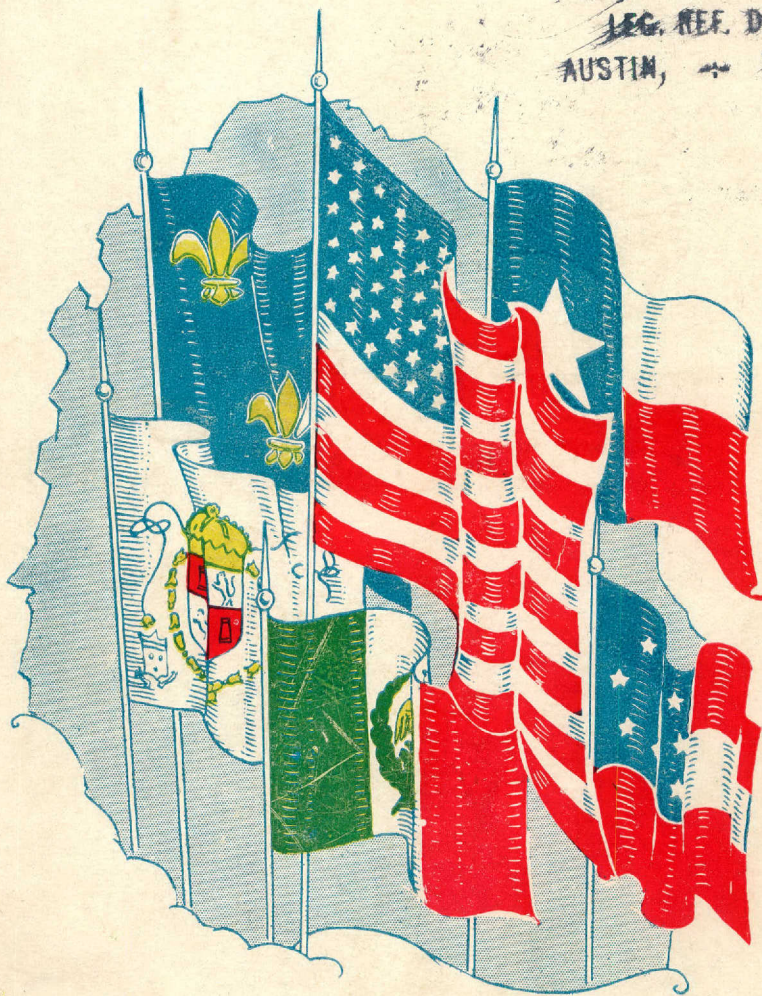
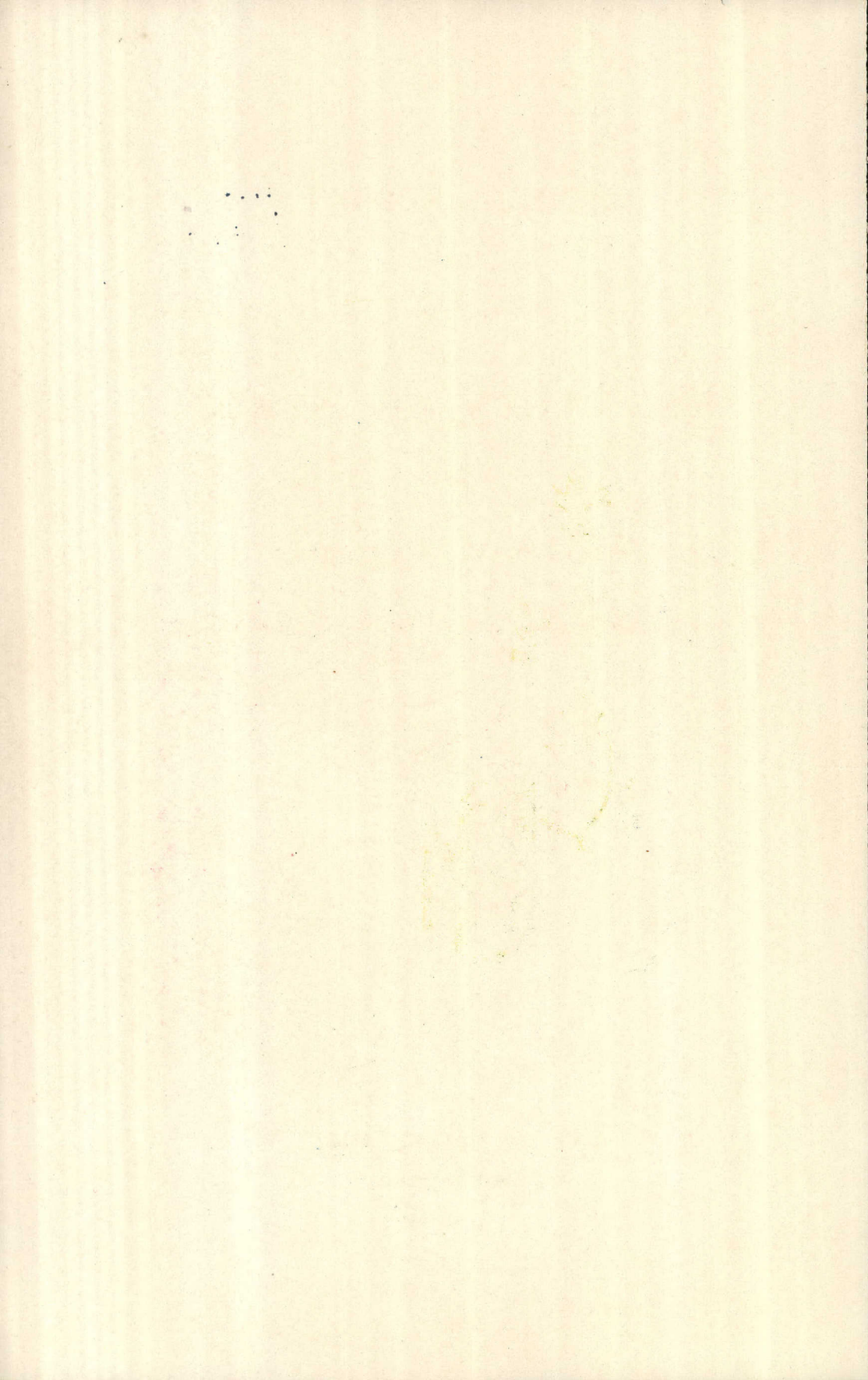


Flags That Have Waved Over Texas

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Biennial Report of the
Secretary of State
1929-30.



BIENNIAL REPORT **TEXAS STATE LIBRARY**
LEG. REF. DIV.
AUSTIN, TEXAS

OF THE

Secretary of State

OF THE

State of Texas

For the Fiscal Years Ending August 31, 1929,
and August 31, 1930



JANE Y. McCALLUM
Secretary of State



THE TEXAS CAPITOL

(See miscellaneous information about Texas)

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SECRETARIES OF STATE, STATE OF TEXAS.

Charles Mariner	Feb. 20, 1846, to May 4,	1846
David G. Burnet	May, 4, 1846, to Jan. 1.	1848
Washington D. Miller	Jan. 1, 1848, to Jan. 2,	1850
James Webb	Jan. 2, 1850, to Nov. 14,	1851
Thomas H. Duval	Nov. 14, 1851, to Dec. 22,	1853
Edward Clark	Dec. 22, 1853, to Dec.,	1857
T. S. Anderson	Dec. 1857, to Dec. 27,	1859
E. W. Cave	Dec. 27, 1859, to Mar. 16,	1861
Bird Holland	Mar. 19, 1861, to Nov.,	1861
Charles West	Nov. 1861, to Sept.,	1862
Robert J. Townes	Sept., 1862, to Nov.,	1865
Charles R. Pryor	May 2, 1865, to Aug.,	1865
James H. Bell	Aug., 1865, to Aug.,	1866
John A. Green	Aug., 1866, to Aug.,	1867
D. W. C. Phillips	Aug., 1867, to Jan.,	1870
J. B. Newcomb	Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 17,	1874
George Clark	Jan. 17, 1874, to Jan. 27,	1874
A. W. DeBerry	Jan. 27, 1874, to Dec. 7,	1876
J. G. Searcy	Dec. 7, 1876, to Jan. 23,	1879
J. D. Templeton	Jan. 23, 1879, to Jan. 22,	1881
T. H. Bowman	Jan. 22, 1881, to Jan. 18,	1883
J. W. Baines	Jan. 18, 1883, to Jan. 21,	1887
John M. Moore	Jan. 21, 1887, to Jan. 22,	1891
Geo. W. Smith	Jan. 22, 1891, to Jan. 17,	1895
Allison Mayfield	Jan. 17, 1895, to Jan. 5,	1897
J. W. Madden	Jan. 5, 1897, to Jan. 18,	1899
D. H. Hardy	Jan. 18, 1899, to Jan. 19,	1901
John G. Tod	Jan. 19, 1901, to Jan.,	1903
J. R. Curl	Jan. 1903, to April,	1905
O. K. Shannon	April, 1905, to Jan.,	1907
L. T. Dashiell	Jan., 1907, to Feb.,	1908
W. R. Davie	Feb., 1908, to Jan.,	1909
W. B. Townsend	Jan., 1909, to Jan.,	1911
C. C. McDonald	Jan., 1911, to Dec.,	1912
J. T. Bowman	Dec., 1912, to Jan.,	1913
John L. Wortham	Jan., 1913, to June,	1913
F. C. Weinert	June, 1913, to Nov.,	1914
D. A. Gregg	Nov., 1914, to Jan.,	1915
John G. McKay	Jan., 1915, to Dec.,	1916
C. J. Bartlett	Dec., 1916, to Nov.,	1917
George F. Howard	Nov., 1917, to Nov.,	1920
C. D. Mims	Nov. 1920, to Jan.,	1921
S. L. Staples	Jan., 1921, to Aug.,	1924
J. J. Strickland	Sept., 1924, to Jan.,	1925
Henry Hutchings	Jan., 1925, to Jan.,	1925
Mrs. Emma G. Meharg	Jan., 1925, to Jan.,	1927
Mrs. Jane Y. McCallum	Jan., 1927, to present	



TEXAS BLUEBONNETS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
AUSTIN, December 15, 1930.

To his Excellency, Dan Moody,
Governor of Texas.

SIR:—

I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Department of State covering the period from September 1, 1928, to September 1, 1930.

