9-1923	Banking Department – salary and traveling expense of additional Bank Examiners and extra help	2,500.00	6%
9-19-22	10-1923	Banking Department – salary and traveling expense of additional Bank Examiners and extra help	2,500.00	6%
9-19-22	11-1923	Banking Department – salary and traveling expense of additional Bank Examiners and extra help	2,500.00	6%
10-25-22	12-1923	State Election Board – extra help	3,000.00	6%
11-17-22	13-1923	Board of Agriculture – tick eradication	5,000.00	6%
11-17-22	14-1923	Board of Agriculture – tick eradication	5,000.00	6%
11-20-22	15-1923	Highway Commissioner – purchase license tags	75,000.00	6%
11-1-22	16-1923	Southeastern State Normal – extra teachers	8,666.00	6%
11-1-22	17-1923	East Central State Normal – salary for extra teachers	8,666.00	6%
11-1-22	18-1923	Central State Normal	5,000.00	6%
12-2-22	19-1923	Board of Agriculture traveling expense of board members	1,000.00	6%
12-8-22	20-1923	Board of Affairs – to replace President’s home at C.A. & N.U. destroyed by fire	4,000.00	6%
12-22-22	21-1923	Health Department – surgical operations etc.	1,800.00	6%
12-22-22	22-1923	Board of Equalization legal counsel	10,500.00	6%

### STATUS OF THE GOVERNMENT

As a guide to you in your task of making provision for the departments and institutions of the government, I append a general resume of the present status of the government.

The departments and institutions of the state may most conveniently be classified as follows, this classification serving not only as a catalog but also as a general view of the character of activities engaged in by the government:

1. Executive Officers.

2. Financial Officers.
3. Educational Departments and Institutions.
4. Departments and Institutions for the Public Health.
5. Penal Institutions.
6. Corrective and Reformatory Institutions.
7. Institutions for Defectives.
8. Departments and Institutions for Care of Dependents.
9. Agencies for the Supervision and Development of Natural Resources.
10. Officers and Departments for the Supervision of Business.
11. Boards for the Supervision of Professions.
12. Libraries.
13. The Courts.

We will now consider these divisions in detail.

### **1. EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.**

These departments have to do strictly with the application and enforcement of the general laws. They consist of the governor, the chief executive officer, with the secretary of state who is the custodian of the law and the authenticating officer of executive acts, the attorney general, the legal advisory officer, the state examiner and inspector, who is the chief accounting officer for all the financial operations, the adjutant general, who with the national guard constitutes the final effective arm of the government for the enforcement of all law, and the election board. In addition the lieutenant governor performs the function of governor during the governor's absence from the state.

### **LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.**

The present lieutenant governor, Honorable M. E. Trapp has maintained a permanent office in the capitol. The appropriation for that purpose for the past biennium has been \$1,000 per year, for the salary of the lieutenant governor.

### **SECRETARY OF STATE.**

The Secretary of State is the custodian of the Great Seal of Oklahoma with which he is required to authenticate the official acts of the Governor when necessary, and all state papers and state bonds are entrusted to his keeping. He also keeps the file of the signatures of all county officers, notaries public, with record of their term of office and their official seal and signature; keeps records of all pardons and paroles, records contracts between foreign corporations doing business in Oklahoma; and is required to file certificate of authentication which is always published together with the bills that are passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor and when they become effective. The original bills that are passed by the Legislature are filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

All domestic corporations are required to file in the office of the Secretary of State, articles of incorporation, and receive a charter to transact business in the state.

All foreign corporations are required to file in the office of the Secretary of State, a certified copy of the articles of incorporation of the state in which they are incorporated, and are also required to appoint an agent, who must be a resident of Oklahoma, on whom service of summons or other process can be had.

All commissions for notaries public are issued from this office after being passed on by the Governor. During the past year the office has issued approximately 3,000 notary commissions, and as each commission is for a period of four years, we have approximately 12,000 commissions in effect at any given time.

### ***Appropriations.***

For some of the services the law fixes fees which render the office a good revenue producer. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, it turned into the general fund \$303,662.00. The appropriation for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1920 and June 30, 1921, was \$22,900.00. The cost of the department for the year ending June 30, 1920, was \$20,456.

### ***Receipts.***

The total receipts for the office of Secretary of State during the administration of Hon. Joe S. Morris is \$1,027,385.45.

### ***Salaries.***

The salary of the Secretary of State is \$2500 per annum. The Assistant Secretary of State is C. J. Kendle with a salary of \$2100 per annum. There are seven clerks and stenographers, one with a salary of \$1800, one at \$1500 and five at \$1200.

### **ATTORNEY GENERAL.**

The Attorney General's Department represents, next to the Governor's office, the most important arm of the state government in the matter of administration and enforcement of the laws.

During the period of unsettled conditions following the war, the duties of this department have increased many fold and the problem of law-enforcement has presented very grave difficulties in view of the fact that the strength of this department, in point of numbers of Assistant Attorneys General, has been decreased by the failure of the last Legislature to appropriate salaries for three positions of Assistant Attorneys General, thereby curtailing the force heretofore considered necessary during normal times.

During the era mentioned, the Attorney General's office has been constantly in demand in exercising the functions properly belonging to the office of County Attorney in many counties of the state wherein, owing to what has been commonly referred to

throughout the country as a general crime wave, the Governor has been in almost daily receipt of requests that the Attorney General be directed to take charge of the prosecution of criminal cases of importance in the local courts, often in many counties at the same time.

The banking situation, as is well known to each of you has presented during the last two years a situation requiring the constant attention of the Attorney General and the Assistant Attorney General assigned to that department and in addition it has also been necessary to employ a number of additional attorneys to aid in taking care of this situation which has been done creditably to the Attorney General. He has handled this gigantic task in a manner which has been satisfactory to the interests of the state of Oklahoma and has restored the confidence of the public to the extent that the period of danger to financial institutions of the state has passed.

The state has been represented by the Attorney General's office before the Criminal Court of Appeals in all cases pending and practically all cases assigned for hearing have been briefed and many of them orally argued before the court. While this branch of the work has been exceedingly heavy, by what appears to be almost super-human effort, the record discloses that this branch of the work has been well cared for and that Court has not been delayed in the rendition of its decisions by reason of the failure of this department to perform its duties in briefing and arguing its cases before them. The same may be said of the work done by the Attorney General's office before the Supreme Court of the state in that this department has briefed and in many cases orally argued, some of the most important cases in which the state has been interested in matters involving the tax laws, corporation laws and decisions rendered by the Corporation Commission and the State Industrial Commission.

The period of inflation of values and general unrest in business seems to have influenced a great many of the large tax-payers of the state to contest the validity of a great many of the tax laws of the state in court. These contests have been looked after by the Attorney General's office of this state in a great many of the local courts and followed into the Supreme Court of the State upon appeal. Many cases of this nature are now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States upon appeal from judgment of the Supreme Court of this state. In some instances the contests by these large tax-payers are originally filed in the Federal Court and appeals have been taken from judgments rendered therein to the Circuit Court of Appeals which necessitates the Attorney General's office appearing in each of these courts in defense of the rights of the state.

A list of the cases now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and in courts outside of this state wherein the state of Oklahoma is involved and which cases demand the attention of the Attorney General's office, would be too voluminous to embody herein, but I call your attention to the fact that at this very time, the Attorney General and one of his assistants are compelled to be in Washington City attending the trial of an important case involving the withdrawal of about twenty three millions of dollars from banks of this state by the Interior Department.

In addition to the work done and duties performed by the Attorney General's office above mentioned, the Attorney General is by virtue of law, made ex-officio Bond Commissioner of the state of Oklahoma and that department must pass upon all municipal bonds of every kind and character issued in the state of Oklahoma by school districts, cities, towns, townships, counties and state and examine into the regularity of the proceedings leading up to their issuance. During the past year this department of the Attorney General's office has examined and passed upon bonds to the approximate value of twenty millions of dollars which has necessarily demanded the attention of a skillful and experienced bond attorney in this department.

For the successful and efficient handling of this immense volume of legal work, the last Legislature appropriated for the preceding fiscal year the meager sum of \$38,650.00 to pay the salaries of the Attorney General, his assistants, stenographers and traveling expenses.

I am reliably informed that the fee paid to attorneys by the opposing interest, in one particular case represented by the Attorney General's Department, amounted to more than the entire appropriation made by the Legislature for the maintenance of this department for the entire year. I beg to suggest that it is unfair to this department and unbusiness like for the state of Oklahoma to require the legal services necessary to transact the legal business of this state at the pauper like provisions provided by the last Legislature for the maintenance of this important department of the state. I am of the opinion that no conservative business concern representing the volume of interests equal to that of the state of Oklahoma, would consider it either a wise or economical principle to maintain its legal department upon so scant a scale of compensation as that provided for the office of the Attorney General of this state.

The Attorney General has been unavoidably called away on matters pertaining to his office and for that reason has been unable to inform me of the needs of his office in detail but this will be cared for in a future communication to your body.

#### **STATE EXAMINER AND INSPECTOR.**

The activities of this very important department are fully covered in a separate report filled by Mr. Parkinson, the State Examiner and Inspector, and I will not go into detail with reference to the same, further than to say that an amendment to our existing laws should be made that will enable the Governor to order an audit of the books of any county or other municipality or of any particular office, either state, county, municipal or school district at any time, and provide for the payment of the same regardless as to whether or not the municipality has made provision for the payment of such expenses, an audit cannot be made and I have numerous instances in mind where audits have been demanded by the people, but which could not be made by the State Examiner and Inspector for the reason that the county excise board failed and in some instances refused to make provision for the payment of the same.

The fact that this arbitrary power for the payment of these expenses is lodged exclusively in the hands of the county excise board in many instances defeats the provision of the law, and prevents the making of an audit.

The law should authorize the Governor to order these audits to be made and to pay for the same out of some state fund in the first instance, the same to be then collected from the municipality in the manner of collecting a judgment.

## **MILITARY DEPARTMENT.**

The Military Department of the State of Oklahoma now consists of one brigade of infantry (two regiments), one regiment light artillery, and one regiment heavy artillery. These troops have been organized under and by virtue of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916. The National Guard constitutes the main part of the national defense under that act. It is under the direction and control of the Militia Bureau of the War Department of the federal government and it is maintained in very large part by the federal appropriation. All the military equipment for these organizations is furnished by the federal government and at this time the military property of the state furnished by the federal government but charged to the state, is in excess of four million (\$4,000,000) dollars. The federal government pays for the training of the National Guard and this training is not to exceed sixty armory drills for each organization per year and fifteen days camp held annually. The government pays the soldier armory drill pay twice a year and the total amount received for armory drill by the sixty military organizations of the National Guard in Oklahoma is approximately \$500,000.

The federal government binds the state to maintain and protect this property and promote the interest and training of the National Guard by furnishing to each unit by rental or otherwise a safe and secure armory of sufficient size for indoor training. It holds the state accountable for the loss or destruction of any of this military property except through usual wear and tear. The officers of the national guard, although appointed by the Governor of the state, do not function until they have been federally recognized in the grade to which appointed. Each organization of the national guard must be passed upon by the Militia Bureau and federally recognized before it can function as national guard. Thus it will be seen that the national guard is both state and federal troops under the defense act and thereby becomes the first line of defense for the nation; it is also the state's only military organization. Its members take a dual oath and render dual service.

The defense of law and order in the state during the past few years has required the use of twenty-two hundred (2200) men during a period of nearly sixty days in the coal field in 1919; prompt suppression of the threatened riot in Drumright in 1919; the prompt suppression of the great race riot at Tulsa, in 1921, and a great many minor disturbances that have been settled by the threatened mobilization of the Guard. The very fact that the state has a well organized, well equipped, and highly efficient military power in excess of four thousand men has been one of the largest features in keeping down industrial troubles and racial and factional outbreaks.

Under the provisions of the National Defense Act Oklahoma is eventually to have national guard troops to the number of eight thousand (8,000) but it is not intended that this maximum number will be fully organized with the next few years.

The total appropriation for the national guard as shown by Legislature act, is \$108,050.00 per annum.

The personnel of the department is as follows:

Chas. F. Barrett, the Adjutant General, \$3000 per annum; Major Earl Patterson, U.S. Property and Disbursing Officer and Chief Quartermaster, \$3000 per annum (\$1440 paid by federal government); Capt. Roger Maus, Q. M. C., in charge of arsenal, \$2400 per annum; Lt. D. Jay Perry, Storekeeper, \$1500 per annum; Mrs. E. D. Corbin, Financial Secretary and Record Clerk, \$1500; A. E. Quasebarth, Chief Clerk, \$1500 per annum; Mrs. Majorie H. Lee, Stenographer, \$1200 per annum.

## **ELECTION BOARD.**

The State Election Board is composed of three members, to-wit:

The Secretary of the Senate, who is chosen by the Senate, and two members to be chosen by the Governor on the recommendation of the chairman of the two leading political parties.

Under the provisions of law, I appointed Hon. J. A. Barbre of Muskogee, who, as chairman represents the democratic party and T. W. Kelly, of Stillwater, the vice-chairman, who is the representative of the republican party.

This department was one, among others, that was discriminated against by the late republican House of Representatives in the matter of appropriations. Its appropriations were so small as to practically destroy its usefulness, had I not granted a deficiency certificate in order to carry on its very necessary and important work.

## **2. FINANCIAL OFFICERS.**

The vast public property of the state, so far as direct financial assets are concerned, are in the hands of five departments. The State Treasurer, who has the direct custody of all the funds belonging to the state, the Commission of the Land Office, which controls and administers the lands, cash and securities constituting the educational endowment of the state; the Board of Public Affairs which makes the purchases for all the departments except the Department of Agriculture and which has direct custody of most of the real property of the state; the Department of Highways, which handles the funds created by the automobile tax and which supervises the expenditure of the vast amounts of money being invested by the federal government, and the counties cooperating with it, in the construction of roads in the state; together with the State Auditor who audits and pays the claims growing out of the business of the state, constitute the state's financial organization.

## **STATE TREASURER.**

The total running expenses for the three and one-half years, of the State Treasury Department, which includes the state depository, are salaries, \$72,570.00; contingent, \$41,654.00; total, \$114,224.00, while the cash received during this period amounts to \$129,638,554.83.

The cost to the tax payer for handling the business of the office was less than one-tenth of one percent.

## ***Collections.***

The amount of interest collected on deposits in banks during this period, amounted to \$1,253,635.00. The state has its funds in approximately eight hundred depositories, (an increase of four hundred banks during this administration), consisting of both state

and national banks. During the past eighteen months there have been more bank failures in Oklahoma than during its entire history and over one million dollars in state funds were in such banks when they were closed, yet the Treasury department has been so fortunate and the funds of the State have been so well guarded, that not a single dollar of loss has been sustained.

**In addition** to interest collected on daily balances in state depositories, during the year 1920, the State Treasurer purchased state funding bonds to the amount of \$931,100.00. Owing to the prevailing conditions of the market affecting liberty bonds which were selling far below par, the State was enabled to retire state funding bonds, amounting to \$931,100.00 at a discount of 5 per cent, which made a profit to the state in discount alone, of \$46,555.00, while unpaid interest coupons attached to such bonds, and cancelled, amounted to \$372,060.25, or a total of \$418,615.25.

***Bonded Indebtedness of the State of Oklahoma.***

At the beginning of the present state administration the bonded indebtedness of the State was as follows:

State funding bonds 1908 issue .....	\$1,314,000.00	
State funding bonds 1913 issue .....	2,970,000.00	
Total funding bonds .....		\$4,301,000.00
Public building bonds, which are not a debt against the state but a debt against certain public building land set apart by Congress for the use and benefit of the state of Oklahoma.....		2,250,000.00
Grand Total.....		\$6,551,000.00

The net bonded indebtedness of the state of Oklahoma as of JULY 1st, 1922:

State funding bonds 1908 issue .....	\$ 834,000.00	
State funding bonds 1913 issue .....	1,992,900.00	
Total.....		\$2,826,900.00
Public building bonds.....	1,625,000.00	<u>1,625,000.00</u>
Grand total.....		\$4,451,900.00

It will be observed that the net bonded debt of the state has been reduced during the present administration, as follows:

State funding bonds from \$4,301,000.00 to \$2,826,900.00 State Pub. Bldg. bonds from \$2,250,000.00 to \$1,625,000.00		
Total bonds retired during present administration.....		<u>\$2,099,100.00</u>
GRAND TOTAL PRESENT INDEBTEDNESS .....		\$4,451,900.00

*Funding Bonds Original Issue.*

1908 funding.....	\$1,460,000.00	
1913 funding.....	<u>2,970,000.00</u>	
Total.....	\$4,367,000.00	\$4,367,000.00

*Outstanding July 1st. 1922.*

1908 funding.....	\$ 834,000.00	
1913 funding.....	<u>1,992,900.00</u>	
Total.....	\$2,826,900.00	\$2,826,900.00

Total amount retired – Funding bonds Since original issue .....		\$1,504,100.00
--	--	----------------

*Public Building Bonds Original Issue.*

Original issue.....	\$2,451,500.00	
Amount outstanding July 1st 1922.....	1,625,000.00	
Total public building bonds retired since original issue .....	\$ 826,500.00	\$ 826,500.00

*Cash.*

January 13th 1919, cash on hand in the State Treasury Department, in all funds .....		\$ 7,201,864.25
July 1st 1922, cash on hand, all funds .....		<u>13,240,795.06</u>
Gain.....		\$ 6,038,930.81
State funding and public building bonds retired during present administration.....		\$2,099,100.00
State public debt reduced over.....		\$2,000,000.00
Cash increased over.....		6,000,000.00

**STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.**

While the original act creating the State Board of Public Affairs intended that this department's duties should apply chiefly to the purchasing of all requirements of state institutions and state departments and the erection of public buildings authorized by the Legislature, each succeeding session of the Legislature has imposed additional duties upon this Board until today it has jurisdiction as follows:

Board of Prison Control in charge of the Oklahoma State Penitentiary, McAlester, and the State Reformatory, Granite, with a total number of 2,106 inmates.

Members of the State Lunacy Commission in charge of hospitals for insane located at Norman, Vinita and Supply with a total number of 2,912 inmates.

Board of Control of the State School for Feeble Minded located at Enid, Oklahoma, with 387 inmates.

Members of the State Board of Managers of Eleemosynary Institutions, having control of the State Industrial School for Girls, Tecumseh; State Training School for Boys, Pauls Valley; East Oklahoma Home for Orphans, Pryor; West Oklahoma Home for Orphans, Helena; Deaf, Blind and Orphans (Colored), Taft; and Training School for Colored Boys, McAlester, with a total number of 1038 inmates.

Successors to the State Printer (office abolished 1915).

Custodian of the State Capitol grounds.

Custodian of lands donated to the state for capitol purposes.

#### ***Methods of Making Purchases.***

In making purchases of supplies of every character for state institutions, and state departments, the present State Board of Public Affairs has adopted a policy which has resulted in securing the closest and keenest competition.

Under the method followed by past legislatures, each department and institution is given a fixed amount from which this Board must purchase all supplies.

Requisitions covering food, clothing, drugs, hardware, plumbing supplies and such other supplies as may be needed by the State Institutions are made quarterly. After these requisitions are received specifications are then mailed to wholesale houses and a date fixed for letting of the contracts covering the items requisitioned. On a given date bids are opened in public and awards made. Every quotation and every bid made by supply houses and received by the Board of Public Affairs is recorded and filed as a record in their office and is at all times open for inspection by the public. A daily minute record is kept which shows every transaction of the State Board of Public Affairs.

In the early months of this administration it became evident that war conditions increased the cost of paper and other materials entering into the production of printed supplies required by the state, which necessitated the fixing of new schedule of prices to succeed that which had been adopted by a previous Board several years before.

Invitations were issued to representatives of the Oklahoma State Press Association, exclusive job printing establishments, exclusive bookbinding establishments, the Typographical Union and wholesale paper houses, asking them to make a recommendation relative to a revision of the old printing schedule based upon current cost of material and labor.

A hearing was given the representatives of the various industries affected and the schedule of prices recommended by them was adopted by the State Board of Public Affairs and became effective June 1, 1919.

It has been the judgment of this administration that all public printing that could be handled satisfactorily by the country newspapers of the state, should be distributed among such publishers at a uniform rate of compensation. This policy has been closely adhered to.

All printing which amounts to more than \$200.00 is let to the lowest bidder as by law provided.

#### ***Report.***

It was the intention of this administration to present in printed form a detailed report of the transactions of every character of the State Board of Public Affairs and each of the state institutions under its jurisdiction. Lack of funds, through failure of the Legislature to make an appropriation for the purpose, prevented this highly important publication from being issued.

#### ***Capitol and Grounds***

In accordance with House Bill No. 543 (Session Laws 1919) the State Board of Public Affairs, as directed by said Act, entered into contract with Geo. E. Kessler, the noted landscape architect of St. Louis, employing him to prepare plans for and to supervise the improvement and beautification of the lands acquired for state capitol purposes. As fixed by statute the compensation allowed Mr. Kessler was \$5,000.00. After considerable delay in securing the services of Mr. Kessler the contract was approved and preliminary sketches and surveys made by his engineer. Later the permanent plans of capitol land beautification as filed by Mr. Kessler, were adopted as the official and permanent scheme for capitol improvements.

This plan contemplated that in the future the state capitol plant shall consist of the main building about which is to be grouped six additional buildings to be used for state purposes such as a library, supreme court, historical society, agriculture department, etc. The plan further contemplates the acquirement of nineteen acres of land adjoining the state capitol on the north across 23rd street. Further provision contemplates the erection of street car station directly east of the capitol building and a change in the location of street car lines.

The Kessler plans further provide for the completion of the concrete retaining wall, which surrounds the capitol, with native granite and the completion of granite steps at all entrances to the main building. A dome for the state capitol is, of course, included in the report adopted.

The acquirement of thirty-four acres of land in front of the main entrance of the capitol, as recommended by Mr. Kessler, has been made and excavations and fillings, in accordance with his plans were begun.

The appropriation of \$200,00.00 made by the Seventh Legislature for the purpose of acquiring additional land and the beginning of the beautification work has been expended together with such funds as have been derived from the authorized sale of capitol lands. The Eighth Legislature refused to consider capitol improvement, therefore all work was suspended.

Under the plans the former state administration the grounds surrounding the State Capitol had been changed from the initial idea advanced by the state capitol commission, whereby the proposed retaining wall of granite and lawn were to be placed on a specified level. Instead the immediate grounds were filled in and the retaining wall omitted.

Previous to the enactment of this statute the state of Oklahoma held title to land in front of the capitol building extending south about 500 feet. To prevent encroachment by undesirable commercial enterprises, or residences, the Seventh Legislature sought to provide sufficient lands in front of the capitol, and fix an official plat for their beautification, and thus forever eliminate nuisances that might arise.

Under the plans thus adopted the acquirement of lands lying east and west of Lincoln Boulevard, in front of the capitol from 21st street south of Sixteenth street, consisting of a fraction over thirty-four acres, was necessary. Failure to secure agreement with owners of this property, after numerous conferences, prompted this Board to file in the District Court of Oklahoma County condemnation proceedings covering lands know as the "Culbertson Tract" and the "Harn Tract." The District Court, Judge G. W. Clark, presiding, appointed two boards of appraisers.

These boards viewed the lands in question and filed their reports with the court, placing the value of the "Culbertson Tract" at \$79,300, and the "Harn Tract" at \$80,375, or a total of \$159,675 for the additional lands required to carry out the officially adopted plan of capitol ground enlargement.

The State Board of Public Affairs proceeded to pay property owners in conformity with the report of the appraisers, said payment being made under protest. An appeal from their decision, on the grounds of excessive valuation, was immediately filed in the district court. Final termination of the action has not been reached.

Under the prevailing high cost of labor, which of course could not be anticipated when the Legislature provided the funds for capitol grounds improvements, it became evident that only through the use of convicts from the State Penitentiary could an appreciable amount of progress be secured with funds at command.

***Expenditures Made from Appropriation of \$200,000 for Acquirements  
of Capitol Lands and Beautification of Same.***

Appropriation by Seventh Legislature .....	\$ 200,000.00
(H. B. No. 543)	
Paid for Land Acquired.....	159,675.00
Services of Engineer (Kessler) .....	5,000.00
Labor and Equipment.....	35,325.00

The elaborate scheme for beautification of the capitol grounds, recommended by Mr. Kessler and adopted by this board acting under the direction of the Seventh Legislature, contemplates a magnificent park replete with sunken garden, walks, drives, pedestal lights, ornamental shrubbery and trees. The estimated cost of completing the capitol building (including dome) and grounds in accordance with adopted plans is approximately one million dollar.

***Capitol Lands.***

The 1919 Legislature (House Bill No. 543) authorized the State Board of Public Affairs to sell, with the approval of the Governor, any part of the Oklahoma county property known as the "Capitol Building Lands" in a sum not to exceed \$200,000.00, and apply same toward the improvement, paving and beautification of the state capitol grounds. Sales in the amount of \$42, 684.99 were made and expended for this purpose.

***Inventory of State Property***

Under the direction of the Board of Affairs a complete inventory of the state's property has been made during the past year. I attach a summary of this inventory for your information.

