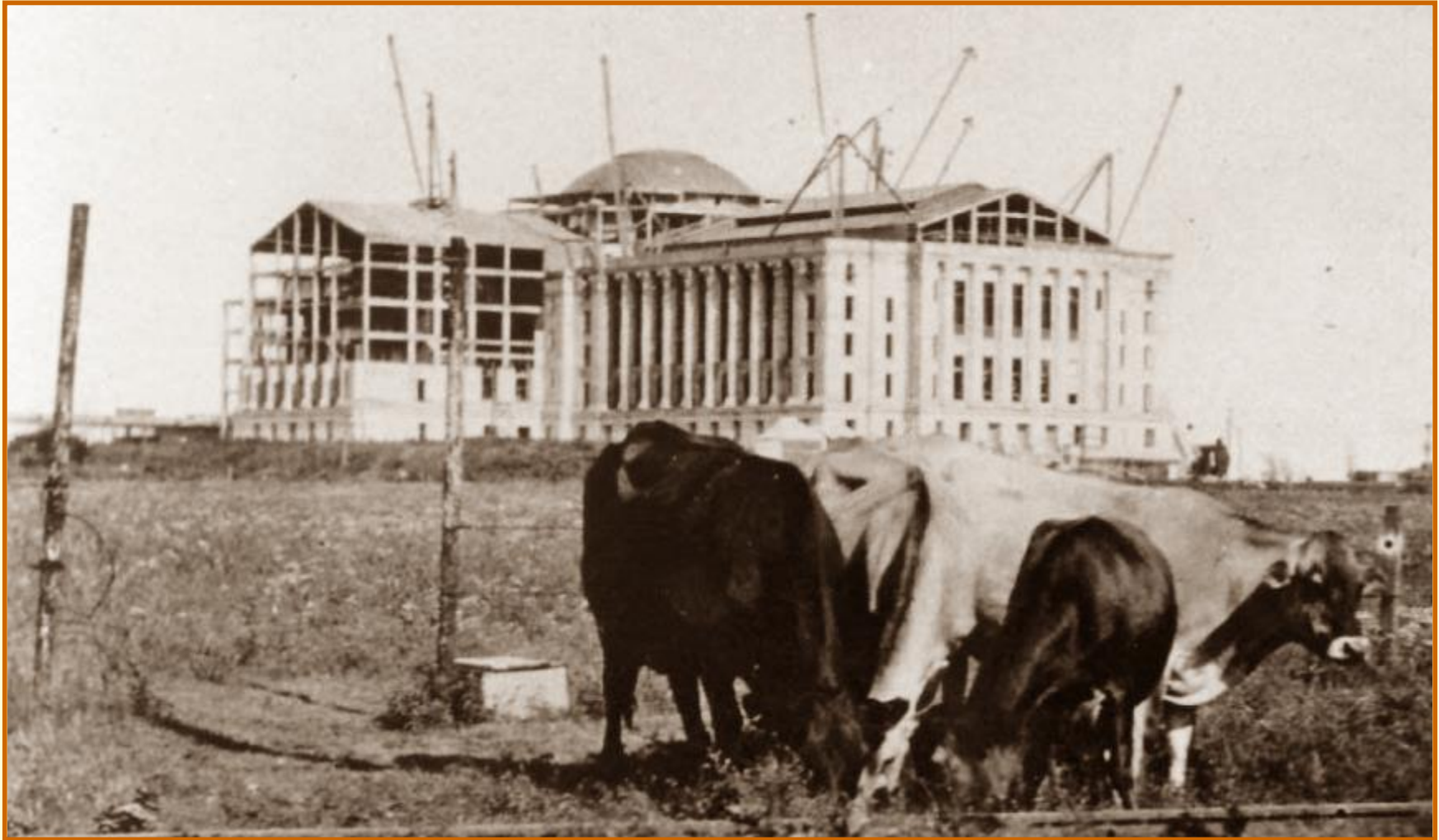


Chapter 13

Growing Pains



In this chapter:

- ❖ *The state legislature will pass Jim Crow laws legalizing racial discrimination, but black communities will begin to thrive in spite of them.*
- ❖ *Oklahoma will capitalize on the newly-established oil industry.*
- ❖ *America's efforts in The First World War will be aided by our state's contributions.*

Section 1: Politics and Race

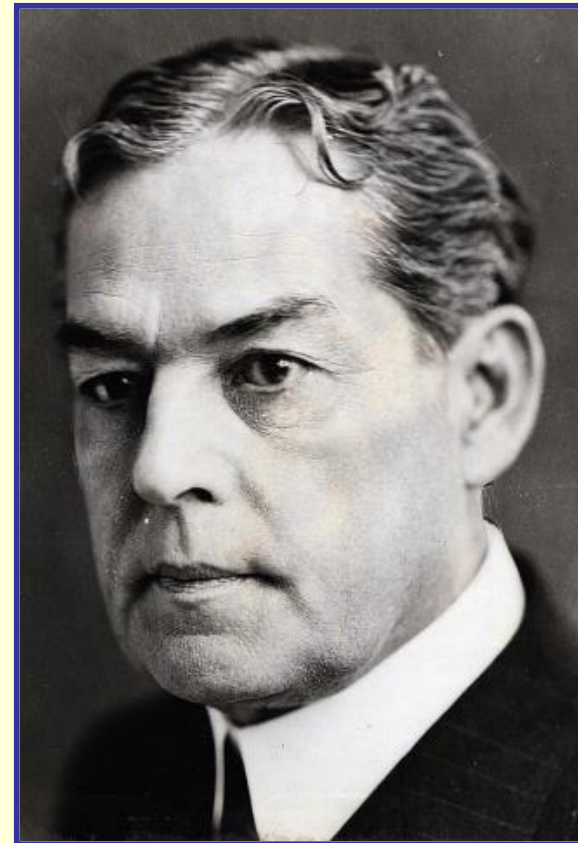
JIM CROW' LAW FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES?

Many Whites Oppose Idea of Allowing Blacks Privileges
of Reading Rooms—Legislature May Be Asked
to Take Some Action at Next Session.

Will the next session of the legislature amend the "Jim Crow" law for public libraries, and allow colored people to use the reading rooms? Carnegie, it is said, objected strenuously to this proposition, but he did nothing, as many of the libraries already were built. In Oklahoma, for example, a county did have a library, but the colored people were unable to use it, and the city took the expenses, and the city took

**The state's first Senators were
Thomas Gore (left) from Lawton and
Robert Owen (right) a Cherokee from Muskogee.**

*On Statehood Day, Governor Haskell
appointed the two attorneys, both of whom were Democrats.*



The state legislature began passing Jim Crow Laws. Senate Bill 1 officially established segregation.

Riots broke out in several towns, and the angry citizens of Taft, an all-Black town, burned down the white-owned railroad station.



Blacks already suffered de facto segregation – actual, if not legal, separation of the races.

Now, by law, public areas like train stations kept whites and blacks apart.

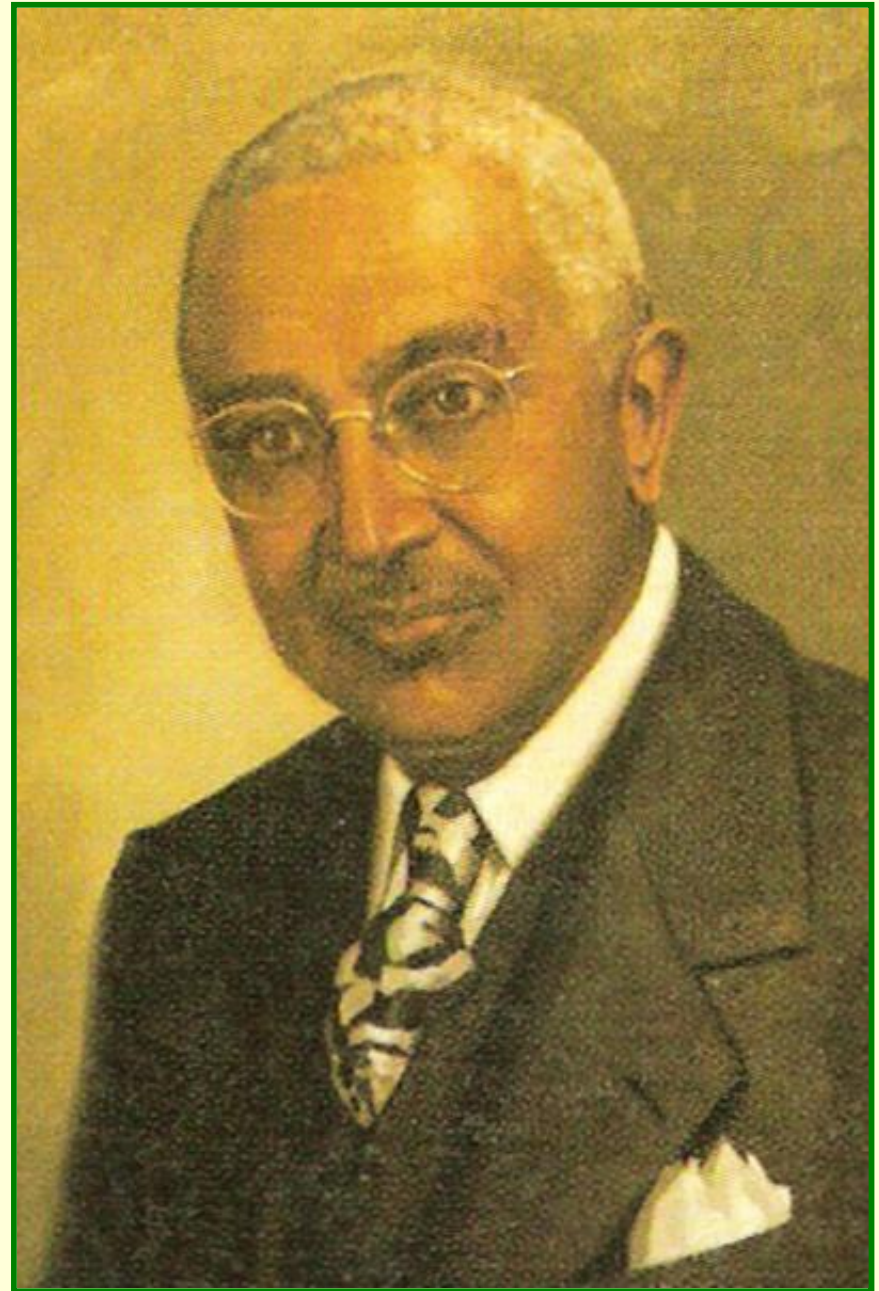
Although African Americans made up about 8% of the state's population, most lived in separate neighborhoods in generally undesirable areas.



