Joseph C. Johnston of Utah represented the Old English part of the Constitution.
C. C. Clifton of Utah represented the script part of the Constitution.
SIR:—

I have the honor to transmit herewith the engrossed constitution as framed and adopted by the constitutional convention for the proposed State of Oklahoma, as the same was enrolled and engrossed on parchment and signed by the officers and members thereof, together with the resolution adopting the constitution of the United States, the ordinance accepting the terms and conditions of the Enabling Act, and the article on state-wide prohibition separately submitted to a vote of the people, together with the election ordinance providing for the submission of said constitution and said proposition separately submitted, and for the election of officers of a full state government, on the 17th day of September, 1907.

Respectfully and truly,

[Signature]

President of the Constitutional Convention for the proposed State of Oklahoma.

Hon. Chan. R. Filson,
Secretary of the Territory of Oklahoma.
Preamble.

Invoking the guidance of Almighty God, in order to secure and perpetuate the blessing of liberty; to secure just and rightful government; to promote our mutual welfare and happiness; and the people of the State of Oklahoma, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

Article I.

Federal Relations.

Section 1. The State of Oklahoma is an inseparable part of the Federal Union, and the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.

Sec. 2. Perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of the State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship; but the denominations and religious sentiments heretofore shall not be so construed as to require acts of civil accommodation in accordance with the good morals, good order, peace, or safety of the State; nor with the right of others; and no religious test shall be required for the exercise of civil or political rights. Polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited.

Sec. 3. The people inhabiting the State do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title in or to any unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian, tribe, or nation; and that until the title to any such public lands shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the jurisdiction, disposal, and control of the United States. Land belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the limits of the State shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the land belonging to residents thereof. No taxes shall be imposed by the State on lands or property belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States; or reserved for its use.

Sec. 4. The debts and liabilities of the Territory of Oklahoma are hereby assumed, and shall be paid by the State.

Sec. 5. Provisions shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of the State, and free from sectarian control, and said schools shall always be conducted in English; provided, that nothing herein shall preclude the teaching of other languages in said public schools; and provided further, that this shall not be construed to prevent the establishment and maintenance of separate schools for white and colored children.

Sec. 6. The State shall never enact any law restricting or abridging the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

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Sec. 7. The manufacture, sale, barter, giving away, or otherwise furnishing, except as hereinbefore provided, of intoxicating liquors within those parts of the State, hereinafter known as the Indian Territory and the Osage Indian Reservations, and within any other parts of the State which existed as Indian Reservations on the first day of January, Nineteen Hundred and Six, is prohibited for a period of twenty years from the date of admission of the State into the Union, and thereafter until the people of the State shall otherwise provide by amendment of this Constitution and proper State legislation. Any person, individual or corporative, who shall manufacture, sell, barter, give away, or otherwise furnish any intoxicating liquor of any kind, including beer, ale, and wine, contrary to the provisions of this section, or who shall, within the above described portions of the State, advertise for sale or solicit the purchase of any such liquors, or who shall ship or in any way convey such liquors from other parts of the State into the portions hereinafter described, shall be punished, on conviction thereof, by fine not less than fifty dollars and by imprisonment not less than thirty days for each offense. Provided that the Legislature may provide by law for one agency under the supervision of the State in each incorporated town of not less than two thousand population in the portions of the State hereinafter described, and if there be no incorporated town of two thousand population in any county in said portions of the State, such county shall be entitled to have one such agency, for the sale of such liquors for medicinal purposes; and for the sale, for industrial purposes, of alcohol which shall have been distilled by such process approved by the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and for the sale of alcohol for scientific purposes to such scientific institutions, universities, and colleges as are authorized to procure the same free of tax under the laws of the United States; and for the sale of such liquors to any apothecary who shall have executed an approved bond, in a sum not less than one thousand dollars, conditioned that none of such liquors shall be used or dispensed for any other purpose than in compounding of prescriptions or other medicines; the sale of which would not subject him to the payment of the special tax required of liquor dealers by the United States, and the payment of such special tax by any person within the parts of the State hereinafter defined shall constitute prima facie evidence of his intention to violate the provisions of this section. No sale shall be made except upon the sworn statement of the applicant in writing setting forth the purpose for which the liquor is to be used, and no sale shall be made for medicinal purposes except to apothecaries as hereinafter provided unless such statement shall be accompanied by a bona fide prescription signed by a regular practicing physician, which prescription shall not be filled more than once. Each sale shall be duly registered, and the register thereof, together with the affidavits and prescriptions pertaining thereto, shall be open to inspection by any officer or citizen of the State at all times during business hours. Any person who shall knowingly make a false affidavit for the purpose aforesaid shall be guilty of perjury. Any physician who shall prescribe any such liquor, except for treatment of disease which, after his own personal diagnosis, he shall deem to require such treatment, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished for each offense by fine of not less than two
hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and any person connected with any such agency, who shall be convicted of making any sale or other disposition of liquor contrary to such provisions, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year and one day. Upon the admission of the State into the Union these provisions shall be immediately enforceable in the courts of the State.

Article II.

Bill of Rights.

Section 1. All political power is inherent in the people; and government is instituted for their protection, security, and benefit; and to promote their general welfare; and they have the right to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require it: Provided, Such change be not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States.

Section 2. All persons have the inherent right to life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness, and the enjoyment of the fruits of their own industry.

Section 3. The people have the right peaceably to assemble for their own good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances by petition, address, or remonstrance.

Section 4. No power, civil or military, shall ever interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage by those entitled to such right.

Section 5. No public money or property shall ever be appropriated, applied, or used, directly or indirectly, for the use, benefit, or support of any sect, church, denomination, or system of religion, or for the use, benefit, or support of any priest, preacher, minister, or other religious teacher or dignitary, or sectarian institution as such.

Section 6. The courts of justice of the State shall be open to every person, and speedy and certain remedy afforded for every wrong and for every injury to person, property, or reputation, and right and justice shall be administered without sale, denial, delay, or prejudice.

Section 7. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

Section 8. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof of guilt is evident, or the presumption thereof is great.

Section 9. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Section 10. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall never be suspended by the authorities of this State.

Section 11. Every person elected or appointed to any office or employment of trust or profit under the laws of the State, or under any ordinance of any municipality thereof, shall give personal attention to the duties of the office to which he is elected or appointed.

Section 12. No member of Congress from this State, or person holding any office of trust or profit under the laws of any other State, or of the United States, shall hold any office of trust or profit under the laws of this State.
SEC. 13. Imprisonment for debt is prohibited, except for the non-payment of fines and penalties for the violation of law.

SEC. 14. The military shall be held in strict subordination to the civil authorities. No soldiers shall be quartered in any house, in time of peace, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 15. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed. No conviction shall work a corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate: Provided, That this provision shall not prohibit the imposition of pecuniary penalties.

SEC. 16. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aiding and support. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

SEC. 17. No person shall be prosecuted criminally in courts of record for felony or misdemeanor otherwise than by presentment or indictment or by information. No person shall be proceeded for a felony by information without having had a preliminary examination before an examining magistrate, or having waived such preliminary examination. Proceedings may be instituted in courts not of record upon a duly verified complaint.

SEC. 18. A grand jury shall be composed of twelve men, any nine of whom comprising may find an indictment or true bill. A grand jury shall be summoned upon the order of a judge of a court having the power to try and determine felonies, upon his own motion; or such grand jury shall be ordered by such judge upon the filing of a petition therefor signed by one hundred resident tax payers of the county. When so assembled such grand jury shall have power to investigate and return indictments for all character and grades of crimes and such other powers as the Legislature may prescribe: Provided, That the Legislature may provide the seating of a grand jury compulsory.

SEC. 19. The right of trial by jury shall be and remain inviolate, and a jury for the trial of civil and criminal cases in courts of record, other than county courts, shall consist of twelve men; but in county courts and courts not of record, a jury shall consist of six men. The statute shall not be so construed as to prevent limitations being fixed by law upon the right of appeal from judgments of courts not of record in civil cases concerning causes of action involving less than twenty dollars. In civil cases, and in criminal cases less than felonies, three-fourths of the whole number of jurors sequestered shall have power to render a verdict. In all other cases the entire number of jurors must concur to render a verdict. In case a verdict is rendered by less than the whole number of jurors, the verdict shall be in writing and signed by each juror composing the same.

SEC. 20. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the crime shall have been committed: Provided, That the venue may be changed to some other county of the State, on the application of the accused, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. He shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against him and have a copy thereof, and be confronted with the witnesses against him, and have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his behalf. He shall have the right to be heard by himself and counsel; and in capital cases, at least two days before the case
Sec. 21. No person shall be compelled to give evidence which will tend to incriminate him, except as in this Constitution specifically provided, nor shall any person, after having been once acquitted by a jury, be again put in jeopardy of life or liberty for that of which he has been acquitted. Nor shall any person be twice put in jeopardy of life or liberty for the same offense.

Sec. 22. Every person may freely speak, write, or publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions for libel, the truth of the matter alleged to be defamatory shall be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was written or published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

Sec. 23. No private property shall be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation; nor shall any person, except for private uses of necessity, or for drains and ditches across lands of others for agricultural, mining, or sanitary purposes, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 24. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation. Such compensation, irrespective of any benefit from any improvements proposed, shall be ascertained by a board of commissioners of not less than three freeholders, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. The commissioners shall not be appointed by any judge or court without reasonable notice having been served upon all parties in interest. The commissioners shall be elected from the regular jury list of names prepared and made as the legislature shall provide. Any party aggrieved shall have the right of appeal, without bond, and trial by jury in a court of record. Until the compensation shall be paid to the owner, or into court for the owner, the property shall not be disturbed, or the proprietary rights of the owner divested. When possession is taken of property condemned for any public use, the owner shall be entitled to the immediate receipt of the compensation awarded, without prejudice to the right of either party to prosecute further proceedings for the judicial determination of the sufficiency or insufficiency of such compensation. The fee of land taken by common carriers for right of way, without the consent of the owner, shall remain in such owner subject only to the use for which it is taken. In all cases of condemnation of private property for public or private use, the determination of the character of the use shall be a judicial question.

Sec. 25. The Legislature shall pass laws defining contempt and regulating the proceedings and punishment in matters of contempt.

Provided, That any person accused of violating any order of injunction, or restraining, made or rendered by any court or judge of the State shall, before penalty or punishment is imposed, be entitled to a trial by jury as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. In no case shall a penalty or punishment be imposed for contempt, until an opportunity to be heard is given.

Sec. 26. The right of a citizen to keep and bear arms in defense of his home, person, or property, or in aid of the civil power when lawfully summoned, shall not be prohibited; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the Legislature from regulating the carrying of weapons.

Sec. 27. Any person having knowledge or possession of facts that tend to establish the guilt of any other person or corporation charged with an offense against the laws of the State, shall not be exempted from giving testimony or producing evidence, when legally called upon so to do, on the ground that it may tend to incriminate him under the laws of the State; but no person shall be...
prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he might be or produce evidence.

Sec. 28. The records, books, and files of all corporations shall be, at all times, liable and subject to the full ministerial and inquisitorial power of the State, notwithstanding the immunities and privileges in the Bill of Rights secured to the persons, inhabitants, and citizens thereof.

Sec. 29. No person shall be transported out of the State for any offense committed within the State, nor shall any person be transported out of the State for any purpose, without his consent, except by due process of law; but nothing in this provision shall prevent the operation of extradition laws, or the transporting of persons sentenced for crimes, to other States for the purpose of incarceration.

Sec. 30. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches or seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, describing as particularly as may be the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized.

Sec. 31. The right of the State to engage in any occupation or business for public purposes shall not be denied nor prohibited, except that the State shall not engage in agriculture for any other than educational and scientific purposes, and for the support of its penal, charitable, and educational institutions.

Sec. 32. Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free government, and shall never be allowed; nor shall the law of primogeniture or entailments ever be in force in this State.

Sec. 33. The enumeration in this Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny, impair, or disparage others retained by the people.

**Article III.**

**Suffrage.**

Section 1. The qualified electors of the State shall be male citizens of the United States, male citizens of the State, and male persons of Indian descent native of the United States, who are over the age of twenty-one years, who have resided in the State one year, in the County six months, and in the election precinct thirty days, next preceding the election at which any such elector offers to vote: Provided, That no person adjudged guilty of a felony after the adoption of this Constitution, subject to such exceptions as the Legislature may prescribe, unless his citizenship shall have been restored in the manner provided by law; nor any person, while kept in a poor-house or other asylum at the public expense, except Federal and Confederate ex-soldiers; nor any person in a public prison; nor any idiot or lunatic, shall be entitled to vote at any election under the laws of this State.
Sec. 2. For the purpose of voting, no member of the regular Army or Navy of the United States shall gain a residence in this State by reason of being stationed in this State, nor shall any such person lose a residence in the State while absent from the State in the military or naval service of the United States.

Sec. 3. Nothing in the Constitution shall be construed to deprive national officers or others present in the Army or Navy of the United States of the right of suffrage, or otherwise discriminate.

Sec. 4. Until otherwise provided by law, all female citizens of this State, possessing the qualifications of male citizens, shall be qualified to vote at school district elections or meetings.

Primary Elections.

Sec. 4. The Legislature shall enact laws creating an election board (not more than a majority of whose members shall be selected from the same political party), and shall prescribe the time and manner of holding and conducting all elections; and at any time the Federal Constitution may permit, the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, the Legislature shall provide for their election as for the election of Governor and other elective officers.

Sec. 5. The Legislature shall enact laws providing for a mandatory primary system, which shall provide for the nomination of all candidates in all elections for State, District, County, and municipal officers, for all political parties, including United States Senators. Provided, however, this provision shall not include the right of the people to place on the ballot by petition any non-partisan candidate.

Sec. 6. In all elections by the people, the vote shall be by ballot and the Legislature shall provide the kind of ballot or ballots to be used, and make all such other regulations as may be necessary to detect and punish fraud, and preserve the purity of the ballot; and may, when necessary, provide by law for the authentication of voters throughout the State or in any incorporated city or town thereof, and, when so provided, no person shall vote at any election unless he shall have registered, according to law.

Sec. 7. The election shall be free and equal. No power, civil or military, shall ever interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage, and electors shall, in all cases, except for treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and while going to and from the same.

Article IV

Distribution of Powers.

Sec. 1. The power of the government of the State of Oklahoma shall be divided into three separate departments: the Legislative; the Executive; and the Judicial; and except as provided in this Constitution, the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial departments of government shall be separate and distinct, and neither shall exercise the powers properly belonging to either of the others.
Article V.

Legislative Department. Initiation and Referendum.

Sec. 1. The legislative authority of the State shall be vested in a Legislature, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, but the people reserve to themselves the power to propose laws and amendments to the Constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls independently of the Legislature, and the people shall have the right to propose to add, delete, or amend any of the provisions of said Constitution, and to enact or reject the same at the polls independently of the Legislature.

Sec. 2. The people have the right to propose to add, delete, or amend any of the provisions of said Constitution, and to enact or reject the same at the polls independently of the Legislature, and the people shall have the right to propose to add, delete, or amend any of the provisions of said Constitution, and to enact or reject the same at the polls independently of the Legislature.

Sec. 2. The people shall reserve to themselves the power to propose laws and amendments to the Constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls independently of the Legislature, and the people shall have the right to propose to add, delete, or amend any of the provisions of said Constitution, and to enact or reject the same at the polls independently of the Legislature.

Sec. 3. Referendum petitions shall be filed with the Secretary of State not more than ninety days after the final adjournment of the regular session of the Legislature, which passed the bill on which the referendum is demanded. The referendum petitions shall include the full text of the measure as proposed. The referendum petitions shall be signed by a majority of the registered voters of the State in the county in which the petition is filed, and shall be delivered to the Secretary of State not later than thirty days after the adjournment of the Legislature.

Sec. 4. The referendum may be demanded by the people against one or more items, sections, or parts of any act of the Legislature in which such a power may be exercised against a complete act. The referendum may be demanded by the people against one or more items, sections, or parts of any act of the Legislature in which such a power may be exercised against a complete act. The referendum petitions shall be filed with the Secretary of State, who shall cause to be published a notice thereof in a newspaper of the State, and shall make such other notice as he may deem necessary.

Sec. 5. The powers of the initiative and referendum reserved to the people by this Constitution and by the Constitution shall be used for the benefit of the people, and shall be exercised in the manner prescribed by this Constitution and the Constitution.
This requisites number of petitioners for the inception of the initiative and referendum in counties and districts shall be ten, or double the ratio to the whole number of legal votes in such county or district, as herein provided; therefor in the State at large.

Sec. 6. Any measure rejected by the people, through the forms of the initiative and referendum, cannot be again proposed by the initiative within three years thereafter by less than twenty-fivethenths of the legal votes.

Sec. 7. The reservation of the forms of the initiative and referendum in this article shall not impair the Legislature of the right to repeal any law, provide or pass any measure, which may be consistent with the Constitution of the State and the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 8. Some shall be provided to prevent corruption in making, procuring, and submitting initiative and referendum petitions.

The Legislature.

Senate.

Sec. 9. The Senate, except as hereinafter provided, shall consist of not more than forty-four members, whose term of office shall be four years. Provided, That one senator elected at the first election from each even-numbered district shall hold office until the fifteenth day succeeding the regular state election in Nineteen Hundred and Eight, and one elected from each odd-numbered district at said first election shall hold office until the fifteenth day succeeding the day of the regular state election in Nineteen Hundred and Ten. And provided further, That in districts electing two senators, the two elected at the first election shall cast lots in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe to determine which shall hold the long and which the short terms.

Sec. 9a. At the time each senatorial apportionment is made after the year Nineteen Hundred and Ten, the state shall be divided into forty-four districts to be called senatorial districts, each of which shall elect one senator, and the Senate shall always be composed of forty-four senators, except that in event any county shall be entitled to two or more senators at the time of any apportionment such additional senator or senators shall be given such county in addition to the forty-four senators and the whole number so that extent. Said districts shall be numbered from One to Forty-four inclusive, and each of said districts shall contain as near as may be an equal number of inhabitants, such population to be ascertained by the next preceding Federal census, or in such manner as the Legislature may direct, and
shall be in as compact form as practicable and shall remain unaltered until the next decennial period, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory.

Sec. 9. No county shall ever be divided in the formation of a Senatorial District except to make two or more Senatorial districts wholly in such county. No town, and no ward in a city, when constituting only one voting precinct, shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial district, nor shall any Senatorial district contain a greater excess in population over an adjoining district in the same county than the population of a town, or ward in a city, constituting only one voting precinct therein, adjoining such district. Towns, and wards in cities, constituting only one voting precinct, which may, from their location, be included in either of two Senatorial districts, shall be so placed as to make such districts most nearly equal in number of inhabitants.

House of Representatives.

Sec. 10. The House of Representatives, until otherwise provided by law, shall consist of not more than one hundred and nineteen members who shall hold office for two years: Provided, That the representative elected at the first election shall hold office until the fifteenth day succeeding the day of the regular State election in the year Eight Hundred and Eighty; And provided, That the day on which state elections shall be held shall be fixed by the Legislature.

(a) The first Legislature shall meet at the seat of government upon proclamation of the Governor on the day named in such proclamation, which shall not be more than thirty days nor less than fifteen days after the admission of the State into the Union.

(b) The apportionment of this State for members of the Legislature shall be made at the first session of the Legislature after each decennial enumeration.

(c) The whole population of the State as ascertained by the Federal census, or in such manner as the Legislature may direct shall be divided by the number one hundred and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives for the next ten years succeeding such apportionment.
(a) Every county having a population equal to one-half of said ratio shall be entitled to one representative; every county containing said ratio and three-fourths over shall be entitled to two representatives, and so on, requiring after the first two an entire ratio for each additional representative. Provided, That no county shall ever take part in the election of more than seven representatives.

(b) When any county shall have a fraction above the ratio, so large that being multiplied by five the result will be equal to one or more ratios, additional representatives shall be apportioned for such ratio among the several sessions of the decennial period. If there are two ratios, representatives shall be allotted to the fourth and third sessions, respectively; if three, the third, second, and first sessions, respectively; if four, to the fourth, third, second, and first sessions, respectively.

(c) Any county forming with another county or counties a representative district during one decennial period, if it has acquired sufficient population, or at any decennial period, shall be entitled to an additional representative, if the same shall be left in the district from which it shall have been separated a population sufficient for a representative. If such change shall be made except at the regular decennial period for the apportionment of representatives.

(d) If, upon any decennial ratio, a county previously a separate representative district shall have less than the number required by the ratio for a representative, such county shall be attached to a county adjoining it and become a part of such representative district.

(e) No county shall ever be divided in the formation of representative districts except to make two or more representative districts in such county. No town, or ward in a city, where it constitutes only one voting precinct, shall be divided in the formation of representative districts, nor shall any representative district contain a greater excess in population over an adjoining district in the same county than the population of a town or ward in a city, constituting only one voting precinct adjoining such district. Counties, towns, or wards in cities, constituting
only one voting precinct, which, from location, may be included in either of two districts, shall be so placed as to make said districts most nearly equal in number of inhabitants.

4. Determining the ratio of representation according to the Federal census, or such other enumeration as the Legislature may provide; and attaching any county, previously having a separate representative but found to have less than the number required by the ratio to an adjoining county; and determining the number of representatives each county or district shall be entitled to, and for what sessions of the Legislature within the next decennial period; and appointing the Senators, shall be done by the Legislature and be presented to the Governor for his approval in the same manner as other bills which may be passed by the Legislature.

5. An apportionment by the Legislature shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court at the suit of any citizen, under such rules and regulations as the Legislature may prescribe. And such court shall give all cases involving apportionment precedence over all other cases and proceedings; and if said Court be not in session, it shall convene promptly for the disposal of the same.

Legislative Apportionment.

Section 6. Until the apportionment is made by the Legislature after the next Federal decennial census, the State, except as otherwise provided, shall be divided into thirty-three Senatorial districts, each of which shall be composed of the counties as named, shall be numbered and elect senators as follows, namely:

First, Beaver, Emerson, Taylor, and Texas, one senator; Second, Buckham, Dewey, Ellis, and Roger Mills, two senators; Third, Woods and Woodward, one senator; Fourth, Beaver, one senator; Fifth, Jackson and Tillman, one senator, Sixth, Custer, Kiowa, Washita, two senators; Seventh, Alfalfa and Major, one senator; Eighth, Garfield, one senator; Ninth, Osage, Grant, and Kay, two senators; Tenth, Heflin and Cimarron, one senator; Eleventh, Dewey and Cimarron, one senator; Twelfth, Logan, one senator; Thirteenth, Lincoln and Cottonwood, two senators; Fourteenth,
Canadian and Oklahoma, two senators; Fifteenth, Ladd and Grady, two senators; Sixteenth, Blaine and Langhiser, one senator; Seventeenth, Comanche, Jefferson, and Stephens, two senators; Eighteenth, Carter, Gore, and Murray, two senators; Nineteenth, Cleveland, Larrin, and McLean, two senators; Twentieth, Atoka, Bryan, and Coak, two senators; Twenty-first, Talquin and T. Kleie, one senator; Twenty-second, Hughes and Offut, one senator; Twenty-third, Contotee and Seminole, one senator; Twenty-fourth, Choctaw, McCurtain, and Chickasaw, one senator; Twenty-fifth, Pittsburg, one senator; Twenty-sixth, Marshall and Johnston, one senator; Twenty-seventh, Haskell, McWhinny, and Muskogee, two senators; Twenty-eighth, Atalav, and Seagroaff, one senator; Twenty-ninth, McAle and Gage, one senator; Thirtieth, Ottawa, Delaware, and Cherokee, one senator; Thirty-first, Tulsa and Washington, one senator; Thirty-second, Okmulgee and Wagoner, one senator; Thirty-third, Kansas and Rogers, one senator.