**RECAPITULATION OF THE INVENTORIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA, 1922.**

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	Value of Buildings	Value of LAND	Value of Livestock	Value of Furniture Equip't, Etc.	TOTAL
<b>SCHOOLS:</b>						
University of Oklahoma .....	Norman.....	\$ 1,237,432.64	\$ 79,201.17		\$ 828,469.46	\$ 2,145,103.27
Central State Teachers College .....	Edmond .....	180,603.45	40,877.39		111,609.43	333,090.27
Northwest'n State Teach. Col. ....	Alva .....	246,400.00	12,134.95		41,000.00	299,534.95
Northeast'n State Teach. Col. ....	Tahlequah.....	167,325.00	15,083.73	75.00	33,576.35	216,060.08
Southwest'n State Teach. Col. ....	Weatherford .....	203,450.00	5,000.00		34,100.00	242,550.00
Southeast'n State Teach. Col. ....	Durant.....	380,000.00	11,500.00		32,348.50	423,848.50
East Central State Teach. Col.....	Ada .....	215,000.00	10,000.00		84,710.90	309,710.90
Oklahoma College for Women .....	Chickasha.....	705,000.00	62,000.00		132,580.78	899,580.78
Oklahoma A. & M. College .....	Stillwater.....	1,037,826.00	118,000.00	54,726.00	390,602.91	1,601,154.91
Conner School of Agriculture .....	Warner.....	73,225.00	12,000.00	2,430.00	11,409.45	99,064.45
Panhandle School of Agri.....	Goodwell.....	129,920.00	28,850.00	8,315.00	27,186.00	194,271.00
Murray School of Agriculture .....	Tishomingo.....	50,885.00	18,000.00	3,130.00	13,940.30	85,955.30
Cameron School of Agriculture .....	Lawton.....	55,400.00	15,000.00	5,152.00	10,377.00	85,929.00
Agri. & Nor. University (Col.).....	Langston.....	203,000.00	16,000.00	4,925.00	48,125.55	272,050.55
Oklahoma Business Academy.....	Tonkawa.....	256,500.00	28,200.00		48,973.00	333,673.00
Oklahoma Military Academy.....	Claremore.....	215,040.00	10,000.00		28,075.88	253,115.88
School for the Deaf.....	Sulphur .....	288,376.20	13,495.86		57,907.79	359,779.85
School for the Blind.....	Muskogee.....	316,100.00	57,000.00	350.00	82,153.99	455,603.99
School of Mines .....	Wilburton .....	175,250.00	4,000.00		34,619.48	213,869.48
School of Mines .....	Miami .....	104,000.00	16,000.00		13,488.66	133,488.66
<b>ELEEMOSYNARY INSTUTIONS:</b>						
Eastern St. Home for Orphans.....	Pryor.....	222,890.00	27,500.00	8,524.00	58,653.45	317,567.45
Western St. Home for Orphans .....	Helena .....	15,725.00	16,000.00	1,545.00	13,797.75	47,067.75
Confederate Soldiers' Home .....	Ardmore .....	168,750.00	4,600.00	1,820.00	8,486.00	183,656.00
Union Soldiers' Home .....	Oklahoma City.....	79,900.00	32,000.00	1,200.00	17,879.40	130,979.40
Institute for Feeble Minded .....	Enid .....	365,700.00	64,000.00	7,915.00	102,314.92	539,929.92
Deaf, Blind, Orph. Inst. (Col.).....	Taft .....	119,150.00	19,725.00	2,187.00	70,710.76	211,772.76

**HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS:**

Central Hospital for Insane.....	Norman.....	843,800.00	144,000.00	36,963.50	293,486.02	1,318,249.52
Eastern Hospital for Insane .....	Vinita.....	709,360.84	48,977.00	29,330.00	161,796.68	949,464.52
Western Hospital for Insane.....	Supply .....	445,150.00	98,950.00	23,780.00	210,158.00	778,038.00
University Hospital.....	Oklahoma City388,000.00	30,000.00		88,069.15	506,069.15	
Eastern Tubercular San.....	Talihina .....	127,070.00	4,200.00		40,974.10	172,244.10
Western Tubercular San .....	Clinton.....	208,183.40	12,500.00	391.00	34,759.47	255,833.87
Tubercular Sanitarium (Col.) .....	Boley .....	57,440.75	5,000.00	890.00	12,214.96	75,545.71

**PENAL INSTITUTIONS:**

State Penitentiary .....	McAlester.....	2,083,250.00	292,715.00	89,743.00	682,023.03	3,147,731.03
State Reformatory.....	Granite.....	660,525.00	71,160.00	9,882.00	214,080.98	955,647.98
St. Indus. School for Girls .....	Tecumseh .....	180,566.00	12,888.80	535.00	19,712.72	213,702.52
State Train. School, White Boys .....	Pauls Valley .....	235,450.00	16,000.00	6,999.00	68,219.55	326,668.55
State Industrial School Bldg. (Owned by State) (Leased to Oklahoma County).....	Oklahoma City50,000.00				50,000.00	

<b>STATE CAPITOL</b> .....	Oklahoma City2,250,000.00	560,700.00		1,236,851.00 (Fish and Game)	4,047,551.00	
----------------------------	---------------------------	------------	--	---------------------------------	--------------	--

<b>FISH HATCHERIES:</b> Durant .....	.....15,100.00	53,600.00	15,782.00	23,564.75	108,046.75	
Medicine Park .....		16,225.00	50,000.00	4,450.00	36,587.00	107,262.00

<b>GAME PRESERVES:</b> .....	McCurtain County	6,000.00	302,400.00			308,400.00
------------------------------	------------------	----------	------------	--	--	------------

.....	Osage County.....		5,000.00	(Buffalo) 2,600.00	(In Ellis County)	8,200.00
Okla. Soldiers' Mem. Hosp.....	Muskogee.....	504,000.00	2,500.00			506,500.00
Okla. Soldiers, Tuber. Hosp.....	Sulphur .....	151,500.00	1,000.00			152,500.00

<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .....		<b>\$16,144,469.28</b>	<b>\$2,448,358.90</b>	<b>\$323,639.50</b>	<b>\$5,459,595.12</b>	<b>\$24,376,062.80</b>
--------------------------	--	------------------------	-----------------------	---------------------	-----------------------	------------------------

### ***Insurance.***

The form of insurance heretofore carried on the state buildings and contents was specific form on each particular building. Owing to the great number of public buildings scattered throughout the state, and the diversity of values, it was largely a matter of conjecture as to whether insurance applied to all or not. The State Board of Public Affairs had an appraisalment made of every building in the state and its contents.

It was found in many institutions that insurance was being carried on buildings that have been moved away. Some new buildings erected had never been covered.

A new form of blanket insurance for coverage of all state institutions was adopted carrying a ninety percent reduced rate co-insurance clause. Under this form a very much reduced rate was obtained.

The average rate for the entire state combined, fire and tornado, is 56 \_ cents per hundred. This rate is about one-half of what had been previously paid.

The total appraisalment for insurance purposes of all buildings and contents under the supervision of this Board at the beginning of the present fiscal year is \$18,185,832.95.

The saving made on insurance alone, through the efforts of the Board of Public Affairs, more than defrays the salaries of three board members.

### ***CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF BUILDINGS.***

During the past four years this administration has erected at state institutions educational buildings costing \$1,256,400.00. Penal and eleemosynary buildings and improvements costing \$2,482,235.00.

The constructive program carried out by this Administration at the several State Institutions during the past four years embraced the following major operations:

#### ***Educational Institutions.***

*College for Women, Chickasha, Oklahoma.* Dormitory and President's Home; reconstruction of heating plant; Fine Arts Building; addition to power plant, and installation of oil burning equipment.

*University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.* Oil Chemistry Laboratory; repairs to engineering building; Women's building; addition and repairs to chemistry building; construction of water and heating system; paving thoroughfare through campus.

*C. A. & N. University, Langston, Oklahoma.* Dormitory for boys; Laundry building and equipment; addition to power plant; construction of steam lined tunnels; erection of home for President to replace structure destroyed by fire (operation commenced).

*School for Blind, Muskogee, Oklahoma.* Superintendent's home and dormitory; ward building; dairy barn; reconstruction of heating system.

*School for Deaf, Sulphur, Oklahoma.* Industrial building; addition to heating plant and laundry.

*Northwestern Normal, Alva, Oklahoma.* Gymnasium building; addition to heating plant.

*East Central Normal, Ada, Oklahoma.* Training building.

*Southeastern Normal, Durant, Oklahoma.* Training building; paving around campus.

*Southwestern Normal, Weatherford, Oklahoma.* Garage and servants quarters.

*University Preparatory School, Tonkawa, Oklahoma.* Rebuilding Wilkin Hall.

*School of Mines, Miami, Oklahoma.* Academic building.

#### ***Penal and Corrective Institutions.***

*Penitentiary, McAlester, Oklahoma.* Factory building; warehouse; addition to women's ward; barn; doubled capacity of brick plant; construction of pavement on prison grounds and hard surfaced roads on prison farm.

*Reformatory, Granite, Oklahoma.* Industrial building; storage tank for water supply; oil and gas burning equipment for power plant; Warden's residence; rebuilding steam line and plumbing system.

*State Training School for Boys, Pauls Valley, Oklahoma.* Ward Building; poultry plant; tunnels; steam and water lines; addition to dining room; rebuilding electric power line.

*State Training School for Negro Boys, McAlester, Oklahoma.* Remodeling building to afford laundry, work shops and bath house.

*State Training School for Girls, Tecumseh, Oklahoma.* Administration building; two ward buildings; school; power plant; hospital; laundry; bakery; poultry plant; walks and drive ways; water and sewerage system with new equipment for same (Institution removed from Oklahoma City.)

#### ***Orphanages.***

*East Oklahoma Home, Pryor, Oklahoma.* Laundry; Boiler room; tunnels and steam lines; school building; and barn.

*D. B. & O. Institution, Taft, Oklahoma.* Power house; Laundry; water tower and mains; Dairy barn; storage house; addition to barns and sheds; complete rebuilding and renovation of all buildings.

### ***Hospitals.***

*Central State Hospital, Norman, Oklahoma.* Repairs to Administration building; six ward buildings; dining hall; steam and water system; poultry plant; bakery; laundry.

*East Oklahoma Hospital, Vinita, Oklahoma.* Two ward buildings; tunnels for steam line; addition to water supply.

*Western Oklahoma Hospital, Supply, Oklahoma.* Two ward buildings; refrigerator plant; ice factory; rebuilding heating and water system; poultry plant and green house.

*University Hospital, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.* Nurses home; Administration building; laundry; deep well; and water system.

*Feeble Minded Institute, Enid, Oklahoma.* Ward building; laundry; rebuilding water system; power house; and steam line tunnels.

*Soldiers' Hospital, Sulphur, Oklahoma.* Complete new plant.

*Soldiers' Memorial Hospital, Muskogee, Oklahoma.* Complete new plant.

*Tubercular Sanitorium, Clinton, Oklahoma.* Administration building, cottages, sewer and water system; power plant.

*Tubercular Hospital, Talihina, Oklahoma.* Administration building; cottages, sewer and water system; power plant.

*Tubercular Sanitorium, Boley, Oklahoma.* Administration building; cottages, dairy barn; water, sewer and lighting system.

*Confederate Home, Ardmore, Oklahoma.* Dairy barn; repairs to main building; central power plant; sewer system; renovation and painting of all buildings.

*Union Soldiers' Home, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.* Tubercular cottage; garage; barn; walks; driveways; fencing and beautification of cemetery.

The physical condition of State Institutions at the commencement of this Administration demanded immediate attention. It was found in some instances that steam lines leading from a central heating plant to various Institutional Buildings had been laid with wooden insulation and had become impaired that a loss of 20 per cent in fuel was occasioned by seeking to direct live steam through water-soaked insulation. This was notably true at the State Feeble Minded Institute, Enid, Oklahoma and at the Hospitals for Insane located at Norman, Vinita and Supply. At the Boys Training School, located at Pauls Valley, steam lines without any insulation were found to be absolutely worthless. From an economical standpoint, the rebuilding of steam water, gas and steam lines in substantial water-proof concrete tunnels, was one of the notable reconstructive steps directed by the State Board of Public Affairs.

The water supply of several State Institutions was then given consideration. It was found the University of Oklahoma was purchasing from the City of Norman approximately \$12,000.00 worth of water annually and that the Central State Hospital at Norman was likewise a heavy and constant consumer of the City supply. This overhead cost of operation has been entirely eliminated by the digging of deep wells so that each of these Institutions now operate their own water plants and possess a quality and quantity of water to meet all demands.

At the western Oklahoma Hospital, Supply, Oklahoma, a water system of splendid proportions has been secured by impounding water from springs located several miles from the Institution.

At the Eastern Oklahoma Hospital, Vinita, an additional Artesian well was drilled and that Institution has a most adequate supply of the purest water.

At the University Hospital, Oklahoma City, a deep well now supplies the heavy demand of that growing Institution, eliminating the necessity of purchasing bottled water which was required heretofore.

In a determined effort to reduce the overhead cost of operation of State Institutions, attention was directed to the item of fuel. The high cost of coal and its attendant heavy freight charges has been met in several instances by the installation of oil burning equipment at power plants. Such equipment at the Central State Hospital, Norman, Oklahoma, is saving that Institution approximately \$35.00 a day under the cost of operation with coal. Similar savings are reported by the State Reformatory, Granite, The College for Women, Chickasha, the State University, Norman, Oklahoma, and the State Capitol, Oklahoma City.

Rebuilding and enlargement of refrigeration plants at the three hospitals for insane and the two penal institutions at McAlester and Granite, now make it possible for car loan shipments of meats and other perishable food products to be purchased and stored indefinitely.

By the installation of automatic equipment for the new bakeries at the Norman and Vinita hospitals the cost of bread has been reduced to two and seven-tenths cents per sixteen ounce loaf. In both of these modern establishments human hands do not touch the bread from the time the flour is poured from the original sack until the finished loaf is taken from the ovens.

**COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.**

The object and purpose of the department is to handle the 3,127,000 acres of land, the \$5,000,000.00 donated the state by the federal government and the proceeds from same, under the direction of the Legislature, that the best interests of the school children of the state shall be conserved.

The total appropriation for the department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1922, for all purposes was \$110,100.00 divided between the divisions as follows:

Administration .....	\$ 15,140.00
Lease and sales.....	21,511.00
Farm loan .....	63,060.00
Oil and gas .....	9,550.00
This amount was divided as to the object of expenditure as follows:	
Personal service .....	\$ 77,960.00
Contractual service .....	24,040.00
Supplies .....	3,700.00
Equipment .....	3,050.00
Fixed charges (state grants).....	1,350.00
Total .....	\$ 110,100.00

Of the above amount, \$105,417.12 was spent by the department, leaving \$4,682.88 to revert to the general fund.

During the past two years ending June 30th, 1922, the total receipts of the department have been \$14,837,655.37 divided as follows:

Lease Division .....	\$ 1,905,576.46
Sales Division .....	3,976,488.93
Loan division .....	8,955,589.98

In the lease and sales division five thousand legal instruments have been recorded. Over twenty eight thousand separate remittances have been received and credited and over eight hundred oil and gas leases and assignments have been issued. All unsold lands for agricultural purposes, have been appraised and released these being covered by a little over twenty five hundred leases.

In the loan division loans have been made in the amount of \$9,635,096.97 and during this time it has been the policy of the department to make the maximum amount of money loaned to any one individual \$5000.00. The average amount of loans has been \$2854.00.

The number of applications received has been 4116. With most of these applications there was more than one original abstract. Thus in making these loans, approximately 6000 original abstracts have been examined by the title examiners.

The number of applications rejected on account of bad titles has been 740, being 18% of the number received.

The legal department has taken action to collect past due rentals on 136 accounts amounting to \$59,930.13. \$42,184.64 has been collected.

The department has been compelled to advertise and sell some leases and one of the principal things accomplished was the establishing in the minds of lessees who refused to pay rents the fact that the state can collect.

Twenty-seven farm loan foreclosure suits have been started.

Approximately 900 bond forms have been examined by the law and executive clerk.

The department has also returned to the different schools of the state in the past two years approximately \$3,450,000.00 and turned into the public building fund approximately \$1,500,000.00. It has also sold nearly \$1,500,000.00 of bonds which were bought during the war with surplus funds which have accumulated and loaned the money on farms and now has no bonds held by the loan division.

**Organization.**

The Secretary of the Land Office and head of the department is A. S. J. Shaw, appointed February 18, 1919, salary \$3000.00 per year.

The assistant secretary, whose duties are to look after the details of the entire department and assist any division when in need of help and act as head of the department in the absence of the secretary, is Scott Stine, appointed April 1st, 1922, salary \$2100.00 per year.

Law and executive clerk, whose duties are to take charge of all legal matters for the department and confer with all the divisions on all matters where legal questions are involved, is Geo. E. Merritt, appointed in March, 1919, salary \$2750.00 per year.

Chief clerk lease and sales division, who has immediate supervision of the work in this division, which covers all transactions on lands which were granted to the state by the federal government, is Cliff Barefoot, appointed April 1st, 1922, salary \$1800.00 per year.

Chief clerk loan division, who has immediate supervision of this division which makes all farm loans made by the department, is W. P. Payne, appointed January, 1919, salary \$1800.00 per year.

Oil and gas agent, who has immediate supervision of this division takes care of all the oil and gas properties of the state, is W. A. Durant, appointed in January, 1919, salary \$2500.00 per year.

The entire department is under the direction of the Commissioners of the Land Office composed of the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, President of the Board of Agriculture, the Secretary of State and the State Auditor.

#### **DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.**

The State Highway Department was under the general supervision of B. E. Clark from 1921 until November of this year. M. M. Henderson is now Commissioner of Highway. Salary \$250.00 per month.

The department is divided into the following sections:

- (1) Engineering and road division under the direction of Max L. Cunningham, State Engineer. (Salary \$250.00 per month.)
- (2) Automobile License division under the direction of Gussie Watson, Chief Clerk, (Salary \$175.00 per month).
- (3) War materials division under the direction of Eugene Deacon, Superintendent, (Salary \$200.00 per month).

#### ***Road Building.***

The engineering and road building section has been by far the most active section of this department. After the defeat of the 1919 bond issue the highway department was recognized and financed by deficiency certificates issued by the Governor. This was done in order to save \$9,258,810.00 federal aid which has been apportioned to Oklahoma up to June 30th, 1922. With the additional help furnished, the highway department has been able to cooperate with the bureau of public roads and with the addition of county and state funds has been able to put under contract or submit for approval to the bureau of public roads, the program amounting to over \$20,000,000.00 worth of improved highways in different parts of the state.

In order to give some idea of the magnitude of our program we find at the beginning of 1919 there were hardly more than 50 miles of higher type roads in the state, while to-day our program includes about 1600 miles or about one third of the roads that were to have been built if the 1919 bond issue had carried. The improved roads and the road program mentioned above includes the following mileage:

Gravel roads.....	750	Miles
Concrete roads.....	221-4	Miles
Shale and chat roads.....	85	Miles
Bituminous concrete.....	51-30	Miles
Macadam roads.....	45	Miles
Brick roads.....	6	Miles

#### ***Automobile Tax & Quarter Mill Levy.***

The amount of the automobile license has more than doubled during the last four years as shown by the following tabulation taken from the records of the department:

	No. Cars Registered	Collections.
1918	134,664	\$ 1,130,714.11
1919	154,596	1,209,935.55
1920	204,790	2,294,404.65
1921	234,300	2,619,713.49
1922	229,000	2,514,046.96

NOTE: The figures given for 1922 are tabulated up to September 1, only.

A report made by the State Examiner and Inspector shows that during the period of three and one half years from January 1, 1919 to June 30, 1922, the automobile license collection amounted to \$8,276,092.71, ninety percent of which amounted to \$7,448,483.53, and all of this was returned to the different counties of the state.

The ten percent of the collection which amounts to \$827,609.28 was turned to the general revenue fund of the state and used in defraying the expense of state government. This ten per cent, amounts to nearly twice as much as was appropriated for the support of all sections of the state highway department during this period.

The State Examiner and Inspector's report for the three and one half years ending June 30th, 1922 shows the quarter mill levy or highway construction fund collected by the department and returned to the different

counties, amounted to \$1,403,851.62. This amount added to the automobile fees make nearly \$9,000,000.00 returned to the different counties by this section of the department.

**War Materials Division.**

This section is one that has been made and financed by the highway department for the state with practically no expense to the people.

In the earlier part of 1919 when the war material equipment, including tractors, trucks and supplies first became available to Oklahoma, there were no state funds to defray shipping charges and other expenses in connection with the handling of these supplies.

Through the advice and aid of the Governor a short time note was made for \$16,000.00 and money obtained for freight and expenses incident to the handling of this equipment which otherwise would have been lost to the state, for lack of funds. Nearly \$3,000,000.00 worth of war equipment has been received and a large part distributed to the different counties for road building purposes, as shown by the following table:

**Approximate Value of Government Equipment and Supplies**

**Received by Department of Highways, Oklahoma.**

	Number		Value per Unit	Total Value
Trucks.....	602		4,000.00	\$ 2,408,000.00
10 ton tractors .....	34		6,000.00	204,000.00
Five ton tractors .....	7		4,000.00	28,000.00
Truck parts .....	10	car loads	10,000.00	100,000.00
Tools, tents and misc'l equip't .....	7	car loads	5,000.00	35,000.00
4 wheel trailers.....	23		1,600.00	36,800.00
Touring cars .....	68		300.00	20,400.00
1 _ ton trailers .....	12		400.00	4,800.00
Castor oil.....	12,369	gal.	1.50	18,553.00
Army duck .....	60,000	yds.	.25	15,000.00
R. R. switch lights.....	624		5.00	3,110.00
Sets harness.....	509			<u>25,450.00</u>
				\$2,899,113.00

**Receipts and Expenditures, Federal Truck Fund.**

**August 1919 to August 1st, 1922.**

Cash received .....	\$258,503.76
Cash expended .....	205,583.18
Cash on hand in official depository .....	52,920.58
Cash due from counties .....	<u>25,079.48</u>
Total in Federal Truck Fund on Hand and Outstanding.....	\$78,000.06

The amount shown as expended, covers all freight and other transportation charges, loading and preparing for shipment, overseas freight, rentals, repairs on unserviceable equipment, salaries, traveling expenses, printing, all accessories and equipment necessary in putting unserviceable cars, trucks and tractors in serviceable condition, including lights and water at warehouse, mechanics wages, oil and gas used in testing and trying out each unit of equipment before delivery.

**Summary.**

Besides obtaining approval of the federal government on the 4500 mile system of highway as laid out and established by the 1919 Legislature, 1600 miles of which has been provided for as mentioned above, Oklahoma has constructed 60 bridges of the major type and 350 minor bridges totaling in length more than 7 miles. Along with the bridge program 50 railroad surface crossings have also been eliminated.

All work on the 18,000 mile system of state roads has been passed upon and approved by this department. Numerous field inspections and reports on road changes, drainage and irrigation projects have also been made by this department.

The following is a list of materials and funds obtained through the highway department for the state and counties during the period of three and one half years dated from January 1, 1919:

Automobile fees.....	\$8,276,092.71
Quarter Mill Levy.....	1,403,851.62

Federal aid.....	9,258,810.00
War materials.....	<u>2,899,113.00</u>
	\$21,837,867.33

This total amount does not include the counties' share of funds used on federal aid projects, which will amount to more than \$10,000,000.00, making a grand total of nearly \$32,000,000.00, which has been provided and expended by this department for the benefit of the state. This huge business has been carried on with an average of about forty-two employees on the regular payroll of the department.

*Appropriations.*

**TOTAL AMOUNT MADE AVAILABLE FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE DEPARTMENT AND CONSTRUCTING OF HIGHWAY DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922.**

	1919	1920	1921	1922	TOTAL
Appropriation for maintenance of Department .....	\$103,180.00	\$124,900.00	\$243,775.00	\$119,250.00	\$591,105.00
Deficiency Certificates .....	29,471.46	33,160.00	58,972.00	77,500.00	199,103.46
State and Federal Aid Road Appropriations.....	<u>1,345,417.00</u>	<u>192,857.00</u>	<u>122,657.47</u>		<u>1,660,931.47</u>
TOTAL.....	\$1,478,068.46	\$350,917.00	\$425,404.47	\$196,750.00	\$2,451,139.93

NOTE: 1921 appropriation for maintenance of Department includes \$74,135.00 for 1919, 1920, to 1921, automobile tags and \$12,440.00 warehouse for trucks and moving war materials.

### 3. EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS.

#### SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The State Superintendent, who has the general supervision of the public schools of the state, issues a detailed printed report which is available for your information.

#### UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA.

The University of Oklahoma was founded upon the authority of an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved December 19, 1890. The act provided that when ten thousand dollars and forty acres of land should be given to the territory by the city of Norman the school should be located at that place. These requirements were met, the University of Oklahoma was established at Norman, and students were accepted for the first time in the fall of 1892. In the spring of 1893 work was begun on the first building, which was occupied the following September.

The governing body of the institution, from its establishment to December 21, 1907, was a separate Board of Regents, consisting of the Governor, ex-officio, and five members appointed by him. The first state legislature increased the number of appointive members to nine. The legislature of 1911 vested the government of the institution in the newly created State Board of Education, consisting of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and six members appointed by the Governor. By act of the legislature in 1919 the government of the university was again vested in a separate Board of Regents, consisting of seven members to be appointed by the Governor, at least two of who must be alumni of the University of Oklahoma.

Since the establishment of the university there have been four presidents as follows: David Ross Boyd, from 1892 to 1908; Arthur Grant Evans from 1908 to 1911; Julien Charles Monnet was acting-president during the school year 1911-1912; and Stratton Duluth Brooks became president on May 1, 1912.

#### *Departments.*

The University of Oklahoma originally consisted of but two departments, namely the College of Arts and Sciences and the School of Pharmacy (two year plan), both being organized in 1893. Other schools and colleges were organized as the institution grew and developed, and up to this date the University comprises the following, organized in the year as specified: The College of Art and Sciences, 1893; The School of Pharmacy, two-year plan, 1893; four-year plan, 1908, three-year plan, 1914; graduate work, 1899, the graduate school organized separately, 1909; the School of Music, 1899, reorganized as the School of Fine Arts, 1903; the School of Medicine, first two years' work, 1900, third and fourth year, 1910; the School of Applied Science and School of Mines, 1904, reorganized as the College of Engineering, 1909; the School of Education, 1909, reorganized as a separate school, 1920; Training School for Nurses, 1912; School of Commerce and Industry, 1913, reorganized as the School of Public and Private Business, 1917; School of Journalism, 1913; School of Social Service, 1917; School of Home Economics, 1920.

#### *Enrollment.*

The following figures will show the growth of the university in students for the past ten years:  
Increase

1911-12	793
1912-13	876
1913-14	1377
1914-15	1750
1915-16	1970
1916-17	2516
1917-18	2568
1918-19	3767
1919-20	3914
1920-21	4494
1921-22	5232

This shows an increase of 443.9 students per year for the past ten years, and more than 100% increase in the last five years. That the growth in class room and laboratory space has not kept pace with this enrollment is demonstrated by the fact that in 1911-12 the total floor space for instructional purposes was \$55,056.86 square feet, or 69.4 square feet per student, and in 1921-22 the total number of square feet is \$94,925.96, or 18.14 square feet per student.

#### *Plant.*

The newer buildings on the campus are modern, substantial buildings, and in general, well adapted to their purpose. The *Anatomy Building* was intended as a temporary relief when the Administration Building – the main

building on the campus – burned in 1907. This building now provides classrooms and laboratory space for the department of anatomy.

*The Armory* was completed in the spring of 1919. It is 110 feet wide by 300 feet long and provides space for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and a part of the athletic work for men.

*The Auditorium and Fine Arts Building* was completed in 1919, but was partially used in the fall of 1918. It is a three-story, fireproof structure of brick and stone in the collegiate Gothic style of architecture. It is 118 feet square and contains the university auditorium, with a seating capacity of approximately 1800, and fifty-four classrooms, studios, and practice rooms.

*The Chemistry Building* was first occupied in 1916. It is a fireproof structure of concrete, and algonite stone. It measures 64 feet by 128 feet and has four stories. The School of pharmacy and the Department of Zoology are also housed in this building. During the past year there were more than 900 enrollments in the subject of chemistry alone.

*The Education Building* is a three-story structure of gray pressed brick. This building, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, was constructed in 1904 and was remodeled in 1920 for the use of the School of Education.

*The Engineering Building* was first used in 1910. It is built of brick, concrete, and stone, is two stories high, 217 feet by 38 feet, with a two-story wing, 39 feet by 30 feet, and an addition, erected in 1917, 37 feet by 13 feet.

