

Governor Clyde M. Reed correspondence, oil and gas

Section 4, Pages 91 - 116

This file includes subject correspondence relating to oil and gas. Topics in the correspondence cover but is not limited to the oil conservation committee, geological surveys and gas taxes. This file is part of a bigger collection of Governor Clyde M. Reed correspondence.

Creator: Kansas. Governor (1929-1931 : Reed)

Date: 1929-1931

Callnumber: Governor's Office, Governor Clyde Reed, Correspondence Files, Subject Files Box 17 Folder 13

KSHS Identifier: DaRT ID: 450746

Item Identifier: 450746

www.kansasmemory.org/item/450746

KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

Governor Clyde M. Reed correspondence, oil and gas

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning House Bill No. 431 without my approval. I am taking this action in the interest of economy generally, but for other reasons that I shall mention specifically.

First, Mr. Wells has refused to take the United States senatorship seriously when pressed to become a real candidate. He has sought to minimize the power and dignity of that great office by pleading that eighteen months would not enable him to "get next to things," and for the other reason that he is not yet ready to retire from politics. He pleads that he still has a lot of "unfinished business to look after in Kansas."

Another reason which prompts me to disapprove this salary grab voted to Mr. Wells by the legislature, is the fact that he is known to be associated with the Lieutenant Governor in the publication business at Erie. That is a suspicious circumstance and should be frowned upon.

I would not be doing justice to the legislature who passed this Bill, nor to the people of Kansas who are familiar with his haberdashery and et cetera, in approving this Bill. No man is entitled to have his salary increased, no matter how burdensome his office, who wears a red necktie. I think that is the most serious objection to this measure.

I would not have the House understand that I am opposed to all kinds of Red. I am in favor of Red Apples; and I suggest that before this important matter goes any further, and I am asked to change this action, Mr. Wells, the beneficiary of your favor should show his hand and "come clean" with a barrel of the reddest apples he can buy in Topeka.

Respectfully submitted,

March 8, 1909.

Governor

Governor Clyde M. Reed correspondence, oil and gas

COPY. / 73 ✓

March 6, 1929.

Mr. J. H. Mitchell,
Montezuma, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your letter of March 4, 1929, addressed to Governor Clyde M. Reed, Topeka, Kansas, has been referred to this department for answer.

Please be advised that the County Commissioners of your County are the sole judges as to whether or not your bill for the refund of the 2¢ gasoline tax is legal. Until you can get them to O. K. your bill, it could not be paid or approved by the State Auditor of Kansas who has the final passing on all of the 2¢ gasoline tax refund bills.

There is no question but what as a matter of equity and justice the Commissioners, in my opinion, should approve your bill insofar as the time of filing is concerned, but as I said above, they are the sole judges of that matter and I know of no appeal from their decision.

If this department can be of any service to you at any time in any way, it will be a pleasure for us to hear from you.

Very truly,

State Inspector of Oils.

SGW:EE
cc-Governor Reed,
Building.

Governor Clyde M. Reed correspondence, oil and gas

Montezuma, Kansas, March 4, 1929.

Governor Clyde Reed,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you in behalf of a number of farmers over this county, who were eliminated from the benefits of the Gas Tax Refund of the quarter ending Nov. 30 1928, and of which number I was one.

You may be aware of the fact, that the latter part of last November was stormy, roads out this way being virtually impassable, and some days the mail not even getting around on the routes. A number of us farmers could not even get to town to mail our gasoline receipts to the County Seat, and did not get them in until a day or two after the time limit set (Nov. 30). This is money that we think we are entitled to, and we do not think that we were treated right in being turned down on account of conditions over which we had no control. If this were a case of lazy negligence, I do not think we would be entitled to any recourse: Cases of that kind come up each quarter of course, and have to be safeguarded against. However, I do not think that our complaint would come under that heading. I am respectfully submitting this complaint to you hoping that you may see fit to help us rectify it.