**Roscoe Dunjee,
publisher of
The Black Dispatch
newspaper,
worked hard to end
racial discrimination.**

*He sued to overturn an
Oklahoma City ordinance
which prevented blacks
from moving into
mostly-white neighborhoods.*

*A federal court ruled the law
unconstitutional.*



Black people were generally better off in Oklahoma than in other Southern states.

Boley was one of the wealthiest black towns in the U.S. It had the first nationally-chartered black-owned bank and its own electric company.



**The Socialist Party gained strong support here.
It included miners, farmers, and immigrants.**

**Socialists
supported
the creation
of cooperatives,
or businesses
owned and
operated by
those using
its services.**



Although state Democrats won the election in 1908, Republicans had one major success.

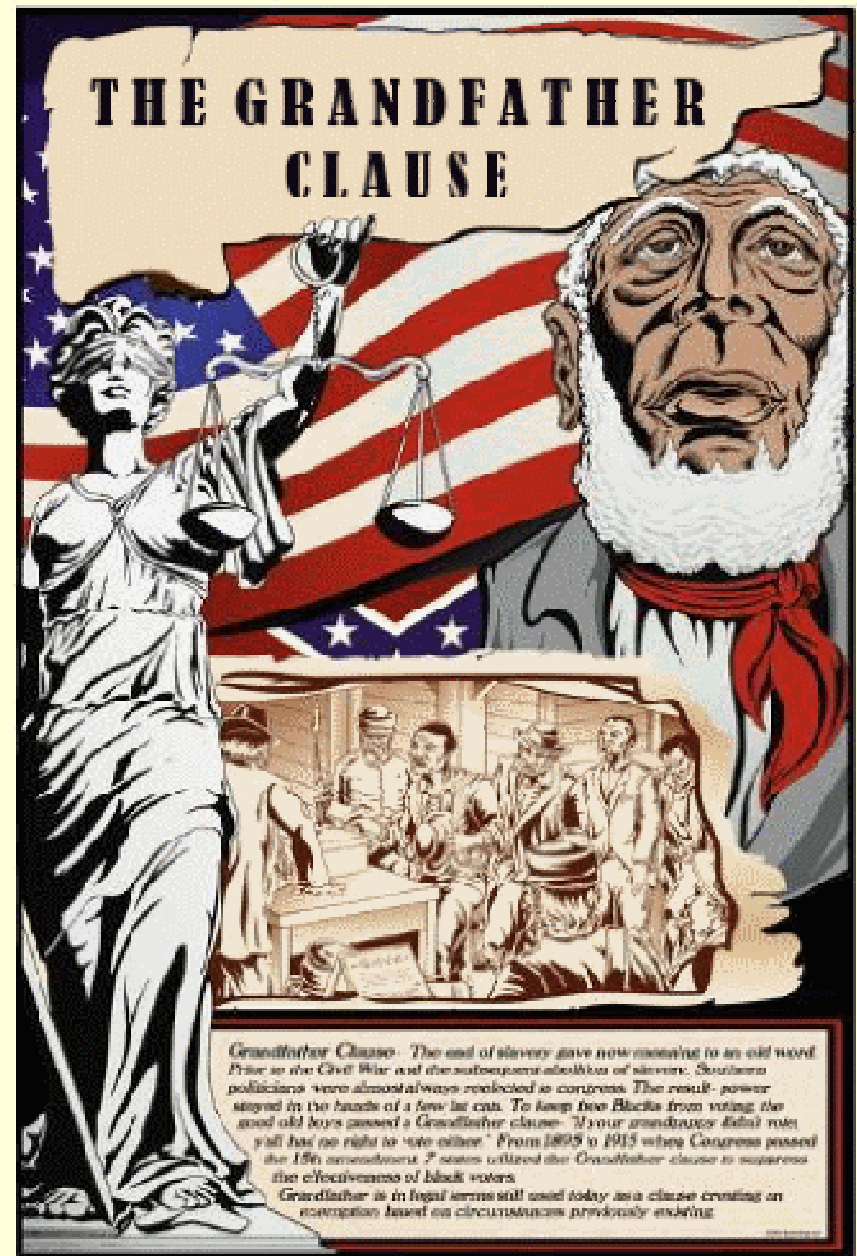


**Albert Hamlin
of Guthrie became
the first
African American
state representative.**

*Democrats began to realize
that Republicans were
going to gain future seats
on the strength of
the state's black voters.*

The legislature then passed a law known as The Grandfather Clause, which said that, in order to vote, a person had to be the descendant of a person eligible to vote on January 1, 1866.

Although it did not specifically mention African Americans, it virtually denied voting rights to descendants of former slaves.





**In 1907, Kate Barnard
became the first woman
in the nation elected
to a statewide office,
as Commissioner
of Corrections.**

*The legislature then appropriated funds
and selected McAlester
as the site of the State Penitentiary.*

Governor Haskell called a special election for voters to decide which city should be the state capital.

Shawnee and Guthrie were considered, but Oklahoma City received a majority of the votes.

The governor set up a temporary office and had the State Seal delivered to him.

He then issued a proclamation making Oklahoma City the capital.

Guthrie protested, but lost its battle in court.



The Oklahoma Constitution limited the governor to a single term in office.



**In 1910, Lee Cruce,
a banker from Ardmore,
was elected as the state's
second chief executive.**

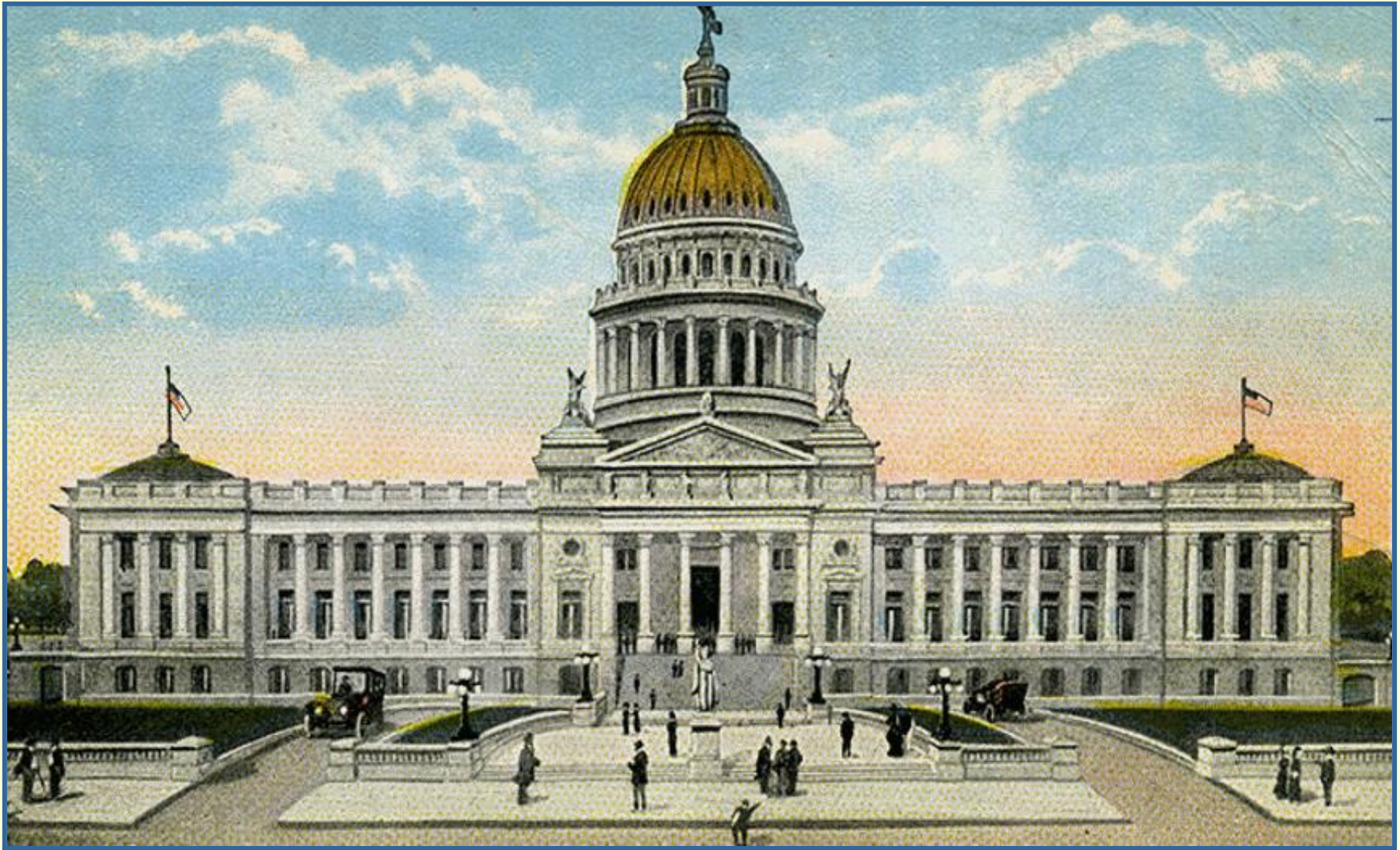
*He appointed a commission to manage
the construction of the State Capitol.*