Sec. 12. The following counties shall each elect one member to the House of Representatives: Adair, Alfalfa, Atoka, Beaver, Beckham, Blaine, Canadian, Cherokee, Choctaw, Cimarron, Cleveland, Coal, Comanche, Craig, Creek, Custer, Delaware, Dewey, Ellis, Grant, Harper, Haskell, Hughes, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnston, Kingfisher, Osage, Pittsburg, Pawnee, Payne, Pottawatomie, Rogers, Pitty, Tecumseh, Dewey, Ottawa, Pawnee, Payne, Pottawatomie, Cherokee, Okmulgee, and Wagoner, Washington, Washita, Woods, and Woodward.

Sec. 13. The following counties shall each elect two members to the House of Representatives: Bryan, Ladd, Carter, Larrin, Grady, Kay, Kiowa, Muskogee, and Okfuskee.

W. Garfield, one to be elected from each of the following districts: District One, the City of Enid, Enid Township, and the townships of North Enid, Banner, and Garland. District Two, all that part of Garfield County not contained in district one.

District One, one to be elected from each of the following districts: District One, all that part of Garfield County, Indian, and the townships of Enid, Banner, and Garland. District Two, all that part of Garfield County not contained in District One.

All the following counties shall each elect three members each: Cottawtomie and Logan,

Cottawtomie shall elect three members at large.

Logan, with three members, as represented as follows: District One, shall be comprised
of the townships of Marshall, Bismarck, Orlona, Oak View, Pennell, Mudlick, Crescent, Woodland, Cowles, Ridg, Iron Mound, Spring Creek, Anakopee, and North Cameron, and all town and villages therein. District Two shall consist of all that part of the City of Guthrie described as follows: That part of the first ward lying north of Harrison Avenue, the second ward, the third ward, the fourth ward, and all of the fifth ward except that part lying south of Cleveland Avenue and east of Fourteenth Street. District Three shall consist of all that part of Cimarron County not included in Districts One and Two.

Sec. 12. Oklahoma County shall have four representatives, to be elected as follows to wit: One from the county at large. The other three to be apportioned as follows: District One, Oklahoma City, and the townships of Oklahoma and Greely, with all towns and cities contained therein, two members. District Two, all that part of Cimarron County not contained in District One, one member.

Sec. 16. (2). The following pairs of counties shall constitute additional legislative districts and each district shall elect one member to the House of Representatives: Johnston and Coal, Bryan and Atoka, Pontotoc and Seminole, Minneogee and Haskell, Ottawa and Ring. Comanche and Stephens, Washita and Harper, Cowlumomie and Lincoln, Sequoyah and Le Flore, Alfalfa and Grant, Gar and Rogers, Garfield and Hughes, Payne and Pawnee, Creek and Tillman.

3d. The following trio of counties shall constitute one Legislative District, with one member: Potts, Panadan, and Cleveland.
Qualifications and Rights of Members.

Sec. 17. Members of the Senate shall be at least twenty-five years of age, and members of the House of Representatives twenty-one years of age, at the time of their election. They shall be qualified electors in their respective counties or districts and shall reside in their respective counties or districts during their term of office.

Sec. 18. No person shall serve as a member of the Legislature who is, at the time of such service, an officer of the United States or State Government, or is receiving compensation as such; nor shall any person be eligible to election to the Legislature who has been adjudged guilty of a felony.

Sec. 19. A member of the Legislature, except for corruption, shall not thereafter be eligible to membership in either House. Punishment for contempt or disorderly conduct, or for any other cause, shall not bar an indictment for the same offense.

Sec. 20. The Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in the Legislature.

Sec. 21. Members of the Legislature shall receive six dollars per day for their services during the session of the Legislature, and two cents per mile for every mile of necessary travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the Legislature, on the most usual route, and shall receive no other compensation; Provided, that members of the Legislature, except during the first session thereof held under the Constitution, shall receive only two dollars per day for their services after sixty days of such session have elapsed.

Sec. 22. Senators and Representatives shall, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the Legislature, and in going to and returning from the same; and, for any speech or debate in either House, shall not be questioned in any other place.

Sec. 23. No member of the Legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any office or commission in the State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during his term of office, nor shall any member receive any appointment from the Governor, the Governor and Senate, or from the Legislature, during the term for which he shall have been elected, nor shall any member, during the term for which he shall have been elected, within three years thereafter, be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract with the State, or any county or other subdivision thereof, authorized by law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected.

Sec. 24. A member of the Legislature, who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill, proposed or pending before the Legislature, shall disclose the fact to the House of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon.

Sec. 25. The first session of the Legislature, held by virtue of this Constitution, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty days.
Sec. 26. The members of the Legislature shall meet at the seat of government on the first Monday of January at twelve o'clock noon, in the year next succeeding their election, or upon such other day as may be provided by law.

Sec. 27. The Legislature shall hold regular biennial sessions as may be provided, but this shall not prevent the calling of a special session of the Legislature by the Governor.

**Organization and Rules.**

Sec. 28. The Senate shall, at the beginning of each regular session and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members President pro tempore, who shall preside over its deliberations in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor, and the Senate shall provide for all its standing committees and, by a majority vote, elect the members thereof.

Sec. 29. The House of Representatives shall, at the beginning of each regular session and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members Speaker.

Sec. 30. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalty as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same. The yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, shall be entered upon the journal.

Neither House, during the session of the Legislature, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 31. In all elections made by the Legislature, except for officers and employees thereof, the members thereof shall vote yearly, and each vote shall be entered upon the journal.

Sec. 32. No special or local law shall be considered by the Legislature until notice of the intended introduction of such bill or bills shall first have been published for four consecutive weeks in some weekly newspaper published or of general circulation in the city or county affected by such law, stating in substance the contents thereof, and verified proof of such publication filed with the Secretary of State.

Sec. 33. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. The Senate may propose amendments to revenue bills. No revenue bill shall be passed during the first six days of the session.

Sec. 34. Every bill shall be read on three different days in each House, and no bill shall become a law unless, on its final passage, it be read at length, and no law shall be passed unless upon a vote of a majority of all the members elected to each House in favor of such law, and the question upon final passage, shall be taken upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays shall be entered upon the journal.

Sec. 35. The presiding officer of each House shall, in the presence of the House over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature, immediately after the same shall have been publicly read at length, and the fact of reading and signing shall
Powers and Duties.

Sec. 36. The authority of the Legislature shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, and any specific grant of authority in the Constitution upon any subject whatsoever, shall not work a restriction, limitation, or exclusion of such authority upon the same or any other subject or subjects whatsoever.

Sec. 37. The Legislature shall have the power to establish a state printing plant, and to provide for the election or appointment of a State Printer.

Sec. 38. The Legislature shall provide for the establishment of State Geological and Economic survey.

Sec. 39. The Legislature shall create a Board of Health, Board of Dentistry, Board of Pharmacy, and Pure Food Commission, and prescribe the duties of each. All physicians, dentists, and pharmacists now legally registered and practicing in Oklahoma and Indian Territory shall be eligible to registration in the State of Oklahoma without examination or cost.

Sec. 40. The Legislature shall provide for organizing, disciplining, arming, maintaining, and equipping the Militia of the State.

Sec. 41. The Legislature may enact laws authorizing cities to pension veterans and disabled persons.

Sec. 42. In any legislative investigation, either House of the Legislature, or any committee thereof, duly authorized by the House creating the same, shall have power to punish as for contempt, disobedience of process, or contumacious or disorderly conduct, and this provision shall also apply to joint sessions of the Legislature, and also to joint committees thereof, when authorized by joint resolution of both Houses.

Sec. 43. The Legislature shall in the year nineteen hundred and nine and each ten years thereafter, make provision by law for revising, digesting, and promulgating the statutes of the State.

Sec. 44. The Legislature shall define what is an unlawful combination, monopoly, trust, act, or agreement, in restraint of trade, and enact laws to punish persons engaged in any unlawful combination, monopoly, trust, act, or agreement, in restraint of trade, or conspiring any such monopoly, trust, or combination.

Sec. 45. The Legislature shall pass such laws as are necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this Constitution.

Limitations.

Sec. 46. The Legislature shall not, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, pass any local or special law authorizing:
- the creation, extension, or impairing of liens;
- regulating the affairs of counties, towns, wards, or school districts;
- changing the names of persons or places;
- authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets, or alleys;
- relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges
crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other state;

Tackling roads, turnplats, streets, or alleys;

Relating to cemeteries, grave yards, or public grounds not owned by the State;

Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children;

Locating or changing county seats;

Incorporating towns, or villages, or changing their charters;

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the places of voting;

Granting Divorces;

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers, in counties, cities, towns, election or school districts;

Changing the law of descent or succession;

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in judicial proceedings or inquiry before the courts, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, or other tribunals, or providing or changing the methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcement of judgments or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;

Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of assessors, justices of the peace or constables;

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes;

Fixing the rate of interest;

Affecting the estate of minors, or persons under disability;

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, and refunding money, legally paid into the treasury;

Exempting property from taxation;

Declaring any named person of age;

Extending the time for the assessment or collection of taxes, or otherwise relieving any assessor or collector of taxes from

due performance of his official duties, or his securities from liability;

Giving effect to informal or invalid wills or deeds;

Summoning or impaneling grand or petit juries;

For limitation of civil or criminal actions;

For incorporating railroads or other works of internal improvements;

Providing for change of venue in civil and criminal cases.

Sec. 47. The Legislature shall not relieve any officer or pay or part pay, or make any grant to such relieving officer.

Sec. 48. The Legislature shall have no power to appropriate any of the public money for the establishment and maintenance of a Bureau of Immigration in this State.
Sec. 44. The Legislature shall not increase the number or emoluments of its employees, or the employees of either House, except by general law, which shall not take effect during the term at which such increase was made.

Sec. 45. The Legislature shall pass no law exempting any property within the State from taxation, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution.

Sec. 46. The Legislature shall pass no law granting to any association, corporation, or individual any franchise, privilege, immunity, or exemption within the State.

Sec. 47. The Legislature shall have no power to create any right or remedy which may have become barred by lapse of time, or by any statute of this State.

Sec. 48. The Legislature shall not create any cause of action, the Legislature shall have no power to take away such cause of action, or to alter, amend, or extend any existing duties or judicial liabilities, or obligations of any corporation, or individual, within the State, or of any county or other municipal corporation thereof.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

Sec. 49. The repeal of a statute shall not revive a statute previously repealed by such statute, nor shall such repeal affect any accrued right, or penalty incurred, or proceedings begun by virtue of such repealed statute.

Sec. 50. No money shall ever be paid out of the Treasury of this State, nor any of its funds, nor any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law, nor unless such payments be made within two and one-half years after the passage of such appropriation act, and every such law making a new appropriation, or continuing or renewing an appropriation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated and the object to which it is to be appropriated, and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such sum.

Sec. 51. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriation for the expenses of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the State, and for interest on the public debt. The salary of no officer or employee of the State, or any subdivision thereof, shall be increased in such bill, nor shall any appropriation be made therein for any such officer or employee, unless his employment and the amount of his salary, shall have been already provided for by law. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject.

Sec. 52. Every act of the Legislature shall embrace but one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title, except general appropriation bills, general revenue bills, and bills adopting a code, digest, or revision of statutes, and no act shall be revised, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred, by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revised, amended, extended, or conferred shall be re-enacted and published at length. Provided, That if any subject be embraced in any act另有 provision in this section, such act shall be void only as to so much of the law as may not be expressed in the title thereof.

Sec. 53. No act shall take effect until ninety days after the adjournment of the session at which it was passed, except a general appropriation bill; unless, in case of emergency, to be expressed in the act, the Legislature, by a vote of two-thirds of all members elected to each House, so directs. An emergency measure shall include only such measures as are immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, and shall not include the granting of franchises or
license to a corporation or individual, to which longer than one year, nor provision for the purchase or sale of real estate, nor the renting or encumbrance of real property for a longer term than one year. Omissions in the other law may be varied by the Governor, but such measures so varied may be passed by a three-fourths vote of each House, to be duly entered on the journal.

Sec. 59. Laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation throughout the State, and where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

Sec. 60. The Legislature shall provide by law for the establishment and maintenance of an efficient system of checks and balances between the officers of the Executive Department, all commissioners and superintendents, and boards of control of State institutions, and all other officers entrusted with the collection, receipt, custody, or disbursing the revenue or monies of the State whatsoever.

Article VI.

Executive Department.

Section 1. The Executive authority of the State shall be vested in a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, Attorney General, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Examiners and Inspector, Chief Mine Inspector, Commissioner of Charities and Corruptions, Commissioner of Insurance, and other officers provided by law and this Constitution, each of whom shall keep his office and public records, books, and papers at the seat of government, and shall perform such duties as may be designated in this Constitution or prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. The Supreme Executive power shall be vested in a Chief Magistrate, who shall be styled "The Governor of the State of Oklahoma."

Sec. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, Attorney General, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, or State Examiners and Inspector, except a male citizen of the United States, of the age of not less than thirty years, and who shall have been three years next preceding his election, a qualified elector of this State; provided, that residence in this State shall include the territory now embraced in this State.

Sec. 4. The term of office of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, Attorney General, State Treasurer, State Examiners and Inspector, and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be four years from the second Monday of January next after their election. The Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, and State Treasurer shall not be eligible immediately to succeed themselves. The term of the State officers chosen at the first election under this Constitution shall begin on the day on which the State is admitted into the Union, and expire on the second Monday of January, in the year nineteen hundred and eleven.

Sec. 5. The returns of every election for all elective State officers shall be sealed up and transmitted by the returning officers to the Secretary of State, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall, immediately after the organization of the House, and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of each branch of the
The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia of the State, except when in service of the United States, and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasion.

Sec. 7. The Governor shall have power to convocate the Legislature, or the Senate only, on extraordinary occasions.

At extraordinary sessions, no subject shall be acted upon, except such as the Governor may recommend for consideration.

Sec. 8. The Governor shall cause the laws of the State to be faithfully executed, and shall conduct in person or in such manner as may be prescribed by law, all revenues and business of the State with other states and with the United States, and he shall be a commissioner of the peace throughout the State.

Sec. 9. At every session of the Legislature, and immediately upon its organization, the Governor shall communicate by message, delivered to a 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. He shall also transmit a copy to each House, of the full report of each State officer and State Commission. He shall communicate, from time to time, such matters as he may think the Legislature may require.

Sec. 10. The Governor shall have power to grant, after conviction, reprieves, commutations, paroles, and pardons for all offenses, except cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may deem proper, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law. He shall communicate to the Legislature, at each regular session, each case of reprieve, commutation, parole, or pardon, granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the date and place of conviction, and the date of commutation, parole, or pardon.

Sec. 11. Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and House of Representatives, and every resolution requiring the assent of both branches of the Legislature, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor; if he approves, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large in the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members elected to that House shall agree to pass the bill or joint resolution, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and, if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that House, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. In all such cases, the vote in
Both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the members voting shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively.

If any bill or resolution shall be returned by the Governor within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it; unless the Legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law without the approval of the Governor. No bill shall become a law after the first adjournment of the Legislature, unless approved by the Governor within fifteen days after such adjournment.

Sec. 12. Every bill passed by the Legislature, making appropriations of money embracing distinct items, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor; if he disapprove the bill, or any item, or appropriation therein contained, he shall communicate such disapproval, with his reasons therefor, to the house in which the bill shall have originated; but all items not disapproved shall have the force and effect of law according to the original provisions of the bill. Any item or items so disapproved shall be void, unless referred by a two-thirds vote, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the preceding section, to other bill; Provided, that this section shall not relieve emergency bills of the requirement of the three-fourths vote.

Sec. 13. The Governor shall commission all officers not otherwise commissioned by law. All commissions shall run in the name and by the authority of the "State of Oklahoma," be signed by the Governor, sealed with the Great Seal of the State of Oklahoma, and attested by the Secretary of State. When any office shall become vacant, he shall, unless otherwise provided by law, appoint a person to fill such vacancy, who shall continue in office until a successor shall have been duly elected or appointed and qualified according to law.

Sec. 14. In case of a disagreement between the two houses of the Legislature, at a regular or special session, with respect to the time of adjournment, the Governor may, if the facts be certified to him, by the presiding officer of the house first moving the adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall deem proper, not beyond the day of the next stated meeting of the Legislature. He may consider the Legislature as or adjourn it to another place, when, in his opinion, the public safety or welfare, or the safety or health of the members require it; Provided, however, that such change of adjournment shall be concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature.

**Lieutenant Governor.**

Sec. 15. The Lieutenant Governor shall possess the same qualifications of eligibility for office as the Governor. He shall be president of the Senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein, and also in joint vote of both houses. If, during a vacancy of the office of Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or be absent from the State, or become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the President, pro tempore, of the Senate, shall act as Governor until the vacancy be filled or the disability shall cease; and if the President, pro tempore, of the Senate, for any of the above enumerated causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall act as Governor until the vacancy be filled or the disability shall cease. Further provisions for succession to the office of Governor shall be prescribed by law.
Sec. 16. In case of impeachment of the Governor, or of his death, failure to qualify, resignation, removal from the State, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the office, the said vacant position, with its compensation, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor for the residuum of the term or until the disability shall be removed.

Secretory of State.

Sec. 17. The Secretary of State shall keep a register of the official acts of the Governor, and when necessary, shall certify them, and shall keep copies of the same, together with copies of all papers relative thereto, before either house of the Legislature, when required to do so. He shall also perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 18. The Secretary of State shall be the custodian of the Seal of the State, and authenticate the same with all official acts of the Governor, except those approved by law. The said Seal shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of Oklahoma."

State Examiner and Inspector.

Sec. 19. The State Examiner and Inspector must have had at least three years experience as an expert accountant; his duties shall be, without notice to such Treasurer, to examine the State and all County Treasurers' books, accounts, and cash on hand or in bank at least twice each year, and publish his report at every such Treasurer once each year. For the purpose of such examination he shall have complete possession of such Treasurer's office. He shall also prescribe a uniform system of bookkeeping for the use of all Treasurers. Other duties and powers may be added by law.

Commissioner of Labor.

Sec. 20. A Department of Labor is hereby created to be under the control of a Commissioner of Labor, elected by the people, whose term of office shall be four years, and whose duties shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 21. The Legislature shall create a Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, and the Commissioner of Labor shall be its chief chairman.

The Insurance Commissioner.

Sec. 22. There is hereby established an Insurance Department, which shall be charged with the execution of all laws now in force, or which shall hereafter be passed, in relation to insurance and insurance companies doing business in the State.

Sec. 23. There shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State, at the first general election, a chief officer of said department, who shall be styled "The Insurance Commissioner," whose term of office shall be four years: Provided, That the first term of the Insurance Commissioner so elected, shall expire at the time of the expiration of the term of office of the first Governor elected. Said Insurance Commissioner shall be at least twenty-five years of age and shall serve in insurance matters.

Sec. 24. The Insurance Commissioner shall give bond, perform such duties, and possess such further qualifications as may be prescribed by law.
Chief Mine Inspector.

Sec. 25. The office of Chief Inspector of Mines, Oil, and Gas is hereby created, and the incumbent of said office shall be known as the Chief Mine Inspector. The term of said office shall be four years, and no person shall be elected to said office unless he shall have had eight years actual experience as a practical miner, and such other qualifications as may be prescribed by the Legislature. The Chief Mine Inspector shall perform the duties, take the oath, and execute the bond prescribed by the Legislature.

Sec. 26. The Legislature shall create mining districts and provide for the appointment or election of Assistant Inspectors therein, who shall be under the general control of the Chief Mine Inspector, and the Legislature shall define their qualifications and duties and fix their compensation.

Commissioner of Charities and Corrections.

Sec. 27. A Commissioner of Charities and Corrections shall be elected in the same manner, at the same time, and for the same term as the Governor. Said officer may be of either sex, and shall be twenty-five years of age or over, and all other requisite said officer shall have the qualifications which shall be required of the Governor.

Sec. 28. The Commissioner of Charities and Corrections shall have the power, and it is hereby made his or her duty, to investigate the entire system of public charities and corrections, to examine into the condition and management of all insane, jails, almshouses, reformatories, reform and industrial schools, hospitals, infirmaries, dispensaries, orphanages, and all public and private retreats and asylums, which derive their support wholly or in part from the State, or from any county or municipality within the State, and the officers of the various institutions named herein shall promptly, upon demand, furnish the said Commissioner with such information, relating to their respective institutions, as shall be demanded by said Commissioner, in writing. The said Commissioner shall have the power to summon any person to appear and produce such books and papers as shall be designated in the summons, and to give testimony under oath concerning the matter and institution under investigation. The said Commissioner shall have the power to administer oaths to such persons as may be summoned, and to enforce all such powers as are given to notaries public when they are taking depositions. A full report of said investigation, including the testimony, shall be promptly made to the Governor and shall be transmitted by him to the next Legislature with any suggestions which he may desire to make.

Sec. 29. On the first day of October of each year, and at any time on request of the Governor, the said Commissioner shall make a full and complete report of the operations and administration of said office, with such suggestions as said Commissioner may deem suitable and pertinent.

Sec. 30. The Legislature shall have power to alter, amend, or add to the duties of, or grant additional authority to, such Commissioner.
Board of Agriculture.
Sec. 31. A Board of Agriculture is hereby created to be composed of eleven members, all of whom shall be farmers and shall be elected in manner prescribed by law.

Said Board shall be maintained as a part of the state government, and shall have jurisdiction over all matters affecting Animal Industry, and Animal quarantinal regulations, and shall be the Board of Regents of all State Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges, and shall discharge such other duties and receive such compensation as may be provided by law.

Commissioners of the Land Office.

Sec. 32. The Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the President of the Board of Agriculture, shall constitute the Commissioners of the Land Office, who shall have charge of the sale, rental, disposal, and managing of the school lands and other public lands of the State, and of the funds and proceeds derived therefrom, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Legislature.

Sec. 33. An account shall be kept by the officers and commissioners of the State of all money, and choses in action, distributed or otherwise disposed of whereby, from all sources, and for every service performed, and a report thereof, shall be made semi-annually and as often as may be required by law, to the Governor under oath. The Governor may, at any time, require information in writing, under oath, from all officers and commissioners of the State, and all officers of State institutions, penal, elevators, army, educational, and industrial, on any subject relating to their respective offices and institutions, which information, when so required, shall be furnished by such officers and managers, and any officer or manager who, at any time, shall make a false report, shall be punished as by law provided.

Sec. 34. Each of the officers in this article named shall, at stated times, during his continuance in office, receive for his services a compensation, which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected; nor shall he receive, in his own, any fees, taxes, perquisites of office, or other compensation.

Seal of the State.

Sec. 35. In the center shall be a five pointed star, with one ray directed upward. The center of the star shall contain the central device of the seal of the State of Oklahoma, including the words, "Labor Omnia Vincit." The upper left hand ray shall contain the symbol of the ancient seal of the Cherokee Nation, namely: A seven pointed star partially surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves. The ray directed upward shall contain the symbol of the ancient seal of the Chickasaw Nation, namely: An Indian warrior standing upright with bow and shield. The lower left hand ray shall contain the symbol of the ancient seal of the Creek Nation, namely: A sheaf of wheat and a plow. The upper right hand ray shall contain the symbol of the ancient seal of the Choctaw Nation, namely: A tomahawk, bow, and arrows crossed. The lower right hand ray shall contain the symbol of the ancient seal of the Seminole Nation, namely: A village with houses and a factory beside it, upon which an Indian is padding a canoe.

Surrounding the central star superimposed between its rays shall be forty-five small stars, divided into five clusters of nine stars each, representing the forty-five states of the Union, in order the first twenty-five being on the right. In a circular band surrounding the whole device shall be inscribed:

"Great Seal of the State of Oklahoma 1907."
Article VII.
Judicial Department.