Has anyone ever advanced an idea in regard to the financing of our road propositions, similar to the following:

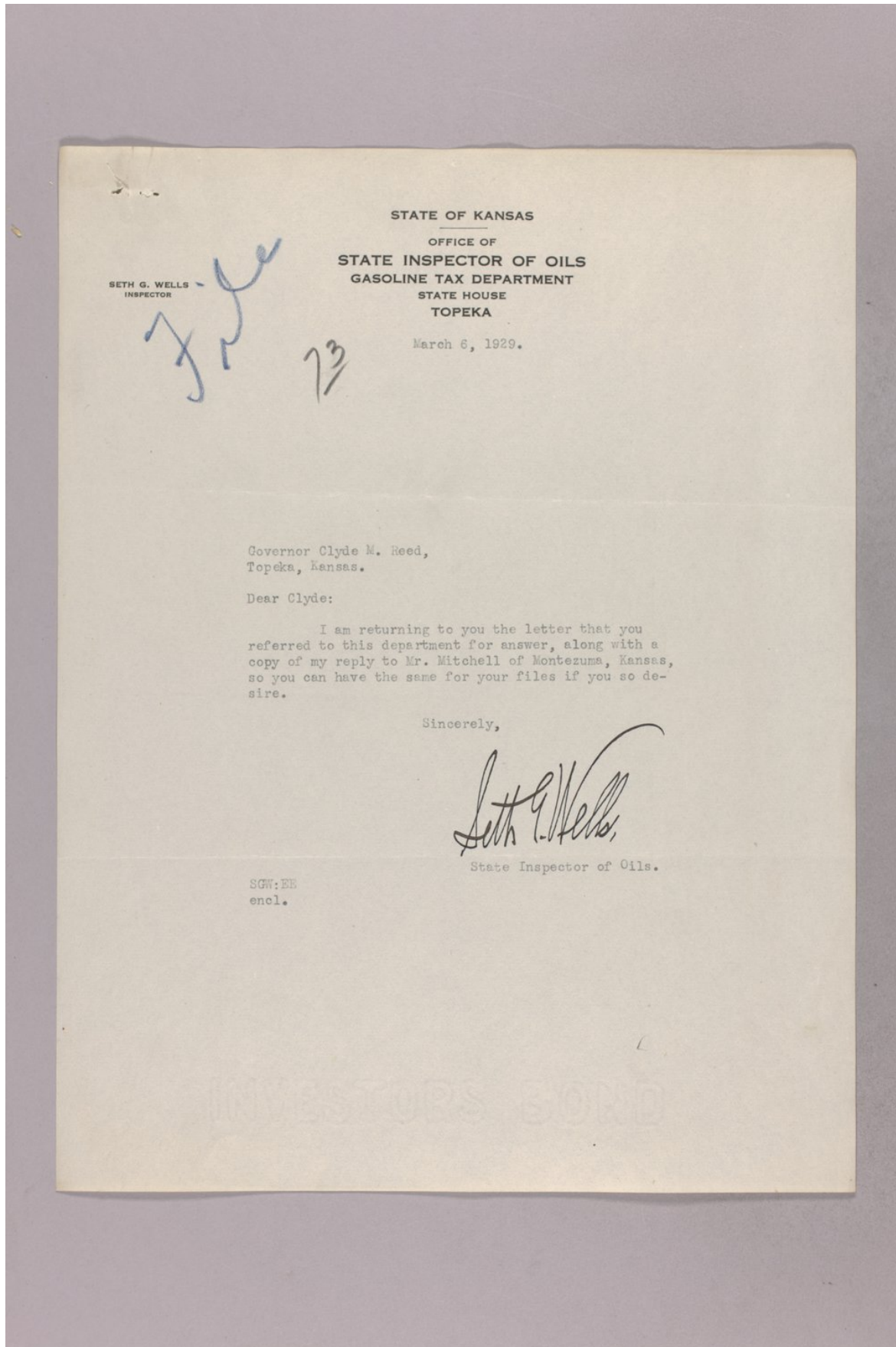
"Advocating a tax on all gasoline used in the state, the entire revenue of which is to be used on State and Federal highways: A tax on all kerosene used in the State, the revenue derived from same to be used on County and Township roads. The expense of collecting the gasoline tax to fall upon the State, and that of collecting the kerosene tax to be taken care of by the individual county."