*It was completed in 1917
and cost \$1.5 million.*

*The planned dome
wasn't built due to a steel shortage.*

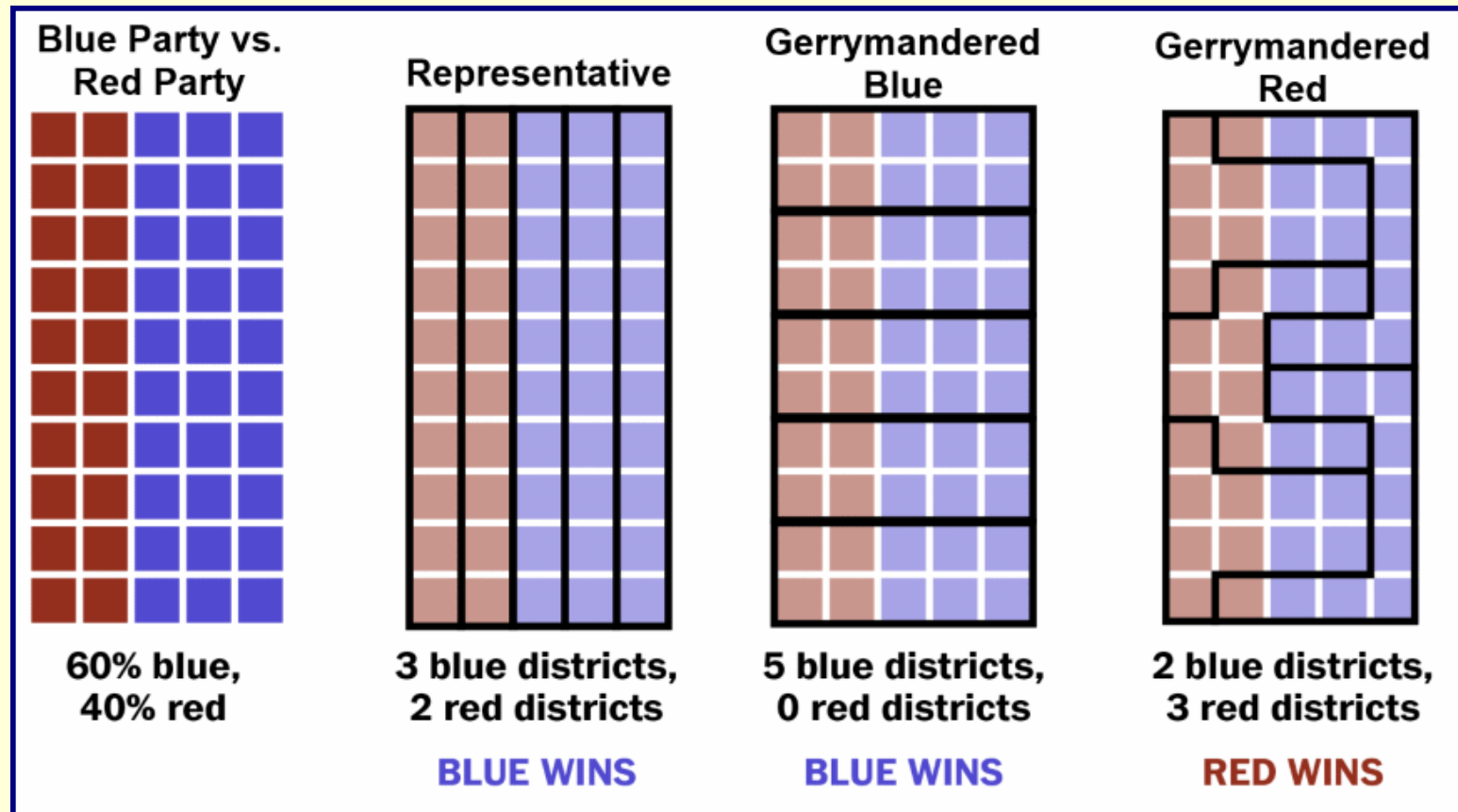
*In 2002, the dome was added -
at a cost of \$21 million.*

The State Capitol Building



Oklahoma gained three seats in Congress in 1910.
The Democratic legislature tried to gerrymander,
or re-draw districts to weaken the Republican vote.

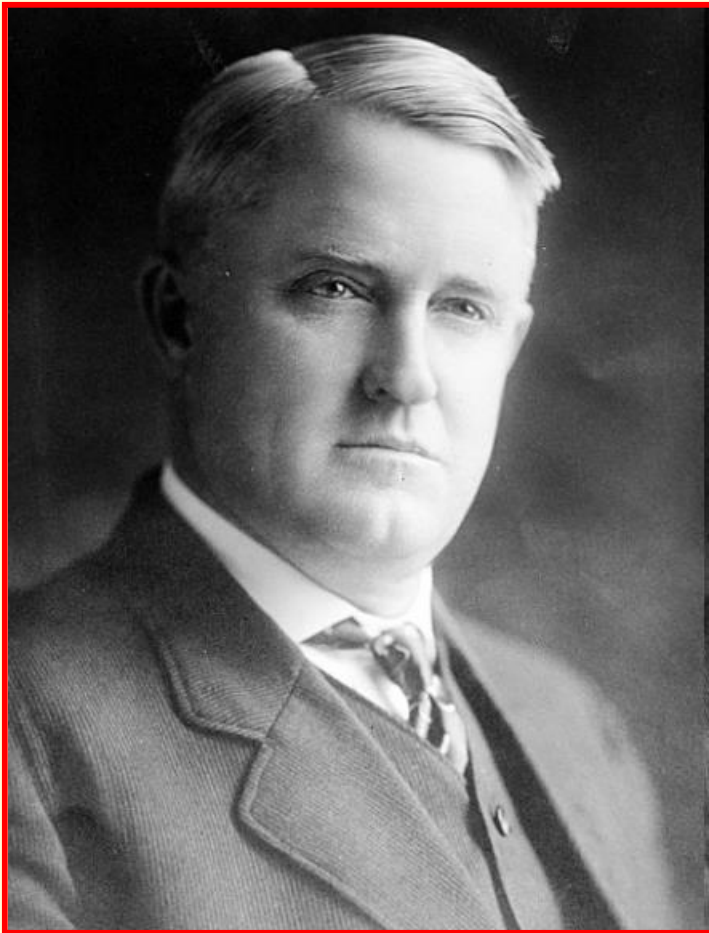
*Governor Cruce threatened to veto the procedure.
The new Congressmen were instead elected at-large.*



*The Governor often battled the Legislature,
and escaped having Articles of Impeachment
filed against him by a single vote.*



**Former state Chief Justice Robert Williams
became the third governor in 1914.**



Under his administration:

- *The Highway System was expanded.*
- *The Capitol Building was completed.*
- *The U.S. Supreme Court overturned the state's restrictions on black voting rights (The Grandfather Clause).*