You will also find a brief recapitulation of items contained in a former unpublished report as well as some comparisons of receipts, made for the purpose of determining the State's business and financial growth as reflected through this Department.

Because Texas never has, so far as can be ascertained, issued the conventional biennial "Blue Book" of other States, the inclusion in this report of a number of distinguishing items and illustrations should be of general interest.

From reports on file, it was learned in January 1927, that the total receipts of this office had increased during the decade between 1916 and 1926 nearly one million dollars per annum, \$933,301.53 to be exact; that the number of charters granted in 1926 was nearly double the number granted in 1916; that foreign permits had more than doubled and that other official transactions had increased in proportion.

Obviously, if the office was to keep pace with the State's rapid development and render satisfactory service to the public, a number of changes and adjustments were necessary.

I. Assistant Secretary of State Provided.

Immediate attention was given to passage by the Legislature then in session of Senate Bill 173, an Act abolishing the office of Chief Clerk to the Secretary of State (whose duty it was to pass on all corporation charters and whose salary was \$2,750.00 per annum), and creating in lieu thereof the office of Assistant Secretary of State with authority to perform the duties "required by law to be performed by the Secretary of State when the said Secretary of State is absent or unable to act for any reason," and prescribing that he be an attorney at law of five years experience and fixing his salary at \$4,000.00 per annum.

II. Photostat Machine.

Noting the unnecessary confusion, wasted time and the strong probability of errors created by the necessity of typing and proof-reading the thousands of copies of documents to which the Secretary of State must annually certify, attention was next given to securing an appropriation by the Legislature for the purchase, installation and operation of the photostat machine

that under the direction of the Board of Control is so satisfactorily meeting the requirements of this and other State departments.

III. *Triple Card Index.*

The office had never had a card or other modern index to the nearly 60,000 charters and thousands of other documents on file in this Department. A few weeks' experience revealed an average of forty letters a day requesting names available, names of incorporators, dates of incorporation, amounts of capital stock subscribed, amounts paid in, purposes, home offices, amendments, *et cetera*. Obviously all of these requests for information could not possibly be met, and, furthermore, there was an element of uncertainty connected with much information that was given out.

A triple index to all charters both "live" and "dead" with an additional or fourth index to the live corporations for sole use of the franchise tax department, seemed the only solution to the problem. Indexes to Blue Sky Permits and Trade Marks were also desirable.

(a) *Cost of Experts Prohibitive—Worked out Own System.*

Prices asked by specialists for installing a modern triple card index to the documents were prohibitive. We worked out a system to suit our particular needs and the time saving photostat machine made it possible for the office employees together with the usual number of emergency clerks allowed to complete and install the system in less than two years' time at a cost for material of only \$543.78.

In order to make possible two carbon copies of each card, heavy ledger paper cut in strips was used and later cut the correct size. (We find it more satisfactory than the cards in general use for such purposes.)

One index is arranged alphabetically, one according to purpose, and the third according to county. The extra index for the franchise tax department was also made as well as indexes to Trade Marks, and Blue Sky Permits.

(b) *Aid to Business and Legal Interests.*

Reliable statistics on business trends are admittedly a national need at the present time. Aside from the improved service made possible, the new index makes easily available facts that have been of service along the following lines:

(1) A comparison of tables suggesting that there is a positive relation between the economic condition of the State and the organization and dissolution of corporations.

- (2) Tables and explanation of types, volume, and capitalization of Texas Corporations.
- (3) Possibilities of new avenues for enterprise, marketing, and sales.
- (4) Possibilities of investments and rate of return in Texas.
- (5) Available sources, and amounts, and avenues of securing domestic and foreign capital.
- (6) General suggestions on corporate taxation, regulation and promotion.
- (7) All new charters available daily.
- (8) Expedites charter comparisons.
- (9) Readily shows amendments to original charters.
- (10) Names available for corporations obtainable in few minutes.

(c) *Saves State Nearly \$100,000.00 First Few Months.*

The following is quoted from a "Departmental Survey" made of this Department in December, 1928, by Mr. Prince of the firm of Hutcheson and Smith, Certified Public Accountants, Dallas, while installing a new bookkeeping system:

"During our examination we noted that you have recently made some very beneficial changes in methods of handling the work in your Department, installed several economical devices as well as sorting and rearranging voluminous data. We also noted that you had recently collected about *ninety thousand dollars* in taxes for prior periods on account of double-purpose corporations. It appears that the double-purpose corporations have been paying tax on only one purpose heretofore, and consequently insufficient tax has been accepted."

(d) *Makes Possible Enforcement of Statutes and Collection of Additional Fees.*

It is making possible enforcement of the statutory provision that proof of final payment of capital stock must be furnished within two years following incorporation, or an amendment filed reducing the stock to the amount paid in.

Enforcement of the law has resulted in the collection to date of the following amounts:

For amendments decreasing Capital Stock	\$12,951.00
For Proof of Final Payment Certificate (\$1.00 each)	2,706.00
Total	\$15,657.00

IV. *Addressograph and Metered Mail Machines.*

Formerly it was necessary to begin in June typing corporation names on the 24,500 report blanks that annually must be sent out from this office in order to have the blanks placed in the

envelopes, sealed and stamped in time to be ready for mailing the latter part of December.

Installation of addressograph and metered mail machines has made it possible for this tedious work to be accomplished in three weeks time despite the additional necessity, since passage of the new franchise tax law, of having each corporate name and address appear on the blanks in triplicate.

V. *Calculating, Numbering and Adding Machines.*

Installation of modern office machinery has reduced to a minimum the possibility of error in the intricate process of figuring the franchise taxes of foreign corporations and resulted in a saving to the State of many thousands of dollars. Adding and numbering machines installed make for accuracy and saving of time.

VI. *Old Documents Restored.*

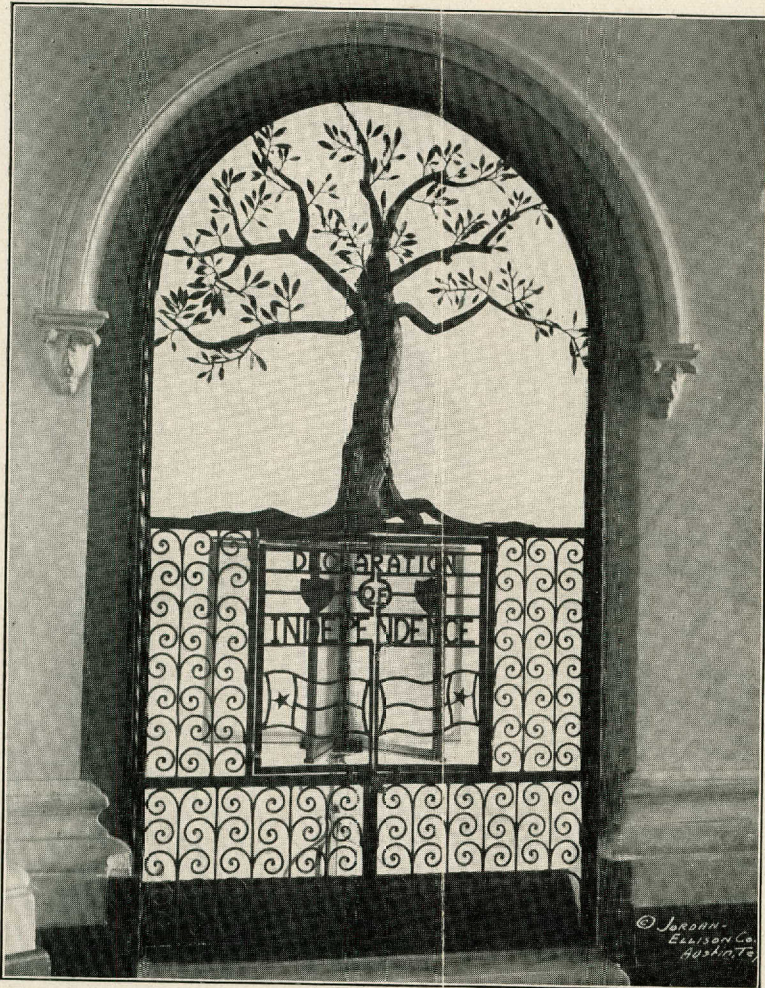
Over seven hundred documents that have lain in the vaults for nearly one hundred years have been restored to better than new by the modern method of crepelining. Thousands more that are fast turning to dust should receive similar treatment.

(a) *Declaration of Independence.*

The present Secretary of State has been signally fortunate in being granted the privilege (by the Legislature and the Board of Control) of performing an unusual and satisfying labor of love. It consisted in gaining information and working out details whereby Texas' most precious document, the original Declaration of Independence, was removed from a vault in the Department of State, where it was rapidly deteriorating, restored, and placed in its present shrine at the left of the elevator on the first floor of the capitol building where it is safe from fire, theft or fading, and where all visitors may view it without formality, and read its "ringing appeal for vindication to God and the ages."

(b) *Ordinance of Secession.*

It was also a pleasure to place Texas' original Ordinance of Secession in a worthy setting opposite the Declaration of Independence. Assurance has been given by the manufacturer that the amber colored gelatin films (composition unknown) which protect these documents from further fading are the same as the films furnished by him to protect the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States from a similar fate.



THE SHRINE FOR TEXAS' MOST PRECIOUS DOCUMENT

The Shrine containing Texas' Original Declaration of Independence, which was adopted March 2, 1836, at Washington, Texas, carried to Washington, D. C. by Mr. William H. Wharton and filed in Department of State May 28, 1836; returned to Texas and placed in Department of State, Austin, 1896, and placed on permanent display in Texas' capitol December, 1929.

VII. Receipts, Salaries and Maintenance.

It is encouraging to note from financial statements submitted that despite the general depression and business recessions, receipts in this Department for the year ending August 31, 1930, totaled \$2,105,373.44. This represents an increase of \$84,381.30 over receipts for the previous year, and if the sum of \$110,000 that has been collected but placed in "suspense" in the State Treasury pending settlement of a suit testing validity of the new franchise tax law is included, receipts for the year ending August 31, 1930, were \$194,381.30 in excess of the 1928-29 receipts.

Salaries and maintenance for the biennium amounted to \$97,919.18, or an average of \$48,959.39 per annum. "Maintenance" includes books, stationery, printing, including reports, premiums on bonds, freight, postage, express, telegraph, telephone furniture, files, typewriters, expense Blue Sky division and contingent.