*The Heating and Power Plant* is adjacent to the Engineering Building. This is the central plant from which all buildings are heated and lighted, by means of tunnels connecting all the buildings on the campus. It is also used as an experimental plant by the students in mechanical and electrical engineering.

*The Geology Building* was completed in March, 1919. It is a three-story fireproof structure of concrete, brick and algonite stone. It is 120 feet long by 60 feet wide. It contains classrooms, research laboratories, departmental offices and library of the geology department, and in addition the offices, laboratories and publication rooms of the State Geological Survey.

*The Library Building* was occupied for the first time during the session of 1919-20. The Sixth Legislature appropriated \$75,000 for the building as it now stands, and the plan is to complete the building by adding another wing in the near future. The stack room has four floors and a capacity of eight thousand volumes.

*The Law Building*, first occupied in September, 1913, is a fireproof structure of Bedford stone. It is 128 feet long by 55 feet wide. It was originally built without basement but has since been excavated for a basement which is used as storage space for the Historical and Ethnological Museums, and the Natural History Museum, until such time as suitable provision is made for the proper display of the many thousand specimens included in the museums. The building has three floors, the first and second being used as regular class rooms and the third floor as a library for the School of Law.

*Science Hall* is a three-story building, 125 feet long by 63 feet wide, built of gray pressed brick, with limestone trimmings. This building was first occupied in September, 1904. In the basement are located the Department of Journalism, the University Extension Department, The Correspondence Department, and the Department of Public Information and Welfare. The second floor is used by the School of Medicine and the third floor by the School of Home Economics and the Department of Botany.

*University Hall* was completed in 1912. It is built of stone and brick, in the collegiate Gothic style. It is a fireproof building, 197 feet long by 70 feet wide. It contains the offices of administration, on the first floor, the second and third floors and tower room being used as classrooms.

*The Women's Building*, first occupied in September, 1921, is devoted especially to the interests of women students of the university. It includes, in addition to the offices of the adviser of women, rooms for the women's council and other women's organizations, the gymnasium and swimming pool for women.

*The Men's Gymnasium* is a frame building, built in 1903, and is 100 feet by 100 feet. Practically speaking, it has long since served its usefulness, but is at the present time the only quarters for gymnasium work for men.

There are a number of minor buildings on the university campus, such as the greenhouse, carpenter shop, oil house, and a building used by the department of petroleum technology.

*The State Hospital*, completed in 1919, is located at Oklahoma City, and is conducted in connection with the University of Oklahoma school of Medicine, where the last two years of the medical course are offered. It is a fireproof structure, built at a cost of approximately \$300,000.00, appropriated by the legislature in 1917. In 1919 an additional appropriation of \$50,000.00 was made for an administration building. With this addition, the capacity of the hospital has been increased to practically 300 beds.

*The Medical Building* is a four-story structure. The ground floor and the fourth floor are used exclusively in the work of the Out-Patient Dispensary. The second and third floors contain the lecture rooms, laboratory, X-ray plant, library, museum, faculty room, and the office of the dean.

*The Nurses' Home*, near the State Hospital, was completed in the spring of 1922. It provides classrooms, library, demonstration room, reception room and quarters for the student nurses.

*The Laundry*, built for the State Hospital and Medical School, provides much more satisfactory service, at a very great financial saving, over commercial laundry service. It is located on the State Hospital grounds.

***Appropriations.***

The University of Oklahoma is supported from the general revenue of the state, and from the income received from lands set aside by Congress, as an endowment for the state schools.

The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1922, was as follows:

Funds	Salaries	Maintenance	Totals
General appropriation.....	\$500,989.00	\$207,313.00	\$708,302.00
Summer school .....	10,000.00		10,000.00
State Industrial Chemical Library .....		10,000.00	10,000.00
New College.....	23,170.55		23,170.55
Section 13.....	97,779.41		97,779.41
Revolving.....		100,000.00	100,000.00
Hospital (General Appropriation).....	125,000.00	52,520.00	177,520.00
Soldier Relief .....	22,500.00	80,000.00	102,500.00
Nurses' Quarters .....		1,500.00	1,500.00
Total .....	\$779,438.96	\$451,333.00	\$1,230,771.96

***Permanent Improvements at Hospital.***

Equipment .....	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Radium .....	20,000.00	20,000.00
Soldier Relief .....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Total .....	\$46,000.00	\$46,000.00

The revenue for the second year of the biennium, closing June 30, 1923, is the same as for the previous year, no provision being made to take care of additional students although there was every reason to believe there would be a large increase in enrollment. Likewise, no funds were made available for buildings to relieve the crowded conditions already existing.

**OKLAHOMA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.**

The Oklahoma College for Women is located at Chickasha. The institution is operated to provide the best type of higher education for the young women of Oklahoma, in an institution devoted exclusively to their needs. The courses of instruction are planned along practical lines and when completed should prepare any young woman to provide for herself if necessary. In the organization of the state school system there was a strong feeling that there should be in this state a school exclusively for girls, and by an act of the First Legislature the Industrial Institute and College was established. By a special act of the Legislature, 1916, the name of the Institute was changed to the Oklahoma College for Women.

***Organization.***

The president is G. W. Austin, appointed June, 1914, salary \$5000.00. Dean of the faculty Howard Taylor, appointed May, 1922, salary \$3000.00. Dean of Fine Arts Francis D. Davis, appointed May, 1914, salary \$3000.00. Dean of Women, Lula M. Binger, appointed May, 1920, salary \$2500.00. Director Preparatory School, M. N. Woodring, appointed May, 1910, salary \$2000.00. Registrar, Anna Lewis, appointed May, 1917, salary \$2000.00. There are nine department heads at a salary of \$2800.00, two at \$2500.00, three at \$2250.00, one instructor at \$2200.00, five at \$2000.00, seven at \$1800.00, one at \$1700.00, eight at \$1600.00, two at \$1500.00, one at \$1300.00, one at \$1200.00 and four with salaries less than \$1000.00.

***Plant.***

The plant consists of six buildings, as follows:

(1) *Administration Building.* This building was ready for occupancy September, 1911, and covers a floor space of 220 by 142 feet and is three stories high. The exterior is of cream pressed brick with gray stone trimmings. This building is fireproof throughout. It contains, besides the offices of administration, a large auditorium with seating capacity 1200; a library of 6,500 volumes; a large gymnasium, equipped with modern appliances and provided with shower baths, and large, airy, well-lighted class rooms; value \$250,000.00.

(2) *Nellie Sparks Hall.* This is a handsome three-story fireproof \$200,000.00 dormitory. It is equipped with all modern conveniences such as steam heat, electric lights, baths, parlors, and is superior to any college dormitory in the state. An experienced matron is in charge of the young women.

(3) *Frances E. Willard Hall.* This building was completed in the spring of 1920 at a cost of \$150,000.00, and will accommodate 145 young women. The building is a three story fireproof structure, steam heated, with hot and cold water in every room.

(4) *Fine Arts Building.* This is a three-story fireproof building, containing studies, lecture halls, and practice rooms. The building and equipment represent an expenditure of \$131,000.00.

(5) *Heating Plant.* This is a modern heating plant constructed at a total cost of \$76,000.00.

The total investment in building and equipment is \$636,000.00, of which \$320,000 has been invested during the past three years.

***Enrollment.***

Five hundred and twenty girls were enrolled last year and *over two hundred turned away for lack of room.* The following table gives an interesting insight into the growth of this institution:

Year	Enrollment	Year	Enrollment
1909.....	119	1916.....	334
1910.....	138	1917.....	331
1911.....	159	1918.....	316
1912.....	282	1919.....	371
1913.....	189	1920.....	501
1914.....	243	1921.....	520
1915.....	260		

It has been the experience of this institution for several years that a large number of applications, for the past two years running in excess of two hundred, have been received which could not be accommodated on account of lack of dormitory room.

The institution is controlled by a board of regents, the state superintendent and four members appointed by the governor.

***THE NORMAL SCHOOLS***

There are six normal schools conducted under the general direction of the State Board of Education, composed of the State Superintendent and six members appointed by the Governor. The total appropriated for their maintenance by the Eighth Legislature was \$450,482.00.

Enrollment in the six schools aggregated 13,629 during 1921-1922.

***CENTRAL STATE NORMAL.***

This, the oldest of the state's normal schools, is located at Edmond. The president is John G. Mitchell, appointed May, 1919, salary \$4200.00 a year.

***Plant.***

There are seven buildings, total valuation of \$140,650.00, as follows:

1. *Administration Building.* This is built of brick and wood, three stories including basement. It is used for the offices, classrooms and assembly and is valued at \$40,000.00.

2. *Library Building.* Built of brick, two stories including basement. Used for library, classrooms and historical museum, value \$50,000.00.

3. *Old North Building.* Stone, three stories including basement. Used for training school, manual training, gymnasium and class room, value \$35,000.00.

4. *President's Home.* Frame with brick veneer, two stories valued at \$8,000.00.

5. *Power Plant.* Brick, one story, valued at \$6,000.00

6. *Summer Auditorium.* Frame, open on sides, used for assembly and classes during summer term, value \$1500.00.

***Enrollment.***

The total enrollment during the year 1921-22, including 175 training school pupils and 325 correspondence students was 3006.

	<i>Appropriations.</i>	
	1921-22	1922-23
Regular salaries.....	\$85,000.00	\$85,000.00
Summer salaries.....	7,125.00	7,125.00
Maintenance.....	14,250.00	14,250.00
Repairs, roof Old North Building.....	<u>4,750.00</u>	<u>000.00</u>
Total.....	\$111,125.00	\$106,375.00

**NORTHWESTERN STATE NORMAL.**

This, the second of the state normals established during Territorial days, is located at Alva. The president is J. P. Battenburg, appointed July, 1919, salary \$4200.00 a year.

***Plant.***

1. *Administration Building.* The first building, constructed of brick and stone, was completed in 1899 at a cost of \$110,000.00, but at present worth a far greater amount, easily a quarter of a million dollars. This building with a frontage of about 170 feet, contains an auditorium, the academic, manual and manual arts departments, and the administrative offices.

2. *Science Building.* Completed in 1907, at a cost of \$50,000.00. Houses scientific laboratories and lecture rooms, library and the training school.

3. *Gymnasium.* Built in 1920, at a cost of \$50,000.00.

4. *Power Plant.* Erected in 1907, at a cost of \$30,000.00.

These four buildings represent an aggregate investment of \$240,000.00. In addition there is a stadium on the campus which represents the combined contributions of the student body and citizens of Alva.

***Enrollment.***

From September 8, 1921, to June 30, 1922, the enrollment was 1708.

	<i>Appropriations.</i>	
	1921-22	1922-23
Salaries.....	\$53,200.00	\$53,200.00
Maintenance & Repairs.....	9,500.00	9,500.00
Summer School.....	<u>4,750.00</u>	<u>4,750.00</u>
Total.....	\$67,450.00	\$67,450.00

**EAST CENTRAL STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.**

This normal school is located in Ada. Its president is Adolph Linscheid, appointed 1920, salary \$4200.00. The salary list includes one department head at \$2750.00, one at \$2500.00, six at \$2400.00, three at \$2300.00, nine at \$1920.00, three at \$1800.00, one at \$1400.00, one at \$1200.00.

***Plant.***

The state owns twenty acres of ground at the east end of main street, six blocks from the business center of Ada, valued at \$20,000.00. There are six buildings valued at \$209,000.00.

1. *Administration Building.* A three story brick building, its main portion 210 by 60 feet, with a wing 60 by 100 feet, houses the administrative offices, library, science laboratories, home economics laboratory, auditorium and twelve classrooms, erected at a cost of \$100,000.00.

2. *Education Building.* Three-story modern fireproof brick, 112 by 60 feet, cost \$94,000.00, houses the training school classrooms for the departments of Education and Psychology.

3. *Gymnasium.* A temporary structure 48 by 80 feet, used for classes and physical education for women and for basket ball games for both women and men, valued at \$3000.00.

4. *Bath Houses.* Two frame structures adjacent to the gymnasium, valued at \$2000.00.

5. *President's Home.* Two-story brick building, costing \$8,500, with garage, barn and out-buildings costing \$1500.00 additional.

The library, laboratory equipment and furniture in use in the institution are valued at \$40,000.00.

**Enrollment.**

The total enrollment for the year, including 150 pupils in the training school and 1609 enrollment in the summer school, 2742.

**Appropriations.**

	1921-22	1922-23
Salaries .....	\$57,850.00	\$57,850.00
Maintenance and Repairs .....	8,016.00	8,016.00
Summer School.....	<u>4,750.00</u>	<u>4,750.00</u>
	\$70,616.00	\$70,616.00

**NORTHEASTERN STATE NORMAL.**

This normal school was established by the second Legislature at Tahlequah. The building of the old Cherokee Female Seminary was donated to the state at that time. The school was opened for operation in 1909.

The President is W. T. Ford. Salary \$4200.00 per year.

**Plant.**

1. Large two-story brick building formerly owned by the Cherokee Nation and used by it as female seminary.
2. Combination Auditorium and Gymnasium, brick construction.
3. Power House.
4. President's Home.

**Enrollment.**

1918-19 .....	855
1921-22 .....	1479
Enrollment including extension students:	
1918-19 .....	904
1921-22 .....	2083

**Appropriation.**

The appropriation for the biennium from July 1, 1921, to July 1, 1923, for salaries and maintenance, \$60,610.00 per annum. For buildings for the biennium \$8,000.00.

The total appropriation for buildings for the last four years has been \$16,500.00. The people of that section are under the impression that the Legislature has not given the same consideration in the past to Northeastern that it has given to other Normals in this system, and in this I concur. This school should be moved to Muskogee, where, on account of better railway facilities and other accommodations it would, in my opinion soon have a very much larger enrollment. That section of the state is entitled to the service which such a school can render.

**SOUTHWESTERN STATE NORMAL.**

Southwestern Normal was established at Weatherford, Oklahoma, by the Territorial Legislature of 1901.

Southwestern has had the following presidents:

1901 to 1908 .....	James Robert Campbell
1908 to 1911 .....	John Fletcher Sharpe
1911 to 1915 .....	Ulysses J. Griffith
1915 to 1921 .....	James B. Eskridge
1921 to .....	Alfred H. Burris

The salary is \$4200 per year.

Other executive officers at the present time are:

Registrar .....	J. Stewart Dobyns
Secretary.....	Grace G. Henson
Director of Extension.....	H. L. Allen

**Plant.**

1. *Administration Building*, erected in 1902, is a three story and basement structure of brick, built in the old style of school. This building contains fourteen recitation rooms and provides ample space for the offices of administration.
2. *Science Hall*, erected in 1909, is fine, modern, three story building.
3. *The Engine Building* provides space for the boiler and for the storage of probably two hundred tons of coal.
4. *The President's Home*, a fine, commodious building, should meet the needs for many years to come.
5. The home of the janitor is likewise adequate.

**Enrollment.**

June 30, 1919 .....	794
June 30, 1920 .....	798
June 30, 1921 .....	1051
June 30, 1922 .....	1128

**Appropriation.**

The Legislature of 1921 appropriated for Southwestern for the biennium 1921-1923, as follows:

	1921-22	1922-23
Salaries .....	\$50,951.00	\$50,951.00
Maintenance .....	7,600.00	7,600.00
Summer School .....	<u>4,750.00</u>	<u>4,750.00</u>
Repairs .....	\$68,301.00	\$68,301.00

**SOUTHEASTERN STATE NORMAL.**

The Southeastern State Normal was established by an act of the Legislature in 1909 and located at Durant, Oklahoma. H. G. Bennett, now president of that institution was appointed to that position by the State Board of Education in May, 1919, at a salary of \$4,200.00 per year.

**Plant.**

The building equipment consists of five buildings located on a campus of 21.7 acres.

1. *Administration Building*. This is a three-story, reinforced concrete and brick building erected in 1910 at a cost of \$100,000.00. It contains the administration offices, the library, the auditorium and thirty-two classrooms.
2. *Education Building*. This is a three-story, re-inforced concrete and brick building erected in 1920 at a cost of \$100,000.00. This building contains the training school and twenty-two classrooms.
3. *Power Plant*. This is a one-story, reinforced concrete and brick building erected in 1917 at a cost of \$18,000.00. It was re-equipped with new boilers in 1921 at a cost of \$9,000.00.
4. *Cafeteria*. This is a frame building, 31 ft. by 130 ft., erected in 1918 for the use of the student army training corps. By means of an appropriation of \$5,000.00 made by the Legislature in 1919, it was converted into a cafeteria.
5. *President's Home*. This is a two-story brick veneer building containing eight rooms erected in 1917 at a cost of \$6,200.00.

**Enrollment.**

The attendance at Southeastern State Teachers College for the past four years has had an increase of two hundred ninety-four and five-tenth (294.5) per cent, as shown by the following table:

School Year	Total Enrollment
1917-18 .....	1009
1918-19 .....	1200
1919-20 .....	1615
1920-21 .....	1804
1921-22 .....	2962

**Appropriation.**

The total appropriation made by the 1921 session of the Legislature for all purpose is as follows: Salaries, \$57,850.00; Maintenance, \$7,980.00; Summer School, \$4,750.00. Total, \$70,580.00.

**AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION**

The state's system of agricultural education consists of the Agricultural & Mechanical College at Stillwater, together with the four secondary agricultural schools at Tishomingo, Lawton, Warner and Goodwell. The appropriations for the current year for the support of these institutions amount to \$730,520, of which \$100,570 is for the use of the secondary agricultural schools. The enrollment in the A. & M. College for 1921-22 was 2539, in the secondary agricultural schools 1063, a total in the five institutions of 3602. The entire system is under the control of the State Board of Agriculture.

#### **A. & M. College.**

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College was established by the first territorial legislature, at Stillwater. It was intended to become the technical head of the Agricultural, Industrial and Allied Science System of education in Oklahoma. Its president J. B. Eskridge, with a salary of \$7500.00 per year.

#### ***Enrollment.***

The enrollment for 1921-22 was 2539, a 35% gain over the previous year which was 1877. On November 1, 1922, enrollment for the fall term was 1845, 25 per cent greater than the fall term enrollment on the same date the year before. Officials of the college now estimate that the enrollment for the present year, including the summer schools and the short courses will reach a total of approximately 5,000.

There are twenty-two buildings on the A. & M. College campus and farm, only seven of which are actually modern structures. Two of these buildings, know as "Old Central" and the old chemical building are not safe for occupancy and are under condemnation. These two buildings should be torn down at the earliest convenience. Not less than seven of these buildings should be torn down and either replaced with fireproof buildings, or the activities carried on in them should be discontinued.

The A. & M. College differs materially in its operation and activities from the ordinary theoretical or book school, in that it is a great industrial plant and much of its floor space is occupied by machinery, manufacturing activities, livestock, dairying and poultry industries, One of our buildings is entirely given over to the College Cafeteria, where we serve from fifteen hundred to two thousand meals per day. More than 50% of the total floor space is occupied by industrial activities. The A. & M. College does a commercial business outside of the ordinary college routine of fees and student activities of over \$50,000 per year. In reality, only 43 class rooms are available for general use. Some of these class rooms are not fit or suitable for this work and the present floor space occupied for class rooms is less than 13.8 square feet per student.

The livestock barns, where over \$100,000.00 worth of the best pure bred livestock in the southwest are housed, are of wooden construction and the recent fire destroyed the horse barn makes it plain that we may at any time lose this aggregation of valuable pure bred livestock.

The A. & M. College not only has to furnish office rooms for the President and subordinate officers, but also has to maintain fully one-half of the Morrill Hall Administration Building for the federal activities that are carried on at the college. The office rooms are now so hampered, on account of having to use two floors of Morrill Hall Building for class rooms, that the efficiency of the officers is very much impaired.

The college has one dormitory, not fire-proof, accommodating one hundred and twenty girls; and a dormitory for boys, likewise not fire-proof, accommodating sixty-eight boys. We have also converted one of the stock pavilions into a temporary dormitory for boys who are not able to pay the price for room and board in private homes. Many of these boys are sleeping on cots in barns and attics and cooking their own meals on make-shift stoves. The college is turning aside hundreds of boys and girls, on account of lack of facilities, both in dormitory and town to take care of them.

#### ***Contact With the People.***

The Oklahoma A. & M. College at last understands and comprehends its obligation, not only academic but industrial, to the end that a balanced ration education may be procured through its regular four year courses, summer schools and other short courses.

Oklahoma stands out pre-eminently through its Extension Department, which is housing and functioning through and from the A. & M. College, in that it is the foremost state in Boys' and Girls' Club organization in the United States, having at this time 38,000 boys and girl's club members, supervised and instructed through the Extension Department. It also has 125 men and women county agents, as compared with its sister state, Kansas, that only has 65 men and women agents, and only 9,000 Boys' and Girls' Club members.

Since the organization of the school two years ago, the increase in the student body has been 60% and this year the gain promises to be even greater. The farmers, ranchmen, poultrymen, and dairymen, both productive and manufacturing, are constantly calling upon this school for technical and practical information and instruction. Short courses in agriculture, animal husbandry and industrial training are being established to fit the needs and convenience of the people throughout the state. I am gratified to note that the industrial trades are showing an increase of from fifty to one hundred percent gains over enrollments of two years ago.

This rapid increase and development in the school is in part attributable to the reduction in registration fees, cost of dormitory rooms and food being placed upon an actual cost basis; and the college bookstore selling and providing students with books at absolute cost.

At the present time the school has about one hundred and fifty rehabilitation students, being cooperatively educated by the state and federal government.

The appropriation for the past biennium for repairs and equipment was \$54,650.00, which was very inadequate on account of the condition of the buildings.

The A. & M. College will have this year a student body of equal to, if not larger than Manhattan, a much older institution, and with barely half the appropriation, excluding buildings and repairs, to carry on its work.

The college at this time is very greatly hampered for funds to continue its activities until the first of July, on account of this very limited appropriation.

### **MURRAY STATE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE**

This secondary agricultural school is located a mile south of the town of Tishomingo on a tract of 180 acres of land. The president is R. M. McCool who has held that position for ten years and has been with the institution a total of thirteen years. His salary is \$3000.00.

#### ***Plant.***

There are ten buildings as follows:

1. *Main Building.* A two-story brick structure with a basement, having twelve classrooms, two offices, and one music studio and a store room.
  2. *Dormitories.* Two brick and tile structures, three stories and basement, thirty-three by eight feet, built from Chickasaw tribal funds by the Federal Government.
  3. *Gymnasium and Armory.* Fifty-five by eighty feet wooden structure recently built without cost to the state from rentals received for the National Guard company which the school organized last year.
  4. *Blacksmith and Woodshop.* A wooden structure twenty-five by seventy feet in which is housed the machine shop and blacksmith shop.
  5. *Barn.* A wooden structure seventy-two by ninety-two feet used as a combined horse and cattle barn. It has concrete floors and is provided with modern equipment.
  6. *Creamery.* A wooden structure twenty-four by thirty-six feet, provided with all the equipment and apparatus essential to a first class dairy laboratory and creamery.
  7. *Stud Barn.* A wooden structure fourteen by twenty-eight feet surrounded by a good fence in which is kept breeding stock.
  8. *Farm Home.* A wooden structure with four rooms and a porch in which lives the farm foreman.
  9. *President's Home.* A six room wooden structure with basement.
- Besides the foregoing there are smaller buildings such as hog houses, laundry, and poultry house.

#### ***Enrollment.***

Enrollment for the year ending June 30, 1922, was 178.

This institution is of peculiar interest to the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians and consequently receives exceptional attention from the federal government. This is evidenced by the buildings referred to above constructed from Chickasaw tribal funds. Each year contracts are made with the federal government whereby fifty Chickasaw and fifty Choctaw Indians are permitted to be enrolled.

#### ***Appropriations***

	1921-22	1922-23
Salaries .....	\$18,200.00	\$18,200.00
Maintenance & repairs on all buildings .....	<u>5,370.00</u>	<u>5,370.00</u>
	\$23,570.00	\$23,570.00

### **CONNORS STATE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE**

This institution is located on 160 acres of land at Warner, established by an act of the first legislature. The president is H. C. King, appointed April 1, 1922. His salary is \$3000.00

#### ***Plant.***

There are seven buildings as follows:

1. *Administration Building.* A two and one-half story brick containing twelve school rooms, an office and a library, with modern heating and lighting equipment.
2. *Girls' Dormitory.* A two story brick with basement containing twenty-five bedrooms, two study rooms, two bathrooms, a kitchen and a dining room.

3. *Boys' Dormitory*. A one story frame building containing eight bedrooms, study room and a bath room, heated by stoves.
4. *Two Barns*. One a large frame horse-and-cow barn, with concrete floor, the other a small frame building for the horses of pupils who ride or drive to school.
5. *Farm House*. A fairly good frame building of five rooms in which the farm foreman lives.
6. *Farm House*. A very poor farm house of four rooms in which twelve boys have their sleeping quarters. In addition there is a hog house, a poultry house and a house containing a wash room and store room.

***Enrollment.***

The enrollment for 1921-22 was 162, increased from 116 four years ago.

	<b><i>Appropriations.</i></b>	
	1921-22	1922-23
Salaries .....	\$15,500.00	\$15,500.00
Maintenance .....	3,500.00	3,500.00
Equipment .....	<u>500.00</u>	<u>500.00</u>
	\$19,500.00	\$19,500.00

**CAMERON STATE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.**

This institution is situated on a farm of 150 acres, two miles west of Lawton. The president is A. E. Wickizer, appointed July 1, 1920, salary \$3000.00 per year.

***Plant.***

There are seven buildings as follows:

1. *Administration Building*. Contains twelve class rooms and auditorium, erected in 1910.
2. *Boys' New Dormitory*. Erected 1920-21.
3. *Boys' Old Dormitory*. Erected by manual training department in 1914, in poor condition.
4. *Girls' Dormitory*. Erected 1912, kitchen, dining room and basement.
5. *Old Creamery*. Made into dormitory for ten girls.
6. *Barn*. Large and in good condition, suitable for nine dairy cows and five horses.
7. *Machinery Hall*. Large enough for storage of all farm implements, two cars and a small work shop.

***Enrollment.***

Enrollment for 1921-22 was 119 boys and 96 girls, a total of 215.

	<b><i>Appropriations.</i></b>	
	1921-22	1922-23
Salaries .....	\$15,500.00	\$15,500.00
Maintenance and repairs .....	<u>4,500.00</u>	<u>4,500.00</u>
	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00

**PANHANDLE AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE.**

The Panhandle Agricultural institute was located and established at Goodwell in accordance with an act of the Second Legislature in 1909. By an act of the Eighth Legislature, the name of the institution was changed from Panhandle Agricultural Institute to Panhandle Agricultural and Mechanical College. The school was given college standing by adding two years college work to the curriculum. The law further specifically provides for a special department of education.

The president is Albert W. Fanning, appointed July, 1922. His salary is \$3600.00 a year.