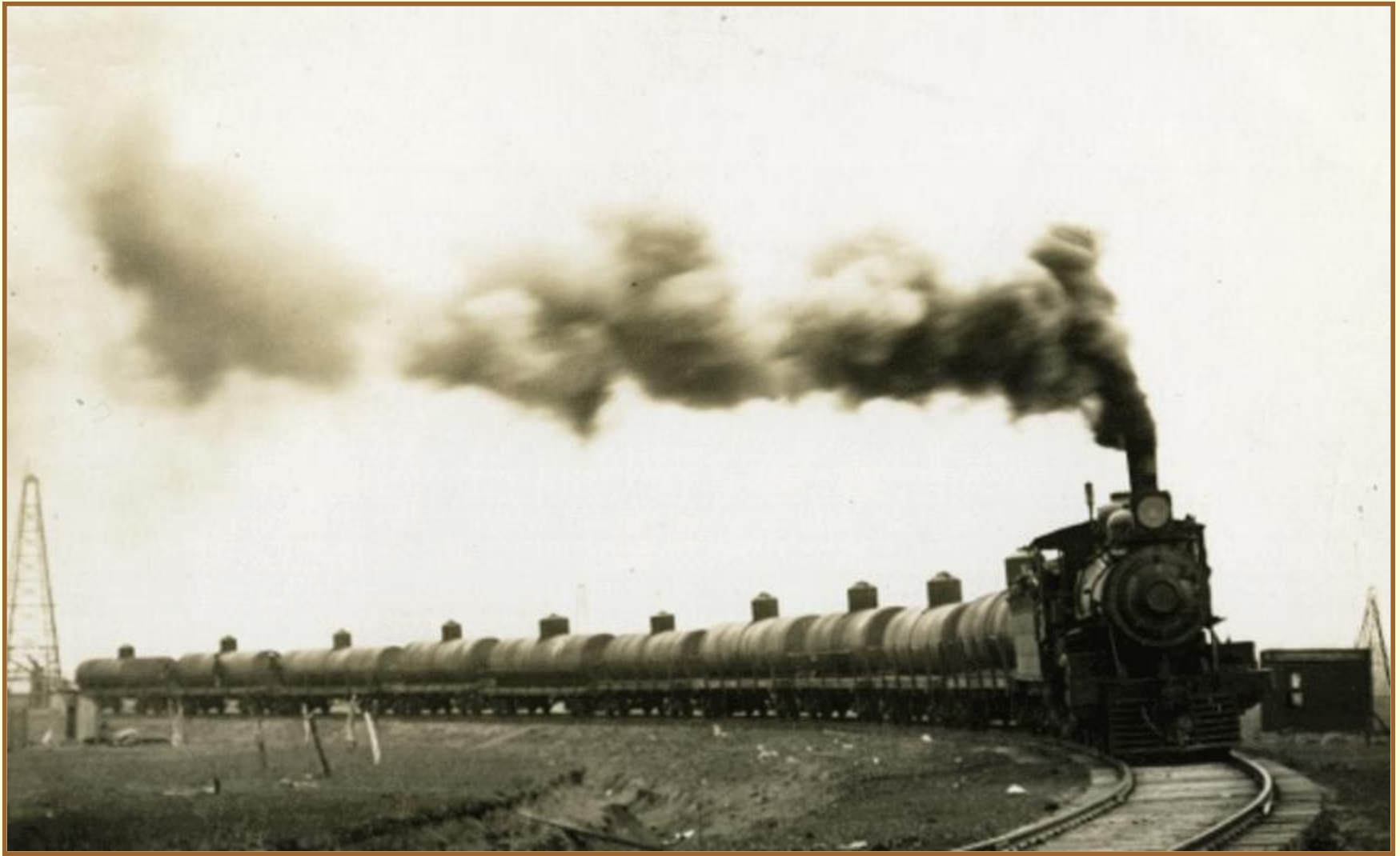
Oklahoman Jim Thorpe
has been called the
“Athlete of the Century”
by most sports writers.

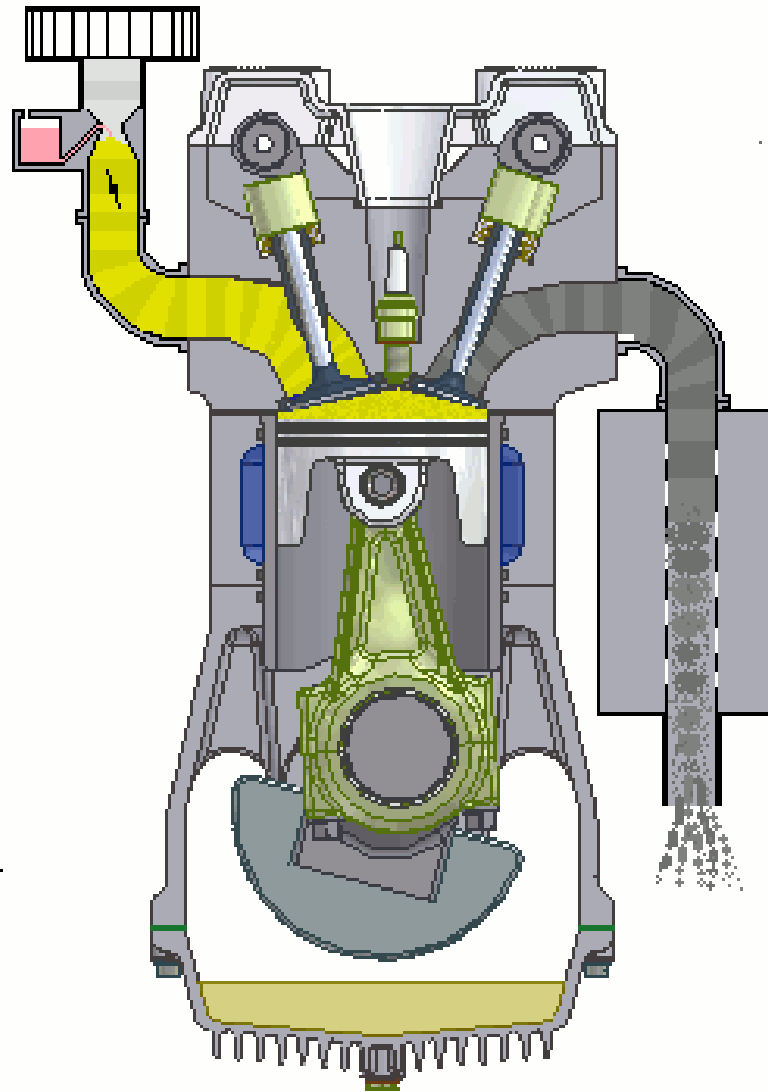
*A member of the Sac and Fox tribe,
he excelled at football, baseball,
and track & field.*

*He won gold medals in the
pentathlon and decathlon
at the 1912 Olympics,
played outfield for the
1912 and 1913 National League
champion New York Giants,
and was a member of
the charter class of the
Pro Football Hall of Fame.*



Section 2: Industry and Progress

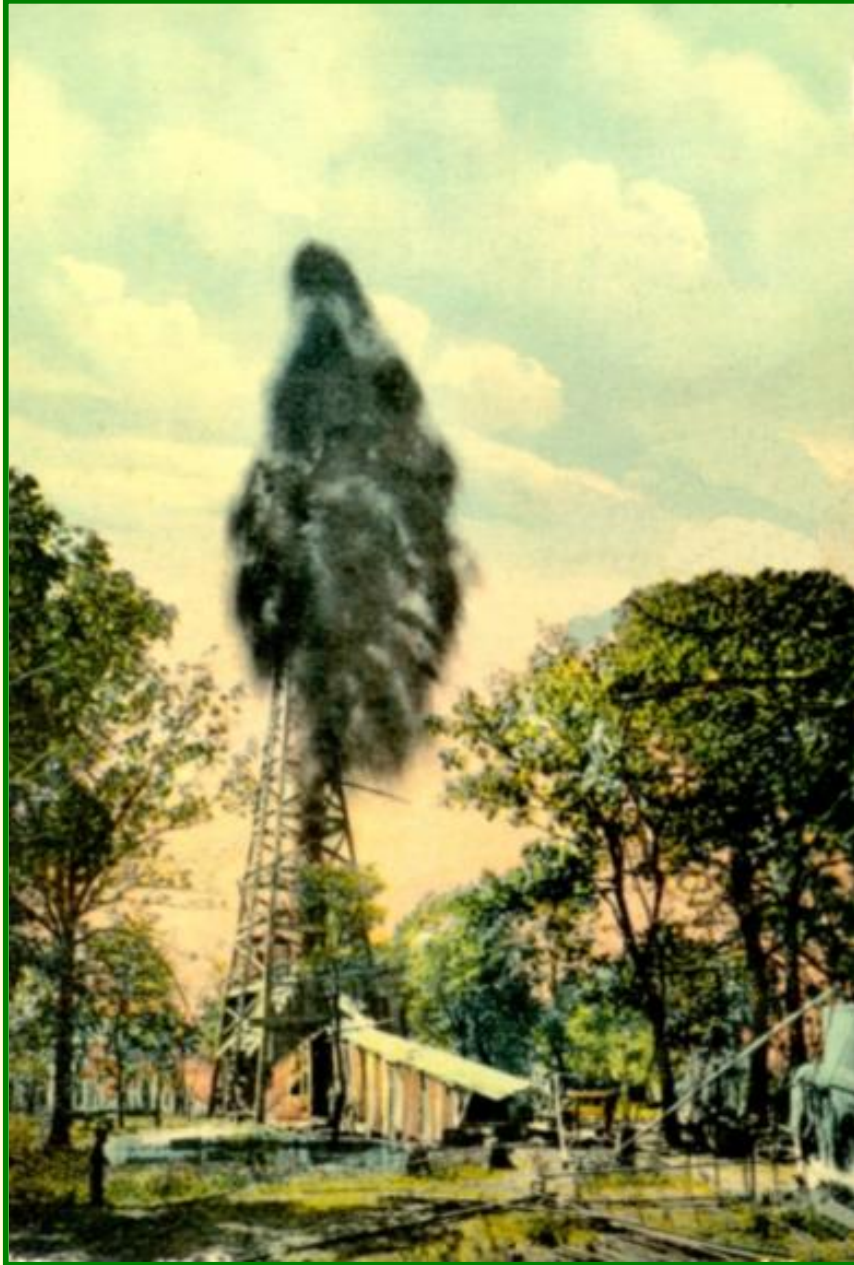




**The development of the
internal combustion engine
led to the invention
of the automobile.**

*Unlike the steam engine,
it used a refined petroleum (oil)
product called gasoline.*