VIII. Charters and Foreign Permits.

Foreign Permits show a drop of twenty-five in 1929-30 from the number issued in 1928-29, and the number of charters granted during the same periods decreased three-hundred-sixty-six, as shown by the following figures:

Renewal of Permits from September 1, 1928, to August 31, 1929	70
Renewal of Permits from September 1, 1929, to August 31, 1930	98
Total for 1929 and 1930	168
Increase in renewals in 1930 over 1929	28
New Permits issued from September 1, 1928, to August 31, 1929	389
New Permits issued from September 1, 1929, to August 31, 1930	364
Total for 1929 and 1930	753
Decrease in New Permits in the year 1930 as compared to 1929	25
Charters issued from September 1, 1928, to August 31, 1929	2984
Charters issued from September 1, 1929, to August 31, 1930	2618
Total for 1929 and 1930	5602
Decrease in Charters issued in 1930 as compared to 1929	366

(Amendments granted from September 1, 1928 to August 31, 1930, are not included in the above figures.)

IX. Stock Authorized and Refused Under the Blue Sky Law.

	Stock Authorized	Refused Authority to Sell	Fees
From September 1, 1928 to September 1, 1929.....	\$19,119,661	\$ 2,025,000	\$ 4,754
From September 1, 1929 to September 1, 1930.....	20,817,040	142,500	10,000
Total for Biennium.....	\$39,936,701	\$ 2,167,500	\$14,754

(Does not include withdrawn applications.)

X. Trade-Marks.

Trade-marks filed September 1, 1928 to September 1, 1929	258
Trade-marks filed September 1, 1929 to September 1, 1930	295
Total for Biennium	553

XI. Railroad Charters and Amendments.

Railroad charters filed September 1, 1928 to September 1, 1929	6
Railroad amendments September 1, 1928 to September 1, 1929	17
Railroad charters filed September 1, 1929 to September 1, 1930	5
Railroad amendments September 1, 1929 to September 1, 1930	11
Total for Biennium	39

XII. City Charters and Amendments.

City charters filed September 1, 1928 to September 1, 1929	7
City amendments September 1, 1928 to September 1, 1929	21
City charters filed September 1, 1929 to September 1, 1930	1
City amendments September 1, 1929 to September 1, 1930	4
Total for Biennium	33

XIII. *Recommendations.*

It sometimes happens that heads of executive departments do not recommend badly needed legislation because of criticism that they are confusing the executive with the legislative branch of government. With no such desire, but in the spirit of rendering an account of the effect of some of the laws administered by this department and for the sole purpose of co-operating with the legislative branch in their efforts to determine which laws are most conducive to the State's welfare, the following comments and recommendations, based on four years study and observation of the results of the laws referred to, are submitted:

(a) *Blue Sky.*

The existing Blue Sky Law is in many cases easily circumvented by the sale of what is called "personally owned stock." Because the law applies to the issuing concern only, it is not difficult to arrange for the issuance of a large block of stock to an individual or corporate stockholder who, in turn will re-sell to the public without being subject to the Blue Sky Law.

Fraud principally develops through salesmen, and unless the Blue Sky Law is amended to require the registration of salesmen and dealers, as well as issuers, the loophole in the present law will continue to prevent effective enforcement. This department has prepared and recommended for adoption a bill which we believe will remedy this defect.

(b) *Franchise Tax.*

Annual franchise tax reports of all corporations are now required to be given for the calendar year, rather than the particular fiscal year of each corporation. As a result, it has been found that figures given as of the close of the calendar year are simply estimates based upon incomplete information for the period intervening between the fiscal year and the calendar year. This is so because such corporations believe that the expense of making an audit at the end of the calendar year, in addition to the regular audit for their fiscal year, is unwarranted and unreasonable.

It is therefore recommended that reports be made as of the close of the fiscal year of each corporation.

(c) *Corporation Laws.*

The existing laws give no effective protection to minority stockholders.

The right to inspect the books and records is given to any stockholder by Article 1328, but it is clear that the average

stockholder could not inform himself of the condition of the corporation by personal inspection of the books because he is not an accountant.

(1) *Protection to Minority Stockholders.*

Every corporation should be required to mail to each of its stockholders a full and intelligible report of its financial condition at the close of each fiscal year, with a profit and loss statement for the preceding year. In case of failure to make this report, the District Court, on the application of a stockholder should appoint an auditor to make such report at the expense of the corporation.

The right to mortgage the corporate property should be predicated on a two-thirds vote of all stockholders, and the same vote should be required in case of the sale or other transfer of the corporate assets. In case of the disposal of the corporate assets, other than on liquidation, a dissenting stockholder should have the right to apply to the District Court for the appointment of three disinterested persons to determine the value of his stock and to require the corporation to take and pay for the value of the stock so found.

The right to create preferred stock on two-thirds vote of all outstanding common stock should be given.

(2) *Incorporate for any lawful purpose.*

Instead of continually adding to the already long and in several instances antiquated list of purposes for which corporations may be formed under Article 1302, it is suggested that they be authorized to incorporate for any purpose or purposes not illegal provided that in case of two or more purposes, the said purposes must bear some relation to each other. For instance no charter should be granted to a corporation for the purpose of engaging in the coal and drug business, but certainly a charter obtained for the purpose of selling goods, wares and merchandise, including electrical supplies, should include the right of contracting for the installation of the latter.

(3) *Directors to be stockholders.*

Our final suggestion concerning corporations will doubtless be termed drastic by some; but when conditions are known to be as stated why should they be suppressed and why not a remedy suggested?

It often happens that a board of directors of a corporation have no individual interest or personal money investment in the corporation. Boards have also consisted of dummies and figure-heads, making no claim to exercise of authority, except as may be directed by the persons responsible for their selection.

It is extremely dangerous for persons to exercise the powers of directors as trustees for those whose capital is being risked when the directors themselves have nothing to lose, and all to gain.

It is becoming more and more common for a group of persons in organizing a corporation to issue to themselves the voting or control stock for a nominal consideration as services and procure the working capital through the issuance of non-voting stock or bonds. In such a case, there is no identity of interest of directors with stockholders and nothing to insure that the directors will safeguard the capital furnished by others. The situation would be very different if the directors had a substantial investment in the corporation along with that of the stockholders.

It is therefore suggested that no person should be a director of any corporation whose stock is held by more than twenty-five persons unless at all times during his term of office he shall own in his own name and right an amount of its stock paid for by such director in money equal to at least \$1,000 for each \$100,000 or fraction of the outstanding stock or assets, whichever is greater. The maximum amount of stock that a director should be required to own might be fixed at \$10,000. Corporations with outstanding capital or assets of less than \$25,000 need not be subject to this requirement.

(d) *Assumed Name Law.*

Because of many complaints and instances of deception arising under the Assumed Name Law, which permits an individual to operate under a corporate or company name by simply filing a statement with the county clerk, it is recommended that this law be changed so as to require the use of the word "unincorporated" following any company name or style, and to forbid the use of the word "corporation" or any abbreviation thereof except by a corporation. Adequate penalties should be provided for violation of this law.

(e) *Trust Estates and Joint Stock Companies.*

Businesses operating under declaration or articles of trust are not subject to any State control, supervision or regulation whatever. One such organization incorporated under our laws, and upon an attempt made by the Attorney General to examine its books it dissolved and resumed business as a trust estate to escape investigation.

(f) *Trade Mark Registration.*

Article 851 permits the registration of trade marks, but makes no provision for the conditions under which or the period of time such registration shall be effective. It frequently happens

that the owner of a registered trade mark has abandoned his business, and yet under the existing law no further registration can be made by another of the same or a similar mark in a going business.

This statute should receive attention for the purpose of considering proper amendments to correct the situation described.

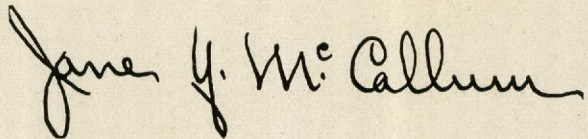
(g) *Election Laws.*

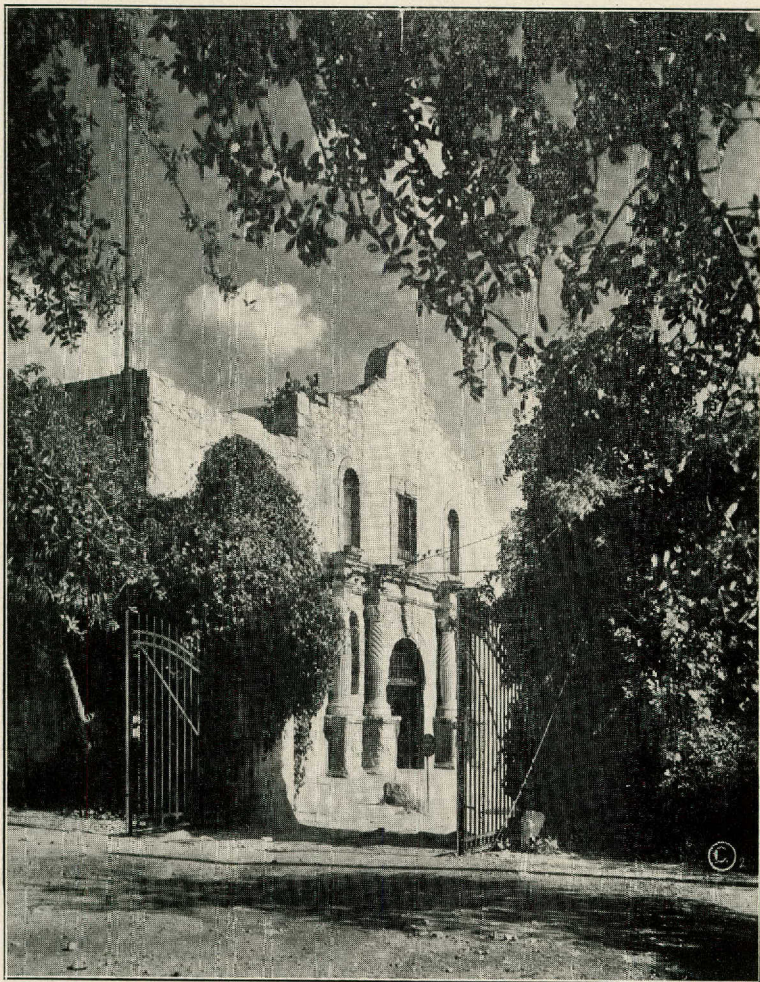
The election laws cause untold confusion to both state and county officials and much unnecessary expense. One reason is that new laws pertaining to elections are frequently passed without first reconciling them with old provisions. Furthermore, thousands of voters are disfranchised in Texas at each general election because county officials "fail and refuse" to make returns as required by statute to this office.