Section 1. The judicial power of this State shall be vested in the Supreme Court, sitting as a court of impeachment, and in Supreme Courts, District Courts, County Courts, Courts of Justice of the Peace, Municipal Courts, and such other courts, commissions or boards, inferior to the Supreme Court, as may be established by law.

Sec. 2. The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall be to extend within the State, and shall extend to all civil cases at law and in equity, and to all criminal cases until a Criminal Court of Appeals with exclusive appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases shall be established by law. The original jurisdiction of the Superior Court shall extend to a general superintending control over all inferior courts and all commissions and boards created by law. The Supreme Court shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamuses, quo warrants, certiorari, prohibition, and such other writs as may be provided by law, and to hear and determine the same; and the Supreme Court may extend such other and further jurisdiction as may be conferred upon it by law. Each of the justices shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus at any part of the State upon petition by any person held in actual custody, and may make such writs returnable before himself, or before the Supreme Court, or before any District Court, or judge thereof, in the State.

Sec. 3. The Supreme Court shall consist of five justices until the number shall be changed by law. The State shall be divided into five Supreme Court Judicial Districts, and the Legislature shall change the number of justices of the court, at which time the Legislature shall re-arrange the State to conform to the number of justices of the Supreme Court. From each of said districts, a candidate for justice of the Supreme Court shall be nominated by political parties, or by petitioners of the respective districts; in the manner provided by law, and such candidates shall be voted for by the qualified voters of the State at large, and no election at such election shall be for more than one candidate from each district. The candidate from each district receiving the highest number of votes cast in the State at said election shall be declared the Justice elected in said district. A majority of the members of the Supreme Court shall constitute a quorum; and the concurrence of the majority of said court shall be necessary to decide any question. No person shall be eligible to the office of justice of the Supreme Court unless he shall be at the time of his election a citizen of the United States and shall have been a resident of the Territory embraced within the State for a period of five years; and if the Territory comprising the district from which he is elected for a period of one year, and unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years and shall have been admitted to the practice of law by some court of record, or shall have been a judge of some court of record, or such judge and lawyer together at least five years. The term of office of the justices of the Supreme Court shall be six years, except as hereinafter provided. Each member of such court shall be a conservator of the peace throughout the State; and in case of a vacancy in the membership of said court, the Governor shall, by appointment from the district, fill such vacancy until the next general election for State officers, and at such general election the vacancy for the unexpired term shall be filled by election by the qualified voters of the State.

Sec. 4. The term of office of the justices of the Supreme Court shall commence on the second Monday of January following their election. Provided, however, that the term of office of the justices elected at the first election under this Constitution shall commence...
upon the division of the State into the Union, and shall continue as hereinafter provided. Those appointed or elected to fill vacancies shall enter upon the discharge of their duties as soon as they qualify.

Sec. 5. The sessions of the Supreme Court shall be held at the seat of government; and the sessions and duration thereof shall be fixed by rule of said court, until fixed by the Legislature; but the first term of the Supreme Court shall be held within ninety days after the admission of the State. The Supreme Court shall render a written opinion in each case within six months after said case shall have been submitted for decision.

Sec. 6. At the first session of the Supreme Court, the justices thereof shall elect one of their number Chief Justice, who shall serve as Chief Justice until the expiration of his term of office; thereafter the Chief Justice shall be elected in the manner provided by law. Of the justices elected at the first election, the term of one of them shall expire at the close of the day next preceding the second Monday in January, nineteen hundred and nine; and the term of two of the others shall expire at the close of the day next preceding the second Monday in January, nineteen hundred and eleven; and the term of the other justice shall expire at the close of the day next preceding the second Monday in January, nineteen hundred and thirteen. The Supreme Court shall, by order duly entered in its minutes, provide the means of determining by lot the expiration of the terms of each of the justices as hereinafter provided, and shall determine in accordance therewith, and enter in the minutes of the court the order showing the expiration of the term of each of such justices. After the first election, justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected at the general biennial election next preceding the beginning of their respective terms.

Sec. 7. Thence shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at each election for Governor, a chief of the Supreme Court, who shall be at least twenty-five years of age and a qualified elector of the State, and whose term shall be the same as that of the Governor, and he shall give bond for faithful performance of his duty as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 8. The appellate and the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall be invested in the manner now prescribed by the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma unless the Legislature shall otherwise provide.

Sec. 9. Until otherwise provided by law, the State shall be divided into twenty-one judicial districts, and the qualified electors in each of such districts shall elect a judge of the District Court as provided herein, except in the thirteenth judicial district. Two judges shall be elected. Such judge shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have been a resident of the Territory embraced within the State for two years, and of the Territory comprising his district at least one year, prior to his election, and he shall have been a lawyer licensed by some court of record, or shall have been a judge of some court of record, or both and lawyer and judge, for four years next preceding his election, and shall reside in his district during his term of office. The term of office of the District Judge shall be four years, and at the time of his election he shall have reached the age of twenty-five years. Regular terms of the District Court shall be held in each organized county of this State at least once in each year. The term of conceiving the District Court in each county in this State, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, and the duration of the term, shall be fixed by the Supreme Court of the State. The term of the District Judges elected at
The first election shall expire on the last day next preceding the second Monday in January, nineteen hundred and eleven, and the judges of the District Court thereafter shall be elected at the general election next preceding the commencement of their term of office. In case of the illness of the judge elected in any district, or for any other cause he shall be unable to proceed in the district in which he was elected, the Chief Justice may designate any District judge in the State to hold any term of court in said district in lieu of the judge elected to hold the courts of said district. Whenever the public business shall require it, the Chief Justice may appoint any District judge of the State to hold court in any district, and two or more District Judges may sit in any district separately at the same time. In case any judge shall be disqualified for any reason from trying any case in his district, the parties to such case may agree upon a judge pro tempore to try the same, and if such parties cannot agree as to the appointment of such judge pro tempore, may be appointed by the members of the bar of the district, present at such time. If no election for judge pro tempore shall be had, the Chief Justice of the State shall designate some other District judge to try such case.

Sec. 10. The District Court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases, civil and criminal, except where exclusive jurisdiction is by the Constitution of the State, conferred on some other court, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided in the Constitution, or by law. The District Court, or any judge thereof, shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warrants, certiorari, prohibition, and other writs, remittals or pardons, necessary or proper to carry into effect their orders, judgments, or decrees. The District Court shall also have the power of naturalization in accordance with the laws of the United States.

Sec. 11. There is hereby established in each county in the State a County Court, which shall be a court of record, and, as the election to satisfy the Constitution, there shall be elected in each county a County judge, who shall hold his office until the day next preceding the second Monday in January, nineteen hundred and eleven, and thereafter the term of office of the County judge shall be two years, and he shall be elected at each biennial general election. The County judge shall be a qualified voter and a resident of the county at the time of his election, and a lawyer licensed to practice in any court of record of the State. The County judge shall be judge of the County Court.

Sec. 12. The County Court, co-extensive with the county, shall have original jurisdiction, in all cases in equity, and, until otherwise provided by law, shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court in civil cases not exceeding one thousand dollars, excluding of interest. Provided, that the County Court shall not have jurisdiction in any action for divorce or alimony, or in any action against officers for misconduct in office, or in actions for slander or libel, or in actions for the specific performance of contracts for the sale of real estate, or in any action to recover the title or boundaries of lands, or in actions for the specific performance of contracts for the sale of personal property, or in any action to recover the title or boundaries of lands; and the said jurisdiction of the appellate court of the State shall be exclusive, and the courts of the State shall have jurisdiction, in all cases of which the State courts have jurisdiction, and for any other cause, the County Court, or any judge thereof, shall have power to issue writs of injunction in matters about to be brought or pending in the District Court, and to issue writs of execution, mandamus, and all writs necessary to enforce the jurisdiction of the county courts; and issues writs of habeas corpus in
cases where the issues charged are within the jurisdiction of the County Court or any other court or tribunal inferior to said court. When the County judge is disqualified in any case pending in the county court, a judge pro tem may be selected in the manner provided for the selection of judges pro tempore in the District Court.

Sec. 13. The County Court shall have the general jurisdiction of a Probate Court. It shall probate wills, appoint guardians of minors, idiots, lunatics, persons who are absent without leave, and common denominators; grant letters testamentary and of administration, settle accounts of executors, administrators, and guardians; examine all business appertaining to the estate of deceased persons, minors, idiots, lunatics, persons who are absent without leave, and common denominators, including the sale, estate, and partition, and distribution of the estate thereof. The county court shall be held at the county seat, but the Legislature may provide for holding sessions of the County Court at two or more than two additional places in the county. Provided, That alternate sessions of County Court in Le Flore County shall be held at Tahlequah.

Sec. 14. Until otherwise provided by law, the County Court shall have jurisdiction of all cases on appeal from judgments of the justices of the peace in civil and criminal cases, and in all cases, civil and criminal, appealed from justice of the peace to such County Court, there shall be a trial de novo on questions of both law and fact.

Sec. 15. Appeals and proceedings in error shall be taken from the judgments of County Court direct to the Supreme Court, in all cases appealed from judgments of the justices of the peace, and in all criminal cases in which the County Court is vested with jurisdiction, and in all civil cases originally brought in the County Court, in the same manner and by like proceedings as appeals are taken to the Supreme Court from the judgments of the District Court.

Sec. 16. Until otherwise provided by law, in all cases arising under the probate jurisdiction of the County Court, appeals may be taken from the judgments of the County Court to the District Court of the county in the same manner as is now provided by the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma for appeals from and in all cases appealed from the County Court to the District Court, the Probate Court to the District Court, the same shall be held de novo in the District Court upon questions of both law and fact.

Sec. 17. County Courts shall also have and exercise the jurisdiction of examining and committing magistrates in all criminal cases.

Sec. 18. The office of justice of the peace is hereby created, and, until otherwise provided by law, the justices of the peace shall have, or exercise, with the county, jurisdiction as examining and committing magistrates in all felony cases, and shall have jurisdiction, concurrent with the County Court and District Court, in civil cases when the amount involved does not exceed five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest and costs; and concurrent jurisdiction with the County Court in all misdemeanor cases in which the punishment does not exceed a fine of two hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for not exceeding thirty days, or both such fine and imprisonment; but justices of the peace shall act in cases where jurisdiction is actions for libel and slander. Until otherwise provided by law, appeals shall be allowed from judgments of the Court of Justice of the Peace in all civil and criminal cases to the County Court in the manner now provided by the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma governing appeals from the Courts of Justice of the Peace to the District Court. In cities of more than ten thousand and five hundred inhabitants, the justices of the peace shall be elected.

Sec. 19. All justices of peace of this State, and justices of the peace, shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace throughout the State. The style of all suits and processes shall be "The State of Oklahoma." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority
of the State of Oklahoma. All indictments, informations, and complaints shall conclude, "Against the peace and dignity of the State."

Sec. 20. In all issues of fact joined in any court, all parties may waive the right to have the same determined by jury, in which case the finding of the judge upon the facts shall have the force and effect of a verdict by jury.

Sec. 21. In all jury trials, the jury shall return a general verdict, and no law in force, nor any law hereafter enacted, shall require the court to direct the jury to make findings on particular questions of fact, but the court may, in its discretion, direct such special findings.

Judicial Apportionment.

Sec. 22. The State is hereby divided into five Supreme Court judicial districts, numbered respectively, One to Five, inclusive, and is subdivided into twenty-one District Court judicial districts, numbered respectively, One to Twenty-one, inclusive; and all such judicial districts shall be and remain until changed as provided in this Constitution.

Sec. 23. Of the Supreme Court judicial districts, number One shall embrace the First, Second, Third, and Fourth District Court judicial districts; number Two shall embrace the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth District Court judicial districts; number Three shall embrace the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth District Court judicial districts; number Four shall embrace the Fourteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth District Court judicial districts; and number Five shall embrace the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth District Court judicial districts.

Sec. 24. Of the District Court judicial districts, number One shall comprise the counties of Adair, Cherokee, Delaware, and Le Flore; number Two, the counties of Craig, Mayes, Wagoner, and Tulsa; number Three, the counties of Muskogee and Wagoner; number Four, the counties of McIntosh and Pittsburg; number Five, the counties of Haskell, Latimer, Le Flore, and Pushmataha; number Six, the counties of Bryan, Choctaw, Marshall, and McLain; number Seven, the counties of Atoka, Coal, Johnston, Pittsburg, and Seminole; number Eight, the counties of Nowata and Wagoner; number Nine, the counties of Rogers and Muskogee; number Ten, the counties of Lincoln and Pottawatomie; number Eleven, the counties of Kingfisher and Logan; number Twelve, the counties of Grant, Kay, and Noble; number Thirteen, the counties of Canadian and Oklahoma, with two judges; number Fourteen, the counties of Cleveland, Garvin, McLain, and Murray; number Fifteen, the counties of Paden, Grady, Jefferson, and Stephens; number Sixteen, the counties of Comanche, Jackson, and Tillman; number Seventeen, the counties of Grady, Beaver, Chanslor, Kingfisher, and Dewey; number Eighteen, the counties of Cimarron, Harper, Texas, Woods, and Woodward; number Nineteen, the counties of Alfalfa, Garfield, and Major; number Twenty, the counties of Osage, Payne, Pawnee, and Grant.

Sec. 25. The terms of the District Court shall be held at the county seat of the respective counties.
Article VIII.

Impeachment and Removal from Office.

Section 1. The Governor and other elective State officers, including the Justices of the Supreme Court, shall be liable and subject to impeachment for willful neglect of duty, corruption in office, habitual drunkenness, incompetency, or any offense involving moral turpitude committed while in office.

Sec. 2. All elective officers not liable to impeachment, shall be subject to removal from office in such manner and for such causes as may be provided by law.

Sec. 3. When sitting as a court of impeachment, the Senate shall be presided over by the Chief Justice, or if he is absent or disqualified, then one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court to be selected by it; except in cases where all the members of said court are absent or disqualified, or in cases of impeachment of any justice of the Supreme Court, then the Senate shall elect one of its own members as a presiding officer for such purpose. The House of Representatives shall present all impeachment.

Sec. 4. When the Senate is sitting as a court of impeachment, the Senators shall be on oath or affirmation, impartially to try the party impeached; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present.

Sec. 5. Judgment of impeachment shall not extend beyond removal from office, but this shall not prevent punishment of any such officers on charges growing out of the same matter by the courts of the State.

Sec. 6. The Legislature shall pass such laws as are necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this article.

Article IX.

Corporations.

Definition.

Section 1. As used in this article, the term "corporation" or "company" shall include all associations and joint stock companies having any power or privilege not possessed by individuals, and exclude all municipal corporations and public institutions owned or controlled by the State; the term "charter" shall mean the charter of incorporation, by or under which any corporation is founded. The term "license" shall mean the authority under which all foreign corporations are permitted to transact business in this State.

Rail Road and Public Service Corporations.

Sec. 8. Every railroad, oil pipe, can, express, telegraph corporation or association organized or authorized to do a transportation or transmission business under the laws of this State for such purpose, shall, each respectively, have the right to construct and operate its line between any points in this State and as such to connect with the State line with other lines, and every such company shall have the right with its road or line to intersect, connect with, or cross any railroad or such line.

Sec. 3. Every railroad, can or express company, shall respectively receive and transport without delay and unreasonably
each other's cars, loaded or empty, tonnage, and passengers, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law or any commission created by the Constitution or by act of the Legislature, for that purpose.

Sec. 4. All oil pipe companies shall be subject to the reasonable control and regulation of the Corporation Commission, and shall receive and transport each other's tonnage or oil, or commodities, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by law, or such commission.

Sec. 5. All telephone and telegraph lines, operated for line, shall, each respectively, receive and transmit each other's messages without delay or discrimination, and make physical connections with each other's lines, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by law, or by any commission created by the Constitution, or any act of the Legislature, for that purpose.

Sec. 6. Railroads hereafter constructed, or which may hereafter be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways. Every railroad or other public service corporation organized or doing business in this State under the laws or authority thereof, shall keep and maintain a public office or place in this State, for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made, and where shall be kept for inspection by the stockholders of such corporation, books, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock actually paid into the names of the owners of stock, the amount owned by them, respectively, the amount of stock paid, and by whom; the transfer of stock, stock from stock, and transfers, the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and places of residence of its officers, and such other matters required by law or order of the Corporation Commission. The directors of every railroad company, or other public service corporation, shall hold at least one meeting annually in this State, public notice of which shall be given thirty days previously, and the president and superintendent of every railroad company and other public service corporation organized or doing business in this State under the laws of this State, or the authority thereof, shall report annually under oath, and make such other reports as may be required by law or order of the Corporation Commission, under such rules and directions, which report shall include such matters relating to roads and other public service corporations as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall pass all necessary laws enforcing, by suitable penalties, all the provisions of this section.

Sec. 7. The rolling stock and all other movable property belonging to any railroad, transportation, transmission, or other public service corporation in this State, shall be considered personal property, and its real and personal property, or any part thereof, shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the property of individuals, and the Legislature shall pass no laws exempting any such property from suit and sale.

Sec. 8. No public service corporation, or the trustees, purchasers, or managers thereof, shall consolidate, take over, operate, or acquire with, or purchase the works, or franchises of, or in any way control, any other public service corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line, or any public service corporation organized under the laws of any other State, or of the United States, or of any other country, without the consent of the Corporation Commission, or any other public service corporation organized under the laws of any other State, or of the United States, or of any other country.

Sec. 9. Neither shall any railroad company, transportation company, or transmission company, organized under the laws of any other State, or of the United States, in this State, constitute by private or individual sales, or otherwise, with any railroad company, transportation company, or transmission company organized under the laws of any other State, or of the United States, or of any other country.
See 10. No law shall be passed by the Legislature granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town, or village, or upon any public highway, without first acquiring the consent of the local authorities having control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied by such street railroad.

Sec. 11. No railroad, transportation, transmission, or other public service corporation in existence at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall have the benefit of any future legislation, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this Constitution, applicable to railroads, transportation companies, transmission companies, and other public service corporations; Provided, that nothing herein shall be construed as validating any charter which may be invalid, or waiving any of the conditions contained in any charter.

Sec. 12. No railroad, shall transport, within this State, any article or commodity manufactured, mined, or produced by it, or under its authority, or which it may own, in whole or in part, on to or in which it may have any interest, direct or indirect, except such articles or commodities as may be necessary and intended for its use in the conduct of its business as a common carrier.

Sec. 13. Railroad corporations, or transportation company, or transmission company shall, directly or indirectly, issue or give away free, bonanza, or free tickets, free passes, or other free transportation, for any use, within this State, except to its employees and their families, its officers, agents, surgeons, physicians, and attorneys at law, its ministers of religion, traveling secretaries for railroad Young Men's Christian Association, inmates of hospitals and charitable and eleemosynary institutions, and persons exclusively engaged in charitable and eleemosynary works, by agents, dispensers, and benevolent persons, and to such persons when transported by charitable societies or hospitals, and the necessary agents employed in such transportation; to inmates of the National Home, or State Homes for Unmanualized Veterans, and of Soldiers' and Sailors' Homes, including those about to enter and those returning home after discharge; and boards of managers of such homes or to members of volunteer fire departments and auxiliary; while traveling as such: it necessary carriers of live stock, poultry, and fruits; its employees of sleeping cars, of express cars, and to officers of telegraph and telephone companies; its railway mail service employees, post office inspectors, customs inspectors, and immigration inspectors, to passengers on trains, baggage agents, witnesses attending any legal investigation in which the railroad company or transportation company is interested; persons injured in service, and physicians and nurses attending such persons; Provided, That this provision shall not be construed to prohibit the interchange of passes for the officers, agents, and employees of common carriers and their families, nor to prohibit any common carriers from carrying persons free with the object of providing relief in cases of general epidemic, pestilence, or other calamities; or to prevent them from transporting free of charge, their place of employment persons entering their service, and the interchange of passes to that end; and any railroad, transportation, or transmission company, or any person, other than the persons exempted in this provision, who grants or offers any such free fare, free ticket; free pass, or free transportation within this State, shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and the Legislature shall provide proper penalties for the violation of any provision of this section by the railroad, transportation or transmission company, or by any individual; Provided, that nothing herein shall prevent the Legislature from extending these provisions so as to exclude such free transportation or service from other persons.
Sec. 14. No railroad hereafter constructed in this State shall pass within a distance of four miles of any county seat without passing through the same and establishing and maintaining a depot therein; unless prevented by natural obstacles such as streams, hills, or mountains. Provided, Such town, or its citizens, shall grant the right of way through the limits and sufficient ground for ordinary depot purposes.

**Corporation Commission.**

Sec. 15. A Corporation Commission is hereby created, to be composed of three persons, who shall be elected by the people at a general election for State officers, and their term of office shall be six years. Provided, Corporation Commissioners first elected under the Constitution shall hold office as follows: One shall serve until the second Monday in January, nineteen hundred and nine; one until the second Monday in January, nineteen hundred and eleven; and one until the second Monday in January, nineteen hundred and thirteen; their terms to be decided by lot immediately after they shall have qualified. In case of a vacancy in said office, the Governor of the State shall fill such vacancy by appointment until the next general election, when a successor shall be elected to fill out any unexpired term.

Sec. 16. The qualifications of such commissioners shall be as follows: To be resident citizens of this State for two years next preceding the election, and qualified voters under the Constitution and laws, and not less than thirty years of age; nor shall such commissioner, or either of them, be directly or indirectly interested in any railroad, street railway, traction line, canal, steamboat, pipe line, car line, sleeping car line, car association, express line, telephone or telegraph line, operated for hire, in this State or out of it, or any water, land, mortgage, security, or earnings of any such railroad, street railway, traction line, canal, steamboat, pipe line, car line, sleeping car line, car association, express line, telephone or telegraph line, compress or elevator companies; and if any Commissioner shall voluntarily become so interested, his office shall become vacant; and if any Corporation Commissioner shall become so interested otherwise than voluntarily, he shall, within a reasonable time, divest himself of such interest, and failing to do this, his office shall become vacant. Nor shall any such Commissioner hold any other office under the government of the United States, or of this State, or any other State government, and shall not, while such Commissioner engage in any occupation or business inconsistent with his duties as such Commissioner.