This is just an idea that has occurred to me, and might have its merits, or might not be practicable at all. It seems to me that such a division of Road taxation would be very equitable to all concerned. The farmer using kerosene almost exclusively in his farm work, and he also needing roads to and from his markets, and over his neighborhood. The ones using the Highways being the ones buying and using the most gasoline, the tax on which to go to the roads they use the most.

Yours respectfully,

J. H. Mitchell

Governor Clyde M. Reed correspondence, oil and gas



Governor Clyde M. Reed correspondence, oil and gas

Oil Dept.

January 10
1931.

Mr. F. S. Kirk
Eaton Hotel
Wichita, Kansas

Dear Mr. Kirk :

This is to acknowledge receipt of
your letter under date of January 8 with attached
article relative to the oil situation in Kansas.

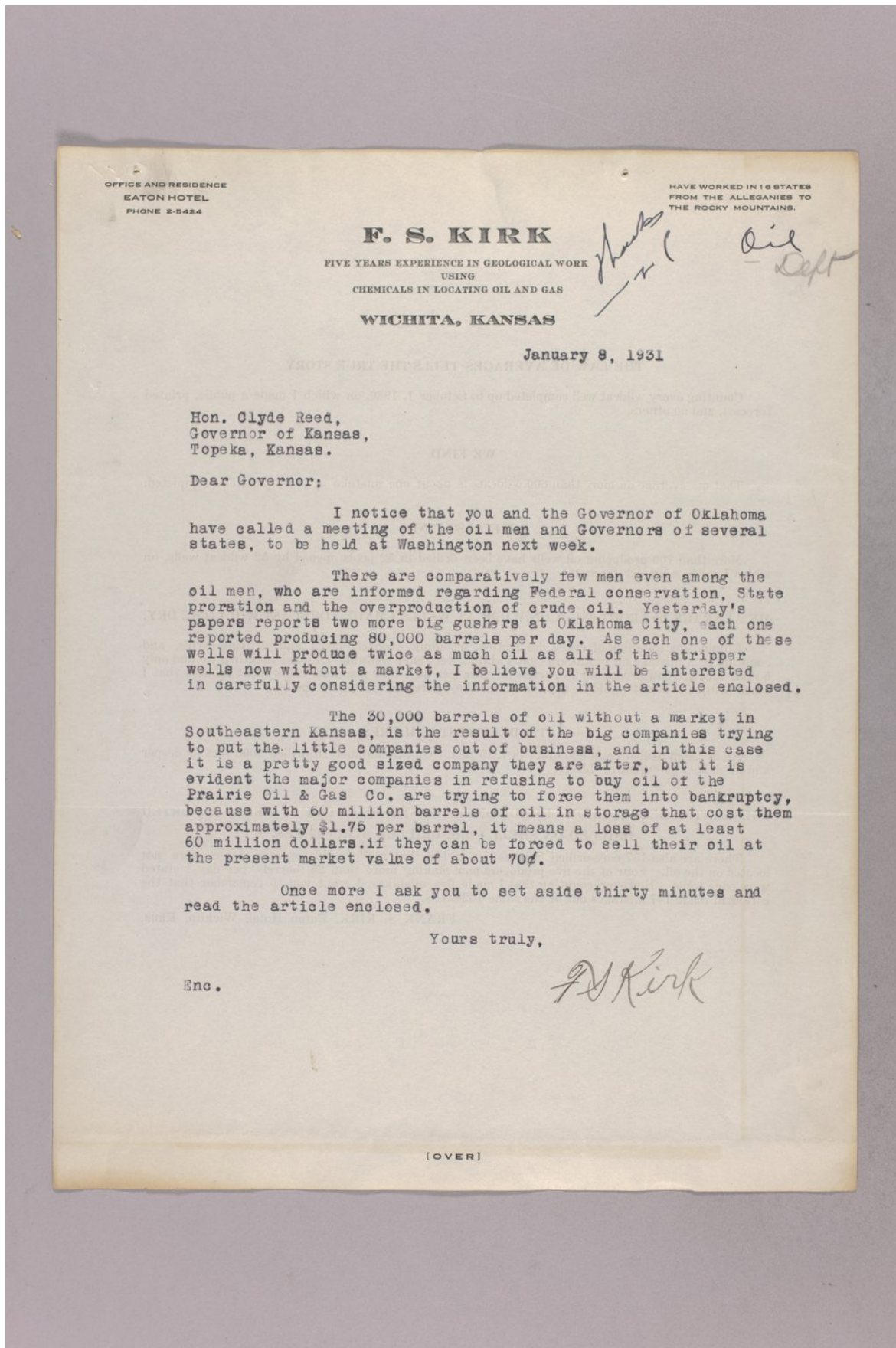
I have read your letter and article
with particular interest and wish to thank you
for this information.