Any number of recommendations suggest themselves, but they are so interwoven with all of Title 50 (Elections) that we simply recommend and urge the appointment of a committee to deal with the subject as a whole.

I acknowledge sincere appreciation of the interest and support of the Chief Executive wholly divested of any form of dictation or interference; of the cooperation received from State officers and Departments, and from the Legislature; and of the loyal, intelligent and efficient service rendered by employees of this office.

Respectfully submitted

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jane G. McCallum". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Jane G. McCallum".



—Harvey Patterson, San Antonio, Texas.

THE ALAMO

The sacred Alamo, erected in 1718 by the Franciscan monks. It stands in the very heart of the city of San Antonio, Texas. Within the grey stone walls of the quaint chapel, on March 6, 1836 183 heroes gave their lives in defense of Texas liberty when they made their stand against Santa Anna and his 3,000 Mexicans.

FLAGS THAT HAVE WAVED OVER TEXAS.

The history of Texas had its beginning in 1519 when Pineda sketched the outlines of the country that stretches from the Mississippi past the Rio Grande. The first chapter ended in 1536, when Cabeza de Vaca, the first white man to put foot on Texas soil, escaped from the Indians after many years of captivity and worked his way back to Spanish settlements in Mexico where he began a series of articles and books on his adventures "among the barbarians in that far-a-way country."

The second chapter began in 1684 when La Salle was granted permission by Louis XIV of France to establish a colony at the mouth of the great river (the Mississippi) which Pineda had indicated on his map over a century and a half before. The French explorer was unfortunate from the beginning. The Spaniards captured the ship containing his stores, and high winds drove his pilot ship past the mouth of the Mississippi and aground on the low-lying shores of Matagorda Bay. The captain of a third ship returned to France in disgust, and his fourth vessel was wrecked in the rough waters off the coast.

Undaunted, the Frenchman established one camp on the shores of Matagorda Bay, another on the present site of Indianola, and proceeded to build a fort. Frequent Indian raids made it necessary for La Salle to construct another stronghold, Fort St. Louis, further in the interior. He named the river near the fort "La-Vache"—Cow River—because of the many herds of buffalo which watered there. Long and fruitless efforts were made to find the mouth of the great river that La Salle had confidently declared to be the strategic position for the greatest city in the new world. But dissatisfaction arose among the lonely little band of homesick colonists. About March 1, 1687, La Salle's nephew was murdered, and on March 16, 1687, the valiant explorer was also basely murdered, and by one of his own men. His dream of colonization was not realized but he had brought the first European immigrants into Texas and above his fort had flown the LILLIES OF FRANCE—TEXAS' FIRST FLAG.

Spain became alarmed on learning of the La Salle expedition and sent Captain Alonso De Leon to this territory for the express purpose of finding and destroying La Salle and his followers. Upon his arrival, De Leon found only the desolation of deserted forts and soon learned from the Indians that La Salle had long since passed to his reward.

Captain De Leon called the country Texas, meaning "friends" in the Indian tongue and later established a fort and mission on the Neches river; but it too, was abandoned.

Soon Franciscan priests from the Monasteries of Santa Cruz de Queretaro and Guadalupe de Zacatecas, Mexico pledged to

poverty and self-denial, undertook the work of converting the savages to the Catholic religion under the protection of presidios built by the government. Over these presidios floated the FLAG OF SPAIN—TEXAS' SECOND FLAG.

These priests exercised a strong fascination over the Indians and as the result missions were built on the eastern frontier at La Bahia or Goliad, on the Gulf Coast and on the San Antonio River near San Pedro Springs.

The famous Alamo mission was built first (1703) on the Rio Grande. In 1718 it was removed to what has since been known as San Antonio, and in 1744 it was rebuilt on its present site, Alamo Plaza, in San Antonio. Work on mission San Jose was started in 1718 and during the sixty-year period necessary for its completion, missions Concepcion and San Francisco de la Espada and San Fernando Cathedral were built.

In 1731, the government added to the presidio and missions at San Antonio, a town, or *villa* as they called it, and placed there a number of settlers brought all the way from the Canary Islands.

In contrast to the beautiful missions in the vicinity of San Antonio and the lives of labor and sacrifice led by the missionaries and their converts was the richly furnished "RED HOUSE" on Galveston Island, rendezvous of Jean Lafitte, bold and handsome, and his brother pirates who sailed the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Lafitte established his miniature kingdom, about which thousands of stories have been written, in 1816. It will be recalled that he had fought gallantly at the Battle of New Orleans and was granted a full pardon (he had been convicted of smuggling) by the United States Government because of his patriotism and bravery.

After the purchase of the great territory of Louisiana by the United States in 1803 Americans began coming to Texas and the filibustering era under the famous Philip Nolan, Gutierrez, Magee and Dr. James Long characterized life in another section of the country.

Mexico achieved her independence from Spain in 1821 and TEXAS' THIRD FLAG, THAT OF MEXICO was unfurled to the breeze from over the presidios. The new state of affairs encouraged Americans who had long had their eyes on this part of the country to come to Texas in greater numbers.

Moses Austin of Missouri had journeyed to San Antonio and obtained a permit to settle a colony in Texas. He died shortly after his return to Missouri and his plans were carried out by his twenty-eight year old son Stephen F. Austin. Stephen settled several hundred families on the rich lands lying between the Colorado and Brazos rivers, and there followed a period of rapid colonization under the "empresario" system. Each married colonist was allotted 640 acres of land with an allotment of 140 acres for each child and 80 acres to the owner of each slave. Prosperity, hospitality and high courage characterized the lives of these men and women.

Then the Mexican Government's policy of encouraging settlers was reversed; friction arose between Latin and Anglo Saxon and armed conflict between colonists and the troops occurred over customs regulations and attempts of the Mexicans to disarm the Americans. Hatred of the Mexicans toward the United States, which wished to annex Texas, continued to grow. Then Santa Anna was elected President of Mexico and seemed so friendly that the colonists decided to appeal to him for a separation of Texas from Coahuila.

In April 1833 a convention was held at San Felipe de Austin. Among the delegates were Sam Houston ("The Raven"), David G. Burnet, who later became the first President of the Republic of Texas, and William H. Wharton, who later carried the Texas Declaration of Independence to Washington, D. C. (Sixty years later this historic document was returned to Texas and may now be seen in its shrine to the left of the elevator on the first floor of the Capitol Building.)

Stephen F. Austin was chosen to carry a memorial to the Mexican Congress urging separation of Texas from Coahuila for administrative purposes. The supposedly friendly Santa Anna was evidently absorbed in his plans to become dictator and Austin was thrown into prison where he remained for two years before being allowed to return to Texas. The situation had become tense. Americans had been forbidden to locate or trade in Texas, and military rule was enforced at the point of the bayonet.

In September 1835, Americans poured into Texas in response to the tocsin of war sounded by such men as Austin, Houston, Bowie, Travis, Fannin, Milam, "Deaf" Smith, Wharton, Burleson, Rusk, de Zavala and scores of others. A consultation or convention at San Felipe in November 1835 organized a provisional government and Sam Houston was made commander-in-chief of the Texas army—to be recruited.

General Cos, brother-in-law to Santa Anna, marched into Texas at the head of 1200 Mexicans for the purpose of disarming American settlers. His forces were driven out of San Antonio December 9, 1835 by three hundred volunteers who answered "I" to the famous challenge of that early Texas hero, "Who will go with old Ben Milam into San Antonio?"

Early in 1836 Santa Anna led 3,000 Mexicans into Texas and laid siege to the Alamo in San Antonio. While his forces were besieging the little band of Alamo defenders a notable convention was in session at Washington on the Brazos. Here on March 2, an independent Republic was declared and David G. Burnet elected president. Four days later, March 6, the Alamo fell following heroic resistance since made famous in song and story. Not a defender was left to tell of the valorous struggle. "Thermopolae had its messenger of defeat; the Alamo had none." And Travis, Bowie and Crockett were no more. TEXAS' FOURTH FLAG, THE LONE STAR, now waved over the Republic.

Following the wounded Fannin's Surrender at the fiercely fought battle of Coleto his entire force was marched out of Goliad and shot.

"Remember the Alamo! Remember Goliad!" became the battle cry of the Texans that struck terror to the hearts of Santa Anna's conquering army when they were stopped and routed on April 21 by General Houston's forces at famous San Jacinto. Santa Anna was among the captured and by the treaty of Velasco agreed to return to Mexico and try to gain recognition of Texas independence.

Texas maintained her independence from 1836 to 1846 under the successive administrations of Presidents David G. Burnet, Sam Houston, Mirabeau B. Lamar, Sam Houston a second time, and Anson Jones. The following served with Houston during his first administration: Mirabeau B. Lamar, as vice president; Stephen F. Austin (who after his death in the service of his adopted country was designated "Father of Texas") as Secretary of State, and Thomas J. Rusk, as Secretary of War.

Significant and outstanding among the accomplishments of President Lamar's administration was the "establishment of a general system of education." When the "memorial" on the subject was introduced into the House of Representatives by Thomas J. Rusk it was given impetus by President Lamar's masterful address to both houses of Congress in which he said:

" . . . a cultivated mind is the guardian genius of Democracy, and while guided and controlled by virtue, the noblest attribute of man . . . and how shall we protect our rights if we do not comprehend them? And can we comprehend them unless we require a knowledge of the past and present condition of things, and practice the habit of enlightened reflection?"

The Republic of Texas was recognized by England, France, Holland, Belgium and the United States. A number of original treaties with these nations are on file in the State Library and photographs of several of them may be seen elsewhere in this volume.

Many difficulties beset the pathway of the new Republic. Santa Anna had again risen to power in Mexico and declared war against Texas. Troubles arose with the numerous Indian tribes and the value of the paper dollar finally fell to about 2 cents.

New hope dawned with annexation of Texas to the United States in 1845. In February 1846 President Jones retired in favor of Governor J. Pinckney Henderson and TEXAS' FIFTH FLAG, THE STARS AND STRIPES, spread their protecting folds over the harassed little country with its colorful history, reminiscent of the hopes and disappointments, loyalties, passions and villainies of the peoples of far-removed nations, and replete with romance, adventure, stark tragedy and supreme sacrifice.