Sec. 17. Before entering upon the duties of his office, each of said commissioners shall take and subscribe the oath of office, as prescribed in the Constitution and shall, in addition thereto, swear that he is not, directly or indirectly, interested in any railroad, street railway, traction line, canal, steamboat, pipe line, car line, sleeping car line, car association, express line, telephone or telegraph line, or in the earnings of any railroad, street railway, traction line, canal, steamboat, pipe line, car line, sleeping car line, car association, express line, telephone or telegraph line; and that he will, to the best of his ability, faithfully and justly execute and enforce the provisions of this Constitution, and all the laws of this State concerning railroads, street railways, traction lines, canals, steamboats, pipe line, car line, sleeping car line, car associations, express lines, telephones and telegraphs, compress and elevator companies, and all other corporations over which said commission has jurisdiction, which oath shall be filed with the Secretary of State.
Sec. 15. The Commission shall have the power and authority and be charged with the duty of supervising, regulating, and controlling all transportation and transmission companies doing business in this State, in all matters relating to the performance of their public duties and their charges therefore, and of assuring the use of preventing unjust discrimination and exaction by such companies; and to that end the Commission shall, from time to time, prescribe and enforce against such companies, in the manner hereinafter provided, rates, charges, classifications, tariffs, and rules and regulations, and shall require them to establish and maintain all such public service facilities and conveniences as may be reasonable and just, which said rates, charges, classifications, rules, regulations, and requirements, the Commission may, from time to time, alter or amend. All rates, charges, classifications, rules and regulations adopted, or acted upon, by any such company, inconsistent with those prescribed by the Commission, within the scope of its authority, shall be unlawful and void. The Commission shall also have the right, at all times, to inspect the books and papers of all transportation and transmission companies doing business in the State, and to require from such companies, from time to time, special reports and statements, under oath, concerning their business; shall keep itself fully informed of the physical condition of all the roads of the State, as to the manner in which they are operated, with reference to the safety and accommodation of the public, and shall from time to time, make recommendations respecting the establishment and maintenance of such requirements, rates, and regulations, as may be necessary to prevent unjust or unreasonable discrimination and exaction by any transportation or transmission company in favoring against any person, locality, community, or city, or bands of traffic, in the matter of fare service, time or best schedule, efficiency of transportation, or otherwise, in connection with the public duties of such company. Before the Commission shall prescribe or fix any rate, charge, or classification of traffic, and before it shall make any order, rule, regulation, or requirement directed against any one or more companies by name, the company or companies to be affected by such rate, charge, classification, order, rule, regulation, or requirement, shall first be given, by the Commission, at least ten days' notice of the time and place, when and where the contemplated action in the premises will be considered and disposed of, and shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to introduce evidence and be heard thereon, to the end that justice may be done, and shall have the right to enforce the attendance of witnesses, and the said Commission shall make or prescribe any general order, rule, regulation, or requirement, not directed against any specific company or companies by name, the contemplated general order, rule, regulation, or requirement, shall first be published in substance, not less than one month, in one or more of the newspapers of general circulation published in the county in which the Capitol of this State may be located, together with the notice of the time and place, when and where the Commission will hear any objections which may be made by any person interested, against the proposed order, rule, regulation, or requirement; and every such general order, rule, regulation, or requirement, made by the Commission, shall be published at length, for the time and in the manner above specified, before it shall go into effect, and shall also, so long as it remains in force, be published in each subsequent annual report of the Commission. The authority of the Commission (subject to review on appeal as hereinafter provided) to prescribe rates, charges, and classifications of traffic, for transportation and transmission companies, shall, subject to regulation by law, be paramount; but its authority to prescribe other rules, regulations or requirements for corporations or other persons shall be subject to the superior
authority of the Legislature to legislate therein by general laws: Provided, however, That nothing in this section shall impair the rights which have heretofore been, or may hereafter be, conferred by law upon the authorities of any city, town, or county to prescribe rates, regulations, or rules of charges to be observed by any public service corporation in connection with any services performed by it, under a municipal or county franchise granted by such city, town, or county, so far as such services may be wholly within the limits of the city, town, or county granting the franchise. Upon the request of the parties interested, it shall be the duty of the Commission to provide, for the settlement of controversies, between transportation or transmission companies and their customers, by arbitration, the award of which may be made by three persons appointed by such parties, or by the Majority thereof, and such other persons as the Commission may designate.

Sec. 19. In all matters pertaining to the further regulation, regulation, or control of corporations, and within the jurisdiction of the Commission, it shall have the power and authority of a court of record, to administer oaths, to compel the attendance of witnesses, and the production of papers, to punish for contempt any person guilty of disrespectful or disorderly conduct in the presence of the Commission, or in any proceedings thereof, and to enforce compliance with any of its lawful orders or requirements by adjudging and enforcing the appropriate process, against the delinquent or offending party or company. Such process shall be served upon the party or company, or its agent, by a process server, and shall be in the form of a summons and a complaint, served personally, and shall be in all respects as effective as a summons and complaint in a court of record.

Sec. 20. Any act of the Commission prescribing rates, charges, or classifications of traffic, or affecting the tariff schedule of any transportation company, or regulating additional services, conveniences, or public service of any transportation or transmission company, or refusing or approving or suspending bonds, or requiring additional security, or an increase thereof, or exercising any of the powers granted by this act, shall be subject to appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, in accordance with the provisions of this act.
may be taken by the corporation whose rates, charges, or classifications of traffic, schedules, facilities, conveniences, or service, are affected, by any person claiming himself aggrieved by such action, or (if allowed by law) by the State. Unless otherwise provided by law, such appeal shall be taken in the manner in which appeals may be taken to the Supreme Court from the District Courts, except that such an appeal shall lie of right, and the Supreme Court may provide by rule for proceeding in the matter of appeals in any particular in which the existing rules of law are inapplicable. If such appeal be taken by the corporation whose rates, charges, or classifications of traffic, schedules, facilities, conveniences, or service are affected, the State shall be made the appellee; but, in the other cases mentioned, the corporation so affected shall be the appellee. The Legislature may also, by general laws, provide for appeals from any other action of the Commission, by the State, or by any person interested, irrespective of the amount involved. All appeals from the Commission shall lie to the Supreme Court only, and in all appeals to which the State is a party, it shall be represented by the Attorney General or his legally appointed representative. No court of the State (except the Supreme Court; by way of appeals as hereinafter specified) shall have jurisdiction to reverse, reverse, modify, or annul any action of the Commission within the scope of its authority, or to suspend or delay the execution or operation thereof, or to enjoin, restrain, or interfere with the Commission in the performance of its official duties. Provided, however, that the writs of mandamus and prohibition shall lie from the Supreme Court to the Commission in all cases where such writs, respectively, would lie to any inferior court or officer.

Sec. 21. Upon the granting of an appeal, a surety, or sureties, may be required by the Supreme Court, suspending the operation of the action appealed from until the final disposition of the appeal, but, prior to the final record thereof by the Supreme Court, no action of the Commission suspending or affecting the rates, charges, or classifications of traffic of any transportation or transmission company shall be deferred or suspended, or the operation thereof, by reason of any appeal by such corporation, or by reason of any proceeding resulting from such appeal, until such suspending bond shall have been executed and filed with, and approved by, the Commission (or approved on remand by the Supreme Court), payable to the State, and sufficient in amount and security to assure the prompt refunding by the appealing corporation to the parties entitled thereto, of all charges which such company may collect or receive pending the appeal, in excess of those fixed, or authorized, by the final decision of the Court or appeals. The Commission, by superseding such bonds, shall forthwith require the appealing company, under penalty of the immediate enforcement (pending the appeal and notwithstanding any supersedeas), of the order or remand appealed from, to keep such accounts, and to make to the Commission, from time to time, such reports, reports, or statements, as may be, in the judgment of the Commission, sufficient to show the amounts being charged or received by the company, pending the appeal, in excess of the charges allowed by the action of the Commission appealed from, together with the names and addresses of the persons to whom such overcharges will be refundable in case the charges made by the company, pending the appeal, be not sustained on such appeal; and the Commission shall also, from time to time, require such company, under like penalty, to give additional security, or to increase the said suspending bond, whenever, in the opinion of the Commission, the same may be necessary to insure the prompt refunding of the overcharges aforesaid. Upon the final decision of such appeal, all amounts which the appealing company
may have collected, pending the appeal; in excess of that authorized by such final decision, shall be promptly refunded by the company.

5. The parties entitled thereto, in such manner and through such methods of distribution as may be prescribed by the Commission, or by law. All such appeals, affecting rates, charges, or classifications of traffic, shall have precedence upon the docket of the Supreme Court, and shall be heard and disposed of promptly by the Court, irrespective of the place of session, next after the habeas corpus, and State cases already on the docket of the Court.

Sec. 22. In no case of appeals from the Commission, shall any new or additional evidence be introduced in the Supreme Court; but the Commissioners, under the seal of the Commission, shall certify to the Supreme Court all the facts upon which the action appealed from was based and which may be essential for the proper decision of the appeal, together with such of the evidence introduced before, or considered by the Commission, as may be selected, specified, and required to be certified, by any party in interest, as well as such other evidence as introduced or considered as the Commissioners may deem proper to certify. The Commission shall, whenever an appeal is taken therefrom, join in the record of the case, and as a part thereof, a written statement of the reasons upon which the action appealed from was based, and such statement shall be read and considered by the Supreme Court, upon disposing of the appeal. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction, on such appeals, to consider and determine the correctness and justice of the action of the Commission appealed from, as well as any other matter arising under such appeal. Provided, however, that the action of the Commission appealed from shall be regarded as prima facie just, reasonable, and correct; but the Court may, when it deems necessary in the interest of justice, require the Commission to make another hearing on appeal, and require the same to be further investigated by the Commission, and reported upon to the court (together with a certificate of such additional evidence as may be tendered) before the Commission by any party in interest, before the appeal is finally decided.

Sec. 23. Wherever the Court, upon appeal, shall reverse an order of the Commission affecting the rates, charges, or classifications of traffic of any transportation or transmission company, it shall, at the same time, substitute therefor such order as, in its opinion, the Commission should have made at the time of entering the order appealed from; otherwise the reversal order shall not be valid. Such substituted order shall have the same force and effect (and none other) as if it had been entered by the Commission at the time the original order appealed from was entered. The right of the Commission to prescribe and enforce rates, charges, classifications, rules and regulations, affecting any or all lines of the Commission, therefore entered by it, and appealed from, but based upon circumstances or conditions different from those existing at the time the order appealed from was made, shall not be suspended or impaired by reason of the precedency of such appeal; but no order of the Commission, prescribing or altering such rates, charges, classifications, rules, or regulations, shall be retroactive.

Sec. 24. The right of any person to institute and prosecute in the ordinary courts of justice, any action, suit, or motion against any transportation or transmission company, for any claim or cause of action against such company, shall not be extinguished, or impaired, by reason of any prior or other finally decided by the Commission may enter, or be authorized to enter, upon such company because of the breach of any public duty, or because of its failure to comply with any order or requirement of the Commission, but, in no event, pending in any form against such corporation, nor in any collateral proceeding shall the reasonableness, justice, or validity of any rate, charge, classification
Sec. 25. The Commission shall make annual reports to the Governor of its proceedings, in which reports it shall recommend, from time to time, such new or additional legislation in reference to its powers or duties, or the creation, supervision, regulation or control of corporations, or to the subject of taxation, as it may deem wise or expedient, or as it may be required by law.

Sec. 26. It shall be the duty of each and every railroad company, subject to the provisions herein, to provide and maintain adequate, comfortable, and clean depots and depot buildings, at its several stations, for the accommodation of passengers, and said depot buildings shall be kept well lighted and warmed for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public; and all such roads shall keep and maintain adequate and suitable freight depots and buildings for the receiving, handling, storing, and delivering of freight handled by such roads.

Sec. 27. In case any railroad company shall thereafter seek to cross at grade with its track or tracks, the track or tracks of another railroad, the railroad seeking to cross at grade, within a reasonable time, shall be compelled to install a or protect such crossings by safety devices, to be designated by the Commission, and all costs of appliances, together with the expenses of putting them in, shall be deemed equally by each company. Provided, That this act shall not apply to crossings of side tracks.

Sec. 28. The Commissioners, or either of them, or such persons as they may employ therefore, shall have the right, at such times as they may deem necessary, to inspect the books and papers of any railroad company or other public service corporation, and to examine, under oath, any officer, agent, or employee of such corporation, in relation to the business and affairs of the same. If any railroad company or other public service corporation shall refuse to permit the Commissioners, or either of them, or any person authorized, to examine its books and papers, such railroad company or other public service corporation shall until otherwise provided by law, for each offense, pay to the State of Oklahoma not less than one hundred and twenty-five dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, for each day it shall so fail or refuse, and the officer or other person refusing shall be punished as the law shall provide.

Sec. 29. The Commission shall ascertain, and enter of record, the same to be a public record, as early as practicable, the amount of money expended in construction and equipment, per mile of every railroad and other public service corporation in Oklahoma, the amount of money expended to preserve the right of way, and the amount of money it would require to reconstruct the roadbed, track, depots, and transportation facilities, and to replace all the physical properties belonging to the railroad or other public service corporation. It shall also ascertain the outstanding bonds, debentures, and indebtedness, and the amount, respectively, thereof, when issued, and rate of interest, when due, for what purposes issued, how used, to whom issued, to whom sold, and the price in cash, property, or labor, if any, received therefor, what became of the proceeds, by whom the indebtedness is held, the
amount purporting to be due thereon, the floating indebtedness of the company, to whom due, and the address, the credits due or to receive for said railroad company or other public service corporation, and the judicial or other suit or said road, the property or franchises, and the amounts purporting to have been paid, and in what manner paid therefor.

The Commission shall also ascertain the amounts paid for salaries to the officers of the railroad, or other public service corporation, and the wages paid to employees. For this purpose in the case named, the Commission may employ agents to assist them therein, and from time to time, as the information required by this section is obtained, it shall communicate the same to the Attorney General by report, and file a duplicate thereof with the State Examiner and Inspector for publication, and said information shall be printed, from time to time, in the annual report of the Commission.

Sec. 30. No transportation or transmission company shall charge or receive any greater compensation, in the aggregate, for transporting the same class of passengers or property, or for transmitting the same class of messages, over a shorter than a longer distance, along the same line and in the same direction—the shorter being included in the longer distance; but this section shall not be construed as authorizing any such company to charge or receive any greater compensation for a shorter, nor for a longer distance. The Commission may, from time to time, authorize any such company to disregard the foregoing provisions of this section, by charging such rates as the Commission may, from time to time, find just and equitable between such company and the public, or from any point on competitive lines or localities, on which the competition of such lines without the State may make necessary the presentation of special rates for the protection of the commerce of this State; but this section shall not apply to mileage tickets, or to any special excursion, or commutation rates, or to special rates for services rendered to the State, or to the United States, or in the interest of some public objects, where such tickets or rates shall have been presented or authorized by the Commission.

Sec. 31. No railroad, oil, pipe line, telephone, telegraph, express or similar corporation organized under the laws of any other State of the United States, or doing business, or proposing to do business, in this State, shall be entitled to the benefit of the right of eminent domain in this State until it shall have become a body corporate pursuant to or in accordance with the laws of this State.

Sec. 32. The said Commission shall have power, and it is hereby made its duty, to investigate all through freight or passenger rates on railroads in this State, and when the same are, in the opinion of the Commission, excessive or lewd or lewd in violation of the Interstate Commerce law, or the rates and regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the proper officials of the railroads are to be notified of the fact and required to reduce them or make the proper corrections, as the case may be. When the rates are not changed, or the proper corrections are not made according to the request of the Commission, it shall be the duty of the latter to notify the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the proper officers must be requested to make proper application to it for relief, and the Attorney General shall represent the Commission in all such matters.

Sec. 33. Any person, firm, or corporation owning or operating any coal, lead, iron, or zinc mines, or any saw mill, quinquelevia, or other industry, or any person, firm, corporation, or municipality, wherein the Commission shall reasonably determine that the amount of business is sufficient to justify the same, and within a reasonable distance of any track, may, at the expense of the person, firm, or corporation, erect and keep in repair a switch.
such railroad & such mine, saw mill, elevator or other industry, such railroad company shall be required to furnish the switch stand and frogs and other necessary material for making connection with such side tracks or spur under reasonable terms, conditions and regulations as the said Commission may prescribe, and shall make connection therewith. The party owning such mine, saw mill, elevator or other industry shall pay the actual cost thereof. If any railroad company, after proper demand therefor is made, shall refuse to furnish said material for making said connection and put the same in place, or after the building of such switch, shall fail or refuse to operate the same, such railroad company failing and refusing for a reasonable time, shall forfeit and pay to the party or corporation aggrieved, the sum of five hundred dollars for each and every offense; & to be recovered by suit action in any court of competent jurisdiction; and every day of such refusal, on the part of the railroad company to operate such switch as aforesaid, after such demand is made, shall be deemed a separate offense.

Sec. 34. As used in this article, the term "transportation company" shall include any company, corporation, trustee, receiver or any other person owning, leasing, or operating for hire, a railroad, street railway, car, or any railroad line, and also any freight car company, or association, express company, sleeping car company, car corporation, or company, trustee or persons in any way engaged in such business as a common carrier over a route required in whole or in part under the right of eminent domain, or under any grant from the government of the United States, the terms "rate," "rates," "charges," and "regulation," shall include joint rates, joint charges, and joint regulations, respectively; the term "transmission company" shall include any company receiving or storing, owning, leasing, or operating for hire any telegraph or telephone lines; the term "freight" shall be construed to mean any property transported or received for transportation by any transportation company. The term "public service corporation" shall include all transportation and transmission companies, and all persons authorized to exercise the rights of eminent domain, or to use or occupy any right of way, street, alley, or public highway, whether along or under the same, in a manner not prohibited by the general law; the term "person" as used in this article, shall include individuals, partnerships and corporations, in the singular or as a plural; the term "book" shall mean all certificates or written evidences of indebtedness issued by any corporation and issued by mortgage or trust deed. The term "person" shall mean any writing or letter issued by or under authority of a transmission company, evidencing the holder to any services from such company free of charge.

The provisions of this article shall always be so restricted in their application as not to conflict with any of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and as the necessary limitations upon their interpretation have been herein expressed in each case.

Sec. 35. After the second Monday in January, nineteen hundred and nine, the legislature may, by law, from time to time, alter, amend, or repeal sections from eighteen to thirty-four, inclusive, of this article, or any of them, or any amendments thereof; provided, that no amendment made under authority of this section shall in any wise alter or change the provisions of any part of this Constitution other than the said sections last above referred to or any such amendments thereof.

Fellow Servants.

Sec. 36. The common law doctrine of the fellow servant, so far as it affects the liability of the master for injuries to his servant,
resulting from the acts or omissions of any other servant or employee of the common master, is abrogated as to every employee of any railroad company and copy street railway company or inter-urban railway company, and of every person, firm, or corporation engaged in mining in the State; and every such employee shall have the same right to recover for every injury suffered by him for the acts or omissions of any other employee or employes of the common master that a servant would have if such acts or omissions were

those of the master himself in the performance of a non-assignable duty and when death, whether instantaneous or not, results to such employee from any injury from which he could have recovered under the above provisions had not death occurred, then his legal or personal representatives, surviving consent or relatives, or any trustee, curator, committee or guardian of such consent or relatives, shall have the same rights and remedies with respect thereto, as if death had been caused by the negligence of the master. And every railroad company and copy street railway company or inter-urban railway company, and every person, firm, or corporation engaged in underground mining in this State shall be liable under this section, for the acts of his or its receivers. Nothing contained in this section shall restrict the power of the Legislature to extend to the employees of any person, firm, or corporation the rights and remedies herein provided for.

**Passenger Fare.**

Sec. 37. No person, company, corporation, receiver, or any agency operating a railroad; other than street railroad or electric railroad, in whole or in part, within this State, shall demand or receive for first class transportation for each passenger, between points within the State on the portion of its track and operated within the State, more than two cents per mile, unless otherwise provided by law. Provided, however, the Corporation Commission shall have the power to exempt any railroad from the operation of this section upon satisfactory proof that it cannot earn a just compensation for the services rendered by it for pushing its fares for more than two cents per mile for the transportation of passengers within the State.

**Private Corporations.**

Sec. 38. No private corporation shall be created as a foreign corporation licensed to conduct business in the State, except by general law.

Sec. 39. No corporation shall issue stock except for money, labor done, or property actually received to the amount of the par value thereof, and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void, and the Legislature shall prescribe the necessary regulations to prevent the issue of fictitious stock or indebtedness. The stock and bonded indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the person holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting to be held after thirty days notice, given in pursuance of law.

Sec. 40. No corporation organized or doing business in this State shall be permitted to influence elections or official duties by contributions of money or anything of value.

Sec. 41. No corporation chartered or licensed to do business in this State shall own, hold, or control, in any manner whatever, the stock of any corporation engaged in the same kind of business, in whole or in part, within the State, except such stock as may be pledged in good faith to secure bona fide indebtedness acquired upon foreclosure, execution, sale, or otherwise for the satisfaction of debts. In all cases where any corporation acquires stock in any other corporation, as herein provided, it shall be required to dispose of the same within twelve months from the date of acquisition, and during the period of its ownership.
Section 2. Every issue, issued or chattel granted to a mining or public service corporation, foreign or domestic, shall contain a stipulation that such corporation will submit any disputes it may have with employees in reference to labor, to arbitration, as shall be provided by law.

Sec. 3. No corporation, foreign or domestic, shall be permitted to do business in this State without first filing in the office of the Corporation Commission a list of its stockholders, officers, and directors, with the residence and post-office address of, and the amount of stock held by each. And every foreign corporation shall, before doing business in this State, designate an agent residing in the State; and service of process or notice may be had on such designated agent, and such other agents as may hereafter be provided for by law. Such may be maintained against a foreign corporation in the county where an agent of such corporation may be found, or in the county where the cause of action may be.

Sec. 4. No foreign corporation shall be authorized to carry on in this State any business which a domestic corporation is prohibited from doing or be allowed to comply with any of the requirements made of a resident domestic corporation by this Constitution or laws of the State.

Nothing in this article, however, shall affect the power of the Legislature to determine under which foreign corporations may be licensed to do business in this State.

Sec. 5. All corporations, firms, associations, or corporations engaged in the production, manufacture, distribution, or sale of any commodity of general use, shall, for the purpose of preventing competition in trade, discriminate between different persons, associations, or corporations, or different sections, communities, or cities of the State, by selling such commodity at a lower rate in one section, community, or city than in another, after making due allowance for the differences, if any, in the grade or quality, and in the actual cost of transportation from the point of production or manufacture.

Sec. 6. All licenses, charters, or grants of special or exclusive privileges under which a bona fide organization shall not have taken place and business commenced in good faith at the time this Constitution becomes effective, shall thereafter have no validity.

Sec. 7. The Legislature shall have power to alter, amend, annul, reverse, or repeal any chapter of incorporation or franchise now existing and subject to be altered, amended, annulled, reversed, or repealed at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, or any that may be hereafter created, whenever in its opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the State, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the incorporators.

Sec. 8. The Legislature shall provide such penalties and regulations as may be necessary for the proper enforcement of the provisions of this article.
Article X.
Revenue and Taxation.

Section 1. The fiscal year shall commence on the first day of July in each year, unless otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall provide by law for an annual tax sufficient, with other resources, to defray the estimated expenses of the State for each fiscal year.

Sec. 3. Whenever the expenses of any fiscal year shall exceed the income, the Legislature may provide for levying a tax for the ensuing fiscal year, which, with other resources, shall be sufficient to pay the deficiency, as well as the estimated ordinary expenses of the State for the ensuing year.

Sec. 4. For the purpose of paying the State debt, if any, the Legislature shall provide for levying a tax, annually, sufficient to pay the annual interest and principal of such debt within twenty-five years from the first passage of the law creating the debt.

Sec. 5. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away. Taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects.

Sec. 6. All property used for free public libraries, free museums, public parks, property used exclusively for schools, colleges, and all property and exclusively for religious and charitable purposes, and all property of the United States, and of this State, and of counties and of municipalities of this State, and household goods and the heads of families, tools, implements, and livestock employed in the support of the family, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, and all growing crops, shall be exempt from taxation. Provided, that all property not herein specifically exempted from taxation under the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma shall be exempt from taxation until otherwise provided by law. And provided further, that there shall be exempt from taxation all secession and Confederate soldiers, non-citizen residents of this State, and all widows of civil and military officers, whose heads of families and non-citizen residents of this State, personal property not exceeding one hundred dollars in value.

All property owned by the Minnow Indian Orphan Home, located in Coal County, and all property owned by the Whittaker Orphan Home, located in Wayne County, so long as the same shall be used exclusively as free homes or schools for orphan children, and for poor and indigent persons, and all fraternal orphan homes, and other orphan homes, together with all their charitable funds, shall be exempt from taxation, and such property as may be exempt by reason of treaty stipulations existing between the Indians and the United States government, or by federal laws, during the time and effect of such treaties or federal laws. The Legislature may authorize any incorporated city or town, by a majority vote of its electors voting thereon at an election, to manufacture, establish, and public utilities from municipal taxation, for annual not exceeding five years, so made at their location.

Sec. 7. The Legislature may authorize county and municipal corporations to levy and collect assessments for local improvements upon property benefited thereby, included, without regard to a cash valuation.