*Oklahoma's little-used oilfields
suddenly became very important.*



**The first commercial
oil discovery was the
Nellie Johnstone #1
in Bartlesville
on April 15, 1897.**

*It had to be capped because
local markets couldn't use
all the oil it produced.*

*Two years later,
production resumed and
eventually the well pumped out
more than 100,000 barrels.*

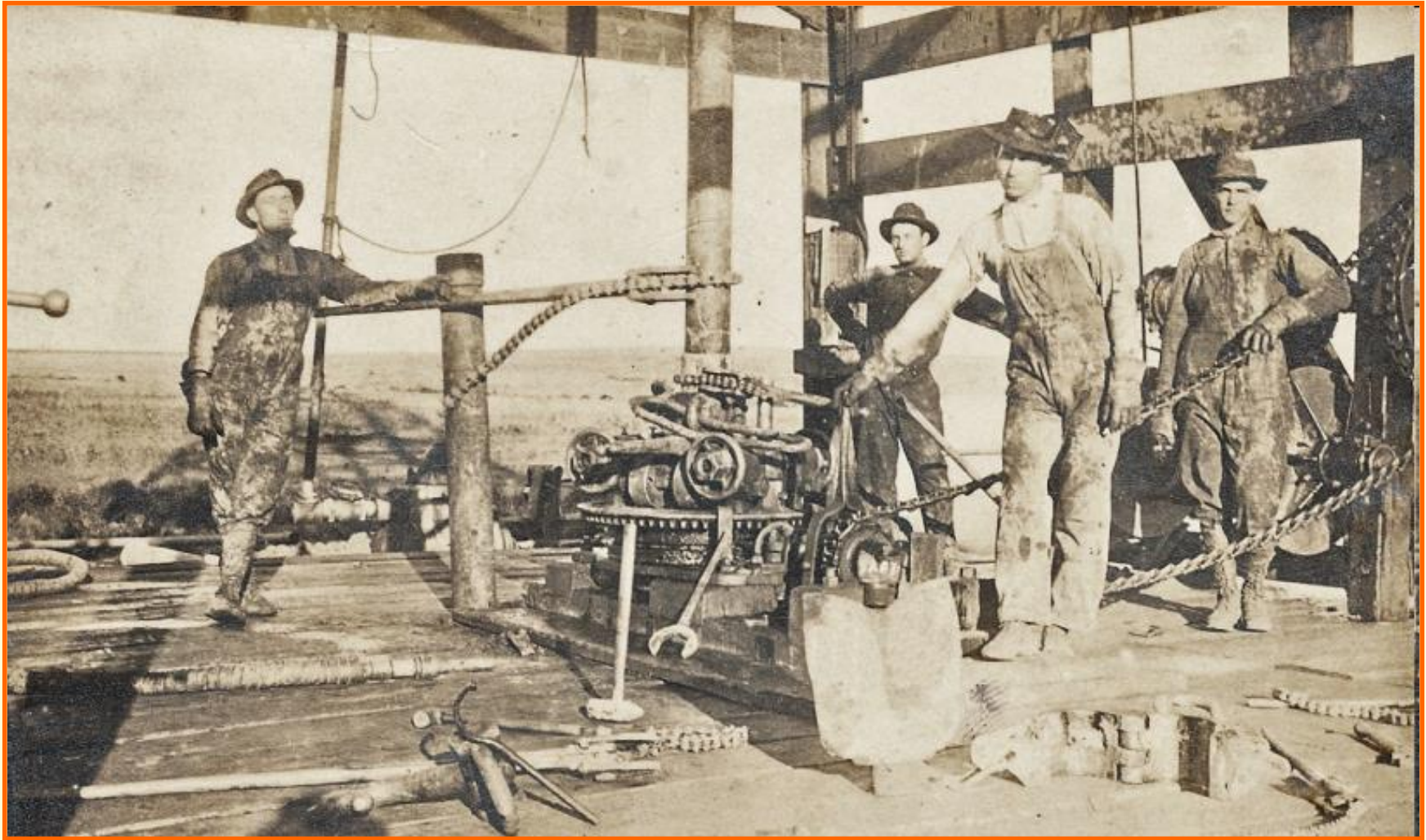
Bartlesville grew from 200 people to over 4,000.

*The jobs weren't just in oil: workers needed food, clothes, and homes.
Hotels, cafes, saloons, schools, and churches all quickly appeared.*

The state's population began to increase dramatically.



Some of the newcomers were roustabouts, or general laborers.



**Robert Galbreath and Frank Chesley discovered
the Glenn Pool south of Tulsa in 1905.**



*The field was named for Ida Glenn,
a Creek Indian woman who owned the land.
Many others in the Creek Tribe received
large royalties from the field.*

**The men had struck a pocket
of “sweet crude,”
(oil containing less sulphur)
which was ideal for refining
into gasoline and kerosene.**

*By the 1980s, the Glenn Pool had produced
over 325 million barrels of oil.*

For eight years, Cushing had the nation's largest oil field, producing 300,000 barrels a day.

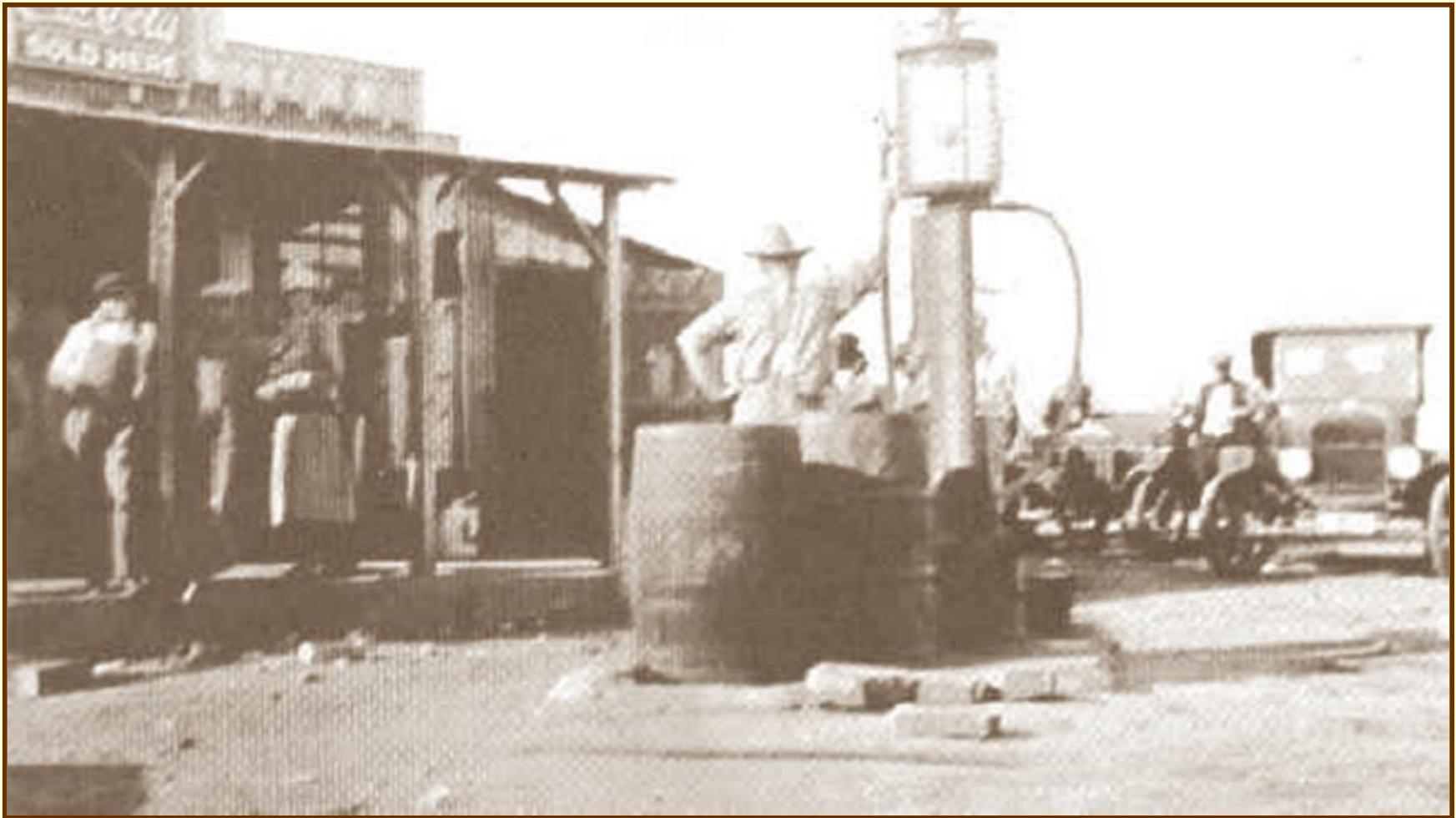
Today, it has the world's largest storage tank capacity and is called the "Pipeline Crossroads of the World."