These metal boxes bearing the Coat of Arms of the United States and filled with sealing wax accompanied the Treaties which Texas Republic made with the United States and are now in an old safe in the Texas State Library, Austin.

Sam Houston and Thomas J. Rusk were elected to represent the new state in the United States Senate. Then came the war with Mexico caused by a dispute over the Texas boundary. Mexico's claim was soon abandoned and a treaty with the United States signed in 1848.

Texas from the first had been a slave state and when the rift came between North and South she withdrew from the Union. Despite the protests of Governor Sam Houston, a convention was held in Austin January 28, 1861 and after four days of discussion, Articles of Secession were drawn and adopted. (The original Ordinance of Secession is now on display on the first floor of the Capitol opposite the Declaration of Independence). Texas then voted herself out of the Union and unfurled her SIXTH FLAG, THE STARS AND BARS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

With the surrender of the beloved warrior of the Southland, General Robert E. Lee, Texas again changed flags and the Stars and Stripes float above the Lone Star over the Capitol at Austin.

HOLIDAYS IN TEXAS.

Jan. 1—New Year's Day.	July 4—Independence.
Feb. 22—Washington's Birthday.	Sept. 2—Labor Day.
Mar. 2—Texas Independence Day.	Oct. 12—Columbus Day.
Apr. 21—San Jacinto Day.	Nov. 11—Victory Day.
May 30—Decoration Day.	Nov. 28—Thanksgiving.
June 3—B i r t h d a y of Jefferson Davis.	Dec. 25—Christmas.
	Election Days.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION ABOUT TEXAS.

STATE FLAG AND SEAL.

On January 7, 1839, the Congress of the Republic of Texas approved the following Act submitted by Oliver Jones, chairman of a special committee to design a new flag and seal for the Republic.

"AN ACT

"Amending the Act entitled 'An Act adopting a National Seal and Flag for the Republic of Texas, approved on the 10th December 1836.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas in Congress assembled. That from and after the passage of this Act, the National Great Seal of this Republic shall consist of a Single Star of five points, with an olive and oak branches encircled and with the letters 'Republic of Texas.'

"Section 2. Be it further enacted &c: That the National Flag of Texas in future shall consist of a blue perpendicular stripe of the width of one third of the whole length of the flag, with a white star of five points in the center thereof, and of two horizontal stripes of equal breadth, the upper stripe white, and the lower red, of the length of two thirds of the whole length of the flag; any thing in the Act to which this is an amendment, to the contrary notwithstanding."

Under "Remarks" the committee explained their choice of a new flag in the following words:

" . . . In the early part of the year 1836 when the army and navy of the Republic of Texas were engaged in war against the enemy, which resulted in the achievement of our Independence, the President *adinterim* devised the National flag and seal as it were in a case of emergency adopting the flag of the United States of America, with very little alteration which Act was subsequently ratified by the Law of 10th, Dec. 1836.

"The then adopted flag was expedient for the time being, and has in many instances been beneficial to our Navy and Merchantmen, when encountered by the enemies forces, on account of being so much blended with the flag of the United States of America but the emergency has passed, and the future prospects of Texas are of such flattering nature that the National Independence requires that her

Arms, seal, and standard assume also an Independent character, by a form, which will not blend them with those of other nation. . . . ”

STATE FLOWER

THE BLUEBONNET

Lupinus texensis (Hook.)

Adopted by the Legislature at the request of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Texas. (Acts of 1901, Regular Session of 27th Legislature, page 323.)

STATE SONG

“Texas Our Texas,” by Gladys Yoakum Wright and William J. Marsh, was adopted in 1929 by the Forty-first Legislature. (Acts of 1929 First Called Session, page 286.)

STATE MOTTO

“Friendship”

The State motto “Friendship,” was adopted in February, 1930. Texas is from the Indian word “Tejas,” meaning friends or allies—(See Acts Fourth Called Session Forty-first Legislature, page 105.)

STATE TREE

The pecan was named as the State Tree by the Thirty-sixth Legislature at its Regular Session. (See Acts 1919, Thirty-sixth Legislature, page 155.)

STATE BIRD

The mockingbird was chosen by the Fortieth Legislature as the State Bird at the request of the Texas Federation of Women’s Clubs. (See Acts 1927, Regular Session Fortieth Legislature, page 486.)

The cornerstone of the Texas State Capitol was laid March 2, 1885 and the building was dedicated on May 16, 1888. It was paid for in land, 3,000,000 acres of public domain being used for the purpose.

The Capitol is constructed of Texas red granite which came from the quarries in Burnet County. The building covers three acres of ground and has around eighteen acres of floor space. It is said to be second only to the Capitol at Washington in

size and the seventh largest building in the world. Its dimensions are: Length, 566 feet, 6 inches; width, 228 feet, 10 inches; height, 311 feet from grade line to top of statue on dome—7 feet taller than the dome of the National Capitol. It contains 258 rooms with 900 windows and 500 doors.

Texas is the largest state in size, containing 265,896 square miles or 170,173,440 acres in gross area. There are 254 organized counties.

Texas' population gained more than 1,000,000 in the last ten years. 1930 census shows 5,824,715.

Scholastic census for 1930 was 1,563,595.

More than \$100,000,000 of public school building bonds have been issued since 1893.

Texas now supports 17 colleges and universities.

The 1930 building program included \$41,500,000 for highway construction and \$17,500,000 for local roads and bridges.

The four cent gasoline tax yields about \$3,000,000 a month.

Electric power lines connect more than 800 Texas towns and communities, and Texas leads all Southern States in electric production.

Led all states in railroad construction during last three years.

Has nine major seaports, with one under construction. Exports rank second only to those of New York.

Leads all states in production of natural gas and oil. Texas gas is piped to Minnesota, Nebraska, Illinois and other middle western states.

Texas has the largest single oil refinery in the world, as well as the largest helium gas plant.

Ninety per cent of the world's sulphur is produced in Texas.

Leads all states in sheep and goat raising and the production of wool and mohair. More than 7,000,000 sheep and goats browse on the great ranges of the Edwards Plateau country of Southwest Texas.

There are more farm owned motor vehicles in Texas than any other state.

Texas has more cottonseed oil mills than any other state.

Nearly 40 per cent of the cotton crop of the United States is grown in Texas, and is worth as much as all the gold, silver, copper and zinc ore produced in the United States.

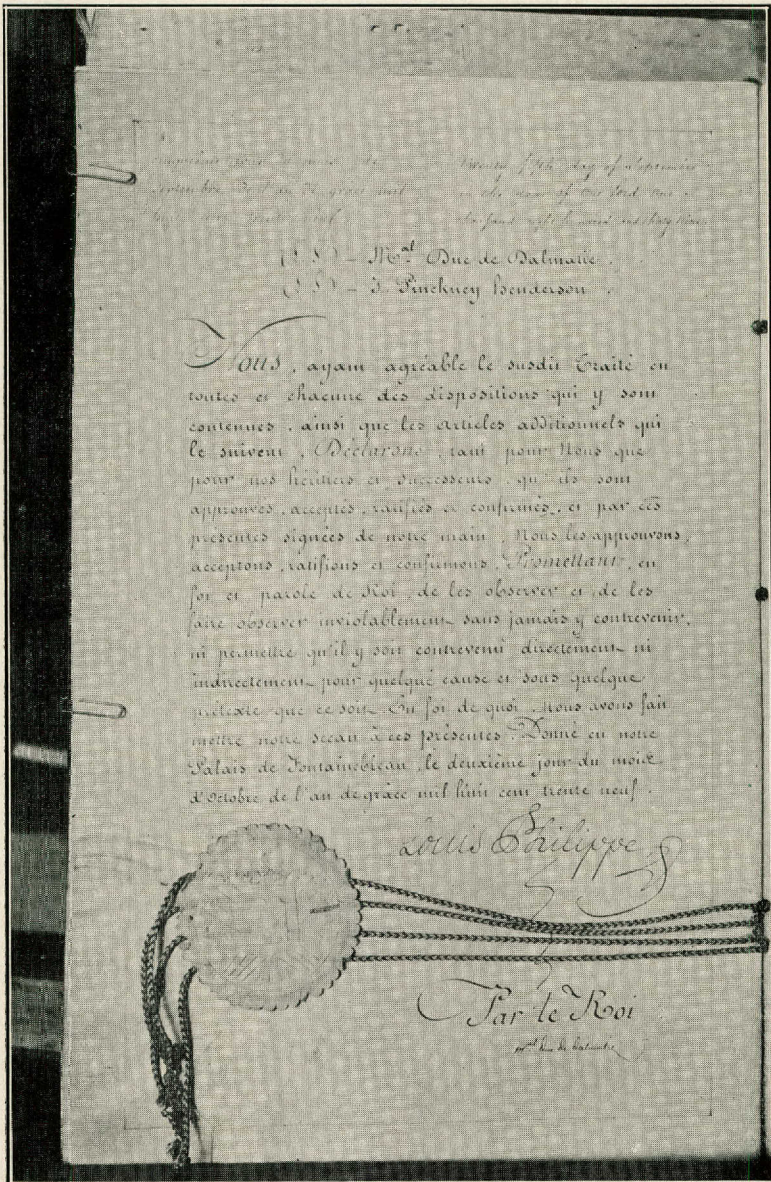
The winter vegetable and truck crop of Texas is more than \$25,000,000 a year.

There are 906 newspapers and periodicals published in Texas. County seats having publications, 225.

Texas women were given primary suffrage in 1918, and 386,000 registered in seventeen days in order to vote in the July primaries of that year.

The Texas Legislature was first in the South and ninth in the Union to ratify the nineteenth, or Susan B. Anthony, amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Texas House of Representatives has a woman parliamentarian and a woman chief clerk.



TREATY WITH FRANCE

Treaty with France—Note the beautiful penmanship so well preserved in this rare old document that rests in the archives of the Texas State Library.

One of the assistants to the Attorney General is a woman, and a woman also serves the Department as a chief clerk.

The first time in the history of the United States a Supreme Court composed entirely of women ever tried a case was in Texas in 1925. It is noteworthy that the case has been cited in Texas decisions eight times, and once in a decision by the Supreme Court of Nevada.

A woman served Texas as Superintendent of Public Instruction for two terms.

Texas had a woman governor one term.

Thirty-two women are members of the various appointive State Boards.