Sec. 8. All property which may be taxed at a valuation shall be assessed for taxation at its fair cash value, estimated at the price it would bring at a voluntary sale, and any officer, or other person authorized to assess values, or subjects, for taxation, who shall commit any willful
Sec. 9. Except as herein otherwise provided, the total taxes, on an ad valorem basis, for all purposes, state, county, township, city or town, and school district taxes, shall not exceed in any one year thirty-one and one-half mills on the dollar, to be divided as follows: State levy, not more than three and one-half mills; county levy, not more than eight mills. Provided, That any county may levy not exceeding two mills additional for county high school and aid to the common schools of the county, not over one mill of which shall be for such high school, and the aid to said common schools shall be apportioned as provided by law; township levy, not more than five mills; city or town levy, not more than ten mills; school district levy, not more than five mills on the dollar for school district purposes, for support of common schools. Provided, That the aforesaid annual rate for school purposes may be increased by any school district by an amount not to exceed ten mills on the dollar valuation, on condition that three-fifths of the voters thereof voting at an election, vote for said increase.

Sec. 10. For the purpose of erecting public buildings on counties, cities, or school districts, the rate of taxation herein limited, may be increased, when the rate of such increase and the purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and a majority of the qualified voters of such county, city, or school district, voting at such election, shall vote therefor. Provided, That such increase shall not exceed six mills on the dollar of the assessed value of the taxable property in such county, city, or school district.

Sec. 11. The receiving, directly or indirectly, by any officer of the State, or of any county, city, or town, or member or officer of the Legislature, any interest, profit, or pecuniary, arising from the use or loan of public funds in his hands, or moneys to be raised through the agency for State, city, town, district, or county purposes shall be deemed a felony. Said offenses shall be punished as may be provided by law, a part of which punishment shall be disqualification to hold office.

Sec. 12. The Legislature shall have power to provide for the levy and collection of license, franchise, gross revenue, city, county, municipal, railroad, and street railway taxes; also graduated income taxes, graduated collateral and direct inheritance, legacy, and succession taxes; also graduated license taxes, graduated legacy and succession taxes; also stamps, registration, production or other specific taxes.

Sec. 13. The State may select its objects of taxation, and levy and collect its revenue independent of the counties or other municipal subdivisions.

Sec. 14. Taxes shall be levied, and collected by general law, and for public purposes only, except that there may be levied to the necessary expense of the State, not exceeding two per centum of the value of the taxable property in the State, for the support of the State government, and for the payment of the interest on the public debt, not exceeding three per centum of the value of the taxable property in the State, and for the support of the public schools, and for the payment of the interest on the public debt, not exceeding two per centum of the value of the taxable property in the State, and for the support of the public schools, and for the payment of the interest on the public debt.

Sec. 15. The credit of the State shall not be given, pledged, or bound to any individual, company, corporation, association, municipality, or political subdivision of the State; nor shall the State become an owner or stockholder in, nor make donation by gift, subscription to stock, by tax, or otherwise, to any company, association, or corporation.
Sec. 16. All laws authorizing the borrowing of money by and on behalf of the State, county, or other political subdivision of the State, shall specify the purpose for which the money is to be used, and the money so borrowed shall be used for no other purpose.

Sec. 17. The Legislature shall not authorize any county, city, or other political subdivision to become a stockholder in any company, association, corporation, or other body, to obtain or appropriate money for, or to issue any bond for, or to loan or credit to any corporation, association, or individual.

Sec. 18. The Legislature may authorize the levy and collection of a poll tax on all electors of this State, under sixty years of age, not exceeding five dollars per capita, per annum, and may provide a penalty for the non-payment thereof.

Sec. 19. Every act enacted by the Legislature, and every ordinance and resolution passed by any county, city, town, or municipal board or body, or by any board or body having a tax, shall specify distinctly the purpose for which such tax is levied, and votes levied and collected for one purpose shall never be devoted to another purpose.

Sec. 20. The Legislature shall not impose taxes for the purposes of any county, city, town, or other municipal corporation, but may, by general laws, confer on the proper authorities thereof, respectively, the power to assess and collect such taxes.

Sec. 21. There shall be a State Board of Equalization consisting of the Governor, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Inspector, and Examining, and President of the Board of Agriculture.

Sec. 22. Nothing in this Constitution shall be held, or construed, to prevent the classification of property for purposes of taxation, and the valuation of different classes by different means or methods.

Public Indebtedness.

Sec. 23. The State may, for all causes, except debts incurred in revenue or for expenses not provided for, contract debts, but such debts, direct or contingent, singly or in the aggregate, shall not, at any time, exceed four hundred thousand dollars, and the money arising from the lease creating such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 24. In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or to defend the State in war, but the money arising from the contracting of such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 25. Except the debts specified in section twenty-three and twenty-four of this article, no debt shall be hereafter contracted by or on behalf of this State, unless such debt shall be authorized by law; such law shall be perpetual, and such law shall prescribe and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, the interest on such debt, and the maturity thereof, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within twenty years from the time of the contracting thereof. No such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been
submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast at such election. In the final passage of such bill in either House of the Legislature, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, to be duly entered in the journal thereof, and shall be: "Shall this bill pass, and ought the same to receive the sanction of the people?"

Sec. 26. No county, city, town, township, school district, or other political corporation, or subdivision of the State, shall be allowed to become indebted, in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount exceeding, in any year, the income and revenue provided for such year, without the consent of three-fifths of the voters thereof, voting at an election, to be held for that purpose, nor in case requiring such access, shall any indebtedness be allowed to be incurred to an amount including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum of the valuation of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained from the last assessment for state and county purposes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness: Provided, That any county, city, town, township, school district, or other political corporation, or subdivision of the State, incurring any indebtedness, requiring the consent of the voters as aforesaid, shall, before, or at the time of incurring, provide for the collection of an amount tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof, within twenty-five years from the time of contracting the same.

Sec. 27. Any incorporated city or town in this State may, by a majority of the qualified persons voting at an election held for that purpose, be allowed to become indebted in a larger amount than that specified in section twenty-six, for the purpose of purchasing or constructing public utilities, or for repairing the same, to be owned exclusively by such city: Provided, That any such city or town incurring any such indebtedness, requiring the consent of the voters as aforesaid, shall have the power to provide, and, before, or at the time of incurring such indebtedness, shall provide for the collection of an annual tax, in addition to the other taxes provided for by this Constitution, sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof, within twenty-five years from the time of contracting the same.

Sec. 28. Counties, townships, school districts, cities, and towns shall have sufficient additional revenue to create a sinking fund to be used, first, for the payment of interest on the public debt; second, for the payment of bonds as they fall due; third, for the payment of such parts of judgments, as such municipalities may, by law, be required to pay.

Sec. 29. No bond or evidence of indebtedness of this State shall be valid unless the same shall have endorsed therein a certificate, signed by the Auditor and Attorney General of the State, showing that the bond or evidence of debt is issued pursuant to law and is within the debt limit. No bond or evidence of debt of any county, or bond of any township or any other political subdivision of any county, shall be valid unless the same have endorsed thereof a certificate signed by the County Clerk, or other officer authorized by law to sign such certificate, and the County Attorney of the county, stating that said bond, or evidence of debt, is issued pursuant to law, and that said issue is within the debt limit.

Sec. 30. The Legislature shall require all money collected by taxation, or by fees, fines, and public charges of every kind, to be accounted for by a system of accounting that shall be uniform for each class of accounts, state and local, which shall be preserved and audited by authority of the State.

Article XI. State and School Lands. Article XI.

Section 1. The State hereby accepts all grants of land and donations of money made by the United States under the provisions of the Enabling Act, and any
other acts of Congress, for the use and purposes and upon the conditions, and under the limitations for which the same are granted or donated; and the funds of the State is hereby pledged to preserve such lands and money and all monies derived from the sale of any of said lands, as a sacred trust, and to keep the same for the use and purposes for which they were granted or donated.

Sec. 2. All proceeds of the sale of public lands that have heretofore been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the use and benefit of the common schools of this State, all such per cents as may be granted by the United States on the sale of public lands, the sum of five million dollars appropriated to the State for the use and benefit of the common schools in lieu of sections sixteen and thirty-six, and other lands of the Indian Territory, the proceeds of all property that shall fall to the State by escheat, the proceeds of all gifts or donations to the State for common schools not otherwise appropriated by the terms of the gifts, and such other appropriations, gifts, or donations as shall be made by the Legislature for the benefit of the common schools, shall constitute the permanent school fund, the income from which shall be used for the maintenance of the common schools in the State. The principal shall be deemed a trust fund held by the State, and shall forever remain inviolate. It may be increased, but shall never be diminished. The State shall reimburse said permanent school fund for all losses therefrom which may in any manner occur, and no portion of such fund shall be diverted for any other use or purpose.

Sec. 3. The interest and income of the permanent school fund, the net income from the leasing of public lands which have been, or may be granted by the United States to the State for the use and benefit of the common schools, together with any revenue derived from taxes authorized to be levied for such purposes, and any other sources which may be added thereto by law, shall be used and applied each year for the benefit of the common schools of the State and shall be, for this purpose, apportioned among and between all the several common school districts of the State in proportion to the school population of the several districts, and so part of the fund shall ever be diverted from this purpose, or used for any other purpose than the support and maintenance of common schools for the equal benefit of all the people of the State.

Sec. 4. All public lands subject to the State by Congress for charitable, penal, educational, and public building purposes, and all lands taken in lieu thereof, may be sold by the State, under such rules and regulations as the Legislature may prescribe, in conformity with the regulations of the funding acts.

Sec. 5. Section thirtieth in every portion of the State, which has been granted to the State, shall be preserved for the use and benefit of the University of Oklahoma and the University Preparatory School, one third; of the normal schools now established, or hereafter to be established, one third; and of the Agricultural and Mechanical College and Colored Agricultural and Normal University, one third. The said lands on the proceeds thereof as above apportioned to be divided between the institutions as the Legislature may prescribe. Provided, That the said lands so received, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, or of any indemnity lands granted in lieu of section thirtieth, shall be safely kept or invested and preserved by the State as a trust, which shall never be diminished, but may be added to, and the income thereof, interest, rents, or otherwise, only shall be used exclusively for the benefit of said educational institutions. Such educational institutions shall remain under the exclusive control of the State and no part of the proceeds arising from the sale or disposal of any lands granted for educational purposes, of the income or rentals thereof, shall be used for the support of any religious or sectarian school, college, or university, and no portion of the funds arising from the sale of sections thirtieth or any indemnity lands selected in lieu thereof, either principal or interest, shall be diverted, either temporarily or permanently.
from the purpose for which said lands were granted to the State.

Sec. 2. The permanent common school and other educational funds shall be invested in first mortgages upon good and improved farm lands within the State (and in no case shall more than fifty per centum of the reasonable valuation of the lands without improvements be loaned on any land); Oklahoma State Bonds, county bonds of the counties of Oklahoma, school district bonds of the school district of Oklahoma, United States bonds; preference to be given to the securities in the order named.

The Legislature shall provide the manner of selecting the securities aforesaid, prescribe the rules, regulations, restrictions, and conditions upon which the funds aforesaid shall be loaned or invested, and all things necessary for the safety of the funds and permanency of the investment.

Article XII.

Homestead and Exemptions.

Section 1. The homestead of any family in this State, not within any city, town, or village, shall consist of not more than one hundred and sixty acres of land, which may be in one or more parcels, to be selected by the owner. The homestead within any city, town, or village, owned and occupied as a residence only, shall consist of not exceeding one acre of land, to be selected by the owner; Provided, That the same shall not exceed in value the sum of five thousand dollars, and in no event shall the homestead be reduced to less than one-quarter of an acre, without regard to value; And Provided further, That in case said homestead is used for both residence and business purposes, the homestead interest thereon shall not exceed in value the sum of five thousand dollars; Provided, That nothing in the laws of the United States, or any treaties with the Indian Tribes in the State, shall deprive any Indian of his allotment of the benefit of the homestead and exemption laws of the State; And Provided further, That any temporary use of the homestead shall not change the character of the same when no other homestead has been acquired.

Sec. 2. The homestead of a family shall be, and is hereby protected from forced sale, for the payment of debts, except for the purchase money therefor or a part of such purchase money, the taxes due thereon, or for work and material used in constructing improvements thereon; nor shall the owner or his family, with the homestead without the consent of the owner, give in such manner as may be prescribed by law; Provided, Nothing in this article shall preclude any person from mortgaging his homestead, the spouse, if any, joining therein; nor prevent the sale thereon for nonpayment of any such mortgage.

Sec. 3. After the adoption of this Constitution, paragraph three of section four, and section five of chapter thirty-four, Statutes of Oklahoma, of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, shall be inoperative; Provided, That notproperty shall be exempt for any part of the purchase price while the same or any part thereof remains in the possession of the original vendor; or in possession of any purchaser from such vendor, with notice; And Provided further, Nothing in this Constitution shall prevent or prohibit any person from mortgaging or encumbering his personal exemptions.

The Legislature may change or amend the terms of this article.

Article XIII.

Education.

Section 1. The Legislature shall establish and maintain a system of free public schools wherein all the children of the State may be educated.
Section 1. The Legislature shall provide for the establishment and support of institutions for the care and education of the deaf, dumb, and blind of the State.

Section 2. Separate schools for white and colored children, with like accommodations, shall be provided by the Legislature and impartially maintained. The term 'white children' shall mean all children who are of the white race; the term 'colored children' shall mean all other children.

Section 3. The Legislature shall provide for the compulsory attendance at some public or other school, unless other means of education are provided, of all the children in the State who are sound in mind and body, between the ages of eight and sixteen years, for at least three months in each year.

Section 4. The supervision of instruction in the public schools shall be vested in a Board of Education, whose powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be President of the Board. Until otherwise provided by law, the Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General shall be ex officio members, and with the Superintendent, compose said Board of Education.

Section 5. The Legislature shall provide for a uniform system of textbooks for the common schools of the State.

Section 6. The Legislature shall provide for the teaching of the elements of agriculture, horticulture, stock feeding, and domestic science in the common schools of the State.

**Article XIV**

**Banks and Banking.**

Section 1. General laws shall be enacted by the Legislature providing for the creation of a Banking Department, to be under the control of a Bank Commissioner, who shall be appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, by and with the consent of the Senate, with sufficient power and authority to regulate and control all State Banks, loan, trust and Guarantee Companies, under laws which shall provide for the protection of depositors and individual stockholders.

Section 2. The legal rate of interest shall not exceed six per centum per annum in the absence of any contract to the contrary, and by contract parties may agree upon any rate not to exceed ten per centum per annum, and, until reduced by the Legislature, said rates of six and ten per centum shall be, respectively, the legal and the maximum contract rates of interest.

Section 3. The being, receiving, retaining, or converting assets of interest greater than is allowed by the preceding section, when committed by donee, is deemed a forfeiture of the entire interest which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid thereon. In case a greater rate of interest has been paid by the person by whom it has been paid, or his legal representatives, many recover from the person, firm, or corporation doing or receiving the same, in an action in the nature of an action of debt, from the amount of the interest so paid. Provided, such claim shall be brought within two years after maturity of such numerous contract. Provided, however, that this section may be subject to such changes as the Legislature may prescribe.

**Article XV.**

**Oath of Office.**

Section 1. Senators and Representatives, and all judicial, State, and County officers shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation: 'I,......., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey, and defend
The Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Oklahoma, and will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity, that I will not fail, or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable things, to procure my nomination or election (or appointment), except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law, that I will not, knowingly, violate any election law of the State, or presume to be done by others in my behalf, that I will not, knowingly, receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law, and I further swear (or affirm) that I will not receive, use, or turn upon any free pass or on free transportation during my term of office.

Sec. 2. The foregoing oath shall be administered by some person authorized to administer oaths, and in the case of State officers and judges of the Supreme Court, shall be taken in the office of the Secretary of State, and in case of other judicial and county officers, in the office of the Clerk of the County in which the case is taken; any person refusing to take said oath, or of affirmation, shall forfeit his office, and any person who shall have been convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or having violated said oath, or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury, and shall be disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within the State. The oath of members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be administered in the hall of the house to which the member shall have been elected, by one of the judges of the Supreme Court, or in case no such judge is present, then by any person authorized to administer oaths.

Article XVI.

Public Roads, Highways, and Internal Improvements

Sec. 1. The Legislature is directed to establish a Department of Highways, and shall have the power to create improvement districts and provide for building and maintaining public roads, and may provide for the taxation of convicts and permitted laborers.

Sec. 2. The State of Oklahoma hereby acquires all reservations and lands for public highways made under any grant, agreement, treaty, or act of Congress; Provided, This section shall not be construed to prejudice the civil rights of any Indian allottee, or other person, or any such band.

Levers, Drains, and Ditches.

Sec. 3. The Legislature shall have power and shall provide for a system of levers, drains, and ditches and irrigation in this State, when deemed expedient, and provide for a system of taxation on the lands affected or benefited by such levers, drains, ditches and irrigation, or on crops produced on such lands, to discharge such bonded indebtedness or expenses necessarily incurred in the establishment of such improvements, and to provide for the issuance of bonds by the county or counties of the lands affected or affected by such levers, drains, and ditches or irrigation.

Article XVII.

Counties - County and Township Government.

Sec. 1. Each county in this State, now or hereafter organized, shall be a body politic and corporate.

Sec. 2. Here are hereby created, subject to change by the Legislature, in and for each organized county of this State, the offices of Judge of the County Court, County Attorney, Clerk of the District Court, County Clerk, Sheriff, County Treasurer, Register of Deeds, County Surveyor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, from County Commissioners, and such municipal and township officers as are now provided for under the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma, except as this Constitution otherwise provides.

Sec. 3. Any person convicted of the State shall provide, as may be prescribed by law for their inhabitants who by reason of age, infirmity, or misfortune, may have claims upon the sympathy and aid of the county.
Creating or Altering Counties.

Sec. 4. The Legislature shall provide by general laws for the creation of new counties or altering or changing lines and the equitable division of assets and liabilities, and the original location of county seats in such new counties. Provided, That no such question shall be submitted to the vote of the qualified electors residing in the territory to be formed into such new county or transferred to another county, and shall be approved by sixty per centum of the vote cast in said election: Provided, That no new county shall be formed of less than four hundred square miles taxable area, or with a population less than fifteen thousand people, nor with taxable wealth less than two and one-half million dollars, as shown by the current tax rolls.

Nor shall any territory be taken from an existing county for any purpose bringing the newly created line of such existing county nearer than ten miles to the county seat thereof. Nor shall the taxable area, population, or taxable wealth of such existing county be reduced below that required for a new county.

Nor shall any territory, in any case, be transferred from one county to an existing county, if, by such transfer of territory, the county from which the territory be taken will then be smaller in area than the county to which the addition is made: Provided, That when territory is the transferred from an existing county to either a new or an existing county, there must be sixty per centum of the vote cast in such particular territory in favor of the transfer, and, in case the transfer be to an existing county, the acceptance of such territory must first be approved by a majority vote of the electors of said county, at an election to be called and held therefor, as may be provided by law. The limitation as to area, valuation, and population shall not be increased by the Legislature.

Sec. 5. Then at any time hereafter, the aggregate value of all taxable property in any one county be a sum total less than two and one-half million dollars, one fourth or more of the qualified electors of such county, as shown by the last general election, signed, verified, and filed with the county commissioners thereof, not less than sixty days before the date of any general election, such county commissioners shall submit, upon the ballot at each next ensuing general election, the question: "Shall this county be an unorganized county?" "Yes" or "No." If a majority of the vote cast on this question at such election be in the affirmative, such county shall thereafter be unorganized and be attached to and be a part of the adjoining county having the lowest valuation of taxable property, and shall as remain as a district in such county until such time as the qualified electors of such unorganized county shall, by petition and vote, declare in favor of separate organized county existence: Provided, However, That at all times during such unorganized existence, such county shall have four terms of county court at the county seat therein each year, and the judge of the county court shall appoint a clerk of the county court of said district, from among the qualified electors thereof, who shall keep and maintain his office at such county seat:

Provided, Further, That while so unorganized, such county shall, in all respects, be part and parcel of the county with which it is united.

Removal of County Seats.

Sec. 6. The county seats named as county seats shall be and remain the county seats of their respective counties until changed by vote of the qualified electors of such county, in the following manner:

(a) Upon a petition, or petitions in writing, signed by twenty-five per centum of the qualified electors of the county, such petition to be determined by the total vote cast in such county for the head of the State ticket in the last preceding general election, and petition

(petition)
opinions being verified by an affidavit showing that the petitioners are qualified electors of such county, and such petition or petitions having been filed with the Governor at any time after one month after the adjournment of the State into the winter, the Governor shall, within thirty days after his proclamation calling an election to be held in such county, not less than sixty nor more than seventy days from the date of his proclamation.

Such election shall be held under the provisions of the election laws of the State, and upon such public notice of such election as the Governor shall proclaim by his proclamation. The Governor shall cause to be placed upon the ballot to be voted at such election only the names of such persons as may, within thirty days prior to such election, file with the Governor verified petitions therefore, as above mentioned, signed by not less than four hundred qualified electors of said county.

(Any word 'town', 'village', 'city', or 'place,' shall be construed to mean town, city, or place.)

(2) Upon the holding of any such election, the board of canvassers shall certify and return said vote to the Governor, who shall thereupon declare the result, and cause the will of the electors to be carried into effect; Provided, That in all elections for the removal of any member of Congress, pursuant to the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress, unless the county seat is one located by vote of the people, not later than the first day of March, nineteen hundred and nine, shall be selected. Provided: Further, in case any necessary and proper petition for the holding of an election shall be made by a majority of the qualified electors of any county, the Governor shall cause the same to be held, and such election or elections as may be necessary to be held, in accordance with the foregoing provisions. Provided, further, that no election or elections shall be held, nor any account of any election or legal proceeding thereon, if such election or elections are delayed or postponed beyond the time limit provided in the constitution. If a majority of all the votes cast in the county at such county seat election shall be in favor of any town, such town shall thereupon become the county seat; Provided, However, That when the county seat named in this Constitution is within six miles of the geographical center of the county, such geographical center to be determined by authorities from the Secretary of State, and such distance to be determined by measurement from such geographical center to the nearest corporate limits of such county seat as they existed on the twenty-first day of January, nineteen hundred and seven, it shall require sixty days prior to such election for the removal of said county seat. Provided, That the town to which the votes are to be returned shall be selected by the people of such county, or a majority of the votes cast at such county seat election, for the purpose of removing the geographical center of said county, in which event a majority vote shall suffice; but if more than two towns are voted for and no town receives the requisite proportion of all the votes cast, then all names of towns will be voted on until a majority vote is secured. Provided, That the town receiving the greatest number of votes shall be determined, and the Governor shall, in his discretion, cause to be settled and held a second election, at which only the two towns which received the greatest number of votes cast at the first election shall be voted for; and the town receiving the requisite proportion of the votes cast at the second election shall be the county seat; Provided, That after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and nine, all county seats shall be subject to removal under the above mentioned provisions; but, the time to which removal is sought must receive two-thirds of all votes cast in said county in the election held. Provided, That until after the first day of January, nineteen
hundred and nine, no public money shall be expended for court house or jail construction unless a vote of the people of such county shall have been taken on the relocation of the county seat.

Sec. 7. Any person or corporation offering, money or other thing of value, either directly or indirectly, for the purpose of influencing any vote for or against any competing town, in such election, shall be deemed guilty of bribery.

Counties and County Seats.

Section 8. The State of Oklahoma is hereby divided into counties named and described as follows (all descriptions are referred to the Indian Meridians and base line established by the United States Geological Survey, 1896-1899; unless otherwise specifically mentioned):

Adair County—Beginning on the township line between townships nineteen and twenty North, at its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty-three and twenty-four East, thence east along said township line to its intersection with the Arkansas State line; thence southward along said Arkansas State line to its intersection with the township line between townships thirteen and fourteen North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty-three and twenty-four East; thence north along said range line to the point of beginning. Westville is hereby designated the County Seat of Adair County.