***Plant.***

The school owns a total of 720 acres of which 10 acres are used in the campus and 100 acres for farm demonstration. There are twelve buildings as follows:

1. *Science Hall*. Valuation \$40,000.
2. *Administration Building*. Valuation \$20,000.
3. *Dining Hall*. Valuation \$20,000.
4. *Girls' Dormitory*. Valuation \$20,000.
5. *Boys' Dormitory*. Valuation \$10,000.
6. *Engineering Building*. Valuation \$8,000.
7. *Barn & Gymnasium*. Valuation \$4,000.
8. *President's Home*. Valuation \$2,000.
9. *Green House*. Valuation \$1,000.
10. *Laundry*. Valuation \$1,000.

11. *Sheds on Campus and on Farm.* Valuation \$820.
12. *Farm House.* Valuation \$900.
13. *Barn with Farmhouse.* \$2200.

The total value of the buildings is \$129,920.00, and the lands are valued at \$28,850.00. The total value of the live stock is \$8,315.00, and the equipment is valued at \$37,186.00. The total value of the plant is \$194,211.00.

***Enrollment.***

During the school year 1920-21 the enrollment was males 151 females 227, a total of 378. For 1921-22 the enrollment was males 218, females 292, total 510. The wisdom of the addition of the college work is shown by the fact that 152 students did college work during the past year. Most of these students would not have entered college had this institution not been available.

Situated as it is in the far northwest, remote from any other state institution, this institution renders a service and presents a problem unique in this state's system. It is at once a secondary agricultural school, normal school and college, serving in these particulars a large area not otherwise served by a state institution.

***Appropriations.***

	1921-22	1922-23
Salaries .....	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
Maintenance .....	7,500.00	7,500.00
Buildings .....	\$50,000.00	

***SCHOOL OF MINES.***

There are two of these institutions, one located at Wilburton, the other at Miami. Each is controlled by its own board of regents. The two are operated at a total cost of \$61,167, per annum, and had an enrollment of 346 in 1921-22.

***SCHOOL OF MINES AND METALLURGY.***

This institution was located at Wilburton by the First Legislature. The present president is Mead S. Johnson. His salary is \$3600.00.

***Plant.***

The present value of the plant amounts to \$200,750.00 as follows:

Metallurgy building .....	\$128,000.00
Science Hall .....	40,000.00
Physics Hall (President's Home) .....	6,500.00
Mill Building .....	750.00
Sixty acres of land .....	<u>4,500.00</u>
Present Total Value .....	\$174,750.00
Value of all Equipment .....	<u>96,000.00</u>
Present value of plant .....	\$200,750.00

***Enrollment By Years.***

1910 .....	27
1911 .....	37
1912 .....	50
1913 .....	52
1914 .....	60
1915 .....	49
1916 .....	102
1917 .....	School Closed
1918 .....	School Closed
1919 .....	343
1920 .....	184
1921 .....	287
1922 .....	208

***Appropriations.***

	1921-22	1922-23
Salaries .....	\$24,415.00	\$24,415.00
Maintenance, equipment and material .....	8,752.00	8,752.00

**MIAMI SCHOOL OF MINES**

This institutions was established by the Seventh Legislature at Miami for the purpose of furnishing skilled operatives in the lead and zinc mining industry surrounding that city. The president is W. O. Cralle, with a salary of \$3600.00.

***Plant.***

The Board of Regents in July, 1920, elected a faculty and arranged to open school in temporary quarters on September 13th. The new building was occupied in February, 1921. The plant consists of this one building erected on an appropriation of \$100,000.00.

***Enrollment.***

The enrollment for the year ending June 30, 1922, was 138.

***Appropriations.***

	1921-22	1922-23
Salaries .....	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
Maintenance.....	8,000.00	8,000.00

**UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY SCHOOL**

In 1902 after the university of the territory of Oklahoma had been established, because of the lack of graded high schools, the territorial legislature established a university preparatory school for the purpose of fitting students for entrance to university, and located the same at Tonkawa. The institution was established on a twenty acre tract of land donated for that purpose by the city of Tonkawa, and the first building was erected at a cost of \$22,000.00.

When Congress passed the Enabling Act providing for the statehood of the combined territories, 150,000 acres of land were set aside, the proceeds from the sale and rentals of which were to be used solely for the support and maintenance of the institution. The school was continued under statehood until 1917, when the Sixth Legislature made the appropriations for the support and maintenance of the school. Governor Robert L. Williams vetoed the bill and the school was discontinued for two years.

During the regular session of the Seventh Legislature, the institution was restored by an act which appropriated funds for the rebuilding of Wilkin Hall, which had been destroyed by fire, for the reclamation of the grounds and other buildings and provided for the readjustment of the curriculum. By this rearranged curriculum, an opportunity is offered to the young people of the state to secure not only a high school and junior college academic education but also to prepare themselves for definite services in the industrial world.

The institution is under the direction of a board of regents composed of the governor and two members appointed by him. The president is Richard M. Caldwell whose salary is \$3600.00 a year. The salary roll includes three instructors at \$2250.00, one at \$2150.00, three at \$2000.00, nine at \$1800.00, one at \$1650.00, three at \$1500.00, a financial secretary at \$1680, and a registrar and librarian at \$1100.00.

***Plant.***

1. *Wilkin Hall.* Reconstructed in 1920 at a cost of \$100,000.00, maintains the executive offices, physics and chemistry lecture rooms and laboratories, history and English rooms, store rooms for military equipment, a large ground floor for shop and automobile repair work, and an auditorium.

2. *Central Hall.* With its four floor contains equipment for bench and woodwork in manual arts, the commercial college, department of education, and a number of literary society halls.

3. *North Hall.* Contains classrooms in foreign languages, studios for the fine arts department, the printing plant, the library and reading room, cooking and sewing laboratories, offices of the dean and registrar.

4. *Gymnasium.* Equipped with athletic courts, lockers, swimming pool, with modern equipment for classroom work in physical education.

5. These four building are heated by one central steam heating plant, built and equipped at a cost of \$10,000.00.

***Enrollment.***

The enrollment of the school year 1921 and 1922 was 325 students. This student body represented seventeen counties and ranged in age from fourteen to twenty-four years.

***Appropriations.***

	1921-22	1922-23
Salaries .....	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
Maintenance.....	11,400.00	11,400.00
Repairs and Equipment.....	<u>19,825.00</u>	<u>2,250.00</u>
	\$81,225.00	\$63,650.00

**OKLAHOMA MILITARY ACADEMY.**

The Oklahoma Military Academy was established by the legislature in 1919. It is located on the property of the former Eastern University Preparatory School, one mile west of the City of Claremore. The statutes provide that the school shall be of secondary grade, that the curriculum shall include vocational education and military Training. The vocations specified in the statutes are auto-mechanics and building-trades. Cadets must be fourteen years of age or older to enter.

The school is operated under its own Board of Control, composed of the Governor, G. D. Davis, and D. H. Markham. The President and the Commandant of the Academy is S. M. Barrett, appointed June 1919, at a salary of \$325.00 per month.

***Plant.***

1. *Administration Building.* Erected in 1910, three stories, thirty rooms, valued at \$125,000.00. It is constructed of brick and concrete and is fireproof with dimensions 80 x 150 feet.
2. *Barracks Building.* Erected in 1919-1920, of brick and concrete and is fireproof. It is two stories; the front is 30 x 160 feet and one wing 30 x 50 feet. The building contains sixty rooms and cost \$100,000.00 including fixtures.
3. *President's cottage.* Erected 1919-1920 is brick veneered and cost \$9000.00. It is two stories high and contains seven rooms.
4. *Garage.* Erected 1919-1920, one story frame, 20 x 30 feet and valued at \$250.00.
5. *Poultry House.* Is a one-story frame building, 20 x 20 feet and valued at \$140.50.
6. *Barn.* Is two stories, frame, 40x50 feet and valued at \$450.00.
7. *Shed.* 70x30 feet valued at \$150.00, erected 1922.
8. *Canteen.* One story, one room 14x14 feet valued at \$100.00 erected 1920.
9. *Tailor shop.* Frame, one story, valued at \$100.00 12x14, erected 1920.

***Enrollment.***

The Barrack Building will accommodate one Company of 108 men, including officers. The enrollment has never been less than this number since the establishment of this school. Applications are always in excess of the accommodations.

***Appropriations.***

	1921-22	1922-23
Salaries .....	\$30,822.75	\$30,822.75
Maintenance and Repairs .....	11,750.00	11,750.00

**COLORED AGRICULTURAL AND NORMAL UNIVERSITY.**

This institution was established by the territorial legislature in 1897, and located at Langston in Logan County. Its purpose is to give the Negroes of the state an industrial, agricultural normal and collegiate training.

The president is J. M. Marquess, appointed March 1916. His salary is \$4000.00. The institution is operated by a board of regents composed of the State Superintendent of Public Instructions and four appointed members, R. H. Wilson, State Superintendent, M. A. Beeson, Stillwater; Frank A. Thompson, Coyle; M. E. Fruin, Coyle; Chas C. Smith, Guthrie.

***Plant.***

The institution is on a tract of 160 acres and has eight buildings as follows:

1. *Page Hall.* Splendid buff brick structure, two stories, tile roof semi fireproof, 14x60.
2. *Phyllis Wheathley.* Brick dormitory for girls, in need of repairs.
3. *Attucks Hall.* A combustible tinder box used as a dormitory for girls.
4. *Booker T. Washington Building.* A brick construction used for heating plant and trades for boys.
5. *Marquess Hall.* Brick dormitory, not fireproof, for boys.
6. *Hazelwood Cottage.* Two-story frame used for President's Home.
7. *Steam Laundry.* Brick, splendidly equipped.
8. *Gymnasium.* Brick construction, steel girders, in course of erection without State money, size 140x62.

***Enrollment***

The enrollment for the fiscal year for 1921-22, for the regular session was 496, for the summer school 559; the total 1055.

***Appropriation***

	1921-22	1922-23
Salaries .....	\$47,500.00	\$53,250.00
Maintenance and Equipment.....	23,750.00	28,500.00

For Heating Plant and Repairs .....	23,750.00	
Summer School.....	4,750.00	4,750.00

**Operation**

The most striking thing is the magnificent spirit which has been developed among the students of this institution. Its appropriations have always been relatively small and inadequate at least to the desires of those in charge. The management of the institution has been able by using the enthusiasm of the students to do a great deal of building, producing very valuable structures, at very little cost to the state. For example, they have been able to add a three-story building 40x60 to the Girls' Dormitory, and have under construction, and about three-fourths completed, a Gymnasium, which would cost at least \$50,000 if built by contract, without the expenditure of a single dollar of State money with the exception of the cost for brick. Which is only \$1,376.00. The commercial cost of the dormitory which they erected, would be at least \$35,000, if built by contract. They built it for \$5,810.23, complete.

**DEPARTMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.**

In 1917, Congress enacted the Vocational Education Act, the purpose of which is to provide for co-operation with the states in the promotion of vocational education in agriculture, trades and industries and home economics.

Under the terms of the federal Vocational Education Act it is not the purpose of the federal government to undertake the organization and immediate direction of vocational training in the states, but it does agree to make, from year to year, substantial financial contributions to its support. It undertakes to pay over to the states annually certain sums of money to co-operate in fostering and promoting vocational training, and training for vocational teachers. It is the purpose of the federal government to assist in the promotion of this type of training in order to establish its value, to equalize opportunity, and to set up standards.

The total amount of state funds available for the promotion of vocational education in Oklahoma for the year 1921-22, was \$10,500. The total amount of federal funds available for all purposes for the year 1921-22, was \$77,739.39. Oklahoma has not kept faith with the federal government in the promotion of vocational education. By reference to Session Laws 1917, Ch. 155, Section 1, you will find this language: "The State of Oklahoma hereby accepts the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved February 23, 1917, entitled 'An Act to provide for the promotion of Vocational Education' – The good faith of the state is hereby pledged to make available for the several purposes of said act funds sufficient at least to equal the sums allotted, from time to time, to this state from the appropriations made by said act and to meet all conditions necessary to entitle the state to the benefits of said act." Prior to the present biennium, Oklahoma has kept faith with the federal government until the last Legislature refused to make available funds other than the meagerest amount absolutely necessary for the administration of the federal funds. Oklahoma is one of the 12 states which did not appropriate an amount equal to the federal subsidy. Last year the federal appropriation for vocational education was \$3,632,177.17 and the states appropriated to offset this amount \$5,832,060.00.

If Oklahoma is to keep pace with other states in the development of opportunities for training persons for wage earning occupations the Legislature will make available \$97,222.14 for the year ending June 30, 1924, and \$116,710.96 for the year ending June 30, 1925, in addition to such amounts as the Legislature will provide for purposes of administration and supervision.

From the annual report of the state director of vocational education it is shown that where the state spent \$10,500.00, the federal government \$71,919.08, the communities spent \$128,910.59.

By the terms of the federal acts the program for the promotion of vocational education is divided into three departments; agricultural education, home economics, education and trade and industrial education. The funds allotted to the states for agricultural education are made upon the basis of the ratio of the rural population of the state as compared to the entire rural population of the United States. In this distribution towns of less than 25,000 are counted as rural population.

It is apparent, therefore, that the largest fund of our department is for agricultural education. The department employs a supervisor of agricultural education, whose duty is to promote the establishment of departments of vocational agriculture in high schools where the boys, for the most part, live on the farm. For the year ending June 30, 1922, fifty teachers of agriculture have been employed in as many high schools of the state. These teachers have been paid from federal funds \$38,851.87.

For the promotion of home economics education the department employs a supervisor, whose duty it is to promote, in connection with the high schools, such practical courses in the problems of home making as will equip the girls, who do not intend to go beyond the high school, for efficient service as home makers. The courses are developed from the actual needs of the communities in which the schools are located. In this field of our activity federal funds for the year ending June 30, 1922, amounted to \$3003.79. This amount cannot be made effective in the development of any state wide program.

In the development of the program for trade and industrial education, it is the purpose of the trade and industrial education program to develop such types of vocational courses as will supplement the industries of the state. The field is limited only by the funds available and the supervisory force. In Oklahoma trade courses should be developed in the oil refining industry, the glass manufacturing industry, the coal mining industry, the metal mining industry, the building trades, including carpentry, masonry, plumbing and electric wiring, the printing industry, the cleaning and dyeing industry, the laundry industry, the baking industry, the automobile mechanics industry, the textile industry, etc. With the present funds and supervisory force it is impossible to do more than establish contact and arouse interest in some of the leading industries and leave the program to fall by reason of lack of attention.

The department this year has assisted in the organization of courses in the following industries; coal mining, oil refining, the building trades, cleaning and dyeing, automobile mechanics and millinery.

#### **EDUCATIONAL SURVEY COMMISSION.**

The Eight Legislature authorized the establishing of a commission, to be known as the Educational Survey Commission. The commissioners appointed for this survey were, R. H. Wilson, State Superintendent, J. A. Duff, Cordell, Chas L. Brooks, McAlester, Geo. F. Southard, Enid, Cyrus Avery, Tulsa. The Commission appointed J. S. Vaughan, of Durant, executive secretary at a salary of \$3300 a year, who assumed the duties of the office the first of December, 1921.

At a meeting of the Commission January 1st, 1922, invitation was extended to the Bureau of Education, Washington, D.C., to make the educational survey in the state of Oklahoma. The invitation was accepted by Commissioner Tigert, and Dr. William T. Bawden, assistant to the commissioner, was appointed as director of the survey.

The purpose of the Commission was to make a thorough investigation of the public schools of Oklahoma, including the rural schools, city schools and colleges, which constituted a tremendous problem, for the 1921 there were 673,106 children of school age in the state. Enrollment during that year was 589,282; the average daily attendance was 355,999. There were 18,036 who finished the common schools and 5,578 finished the high schools. There were over 15,000 teachers in the state working in the public schools. There were at that time 305 four year high schools, with probably 600 schools doing one, two and three years of high school work. In addition to the public schools there are various state schools.

For the purpose of maintaining these schools in 1921, Oklahoma spent \$26,298,611.00. It was the desire of the members of the Commission to so study the school problems that they could make recommendations, which would place the rural schools, city schools, and state institutions of instruction on a more business like basis and produce a greater degree of efficiency.

In order to make this survey, the Legislature appropriated from the state revenue \$20,000.00. The Commission found that this sum was not sufficient to make the complete, comprehensive survey which the Legislature contemplated, when they passed the bill, and in order that they might complete the work and be able to formulate a constructive program covering all phases of education in Oklahoma, they asked and I granted a deficiency of \$10,000.00, in order that they might complete the task in hand. A complete and detailed report of the commission will be furnished the Legislature in printed form.

#### **4. DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTION FOR CARE OF PUBLIC HEALTH.**

These institutions include the Commissioner of Health, the three hospitals for the insane, the two tuberculosis sanitariums and the sanitariums built for the care of soldiers, together with the University Hospital, which, strictly speaking, is a part of the School of Education of the University.

#### **STATE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH.**

The State Department of Health is conducted at the state capitol under the direction of a commissioner appointed by the Governor. The present Commissioner is Dr. A. R. Lewis. His Salary is \$3600 a year.

#### ***Appropriations.***

The last appropriations act gave the Health Department \$96,000 for 1920-21 and \$95,000 for 1921-22. This amount was to cover all needs and purposes of the different divisions.

#### ***Organization.***

The work is divided into a number of bureaus, each bureau being made responsible for some particular line of work and given to understand that it must show results to justify its existence. As the department is now conducted each division is entirely independent of the others.

The *Laboratory service* of the Health Department provides for the examination of public water supplies, the diagnosis of diphtheria, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, malaria, syphilis, gonorrhoea, septic sore throat, epidemic meningitis, rabies, etc. It also provides for the examination, of milk, water, sewage, and other substances. During the past year there have been 1731 chemical and 31, 327 bacteriological specimens received and reported upon.

Oklahoma is one of a few states which have undertaken to lower the typhoid rate by having all the water supplies of the state inspected by a sanitary engineer and specimens analyzed by the state laboratory.

The *Bureau of Food and Sanitary Inspection* has inspectors constantly in the field looking into the sanitary conditions of cities and towns, water and food supplies and abating nuisances. During the last fiscal year 50,701 inspections have been made, including hotels, rooming houses, cafes, grocery stores, meat markets, drug stores, fountains and confectioneries. There have been 3,088 sanitary orders issued, 4,415 nuisances abated, 2,978 mattresses and comforters destroyed, 532 sleeping rooms condemned, and 69,573 pounds of food condemned as unfit for human consumption, and destroyed. There have been 127 arrests made for violations of health laws and regulations.

The fees and licenses collected by the inspectors of this bureau, and turned in to the coffers of the state, amount to approximately \$15,000, during the past twelve months.

The activities of the *Bureau of Control of Epidemics and Distribution of Biologics* are directed entirely to the prevention and control of epidemics.

Our state is listed as fourth in the union for the greatest number of cases of rabies (hydrophobia). The only effective treatment for rabies is what is known as the Pasteur treatment. This is very expensive and beyond the reach of many poor. This department has furnished without charge, upon request, more than 500 of these treatments during this administration. There have also been 150,000 vaccinated against typhoid fever and 250,000 vaccinated against smallpox.

For the *prevention and cure of venereal diseases*, there have been eight free clinics established for the benefit of the poor, and through the medical profession, several thousand treatments for gonorrhoea and syphilis have been distributed.

The Health Department has also distributed several thousand packages of nitrate of silver solution for the *prevention of blindness in newborn babes*.

Births, deaths, causes of death and causes of sickness, are facts that concern us all, and for which information we must rely upon the *Bureau of Vital Statistics*. Through this bureau we are able to keep in touch with health conditions all over the state. This bureau also keeps a record of all births and deaths.

From a social standpoint, the registration of births is most essential to the individual. It legally established the date of birth, his parentage and his legitimacy. It enables the public health nurse to make sure the child has been protected from danger of blindness and other infections at birth. It may save the individual in after life a number of inconveniences. During the calendar year of 1921, the federal government has called on the Bureau of Vital Statistics for certified copies of the birth record of approximately 300 children of ex-service men. Such a certificate is the only proof or evidence required to establish the right to dependent compensation.

Through an aggressive campaign for better registration, birth registration has been increased fifty per cent. A representative from Washington is now making a test of the records of the bureau to determine whether or not we are eligible to the registration area. We have every reason to believe that Oklahoma will be admitted.

The *Bureau of Maternity and Infancy* was organized under the Sheppard-Towner Act, with Miss Leila Hoagland in charge, and has functioned but a few months. Through its nurse and doctor, and by co-operation with the Red Cross nurses of the state, the home demonstration agents, county agents, club women and churches, is already taking its messages into the homes and literally placing them in the hands of the mothers.

If the legislature meets the conditional offer of the government with an appropriation of \$18,679.00, a public health nurse will be maintained in each congressional district of the state and a contract made with every rural school in the state.

There is no doubt that there are a number of children in state institutions whose general health would be improved, and in some cases restored to normal through medical and surgical attention.

This conclusion was arrived at by an examination of the children in the Deaf and Dumb School, at Sulphur, made by the Commissioner, at the request of the State Board of Affairs. After these children had been examined by two experts and the Commissioner and the consent of the parents obtained to bring those to the University Hospital to be operated upon, who could be materially improved by minor operations, he was confronted with the embarrassing discovery that he had neither the authority nor the funds available to have these operations performed.

I would suggest that a clinic be established in connection with University Hospital, where every individual committed to a state institution could have a thorough examination by an expert, with a view to salvaging a possible per cent of the unfortunates.

#### ***HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.***

The state maintains three institutions of this character; one at Norman, one at Vinita and one at Supply. They house a total of 2912 inmates at a total annual expense of \$726,816.

#### **CENTRAL OKLAHOMA STATE HOSPITAL.**

The Central Oklahoma State Hospital, a place for the mentally ill, is located at the east edge of the city of Norman, the county seat of Cleveland County, 18 miles south of Oklahoma City on the main line of the Santa Fe, and the terminus of the Oklahoma railway. The present superintendent, Dr. D W. Griffin, has been connected with this hospital in a medical way for over 23 years. Appointed resident physician in 1889; 1910 medical superintendent and reappointed July 1, 1915 by the governor of the state at the time the institution was taken over by the state, continuously connected with this institution since 1899, practically all this time he has lived in his own home, he furnishing the same. He began on a salary of \$75.00 per month which salary has gradually been worked up from year to year until at the present time he is paid \$5,000.00 per annum, which is still small compared with the amount of work and the skill and training necessary to properly conduct an institution of this kind.

#### **Purposes.**

The state university being located at Norman is of advantage to the hospital as well as the hospital to the university. The instructors and students not only of the university, but of the state normals, have been brought in close contact with this institution in the matter of mental hygiene, medicine and psychiatry.

The senior medical students of the university are given two hours per week in the institution. They are thoroughly drilled in the science of mental diseases and what it means to properly handle an unfortunate who becomes mentally ill. They have been taught that it is just as possible for a man or woman to become mentally ill as in any other way, and that when they do become mentally ill such individual is entitled to the most scientific and painstaking treatment know to the medical profession.

The purpose of this hospital is to serve the people of our state in a scientific manner. Nothing is taken for granted, but everything is gone into scientifically. Things do not just happen, but back of mental diseases, or any other disease, there is a cause and it is the effort of the staff of this institution to find out the cause and make it plain to relatives and friends.

No longer are the people afraid to send their relatives and friends to our state hospitals for care and treatment. The doors stand open to the people; nothing to hide. The physicians of the state are all more or less informed. They have been invited to come, not only to visit the institution but keep up with their former patients while there.

#### **Plant.**

The Central Oklahoma State Hospital proper is located on a tract of sixty (60) acres of land all of which is devoted to parks and driveways, shades and athletic grounds for the patients. The patients themselves are due credit in a large measure for the beautiful parks and gardens. They have done this work under trained directors, and take the greatest pride in feeling that they have had a personal interest in bringing about these things. These beautiful surroundings have not just happened, but it has taken many years of painstaking care. The trees and shrubs do not grow and thrive without constant attention. The institution is well watered from two deep wells which furnish an abundance of water for all purposes. It consumes 150,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours.

On this sixty (60) acre plot of ground, among the shades, there are 18 buildings for patients proper, 23 wards; 1300 patients in the hospital; an average of 300 at home on visitation. The buildings are divided into two groups, for men and for women. All are of fireproof construction with the exception of three. Three are large three-story buildings; the remainder are one-story cottages. The institution is operated largely on the cottage plan, which is absolutely modern, no more expensive in construction and very beneficial from the standpoint of the patients who are unable to climb stairways. Also it permits a more perfect system in grouping; each cottage is a separate unit, a separate family classified according to type of patient.

The water, power, light and heating plants are connected by underground tunnels on which are laid the sidewalks. In these tunnels all pipes for water, heat, etc., are run. The buildings are not placed at random; a scientific building plan includes every building which may become necessary for years to come.

The buildings have but very few sing rooms. They are largely dormitories where patients have ample opportunity for visiting, large and airy, scientific ventilation. No dark rooms; no padded cells; no wristlets, anklets, or straight jackets.

In addition to the sixty (60) acre building site, the institution has two colony farms, one one and one-half miles south and the other one-half mile north, both together containing 520 acres of well improved land. It is the intention to enlarge on these colony farms and from time to time build better buildings, removing from the institution proper, many of the chronic patients who are able and willing, and who take great delight in farming and gardening. On these farms are produced tons of fresh vegetables which go to the supply of the hospital.

The fine stock owned by the institution includes some of the finest horses and mules to be found in the country, very largely raised on the property. The state has not had to buy a horse or a mule for this hospital for more than eight years. The hospital herd of one hundred or more of pure bred Jerseys cannot be surpassed; they were winners in the State Fairs at Oklahoma City and Muskogee this year, against competition from several states. They furnish all the pure milk needed by the hospital. The poultry is said by an expert of the A. & M. college of this state

to be second to none. Not one dollar has the state every appropriated for these purposes; they are the normal product of institutional activities.

**Organization.**

The first assistant superintendent, Dr. James J. Gable, has been continually in the service since 1915, salary \$2400.00 per year.

Dr. Thomas M. Boyd, second assistant, appointed in 1916, salary \$2000.00 per year.

Dr. E. A. Rowland third assistant, recently appointed, salary \$1800.00 per year.

M. B. Shivas, the steward, has been continuously engaged in the work of this institution for 22 years; present salary \$2200.00 per year.

Chief clerk, C. A. Moody, with the institution 10 years, salary \$2000.00.

Superintendent of training school receives \$145.00 per month.

The Chief Engineer \$100 per month; head carpenter, \$125 per month; two farm foreman \$75.00 per month each, two stenographers \$80.00 per month each; 100 employees, including attendants, nurses, cooks, dining room help, farm laborers, etc., whose wage vary from \$25.00 per month to \$75.00 per month.