A fire there in 1914 brought attention to the need for regulation of oil and gas production.



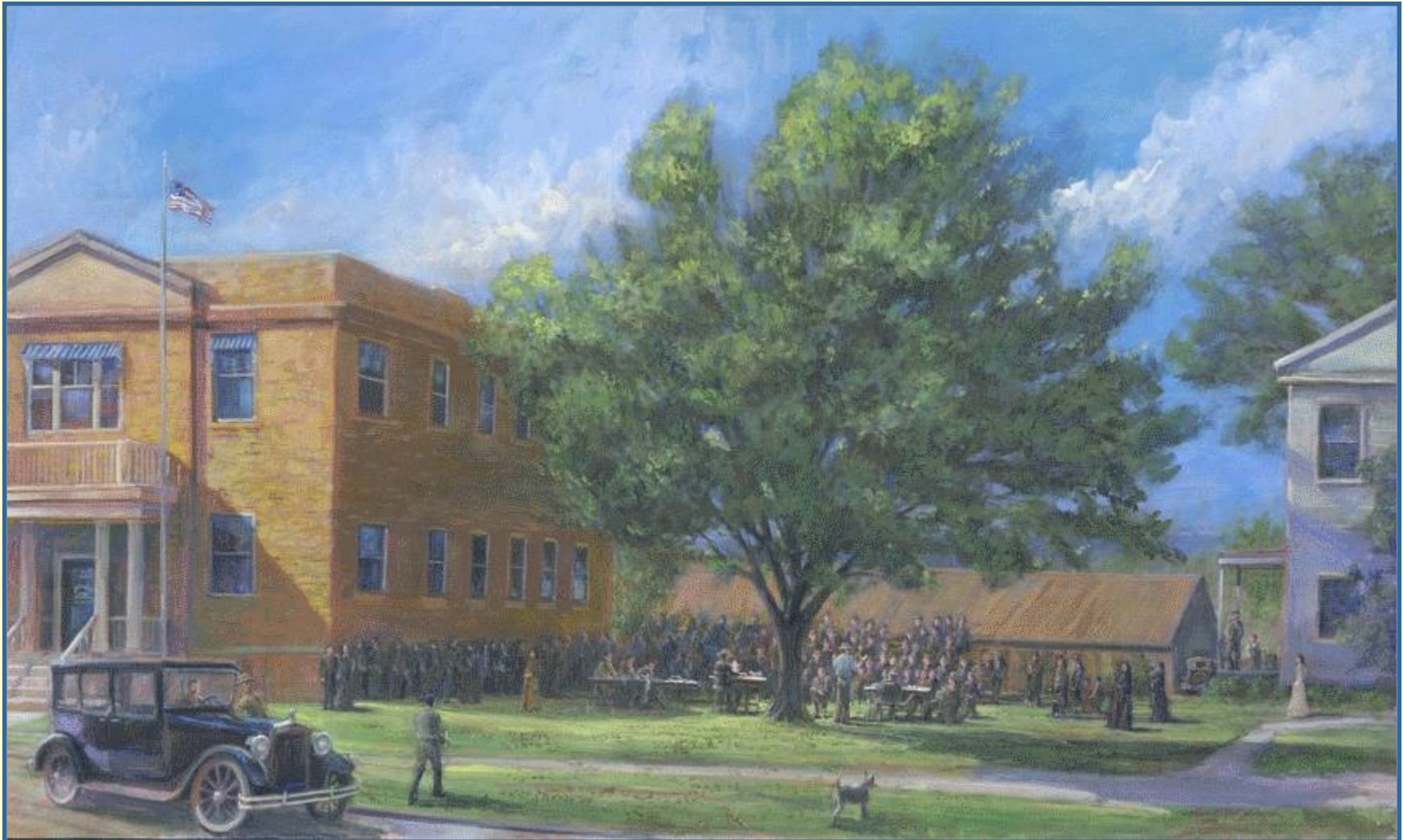
**Southern Oklahoma also had oil fields.
Healdton was known as the “Poor Man’s Field”
because of its low-cost, shallow wells.**



The Osage Tribe paid out headrights, or money from the sale of oil, minerals, and lands.