Very truly yours,

Governor.



Governor Clyde M. Reed correspondence, oil and gas



Governor Clyde M. Reed correspondence, oil and gas

THE LAW OF AVERAGES TELLS THE TRUE STORY

Counting every wildcat well completed up to October 1, 1930, on which I made a public, printed forecast, and no others.

WE FIND

That my average on more than 600 wildcats is about one mistake in every 20 wells completed.

WE ALSO FIND

More than 700 producing oil wells have been drilled in 52 pools opened by 52 wildcat wells, on which I made a correct forecast.

MY AVERAGE IS ABOUT 98½% ON WILDCAT WELLS I MADE FORECAST WOULD BE DRY.

Eliminating all alibis of every description, including crooked holes and drifting drills, and counting as a mistake all producers that I stated were edge wells off of the oil, and then we find only 5 wells that are now producing 25 barrels or more per day. We also find 491 wildcat failures that I made printed forecast would be dry, or stated they were not located on the oil.

124 DEEP TEST FAILURES

All of them drilled from 4000 feet to 7215 feet. Of this number 16 drilled 6000 feet or deeper and 27 drilled 5000 feet or deeper.

THE PRINTED RECORD SHOWS I MADE ONLY 3 MISTAKES OUT OF 89 WELLS REPORTED DRILLED ON SHELL CORE-DRILLED STRUCTURES.

There are also 157 core-drilled failures out of 162 that my printed forecast stated were not located on the oil. Four of the five producers now making more than 25 barrels per day I stated were edge wells. However, counting that I made five mistakes, I want you to remember that the core drill made 157 mistakes out of the same 162 wells.

FRANK S. KIRK, Eaton Hotel, Wichita, Kans.

Governor Clyde M. Reed correspondence, oil and gas

Oil,

January 10,
1931.

Tulsa Tribune
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Gentlemen :

This is to acknowledge receipt
of editorial which appeared in the
January 6th issue of your publication
relative to the oil situation.

I have read this article with
particular interest and wish to thank
you for your thoughtfulness in calling
same to my attention.

Very truly yours,

Governor.

Governor Clyde M. Reed correspondence, oil and gas

CONSERVATION AND PRORATION OF CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION IS A DEPLORABLE FAILURE

By F. S. Kirk

Every man is entitled to his honest opinion on all matters pertaining to public welfare. The difference in opinions of honest men is what makes the different political parties, etc. etc.

I fully realize that a majority of men representing the major oil companies have favored the ideas advanced by President Hoover and Secretary of the Interior Wilbur, which require conservation and national proration of crude oil products. However, in my opinion, the greatest of all mistakes ever made by any group of business men was when the oil men organized for the purpose of pro rating production of crude oil, and at the same time failed to stop or even curtail the drilling of new wells in proven fields.