Women office holders for the biennium just closing (1929-30) include the following:

State Senator	1
Members, House of Representatives	2
(24 have been elected to House seats for 1931-2.)	
County Treasurers	109
County School Superintendents	47
County Clerks	39
District Clerks	33
County Tax Collectors	13
County Tax Assessors	7
Constables	5
Justices of the Peace	3
Public Weighers	2
County Commissioners	1

Texas is said to be the most "air-minded" state in the Union. Randolph Field, the new Federal Flying Field located near San Antonio, has been dubbed "The West Point of the Air."

It is farther from Texarkana to El Paso than from Texarkana to Chicago.

Texas has within its area representatives of the timber belts of both the Southern and Pacific pine areas.

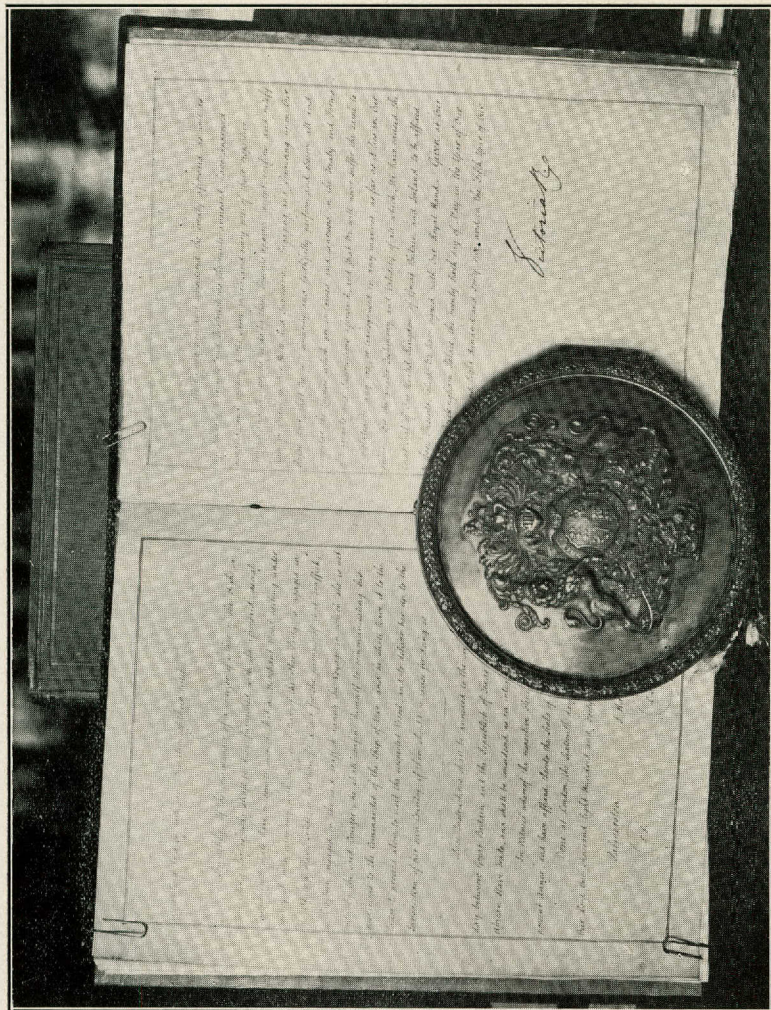
The Rio Grande Valley in Texas, more than 400 miles south of the southernmost part of California, is a veritable tropical garden with its palm forests, orange groves and abundance of fruits, flowers and vegetables.

It may be zero weather in some sections of the State while bathers splash around in the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico in other sections.

SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURES OF TEXAS.

(Courtesy State Library.)

Number	Date of Session.
1st	February 16 to May 13, 1846.
2nd	December 13, 1847, to March 20, 1848.
3rd	November 5, 1849, to February 11, 1850. August 12 to September 6, 1850. Called Session. November 18 to December 3, 1850. Second C. S.
4th	November 3, 1851, to February 16, 1852. January 10 to February 7, 1853. Called Session.
5th	November 7, 1853, to February 13, 1854.
6th	November 5, 1855, to February 4, 1856. July 7 to September 1, 1856. Adjourned Session.
7th	November 2, 1857, to February 16, 1858.
8th	November 7, 1859, to February 13, 1860. January 21 to February 9, 1861. Called Session. March 18 to April 9, 1861. Adjourned Called Sess.
9th	November 4, 1861, to January 14, 1862. February 2 to March 7, 1863.
10th	November 2 to December 16, 1863. May 9 to May 28, 1864. Called Session. October 17 to November 15, 1864. Second Called Sess.
11th	August 6 to November 13, 1866.
12th	February 8 to February 24, 1870. Provisional Sess. April 26 to August 15, 1870. Called Session. January 10 to May 31, 1871. First Session. September 12, to December 2, 1871. Second Sess.
13th	January 14, to June 4, 1873.
14th	January 13 to May 4, 1874. January 12 to March 15, 1875. Called Session.
15th	April 18 to August 21, 1876.
16th	January 14 to April 24, 1879. June 10 to July 9, 1879. Called Session.
17th	January 11 to April 1, 1881. April 6 to May 5, 1882. Called Session.
18th	January 9 to April 13, 1883. January 8 to February 6, 1884. Called Session.
19th	January 13 to March 31, 1885.
20th	January 11 to April 4, 1887. April 16 to May 15, 1888. Called Session.
21st	January 8 to April 6, 1889.
22nd	January 13 to April 13, 1891. March 14 to April 12, 1892. Called Session.
23rd	January 10 to May 9, 1893.
24th	January 8 to April 30, 1895. October 1 to October 7, 1895. Called Session.
25th	January 12 to May 21, 1897. May 22 to June 20, 1897. Called Session.



THE SEAL AND SIGNATURE OF QUEEN VICTORIA PLEDGING
 FRIENDSHIP TO THE TEXAS REPUBLIC NEARLY
 ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
 (Original document on file in the State Library)

- 26th January 10 to May 27, 1899.
January 23 to February 21, 1900. Called Session.
- 27th January 8 to April 9, 1901.
August 6 to September 4, 1901. Called Session.
September 5 to October 1, 1901. Second C. S.
- 28th January 13 to April 1, 1903.
April 2 to May 1, 1903. Called Session.
- 29th January 10 to April 15, 1905.
April 15 to May 14, 1905. Called Session.
March 26 to April 3, 1906. Second C. S.
- 30th January 8 to April 12, 1907.
April 12 to May 11, 1907. Called Session.
- 31st January 12 to March 13, 1909.
March 13 to April 11, 1909. Called Session.
April 12 to May 11, 1909. Second Called Sess.
July 19 to August 17, 1910. Third Called Sess.
August 18 to September 10, 1910. Fourth C. S.
- 32nd January 10 to March 11, 1911.
July 31 to August 29, 1911. Called Session.
- 33rd January 14 to April 1, 1913.
July 21 to August 19, 1913. Called Session.
August 24 to Sept. 22, 1914. Second C.S. }
September 23, to October 22. 1914. Third C.S. }
- 34th January 12, to March 20, 1915.
April 29, to May 28, 1915. First Called Session.
- 35th January 9, to March 21, 1917.
April 18, to May 17, 1917. First Called Session.
August 1, to August 23, 1917. Second C.S. }
August 31 to Sept. 29, 1917. Third C.S. }
February 26 to March 27, 1918. Fourth Called Sess.
- 36th January 12 to March 19, 1919.
May 5 to May 9, 1919. First Called Session.
June 23 to July 22, 1919. Second Called Session.
May 20 to June 18, 1920. Third Called Session.
Sept. 21 to October 2, 1920. Fourth Called Sess.
- 37th January 11 to March 10, 1921.
July 18, 1921 to August 16, 1921. First Called Sess.
August 17 to August 25, 1921. Second Called Sess.
- 38th January 9, to March 14, 1923.
March 15, 1923. First Called Session.
April 16 to May 15, 1923. Second Called Sess.
May 16 to June 14, 1923. Third Called Session.
- 39th January 13 to March 19, 1925.
September 13 to October 8, 1926. First S. C.
- 40th January 11 to March 16, 1927.
May 9 to June 7, 1927. First Called Session.
- 41st January 8 to March 14, 1929.
April 22 to May 21, 1929. First Called Session.
June 3 to July 2, 1929. Second Called Session. }
July 3 to July 20, 1929. Third Called Session. }
January 20 to February 18, 1930. Fourth C. S. }
February 19 to March 20, 1930. Fifth Called Session. }

VOTES ON PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE TEXAS
CONSTITUTION, 1875-1921.

Vol. 3, No. 2, Sept., 1922.

Southwestern Political Science Quarterly, Table III, p. 159.