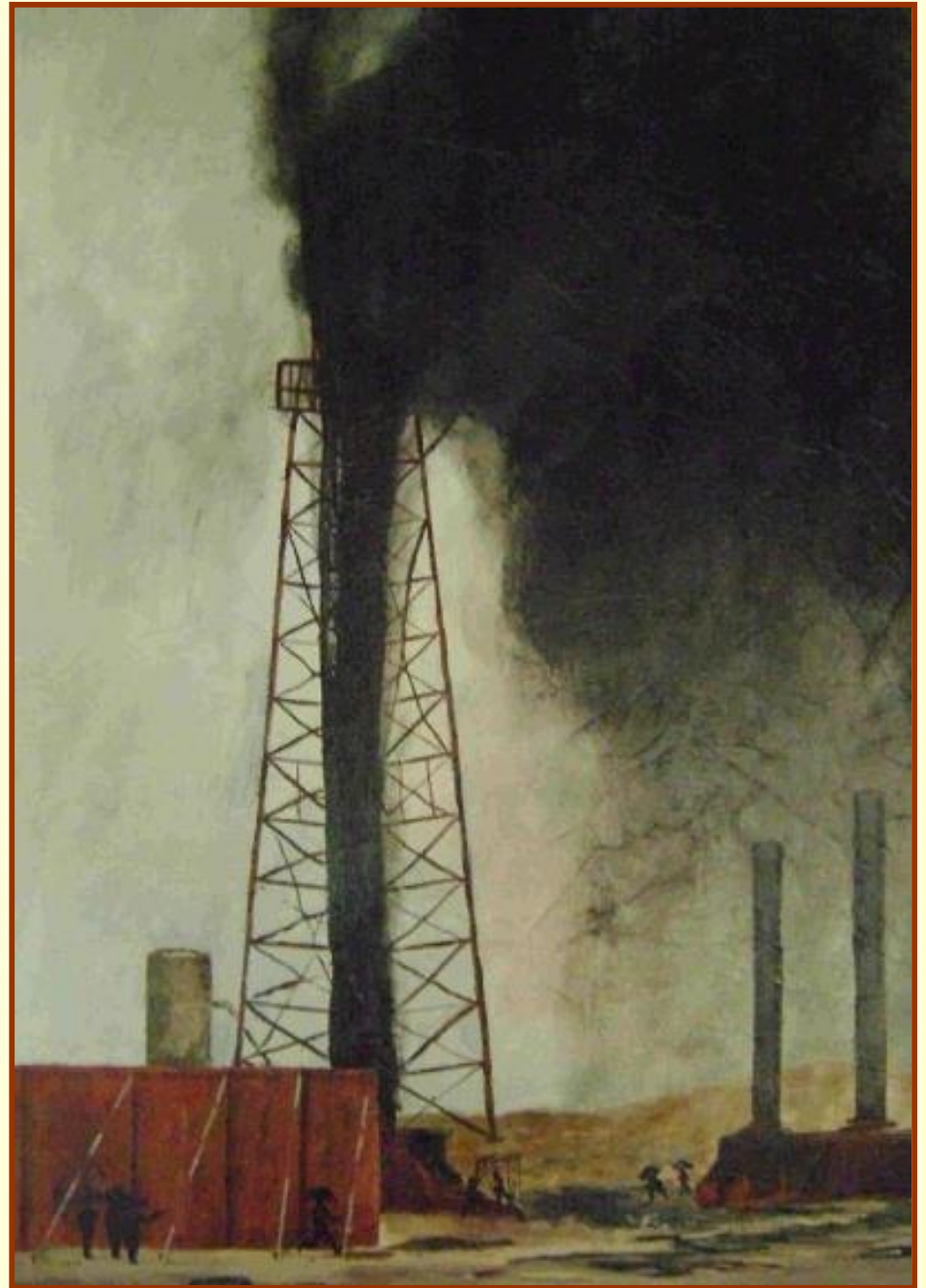


**The sales were conducted under a tree
in Pawhuska known as the “Million Dollar Elm.”**



*In the late 1920s,
the oil boom came to
Oklahoma City.*

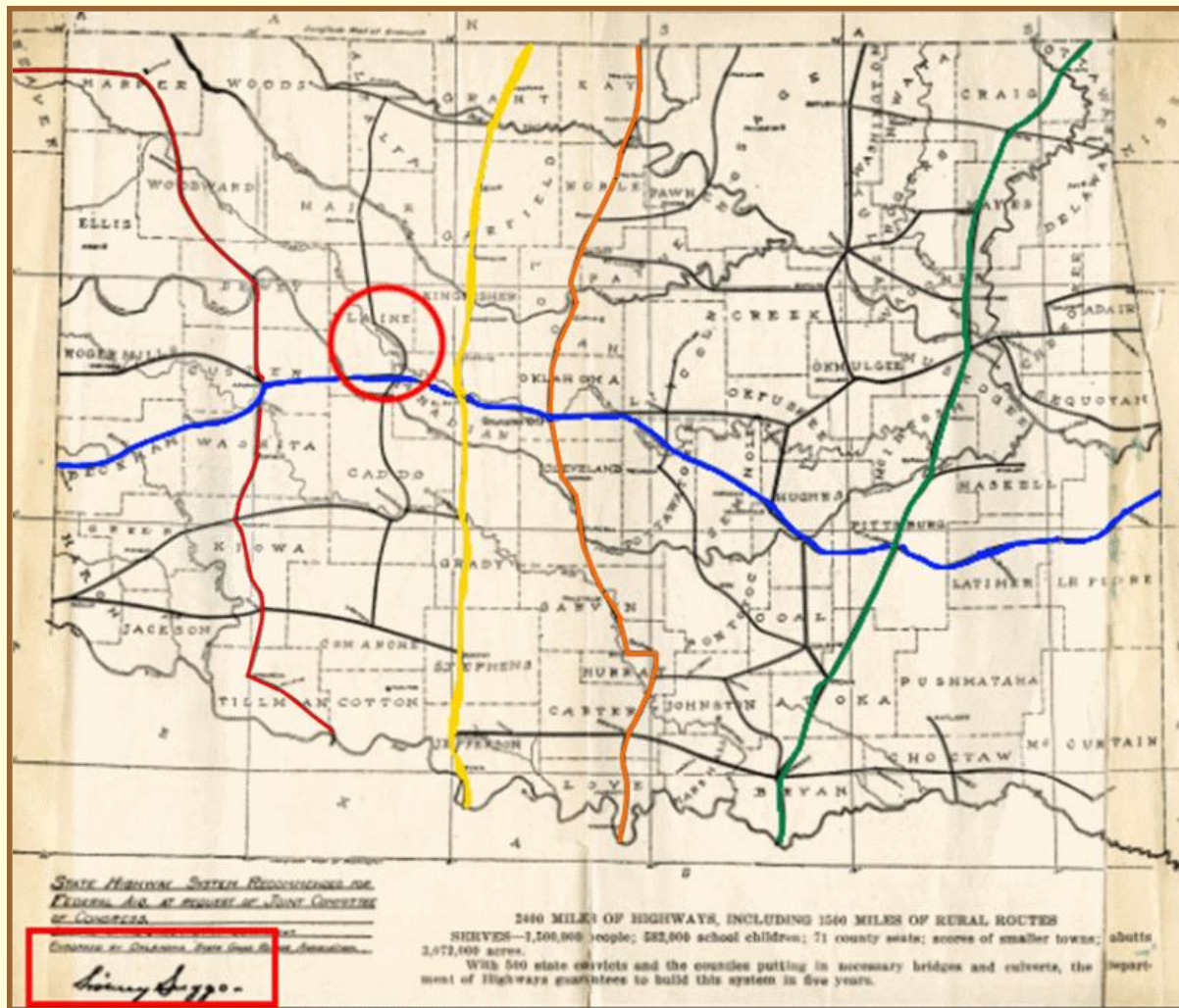
*When the
“Wild Mary Sudik”
well erupted
on March 25, 1930,
it gushed 3,000
barrels an hour
for 11 days.*



With more automobiles, the first paved highways began crossing the state in 1909.

*Sidney Suggs,
head of the new
Highway Commission,
presented a plan for
five north-south roads
and one east-west road
across the state.*

*They paralleled earlier
crossings like the
Texas Road,
the California Road,
and the Chisholm Trail.*



Led by oilman Cyrus Avery, Oklahoma joined an interstate highway group called The Ozark Trails.

The network of roads started in Missouri and stretched to New Mexico.





*Most road
projects came
to a standstill
in 1917, as the
U.S. entered
“The War to
End All Wars.”*

*But Oklahoma oil
would play a
vital part in
the Allied victory.*

Section 3: World War I



In 1914, a Serbian nationalist assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the Crown Prince of Austria. Within weeks, the world was at war.



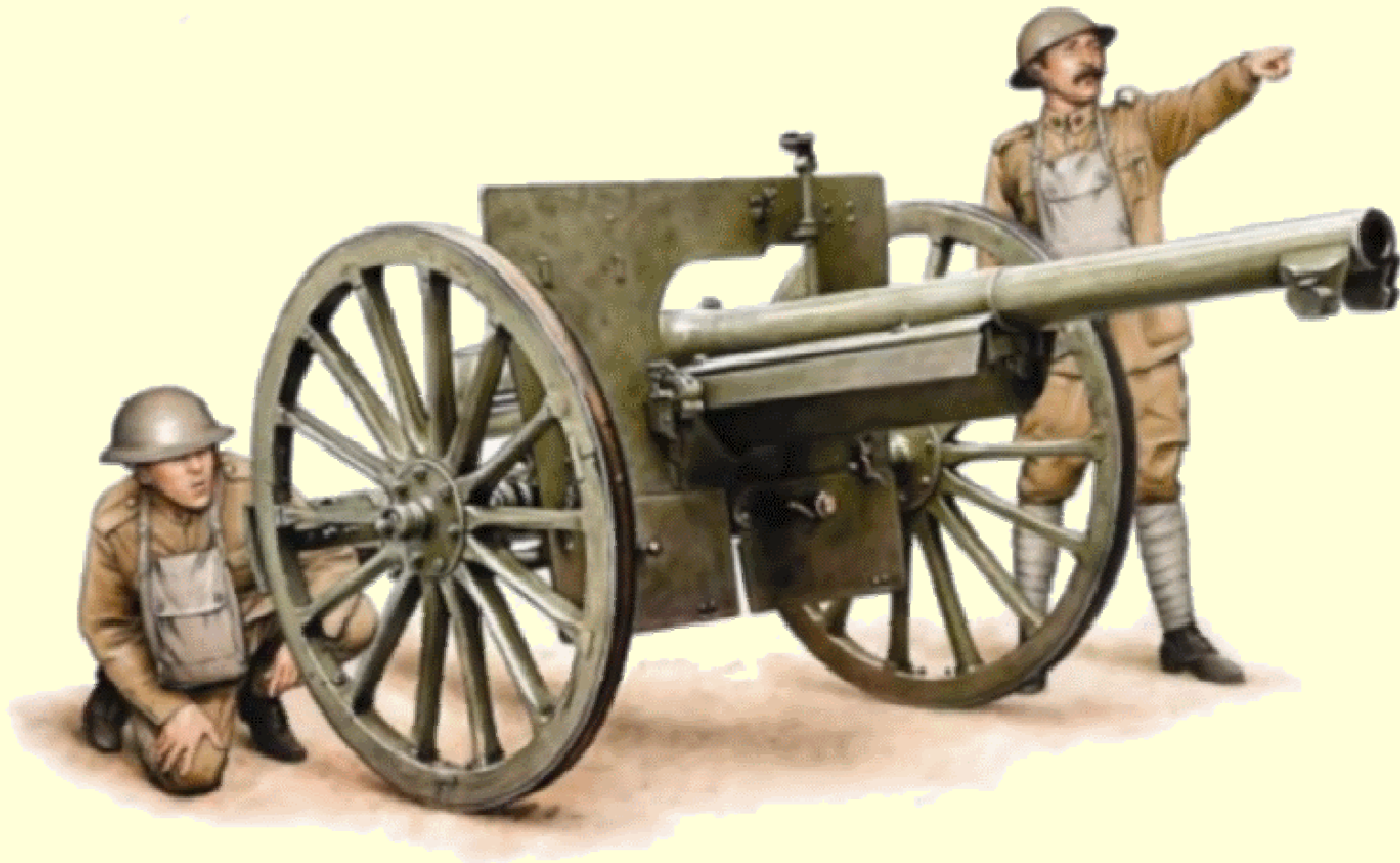
In 1917, the Selective Service Act authorized mandatory enlistment in the military.

More than 90,000 Oklahomans served in the armed forces, including more than 5,000 black soldiers.



Camp Doniphan was set up near Fort Sill as an Army field artillery training base.

*The two camps trained more than 60,000 American soldiers.
Among them was future president Harry Truman.*



The nation's first Red Cross Hut was in El Reno.

Its canteen service provided entertainment and food for traveling soldiers during the war.



**The United States' troops were called
the American Expeditionary Forces.**



**They were
commanded by
General
John J.
“Black Jack”
Pershing.**

*He acquired
his nickname because
he had led a troop
of Buffalo Soldiers
during the
Plains Indian Wars.*





**The
Choctaw Code Talkers
helped win
several key battles
by sending messages
over the radio in
their Native language.**

*The 19 Oklahoma
soldiers were successful
because the Germans
never learned how to
translate their speech.*

The war was very unpopular with immigrants and socialists. Half of the state's population were dissenters, and refused to sign "loyalty cards."