Alfalfa County—Beginning on the Kansas and Oklahoma State line at its intersection with the range line between ranges twelve and thirteen West; thence eastward along said State line to its intersection with the range line between ranges eight and nine West;
thence south along said range line to its intersection with the east and west center section line of township twenty-three (23) North, thence west along said center section line to its intersection with the range line between ranges twelve (12) and thirteen (13) West, thence north along said range line to the point of beginning. Cherokee is hereby designated the County Seat of Alfalfa County.

Atoka County: Beginning at the north west corner of township two (2) North, range twelve (12) East, thence east along the township line between townships two (2) and three (3) North, to its intersection with the range line between ranges thirteen (13) and fourteen (14) East, thence south along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships one (1) and two (2) North, thence east along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) East, thence south along said range line to its intersection with the base line, thence west along said base line to its intersection with the range line between ranges fourteen (14) and fifteen (15) East, thence south along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships four (4) and five (5) South, thence west along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges eight (8) and nine (9) East, thence north along said range line to its intersection with the
Township line between townships one and two South; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the north and south center section line) across range eleven East; thence north along said center section line to its intersection with the base line; thence east along said base line to its intersection with the range line between ranges eleven and twelve East; thence north to the point of beginning. Atoka is hereby designated the County Seat of Atoka County.

Beaver County: Beginning at the point where the one-thousandth meridian intersects the south line of the State of Kansas; thence westward along the south line of the State of Kansas to its intersection with the range line between ranges nineteen and twenty East of Conarvon meridian; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the north boundary line of the State of Texas; thence eastward along the boundary line between Texas and Oklahoma to its intersection with the one-hundredth meridian; thence north along said one-hundredth meridian to the point of beginning. Beaver is hereby designated the County Seat of Beaver County.

Beckham County: Beginning on the State line between Texas and Oklahoma at its intersection with the east and west center section line across township eleven North; thence east along said
section line to its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty-two and twenty-three West; thence north along the said range line to its intersection with the east and west center section line across township twelve North; then east along said section line to its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty and twenty-one West; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships seven and eight North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the center line of the North Fork of Red River; then up along the center line of said river to its most westerly intersection with the township line between townships seven and eight North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty-three and twenty-four West; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships six and seven North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the state line between Texas and Oklahoma; thence north along said state line to the point of beginning. Sayre is hereby designated the County Seat of Beckham County.

Blaine County:—Said County shall be and remain as it now exists under the Territory of Oklahoma, until hereafter changed under the provisions
of this Constitution, Watonga is hereby designated the county seat of Blaine County.

Bryan County:—Beginning on the township line between townships four and five South at its intersection with the boundary line between the Chickasaw and the Choctaw nations; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the center line of Clear Boggy Creek; thence down along the center line of said Clear Boggy Creek to its intersection with the north and south center section line across range thirteen East; thence south along said center section line to its intersection with the center line of Whitgrass Creek; thence down along the center line of said Whitgrass Creek to its intersection with the state line between Texas and Oklahoma; thence westward along said state line to the center line of the mouth of the Washita River; thence up along the center line of the said Washita River to its intersection with the east and west center section line of township five South; thence east along said center section line to its intersection with the boundary line between the Chickasaw and the Choctaw nations; thence north along said boundary line to the point of beginning. Durant is hereby designated the county seat of Bryan County.

Caddo County:—Beginning on the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen West, at its intersection with the township line between townships
twelve) and thirteen North, thence east along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges ten and eleven West, thence south along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships ten and eleven North, thence east along said township line to its intersection with the center line of the Canadian River, thence down along the center line of said Canadian River to its intersection with the ninety-eighth meridian, thence south along said ninety-eighth meridian to its intersection with the east and west center section line across township eight North, thence west along said center section line to its intersection with the range line between ranges eight and nine West, thence south along said range line to its intersection with the Township line between townships four and five North, thence west along said Township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen West, thence north along said range line to the point of beginning. Anadarko is hereby designated the county Seat of Caddo County.

Canadian County: Said County shall be and remain as it now exists under the Territory of Oklahoma, until hereafter changed.
the provisions of this Constitution. El Reno is hereby designated the County Seat of Canadian County.

Carter County:—Beginning on the base line at its intersection with the range line between ranges three and four West; thence east along said base line to its intersection with the range line between ranges one and two West; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the east and west center section line of township two South; thence east along said center section line to its intersection with the center line of the Washita River; thence southerly along the center line of said Washita River to its intersection with the township line between townships two and three South; thence east along the said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges three and four East; thence south along said range line to the northeast corner of section thirty-six, township four South, range three East; thence west to the northwest corner of section thirty-five in said township and range; thence south along the section line to its intersection with the township line between townships five and six South; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges three and four West; thence north along said range.
line to the point of beginning. Ardmore is hereby designated the County Seat of Carter County.

Cherokee County: — Beginning at the northwest corner of township nineteen North, range twenty-one East; thence east along the township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty-three and twenty-four East; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships thirteen and fourteen North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty and twenty-one East; thence north along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships fifteen and sixteen North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the center line of the Grand River; thence up along the center line of said Grand River to its intersection with the township line between townships eighteen and nineteen North; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty and twenty-one East; thence north along the said range line to the point of beginning. Tahlequah is hereby designated the County Seat of Cherokee County.

Choctaw County: — Beginning on the center
Beginning on the state line between Oklahoma and Kansas, thence north along the range line between Kansas and Colorado, thence west along the range line between Colorado and Nebraska, thence south along the range line between Nebraska and Kansas, thence east along the center line of the mouth of Bluegrass Creek to its intersection with the center line of the mouth of Bluegrass Creek, thence north along the center line of the townships north of the mouth of Bluegrass Creek to the center line of the townships north of the mouth of Bluegrass Creek and thence south along the center line of the townships south of the mouth of Bluegrass Creek to the center line of the townships south of the mouth of Bluegrass Creek and thence east along the townships east of the mouth of Bluegrass Creek to the center line of the townships east of the mouth of Bluegrass Creek and thence north along the center line of the townships north of the mouth of Bluegrass Creek to the state line between Oklahoma and Kansas.
the State of Texas, thence eastward along the Texas state line to its intersection with the range line between ranges nine and ten East of the Cimarron Meridian; thence north along said range line to the point of beginning. Kenton is hereby designated the County Seat of Cimarron County.

Cleveland County:—Said County shall be and remain as it now exists under the Territory of Oklahoma, until hereafter changed under the provisions of this Constitution. Norman is hereby designated the County Seat of Cleveland County.

Coal County:—Beginning at the north-west corner of Township three North, range nine East; thence east along the Township line between Townships three and four North, to its intersection with the range line between ranges eleven and twelve East; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the base line, thence west along said base line to its intersection with the north and south center section line across range eleven East; thence south along said center section line to its intersection with the Township line between Townships one and two South, thence west along said Township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges seven and eight East; thence north along said range line
to its intersection with the township line between
townships two and three North, thence east
along said township line to its intersection
with the range line between ranges eight
and nine East; thence north along said
range line to the point of beginning.
Lehigh is hereby designated the County
Seat of Coal County.

Comanche County: Beginning on the
township line between townships four and
five North, at its intersection with the range
line between ranges fifteen and sixteen West;
thence east along said township line to its
intersection with the range line between
ranges eight and nine West; South along
said range line to its intersection with the
township line between townships two and three
North; thence west along said township line
to its intersection with the north and south/
center section line across range nine West; then
south along said center section line to its
intersection with the state line between Texas
and Oklahoma; thence west along said state line
to its intersection with the range line between
ranges thirteen and fourteen West; thence
north along said range line to its inter-
section with the north line of township
three South, thence west along said township
line to the north and south center section
line across range fourteen West; thence north
along said center section line to the base line;
thence west along the base line to the range
line between ranges fifteen and sixteen West;
thence north along said range line to the point
of beginning. Lawton is hereby designated
the County Seat of Comanche County.

Craig County: Beginning on the
state line between Kansas and Oklahoma
at its intersection with the range line between
ranges seventeen and eighteen East; thence east
ward along said state line to its intersection
with the center line of the Neosho River; thence
down along the center line of said Neosho River
to its intersection with the range line between
ranges twenty-one and twenty-two East; thence
south along said range line to its inter-
section with the township line between town-
ships twenty-three and twenty-four North; thence
west along said township line to its intersection
with the range line between ranges eighteen and nine-
teen East; thence north along said range line to its
intersection with the township line between town-
ships twenty-four and twenty-five North; thence west
along said township line to its intersection with
the range line between ranges seventeen and eighteen
East; thence north along said range line to the

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point of beginning. Vinita is hereby designated the County Seat of Craig County.

Custer County:—Said County shall be and remain as it now exists under the Territory of Oklahoma, until hereafter changed under the provisions of this Constitution. Arapaho is hereby designated the County Seat of Custer County.

Delaware County:—Beginning at the southwest corner of section six, township twenty-five North, range twenty-two East; thence east along the section line to the Missouri State line; thence southward along the state line of Missouri and of Arkansas to the township line between townships nineteen and twenty North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty-one and twenty-two East; thence north along said range line to the point of beginning. Grove is hereby designated the County Seat of Delaware County.

Dewey County:—Said County shall be and remain as it now exists under the Territory of Oklahoma, until hereafter changed under the provisions of this Constitution. Taloga is hereby designated the County Seat of Dewey County.

Ellis County:—Beginning on the
one-hundredth meridian at its intersection with the township line between townships twenty-four and twenty-five North; thence east along said township line to the range line between ranges twenty-two and twenty-three West; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships nineteen and twenty North; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty and twenty-one West; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the center line of the Canadian River (sometimes called South Canadian); thence up along the center line of said river to its intersection with the state line between Texas and Oklahoma; thence north along said state line and the one-hundredth meridian to the point of beginning. Grand is hereby designated the County Seat of Ellis County.

Garfield County:—Said County shall be and remain as it now exists under the Territory of Oklahoma, until hereafter changed under the provisions of this Constitution. Enid is hereby designated the County Seat of Garfield County.

Garvin County:—Beginning on the range line between ranges four and five West
at its intersection with the township line between townships four and five North; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges three and four East; thence south along said range line to its intersection with east and west center section line across township two North; thence west along said center section line to its intersection with the range line between ranges one and two East; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the section line, two miles north of and parallel to the township line between townships one and two North; thence west along said section line to its intersection with the center line of the Washita River; thence southward (along the center line of the said Washita River) to its intersection with the baseline; thence west along said baseline to its intersection with the range line between ranges three and four West; thence north along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships two and three North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges four and five West; thence north along said range line to the point of beginning. 

Pauls Valley is hereby designated the County Seat of Garvin County.

Grady County: Beginning on the center line of the Canadian River (sometimes called)
South Canadian), at its intersection with the ninety-eighth meridian; thence southeasterly along the center line of said Canadian River to its intersection with the range line between ranges four and five West; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships two and three North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges eight and nine West; thence north along said range line to the east and west center section line across township eight North; thence east along said center section line to its intersection with the ninety-eighth meridian; thence north along said ninety-eighth meridian to the point of beginning.

Chickasha is hereby designated the County Seat of Grady County.

Grant County: Said County shall be and remain as it now exists under the Territory of Oklahoma, until hereafter changed under the provisions of this Constitution.

Pond Creek is hereby designated the County Seat of Grant County.

Greer County: Beginning on the state line between Texas and Oklahoma at its intersection with the township line between townships six and seven North; thence east...
along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty-three and twenty-four West; thence north along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships seven and eight North; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the center line of the North Fork of Red River; thence down along the center line of said North Fork of Red River to its intersection with the range line between ranges nineteen and twenty West; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the east and west center section line of township four North; thence west along said center section line to the north and south center section line across range twenty-one West; thence south along said center section line to its intersection with the township line between townships three and four North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the center line of the Salt Fork of Red River; thence down along the center line of said river to its intersection with the east and west center section line of township three North; thence west along said center section line to its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty-
three and twenty-four West; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the base line; thence west along said base line to its intersection with the state line between Texas and Oklahoma; thence westward and northward along said state line to the point of beginning. Munjum is hereby designated the County Seat of Greef County.

Harper County: — Beginning on the one-hundredth meridian at its intersection with the Kansas and Oklahoma state line; thence east along said state line to its second intersection with the center line of the Cimarron River; thence twenty-one West; thence, southwesterly along the center line of said Cimarron River to its intersection with the range line between ranges nineteen and twenty West; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships twenty-four and twenty-five North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the one-hundredth meridian; thence north along said meridian to the point of beginning.

Buffalo is hereby designated the County Seat of Harper County.

Haskell County: — Beginning on the center line of the Canadian River at its intersection with the range line between ranges seventeen and eighteen East; thence down along the center line of said Canadian River to its intersection with the center line of the Arkansas River; thence down along the center line of said Arkansas River to its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty-three and twenty-four East; thence south along the said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships eight and nine North; thence west along said township line.
Hughes County: Beginning on the township line between townships nine and ten North, at the southwest corner of section thirty-five, township ten North, range eight East; thence east, along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen East; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the center line of the Canadian River (sometimes called South Canadian); thence up along the center line of said Canadian River to its intersection with the range line between ranges eleven and twelve East; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships ten and four North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges eight and nine East; thence north along said range line to its intersection with the center line of the Canadian River; thence up along the center line of said Canadian River to its intersection with the east line of the Seminole nation; thence north along the said east line of the Seminole nation.
to its intersection with the township line between townships seven and eight North; thence east along said township line to the southwest corner of section thirty-five, township eight North, range eight East; thence north to the point of beginning. Holdenville is hereby designated the County Seat of Hughes County.

Jackson County: — Beginning on the range line between ranges nineteen and twenty West, as its intersection with the center line of the North Fork of Red River; thence down along the center line of said river to the state line between Texas and Oklahoma; thence westwardly along said state line to its intersection with the base line; thence east along said base line to its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty-three and twenty-four West; thence north along said range line to its intersection with the east and west center section line of township three North; thence east along said center section line, thence up along the center line of said river to its intersection with the center line of Hills Fork of Red River; thence up along the center line of said river to its intersection with the township line between townships three and four North; thence east along said township line to the southeast corner of section thirty-three, township four North, range twenty-one West; thence north to the southwest corner of section fifteen of said township and range; thence east along the section line to its intersection with the range line between ranges nineteen and twenty West; thence north along said range line to the point of beginning. Altus is hereby designated the County Seat of Jackson County.

Jefferson County: — Beginning at the southwest corner of section fifteen, township three South, range nine
West, thence east along the section line to its intersection with the range line between ranges three and four West, thence south along said range line to its intersection with the center line of Mud Creek, thence south easterly along the center line of said Mud Creek to the state line between Texas and Oklahoma, thence westwardly along said state line to its intersection with the north and south center section line of range nine West, thence north along said center section line to the point of beginning. Ryan is hereby designated the County Seat of Jefferson County.

Johnston County: Beginning on the baseline at the south east corner of section thirty three, township one North, range four East, thence east along said baseline to its intersection with the range line between ranges seven and eight East, thence south along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships one and two South; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges eight and nine East; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships four and five South; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the boundary line between the Choctaw and the Chickasaw nations; thence south along said boundary line to its intersection with the east and west center section line across township five South; thence west along said center section line to its intersection with the center line of the Washita River; thence up along the center line of said Washita River to its intersection with the section line one mile north of and parallel to the township line between townships four and five South; thence west along said section line.
to its intersection with the range line between ranges three
and four East; thence north along said range line to
its intersection with the township line between townships
two and three South; thence east along said township
line to its intersection with the north and south center
section line across ranges four East; thence north along
said center section line to the point of beginning.
Siskiyou is hereby designated the County Seat of
Johnston County.

Nay County: — Said County shall be and remain
as it now exists under the Territory of Oklahoma, until
hereafter changed under the provisions of this Constitution.
Newkirk is hereby designated the County Seat of Nay County.

Kingfisher County: — Said County shall be and remain as
it now exists under the Territory of Oklahoma, until hereafer changed
under the provisions of this Constitution. Kingfisher
is hereby designated the County Seat of Kingfisher County.

Kiowa County: — Said County shall be and remain as it now
exists under the Territory of Oklahoma, until hereafter changed
under the provisions of this Constitution. Hobart is here-
by designated the County Seat of Kiowa County.

Latimer County: — Beginning at the northwest
corner of section thirty, township seven North, range nine-
teen East; thence east along the section line to its intersection
with the range line between ranges twenty-two and twenty-
three East; thence south along said range line to its intersection
with the township line between townships five and six North; thence
west along said township line to its intersection with the section line two.
miles east of the range line between ranges twenty-one and twenty-two East; thence south along said section line to its intersection with the township line between townships four and five North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the section line one mile west of the range line between ranges twenty-one and twenty-two East; thence south along said section line to its intersection with the township line between townships two and three North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the south and north center section line across range seventeen East; thence north along said center section line to its intersection with the township line between townships six and seven North; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges eighteen and nineteen East; thence north along said range line to the point of beginning. Haskellton is hereby designated the County Seat of Latimer County.

Le Flore County:—Beginning on the center line of the Arkansas River at its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty-three and twenty-four East; thence down along the center line of said Arkansas River to its intersection with the state line between Arkansas and Oklahoma; thence southward along said state line to its intersection with the baseline; thence west along said base line to its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty-two and twenty-three East; thence north along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships two and three North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the section line one mile west of the range line between ranges twenty-one and twenty-two East; thence north along said section line to its intersection with the township line between townships four/
and five North; then east along said township line to
the section line two miles east of the range line between ranges twenty-one
and twenty-two East; thence north along said section line to its intersec-
tion with the township line between townships five and six North; then-
ence east along said township line to its intersection with the
range line between ranges twenty-two and twenty-three East; thence
north along said range line to its intersection with the town-
ship line between townships eight and nine North; thence east
along said township line to its intersection with the range line
between ranges twenty-three and twenty-four East; thence north along
said range line to the point of beginning. Coteau is hereby
designated the County Seat of LeFlore County.

Lincoln County:—Said County shall be and remain as it
now exists under the Territory of Oklahoma until hereafter changed
under the provisions of this Constitution! Chandler is here-
by designated the County Seat of Lincoln County.

Logan County:—Said County shall be and remain as it
now exists under the Territory of Oklahoma until hereafter changed under the provisions of this Constitution. Guthrie
is hereby designated the County Seat of Logan County.

Love County:—Beginning on the township line between
townships five and six South at its intersection with the
range line between ranges three and four West; thence east
along said township line to its intersection with the section
line between sections two and three, township six South, range three
East; thence south along said section line to the northwest corner
of section twenty-six in said township; thence east along the
section line to the range line between ranges three and four East; thenc
south along said range line to its intersection with the state line between Texas and Oklahoma; thence westward along said state line to the center line of the mouth of Mud Creek; thence up along the center line of said Mud Creek to its intersection with the range line between ranges three and four West; thence north along said range line to the point of beginning. Marietta is hereby designated the County Seat of Love County.

Major County: — Beginning on the township line between townships twenty-three and twenty-four North, at its intersection with the range line between ranges sixteen and seventeen West; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the center line of the Cimarron River; thence down along the center line of said Cimarron River to its intersection with the range line between ranges twelve and thirteen West; thence north along said range line to its intersection with the east and west center line of township twenty-three North; thence east along said center line to its intersection with the range line between ranges eight and nine West; thence south along said range line to the north line of Kingfisher County; thence westward along the north line of Kingfisher, Blaine, and Dewey Counties to the intersection with the range line between ranges sixteen and seventeen West; thence north along said range line to the point of beginning. Fairview is hereby designated the County Seat of Major County.

Marshall County: — Beginning at the northwest corner of section thirty-five, in township four north, range three East; thence east along the section line to its intersection with the center line of the Washita River; thence down along the center line of said Washita River to its intersection with the state line between Texas.
and Oklahoma; thence westward along said state line to its intersection with the range line between ranges three and four East; thence north along said range line to the northeast corner of section twenty-five, township six South, range three East; thence west along the section line to the northwest corner of section twenty-six in said township and range; thence north to the point of beginning.

Padill is hereby designated the County Seat of Marshall County.

Mayses County:—Beginning on the township line between townships twenty-three and twenty-four North, at its intersection with the range line between ranges seventeen and eighteen East; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty-one and twenty-two East; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships nineteen and twenty North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty-one and twenty-two East; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships eighteen and nineteen North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges seventeen and eighteen East; thence north along said range line to the point of beginning.

Frazier Creek is hereby designated the County Seat of Mayses County.

Creek County:—Beginning at the northwest corner of the Creek nation, extending east along the boundary line between the Creek nation and Okmulgee county to its intersection with the range line between ranges nine and ten East; thence south along said range line to the township line between townships eighteen and nineteen North; thence east along the
said township line to its intersection with the north and south center section line across range twelve East; thence south along said center section line to the southeast corner of section sixteen, in township sixteen North, range twelve East; thence west along the section line to its intersection with the range line between ranges ten and eleven East; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships thirteen and fourteen North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the west boundary line of the Creek Nation; thence northward along the said boundary line to the point of beginning. Sapulpa is hereby designated the County Seat of Creek County.

Murray County: — Beginning on the base line at its intersection with the range line between ranges one and two West; thence east along said base line to its intersection with the center line of the Washita River; thence up along the center line of said Washita River to its intersection with the section line two miles north of and parallel to the township line between townships one and two North; thence east along said section line to its intersection with the range line between ranges one and two East; thence north along said range line to its intersection with the east and west center section line across township two North; thence east along said center section line to its intersection with the range line between ranges three and four East; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships one and two North; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the range line.
between ranges four and five East; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the base line; thence west along said base line to its intersection with the north and south center section line across range four East; thence south along said center section line to its intersection with the township line between townships two and three South; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the center line of the Washita River; thence up along the center line of said Washita River to its intersection with the east and west center section line across township two South; thence west along said center section line to its intersection with the range line between ranges one and two West; thence north along said range line to the point of beginning. Sulphur is hereby designated the County Seat of Murray County.

Muskogee County: Beginning on the range line between ranges fourteen and fifteen East, at its intersection with the east and west center section line of township sixteen North, range fifteen East; thence east along said center section line to its intersection with the Arkansas River; thence down along the center line of said Arkansas River to its second intersection with the township line between townships fifteen and sixteen North in range eighteen East; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty and twenty-one East; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the center line of the Arkansas River; thence down along the center line of said Arkansas River to its intersection with the center line of the Canadian River; thence up along the...
center line of said Canadian River, to its intersection with the range line between ranges eighteen and nineteen East; thence north along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships twelve and thirteen North; thence west along said township line to the north and south center section line of township thirteen North, range fifteen East; thence north along said center section line to its intersection with the township line between townships fourteen and fifteen North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges fourteen and fifteen East; thence north along said range line to the point of beginning. Muskogee is hereby designated the County Seat of Muskogee County.

McClain County—Beginning on the center line of the Canadian River (sometimes called South Canadian), at its intersection with the range line between ranges four and five West; thence down along the center line of said Canadian River to its intersection with the range line between ranges three and four East; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships four and five North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges four and five West; thence north along said range line to the point of beginning. Purcell is hereby designated the County Seat of McClain County.

McCurtain County—Beginning on the base line at its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty and
and twenty-two East, thence east along said base line to its intersection with the state line between Arkansas and Oklahoma; thence southward along said state line to its intersection with the state line between Texas and Oklahoma; thence northward along said state line to its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty and twenty-one East; thence north along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships three and four South; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty-one and twenty-two East; thence north along said range line to the point of beginning. It is hereby designated the County Seat of McCurtain County.

The Intosh County: — Beginning on the township line between townships twelve and thirteen North at its intersection with the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen East; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges eighteen and nineteen East; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the center line of the Canadian River, thence up along the center line of said Canadian River to its intersection with the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen East; thence north along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships nine and ten North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges twelve and thirteen East; thence north along said range line to its intersection.
with the township line between townships ten and eleven
North; thence east along said township line to its inter-
section with the range line between ranges thirteen and
fourteen East; thence north along said range line to the
point of beginning. Eufaula is hereby designated
the County Seat of McIntosh County.