Section of Constitu- tion to be Amended	Legislature Submitting and date.	Subject of Amendment	Vote		
			For	Against	Total
Sixteenth—1879	VIII: add 19	Taxation	(No record adopted)		
Seventeenth—1881	V: 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 17, III: 24	Judiciary	20,149	36,647	56,796
		Salary Legislators	12,493	44,569	57,062
Eighteenth—1883	VII: 4, 6 VIII: 9 VII: 3 V: add 29	School Land	(No record; adopted)		
		Taxation	(No record; adopted)		
		School Fund	(No record; adopted)		
		County Court	(No record; adopted)		
Twentieth—1887	XVI: 20 III: 24 VII: 11 VI: 4 VIII: 12 V	Prohibition	129,270	220,627	349,897
		Salary Legislators	43,690	192,490	236,180
		University of Texas	66,958	165,856	232,814
		Suffrage	81,138	148,525	229,663
		Taxation	88,179	145,538	233,717
		Judiciary	69,577	166,183	235,760
Twenty-first—1889	X: 2 VIII: 9	Common Carriers	181,954	73,106	255,060
		Taxation	129,391	71,637	201,028
Twenty-second—1891	VI: 4 VII: 5 XVI: 11 V: 1-8, 11, 12, 16, 25, 28 XVI: 20	Suffrage	59,645	16,815	76,460
		School Fund	40,526	35,702	76,228
		Interest Rate	58,797	18,320	77,117
		Judiciary	37,445	35,695	73,140
		Local Option	40,344	35,279	75,623
Twenty-third—1893	III: 51 XVI: 30	Confederates	192,033	79,718	271,751
Twenty-fourth—1895	VI: 2 VII: 4	Railroad Commission	221,918	46,358	268,276
		Suffrage	268,262	51,649	319,911
Twenty-fifth—1897	VIII: add 20 XI: 3 XI: add 11 III: 24 III: 51	School Fund	101,121	188,574	289,695
		Irrigation District	20,245	55,882	76,127
		Co. R. R. Aid	14,237	59,579	73,816
		County Bonds	32,462	42,167	74,629
		Salary Legislators	35,901	255,121	291,022
Twenty-sixth—1899	VIII: add 20	Confederates	56,913	53,074	109,987
		Irrigation Districts	92,661	147,437	240,098
Twenty-seventh—1901	VI: 2	Suffrage	200,650	107,748	308,398
Twenty-eighth—1903	II: 52 III: 51 XVI: 16	Extension Credit	66,003	59,373	125,376
		Confederates	99,042	42,035	132,077
		Banks	70,056	54,160	124,216
Twenty-ninth—1905	VIII: 2 VIII: 9 III: 24	Taxation	58,125	31,674	89,799
		Taxation	44,936	42,144	87,080
		Salary Legislators	27,354	55,808	83,162
Thirtieth—1907	III: 51 VII: 3 IV: add 27 VIII: add 9a XVI: 21 V: 18 IV: 5, 17 III: 24 VIII: 9	Confederates	41,079	43,732	84,811
		Taxation	130,402	52,077	300,764
		Adm. Organization	19,736	60,733	80,469
		Taxation	24,539	57,493	82,032
		Award Contracts	16,043	63,780	79,823
		Precincts	69,389	74,497	143,886
		Salary of Governor	47,396	112,430	155,826
		Salary Legislators	9,517	71,970	81,487
		Taxation	18,909	61,808	80,117
Thirty-first—1909	VII: 3 VII: add 3a XI: 4, 5 III: 51	Taxation	48,000	19,076	67,082
		School Districts	52,365	16,430	68,795
		Municipal Corps.	44,990	19,922	64,982
		Confederates	113,549	28,534	142,083
Thirty-second—1911	XVI: 20 XI: 5 XVI: 58a XVI: add 30a III: 51	Prohibition	231,096	237,393	468,489
		Municipal Corps.	119,997	43,088	163,085
		Prison Commission	90,519	70,093	160,612
		Term of Office	108,230	43,670	161,900
		Confederates	135,864	41,875	177,739

Section of Constitu- tion to be Amended	Submitting and date. Legislature	Subject of Amendment	For	Vote Against	Total
Thirty-third—1913	III: 49, 52	Extension of Credit	19,745	120,734	140,479
	XVI: add 59	Salaries all officials	29,367	108,254	137,621
	V: 7	Judiciary	25,329	112,548	137,877
	III: 24	Salary Legislators	37,296	89,335	126,831
	III: 52	Extension of Credit		Never submitted	
	III: 1	Initiative and Ref.	62,371	66,785	129,156
	XI: add 7a	Sea Walls	47,259	78,118	125,377
Thirty-fourth—1915	V: 2	Supreme Court	30,957	98,979	129,936
	III: 52	Extension of Credit	32,772	97,546	128,318
	VIII: 9	Taxation	37,861	93,063	130,924
	VII: add 3b	Taxation	27,529	102,627	130,156
	VII: 3	Taxation	122,040	129,139	251,179
	VII: 10-15	Ins. Higher Ed.	42,690	90,994	133,684
Thirty-fifth—1917	XVI: add 59	Consor., District	49,116	36,827	85,943
	0	Criminal Pro.	79,038	40,592	119,630
	VII: 3	Taxation	86,788	38,616	125,304
Thirty-sixth—1919	XVI: 20	Prohibition	159,723	140,099	299,822
	III: 50	Extension of Credit	152,422	153,243	305,665
	IV: 5	Salary of Governor	108,536	193,359	301,885
	III: 49	Roads	29,844	84,518	114,362
	XI: 4	Taxation	173,920	146,031	319,951
	XVI: add section	Bonds of Galveston	51,657	54,678	106,335
	XVI: add 60	Salaries all Officials	149,324	164,603	313,921
	VII: 10-15	Ins. Higher Edu.	37,560	76,422	113,982
	III: 51	Confederates	56,886	59,701	116,587
	VII: 3	Taxation	221,223	126,282	347,405
Thirty-seventh—1921	XVI: add 60	Penitentiary System	42,358	70,911	113,269
	VIII: 9	Taxation	30,214	83,285	113,499
	VI: 2	Suffrage	141,773	166,893	308,666
	VI: 2	Suffrage	57,622	53,910	111,532
	IV: 5, 21-23	Salary of Governor	25,778	68,223	94,001
	III: 51	Confederates	49,852	61,568	111,420
Thirty-eighth—1923	XVI: 58	Prison System	39,659	71,880	111,539
	III: 4	Salaries Legislators	24,424	85,482	109,906
	III: 51	Confederate Pensions	198,646	78,919	277,565
Thirty-ninth—1925	VIII: 9, adding 9a	Control of Highways by State		Never submitted (Gov. failed to issue procla- mation in time for election.)	
	XVI: 33 & 40	Officers of National Guard to hold pub- lic office	75,816	56,314	132,130
	VII: 3	Special Districts	76,414	49,691	126,105
	XVI: 58	Abolishing Board of Prison Com.	82,672	46,194	128,866
	VII: 6, adding 6a	Taxation of School lands owned by Counties	87,989	42,533	130,433
Fortieth—1927	XVI: 30 adding 30a	Salary of Governor and Legislators	21,581	167,288	188,869
	V: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, VIII: 1 adding 1a	Judiciary	27,460	164,119	191,579
	XVL: adding 60	Separation of objects of taxation	16,992	171,685	188,677
		Abolition of fee system	22,272	165,205	187,477
		Confederate Pensions	248,581	104,773	353,354
Forty-first—1929	III: 51	Exemption of Parson- ages	205,398	136,970	342,368
	VIII: 2	State Board of Ed.	185,423	126,134	311,557
	VII: 8 Amending Adding Sec. 16	Schools	192,660	133,252	325,912
	V: 2	9 Judges Sup. Court) (Continuous Term)	49,681	77,066	126,747
	3	Supreme Court)	49,644	76,166	125,810
	IV: 5	Governors Salary Inc			
Forty-first—1930	V: adding sec. 3a	Legislature	138,770	68,696	207,466
	III: 24	Legislature	108,373	94,463	202,836
	VII: 16	Taxing U. T. Land for County Purpose	135,741	72,876	208,617
	VII: 2	Permanent U. Fund	122,351	78,606	200,957
	III: 5	Legislature	121,061	77,889	198,960

SUMMARY SHOWING HOW THE STATE'S DOLLAR WAS OBTAINED.

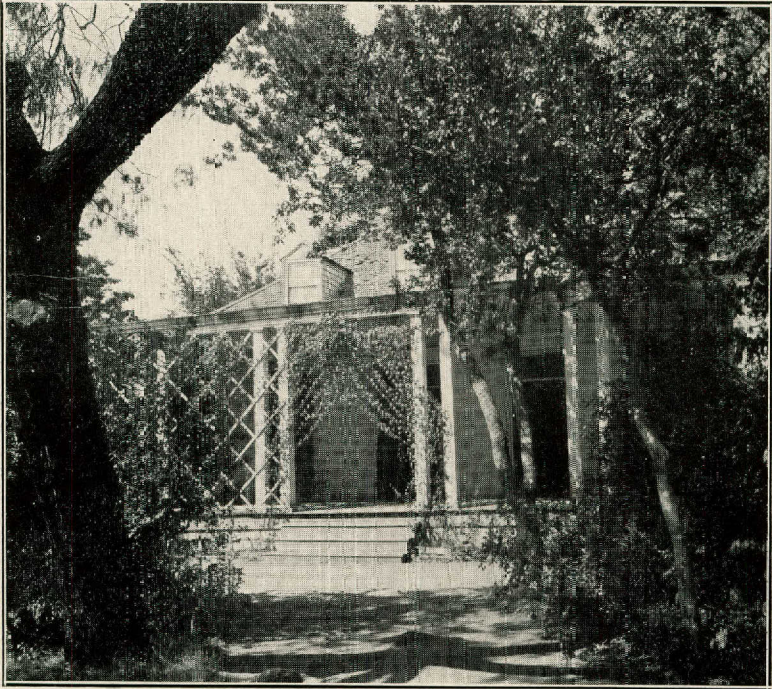
(Courtesy Geo. H. Sheppard, Comptroller.)

	Cents of each dollar expended	Total
Ad Valorem.....	.2218	\$ 25,084,245.52
Inheritance Tax.....	.0072	775,532.44
Poll Tax.....	.0150	1,613,720.51
Gross Receipts Tax.....	.0938	11,185,153.28
Occupation Tax.....	.0028	300,363.23
Franchise Tax.....	.0141	1,524,833.48
Fur Tax.....	.0001	15,075.26
Gasoline Tax.....	.2789	32,221,623.85
Licenses.....	.0366	4,922,173.93
Total Taxes and Licenses.....	.7203	\$ 77,642,721.50
Charter Fees.....	.0040	579,200.04
Registration Fees.....	.0013	147,518.00
Fees of Office.....	.0044	731,734.65
Student Fees University of Texas.....	.0035	390,290.55
Miscellaneous Fees.....	.0004	58,245.00
Land Sales and Rentals.....	.0349	7,129,351.96
Sale of Products, Books and other Prop- erties.....	.0038	553,203.97
Court Costs and Suit Settlements.....	.0010	117,781.67
Fines.....	.0002	27,049.53
Miscellaneous Revenues.....	.0007	85,988.72
County Federal and other Aid.....	.1118	16,463,022.19
Interest.....	.0237	3,863,889.13
Total Revenue Receipts.....	1.00	\$107,799,996.91

TABLE NO. 2

SUMMARY SHOWING HOW THE STATE'S DOLLAR WAS EXPENDED.

	Cents of each Dollar received	Total
Legislative.....	.0025	\$ 258,851.34
Judicial.....	.0223	2,512,328.39
Executive and Administrative.....	.0088	911,313.66
Military and Law Enforcement.....	.0047	484,599.18
Regulation of Business and Industry.....	.0080	833,609.70
Conservation of Health and Sanitation.....	.0021	217,655.09
Development and Conservation of Natural Resources.....	.0175	1,813,887.29
Highways.....	.4610	47,052,605.51
Eleemosynary and Correctional.....	.0643	6,636,021.68
Educational; Support of Free Schools.....	.2901	30,045,373.41
Higher Education.....	.0851	8,886,312.72
Eleemosynary Education.....	.0034	357,862.44
Parks and Monuments.....	.00013	17,693.63
Pensions.....	.0282	2,917,131.15
Interest on Public Debt.....	.0018	191,836.50
Miscellaneous Governmental Cost.....	.00007	800.59
Total Cost of Operating State Government.....	1.00	\$103,137,982.28



FRENCH EMBASSY AT AUSTIN.