THE BIG OPERATORS ARE TO BLAME

In this article I will show that the big operators have drilled more than 1300 producing oil wells in four proven fields, and these four fields now have a reported potential of 11,183,574 barrels more oil daily than the same four fields had when proration was ordered. In place of conserving our oil and gas resources, we have during the last 15 months, under Federal conservation and state proration orders, wasted more oil and gas than I dare say was wasted during the entire period from when the first oil well was drilled up to the date of September 12, 1929, when the first proration order was issued. Space is too limited to go into details regarding this enormous waste. However, every informed person knows that when an oil well of tremendous size comes in with an enormous gas or water pressure and is then shut in, reopened, and again shut in, the oil production will deteriorate rapidly.

In the Oklahoma City, pool where the wells have only been permitted to produce one day in every twelve, we now find more than 100 wells that came in producing from 1000 barrels up to 40,000 barrels per day, are now producing less than 100 barrels when opened for a full day, after being shut in for twelve days, and this includes the famous I.T.I.O. No. 1 Thomas-Fuzzell, that was reported making 42,300 barrels of oil in one 24-hour test. However, shutting in and opening every 10 or 12 days soon killed the No. 1 Fuzzell, also the Number Two Fuzzell. The same is true of more than 100 others, including all of the Sinclair wells on the Stamper lease, which were reported at 10,000 bbls. up to 30,000 bbls. per well. We note in the Daily Oklahoman as far back as last September, that the Stamper No. 2 produced 10 barrels; the No. 5 40 barrels, and on the Kinter lease which adjoins, No. 1 produced 36 bbls.; No. 5 only 5 bbls. and No. 9 15 bbls., and approximately 50 other of these wells that cost a fortune to drill are reported as producing from 5 to 50 bbls. per day. What more evidence could you ask for to prove that shutting in and pro rating these wells, has wasted millions and millions of barrels of oil, and so much gas that it is impossible to estimate it.

SECRETARY WILBUR'S ATTITUDE IS AMAZING

Such established facts as above referred to, makes me surprised and dumfounded at the amazing and incomprehensible attitude of Secretary Wilbur regarding a tariff on crude oil and its products. In my opinion his idea of conservation is so absurd and absolutely ridiculous that it brands him, in my estimation, as a mighty small man in a big position. It seems to me that it would be just as reasonable to say we should take the tariff off of wheat in order to save the fertility of the American farm for future generations; also take the tariff off of steel, in order to make sure we will have enough iron to build battleships one hundred years hence, as for him to oppose a tariff on oil, in order to save it for future generations.

LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND MUST GOVERN

In my opinion there is no way to permanently overcome or avoid the market value established by the law of supply and demand. When the supply exceeds the demand and that supply is held by thousands, yes tens of thousands of different men, many of whom are so badly financially embarrassed

Governor Clyde M. Reed correspondence, oil and gas

-2-

that they cannot meet their honest obligations, some of them are going to market their oil, regardless of the price. As an illustration: A large dirt dam across a ravine will form a big pond and hold a lot of water. However, if enough water goes into the pond to cause a flow over the dam, it only takes a short time to wash away the entire structure. Just so it is in the present deplorable condition of the oil business. The leaders, or at least part of the leaders in the movement for curtailing production, are going to be the direct cause of breaking the dam that has been holding back the flush oil production, because they have continually and deliberately drilled in new wells with such large flush production that we have no market demand for the oil. The Oil and Gas Journal of January 8th, reports that the producers in one of the largest fields in California are refusing to further curtail their production, and that substantial quantities of oil are being sold at 25¢ per bbl., while if they would agree to curtail them the price would be 84¢ per barrel. However, keep in mind that the price of 84¢ per barrel means nothing to you if you are unable to sell your oil.

AN ABSURD BUSINESS PROPOSITION

I cannot call to mind any business proposition that occurs to me to be so absolutely absurd and ridiculous as an order by Federal and State authorities curtailing the production on more than 50,000 oil wells (a majority of which are owned by small operators) and each of which are only producing from one-half barrel to five barrels daily, and at the same time permit the large operators to drill in wells by the hundreds, many of which are making from 5000 barrels up to 75,000 barrels daily flush production.

DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS BROUGHT ABOUT AS THE DIRECT RESULT OF FICTITIOUS PRICES, FEDERAL CONSERVATION AND STATE PRO-RATION OF CRUDE OIL

The first proration orders were issued by the Oklahoma State authorities on September 12, 1929, prorating the wells at Oklahoma City. No other pool was prorated until November 1, 1929. Please impress these figures upon your mind. With every well in the United States wide open and producing at full capacity, the daily average production for the week ending September 13, 1929, was 2,417,007 barrels. Of this amount Oklahoma produced 648,705 barrels (See Page 35, Tulsa Oil & Gas Journal, September 25, 1929).

Also keep in mind that during August, 1929, the total daily run of crude oil to all of the refineries in the United States, only averaged 2,551,600 barrels, and during the entire year of 1930 the average run to all refineries in the United States was under 2,500,000 barrels per day.

On September 12th, when the Oklahoma City pool was ordered prorated, there were only 16 wells with a total production of 66,146 barrels per day. However, with 15 months of Federal conservation and state proration of production and no ~~xxxx~~ curtailment of drilling, we find in the Daily Oklahoman of December 14th, that the Oklahoma City pool has 680 oil wells with a potential production of 3,446,000 barrels daily. (About 20 wells have been completed since then, two of them on Jan. 7, each reported with 80,000 barrels flush production). You will note that the potential production of Oklahoma City pools is more than six times as much oil as the entire State was producing before proration was ordered. We also find 78 more locations, rigs building and wells drilling are reported and no effort of any kind being made to stop them.

~~The xxx flush production at Oklahoma City during August~~

The records as published by the ^{Oklahoma} Oil & Gas Journal, show that 67 wells completed at Oklahoma City in the one month of August, averaged 9,825 barrels per day, and made a total daily production of 648,322 barrels, which was 113,322 barrels per day more than the entire State of Oklahoma is now allowed to produce, also 23,322 barrels more per day than Kansas and Oklahoma both are allowed to produce under Federal conservation and State proration orders.

The new flush production at Oklahoma City during August, was no exception, but the records also show that September, October, November and December each averaged higher than August, so for five months the

Governor Clyde M. Reed correspondence, oil and gas

-3-

new wells completed in the Oklahoma City pool have each month furnished a new potential production greater than the allowed production from all the wells in both Kansas and Oklahoma.

It is my contention that if the price had been cut to fifty cents, or even seventy-five cents per barrel when the first proration order was issued, it would have automatically stopped drilling, especially the deep wells at Oklahoma City, and long before this the price would have advanced in keeping with the market value as set by the law of supply and demand.

THE VAN POOL OF TEXAS

When the first proration orders were issued on September 12, 1929, the Van pool was undiscovered. The Oil and Gas Journal of January 1, 1931, has a long article regarding the benefits of unit operation in the Van pool. It states that the Van pool has been producing a little over 13 months under a unitized plan for the five major companies that hold all of the acreage under the original 5,800-acre block. These five major companies are the Pure Oil Co., Shell Petroleum Corporation, Humble Oil Co., Sun Oil Co. and the Texas Oil Co. Much has been written about unit operation; many thought it would curtail drilling, ~~xx~~ especially when there was no market for the oil. However, it has proven to be a real joke as handled under the protection of proration. In less than 13 months, 168 producing oil wells have been completed with a potential production of 1,300,000 barrels daily. There are also 72 more locations and drilling wells reported, and likewise 30 wildcats drilling in Van Zandt County.

THE YATES POOL IN PECOS COUNTY

When proration was first ordered the Yates pool had a reported potential production of 117,000 barrels daily, and with 15 months of conservation and proration, it was reported on December 14th with 426 wells and a potential of 5,511,770 barrels daily. It is also reported that approximately 95% of all the production is owned by major companies or large operators.