**WESTERN OKLAHOMA HOSPITAL**

Western Oklahoma Hospital for the care and treatment of the insane is located in the northwest part of Woodward County on a part of the old Fort Supply Military Reservation. Soon after statehood 1,760 acres of this reservation together with the old fort buildings were conveyed by the federal government to the State of Oklahoma to be used in the care of the State's insane, many of whom at that time were being cared for by institutions in other states. The grant was made by the federal Government soon after statehood, but the patients were not received until May 20, 1908.

The superintendent of the institution is Dr. E. L. Bagby, appointed 1919, salary \$4200.00 per year.

**Plant**

Many of the original wooden buildings, which were on the grounds when taken by the state have been destroyed by fire and have been replaced by frame and brick structures. At the present time there are fifty-two frame and brick buildings. Ten of the brick structures have been completed under the present administration. The two new ward buildings will house three hundred patients, leaving some seventy-five or eighty patients in wooden buildings.

	1921-22	1922-23
Salaries .....	\$55,690	\$56,200.00
Maintenance and Equipment.....	128,925.00	124,125.00

**Patient Population**

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Patients on Books of Institution,			
July 1, 1921 .....	336	202	538
Admissions during year:			
(a) First Admissions .....	78	46	124
(b) Re-Admissions .....	4	7	11
Total Admissions .....	82	53	135
Total under Treatment during year .....	418	255	673
Discharge from Books during year:			
(a) As Recovered .....	8	8	16
(b) As Improved.....	18	9	27
(c) As Unimproved.....	9	8	17
(d) Died during year .....	26	16	42
Total discharge from books			
during year .....	61	41	102
Patients on Parole .....	21	7	28
Patients remaining on Books of			
Institution, June 30, 1922.....	372	223	595
Average Number of Patients, during			
Year July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1922 __ _ 553			
Per capita Cost of Maintenance, per day .....			\$.82
Per Capita Cost of Maintenance per year .....			\$297.88

**EASTERN OKLAHOMA HOSPITAL**

The East Oklahoma Hospital was located near Vinita by legislative act in 1909. The first buildings were erected the following year.

### *Plant*

The plant consists of 35 buildings of various character, all ward buildings being absolutely fire-proof. The farm consists of 1050 acres of land of which 600 acres is being cultivated. Feed crops and small grain are chiefly raised. Inmates of the institution are utilized in farming, stock raising, and dairy work.

One of the largest divisions of the farm is that devoted to poultry.

The hospital has facilities for 1150 patients.

Value of all property and equipment is \$949,464.52.

Maintenance appropriation for 1922-23, including salaries, \$250,648.00.

### **WESTERN OKLAHOMA STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM.**

This institution, located at Clinton, Oklahoma, was opened for tubercular patients April 3, 1922. Dr. J. R. McLaughlin was appointed Supt. Jan. 1, 1922 at a salary of \$2400.00.

### *Plant*

1. *Administration Building.* Brick two-story and basement. In the basement of which is the Dining Room for employees and patients, Kitchen, Cold Storage facilities and Heating System. The second story is a dormitory for female employees. On the first floor are the Administration rooms with Laboratory and X-Ray equipment, Emergency Dressing room and Treatment room.

2. *Large Open Air Pavilion* in which are housed the seriously ill.

3. *Two smaller Open Air Pavilions* in which are house the convalescent patients.

4. *One Laundry Building*, one story, electrically equipped.

5. *Three Small Cottages*, in which are housed a part of the employees.

6. *One Five Room Cottage*, built for farm house, but is used for the Superintendent's home.

7. *One Dairy Barn*, will accomodate 12 head of cows.

8. *One Brick and one Tile Silo*, of about seventy-five ton capacity.

9. *One Garage.*

10. *One Chicken House.*

11. *One Horse Barn.*

### *Operation*

During the three months of operation reported upon, forty nine patients having pulmonary tuberculosis were admitted. The majority of these cases were very far advanced, but in every case it seemed necessary that these patients should be cared for in the hospital, in order to prevent the spread of the disease. Of this number of cases, six died within a short time after admission, and six were discharged. Judging from the number of admissions and the number of inquiries for admission, it is probably only a matter of a short time until the hospital will be filled to its capacity.

### *Appropriations*

The total appropriation for this institution was thirty thousand dollars for salaries and maintenance.

### **EASTERN OKLAHOMA STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANTORIUM**

This institution is know as the Eastern Oklahoma State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, and is located in the southeast corner of Latimer County, two miles west, and one mile north of the town of Talihina in Le Flore County, Oklahoma. It was established under House Bill No. 380, 1919, for the purpose of giving care and treatment to patients afflicted with the disease of tuberculosis.

The superintendent of the institution is Dr. D. Long, who was appointed July 1, 1921, at a salary of \$2,400.00 per year.

### *Plant*

1. *Administration Building.* This is a two-story building, of brick and concrete construction. In this building are located the offices, operating rooms, drug room, X-Ray room, dining room for both patients and employees; kitchen, and refrigerating room; and on the second floor are store rooms and sleeping quarters for the female employees.

2. *Ward Building.* This is a frame structure, one-story, and accommodates 42 beds. This building has a living room in the center for female patients, and a sun parlor has been built during the past year at the south end for the male patients. The patients' rooms in this building open out onto wide screened porches, facing east and west.

3. There are *four one-story frame cottages* on the grounds; one for the superintendent and his family; one for the resident physician and his family; and two for the accommodation of patients. The two patients' cottages will accommodate four patients each.

4. Just north of the ward building is located the *power house*, which is of brick and concrete construction, and in this building are located the boiler, light plant, laundry and garage.

The land on which the Institution is located consists of 640 acres; which are donated to the State of Oklahoma by the town of Talihina.

**Population**

From November 1, 1921, when the Institution was opened, to June 20, 1922, seventy patients were accommodated; and there were 27 at the institution on June 30th. During the past winter the institution for several months was operating at full capacity, and during this winter will be full again and turning applicants away.

**Financial**

Under the act establishing this institution \$100,000.00 was appropriated for construction of the administration building and the ward building, and for equipment for the tuberculosis sanatoria about \$35,000.00 was used for the purchase of equipment for this institution.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922 the following appropriations were made by the Legislature:

Maintenance and Salaries.....	\$15,000.00	
Superintendent's Cottage.....	2,500.00	
Three other cottages.....	10,000.00	
Laundry and Power Plant.....	5,000.00	
Water System.....	10,000.00	
Sewer System.....	10,000.00	\$52,500.00

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, \$25,000.00 was appropriated for maintenance and salaries.

Under the same act making these appropriations provision was made that all the earnings and profits of this institution should be used for the employment of help, and for the general maintenance.

The total earnings of the institution for the eight months since opening were \$8,994.07. Of this amount \$3,952.58 had been collected from the various counties and pay patients; and \$3,842.64 was used for the maintenance of the institution. This leaves a reserve in the revolving fund, when all collected, of \$5,151.43 for the year ending June 30, 1922. Of the \$52,500.00 appropriated by the Legislature for purposes shown above all was used, except \$2.31.

**SULPHUR TUBERCULAR SANATORIUM.**

This institution was established by the 8th Legislature in 1921, which created a Soldier's Relief Commission composed of three members, selected one each by the Senate, the House of Representatives and the Executive Committee of the American Legion of the State of Oklahoma. The act made an appropriation of \$179,700.00 for the construction of the institution. The sanatorium was dedicated on August 26, 1922 and was ready to receive patients very soon thereafter.

The purpose of the institution is to afford a place where the ex-service persons of the state, suffering from tuberculosis, may be cared for in Oklahoma, where their families and friends reside.

The responsible head of the institution is Doctor Barton H. Watkins, who was appointed by the Soldiers, Relief Commission the 19th day of April, 1922, under an arrangement by which his remuneration was to be three thousand dollars a year until December 1st, 1922, and thereafter thirty-six hundred dollars a year.

In addition, the legislature authorized the construction of a hospital for soldiers at Muskogee at a cost of approximately \$500,000. I am advised that construction is completed, but have no report. The institution is not yet in operation.

**Operation**

From the start the efforts of the Soldiers' Relief Commission, under whose supervision the institution has been placed, was directed towards securing a contract with the federal government whereby Oklahoma Tubercular patients of the Veterans' Bureau would be sent to Sulphur. After considerable negotiations, the Veterans' Bureau sent a federal inspector, Dr. Yarborough, to Sulphur. He highly praised the institution and its personnel and recommended to the federal government the closing of a contract with the Soldiers' Relief Commission, representing the State. By the terms of the contract finally signed, the State receives from the federal government \$3.50 a day for each patient of the Veterans' Bureau hospitalized at Sulphur. This money goes into the state treasury, but the Bartlesville convention of the American Legion recommends that it be utilized as a revolving fund. On October 27, 1922, Dr. Hugh Scott of Oklahoma, acting director of the Veterans' Bureau issued orders that all Oklahoma tubercular ex-service men now at the Houston hospital be transferred to Sulphur, if they so desire. It is expected that under these arrangements the bed capacity at Sulphur, to-wit, seventy-five, will soon be fully utilized. On November 8th the number of patients hospitalized there was twenty-six but this only includes seven patients of the Veterans' Bureau. As soon as the arrangements with the Veterans' Bureau comes into full operation, this number will be more than doubled, if not actually trebled.

**Appropriations.**

Ending

Ending

	6-30-22	6-30-23
For General Equipment,		
miscellaneous .....	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
For Maintenance and Salaries .....	75,000.00	125,000.00

**TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM FOR COLORED PEOPLE**

This institution was authorized by the legislature in 1919, and opened for the reception of tuberculous Negroes on November 1, 1921. It is located three-fourths of a mile southeast of the town of Boley.

The Superintendent, J. D. Nelson, M. D. was appointed July 1, 1921, at a salary of \$200.00 per month. An interne, bookkeeper, graduated nurse, matron and electrician constitute the principal help of the institution.

***Plant***

The institution, proper, consists of two main buildings, the wards and administration building and the nurses' cottage. The wards and administration building is a frame structure, made in the form of the letter "T," the long side of which is 144 feet by 21 feet. In this part of the building is located the men's ward on the east and the women's ward on the west, the living room, nurses' station and linen closet being in the center. In the brick and cement basement are located the patients' dining room, kitchen, storeroom, refrigerators, lavatory, laundry, heating system and coal room.

The nurses' cottage is a frame structure 30 by 42 feet, located 90 feet from the main building. Other buildings on the place are, one frame garage building, housing two cars; one frame pump house, 9x15, in which is located the electric driven pump, one 7 h. p. gasoline engine, and an eleven hundred gallon tank; one two-story frame barn, 48x16, floored of cement; one chicken house.

***Population***

There were on the 30th of June, 25 patients in the institution. It has been difficult to get patients into this institution. The Negroes who are victims of tuberculosis are usually of that class who are unable to finance themselves for treatment in the sanatorium, and there has been a pronounced lack of interest on the part of some of the county commissioners to agree to have the patients in the sanatorium as county wards. Also, the negro who falls a victim to tuberculosis usually represents that class to whom the word hospital means certain death. Also, those who do come to it are so far advanced in the disease that the best we can do for them is to afford pleasant and sanitary surroundings in which to die. Further, 75% of those who come to the sanatorium expect to be cured in two or three weeks, and are irreconcilable when an attempt is made to show them the error in their thinking.

***Appropriation.***

	1921-22	1922-23
Salaries .....	\$15,605.00	\$15,605.00
Maintenance .....	20,000.00	20,000.00

**5. THE PENITENTIARY**

On this important institution I can not do better than to transmit to you in full the letter of Fred P. Switzer, the warden of this institution.

"Prior to Statehood, the prisoners from the eastside of the State (Indian Territory) were handled by the Federal Government in jails and Federal Prisons, those from Oklahoma Territory were sent to Lansing Kansas under a contract between the Territory and the State of Kansas. In the fall of 1908 the first prisoners were moved from Lansing to McAlester under direction of Warden Chas. E. N. Cole, who was the first warden appointed by Governor Haskell. Mr. Cole died suddenly in Guthrie within one month of this first transfer and the Hon. R. W. Dick was appointed to the position and it was during his administration that the main prison was built and the work of the institution was organized. There is now only one man with the prison who came under the administration of Warden Cole, and he has remained at his post of duty and has always been faithful to every trust. That man is Assistant Deputy Warden A. J. Jedlicka.

"In the beginning all the energies were directed to the building of the prison, clearing land, and installing such industries as were necessary for these operations. From year to year as these things were accomplished, men were available for other activities, and they began to make shoes, clothes, mattresses, brooms, and other things for the use of the prison.

***Industries.***

"The first industry of consequence was the Twine Factory which was established by appropriation of the Revolving Fund. The first product was turned out in 1917 – a very small amount. Since then, each year the output has increased until we now have it to its capacity. Our twine factory is still a growing industry, although it is at a disadvantage on account of the buying of raw material, and selling the product, particularly as it must be sold in the short space of less than two months, and that any delay on the part of the railroads will make the twine late for

harvest, for they do not order until the grain is ready to cut. In the years that we have been making twine we have brought the "trust" twine down in price to such an extent that it has meant a saving of millions of dollars to the farmers of Oklahoma. During the years of 1919-1920 the difference in the price per pound of their twine and ours was from five to ten cents; while this year it was two to four cents. Estimating ten million pounds per year for the needs of the State of

Oklahoma, a five cent reduction means a saving to the farmers of \$500,000.00. This also means that those to whom we sell our output of 3,000,000 pounds or more, get the benefit of a still lower price. We have also proven beyond a doubt, that the State Penitentiary twine is fully up to the standard and as good as any on the market.

"When it became necessary to build a factory building in which to install the twine plant, the brick plant now being operated by the Choctaw Brick Co., in the city of McAlester, was in a very bad state of repairs, and the company who owned it were in financial straits, and at that time the Penitentiary authorities made an arrangement with this company whereby the Penitentiary took over the plant and with convict labor manufactured the brick for the new building, allowing the company one fourth of the brick manufactured during that time by prison labor, and these brick that were turned over to them were sold in the open market. When the Penitentiary had obtained their requirements in brick they kept a force of convicts there for some months repairing and rebuilding the plant, and it was turned back to them in first class condition. Immediately after this the State bought machinery of modern type and built a plant for the manufacture of brick. This industry has been very successful and is peculiarly adapted to prison labor as it is mostly being done by unskilled common labor. Our natural supply of a fine quality of shale is almost unlimited.

"I took charge of the Penitentiary on July 1st, 1919, and it has been my purpose to extend and enlarge the industries by reinvesting the profits so that the output may reach a point that will enable us to run the institution without an appropriation. Under this administration we have established a shirt factory, and are now making about 15,000 dozen work shirts per month. We had to build a building for this factory, which we did with the Revolving Fund. According to the contract that the Board gave the Reliance Manufacturing Co., this company is to install all machinery, furnish the instructors, buy all raw material, and market the products. This factory is one of the very best prison industries that could be installed for the State is being paid by the dozen each month, and there is no risk on account of treacherous markets in buying raw material, nor do we have to worry with the selling end of it. This industry furnishes good, clean, steady work for the men in a well lighted and ventilated, steam-heated building, and it seems to me that there could be less objection to it than any industry we have. We have a number of small industries that are necessary for the economical maintenance of the prison, from which the profit shown in the annual report is merely a showing of savings.

"Contrary to the belief of most people, farming is not profitable to a prison. We have two farms, one located at McAlester, and the other at Aylesworth, in Marshall County. The Aylesworth Farm is perhaps one of the best farms in the State of Oklahoma, and yet on account of the heavy overhead expenses, it has never been a profitable industry. We raise on that farm, corn and alfalfa as principal crop, and if we had to sell the surplus – our deficit at that farm each year would be rather staggering, but with the idea that farm products would be marketable on the hoof, we have been buying hogs, cattle and sheep, and feeding them our surplus product, and as a result this fiscal year we have marketed hogs to the amount of \$15,321.00, steers \$32,371.58, and sheep \$10,615.00. On this farm idea, I might call your attention to the condition of the Texas prisons, which at this time show a deficit of \$2,000,000.00 and this is almost entirely attributable to the fact that their only industry is farming. There has always been a great deal of discussion on the question of prison labor and its relation to free labor.

"There is always the selfish class to show the evils of competition between prison and free labor, but when the comparison is made, this competition is so small that it is ridiculous. Allow me to quote from the report of the Committee on Prison Administrations of the American Prison Congress made at their gathering last year at Jacksonville, Florida:

" 'In the first place the competition with free labor is practically negligible. Possibly the number of convict laborers with relation to the laborers outside the walls of one to one thousand. If a thousand sheep are grazing on a ranch how much more clover would be left for the nine hundred and ninety nine if one should be taken from the herd?

" 'In the second place, the men behind the stockades are our brothers, sons or fathers, but for the benefit of the community they are excluded from society, but that does not imply restriction from labor. They should be considered under the same obligation to earn their maintenance as before. It is our duty to furnish them employment, as their privilege of choice in their form of employment is greatly restricted.'

"If you restrict the industries to the "State Use System" whereby the prison can only sell its products for the use of other state institutions, you could not employ the prisoners and the result would be that you would have an idle house. The very thing that makes the county jails of the country such a serious problem is the fact that they have no employment for the prisoners. Quoting from the same report in reference to Pennsylvania:

“ ‘The State Use System is in vogue in this common-wealth – in the Eastern Penitentiary three-fourths of the prisoners are without employment. However, the building of the Penitentiary in the central part of the state, and the working of a large farm in connection therewith have given employment to a much larger proportion than in the sister prison in Philadelphia. In some counties in the State prisoners have some form of employment, but idleness is the main defect in the prisons of Pennsylvania. Under a recent law providing for the establishment of a Public Welfare Commission which will embrace a bureau with special reference to the management of prison industries, we hope that in the near future we can report great progress in the Keystone State.’

“Statistics show that there are about fifty thousand prisoners in the United States, and counting our population at one hundred million, it means one to every two thousand of population. If half the population work, it follows that one prisoner is in competition with one thousand on the outside. Less than forty per cent of the prisoners work on products that are sold outside, which would bring the proportion down even less than the above. Labor is necessary for the health and morals, not only of the prisoners, but of the men outside, and the most important reason for prison labor is that the men themselves and their well-being must be considered. The vast majority of the men in prison never worked and must be made to acquire the habit. At least eighty per cent of our prisoners were out of employment at the time they got into trouble, and if they had been employed our population would have been much smaller.

“As for compensation of prisoners, we have, in my opinion, the fairest and best compensation law in the country. Under it we allow two days off the sentence for every week’s work. We also have our statutes, a law directing the payment of wages to prisoners when the prisoners shall have become self-sustaining. That law will be effective whenever our industries have been extended to that point where our products are bringing insufficient funds to meet all the needs of the institution.

#### ***Appropriations.***

“As a matter of comparison, I will give you some figures on the maintenance appropriations to the institution for the three years I have been here. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1919, the year just preceding my first; the maintenance appropriation was \$332,000.00. The Legislature of 1919 appropriated in addition to that \$38,000.00 as a deficit, and \$32,000.00 additional to cover the fiscal year, making a total appropriation for maintenance of \$402,000.00. For that year the average daily population was 1271 prisoners. The following year we had an appropriation of \$320,000.00, and the average population was 1345. We had the same amount – \$320,000.00 during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1921, with an average daily population of 1528. Our appropriation for the year ending June 30th, 1922 was \$361,000.00 during these three years, and we have had no deficits whatever during the three years.

#### ***Revolving Funds***

“As to the revolving funds, I wish to say that we have used them freely in the building of necessary buildings, the buying of new equipment, and the remodeling and bettering of equipment already in. This for the purpose of extending our industries. Among the many things that we have accomplished with the Revolving Fund are the building of the fireproof factory building 96x208 ft., two stories and with sufficient footing and strength to carry four more stories. The value of this building is estimated by your appraisers, and by architects and contractors at \$250,000.00. We also built a two story fireproof building 32x140 ft., underneath which we have a lumber yard and storage with a factory above. Estimated value \$25,000.00, and in addition to this a warehouse 75x150 ft. Estimated value \$20,000.00. An addition to the female ward – brick and concrete – 36x50 ft. Estimated value \$15,000.00. Additional kilns and machinery at the brick yard to the amount of \$20,000.00. A brick mule barn 90x280 ft., with a capacity of 200 mules and storage for forty thousand bushels of grain, and 300 tons of baled hay. Estimated value \$50,000.00. Additional warehouse 60x90 ft., brick and concrete. Estimated value \$8,000.00. We have remodeled our Power Plant throughout. Additions to the equipment in this plant, as well as the changing of the installations, we have spent something like \$15,000.00. We have laid a brick paving in front of the Prison – additional side walks, and many other small buildings and improvements that are too numerous to mention. We put into mules an additional \$17,500.00, trading off all the old worn out mules so that we have no bad stock on hand. We are now building, in conjunction with the City of McAlester, a permanent water supply, which will solve the water problem for the institution for all future years. The benefits of this work will not be shared by the present administration. These are some of the accomplishments from the revolving funds, and in order to show the condition of the funds now and when I took charge I will give you the following figures:

“At the end of the fiscal year of 1919 the cash in the revolving funds was as follows: Revolving Fund \$85,613.85; Twine Revolving Fund \$281,748.82, the total of the two funds being \$367,362.67. The balance at the end of this fiscal year, June 30th, 1922, in the revolving fund was \$76,980.73, twine revolving fund \$294,735.10 a total of \$371,715.83, an increase in the two funds of \$4,000.00 after making all the improvements and a great many more than we have enumerated. This is merely giving the cash conditions of the funds. Our annual statement shows

the total revolving fund assets as \$306,675.25, while the total Twine Revolving Fund assets are \$525,580.74 and making a total of \$832,255.99.

“Minnesota State Prison, which is reputed to be the most efficiently conducted prison in the United States, from a business standpoint, shows a revolving fund covering all industries of \$3,995,068.32 – this begun with an appropriated Revolving Fund of \$250,000.00. This prison is practically self-sustaining as the only appropriations that have been made for several years has been applied to their farming industries and the amounts are from one to eight thousand dollars per year.

#### ***Industrial School for Negro Boys***

“When provisions were made for the establishment of the Industrial School for Negro Boys it was not the idea of the Legislature that it be joined to the Prison, nor that it be located in McAlester, but for some reason this was done, and it should by all means be removed. This institution has been a source of considerable expense to the Penitentiary ever since its location here, as we have furnished the light, heat, water etc., as well as the building, ground and some equipment. The principle reason, however, for its removal is the fact that these boys should not be under the influence of the Penitentiary. The Superintendent fully agrees in this matter, and is very anxious that the school be moved away, as he says, as I do, that the influence of the prisoners around the premises of the Reformatory, which is located adjacent to our barn, and where there is more or less contact at all times with prisoners, has a very bad influence on these boys whom he is trying to educate and reform. I trust you will use your influence to the moving of that school from the vicinity of the Penitentiary. Another thing in this connection that I might add, is that if the school is moved away we can use the present building for the housing of our trusty inmates, otherwise, it will be necessary for us to ask the legislature for an appropriation to build a new cellhouse, which will take \$200,000.00. The increased population is making this necessary. During the past year we have had from two to three hundred sleeping in the corridors because of the fact that we had insufficient cell room. I intend to request the legislature to appropriate \$100,000.00 for a new Woman’s Building. The present building is inadequate, unsanitary, and not properly located, as it is located at the East Gate of the Prison through which men are constantly passing back and forth, and as you know there are certain types of prisoners who should be removed from the sight and hearing of prisoners of the opposite sex. In their present location they have no recreation grounds whatever. Our idea is to locate this on a different part of the farm, so they may have within their own walls, play grounds, gardens, and other things that will give them freedom as the men have.

#### ***Bureau of Identification***

“I trust you will urge in your message to the legislature the establishment of a bureau of identification such as we asked for the last legislature. A few illustrations used as examples will serve better than arguments for this law.

“The sheriff in a certain county in the state arrested a man charged with theft. He was kept in jail several months, and although the case was weak, he was given a sentence of one year. When he arrived at the Penitentiary he was identified as a life-timer who escaped some years ago, and on whom there was a standing reward. If the sheriff had taken his finger prints when he was arrested and sent them to us, the county would have been saved the court expense, and the sheriff would have gotten the reward. I could give dozens of cases like this.

“This is the case of a high class crook, who was well educated, well raised, a smooth talker, but who is a confirmed criminal, and is about forty-five years of age. In his young days he served a term in the Massachusetts Reformatory, one term in the House of Correction at Deer Island, Boston Harbor, then five separate sentences in the Massachusetts State Prison. Then a term in California, and two terms in Oklahoma. He went out March 3rd, 1919 on his first sentence here and returned November 30th, 1919. He was discharged August 26th, 1922 on his last sentence.

“The next is a different type of man, being an ignorant degenerate who began his career with five years in the Texas Penitentiary, and has served eight terms in Oklahoma, beginning January 7th, 1911. Six of these sentences were served here and two at Granite, and ranged from six months to two and a half years. One time he had two sentences of one year each concurrent. His last sentence was from Lincoln County for six months. Now if we had this bureau, and the county officers were compelled to look into the history of men charged with crime, they would have knowledge by which they could judge the criminal and be better able to protect society.

“The last illustration always pleads guilty. In fact his work is so coarse that they always catch him with the goods. If we had a habitual criminal act it would serve to protect us from the drifting class of professional criminal, who would shun a State having such a law. Our records show that 388 men here have served a previous term in this institution. Our report is somewhat misleading as we only show in that report the terms served here. As a matter of fact sixty nine per cent of our population have served time in this or some other institution, or have a police record. The most serious disclosure is that 1257 of the 1675 are less than thirty years of age, or in other words almost seventy per cent of them – notwithstanding the fact that Granite has nearly six hundred under twenty-three. It seems to me that the problem is not so much in prison reform but of the home and school, and my idea is the segregation of

deficient boys and girls in all grades of public schools in order that they may get the education they deserve, and get through school with their self-respect and honor, but, as I say, this is not a problem for the prisons.

#### ***Minimum Sentence.***

“There should also be a law making a minimum penitentiary sentence one year. During the past fiscal year we have received thirty-two prisoners for six months, one for five months, one for four months and thirteen days, and four for four months, five for three months, one for one month, and one for seventy days, with several other sentences ranging from six month to less than a year. My idea is that if the crime is not of sufficient gravity to warrant a sentence of one year, it certainly is not grave enough to stamp upon a man the brand of a felon, and put upon his family the disgrace and humiliation that is the natural consequence.

#### ***Parole Law***

“Our parole law should be improved. I would recommend an indeterminate sentence patterned after the Indiana or Illinois law, making a minimum and maximum penalty, and providing proper supervision of paroled men, by having parole agents keep in touch with the men and assist them in making good. The principal fault with our present system is that we lose sight of those paroled. Every state in the union recognizes the good of the parole, and I notice that the states who have supervision after parole are stronger for it than others, and in these states nearly all first termers are paroled some time before the end of the maximum sentence; usually at the expiration of the minimum.

These laws also provide for the paroling of life prisoners, based largely upon their record in prison after a certain number of years have been served. I think this is a good law, especially as to first termers, as they certainly need the restrictions of a parole to stabilize them and keep them straight until they have gotten settled. Many men commit crime who would, under the right influence and restrictions, never go wrong again. There is no doubt in my mind that paroles have saved many a man from a life of crime. I have no patience with the opposition to the parole law.