(From a recent photograph)

Reminiscent of the days when Texas was a Republic. Said to be the only building erected in the United States by a foreign country.

**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 1, 1928,
AND ENDING AUGUST 31, 1929**

Date	Domestic Charters	Foreign Permits	Domestic Franchises	Foreign Franchises	Copies and Certs.	Laws	Com.	Ex. War.	Gr. Rec. Permit	Penalties	Net Collections
September -----	\$ 17,377.50	\$ 21,480.00	\$ 6,231.73	\$ 8,805.43	\$ 439.50	\$ 257.60	\$ 20.00	\$ 22.00	\$ 4.00	-----	\$ 54,637.16
October -----	19,033.00	18,080.00	9,271.34	11,594.31	758.24	209.10	10.00	26.00	7.00	-----	58,988.99
November -----	18,567.00	12,420.00	4,669.85	3,446.75	636.25	177.65	6.00	16.00	6.00	-----	39,885.50
December -----	15,918.50	29,000.00	3,009.83	1,060.57	369.00	238.65	15.00	8.00	-----	-----	49,650.55
January -----	40,538.82	16,071.00	29,143.64	4,941.49	926.48	391.60	2,127.00	20.00	914.00	\$ 192.38	95,266.41
February -----	28,977.00	20,324.91	45,159.07	8,464.90	961.15	200.05	1,117.00	10.00	210.00	292.35	105,716.43
March -----	27,783.00	20,796.17	150,472.97	39,810.72	1,151.75	217.80	559.00	38.00	145.00	803.69	241,778.10
April -----	28,315.00	21,160.00	437,256.17	230,189.30	1,165.20	263.55	403.00	24.00	34.00	838.95	719,649.17
May -----	26,708.50	28,350.00	211,794.00	82,041.81	1,554.65	433.41	127.00	14.00	13.00	-----	351,106.37
June -----	23,780.30	12,880.00	47,541.23	28,745.65	1,224.10	220.33	17,583.20	6.00	7.00	-----	131,987.81
July -----	29,832.00	21,670.00	21,231.27	19,454.61	1,313.50	120.60	10,739.00	24.00	3.00	-----	104,447.98
August -----	30,550.00	16,630.00	8,167.76	7,346.61	1,330.44	227.85	3,602.00	20.00	3.00	-----	67,877.66
Totals -----	\$ 307,320.62	\$ 238,862.08	\$ 973,948.86	\$ 445,932.15	\$ 11,830.26	\$ 2,958.59	\$ 36,438.20	\$ 228.00	\$ 1,346.00	\$ 2,127.37	\$ 2,020,992.13

Expenditures.

Salaries -----	\$ 33,379.71
Maintenance -----	18,134.47
Total Expenditures for year -----	\$ 51,514.18

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 1, 1929, AND ENDING AUGUST 31, 1930

Date	Domestic Charters	Foreign Permits	Domestic Franchises	Foreign Franchises	Copies and Certs.	Laws	Com.	Ex. War.	Gr. Rec. Permit	Penalties	Suspense Clearance	Net Collections
September -----	\$ 19,990.00	\$ 11,307.92	\$ 7,294.44	\$ 8,768.03	\$ 1,609.64	\$ 508.95	\$ 584.00	\$ 14.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 10.25		\$ 50,093.23
October -----	25,230.00	21,378.32	8,589.84	8,632.91	1,613.92	367.85	107.00	14.00	136.00			\$ 66,069.84
November -----	23,140.00	14,740.00	6,840.61	6,326.60	1,169.65	166.45	94.00	6.00	64.00			\$ 52,547.31
December -----	20,860.00	21,933.85	5,577.81	3,729.42	1,155.50	109.50	93.00	8.00	6.00			\$ 53,473.08
January -----	29,115.00	35,111.00	25,366.87	3,713.53	2,083.40	115.25	89.00	20.00	849.00			\$ 96,463.05
February -----	20,650.00	18,270.00	42,151.15	14,785.81	2,055.40	72.45	405.00	16.00	228.00			\$ 98,633.81
March* -----	25,380.00	34,702.00	137,500.14	49,902.44	2,592.25	74.45	826.00	20.00	98.00	272.06		\$ 251,367.34
April -----	14,250.00	22,480.00	214,237.99	86,727.74	1,121.29	52.70	560.00	28.00	49.00	1,305.79		\$ 340,812.51
April -----	3,050.00		4,258.77	3,033.55	62.50	.15				34.10		\$ 10,441.07
May -----	10,134.00	11,230.00	244,363.99	158,147.40	1,478.90	217.60	604.00	10.00	23.00	2,508.36		\$ 428,717.25
May -----	2,730.00	1,921.10	8,887.45	1,265.22	22.00	6.05	45.00			255.58		\$ 15,132.40
June -----	5,385.00	14,810.00	31,555.61	7,952.59	936.25	229.35	128.00	10.00	2.00	145.80		\$ 61,154.60
June -----	5,200.00	150.00	3,246.99	269.42	27.00					14.50		\$ 8,907.91
July -----	9,940.00	15,250.00	157,006.00	66,642.80	1,948.15	76.70	31.00	4.00	2.00	288.74		\$ 251,119.39
July -----	3,720.00	1,310.00	6,759.97	1,646.02	29.25	4.55				55.00		\$ 15,524.79
August -----	6,575.00	8,160.00	115,039.72	56,093.31	834.55	49.40	35.00	4.00	3.00	459.19		\$ 18,954.62
August -----	3,964.65		9,862.55	4,950.00	15.25					162.08		\$ 18,954.62
Totals -----	\$ 229,313.65	\$ 232,754.19	\$1,028,539.90	\$ 482,588.88	\$ 18,754.90	\$ 2,051.40	\$ 3,601.00	\$ 154.00	\$ 1,466.00	\$ 5,511.45	\$ 100,638.07	\$ 2,105,373.44

*Bookkeeping system changed April 7, 1930, necessitating two daily reports.

†Money cleared through the Suspense Account from April 7, 1930, to August 31, 1930.

Expenditures.

Salaries -----	\$ 33,390.00
Maintenance -----	13,015.00

Total Expenditures for year ----- \$ 46,405.00

TOTAL FOR TWO YEARS—SEPTEMBER, 1928, TO SEPTEMBER, 1929, AND SEPTEMBER, 1929, TO SEPTEMBER, 1930

Date	Domestic Charters	Foreign Permits	Domestic Franchises	Foreign Franchises	Copies and Certs.	Laws	Com.	Ex. War.	Gr. Rec. Permit	Penalties	Suspense Clearance	Net Collections
1929 -----	\$ 307,320.61	\$ 238,862.08	\$ 973,948.86	\$ 445,932.15	\$ 11,830.26	\$ 2,958.59	\$ 36,438.20	\$ 228.00	\$ 1,346.00	\$ 2,127.37	-----	\$ 2,020,992.13
1930 -----	229,313.61	232,754.19	\$1,028,539.90	\$ 482,588.88	\$ 18,754.90	2,051.40	3,601.00	154.00	1,466.00	5,511.45	\$ 100,638.07	2,105,373.44
Totals-----	\$ 536,634.27	\$ 471,616.27	\$2,002,488.76	\$ 928,521.03	\$ 30,585.16	\$ 5,009.99	\$ 40,039.20	\$ 382.00	\$ 2,812.00	\$ 7,638.82	\$ 100,638.07	\$ 4,126,365.57

INCREASE IN NET COLLECTIONS IN 1930 OVER THE YEAR 1929-----	\$ 84,381.31
MONEY COLLECTED AND HELD IN SUSPENSE ACCOUNT WITH STATE TREASURER PENDING SETTLEMENT OF SUIT TESTING VALIDITY OF THE NEW FRANCHISE TAX LAW-----	110,000.00
TOTAL INCREASE IN 1930 OVER 1929 IF CASE PENDING IN THE COURTS IS DECIDED IN FAVOR OF THE STATE-----	\$ 195,381.31

CLASSIFIED LIST OF TEXAS CHARTERS FROM JANUARY 1st to OCTOBER 1st, 1930.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total
Number -----	241	182	237	168	227	176	179	173	182	1,765
Capitalization -----	\$ 6,103,000	\$ 5,924,000	\$ 5,788,000	\$ 3,637,000	\$ 5,562,000	\$ 5,124,000	\$ 5,703,000	\$ 6,067,000	\$ 7,093,000	\$ 51,001,000
Classifications of new corporations.										
Oil -----	14	18	31	29	16	19	10	32	34	203
Public Service -----	4	3	4	5	3	1	1	-----	4	25
Manufacturing -----	22	14	35	17	23	21	16	38	28	214
Banking and Finance -----	17	5	10	7	4	7	3	5	5	63
Real Estate, Building -----	20	13	10	12	21	18	16	22	9	141
General -----	164	126	147	98	160	116	133	76	102	1,122

NOTE—Amendments increasing capital stock not included in the above figures.

Texas, Our Texas.

Gladys Y. Wright
W. J. Marsh

Maestoso-not fast

SOP.
ALTO

TEN.
BASS

Tex - as, Our Tex - as! All hail the high - ty State!
p Tex - as, O Tex - as! Your free - born Sin - gle Star
 Tex - as, dear Tex - as! From ty - rant grip now free;

mf

Tex - as, our Tex - as! So won - der - ful - so great!
 Sends out its ra - dianc To na - tions near and far.
 Shines forth in splen - dor Your Star of Des - ti - ny!

mf

Lar - gest and grand - est, With - stand - ing ev - ery test; O
 Em - blem of Free - dom! It sets our hearts a - glow, With
 Mo - ther of Her - oes! We come, your chil - dren true, Pro

cresc. *f* *rall.*

Em - pire, wide and glo - rious, You stand su - preme - ly blest.
 thoughts of San ja - cin - to And glo - rious A - la - mo.
 claim - ing our al - le - giance - Our Faith - Our Love for you.

CHORUS *Repeat ff*
a tempo

God bless you, Tex - as! And keep you brave and strong, That you may grow, in

2^d time only *1st time* *Last time*
rall.

power and worth, Thro' out the a - ges - long. out the a - ges long.

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