THE HOBBS POOL OF NEW MEXICO

When proration was ordered this pool had only one well, which was shut in but reported as a 5000-barrel well. On December 14th, this pool was reported with 137 wells and a potential of a 1,010,358 barrels daily. Since then a dozen or more wells have been completed and two of them are each reported making more than 20,000 barrels per day. However, the entire field is now prorated at 31,200 barrels per day and this order holds to the first of July, and notwithstanding this condition of affairs, it is reported that about 60 locations, rigs building and wells drilling are now in operation.

THE CALIFORNIA FIELDS

In California, conditions under conservation and proration, are no better than in Oklahoma and Texas. According to the Tulsa Oil and Gas Journal of January 1st, we find 487 new rigs and drilling wells in proven fields; also 145 wildcats scattered throughout the State. In the Playa Del Rio field there are 134 rigs and drilling wells, and 82 in the Long Beach pool.

Governor Clyde M. Reed correspondence, oil and gas

-4-

A FALSE IMPRESSION CIRCULATED BY MR. REESER

During December, 1930, the press carried an article by Mr. Reeser under the heading "WHO DRILLED THE WELL." He then listed a considerable number of wildcat wells (nearly all of which were dry) that were drilled in several counties of his own selection. He stated in this article that about 90% of the wells referred to were drilled by independent operators. This article was in my opinion very misleading. I do not know where to draw the line between independent and major operators, because The Wert Franklin Oil Co., the Tom Slick Oil Co., Sinclair Oil Co. and many others that I consider large operators claim to be independent. However, in my opinion any individual or company financially able to drill ten or more wells at one time in the Oklahoma City pool with an average cost of \$150,000 per well, should be classed as big operators. If so, then more than 95% of all the wells drilled in the Oklahoma City pool, also the Van, Yates and Hobbs pool were drilled by big operators, and so-called "major oil companies." These four pools now have a potential production of 11,183,574 bbls. more daily than they had when proration was ordered on September 12, 1929. With these four pools eliminated there would not be but little, if any, over production. In no sense of the word have the small operators been to blame for the deplorable condition of the oil business at this time.

On June 22, 1930, the Daily Oklahoman published a drilling report of the city field, which showed a total of 352 wells drilling. Of this number 121 were owned by the I. T. I. O. and 20 others by the I. T. I. O. and Franklin. On September 19, the Oklahoman published the summaries of the Oklahoma City field. This statement showed 780 wells completed or drilling. Under the heading, as used by Mr. Reeser, I want to ask

WHO DRILLED THE WELL?

THE RESULTS AT OKLAHOMA CITY UP TO JAN. 1, 1931, ARE ABOUT AS FOLLOWS:

The I. T. I. O. 345 wells; Slick and associates, 70; Sinclair 59; Phillips 22; Prairie 16; Shell 8; Skelly 20; British-American 10; Franklin and associates, 67; MidKansas 12; Shaffer (Standard) 6; Anderson and Fritchard 17; Continental 4; Coline 35, and about 25 others with from one to four wells each. However, a majority of them were drilled by such large oil operators as the Empire, Ohio, California, Mid-Texas, Amerada, Champlin, etc.

It is safe to say that more than 95% of all the wells drilled in the Oklahoma City pool were drilled by operators who are rated as millionaires. Only a very few small operators have the nerve or the money to even try one well.

THE VAN POOL OWNED BY MAJOR COMPANIES

It is not worth while to ask who drilled the wells in the Van pool, as the Tulsa Oil and Gas Journal says five major companies hold all of the acreage in the original block of 5,800 acres, which covers all or practically all of the production. As this field was opened since proration was ordered, and it was drilled on the unit plan it seems ridiculous that they would develop a potential production of 100,000 barrels more daily than double the amount the entire State of Texas is allowed to produce under proration, but that is just what they have done. Space is too limited to go into details regarding who drilled the wells in the Yates and Hobbs pool. However, they are owned almost exclusively by large operators.

WHY HAVE THE LARGE COMPANIES DRILLED SUCH LARGE POTENTIAL PRODUCTION?