### ***Tubercular Patients***

“We need better facilities for the care of tubercular patients, and some different arrangements should be made for them. My idea is to build an additional yard near by and construct a model cottage for the purpose. I think this could be done for about \$5,000.00.

### ***Criminal Insane***

“This state should have a criminal insane asylum, and it should be part of the Penitentiary, located in a separate inclosure, and such work as they could do provided in order to keep them occupied. Another great need we have here is arrangements for dentistry for the prisoners. Certainly they are as much due this service as medical treatment, and I am asking for \$1500.00 per year for a dentist.

### ***Salaries***

“Our salaries are all set by statute. This is the case of the Penitentiary and Reformatory. In all the other states institutions the governing board fixes the salaries. I understand that the normal school heads receive \$4,200.00 and up per year with a furnished house, the hospital superintendents from \$4,000.00 to \$5,000.00 with maintenance, which is fair and right, but the warden of the State Penitentiary, the largest business institution and the most difficult problem of all, receives \$3600.00 and house. According to the law our foremen cannot draw more pay then the guards, although their responsibilities are much greater, and their preparation for their work necessarily requires more experience. I think these matters should be left to the Board of Control so that the salaries would be more equitably distributed. In my budget I am asking for a raise in certain salaries which have long been too low.

### ***Emergency Expenditures***

“In handling emergency expenses it is necessary for the heads of institutions to advance cash in many instances, and there should be a deposit made giving each institution a checking amount for emergencies. As to our institution, we very often have stock coming with sight draft attached to bill of lading that runs into thousands of dollars, and it is no unusual thing for me to owe the bank from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars until the claims can be made out and returned. This applies to sisal as well as to other materials. In addition to these industries we must pay cash for freight, express and traveling expenses, cash for transportation, and discharge of prisoners, rewards and many other things.

“Hon. George Mechling, Assistant State Examiner and Inspector, in his report on this matter, suggests that the legislature should provide what he calls an Imprest Fund, on which we could draw checks for emergencies and then file claims, bringing the money back into the fund. Such funds should be established for each institution of the state which has any business of this nature. The size of the fund, of course, would depend upon the institution’s needs.”

## **6. REFORMATIVE INSTITUTIONS**

### **OKLAHOMA STATE REFORMATORY.**

The most far reaching departure from the long established penal system employed in Oklahoma was the issuance of an executive order changing the scope of the State Reformatory located near Granite, Oklahoma. This order completely transformed the institution into a reformatory in fact as well as name. The removal of long term and hardened criminals from the Reformatory to the main Penitentiary at McAlester was accomplished in a single day. A special train conveyed approximately 250 prisoners without incident. A return trip was made conveying approximately a like number of first term convicts and men under 23 years of age. Following this transfer the Reformatory was placed under new management and a school established where –in all prisoners desirous of securing educational advantages were given that opportunity. This has been a marked success. Hundreds of youthful criminals were found to be lacking in the most elementary educational training. They are adapting themselves readily and willingly to this innovation and marked improvement in the morale of the institution has been the result. The purpose now is to give all the inmates a training which will make them self supporting and to remove the economic motive for crime when they are released. Factories and shops where technical training is given have been installed. Especial attention has been given to scientific agriculture, stock and poultry raising. It is the intention of the prison management to specialize in agriculture and horticulture. The demonstration farms maintained have drawn wide spread attention throughout southwestern Oklahoma.

This segregation of youthful criminals from the more hardened criminals with its attendant educational advantages I consider one of the most important reforms inaugurated by this administration.

### ***Plant***

The Reformatory owns approximately 1,312 acres of land and has leased 640 acres of state school land. Most of this land is cultivated, the principal crops being feed, small grain and vegetables. The value of buildings, land, equipment and live stock is \$955,647.98.

### ***Population and Cost***

The cost of maintenance for the year ending June 30th, 1922, was \$197,447.56 and average daily cost of maintenance per capita for the same period was \$1.05. The average number of inmates for the year was 512. The profits from all sources for the year was \$55,058.46 net. Earnings of the institution were placed into a revolving fund from which expenditure in the sum of \$49,455.69 was made. In addition to this appropriations for the biennial period of 1922-23 amounted to \$175,226.00. This appropriation covered both maintenance and salaries.

The warden is Dr. G. A. Waters, appointed 1921. His salary is \$3000.

### **STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**

The State Industrial for white girls is located at Tecumseh, Oklahoma, under the management of Mrs. M. B. Conkling, who was appointed superintendent February 14, 1919, at a salary of \$2500. This school was formerly known as the Russell Industrial School, located at Oklahoma City. In 1919 the name was changed and provision made for its removal from Oklahoma City; and in September 1921 it was moved to its present location.

The purpose of the school as set forth by the Legislature was to provide food, clothing, shelter and industrial training for delinquent white girls who would from time to time be committed by the several county courts, to serve sentence for some crime or near-crime.

The actual purpose in its operation is, to provide a clean, wholesome home-life, together with opportunities for education and training in every phase of domestic life, removing so far as possible the effects of their previous unwholesome experience, and preparing them mentally and physically for the reception of new ideals, and new standards of conduct; and to endow them with the ideals of motherhood and citizenship.

### ***Plant.***

The plant consists of 158 acres of land, with six one-story brick buildings, grouped around a circular cement driveway, which encloses the main campus.

1. There are *Three Cottages*, 97x35; two of these are for girls, each having a dormitory capacity of 40 beds, while the dining-room will seat 35. One cottage is for teachers with sleeping room for 10.

2. *The Hospital*, 66x39, has a 14 bed ward, diet kitchen, treatment room, medicine room, nurse's room, etc., but there is practically no equipment.

3. *The School Building*, 66x39, containing four classrooms, is modern, fireproof, up-to-date, well-ventilated, with standard lighting conditions. Total seating capacity of 80.

4. *The Power Plant, Laundry and Bakery* are located in one building, 69x51.

In addition to these six main buildings there are a number of minor frame additions. The Community House, with a seating capacity of 200 built by the Women's Federated Clubs of the State. Four Poultry Houses, Seven Colony, and one 728 Brooder House, with cemented incubator cellar; a five-stall garage, and stable – all of which have been built since the occupation of the plant.

### ***Enrollment.***

The construction of the plant has been satisfactory in almost every way except size. The family have taken pride in moving the sand-dunes, clearing away the black-jack, building walks and roadways, and planting trees, shrubs and flowers, which changed a desolate hill into a garden of beauty. It has been possible to adjust the internal operation of the plant as regards feeding and clothing the family, but it has not been possible to stretch the brick walls to accommodate more beds. Of 140 girls enrolled in the school, on September 1, 46 were sleeping on cots, benches or chairs in the living rooms of the cottages. The institution is caring for 100 per cent more than a normal capacity.

On June 30, 1922, 126 girls were enrolled. Between that time and September 1st, 11 girls were paroled, yet on that date there were 140 – which shows the impossibility of keeping down the growth of the school. Scarcely a day passes that requests are not received, either by mail or telephone, for admission of one or more girls to the school. When the County Judges make the pleas that there is no place for the girls except the County Jails – there is no alternative, – they must be accepted.

### ***Appropriation.***

	1921-22	1922-23
Salaries .....	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Maintenance .....	40,000.00	40,000.00
Equipment .....	<u>15,000.00</u>	<u>7,500.00</u>
	\$80,000.00	\$72,500.00

### **STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.**

Located three and one-half Miles South of Pauls Valley, Oklahoma, on 400 acres of upland is the State Training School for Boys. The plant consists of twenty buildings, of which five are used for the housing of inmates. This institution has been inadequately provided for both in the appropriation for maintenance and the buildings and

equipment necessary to meet the growing demands. In fact it has been necessary to decline the reception of boys sentenced by the juvenile and county courts of the state owing to the fact that neither funds nor quarters were available.

This institution while providing a good school is lacking in vocational training. Aside from the farm, gardens, orchards, dairy and poultry departments, the advantages offered the inmates are sorely lacking.

During this administration this institution has been completely overhauled and considering the limited financial support given, has made a very satisfactory progress.

The valuation of the plant including buildings, land, live stock and equipment is \$326,668.55.

#### **STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NEGRO BOYS.**

The State Training School for Delinquent Negro Boys, was authorized by the Legislature of 1915. It was established on the prison grounds at McAlester and formally opened for inmates May 15, 1916. J. H. Lilley of Muskogee was appointed superintendent, effective on the day the school was opened. His salary is \$2400.00 per annum.

The object and purpose of the school is to provide training for young colored boys between 10 and 16 years of age who have become delinquent or incorrigible.

#### ***Plant.***

The plant consists of one 3 story brick and concrete fire-proof building, 75x120 feet. The third floor contains two dormitories of 60 and 20 beds respectively; one reading and study room, one small guests reception room; one office room and the superintendent's and secretary's quarters. On the second floor are the kitchen, dining room and pantry; store-room; school room and manual training room; linen and sewing department, and teachers' quarters. On the first floor are the laundry; shower bath and lavatory; general work shop; storage room; detention room; recreation room and watchman's quarters.

The building is adequate to care for 80 inmates, to which number the school is limited. There were 78 inmates enrolled June 30th, 1922.

#### ***Appropriations.***

Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922 and the present year are:

Salaries .....	\$10,000.00
Maintenance .....	12,000.00
Building & Equipment .....	<u>2,000.00</u>
Total for each year .....	\$24,000.00

#### ***Operation.***

I transmit the statement of the Superintendent as to the situation in this institution.

“Our chief duty is to make good boys out of bad. Of 108 boys now on parole only four have been in serious trouble since leaving here.

“Our school work consists of the first 8 grades. Our vocational work consists of practical agriculture and manual training. In addition we teach sewing, shoe mending, laundering, cooking and baking. Every boy released is trained in some kind of work and fully able to earn a respectable livelihood.

“We have no land of our own and none is allotted for our use, except a small garden spot. We send half of our number to work on the penitentiary farm each day. We do whatever comes to hand; chiefly, planting, cultivating and gathering food stuff, picking cotton, etc.

“If our labor could be turned into something of value for the school it would amount to more than \$20,000.00 a year. But we are not permitted to produce anything of value. Economically we are absorbed in the greater institution. No enterprise can be thought of that would not duplicate one already in operation at the penitentiary. We have no revolving fund. All of our labor on the farm is credited to the penitentiary.

“We need a plant of our own where we can expand. We need a farm. We need a home of our own away from the penitentiary. We want live-stock and a dairy. We are allowed only one gallon of milk a day from the penitentiary dairy, for 80 boys for which we pay 40 cents.

“Let us have shops where we can make wagons, and furniture, and clothing, and shoes. Make this a training school in fact as well as in name.

“We suffer immeasurably from our location. This environment is the very worst in the state in which to train delinquent boys. We are situated about 300 feet from the west wall of the penitentiary, adjoining the penitentiary barn. No activity, no degradation or vice peculiar to penal institutions for adults is hidden from our view. There is not a single virtue in this proximity. There is nothing but hindrance, retardation and comparative failure in the situation.”

**7. INSTITUTIONS FOR DEFECTIVES.**

**SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.**

The Constitution of Oklahoma having provided for the creation and establishment of a school for the blind, the First Legislature appropriated \$5,000.00 – Act approved May 29, 1908, for the maintenance of the Lura A. Lowrey School for the Blind, which was at that time a private school for the blind, located at Fort Gibson, Oklahoma. This Act provided that the school should be under the control of the State Board of Education. The Fourth Legislature provided for the removal of the school from Fort Gibson to Muskogee and appropriated \$85,000.00 for buildings. In July 1914, when the first three buildings of the institution were completed, the school was moved to its permanent home. During the eight years between the time when the institution was opened at Muskogee and this date legislatures have appropriated money for buildings, grounds, and equipment with the result that we now have in all fifteen buildings and forty acres belonging to the school. The construction cost of the buildings has been \$311,740.00. The cost of lands with miscellaneous betterments thereon has been \$47,000.00. The equipment of buildings has been at a cost of approximately \$100,000.00.

The present Supt. O. W. Stewart began his connection with the institution as Superintendent July 1, 1911, and has been in that capacity during the period of its reconstruction at Muskogee. His salary is \$3,000.00 per annum.

*Plant.*

The appropriation for buildings made in the Act which permanently located the school at Muskogee was used to provide a main or Administration building, a cottage dormitory, and a combination power-house and laundry. These buildings were planned and placed with regards to structures to be erected later. The grounds were landscaped, sewer and water lines were run in both sizes and locations to be utilized years after for the benefit of future buildings. The fifteen buildings to be seen on the campus today are described as follows – Superintendent’s Residence, Main or Administration Building, four dormitories or cottages, Industrial Building, Hospital, Power House, Laundry, Carpenter Shop, Store House, Pump House, Dairy and Horse-barn. These buildings are of brick and re-enforced concrete construction except the hospital, which is of wood, it being a temporary building erected out of money gladly contributed by citizens of Muskogee. Of the fifteen buildings, seven have been erected during the past four years.

*Enrollment.*

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922 there were enrolled one hundred thirty-four pupils in age between six and twenty-one years. The completion of a dormitory for girls makes it possible to receive this year one hundred forty students.

*Appropriations.*

	1921-22	1922-23
Salaries .....	\$36,700.00	\$36,700.00
Maintenance .....	50,000.00	50,000.00
Equipment .....	17,500.00	10,000.00
Girl’s Dormitory .....	50,000.00	
Dormitory Equipment.....	10,000.00	
Dairy.....	10,000.00	

**COMMISSION FOR THE ADULT BLIND.**

This is a commission of five members, Charles W. Dawson, President. W. J. Moore is Secretary and Field Worker, the only salaried person connected with the Commission. His Salary is \$1500 per year.

The objects, or purposes, of this Commission are to gather information concerning the blind of the State; to ascertain their conditions and needs; to aid them in every possible way; to secure employment for those who can render service of any kind; and to secure help from county commissioners for those who are unable, physically, mentally or financially, to care for themselves.

Information on file with the commission shows some interesting facts as follows: -

- Average age of the blind is 53 years.
- Lost eyesight at the average age of 29 years.
- Loss of sight occurred by cataract 4 per cent.
- Loss of sight by fever 2 per cent.
- Loss of sight neuralgia 2 per cent.
- Loss of sight accidents of various sorts 12 per cent.
- Loss of sight sore eyes 2 per cent.
- Born blind, not one in a 100.
- Attended school for the blind 32 per cent.
- Could read print before blindness 18 per cent.

- Learned a trade 8 per cent.
- Self-supporting by service 16 per cent.
- Income for Support 18 per cent.
- Relatives able to support them 26 per cent.
- Owning real estate 28 per cent.
- Dependent on charity 66 per cent.

There are more blind people in the state than have been recorded by any census. In a previous report the number was estimated at 1000. Dr. A. R. Lewis, state health officer, makes the estimate at 3,000 in the State. There are 80,000 in the U.S., and 3,000,000 in the world.

The secretary has been making a survey of the State by counties. He finds from two to four times as many blind persons in each county as are shown by the records. He has visited 32 counties.

He finds these blind people exceptionally responsive. They plead for instructions in literature, in vocations and in other things. They are anxious to be self-supporting and independent. They are sitting in darkness, and are holding out their hands imploringly for help.

They do not want to beg. They would be glad to work.

The Commission has secured compensation for about 25 dependents since the present secretary took charge of the work about 7 months ago. Such amounts are set apart for the support or help of the dependents including the blind in each county, that no adequate sum can be appropriated. In most cases such help amounts to but five or ten dollars per month. The field man sees every commissioner he can and urges cooperation.

The Commissioner is endeavoring to put every adult in some sort of business, if he shows any capability. One man was put in business with a borrowed capital of \$175.00. He repaid the money in three months. Of course, the kinds of work that the blind can do are necessarily limited.

#### *Appropriations.*

The appropriation for all purposes has been \$4,000 per year. There was set apart for the salary of the secretary the sum of \$1,500. All of this salary fund has been spent each year. For other purposes \$2,500 was appropriated, of which \$881.30 was used, turning back to the State \$1,618.70.

#### **SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.**

This school was established at Sulphur by the First Legislature of Oklahoma in 1908, for the care and education, mental, moral and industrial, of the deaf children of the State. The school occupied rented buildings in the city of Sulphur until October, 1914, when it moved into the present plant. There have been three superintendents, A. A. Stewart, who served five years, Frank Reed, who served two years, and the incumbent, J. W. Blattner, who was appointed in July, 1915. The present salary is \$2500.00 per annum.

#### *Plant.*

Entire acreage belonging to the school .....	74
Acres in campus .....	14
Number of buildings .....	9

1. *Administration and School Building*, front 52x158 feet, three stories; two lateral extensions, 38x46 feet, three stories – reinforced concrete and brick.
2. *Two Dormitory Buildings*, 48x90 feet each, three stories – reinforced concrete and brick.
3. *One Dormitory Building*, 46x95 feet, three stories – reinforced concrete and brick.
4. *Dining Hall, Kitchen and Dormitory Building*, 50x100 feet, three stories – reinforced concrete and brick.
5. *Industrial Building*, 50x95 feet, two stories – reinforced concrete and brick.
6. *Hospital Building*, 40x46 feet, two stories – reinforced concrete and brick.
7. *Laundry and Heating Plant Building*, 50x72 feet, and coal shed extension, 13x35 feet, one story – brick with frame and tin roof.

8. *Storage House* (formerly kitchen and dining-hall) 36x77 feet, one story-frame.

The total value of buildings is \$288,376.20. The total estimated value of equipment is \$49,591.79.

#### *Enrollment.*

Following is the enrollment for the two years of the biennial period:

	Male	Female	Total
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921	148	158	306
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1922	139	163	302

#### *Teachers, Officers and Employes*

	Male	Female	Total
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921	10	18	28

Fiscal year ending June 20, 1922	10	20	30
<i>Officers and Employes:</i>			
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921	11	14	25
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1922	12	17	29

There are still many deaf children of school age in the state who never find their way into this or any other school. Reports from the educational department, letters from county and city officials, from humane societies and friends, together with computations based upon the usually accepted ratio of deaf persons to population, lead to the conclusion that there are over two hundred deaf children of school age in Oklahoma not receiving the inestimable benefits of an education. Our compulsory attendance law is not being enforced as applied to these unfortunates. It should be amended and made more drastic to the end that every deaf child in the state may be brought into school and placed under competent instruction. This institution at present has not the capacity to take care of all these additional children, but you should consider a sufficient appropriation to supply the required capacity as speedily as possible.

	<i>Appropriations.</i>	
	1921-22	1922-23
Salaries .....	\$53,000.00	\$53,000.00
Maintenance .....	38,250.00	38,250.00
For purchase of land .....	1,000.00	
For equipment and library .....	15,000.00	
For Repairs and Betterments .....	10,000.00	
For Revolving Fund .....	500.00	

**INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED.**

Adjoining the city of Enid is located the State Institute for Feeble Minded Children. The plant consists of 640 acres of land and twenty-two buildings of various sizes. The demand for accommodations is much greater than present housing facilities will permit. A long waiting list is every present.

The population of about 387 consists largely of children. These are given instruction in a splendid school with a course of study extending up to the eighth grade. Instruction in arts of various kinds is given where mental conditions warrant. Recreation is afforded in play grounds with light work in the gardens and farms for the older boys and men.

The value of buildings, grounds and equipment is \$539,929.92. Appropriation for maintenance for 1922-23 \$90,000; for salaries, \$38,400.00.

The present superintendent is Charles C. Childers, appointed January, 1919, Salary \$3000.

**8. DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR CARE OF DEPENDENTS.**

**EAST OKLAHOMA STATE HOME.**

This institution is successor to the Whitaker orphans home, taken over by the first legislature. It is located at Pryor, Oklahoma, under the direct control of the State Board of Public Affairs. The superintendent is Neil B. Gardner, who was appointed August, 1915, and whose salary is \$3600 per year.

***Plant.***

The institution is located on a forty-acre campus with 510-acre farm. It has 32 buildings as follows:

- 8 Cottages and Dormitories.
- 1 School Building.
- 1 Hospital Building.
- 1 Administration Building.
- 1 Power House.
- 1 Laundry.
- 1 Garage.
- 1 Commissary.
- 1 Old Hospital, Old Laundry, Old Commissary, Bakery, Detention Cottage, Smoke House, Old Barn, Farm Residence, New Dairy Barn, Old Dairy Barn, Horse Barn, Implement Shed.
- 5 Chicken Houses.

Administration Building is three stories, of stone. Six cottages, the detention cottage, hospital, power house, garage, laundry, commissary, dairy barn, school building, are all of brick. All other buildings enumerated above are frame buildings.

The total value of the buildings is \$277,337.48. The total value of the equipment is \$43,130.39.

<i>Enrollment.</i>		
Total number in the Home July 1, 1920 .....		231
Total number received from July 1, 1920, to July 1, 1921 .....		138
Total number of children placed in private homes during the past year .....	105	
Total number of children in the Home July 1, 1921 .....	<u>264</u>	<u>369</u>
	369	369
Total number in the Home July 1, 1921 .....		264
Total number received from July 1, 1921, to July 1, 1922 .....		102
Total number of children placed in private homes during the past year .....	83	
Total number of children in the Home July 1, 1922 .....	<u>283</u>	<u>366</u>
	366	366

<i>Appropriations.</i>		
	1921-22	1922-23
Salaries .....	\$ 80,648.00	\$ 82,648.00
Maintenance .....	160,000.00	168,000.00

#### **WEST OKLAHOMA HOME FOR WHITE CHILDREN.**

This institution is situated on eighty acres of land adjoining the city of Helena, Oklahoma, County of Alfalfa. This institution is to provide a temporary home for dependent and neglected children, until such time as they may be placed in private homes, either by contract or adoption.

W. F. Gilmer is at present superintendent. His salary is \$1800.00 per annum.

Children are committed to this institution by the respective county judges from that part of the state of Oklahoma which was formerly included in the boundaries of Oklahoma Territory, together with three counties that were in the original Indian Territory, viz. Grady, Stephens and Jefferson.

#### *Plant.*

Five buildings comprise this institution.

1. *The administration building*, which is a two-story frame building with basement, one hundred feet in length and fifty feet wide, was constructed in 1907 and has been utilized as a dormitory, both by the Cornell School of Agriculture and the West Oklahoma Home for White Children since that date; at the present time it is being used to house the employees, as a dormitory for the girls, as a store house and commissary, kitchen and dining room for all employees and wards and also the offices.

2. *The Boys Dormitory*, a two story brick structure, eighty feet long and thirty five feet wide.

3. *The Power House* which is a one story brick, fifty five feet in length and thirty five feet in width.

4. *The Barn* is a two story frame building, sixty feet long and forty feet wide.

5. *Implement Shed*, a frame building, forty eight feet long and twenty four feet wide.

#### *Enrollment.*

On June 30th, 1922 this Institution had charged of seventy-six wards.

#### *Appropriations.*

The Legislature appropriated for the past year and the present fiscal year a total of \$75,900.00; for 1921-22 there was appropriated for salaries \$12,000.00 and for maintenance \$21,950.00; for 1922-23 \$12,000.00 for salaries and \$29,950.00 for maintenance.

#### **THE OKLAHOMA CONFEDERATE HOME.**

The Oklahoma Confederate Home was erected in 1910. It is situated on an attractive tract of land, a half mile from the city of Ardmore, Oklahoma, on land donated by Mrs. Lutie Hailey Walcott, of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The objects of the Home were set forth in a resolution by M. L. Nix, in a meeting of D. H. Hammon Camp No. 277 U.C.V. (of Oklahoma City) in 1909, to provide an Oklahoma Confederate Home for indigent and disabled confederate soldiers, their wives, and widows. On February 20, 1909, Dr. John Threadgill, R. A. Sneed, and others, formed "The Confederate Veterans Home Association of Oklahoma" and a state charter was granted to them on March 4, 1909.

Primarily, it was intended to raise the necessary funds for building the Home by private donations, but owing to the failure of crops in 1910 and 1911, and the financial depression all over the state, the subscriptions were insufficient to build a creditable, substantial home. It was proposed to turn over the land and funds secured to the state and make it a state charitable institution. Governor C. N. Haskell approved the plan and the following legislature passed a bill which provided for taking over and erecting the Oklahoma Confederate Home, to be a home for indigent and disabled Confederate soldiers and sailors, their wives and widows. This was amended by the next legislature. As completed this magnificent Home is one of the finest of its kind in the land.

The present superintendent and matrons of the home, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Lewis, were appointed by the board of trustees of the Home on April 29, 1922. The superintendent receives \$150.00 per month. The matron receives \$50.00 per month. The physician, Dr. McNees of Ardmore, receives \$50.00 per month.

#### ***Plant.***

The Home consists of six buildings, and some smaller wooden structures.

1. *The Main Building* is a two story brick structure, 133x84 feet, containing 27 rooms on the first floor and 30 on the second floor. In 1922, the Board of Trustees ordered a wooden addition attached to the rear, or westward side, of the main building, which gave five additional rooms, thus accommodating ten more applicants.

2. *The Hospital* is a two story, fireproof brick building, 38x74 feet, with twenty eight rooms all modern in equipment.

3. *The Annex* is a two story fireproof brick building 32x79 feet, has sixteen rooms including a large room used for a commissary, and is modernly equipped in every respect. It is occupied by veterans as an overflow from the main building, and like the main building and hospital is full to capacity.

4. *The Power House*, recently built, houses a small boiler which supplies all buildings with hot water and heat. It is a brick structure and was erected at a cost of \$30,000.00.

5. *The Cow Barn* is a substantial wooden building 30x40 feet, one story.

6. *The Dairy Barn* is an up-to-date wooden structure in fine repair. It has concrete floor and foundation, is a one story building and is modernly equipped for its purposes.

7. *The Horse Barn* is a well built wooden structure, which cost about \$3,000.00.

In addition to these there are some minor wooden structures for various uses.

The main building is valued at \$60,000.00; the hospital at \$36,000.00; the Annex at \$25,000.00; the power house at \$30,000.00; the cow barn at \$2,000.00; the horse barn at \$3,000.00; the dairy barn at \$6,000.00. Total as per appraised value for 1921-22: \$161,000.00. This does not include the real estate, horses, cows, hogs, wagon, harness, farm tools, Ford touring car, and Reo truck.

#### ***Inmates.***

The home is sheltering of date June 30, 1922, 104 veterans, wives and widows. The institution is crowded beyond its proper capacity.

	<i>Appropriation.</i>	
	1921-22	1922-23
Salaries .....	\$ 14,100.00	\$ 14,100.00
Maintenance .....	27,200.00	27,200.00
For septic tank.....	7,500.00	
Heat plant .....	30,000.00	

**THE PENSION DEPARTMENT**

In accordance with a law passed in 1915 the state pays pensions to confederate soldiers who are residents of Oklahoma.