Noble County:—Said county shall be as it now
exists under the Territory of Oklahoma, with township
twenty North, range one East, and township twenty
North, range one West, added thereto. Perry is hereby
designated the County Seat of Noble County.

Lowata County:—Beginning on the state line be-
tween Kansas and Oklahoma at its intersection with
the north and south center section line of range fourteen
East; thence eastward along said state line to its intersec-
tion with the range line between ranges seventeen and eighteen
East; thence south along said range line to its intersection
with the township line between townships twenty-four and twenty-
five North; thence west along said township line to its inter-
section with the north and south center section line across
range fourteen East; thence north along said center sec-
tion line to the point of beginning. Lowata is hereby
designated the County Seat of Lowata County.

Okefuskee County:—Beginning on the west
boundary line of the Creek nation at its intersection
with the township line between townships thirteen and
fourteen North; thence east along said township line.
to its intersection with the range line between ranges ten and eleven East; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships twelve and thirteen North; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges eleven and twelve East; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships ten and eleven North; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges twelve and thirteen East; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships nine and ten North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with section line two miles west of and parallel to the range line between ranges eight and nine East; thence north along said section line to its intersection with the center line of the North Fork of the Canadian River; thence up along the center line of said river to the southwest corner of the Creek nation; in township eleven North; thence along the west boundary line of said Creek nation to the point of beginning. Okemah is hereby designated the County Seat of Okfuskeee County.

Oklahoma County:—Said county shall be and remain, as it now exists under the Territory of Oklahoma, until hereafter changed under the provisions of this Constitution. Oklahoma City is hereby designated the County Seat of Oklahoma County.
Okmulgee County: — Beginning on the range line between ranges ten and eleven East, at its intersection with the east and west center section line across township sixteen North; thence east along said center section line to its intersection with the range line between townships fourteen and fifteen North; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships fourteen and fifteen North; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the north and south center section line across range fifteen East; thence south along said center section line to its intersection with the township line between townships twelve and thirteen North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen East; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships ten and eleven North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges eleven and twelve East; thence north along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships twelve and thirteen North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges ten and eleven East; thence north along said range line to the point of beginning. Okmulgee is hereby designated the County Seat of Okmulgee County.

Osage County: — The Osage Indian Reservation, with its present boundaries, is hereby constituted one county.
to be known as Osage County; the present boundaries to remain unchanged until all the lands of the Osage Tribe of Indians shall have been allotted, and until the same shall be changed as provided by the Legislature for changing county lines. Pawhuska is hereby designated the County Seat of Osage County.

Ottawa County. - Beginning on the state line between Kansas and Oklahoma at its intersection with the center line of the Neosho River; thence east along said state line to its intersection with the Missouri state line; thence southward along the Missouri state line to its intersection with the section line one mile south of and parallel to the south line of township twenty six North; thence west along said section line to its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty one and twenty-two East; thence north along said range line to its intersection with the center line of the Neosho River; thence up along the center line of said Neosho River to the point of beginning. Miami is hereby designated the County Seat of Ottawa County.

Pawnee County. - Said County shall be and remain as it now exists under the Territory of Oklahoma, until hereafter changed under the provisions of this constitution. Pawnee is hereby designated the County Seat of Pawnee County.

Payne County. - Said County shall be as it
now exists under the Territory of Oklahoma, with township twenty North, range one East, and township twenty North, range one West, taken therefrom. Stillwater is hereby designated the County Seat of Payne County.

Pittsburg County:—Beginning on the center line of the Canadian River (sometimes called South Canadian), at its intersection with the range line between ranges eleven and twelve East; thence down along the center line of said Canadian River to its intersection with the range line between ranges seventeen and eighteen East; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the east and west center section line of township eight North; thence east along said center section line to its intersection with the range line between ranges eighteen and nineteen East; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships six and seven North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the north and south center section line across range seventeen East; thence south along said center section line to its intersection with the township line between townships one and two North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen East; thence north along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships two and three North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges eleven and
twelve East; thence, north along said range line to the point of beginning. McAlester is hereby designated the County Seat of Pittsburg County.

Pontotoc County: Beginning on the center line of the Canadian River (sometimes called South Canadian), at its intersection with the range line between ranges three and four East; thence down along the center line of said Canadian River to its intersection with the range line between ranges eight and nine East; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships two and three North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges seven and eight East; thence south down along said range line to its intersection with the base line; thence west along said base line to its intersection with the range line between ranges four and five East; thence, north along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships one and two North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges three and four East; thence north along said range line to the point of beginning. Ada is hereby designated the County Seat of Pontotoc County.

Tottawatomie County: Said County shall be and remain as it now exists under the Territory of Oklahoma, until hereafter changed under the provisions of this constitution. Tecumseh is hereby designated the County Seat of Tottawatomie County.
Bushmataha County:—Beginning on the township line between townships two and three North, at its intersection with the north and south center section line across range seventeen East; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty-two and twenty-three East; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the base line; thence west along said base line to its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty-one and twenty-two East; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships three and four South; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty-one and twenty-one East; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships four and five South; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges fourteen and fifteen East; thence north along said range line to its intersection with the base line; thence east along said base line to its intersection with the range line between ranges fifteen and sixteen East; thence north along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships one and two North; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the north and south center section line across range seventeen East; thence north along said center section line to the point of beginning. Antlers is hereby designated the County Seat of Bushmataha County.
Roger Mills County:—Beginning on the state line between Texas and Oklahoma at its intersection with the center line of the Canadian River (sometimes called South Canadian); thence down along the center line of said river to its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty and twenty-one West; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the east and west center section line across township twelve North; thence west along said section line to its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty-two and twenty-three West; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the east and west center section line across township eleven North; thence west along said section line to its intersection with the state line between Texas and Oklahoma; thence northward along said state line to the point of beginning. Cheyenne is hereby designated the county seat of Roger Mills County.

Rogers County:—Beginning on the township line between townships twenty-four and twenty-five North; at its intersection with the north and south center section line across range fourteen East; thence east along said township line to the range line between ranges eighteen and nineteen East; thence south along said range line to the township line between townships twenty-three and twenty-four North; thence west along said township line to the range line between ranges seventeen and eighteen East; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships twenty-four and twenty-five North.
between townships eighteen and nineteen North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the center line of the Verdigris River; thence up along the center line of said Verdigris River to its intersection with the township line between townships nineteen and twenty North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the north and south center section line across range fourteen East; thence north along said center section line to the township line between townships twenty-one and twenty-two North; thence west along said township line to the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen East; thence north along said range line to the township line between townships twenty-two and twenty-three North; thence east along said township line to the north and south center section line across range fourteen East; thence north along said center section line to the point of beginning. Claremore is hereby designated the County Seat of Rogers County.

Seminole County: — Beginning at a point where the east boundary line of the Seminole Nation intersects the center line of the South Canadian River; thence north along the east boundary line of said Seminole Nation to its intersection with the township line between townships seven and eight North; thence east along said township line to the southwest corner of section thirty-five, township eight North, range eight East; thence north along the section line between sections thirty-four and thirty-five, in said township and range, projected to its intersection
with the center line of the North Canadian River, thence westward along the center line of said river, to its intersection with the east boundary line of Pottawatomie County; thence southward along said east boundary line to its intersection with the center line of the South Canadian River; thence down along the center line of said river to the point of beginning. Newkoh is hereby designated the county seat of Seminole County.

Sequoyah County:—Beginning on the township line between townships thirteen and fourteen North, at its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty and twenty-one East; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the state line between Arkansas and Oklahoma; thence southward along said state line to its intersection with the center line of the Arkansas River; thence up along the center line of said Arkansas River to its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty and twenty-one East; thence north along said range line to the point of beginning. Sallisaw is hereby designated the county seat of Sequoyah County.

Stephens County:—Beginning on the township line between townships two and three North, at its intersection with the north and south center section line across range nine West; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges three and four West; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the east and west center sec
tion line across township three South; thence west along said center section line to its intersection with the north and south center section line across range nine West; thence north along said center section line to the point of beginning. Duncan is hereby designated the County Seat of Stephens County.

Texas County: All that part of the former county of Beaver, Territory of Oklahoma, extending from the range line between ranges nineteen and twenty East of the Cimarron Meridian, to the range line between ranges nine and ten East of the Cimarron Meridian. Guymon is hereby designated the County Seat of Texas County.

Tillman County: Beginning on the base line at its intersection with the center line of the North Fork of Red River; thence east along said base line to its intersection with the north and south center section line across range fourteen West; thence south along said center section line to its intersection with the township line between townships two and three South; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen West; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the state line between Texas and Oklahoma; thence westwardly and northwardly along said state line to its intersection with the center line of the mouth of the North Fork of Red River; thence up along the center line of said North Fork of Red River to the point.
of beginning. Frederick is hereby designated the County Seat of Tillman County.

Tulsa County: Beginning at the northeast corner of townships nineteen North, range fourteen East; thence south along the range line between ranges fourteen and fifteen East, to its intersection with the township line between townships seventeen and eighteen North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen East; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the east and west center line across township sixteen North; thence west along said center line to its intersection with the north and south center line across range twelve East; thence north along said center line to its intersection with the township line between townships eighteen and nineteen North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges nine and ten East; thence north along said range line to its intersection with the north boundary line of the Creek Nation; thence eastward along said boundary line to the southeast corner of the Osage Nation; thence north along the east boundary line of the Osage Nation to its intersection with the township line between townships twenty-two and twenty-three North; thence east along said township line to the range line between ranges thirteen and four.
thence east, thence south along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships twenty-one and twenty-two North; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the north and south center section line across range fourteen East; thence south along said center section line to its intersection with the township line between townships nineteen and twenty North; thence east along said township line to the point of beginning. Tulsa is hereby designated the County Seat of Tulsa County.

Wagoner County: Beginning on the township line between townships nineteen and twenty North, at its intersection with the range line between ranges fourteen and fifteen East; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the center line of the Verdigris River; thence down along the center line of said river to its intersection with the township line between townships eighteen and nineteen North; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the center line of Grand River; thence down along the center line of said Grand River to its intersection with the township line between townships fifteen and sixteen North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the center line of the Arkansas River in range eighteen East, to correspond with the description of Muskogee County; thence up along the center line of said Arkansas River to its intersection with
the east and west center section line across township sixteen North, range fifteen East; thence west along said center section line to its intersection with the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen East; thence north along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships seventeen and eighteen North; thence east along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges fourteen and fifteen East; thence north along said range line to the point of beginning. Wagoner is hereby designated the County Seat of Wagoner County.

Washington County:—Beginning on the state line between Kansas and Oklahoma at its intersection with the east boundary line of the Osage nation; thence eastward along said state line to its intersection with the north and south center section line across range fourteen East; thence south along said center section line to its intersection with the township line between townships twenty-two and twenty-three North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the east boundary line of the Osage nation; thence northward along said boundary line to the point of beginning. Bartlesville is hereby designated the County Seat of Washington County.

Washita County:—Said county shall be and remain, as it now exists under the Territory of Oklahoma, until hereafter changed under the provisions
of this constitution. Cordell is hereby designated the county seat of Washita County.

Woods County: Beginning on the state line between Kansas and Oklahoma at its intersection with the center line of the Cimarron River in range twenty-one West; thence eastward along said state line to its intersection with the range line between ranges twelve and thirteen West; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the center line of the Cimarron River; thence up along the center line of said Cimarron River to its intersection with the township line between townships twenty-three and twenty-four North; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges sixteen and seventeen West; thence north along said range line to its intersection with the center line of the Cimarron River; thence up along the center line of said Cimarron River to the point of beginning. Also is hereby designated the county seat of Woods County.

Woodward County: Beginning on the center line of the Cimarron River at its intersection with the range line between ranges nineteen and twenty West; thence southeastwardly along the center line of said Cimarron River to its intersection with the the range line between ranges sixteen and seventeen West; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the south boundary line.
of said County, as it now exists under the Territory of Oklahoma; then westward along said line to its intersection with the range line between ranges twenty-two and twenty-three West; then north along said range line to its intersection with the township line between townships twenty-four and twenty-five North, then east along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges nineteen and twenty West; then north along said range line to the point of beginning. Northwest is hereby designated the County Seat of Woodward County.

Article XVIII.

Municipal Corporations.

Sec. 1. Municipal corporations shall not be created by special laws, but the Legislature, by general laws shall provide for the incorporation and organization of cities and towns and the classification of same in proportion to population, subject to the provisions of this article.

Sec. 2. Every municipal corporation not existing within the State shall continue with all of its present rights and powers until otherwise provided by law, and shall always have the additional rights and powers conferred by this Constitution.

Charters.

Sec. 3. Any city containing a population of more than two thousand inhabitants may frame a charter for its own government, consistent with and subject to the Constitution and laws of this State, by causing a board of freeholders, composed of two from each ward, who shall be qualified electors of said city, to be elected by the qualified electors of said city, at any general or special election; whose duty it shall be, within ninety days after such election, to prepare and propose a charter for said city, which shall be signed by all of the members of such board or a majority of them; and return, one copy of said charter to the chief executive officer of such city, and the other to the Register of Deeds of the county, in which said city shall be situated. Such proposed charter shall then be published in one of the newspapers published and of general circulation within said city, for at least twenty-one days, if in a daily paper, or in three consecutive issues, if in a weekly paper, and the first publication shall be made within twenty days after the completion of the charter; and within thirty days, and not earlier than twenty days after such publication, it shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said city at a general or special election, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereon shall ratify the same, it shall thereafter be submitted to the Governor for his approval, and the Governor shall approve the same, if it shall not be in conflict with the Constitution and laws of this State. Upon such approval it shall become the organic law of such city and supersede any existing charter and all amendments thereto and all ordinances inconsistent with it. A copy of such charter, certified by the chief executive officer, and authenticated by the seal of such city, setting forth the submission of such charter to the electors and its ratification by them shall, after the approval of such charter by the Governor, be made in duplicate and deposited, one in the office of the Secretary of State, and the other, after being recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds, shall be deposited in the archives of the city; and thereafter all courts shall take judicial notice of said charter. The charter so ratified may be amended by proposals therefor, submitted by the legislative authority of the city to the qualified electors thereof (or by petition as hereinafter provided) at a general or special election, and ratified by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon, and approved by the Governor as herein provided for the approval of the charter.
Sec 3 (b) An election of such board of firemen may be called at any time by the legislative authority of any such city, and such election shall be called by the chief executive officer of any such city within ten days after same shall have been filed with him a petition demanding the same, signed by a number of qualified electors residing within such city, equal to twenty-five per centum of the total number of votes cast at the next preceding general municipal election; and such election shall be held not later than thirty days after the call therefor. At each election a vote shall be taken upon the question of whether or not further proceedings toward adopting a charter shall be held in pursuance to the call, and unless a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon shall vote to proceed further, no further proceeding shall be had, and all proceedings up to that time shall be of no effect.

Initiative and Referendum.

Sec 4 (a) The powers of the initiative and referendum, reserved by this Constitution to the people of the State, and the respective counties and districts therein, are hereby reserved to the people of every municipal corporation now existing or which shall hereafter be created within this State, with reference to all legislative authority which it may exercise, and amendments to charter for its own government in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec 4 (b) Every petition either the initiative or referendum in the government of a municipal corporation shall be signed by a number of qualified electors residing within the territorial limits of such municipal corporation, equal to twenty-five per centum of the total number of votes cast at the next preceding election, and every such petition shall be filed with the chief executive officer of such municipal corporation.

Sec 4 (c) When such petition demands the enactment of an ordinance on other legal act other than the grant, extension or renewal of a franchise, the chief executive officer shall present the same to the legislative body of such corporation at its next meeting, and unless the said petition shall be granted more than thirty days before the next election at which any city officers are to be elected, the chief executive officer shall submit the said ordinance or act so petitioned for, to the qualified electors at said election; and if a majority of said electors voting thereon shall vote for the same, it shall thenceupon become in full force and effect.

Sec 4 (d) When such petition demands a referendum vote upon any ordinance or any other legal act other than the grant, extension, or renewal of a franchise, the chief executive officer shall submit said ordinance or act to the qualified electors of such corporation at the next succeeding general municipal election, and if, at said election, a majority of the electors voting thereon shall vote for the same, it shall thenceupon stand repeated.

Sec 4 (e) When such petition demands an amendment to a charter, the chief executive officer shall submit such amendment to the qualified electors of said municipal corporation at the next election of any officers of said corporation, and if, at said election, a majority of said electors voting thereon shall vote for such amendment, the same shall thenceupon become an amendment to, and a part of, said charter when approved by the Governor and filed in the same manner and form as an original charter is required by the provisions
Franchises.

Sec. 5. Every municipal corporation shall ever grant, extend, or renew a franchise, without the approval of a majority of the qualified electors residing within its corporate limits, who shall vote therein at a general or special election, and the legislative body of any such corporation may submit any such matter for approval or disapproval to such electors at any general municipal election, or call a special election for such purpose at any time upon thirty days' notice; and no franchise shall be granted, extended, or renewed for a longer term than twenty-five years.

Sec. 5. (b) Whenever petition signed by a number of qualified electors of any municipal corporation equal to twenty-five per centum of the total number of votes cast at the next preceding general municipal election, demanding that a franchise be granted, extended, or renewed, shall be filed with the chief executive officer of such corporation, the chief executive officer shall, within ten days thereafter, call a special election at which he shall submit the question of whether or not such franchise shall be granted, extended, or renewed, and if at said election, a majority of the said electors voting therein shall vote for the grant, extension, or renewal of such franchise, the same shall be granted by the proper authorities at the next succeeding regular meeting of the legislative body of the city.

Sec. 6. Every municipal corporation within this State shall have the right to engage in any business or enterprise which may be engaged in by a person, firm, or corporation by virtue of a franchise from said corporation.

Sec. 7. No grant, extension, or renewal of any franchise or otherwise of the streets, alleys, or other public grounds or ways of any municipality, shall direct the State, or any of its subordinate subdivisions, of their control and regulation of such use and enjoyment.

No shall the power to regulate the charge for public service be surrendered, and no exclusive franchise shall ever be granted.

Article XIX.

Insurance.

Sec. 1. No foreign insurance company shall be granted a license or permitted to do business in this State until it shall have complied with the laws of the State, including the deposit of such collateral or indemnity for the protection of its patrons within this State as may be prescribed by law, and shall agree to pay such taxes and fees as may at any time be imposed by law or act of the Legislature on foreign insurance companies, and a refusal to pay such taxes or fees shall work a forfeiture of such license.

Sec. 2. Until otherwise provided by law, all foreign insurance companies, including surety and bond companies doing business in the State, except foreign mutual companies, shall pay to the Insurance Commissioner for the use of the State an entrance fee as follows: Each Foreign Life Insurance Company, per annum, two hundred dollars; each Foreign Fire Insurance Company, per annum, one hundred dollars; each Foreign Accident and Health Insurance Company, jointly, per annum, one hundred and fifty dollars; each Surety and Bond Company, per annum, one hundred and fifty dollars; each Plate Glass Insurance Company, per annum, twenty-five dollars; each Foreign Livestock Insurance Company, per annum, twenty-five dollars.
Until otherwise provided by law, domestic companies excepted, each insurance company, including annuity and bond companies, doing business in this State, shall pay an annual tax of two per cent upon all premiums collected in the State, after all cancellations are deducted, and a fee of three dollars on each local agent.

Sec. 3. The revenue and tax provisions of this Constitution shall not include, but the State shall provide for the following classes of insurance organizations not conducted for profit, and meaning only their own members:

First, farm companies insuring farm property and products thereon; second, fraternal insurance companies insuring the property and interest of kindred of business; third, fraternal life, health, and accident insurance in fraternal and civic orders, and in all of which the interests of the members of each respectively shall be uniform and mutual.

Sec. 4. All fees collected by the Insurance Commissioners shall be paid to the State Treasurer monthly.

**Article xx.**

**Manufacture and Commerce.**

Section 1. Nothing herein shall prevent the manufacture or sale of demerit-alcohol under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. Until changed by the Legislature, the proof test provided for under the laws of Oklahoma Territory for all kerosene oil for illuminating purposes shall be one hundred and fifteen degrees Fahrenheit; and the specific gravity test for such oil shall be forty degrees Baumé.

**Article xxi.**

**Public Institutions.**

Section 1. Educational, reformatory, and penal institutions and those for the benefit of the insane, blind, deaf, and mute, and such other institutions as the public good may require, shall be established and supported by the State, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

**Article xxii.**

**Alien Ownership of Lands.**

Section 1. No alien or person who is not a citizen of the United States, shall acquire title to any land in this State, and all persons, whether citizens of the United States, and their heirs, who may hereafter acquire real estate in this State by devise, descent, or otherwise, shall dispose of the same within five years upon condition of sinking or forfeiture to the State; Provided, this shall not apply to aliens born within the United States, nor to aliens or persons not citizens of the United States, who may become bona fide residents of this State. And Provided further, that this section shall not apply to lands now owned by aliens in this State.

Sec. 2. No corporation shall be created or exist in this State for the purpose of buying, acquiring, trading, or dealing in real estate other than real estate located in unincorporated cities and towns or as additions thereto; nor shall any corporation doing business in this State buy, acquire, hold, erect in real estate for any purpose, or sell the same within this State, except as may be located in such towns and cities and as additions to such towns and cities, and further subject such as shall be necessary and proper for any business or the business for which it was organized or licensed; nor shall any corporation be created or licensed to do business in this State for the purpose of acting as agent in buying and selling land. Provided, however, that corporations shall not be prohibited from taking mortgages on real estate in this State for acquiring title thereto.
Section 1. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work in all cases of employment by and on behalf of the state or any county or municipality.

Convict Labor

Child Labor

Section 3. The employment of children, under the age of fifteen years, in any occupation, injurious to health or morals or especially hazardous to life or limbs, is hereby prohibited.

Section 4. Boys under the age of sixteen years, and women and girls, shall not be employed underground, in the operation of mines; and, except in cases of emergency, eight hours shall constitute a day's work underground in all mines in the State.

Section 5. The Legislature shall have the power to regulate the health and safety of employees in factories, in mining, and on railroads.

Contributory Negligence

Personal Injuries

Section 7. The right of action to recover damages for injuries resulting in death shall never be abrogated, and the amount recoverable shall not be subject to any statutory limitation.

Waiver of Rights

Section 8. Any provision of a contract, express or implied, made by any person, by which any of the benefits of this Constitution might be waived, shall be null and void.

Section 9. Any provision of any contract or agreement, express or implied, stipulating for notice or demand other than such as may be provided by law, are contrary to the law and shall be null and void.

Change in Salary or Emoluments

Section 10. Except when otherwise provided in this Constitution, in case the salary or emoluments of any public officer be changed after his election or appointment, or during his term of office, unless by operation of law enacted prior to such election or appointment, new shall the term of any public official be extended beyond the period for which he was elected or appointed.

Provided, that all officers within the State shall continue to perform the duties of their office until their successors shall be duly qualified.

Definition of Races

Section 11. Whenever in this Constitution or laws of the State, the word "whites", "colored", "colored race", "Negro" or "Negro race", are used, those words shall be construed to mean whiteness or any person of African descent.
Article XXIV. 

Constitutional Amendments.

Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either branch of the Legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall, with the year and Negro apportionment, be entered in a Journal and referred by the Governor of the State to the people for their approval or rejection, at the next regular general election, except when the Legislature, by a two-thirds vote of each house, shall order a special election for that purpose. If a majority of all the electors voting at such election shall vote in favor of such amendment or amendments, it shall thence become a part of this Constitution. If two or more amendments are proposed they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors may vote for or against them separately.