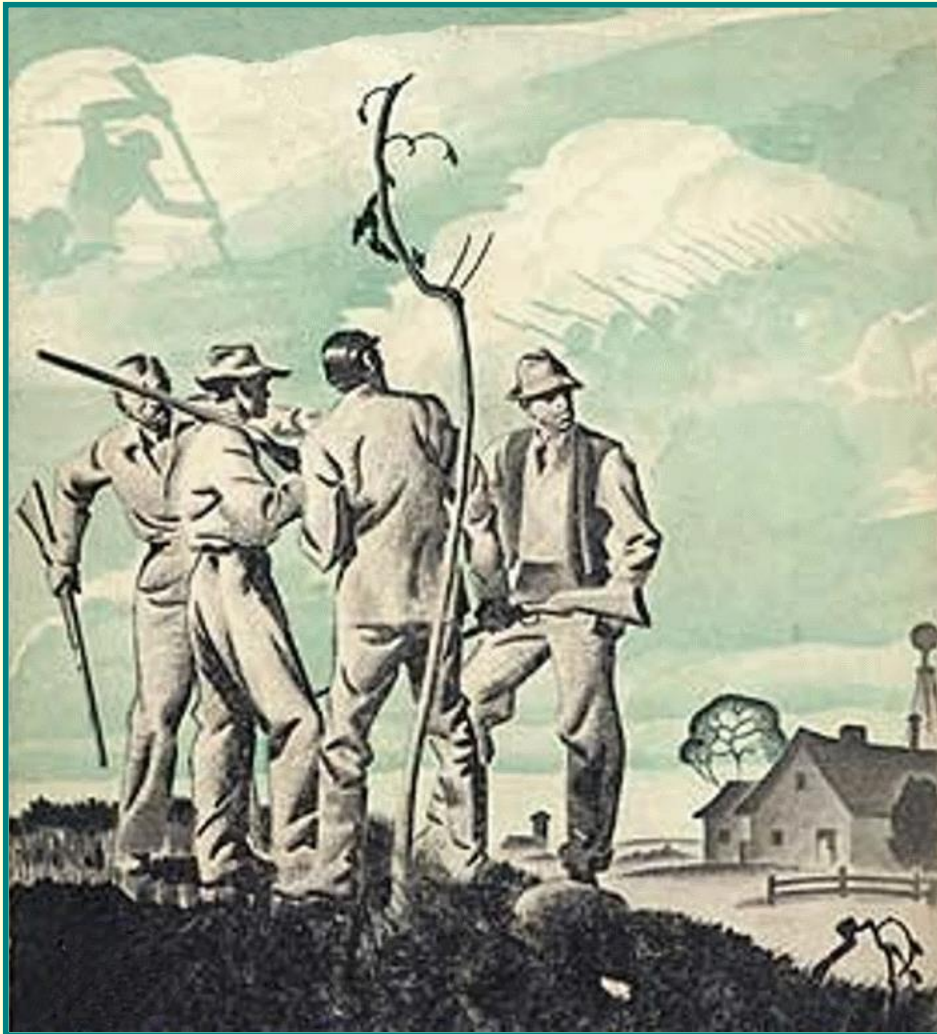


German immigrants
had settled in
Oklahoma in the 1890s,
but the war changed
attitudes toward them.

The city of Kiel,
in Kingfisher County,
voted to change
its name to Loyal
to show its
allegiance to the U.S.



A group of Oklahomans tried to resist the draft during the “Green Corn Rebellion” in August 1917.



**They attempted to
put together a
protest demonstration,
but were stopped
by the local police.**

*The name came from their limited
food supply while organizing.*

*The group's association with
the Socialist Party turned the
public against the Socialists,
and by war's end, the party
was finished in Oklahoma.*

*Families helped the war effort
by growing their own
fruits, herbs, and vegetables.*

**“Victory Gardens”
allowed
commercial farms
to send more food
to the
soldiers overseas.**

*They also endured programs
like “Meatless Mondays”
and “Wheatless Wednesdays.”*



Many Oklahoma businessmen became
“Dollar-a-Year Men,” donating their time to
work in civil service or as government officials.



It was said that the U.S. “floated to victory on a sea of Oklahoma oil.” The Healdton Field alone supplied one-half of all the oil used by The Allies.



*With so many men serving in the military,
women began working in factories.*

They also ran streetcars, worked for the Red Cross, and took office jobs.



The Spanish Flu Pandemic struck in 1918, killing more than 7,000 Oklahomans.

A pandemic is a disease that spreads over a wide geographic area.

Approximate beginning of the epidemic, 1918



before sept. 14	between sept. 14 - 21	between sept. 21 - 28	between sept. 28 - oct. 5	after oct. 5
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Source: America's Forgotten Pandemic - The Influenza of 1918 - 1989

*The Flu spread
quickly, infecting
125,000 in the state.*

*It killed more than
675,000 Americans
and worldwide
may have killed
20 to 40 million
people.*



*The efforts
everyone
made during
the war
affected
American
attitudes.
Long-standing
problems
found quick
resolutions.*

*In 1919, the states ratified the 18th Amendment,
and national prohibition went into effect.*

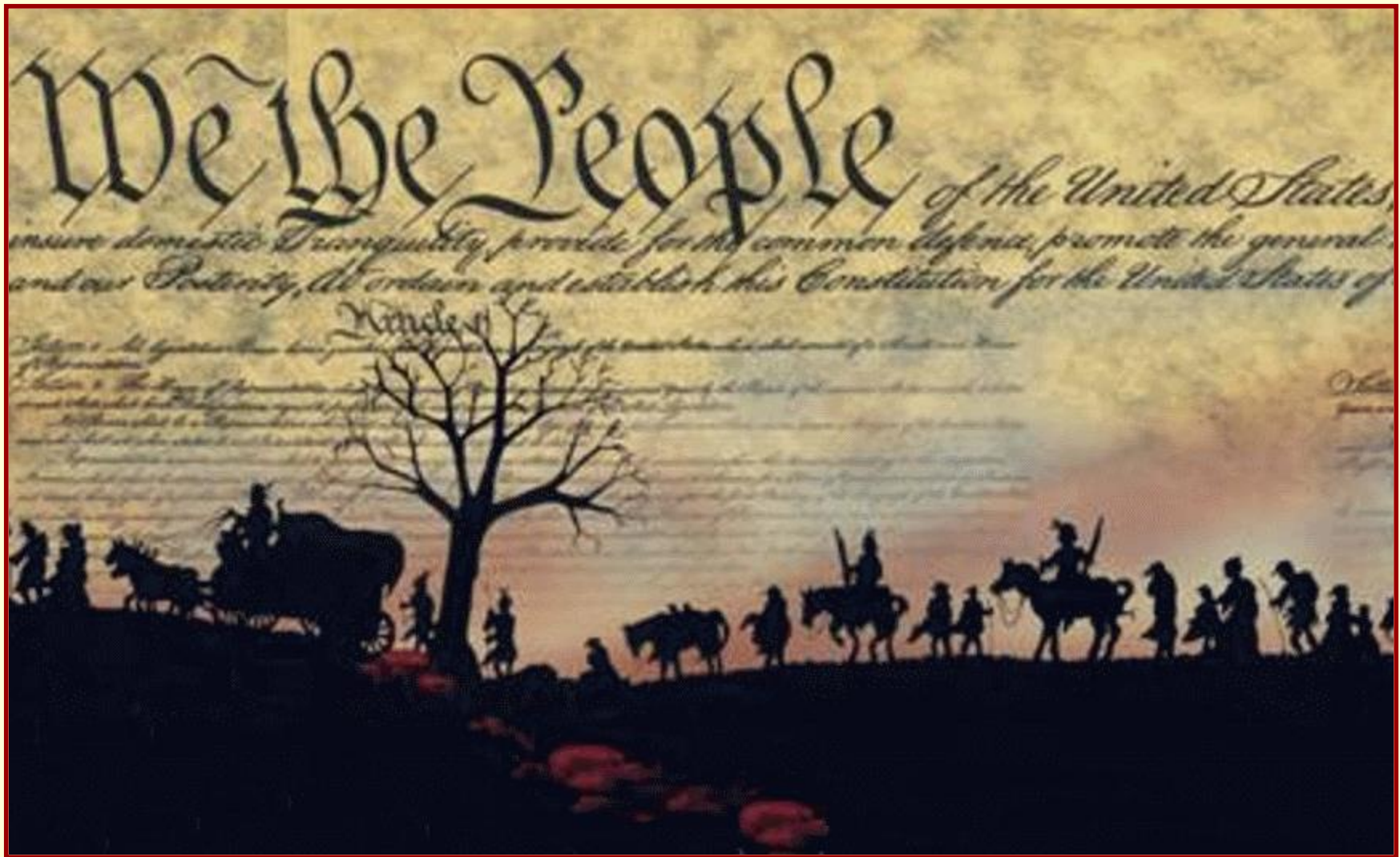
*Most American breweries were owned by German immigrants,
and World War I helped turn people against beer drinking.*



In 1920, the states ratified the 19th Amendment, giving American women the right to vote.



**In 1924, The Indian Citizenship Act
granted full rights to all Native Americans.**



*Soldiers came home to enthusiastic parades.
But the real party was just getting started.
“The Roaring Twenties” had arrived.*