As the law now reads, these pensions are payable quarterly in amounts of \$15.00, \$30.00 and \$45.00 per quarter, the \$15.00 quarterly payments being made to all soldiers and widows who are inmates of the Confederate Home at Ardmore, while \$30.00 per quarter is paid to veterans and widows outside of the Home who are not totally disabled. The \$45.00 quarterly payments are paid only to veterans and widows outside of the Home who are totally disabled.

The appropriation for this purpose is administered by the Pension Commissioner. Richard A. Sneed at present holds this position, with a salary of \$2000.00 per annum.

*Appropriations.*

The total appropriation for the last two fiscal years is shown below:

Account No.	(Fiscal Year 1920-21)	
1. Salaries of Pension Commissioner .....		\$ 2,000.00
2. Salary of Secretary .....		1,500.00
3. Office supplies, traveling expenses, clerical help, stationary, stamps, etc.,.....		1,600.00
4. Pensions .....		300,000.00
4. Pensions (Deficiency) .....		60,000.00
	(Fiscal Year 1921-22)	
1. Salary of Pension Commission,.....		2,000.00
2. Salary of Secretary .....		1,500.00
3. Wages for extra help .....		1,250.00
4. Contingent – B, C. and E .....		1,315.00
5. Pensions .....		375,000.00

The Legislature appropriated a larger fund for the payment of pensions in the regular appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1922 than had been provided for the previous year in both the regular and deficiency appropriations; but funds were still insufficient to pay the full amount allowable to each pensioner under the law. On the appeal of the commissioner, I granted a deficiency certificate for \$16,000.00 to cover the full amount required.

*Operation of the Department.*

Since the enactment of the original pension law in 1915, there have been filed in the office 5051 applications for pensions. Of this number 4136 have at this date been granted. The present commissioners have distributed to the pensioners on the Oklahoma rolls a total of \$1,086,000.00.

In the three years and two months during which he has served, the Commissioner reports that 555 pensioners have died. As he has granted 1311 new pensions during that time, it can readily be seen that the pension roll is increasing rather than decreasing, more than twice as many new pensioners having been added to the roll as have died. At this date there are actively on the roll 1422 soldiers and 1291 widows, more than half of them now drawing the increased pension of \$45.00 per quarter. There are 73 soldiers and 6 widows now drawing the \$15.00 quarterly payment in the Confederate Home at Ardmore. There are 30 women altogether in the Home, but under the law only soldiers and widows may draw the pension.

**UNION SOLDIERS' HOME.**

The Union Soldiers' Home was created by an act of the sixth legislature, and located at Oklahoma City. It is an asylum for indigent Union ex-soldiers. The first buildings were opened for the reception of inmates November 18, 1918. The present superintendent is Col Jacob Amberg, appointed June 1, 1919, with a salary of \$2500.

**Plant.**

On June 1, 1919 there were two buildings, the main building and a hospital, neither of them finished. Since that time these buildings have been completed and the following new buildings erected:

A double garage, large enough to accommodate two cars; a cow stable, one story and a half, and cement floor, feed room; blacksmith and general workshop, with equipment for carpenter and blacksmith work; a large two story barn, with sheds on east and west sides, one used for the storage of tools, and the other for a horse stable; one hog house, for breeding purposes; one powder magazine. All these buildings with the exception of the powder house, are frame, and all have cement floors.

**Inmates.**

June 30, 1922, there were 64 men, 49 women, total 113, inmates of the institution.

**Appropriations.**

	1921-22	1922-23
Salaries .....	\$ 13,190.00	\$ 14,380.00
Maintenance.....	23,388.00	28,013.00
For equipment and repairs.....	8,536.00	2,668.00

**STATE COMMISSION OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.**

This office, established to assure proper supervision of the jails, hospitals and sanitariums of the state, both public and private and made by law the next friend of all minor orphan children in the state, is occupied by W. D. Matthews. He reports 562 inspections, county and city jails and poor farms; 309 inspections of private hospitals and sanitariums. His report shows that three counties have no jails, and only 26 counties have poor farms. The legislature appropriated for the department for each of the last two years \$8,325.00.

**INSTITUTE FOR THE COLORED DEAF, BLIND AND ORPHANS.**

This institution is located at Taft, Oklahoma. The Superintendent is J. R. Johnson, appointed.

**Plant.**

This institution is located upon 301 acres valued at \$15,000.00. The buildings eight in number, are valued at \$124,000.00 as follows:

1. Girls Dormitory, valued at.....	\$35,000.00
2. Boys Dormitory, valued at.....	30,000.00
3. Girls Industrial Home.....	30,000.00
4. Hospital, valued at.....	3,500.00
5. Superintendents Residence, valued at.....	2,500.00
6. Water, Light and Power, valued at.....	13,000.00
7. Dairy Barn, valued at.....	5,000.00
8. Horse Barn, valued at.....	<u>5,000.00</u>
TOTAL.....	\$124,000.00

**Enrollment.**

There is a total of 215 inmates of whom 101 are boys and 114 are girls.

**Appropriations.**

Appropriations for the current year are as follows:

Maintenance.....	\$ 37,775.00
Salaries .....	16,350.00
Artificial Limbs.....	300.00
Water Works.....	<u>4,912.00</u>
	\$59,337.00

**9. AGENCIES FOR THE SUPERVISION AND DEVELOPMENT  
OF NATURAL RESOURCES.**

**STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.**

The State Board of Agriculture has charged of the governmental operations affecting agriculture in all its phases, and acts as a board of regents for the agricultural schools. It is composed of the elected president of the board and four members appointed by the governor. This board has the following personnel: J. A. Whitehurst, president, A. T. Whitworth, J. J. Savage, treasurer, J. N. Roach, Wm. H. Crume, and Ed L. Spears, secretary.

### ***Department of Feed Inspection.***

The present Fred Stuffs Law, was enacted by the second legislature. In order to carry out the provisions of this Act, the Board of Agriculture established the Department of Feed Inspection.

The Department of Feed Inspection now has on file 2514 registrations of feeding stuffs, which represents that number of different brands or kinds of feeding stuff. About 60 per cent of the registrations on file with the department are the registrations of Oklahoma manufacturers and 40 per cent of that number are the registrations of manufacturers located in other states. This department during the past year ending June 30th, 1922, has sold 6,688,390 inspection tax tags and received therefore the sum of \$31,716.24, as license tax collected and turned into the State Treasury. In addition thereto, this department has issued twenty-seven permits for the sale of commercial fertilizers within the State and collected license tax therefor, the sum of \$540.00, which has been turned into the State Treasury as required by law.

The personnel of the Feed Inspection Department now consists of a chief inspector, a stenographer, a shipping clerk and a chemist.

The last session of the Oklahoma Legislature provided for this department by appropriation, a contingent fund of \$9,925.00, which could be used for the purchase of inspection tax tags, office supplies, etc., which amount of funds was required to purchase the necessary tags and supplies to maintain the office during the fiscal year, without the payment of any traveling expenses or other expenses for inspection service from this Department. The chief inspector of this department receives \$2,000.00 per annum.

### ***Orchards and Nursery***

Mr. T. B. Gordon, an entomologist, is at the head of the Orchard and Nursery Department and has one assistant. Salary for each is \$1,800 per annum. The last Legislature made an appropriation of \$5100.00 to cover the salaries and expenses of these two men. To make the proper inspection as required now by law of all nursery stock at least once a year and to inspect all city parks, the trees and shrubbery in cemeteries, as well as lawns, which are more or less infested with scale, bag worm, borers, web worm and other pests it will require larger appropriation.

### ***Dairy Department***

This department is comprised of a dairy commissioner, two dairy inspectors and one clerk. The salary of the dairy commissioner is \$1800.00 a year, two inspectors at \$1500 and clerk \$1200.

The object of this department is the inspection of all creameries, public dairies, milk plants, ice cream factories or any place where dairy products are sold or manufactured. It is the purpose of this department to improve the milk supply of the state and to promote dairying.

The total appropriation for all purposes for salaries, traveling expenses and all other expenses was \$7,000.00. We have in the state for inspection about 850 cream receiving stations, 53 ice cream factories, 22 creameries and 14 combination plants that manufacture butter and ice cream.

From July 1st, 1921 to June 30th, 1922, receipts show \$2371.00, which was covered into the State Treasury with about 600 inspections for the year. This department has calls every day from all over the State for inspections but on account of funds it is impossible to comply with all of the requests.

### ***Veterinary Department***

This department has tested 36,858 head of cattle for tuberculosis, slaughtered out of that number 1047 head of reactors and placed in segregation 263 head of segregated cattle. These segregated herds require a personal inspection every three months. For a year a campaign was conducted for cleaning dairy herds and assisting different cities in dairy ordinances, compelling tuberculin testing and furnishing them veterinarians for the tuberculin work. At present less dairy work is being done and attention is given to the herds in process of accreditation. There are now 200 officially accredited, tubercular-free herds in this State. There have been tested on retests of cattle coming in to the state 976 head and out of that number have had 86 reactors which were not subject to appraisalment.

There have been two very serious outbreaks of anthrax during the last two years. This department had all its available forces in the field and promptly checked the further advance of this disease. Texas has had anthrax this season adjoining Oklahoma along Red River. The department held a rigid quarantine and has had a number of deputies prohibiting the movement of cattle across the infected counties in Texas into Oklahoma.

There has been less glanders the past year than in other years. 21 head of horses and mules have been condemned and killed.

The state veterinarian received \$2400.00 per annum. The four deputies receives each \$2100.00. There was appropriated other than for salaries, the sum of \$56,000.00 to pay the owners of tubercular animals when said animals were condemned or segregated as provided by law.

### ***Sheep and Cattle Scab Department***

The last legislature appropriated \$500.00 for each fiscal year. Cattle scab is prevalent in the northwestern part of the State, especially along the Kansas and Colorado borders. Those states are not doing systematic scab

eradication work and diseased cattle drift across the line and infect other cattle. Two men are now employed in this work. The federal government is cooperating and keeps a man constantly employed in this work. Unless close inspection and dipping are maintained this disease would spread rapidly over the entire State.

#### ***Tick Eradication***

At this time there are three whole counties and part of two counties below the federal quarantine line and there is no prospect of this territory being placed above the line before the fall of 1923. There has been placed above the federal quarantine line since Statehood about 48,000 square miles, leaving about 4,900 square miles yet to be released. The federal government is spending about \$45,000.00 yearly in Oklahoma cooperating with the Board in this work. The Superintendent is paid \$1800.00 per annum and has a clerk at \$1200.00. About 25 or 30 Inspections are employed at \$4.00 each per day and actual expenses during the Summer months and about 10 or 12 during the Winter and early Spring. Last year there were inspected and dipped for fever ticks 1,374,878 head of cattle. These were dipped during the months between March 15th and November 15th.

#### ***Statistical Department***

This department has issued during the past year a total of 275,000 copies of four pieces of literature. In addition it has issued 40,000 copies each of a wheat letter and a cotton letter mailed to producers of these staples. The department issues a weekly publication under the name of Oklahoma Crop Notes of which 67,600 copies were mailed during the year; a monthly publication issued eleven months in the year under the name of "Crop Reports" of which 168,000 copies are mailed each year; approximately 25,000 copies of reports upon special crops and cotton reports giving information on this crop, monthly from June to September inclusive.

The salary of the statistician is \$1620.00 per annum.

#### ***Appropriations***

Total appropriations for this department for each of the last two years was \$185,335.00.

The salary of the president of the Board is \$2500.00; the secretary of the Board receives \$2100.00 per annum; the financial secretary \$1800.00 per annum; the state veterinarian \$2400.00 per annum; the live stock superintendent \$1800.00 per annum; Four assistant state veterinarians \$2100.00 per annum each; the chief feed inspector \$2,000.00 per annum; the chemist and minute clerk \$1500.00 per annum each.

### **GEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

The Geological Survey is housed in the geological building of the State University, with an auxiliary office in the Capitol. The director of this survey is C. W. Shannon, appointed in 1914.

#### ***Purpose***

The chief purpose of the Survey is to investigate the mineral resources of the state. Field work is carried on by members of the staff and field assistants, and upon the completion of a particular piece of field work, a bulletin or circular is prepared setting forth the results of the investigation. In its proper scope the work of the Survey includes certain features which may be classed as educational. The several parties of the Survey on geological investigations readily obtain a vast amount of other valuable information which no one else in the State is in a position to secure. This information belongs to the State. The field man who is interested in geological studies usually is interested in other nature studies. Therefore, in connection with his regular duties he is able to collect much valuable information along other lines. This interest may be along the line of special research in geology, or in the study of the flora or fauna in the region where he works. In fact the relation of nature or wild-life to surface geology is a very important one.

These data collected may be given out to the public through lectures, brief papers published, special reports on the birds, insects, trees and shrubs, flowering plants, and many other special subjects. When it is found that a large amount of such information can be secured on a subject someone is appointed to make special investigation along that line. At the present time there is scarcely any available source of information on the mineral resources and natural history of the State, except such as can be furnished by the Survey.

#### ***Classes of Work Performed by the Geological Survey***

The work of the Oklahoma Geological Survey is divided into the following classes or functions:

- (1) Administrative.
- (2) Geological Investigation.
- (3) Mineral Investigation.
- (4) Structural Investigation.
- (5) Geological Research.
- (6) Geographic and Natural History Survey.

#### ***Summary of Work Completed Since July 1, 1921.***

1. Completion of numerous state and county maps.

2. A new base map of the state, 7 feet by 11 feet, scale one-fourth inch per mile. This map will be available in blue line prints, original size and a reduced half inch scale, published for general distribution, about January 1, 1923.
3. Special topographic and mining development map of lead and zinc district, including about 130 square miles, compiled in cooperation with the lead and zinc operators association. (In preparation for publication.)
4. Mapping of Ouachita Mountain region of southeastern Oklahoma.
5. Detailed report of Love County.
6. Chemical analysis of Oklahoma minerals. (Ready for the press.)
7. Report on Hewitt oil field.
8. Detailed report on Cimarron County.
9. Detailed report of Youngstown oil field.
10. Detailed report on portion of Bristow Quadrangle.
11. Detailed report on Garber oil field.
12. Detailed report on Tonkawa oil field.
13. Detailed report on shallow oil fields of Oklahoma. (Covering several counties).
14. Revision of reports on 100 oil fields of the State.
15. Two issues oil field map showing from 175 to 200 separate or distinct oil and gas fields or pools.
16. Field investigations of Oklahoma coal and coal mining.
17. Report of the Robberson oil field.

#### *Appropriation*

Greater demands have been made upon the Oklahoma Geological Survey during the past two years than at any time in the history of the department. The Survey has not been able to meet all work which should have been done. However, the cooperation of various state departments, the U. S. Geological Survey, the U.S. Bureau of Mines, and the American Zinc Institute, oil and mineral companies, individuals, and chambers of commerce of the state have assisted greatly in carrying on successfully the work of the Survey. This cooperation has not only added in a financial way but has greatly enlarged the scope of the work. In addition to the assistance given by the above organization the sale of special maps prepared through the drafting department and the funds received through well log service have materially aided the carrying on of the work required from the Oklahoma Geological Survey.

During the present biennium, \$45,000.00 per year has been available from appropriations, which is approximately \$17,000.00 less on appropriations than was available for the previous biennium. This appropriation was supplemented by funds from the sources above named to the extent of approximately \$10,000.00 for the year ending July 1, 1921 and \$19,000.00 for the year ending July 1, 1922.

The regular number of employees of the Geological Survey is from fifteen to twenty, and during the field season, running from five to six months each year, several additional employees are used over the state in the field parties.

#### **PETROLEUM EXPERIMENT STATION**

The Petroleum Experiment Station of the Bureau of Mines at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, receives equal financial support from the State of Oklahoma and the federal government. During the fiscal year 1921-1922 the State was under the direction of H. H. Hill as Superintendent.

Due to the increased appropriation from the Legislature at the last session it has been possible to increase the personnel of the Bartlesville Station and to start several important investigations. The Station now receives \$37,500.00 annually from the State of Oklahoma and approximately \$38,000.00 from the federal government. There are now twenty-four people employed at the Bartlesville Station working on problems relating to practically all phases of the oil and gas industry.

The work of this Station is exclusively technical and scientific investigation of problems incident to the oil industry. During the year studies upon the following subjects were completed and made available for all interested persons:

- The Use of Low Pressure Burners in Oil Field Boilers.
- Development Problems in the Deaner Oil Field.
- Hazards Involved in the Transportation of Natural Gas Gasoline.
- Development Problems in the Slick Oil Field.
- Water Problems in Oklahoma Oil Fields.
- Evaporation Losses.
- Study of Skimming Plant Operations.
- Separation of Wax from Wax Distillates.
- Transmission Losses of Natural Gas.

Study of Oil Field Emulsions,  
 Effect of Back Pressure on Oil Production.  
 The Use of the Diamond Drill for Drilling Oil Wells.  
 Oil Well Pumping Problems.

A number of miscellaneous analyses of crude oils, refined products and oil field waters.

Investigations to determine the value of gas in the Osage Nation and an investigation to determine a fair differential between the price of crude oil from the Salt Creek Wyoming field and crude oil from the Mid-Continent Field.

**Financial**

The appropriation of the State of Oklahoma in the amount of \$37,500.00 for the year July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922, was expended as follows:

For Salaries .....	\$22,862.64
For Travel.....	4,967.47
For Printing .....	47.50
For Sundries.....	2,095.51
For Stores and Supplies.....	1,840.78
For Equipment .....	2,212.70
Balance unexpended.....	3,473.40
Total appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1922.....	\$37,500.00

**FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT**

The activities of this Department are controlled by the State Game and Fish Commission, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State and the State Game and Fish Warden.

Mr. Ben Watt is the State and Fish Warden with a salary of \$2,500 per year. There is an Assistant at a salary of \$1,800 per year and a stenographer at \$1,200.

This is a department whose objects and purposes, while generally known and understood, are but little appreciated by the people and the value of the work transacted and the importance of the same are but little recognized. I cannot do better than to include in this message a portion of a letter from the State Fish and Game Warden, under date of December 20th.

“You will recall that my appointment dated from February 13th, 1919. The funds for that fiscal year had run very low; the legislature was in session for weeks after my appointment; there were some members of that body antagonistic to the department and I had little to do with until July first 1919 and did not get this until the last night of the legislature.

“The hatcheries and game farms were in poor condition, the season was too far advanced to do much good and I have really had but three years in which to work out my own ideas and plans, with money sufficient to do with.

“Please bear in mind that I do not want more than a fair share of whatever credit is due the department for what has been done. I fully realize that I have gathered around me a capable set of men and women to aid me and they have not only had the ability but the nerve and heart to “go to it” and the greater the obstacles to be overcome the more earnestly have they put their shoulders to the wheel to overcome them. With only one or two exceptions the force I have about me have been in every way capable and loyal and to them as much as to me should go the credit for any improvements to be found now in the various departments from what they were almost four years ago.

“In running over this report you will bear in mind that this department has never asked or received one dollar of appropriation from the general revenue fund, but has been sustained solely from the receipts from hunting licenses and from fines and forfeitures for violations of the fish and game laws.

“It was argued against the department when it was put into existence that it could not be made self-sustaining; that in less than two years it would be asking appropriations from the general revenue fund. Instead of that, the department by good management, and by good investments, is now worth close around a million dollars in money and property and this is being added to yearly by fifty thousand dollars per year and this can be greatly augmented by a few changes in the laws which I am submitting to you, most of them passed by the “late lamented” legislature, but which body adjourned before the bills could be properly signed and enrolled.

**Fish Hatcheries**

“Our two fish hatcheries, one at Medicine Park, in Comanche County, C. K. McDonald, Superintendent, and the one in Bryan County, Guy C. Wallace, Superintendent, are now in excellent condition and have made records for the past two years said by the United State Bureau of Fisheries never to have been equalled or approached by fish hatcheries, hatching fish naturally, of anything like similar capacities. For the year 1919 we put out about seventy thousand game fish; in 1920 we put out 250,000 game fish ; in 1921 we put out two million nine

hundred thousand game fish and this year we have put out in game fish alone in round numbers four million fish, – in fact about four million two hundred thousand.

“These fish if secured from commercial hatcheries would cost, delivered by messenger, as they would have to be, \$30,00 per thousand or about \$125,000.00; two and one half times more than the total expenditures from the Game Protection Fund for this year.

“These fish have been delivered into every county in the State, have not cost the applicants a penny and practically all applications have been filled that came in before the seasons ended, unless it was in some isolated case, where messenger delivery was impossible or where the applicant failed for some reason to meet the fish, when notified.

“The hatcheries are in good condition, new ponds have been made and others worked over; the brood stock is better than for any previous year and I have every reason to believe that with any sort of an even break in luck 1923 will see our wonderful records of 1922 broken.

#### ***The Game Farms***

“In McCurtain County we have a body of land surveying out about sixteen thousand eight hundred acres, well filled with deer and turkey and with an abundance of smaller game.

“This preserve has been fenced during my administration; a six room hewn log house has been erected, big rooms, well built and roomy; out houses have been put up, barns have been built, garden fences and cross fences have been made, cross fences have been put in, a well has been dug, an orchard set out and various other improvements made. It can be said to the credit of the two men I have there, J. E. Beavers and J. W. Henry, an outside and an inside man, that it is not believed by any one that a single shot has every been fired at a deer or turkey within this enclosure.

#### ***Ellis County Game Farm.***

“In Ellis County we have a lease for five years, almost four years longer, on a body of land comprising one hundred and thirty five thousand acres, which did not cost the state a single cent. On this preserve we have sent some eight or ten buffalo, which are fat and fine and quail and prairie chickens are breeding there by the thousands. Also there is a frontage of 35 miles on this body of land of the South Canadian River and this is the breeding place for thousands of wild ducks. There are about a dozen deer on this preserve and they are increasing year by year. One man looks after this and with a small appropriation from the legislature, we can soon begin to trap both quail and chickens and place them in depleted covers, where parties will arrange to care for them and furnish cover for their hiding and nesting places.

#### ***Osage County Farm.***

“In Osage County we have a quarter section of land, which was purchased for some reason before I went into office. This is found to be unsuitable for game or fish purposes and it should be sold, and the proceeds invested elsewhere.

#### ***Cherokee County.***

“In connection with the State Normal at Tahlequah we have fenced about a forty acre tract of land and placed a number of Gambel Quail there which have done well. We also have seven deer there, having begun two years ago with a single pair.

#### ***Want Combine License.***

“By the time the legislature meets we will have in the neighborhood of two hundred thousand dollars in cash. This fund should be used in the establishment of game preserves in other sections of Oklahoma and in other fish hatcheries, provided a law is passed requiring a license to fish as well as to hunt. I do not want another and different license, nor do I ask an increase in price, but I do ask in common fairness to the hunters of Oklahoma that the license shall read: “To hunt and fish in Oklahoma”. This would bring in many thousands of dollars, would more evenly distribute the sales of license over the year, giving our men more time to work out the cases for failures to purchase license. We are now spending more money for fish than for game and persons who fish and do not hunt do not contribute one cent to the fund.

“In the past few months I have addressed many hunting and fishing clubs, a number of chamber of commerce and various civic organizations, Kiwanis, Lions and Rotary Clubs and in every case these organizations have agreed that this provision should be in the law and have also passed resolutions promising to aid us in every way possible in the protection and propagation of game and fish.

“We only have thirteen Rangers who draw salaries and this is inadequate, but with one for each county, which would be impossible, we could not have game and fish protection without a strong sentiment behind our laws, which we are gradually securing.

“With and open season on rabbits and squirrels at all times, it is impossible for our men to follow the hunters up and it would be if we had one for each county, five times as many as we have now.

### ***Improvements and Suggestions***

“I think the crowning achievement of our administration has been securing the 135,000 acres in Ellis County and it would be wise for the legislature to appropriate funds to purchase at least five thousand acres in this County which the department would own, so that with the other bodies of land secured by lease, we would always have a home for the game in case anything should happen to this lease. This land if secured at a rental for the purposes for which we use it, the propagation of quail and chicken, would cost at least 10 cents per acre, or \$13,500.00 per year or a total of more than sixty five thousand dollars for the five years.

“I think our next greatest achievement has been in the purchase of 2880 acres of land in McCurtain County adjoining the old game preserve, which was not sufficiently watered for a game preserve. In securing this tract of land for \$5.00 per acre, a total of \$14,400.00, we not only secured the land but secured a mile and a half of Mountain Fork River front, which makes it one of the best watered and best located game preserves in the country. This tract has considerable farm lands, a number of good bottoms, and is well covered with virgin timber, both pine and hard wood and was purchased for one dollar and fifteen cents per acre less than was paid for the old tract of not nearly such good land and not well watered. I could sell the timber on this land for \$10.00 per acre or twice as much as we gave for it and keep the land, or make a clear profit of \$14,400.00.

“At the Bryan County Hatchery and Game Farm we have built without any cost, except for material, doing the work with the hands under the appropriation for the department, a good four room house for one of the hands, have put in and furnished with tools a good blacksmith shop; have put in another good breeding pond or tank; have made fences and cross fences; have set out orchards; cleared land; put in electric lights and have improved and beautified the grounds for a total in improvements alone of \$10,000.00.

“At Medicine Park besides beautifying the grounds and fencing and cross fencing them, we have built two four room tenant houses, cost only of material; put in three pergolas; gardens and a sunken garden; put in steps of concrete leading to the house; have put in a green house; heated in such a way as to be of no cost to the state; and have made what is said by the thousands who visited Medicine Park last summer, to be the most beautiful spot in the State of Oklahoma.

“I think these improvements, all within the appropriations and no greater than for former years, would cost not less than \$10,000.00.

### ***Changes in Game Laws.***

“I am submitting to you some changes in the game laws which should be made and which will not serve as hardship on any one. Most of these changes, which would yield the department not less than fifty thousand dollars per year, were made by the last legislature, but as I have said, the legislature adjourned before the bills could be signed up and properly enrolled.

“That a combined hunting and fishing license to cost the same as the present hunting license, \$1.25 be authorized. Those who fish will be compelled to secure a license, as is now required of hunters. As it is now those who fish and do not hunt contribute nothing to the Game Protection Fund. The combined license would bring considerable money to the fund, and would more evenly distribute the sales of licenses over the year.

“That there be no closed season for fishing with rod and line, but that all other methods of fishing be outlawed.

“That a big game hunting license for non-residents be authorized. This license should be in addition to the present hunting license and should not be less than \$25.00 a year.

“That all non-residents who come into Oklahoma to fish be required to secure a license and should not be less than \$25.00 a year.

“That all non-residents who come into Oklahoma to fish be required to secure a license. At present residents of other states can come into Oklahoma and fish without payment of one cent, while Oklahoma fishermen, going into other states must pay for the privilege of fishing there.

“That the quail shooting season begin Thanksgiving day and continue to January 2. This would permit quail hunting on three holidays, affording practically all of those who care to hunt an opportunity to do so.

“That a season for turkey hunting be authorized, limiting each hunter to one turkey gobbler.

“That the deer season, in which one buck deer with horns may be killed, be made the same as the quail season, and not begin November 15, as is now the case.