Sec. 2. The constitution shall be called by the Legislature to propose alterations, revisions, or amendments to this Constitution or to propose a new Constitution. Unless the law providing for such convention shall first be approved by the people in a referendum vote at regular or special election, and any proposed alteration, revision, or new Constitution, proposed by such convention, shall be submitted to the electors of the State at a general or special election, and be approved by a majority of the electors voting therein, before the same shall become effective. Provided, That the question of such proposed convention shall be submitted to the people at least once in every twenty years.

Sec. 3. This article shall not impair the rights of the people to amend the Constitution by a general and indefinite petition.

Schedule.

In order that no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from the forms of government now existing in the Indian Territory and in the Territory of Oklahoma, it is hereby declared as follows:

Section 1. No existing rights, estates, suits, proceedings, contracts, or claims shall be affected by the change in the forms of government, but all shall continue in force in the Territory of Oklahoma, in accordance with the authority of the Governor of the United States, and the Constitution of the United States, and the laws thereof, which shall be in force in the Indian Territory.

Sec. 2. All laws and acts in force in the Territory of Oklahoma at the time of the admission of the State into the Union, which are not repugnant to this Constitution, and which are not specially inapplicable, shall be extended to and remain in force in the State of Oklahoma until they expire by their own limitation or are altered or repealed by law.

Sec. 3. All debts, fines, penalties, and forfeitures which have accrued or may hereafter accrue, in the Territory of Oklahoma, shall become due in the State of Oklahoma, and may be sued for and recovered by the State.

Sec. 4. This Constitution shall take effect and be in full force immediately upon the admission of the State into the Union.

Sec. 5. Until otherwise provided by law, officers and public bodies under the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma, and under the authority of the laws of the Federal government in force in the Indian Territory, may continue to be elected and perform the duties of the office of any public until the separation of their commissions: Provided, That any office further appointed in the Indian Territory for any district, or in the Territory of Oklahoma for any county, shall, after the Constitution
Sec. 6. The appointment of female persons as justices public, shall be made by the Governor of Oklahoma, and by the United States courts for the Indian Territory, and by the judges of such courts, and such appointments shall be made valid, and all official acts of such justices public, performed or entered, as far as the acts of such justices public may be affected by any invalidity of such persons so appointed as justices public, and such persons possessing the other qualifications prescribed by law shall be eligible to the office of justice public, and of County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Sec. 7. All property real and personal, credits, claims, and choses in action, belonging to the Territory of Oklahoma at the time the State is admitted into the Union, shall be valid in and become the property of the State of Oklahoma.

Sec. 8. All judgments and records of deeds, mortgages, liens, and other instruments, filed or recorded, affecting the title to real and personal property, in the Indian Territory and Osage Indian Reservation, are hereby made as effective to impress any and for all other purposes under the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma, extended in force in the State, as they were under the laws, in force in the Indian Territory and Osage Indian Reservation.

Sec. 9. All judgments and records of deeds, mortgages, liens, and other instruments, filed or recorded, affecting title to real and personal property in any county that have been created out of the Territory of any county or counties of the Territory of Oklahoma, or out of the Territory of any county or counties of the Territory of Oklahoma, and of any recording district or districts of the Indian Territory, are hereby made as effective to impress any and for all other purposes under the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma, extended in force in the State, as the same would have been if no changes had been made by the provisions of the Constitution in the boundaries of the counties as they existed in the Territory of Oklahoma, or of the boundaries of the recording districts as they existed in the Indian Territory.

Sec. 10. Until otherwise provided by law, unincorporated cities and towns, incorporated under the laws in force in the Territory of Oklahoma, or in the Indian Territory, shall continue their corporation and exist under the laws extended in force in the State, and all officers of such municipal corporations, at the time of the admission of the State into the Union, shall perform the duties of their respective offices under the laws extended in force in the State, until their successors are elected and qualified in the manner that may be prescribed by law:

Provided, That all valid ordinances, in force in such incorporated cities and towns in force until altered, amended, or repealed.

Sec. 11. All taxes assessed or due in incorporated cities and towns in the Indian Territory, and all taxes levied by such incorporated cities and towns for the year nineteen hundred and seven shall, until otherwise provided by law, be levied and collected in the same manner as was provided by law in force in the Indian Territory, and under the laws and ordinances now in force in such municipal corporations.

Sec. 12. In all incorporated cities and towns in the Indian Territory, all local improvements or public buildings in process of being made or
constitute under the laws in force in the Indian Territory, or which proceedings having been commenced under such laws at the time of the admission of the State into the Union, shall be completed under said laws, and such laws are hereby extended in force as to such improvements or public buildings until such local improvements or public buildings are completed and paid for, as by such laws provided.


approved July 1, 1902, are hereby extended to and over the State of Oklahoma until otherwise provided by law. Provided, That the words Governor of the State, are hereby substituted for the words, "Governor of such organized territory," and for the words, "Secretary of Interior," wherever the same appear in said Acts, and the words, Chief Mine Inspector, for the words, "Mine Inspector," wherever the same appear in said Acts. The Chief Mine Inspector shall also perform the duties required by laws of the Territory of Oklahoma or the Territorial Oil Inspector until otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 14. Until otherwise provided by law, all dental surgeons licensed to practice in the Territory of Oklahoma and all dental surgeons who were residents of the Indian Territory on the sixteenth day of June, nineteen hundred and six, and also all graduates of some reputable school or college of dental surgery, shall be eligible and be licensed to practice in the State without examination.

Sec. 15. Until otherwise provided by law, the officers of the State shall receive annually as compensation for their services the following sums: The Governor, two thousand, five hundred dollars; Lieutenant Governor, one thousand dollars; Secretary of State, one thousand; Attorney General, five hundred dollars; State Treasurer, five thousand dollars; State Auditor, one thousand, five hundred dollars; State Examiner and Inspector, one thousand dollars; Chief Mine Inspector, five thousand dollars; Labor Commissioner, two thousand dollars; Commissioner of Public Instruction, two thousand, five hundred dollars; The Insurance Commissioner, one thousand, five hundred dollars.

Sec. 16. The salary of the justices of the Supreme Court of the State shall be four thousand dollars per annum, each, and that of the Judges of the District Courts, three thousand dollars per annum, each, until changed by the Legislature.

Sec. 17. The members of the Board of Agriculture, Banks, Commissioners, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and all other State officers, except as herein provided, or such as may be elected, and all clerks and assistants, shall receive such compensation for their services as may be provided by law.

Sec. 18. Until otherwise provided by law, the terms, duties, powers, qualifications, and salary and compensation of all county and township officers, not otherwise provided for by the Constitution, shall be as now provided for by the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma, for new named officers, and the duties and compensation of the district judge under such laws shall be as provided in said Acts, and the terms of office of those elected at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, or first appointed under the provisions of the laws extended in force in the State, shall expire on the second Monday of January in the year nineteen hundred and eleven. Provided, further, That county attorneys and judges of the county courts of the several counties of the State, having a population of more than twenty thousand, shall be paid a salary of ten thousand dollars per annum, and of counties having a population of more than thirty thousand, a salary of twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, and of counties having a population of more than forty thousand, a salary of thirty thousand dollars per annum, and counties having a population of
for the payment of salaries to county attorneys.

Sec. 21. Unless otherwise provided by law, the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the Normal Schools now established, of the University Preparatory School, and of the Colorado Agricultural and Normal University, shall continue to hold their offices and exercise the functions theretofore with their successors are elected or appointed and qualified.

Sec. 22. The Constitution shall provide, by general, special, or local law, for the equitable division of the property, assets, and liabilities of any county created in the Territory of Oklahoma between such county and any new county or counties created in whole or in part out of the territory of such county.

Sec. 23. All property, real and personal, and all debts, claims, and choses in action, belonging to the county of Day at the time of the admission of the Territory into the Union, shall be vested in and become the property of the county of Ellis. Provided, that the legislature shall provide, by general, special, or local law, for the equitable division of the property of the county of Day, then known or hereafter created, to Ellis County, and of the liabilities of the county of Day, between the counties of Roger Mills and Ellis.

Sec. 24. The Court of the Supreme Court shall presume a seal and cause such inscription to be placed therein as may be prescribed by the Supreme Court. Each Court of the District Court shall presume a seal, and, under the direction of the judge of the District Court, cause to be inscribed therein the seal of his office and the name of the county. Each County Clerk, County Treasurer, Register of Deeds, County Surveyor, and County Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall presume a seal, and, under the direction of the County Judge, cause to be inscribed therein the seal of his office and the name of the county. Said seal shall be sufficient and used for all lawful purposes and authorized by law. Provided, that, until any such officers shall have passed a seal, the signatures of any such officers shall be sufficient for all purposes without a seal.

Sec. 25. When the Constitution shall provide for the county court in each county and all causes and matters of administration and guardianship, and other matters pending therein, shall be transferred to the county court of each county, or to any new county created in the Territory of Oklahoma, which shall be transferred to the county court of Ellis County, and the county court of the respective counties shall proceed to finish such an action as such court might have done if this Constitution had not been adopted. The District Court of each county, the successors of the United States Court for the Indian Territory, in each of the counties, shall continue to sit in that part of the Indian Territory, and shall transfer to the county court of each county, all matters, proceedings, records, books, papers, and documents pertaining to all causes or proceedings relating to estates. Provided, That the legislature may provide for the transfer of any of such matters and causes to another county, from time to time.
either by doing any or by issuing bonds in lieu thereof, in accordance with and under the provision of the laws extended in force in the State:

Provided, That the limitation upon the amount of indebtedness that may be created by any county, city, incorporated town, township, board of education, school district, or other municipality, and upon the amount of taxes that may be levied by any county, city, incorporated town, township, board of education, school district, or other municipality, under the provisions of this Constitution, or of law, shall not apply to the indebtedness, the buying of bonds, and the issuing of bonds provided for herein.

Sec. 26. All cases, civil and criminal, pending, upon the admission of the State into the Union, in the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma, or appeal or writ of error from the district or probate courts of any county or subdivision within the limits of the State, and the papers, records, proceedings, and seat of such court shall be transferred to the Supreme Court of the State, except as is otherwise provided in the Enabling Act of Congress. And all cases, civil and criminal, pending, on the admission of the State into the Union, in the United States Court of Appeals for the Indian Territory and the papers, records, and proceedings of such court, shall be transferred to the Supreme Court of the State, except as is otherwise provided in the Enabling Act of Congress and the amendments thereto.

Sec. 27. All cases, civil and criminal, pending, at the time of the admission of the State into the Union, in the District Courts of the Territory of Oklahoma, in any county within the district, and the records, papers, and proceedings of said District Court, and all real and personal property appertaining thereto, shall be transferred to the District Court of the State for such county, except as is provided in the Enabling Act of Congress and the amendments thereto. Provided, That the legislature may provide for the transfer of any such cases from one county to another county.

Sec. 28. The terms and provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to Accept, in the Case of Six, Seventeen, Seventy-two, and Eighty-two, the Act Entitled "An Act to Enable the People of Oklahoma and Indian Territory to form a Constitution and Civil Government and be admitted into the Union," shall be adopted for the Territory of the said United States, and the conditions and procedure set forth in said Act are hereby accepted, and the jurisdiction of the cases enumerated therein is hereby assumed by the Courts of the State.

Sec. 29. Any person who shall be a qualified elector of any county of a judicial district at the time of the election held to ratify this Constitution, and who shall, in all other respects, be eligible under the provisions of the Constitution, to be elected judge of the District Court of such district, shall be deemed to be elected judge of the District Court of such district at the first election held for the election of State officers.

Sec. 30. Any person who shall have been a resident of the Territory within the limits of the State for a period of one year next preceding the date on which the election for the ratification of the Constitution is held, and who shall otherwise be eligible, under the provisions of this Constitution, to be elected to any State office, shall be eligible to be elected to any such State office at the first election held for the election of State officers.
Sec. 31. The assessment of property in the Osage Indian Reservation for the year nineteen hundred and seven, by the authorities of Osage County, shall be the assessment of Osage County for the year nineteen hundred and seven, and the proper authorities of Osage County shall levy a tax on the property of the Osage Indian Reservation for the year nineteen hundred and seven, as now provided by law, and immediately upon the admission of the State into the Union, the county treasurer of Osage County shall turn over to the county treasurer of Osage County the tax books and records of taxes in the Osage Indian Reservation, 182 made for the year nineteen hundred and seven, and the treasurer of Osage County shall proceed and have the authority to receive all such taxes in the Osage Indian Reservation for the year nineteen hundred and seven, and such taxes shall be collected and enforced in the manner provided by law. And there shall also be collected, in addition to the tax assessed by the authorities of Osage County, a county school tax of two mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation, and the same shall be and become the property of said Osage County. Provided, That, out of the funds so collected, the county treasurer of Osage County shall pay to the county treasurer of Osage County the cost and expenses of making such assessment and the hiring of such tax collectors.

Sec. 32. The Legislature shall provide, by general, special, or local law, for the equitable division of the property, assets, and liabilities of any school district existing in the Territory of Oklahoma between such school districts and any new school district created in whole or in part out of the territory of any such school district, as may be affected by a change in the county boundaries under this Constitution.

Sec. 33. All attorneys at law licensed to practice in any court of record of the Territory of Oklahoma, or in any of the United States Courts for the Indian Territory, or in any court of record of any of the Five Civilized Tribes, shall be eligible to practice in any court of the State without examination.

Sec. 34. Until otherwise provided by law, any newspaper, published at the time of the admission of the State into the Union, in any new county, created in whole or in part out of the territory of any county of Oklahoma Territory, or in any county, created in whole or in part out of territory within the limits of the Indian Territory or Osage Indian Reservation, shall, under the laws extended in force in the State, be considered, in law, to have been published continuously, for fifty-two weeks in said county and shall be a newspaper entitled to publish all legal notices, advertisements, or publications of any kind required or provided by any law of the State.

Sec. 35. All debts and indebtedness, authorized to be incurred by the Constitutional Convention of the proposed State of Oklahoma, and all expenses of holding the election for the ratification or rejection of this Constitution and for the election of officers of a full State government, which shall remain unpaid after the appropriation made by the Congress of the United States has been exhausted, are hereby assumed by the State; and it is hereby made the duty of the Legislature, at its first session, to provide for the payment of same; Provided, that the debts and indebtedness, the payment of which is hereby assumed by the State, shall not include any debt or expense as a salary or compensation of the delegates of the Constitutional Convention.

Sec. 36. The Ordinance adopted by the Constitutional Convention, entitled, "An Ordinance, providing for an election, which the proposed Constitution..."
or rejection, and submitting separately to the people of the proposed State of Oklahoma the proposed prohibition article, making substantially the terms of the Enabling Act uniformly applicable to the entire State, for ratification or rejection, and for the election of certain state, district, county, and township officers—provided for by said proposed Constitution, and for the election of members of the Legislature of said proposed State of Oklahoma and for its Representatives to Congress, is hereby ratified and shall be valid for all the purposes thereof.

Sec. 37. Nothing in this Constitution contained shall legalize or make valid any illegal or invalid indebtedness of any county, city, incorporated town, township, board of education, school district, or other municipality, either in the Territory of Oklahoma or the Indian Territory, or impair any defense against the payment of the same.

Sec. 38. The first session of the Legislature, provided by this Constitution, shall be convened for the purpose of organizing the government of the State, for the purpose of providing for the education of the children of the State, and for such other purposes as may be deemed necessary for the good government of the State. For the purpose of securing the qualifications of the Legislature, the qualifications of the Legislature shall be as follows:—

Sec. 39. The qualifications prescribed by the laws of Oklahoma shall not apply to the President, Vice-President, and Governor of the State, or the members of the Legislature, elected at the time of the adoption of this Constitution.

Sec. 40. The terms of all officers of the State government elected at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall begin upon the admission of the State into the Union.

Sec. 41. All persons elected at the time of the adoption of this Constitution to any of the offices provided under the Constitution shall be deemed to have been qualified upon their taking the oath of office before any officer authorized by law to administer oaths, and executing such bond as may be required by law.

Sec. 42. All officers elected at the time of the adoption of the Constitution shall execute such official bond as may be required by law, or thereafter required by act of the Legislature, and such bonds shall inure to the benefit of the State or other beneficiary, for whose protection or security the same shall be required.

Sec. 43. As soon as the Constitution shall have been ratified by the people of the State of Oklahoma and the State admitted into the Federal Union, under the same laws, and after all acts have been taken and done necessary to the effect of the Constitution, the same shall be in force, and the same shall be the fundamental law of the State of Oklahoma.

Done in said enumeration at the City of Guthrie, in the Territory of Oklahoma, this the sixteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States of America one hundred and ninety-first year.

[Signatures]

Attest:

[Signatures]

Secretary of State
Elden J. Bowers, Dist. 76

J. H. S. Scott

W. E. M. Cullinan, Dist. 114

David S. Rose, Dist. 15

E. Ackerson, Dist. 107

W. Hendricks, Dist. 10

James A. Chamber, Dist. 105

William J. Blandell, Dist. 50

Edward R. Williams, Dist. 3

J. H. King, Dist. 16

J. B. Watts, Dist. 15

A. S. Kather, Dist. 95

L. W. Allen, Dist. 45

Charles B. W. Allen, Dist. 110

E. J. Truax, Dist. 102

J. M. Berry, Dist. 70

William C. Lea, Dist. 83

J. A. Baker, Dist. 81

J. G. Ayott, Dist. 33

Charles T. Morin, District No. 13

J. L. Haasen, Dist. 70

J. R. Goodyer, District # 56

W. H. Harmon, District 88

E. G. Neveu, Dist. 19

Alvin H. Allen, Dist. 80

James F. Haines, Dist. 9

Harvey J. Brown, Dist. 65

G. E. Misso, Dist. 48

W. R. Ansley Dist. 30

R. L. Williams, District No. 108

Henry L. Cloud, Dist. No. 23

E. M. Messenger, Dist. 82

John J. Barney, Dist. 36.
Curtis Parker, Dist. 109
W. C. Hughes, Dist. 28
H. E. Jones, Dist. 42
Joseph J. Carl, 57
O. H. S. Brewer, 77
George Newton, Billy, 6
Neil B. Gardner, Dist. 91

James A. Harris, Dist. 71
M. B. Hudson, Dist. 79
W. C. Barker, Dist. 26

J. F. North, Dist. 35
O. J. S. Hunt, Dist. 48
A. B. Nibby, Dist. 74
William H. Caudle, 53
Benj. Floyd Lee, Dist. 110
Perry & Thomas, Dist. 154
Territory of Oklahoma, Logan County:

J. W. H. Murray, President of the Constitutional Convention of the proposed State of Oklahoma, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is the original parchment enrollment of the Constitution and the several articles thereof adopted by the Constitutional Convention of the proposed State of Oklahoma, to be submitted to the people of the proposed State of Oklahoma for ratification, and that all the interlineations therein contained and all the errors and omissions stricken out, were made and done before the same was signed by the President, the Vice-Presidents, and the members of said Convention.

Witness my hand this the sixteenth day of July,

A.D. Nineteen Hundred and Seven.

[Signature]

President of the Constitutional Convention of the proposed State of Oklahoma.

Attorney:

[Signature]

John McGee Young.

Secretary.
Resolution

Adopting the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, The Enabling Act provides that a declaration be made by the delegates to this Convention adopting the Constitution of the United States; Therefore, be it resolved by the organized Convention, that the delegates elected to the Constitutional Convention for the proposed State of Oklahoma, assembled in Guthrie, the seat of government of said Oklahoma Territory, do declare on behalf of the people of said proposed State, that they adopt the Constitution of the United States.

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing resolution was duly passed by the Convention upon its organization, on the 21st day of November, A.D., 1906.

[Signature]
President of Convention.

[Signature]
Secretary.
Accepting Enabling Act

Be it Ordained, by the Constitutional Convention for the proposed State of Oklahoma, that said Constitutional Convention do, by this ordinance irrevocable, accept the terms and conditions of an Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act to Enable the People of Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory, to form a Constitution and State Government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states; and to Enable the People of New Mexico and of Arizona to form a Constitution and State Government and be admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states," approved June the Sixteenth, Anno Domini, Seventeen Hundred and Fifty.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing ordinance Accepting the Terms and Conditions of the Enabling Act as the same has heretofore been passed and engrossed, was engrossed with the engrossed copy of the Constitution on parchment, the original engrossed made a part of the Constitution for the proposed State of Oklahoma, was read as engrossed and roll call had thereon and the same duly adopted by a majority of the votes of all the delegates elected to and constituting this Convention, at 11:41, o'clock, A.M., this 22nd day of April, Anno Domini, 1907.

[Signatures]
Prohibition.

Article Submitting The Same Separately To A Vote Of The People.

The manufacture, sale, barter, giving away, or otherwise furnishing, except as hereinafter provided, of intoxicating liquors within this State, or any part thereof, is prohibited for a period of twenty-one years from the date of the admission of this State into the Union, and thereafter until the people of the State shall otherwise provide by amendment of this Constitution and proper state legislation. Any person, individual or corporate, who shall manufacture, sell, barter, give away, or otherwise furnish any intoxicating liquor of any kind, including beer, ale, and wine, contrary to the provisions of this section, or who shall, within this State, advertise for sale or solicit the purchase of any such liquors, or who shall ship or in any way convey such liquors from one place within this State to another place therein, except the conveyance of a lawful purchase as herein authorized, shall be punished, on conviction thereof, by a fine not less than five hundred dollars and by imprisonment not less than thirty days for each offense. Provided, That the Legislature may provide by law for one agency under the supervision of the State in each incorporated town of not less than two thousand population in the State; and if there be no incorporated town of two thousand population in any county in this State, such county shall be entitled to have one such agency for the sale of such liquors for medicinal purposes; and for the sale, for industrial purposes, of alcohol which shall have been denaturized by some process approved by the United
States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and for the sale of alcohol for scientific purposes to such scientific institutions, universities, and colleges as are authorized to procure the same free of tax under the laws of the United States, and for the sale of such liquors to any apothecary who shall have executed an approved bond, in the sum not less than one thousand dollars, conditioned that none of such liquors shall be used, or disposed of for any purpose other than in the compounding of prescriptions or other medicines; the sale of which would not subject him to the payment of the special tax required of liquor dealers by the United States, and the payment of such special tax by any person within the State shall constitute prima facie evidence of his intention to violate the provisions of this section. No sale shall be made except upon sworn statement of the applicant in writing setting forth the purpose for which the liquor is to be used, and no sale shall be made for medicinal purposes except sales to apothecaries as hereinafter provided unless such statement shall be accompanied by a bona fide prescription signed by a regular, practicing physician, which prescription shall not be filled more than once. Each sale shall be duly registered, and the register thereof, together with the affidavits and prescriptions pertaining thereto, shall be open to inspection by any officer or citizen of the State at all times during business hours. Any person who shall knowingly make false affidavit for the purpose aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of perjury. Any physician who shall prescribe any such liquor, except for treatment of disease, which, after his own personal diagnosis he shall deem to require such treatment, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished for each offence by fine of not less than two hundred
dollars or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and any person connected with any such agency who shall be convicted of making any sale or other disposition of liquor contrary to these provisions shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year and one day. Upon the admission of this State into the Union, these provisions shall be immediately enforceable in the courts of the State. Provided, That these shall be submitted separately, at the same election at which this constitution is submitted for ratification or rejection, and on the same ballot, the foregoing Article—entitled "Prohibition", on which ballot shall be printed For State-wide Prohibition and Against State-wide Prohibition: And Provided Further, That, if a majority of the votes cast for and against State-wide prohibition are for State-wide prohibition, then said Article—shall be and form a part of this constitution and be in full force and effect as such, as provided therein; but, if a majority of said votes shall be against State-wide prohibition, then the provisions of said article shall not form a part of this constitution and shall be null and void.

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing provision and ordinance—submitting the same separately—was, by vote of the people of the State as heretofore adopted on the 11th day of March, A.D., 1907, as above engrossed, was adopted as engrossed upon roll call for the purpose of such separate submission, on this the 22nd day of April, Anno Domini, 1907.

[Signature]

Secretary

[Signature]

President of Senate