“That the interest on moneys accruing from the sale of hunting licenses come back to the game fund, and not go into the general revenue fund, as at present.

“That a provision be made permitting selling off of surplus males and the re-investing of the funds thus derived in females.

“That an appropriation be made for the trapping of quail and prairie chickens and distributing them over sections of the state where they once abounded but are now depleted.

“That the words “adjacent to” should be stricken from the provision allowing the leasing of land for game preserves and permit the fish and game department to block considerable bodies of land anywhere in the state and place them under the present law for game preserves.”

**10. OFFICERS AND DEPARTMENTS FOR THE  
SUPERVISION OF BUSINESS.**

**Insurance Commissioner.**

The Insurance Department has for its head E. W. Hardin, appointed February 1, 1921, with a salary of \$2500.00. The Assistant Commissioner is F. E. Young, appointed November 1, 1919, at a salary of \$2250.00.

**Operation.**

This department controls the licensing of life insurance companies and agents, requires reports of companies doing business in the state and approves policy forms in use by the various companies. The office is a large revenue producer from the collection of the gross premium tax upon the insurance companies and of license fees from agents. The total collection from these sources for the year ending December 31, 1921, was \$751,352.27. The total collected by this department since statehood up to January 1, 1922, was \$4,332,421.22.

More than 25,000 agents' licenses were issued in 1921.

**Appropriations.**

Total appropriations for this department for all purposes is \$20,450.00 per annum for each of the years, 1921-22 and 1922-23.

**STATE INSURANCE BOARD.**

The Board consists of its secretary, with ex-officio members, State Fire Marshal, Insurance Commissioner, three constituting the Board when a hearing is held, though two of these members can conduct a hearing.

The executive officer of the State Insurance Board is J. W. Hamill appointed December 1922, salary \$3,000.00 per annum.

The other officials connected with this Department are: J. H. McElroy, Fire Insurance Actuary, appointed September 1-20, \$3,000.00 salary; Alice Jordan, General Clerk and Stenographer, appointed 1-22, \$1,200.00 salary.

**Purpose of the Department**

The purpose of the department is the regulation and control of rates of premiums on insurance, and preventing discrimination therein, and the granting and revoking of insurance agent's licenses; the prosecution of fraudulent advertising; and the control of unfair methods or rebates, etc. The State Insurance Board has jurisdiction and control over reciprocal and inter-insurance exchanges and foreign mutual associations writing fire and casualty lines in this state. The license for each one of these must be obtained annually through the Board upon payment of the required fees and taxes.

The Secretary of the State Insurance Board takes care of all cancellations of licenses of all agents, and grants licenses to them to transact business within the State of Oklahoma.

**Operation**

This department collected and turned over to the State Treasury, \$92,230.32 during the year 1921, making revenue less appropriation of \$8700.00, of \$83,530.32.

The number of hearings held by the Board were .....	117
The number of claims settled outside of hearings before the Board and by correspondence were.....	574
The number of claims settled through the Board .....	53
The number of claims settled by Actuary were.....	300
The number of claims filed and not settled .....	97

**Appropriations**

The appropriation for all purposes was as follows, for each of the past two years.

Salary of Secretary.....	\$3,000.00
Salary of Insurance Rate Expert.....	3,000.00
Salary of Clerk and Stenographer .....	1,200.00
Contingent Fund .....	<u>1,500.00</u>
	\$8,700.00

**STATE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION**

The Industrial Commission is composed of three Commissioners, the personnel at the present time is Mrs. Faye L. Roblin, H. C. Myers, and Baxter Taylor, Chairman. The Secretary is Mrs. E. F. Riggins. The salary of each

Commissioner is \$3,000.00 per year, the term of each member, as fixed by statute, is six years. Mrs. Roblin's term will expire in 1925, and that of Judge Myers in 1927, Judge Taylor's term will expire in 1923.

The object and purpose of the Industrial Commission is to administer the Workmen's Compensation Law. Unlike many industrial commissions, this one has to do exclusively with the Compensation Act and does not fix rates of insurance.

The law provides that all contested cases be promptly heard and a decision rendered within thirty days. At the present time there are approximately two hundred cases in various parts of the state that should be heard. In the event of a contest it is necessary that a member of the Commission go to the county where the injured person lives and take testimony. Under this system a great deal of time of the Commissioners is taken. The statute provides that the inspector, whose duty is primarily to see that all hazardous industry carries insurance, may conduct hearings; but this duty has never been required for the reason that the one inspector that the law now authorizes, is physically unable to do more than to attend to his duties of inspection. The Industrial Commission in its annual report of the fiscal year ending September 1st, 1922, and in the budget submitted, asks for two additional inspectors. Their recommendations are entitled to much consideration. It is shown in this report that there are 7,493 employers who are carrying casualty insurance, or have permission to carry their own risks. The Commission estimates that there are 2,000 or possibly more, employers at the present time who are amendable to the Compensation Statute, but who are disregarding the insurance provisions.

The reports of this department show a gradual, and in some respects, a large increase in the volume of business conducted. There were 25,636 cases reported during the fiscal year ending September 1st, 1922. 1,136 formal hearings, or an average of nearly three and one-half cases per day were conducted. The sum of \$1,458,081.74 was paid as compensation during the fiscal year to injured workmen. In addition to this, these industrial casualties received medical benefits; that is, treatment by physician, hospital attention, and such like – to the cost of respondents and insurance carriers of \$649,540.24. 3,134 orders and awards, or an average of about fifteen per working day, were issued by the Commission. In addition to this the remaining 21,000 cases have been reviewed by the Commission and payment of compensation approved. So that, with contested cases, or those which were adjudicated without special hearings, the Commission disposed of a little more than eighty-two cases per day.

#### ***Appropriation and Cost of Administration***

The appropriation for this department by the last legislature for the ensuing two years was \$39,519.04 annually. It therefore, cost the State the sum of \$1.54 for each of the 25,636 accidents to administer the law. The average amount of compensation paid to each claimant was \$56.88, plus an average medical expenses of \$25.34, or an average benefit to each workman of \$82.22. Or, to put it in another light, to pro rate among the several counties the appropriation, it will be seen that for each accident coming under the law, it cost each county \$0.02, and procured a benefit to the injured workman of more than \$82.00.

The medical expense of \$649,540.24 represents forty-four and one-fourth per cent of the compensation paid.

There were 2,271 more accidents reported to the Commission during the fiscal year ending September 1st, 1922, than reported during the previous year. There was an increase in compensation paid to injured workmen over the previous year of \$373,044.82.

It is noted in the report of the Commission that there were twelve and twelve-one hundredths per cent more accidents and thirty-four and thirty-eight one hundredths per cent more compensation paid to claimants in the last fiscal year than in the previous year, notwithstanding the very serious handicap of a stinted appropriation which was six and ninety-seven one hundredths per cent less than the appropriation by the previous legislature.

In view of the foregoing statement which discloses a growth in the work of the Industrial Commission, the need for an increased appropriation to meet the demands by reason of a large body of unfortunate citizens, is manifest.

#### **THE STATE ISSUES COMMISSION**

The State Issues Commission was created by Chapter 49, Session Laws of Oklahoma 1919, and is composed of the Bank Commissioner, State Auditor and Secretary of State. The Commission is authorized by the act creating it to appoint, with the approval of the Governor, a secretary at a salary of \$2500.00 per annum, which position is held by Lewis Terry.

The Commission was created to prevent unfairness, imposition or fraud in the sale or disposition of speculative securities by requiring the inspection, supervision and regulation of the business of any person, firm or corporation engaged or intending to engage in the sale of such securities.

#### ***Operations***

During the three years the department has operated, there were three hundred and ninety three applications filed, with an aggregate capitalization of \$578,670,520.00 and during the same period the Commission authorized

the sale of securities to the amount of \$21,244,647. This appears to be a very small amount of securities approved for sale compared with the figures given above, and more especially when the number of applications chartered and licensed to do business in this state is considered. However, the Commission has scrutinized very carefully all applications for permits and the annual reports filed by the companies permitted, fully justifies the very careful manner of disposing of applications which the Commission has at all times followed.

As a result of this policy, the number of applications filed for the last two years is considerably smaller than that for the first year. It is also apparent from the large number of applications actually filed that "get rich quick" schemes have not been attempted or carried out by unscrupulous promoters that would have been if no regulatory law had been in force.

All but three of the United States now, in some way, regulate the sale and issuance of speculative securities. Also a number of the provinces of Canada have adopted a regulatory law, and it is only reasonable to believe that if we had no Blue Sky law in Oklahoma, many of the unscrupulous promoters of the country would come to our state to dispose of their worthless stocks and bonds. It appears that the laws of other states are very satisfactory and will no doubt remain in force.

### ***Appropriations***

The Legislature that created the Commission appropriated to its use for each of the years ending June 30, 1920, and June 30, 1921, for secretary's salary and contingent expenses, including extra help, the sum of \$12,500, while the last Legislature appropriated only \$5,500.00 for each of the two appropriation years, beginning July 1, 1921, and ending June 30, 1923, for secretary's salary and all other expenses.

### **DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

This department is made up of the Administrative Office and four divisions as follows: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Bureau of Factory Inspection; Bureau of Free Employment; and Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.

The responsible officers are: Claude E. Connally, Commissioner, elected in January, 1919, salary \$2000.; W. A. Murphy, Assistant Commissioner, elected in January 1919, salary \$1800.00; D. L. Easterly, State Factory Inspector, elected January 1919, salary \$1620.00; O. L. Hudson, Superintendent Employment Bureau, elected January 1919, salary \$1500.00.

### ***Purposes.***

There are in effect at the present time, more than forty different statutes dealing with the employment of men, women and children in mills, factories and on public works throughout the state. The enforcement of all these laws comes under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Factory Inspection through the Commissioner of Labor. Added to these are the various rules and regulations adopted by the department for the purpose of carrying out the intent of the general laws for the protection of the health and safety of workers.

Among the general labor laws coming under the department for enforcement, are those restricting employment on public works to an eight-hour day, and the current rate of wages law on public work; requiring guards for dangerous machinery; prohibiting the locking of doors or blocking the exits to fire escapes; providing for the inspection of steam boilers; safe scaffolding law; providing for the collection and publication of an annual report of surplus products and labor statistics; enforcing semi-monthly pay law in certain occupations; providing for the payment of wages to be made in lawful money of the United States; the law relating to false statements as to conditions of employment; the hiring of guards without a permit from the Governor; the law requiring public service corporations to issue service letter to employees leaving the service; the law against blacklisting; requiring railroad repair tracks to be sheltered; the law requiring transportation and transmission companies to have two pay days each month; giving advice concerning the mechanics and laborers lien laws and prohibiting the sending of claims out of the state for collection; requiring certain kinds of headlights on yard locomotives; requiring transportation companies to maintain repair shops in the state; the law giving employees for common carriers, free choice of surety companies; and the law prohibiting the contracting of convict labor, and others.

### ***Laws Regarding Health of Workers***

Statutes under the jurisdiction of the department intended to conserve the health of employees, are those requiring adequate provisions for lighting, ventilation, and sanitation of industrial establishments; providing for the removal of dust, fumes and poisonous gases, and the installation of proper exhaust systems in factories and workshops; and providing for the sanitation of bakeries.

### ***Laws Affecting Women and Children***

An important body of laws which it is made the duty of the department to enforce, are those dealing specifically with the protection of women and children in industry. The statutes limit their employment in factories, workshops, mercantile, manufacturing and mechanical establishments, hotels, restaurants and other occupations. Women can be employed only to a maximum of nine hours in one day, and fifty-four hours in one week; requiring that suitable seats shall be provided for both women and children; and fixing a minimum time for noonday meals;

prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen in factories and workshops; and restricting the employment of children under the age of sixteen on or around dangerous machinery; and restricting the employment of children under the age of sixteen years in any occupation except agriculture or domestic service to not more than eight hours in any one day, nor more than forty-eight hours in any one week.

#### ***Bureau of Free Employment***

From January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921, employers' orders for help in the Offices at Ardmore, Enid, Lawton, Muskogee, Oklahoma City and Tulsa, amounted to 43,614. The records of those offices show that 38,892 persons were given employment during that time; this did not include harvest hands, cotton pickers and broomcorn pickers. Harvest hands were requested to the number of 11,296 and the records show that 8,136 were placed. Cotton pickers were wanted to the number of 3,325, and 2,314 were furnished. Broom-corn pickers were wanted to the number of 1,475, and 1,025 were supplied. The total help wanted for the above period was 59,710; the records showing that 50,367 were placed.

The total cost incident to operating the employment service for the year 1921 was \$12,433.15, divided as follows: Ardmore \$873.54, Enid \$1,553.53, Muskogee \$1,803.85, Oklahoma City \$4,562.67 of which amount \$300.00 was contributed by the city commissioners of Oklahoma City for the payment on rental quarters from July 1 to December 31, Tulsa \$235.80. The average cost for each placement made was 25c.

#### ***Appropriations***

The total appropriated for this department for each year of the last biennium was \$42,120.00.

#### **STATE MINE INSPECTOR.**

This Department was created for the purpose of enforcing the mining laws of the state, for the better protection of the life and health of the miner, and to improve the general conditions under which he is compelled to labor; also for the protection of the mining properties.

It is also its duty to see that the excavations in the mining of coal, be so conducted as to avoid the leaving of unnecessary amount of coal in the ground which may not later be retrieved.

The State is divided by law into three mining districts, so in addition to the Chief Mine Inspector, there are three district inspectors. Each must reside in the district from which he is elected.

It is the duty of the inspectors to thoroughly examine every mine in the state, not less than four times a year, and as often as it is deemed necessary, either by the Inspector, the miners or the operator.

The Chief Inspector, has general supervision over all the mining operations in the state, and may of his own volition, visit the mines for the purpose of inspecting the same. He is frequently called into conference to try to settle the many disputes which arise between the district inspector, the operator and the miners.

#### ***Organization***

This department is composed of the Chief Mine Inspector, three district inspectors, one clerk, and one stenographer; the stenographer has charge of a branch office at McAlester, for which the state pays twenty-five dollars a month rent.

#### ***Operations***

The inspectors are called on to visit the mines several hundred times in the course of the year, for the purpose of correcting some unlawful, or unnecessary dangerous conditions, which arise almost daily in some of the mines. This work has been confined at this time to the coal mines, as with the present force of inspectors, it has been impossible to give the Lead and Zinc Mines which are located in the northeastern corner of the state, the attention to which they are entitled. It has been necessary to order the mines closed in some cases, until the operator decided to obey the law, and in a few cases the department has prosecuted, and obtained convictions for gross violations of the law.

#### ***Appropriations***

The appropriation for this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922 was \$13,462.50.

#### **CORPORATION COMMISSION**

This department issues a complete printed report, which is available for your information.

### **11. BOARDS FOR SUPERVISION OF PROFESSIONS**

#### **BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.**

The Board of Medical Examiners, at the beginning of this fiscal year, consisted of seven members.

W. T. Ray, M. D. Gould, President.

W. E. Sanderson, M. D., Altus, Vice-President.

J. M. Byrum, M. D., Shawnee, Secretary.  
 D. W. Miller, M. D., Blackwell.  
 E. E. Farber, M. D. Cordell.  
 L. E. Emanuel, M. D., Chickasha.  
 O. N. Windle, M. D., Sayre.

There represent the Regular, the Homopathic, the Eclectic and the Physio-Medic schools of practice.

***Business Transacted – Income.***

During this fiscal year licenses were issued as follows:

Examination .....	37
Reciprocity .....	53
Re-registration, Act 1908 .....	10
Duplicate .....	<u>6</u>
	106

Endorsements of credentials of reciprocity  
 to other States .....

14

The fees charged by this Board on the above items are as follows:

Examination .....	\$25.00
Reciprocity .....	50.00
Re-registration, Act 1908 .....	10.00
Duplicate license .....	10.00
Endorsement of credentials .....	10.00

The total income from these sources amounted to \$3,875.00 for this Fiscal year.

***Expenditures.***

The expense of the Board for this Fiscal year are itemized as follows:

Per diem .....	\$3,624.95
Traveling expenses .....	1,246.18
Furniture and equipment .....	172.75
Sundries .....	137.73
Printing .....	44.00
Telephone .....	22.65
Office Rent .....	<u>195.00</u>
	\$5,443.26

Excess of Expenditures over income for this

Fiscal year .....	\$1,568.26
Amount remaining in Fund June 30, 1922, .....	\$2,621.21

**STATE BAR COMMISSION**

In 1910 the State Bar Commission was created by law, to be appointed by the Supreme Court. There are eleven members of the Commission. They receive \$10.00 per day when they are actually employed in the discharge of their duties as such Commissioners.

The office of Secretary of the above Commission was created by law in 1910 and the Clerk of the Supreme Court was designated to act as such secretary, as a part of his duties as clerk of said court. No additional salary is paid the clerk, nor any of his employees for this additional work.

The personnel of the Commission at present is as follows:

Ben F. Williams, Chairman, Norman; W. J. Horton, McAlester; H. C. Potterf, Ardmore; D. A. McDougal, Sapulpa; Frank Dale, Guthrie; F. W. Cowgill, Dacoma; J. F. Curran, Enid; F. B. Chambers, Oklahoma City; Edgar A. DeMeules, Muskogee; R. P. White, Poteau; D. B. Madden, Walters; W. M. Franklin, Secretary.

***Appropriations***

The total appropriation for the last year was:

For per diem of Commissioners;	\$3,300.00
For expenses of holding examinations, etc.	2,500.00
For investigations relative to disbarment,	1,700.00

The expenses of this department are limited to payment of per diem, traveling expenses and hotel bills of the commissioners while holding examinations at the State Capitol. The examinations and resulting labors cover a period of substantially one week, twice a year.

All fees collected from applicants for admission to practice law in Oklahoma are, when earned, turned into the State Treasury, and under the law are kept in a separate fund, known as the "Bar Commission Fund" by the State Treasurer.

The State Bar Commission has always been more than self sustaining. In no instance have they exhausted the amount of money appropriated for their use by the Legislature; neither has there ever been a deficiency created by this Commission. The Commission is made up of high class lawyers from every section of the State, and they make great sacrifices, in time spent from their offices and money, in order to keep the profession upon a high plane.

### STATE MINING BOARD

This Board is composed of five members:

One Coal Operator.

One Mining Engineer.

One Hoisting Engineer and two Miners.

Each member receives a per diem of \$6.50 for not over 80 days in one year except the secretary, who receives \$6.50 per diem for not over 100 days in one year.

The Board at present is constituted as follows:

P. R. Allen, McAlester, Coal Operator .....	Pres.
T. W. McLaughlin, McAlester, Mining Engineer, .....	Secy.
Jas. Redpath, Wilburton, Hoisting Engineer, .....	Member
D. C. McAlpine, Haileyville, Miner, .....	Member
Martin Clark, Wilburton, Miner .....	Member

The above Board was appointed May 19, 1920. Term expires May 19, 1924.

The object of the Board is to weed out those who held positions they are not competent to fill and to place in official positions in and around mines men capable of guarding life and property.

### Operations.

During the 14 years of the existence of the Board it has examined:

	Exam.	Passed	Limited	Failure
Hoisting Eng.	1740	596	741	403
Fire Bosses	1191	561	433	197
Pit Bosses	1171	527	433	217
Superintendents	323	197	84	42
	4431	1881	1691	859

### Appropriations

Appropriations for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1922 and June 30, 1923, \$3,443.00.

The needs of the Board for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1924 and 1925.

Secretary's Salary .....	\$650.00
Salary of 4 members, 80 days each .....	2080.00
Salary Stenographer .....	100.00
Salary Janitor .....	60.00
Contingent Traveling expense, rent, office equipment .....	<u>1000.00</u>
For each year	\$3890.00

### LIBRARIES

#### STATE LIBRARY

The Library was founded in all probability when in 1889 the first governor, Geo W. Steele wrote on the fly leaf of volume 26 Nebraska (Leese) report, the following words:

"This is the property of the Territorial Library, contributed by the State Librarian of Nebraska and is the first from any State." (Signed) Geo. W. Steele, Governor. Acting Librarian, 1889.

Although the formal act creating the State Library was not enacted until March 10, 1893, when the Judges of the State Supreme Court were made a board of Directors was vested with powers of government, supervision and control.

The Officers are E. G. Spilman, Librarian, salary \$1800.00, appointed July 12, 1915, Miles W. Judge, Assistant Librarian, salary \$1200.00, appointed January 1, 1917, Imogene Moore, Reference Librarian, salary \$1200.00, appointed March 2, 1921.

The Library occupies three floors and is equipped with metal stacks. The basement is used as a store room for civil and criminal reports of the state and there are in stock 19,486 Civil Reports valued at \$33,297.00, and 7910 Criminal Reports valued at \$11,865.00. These books are sold or exchanged for other books as provided by law

governing the subject. State documents from 47 states and libraries are also on this floor and number 10,226 volumes.

Our first floor contains the main law libraries which consists of 24,000 volumes valued at \$480,000.00. It consists of text books, state and United States reports, complete reporter system, statutes and session laws of 48 states, English, Irish, Scotch, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand reports and other British possessions as well.

On the second floor the state possesses a complete set of United States documents consisting of Congressional Records, departmental and other reports dating from the foundation of the government. This is an exceedingly valuable feature of the library and numbers 7500 volumes, which it would be hard if not impossible to duplicate.

The monetary value placed on the books of the Library does not represent its real value even on the basis of replacement values. Its true value is in excess of a million dollars. The standards used herein in estimating values is purely commercial.

#### *Appropriations*

The appropriation for 1921-22 was \$11,945.42, for 1923, \$11,889.40.

#### **OKLAHOMA LIBRARY COMMISSION**

Mrs. J. R. Dale is Secretary of the Commission, appointed, September 15, 1919.

Appropriation, 1921-1922 .....	\$21,334.00
Appropriation, 1922-1923 .....	17,334.00

Through the traveling Libraries of the Oklahoma Library Commission, villages and rural communities are being placed on an equal library basis with the city.

Library development in the state is also largely centered in the work of the Library Commission. As a central bureau of information and help this commission strengthens libraries already in existence and assists in establishing new ones.

By training thirty-two librarians at its last two sessions the Summer Library School, created through the co-operation and support of the commission, has been an effective means of helping the small libraries.

The demand is very great. When Traveling Library activity was at its height, last winter, the library shelves were empty and 50 applicants were on the waiting list.

The Library Commission has redeemed the state from the Carnegie "black list", thus securing two library buildings for the state; it has raised the national library standing of Oklahoma five places, aided in establishing eleven new libraries, visited thirty-five cities in the interest of library extension and development, and prepared and distributed a variety of material relating to library work. With its traveling libraries it has reached approximately 75,000 people representing every county in the state, and it is interesting to note that in nearly every instance when a library has been returned another has been asked for.

In addition the commission has made a library survey of the state; prepared, published and distributed 10,000 copies of an eight page Traveling Library Pamphlet; published the catalog, "1200 Books for Boys and Girls of Oklahoma"; and further acquainted the people with its service through exhibits at the state fairs and through Traveling Library demonstrations at state schools and before numerous community or organizations.

#### **STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

The Oklahoma Historical Society was organized by members of the Territorial Press Association, at Kingfisher, May 27, 1893. In 1895, the Third Territorial Legislative Assembly designated the Society as a trustee of the Territory, making a small appropriation for its maintenance and locating it at the University, at Norman. Similar appropriations were made by successive legislative sessions until 1901, when provision was made for its removal from the University. A few months later, the collections were removed to Oklahoma City and installed in the Carnegie Library building.

In 1904, Mr. W. P. Campbell, who had been largely instrumental in its organization and who had served as the Society's first custodian, returned to it to resume the duties of that position, in which he has continued to the present. The real growth of the Society's collections dates from that time. It was removed to the new Capitol, in December, 1917. It was then believed that it would have ample room for expansion for at least six or eight years, whereas, in less than five years, it is already badly crowded.

The Historical Society is a corporation duly organized under the laws of the state. Its membership includes all publishers of periodicals in Oklahoma who furnish files of their publications for preservation in the Society's archives and of voluntary members who pay an annual membership fee or who have paid a life membership fee. The elected officers of the state are ex officio members of the Society. It is governed by a board of twenty-five directors, five of whom are elected at each annual meeting to hold for five-year terms.

The purpose of the Society are to preserve and perpetuate the history of Oklahoma and its people, to stimulate popular interest in historical study and research and to promote historical knowledge generally and that of locality and state in particular. To further these ends, it maintains a public library and museum in which it is aimed

to accumulate books, pamphlets and other documentary data and relics and other items of historical interests from Oklahoma and elsewhere.

*Appropriations*

The total appropriation made by the last Legislature for the Historical Society was nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$9,825.00) for each of the two fiscal years. Of this amount, the sum of four thousand six hundred and fifty dollars (\$4,650.00) was specifically appropriated for salaries and wages and the sum of \$5,175.00 was specifically appropriated for contingent expenses.

*CONCLUSION.*

The foregoing, in a very brief and unsatisfactory manner, states the conditions prevailing in the State government and its various subdivisions.

I trust that the recitation of the foregoing facts may prove of interest and be instructive to the membership of this body to the end that they may thereby be better qualified to pass upon the many important questions and to assist in the solution of the vexing problems that are bound to appear during the session.

It is my earnest wish that the deliberations of the two houses may be animated by patriotic motives and that you may endeavor to so serve the people of this State that the result of your labors may be beneficial, not only for the purpose of advancing the material development of the State, but also in the making of a better citizenship.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. A. Robertson,  
Governor.

### **About Digitizing the Governors' State of the State Addresses**

Section 9, Article 6 of the Constitution of Oklahoma provides as follows:

“At every session of the Legislature, and immediately upon its organization, the Governor shall communicate by message, delivered to joint session of the two houses, upon the condition of the State; and shall recommend such matters to the Legislature as he shall judge expedient.”

From statehood in 1907 to present, the state of the state addresses of Oklahoma's Governors have been recorded in pamphlets, booklets, and Senate Journals. One could not foresee the toll that time would take on the earliest of these documents. When these items first arrived at the Oklahoma State Archives, the leather bindings had dried considerably, cracking the spines significantly. Due to the acidity in the paper, many pages have darkened with age. Some of the more brittle pamphlets crumble at the slightest touch.

Thus when we decided to digitize these materials, we faced two challenges: the safety of the original documents and ease of viewing/reading for patrons. Our primary objective was that the unique and historic qualities of the documents should be reflected in the website. However, older fonts would not digitize clearly when scanned and even using a flatbed scanner could cause the bindings to worsen. An image of each page would increase download time considerably and any hand-written remarks or crooked pages could be lost. We decided to retype each document with every period, comma, and misspelled word to maintain the integrity of the document while placing some unique images of the documents online. Patrons can download the addresses quicker and view them clearer as well as save, print, and zoom with the Adobe Acrobat Reader. We have learned much from our efforts and we hope that our patrons are better served in their research on the state of the state addresses of Oklahoma's Governors.