I have no established fact to prove the answer to this question. However, from observation and a close study of the situation, it is my opinion that the entire proration plan was premeditated by big business for the express purpose of making it possible for the big fish to eat up the little ones, so to speak. No one ever goes fishing without bait, so the big companies held out the proration bait and the little fellows swallowed it hook and line. Here are the results as they occur to me:



Governor Clyde M. Reed correspondence, oil and gas

-5-

with proration orders enforced the major companies have enough production so that with their wells prorated they can run all of the oil they need to their refinery and keep going without buying oil. On the other hand, the small operators who have enough oil to run their refineries, if they are permitted to keep their wells open, are compelled to buy oil at the prorated posted prices in order to secure enough oil to keep their refineries running. The refineries running their own oil have cut the price of gasoline and other crude oil products so low to the wholesale dealer that the little fellow who has to buy crude oil, cannot run his refinery except at a loss. This situation has made it impossible for the little fellows to continue business. I am told that one of the large operators has bought out, or in other words absorbed, 49 small companies during 1930. The sport continued good with the big fish eating the little ones every day and the Federal, also State officers rounding up the little ones and driving them in. When the time comes that the big companies have put all of the little ones out of business, then the public will likely find the price of gasoline sky high. Now is the time for action. As soon as you have finished reading this article get busy with every member of Congress and the Senate you can reach. Insist on a tariff on crude oil and all of its products. There is too much oil in the United States for there to be any chances of increasing the price of gasoline, but a tariff of \$1 per barrel will shut out approximately 300,000 barrels per day of foreign oil. That will be more than three times as much as the entire State of Kansas is now allowed to produce. A tariff will not act as a cure-all, but it will make a home market for about 70 millions more barrels of oil every year, and that will help some.

90

Governor Clyde M. Reed correspondence, oil and gas

January 10, 1931

Mr. S. J. Polhamus
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Dear friend Polhamus :

This is to acknowledge receipt of your telegrams under date of January 10 and 11 and am sorry to learn that you are not physically able to make the trip to Washington. While we will have a very good representation from Kansas at the conference, yet, I was hopeful that you might be there with the delegation.

I am encouraged over the situation and am quite hopeful that material progress will be made in the next few days in bringing about an adjustment of the disturbed oil industry in Kansas and Oklahoma.

Hoping that your trouble will soon be over and with very best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Governor.



Governor Clyde M. Reed correspondence, oil and gas

PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE 1201-S

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS

DL = Day Letter

NM = Night Message

NL = Night Letter

LCO = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

WLT = Week-End Letter

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 505 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans. TELEPHONE 6454

KY62 48 DL=TULSA OKLA 11 1014A

THE HON CLYDE M REED=

GOVERNOR STATE OF KANSAS TOPEKA KANS=

REGRET TO ADVISE THAT I AM NOT PHYSICALLY FIT TO MAKE TRIP
TO WASHINGTON THANKING YOU FOR THE HONOR OF BEING ONE OF
YOUR APPOINTED DELEGATES AND THAT THIS REACHED YOU IN TIME
TO APPOINT SOMEONE TO TAKE MY PLACE WHO WILL BE MORE
CAPABLE.YOURS VERY RESPECTFULLY=

S J POLHAMUS.

WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES

Governor Clyde M. Reed correspondence, oil and gas

an **Answer** is expected by the sender of this message. Please give it to the messenger or telephone it to . . .

WESTERN UNION

ARE REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE 1201-S

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans. TELEPHONE 6454

KY238 37=EUREKA KANS 10 422P

HON CLYDE M REED=
TOPEKA KANS=

AM HERE IN TULSA HAVING DENTISTRY WORK DONE STOP DENTIST
ADVISES CHANCES ARE I WILL BE UNABLE TO LEAVE IN TIME FOR
OIL CONFERENCE STOP BETTER APPOINT SOME ONE IN MY PLACE
STOP WILL ADVISE YOU LATER=

S J POLHAMUS

WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES

Governor Clyde M. Reed correspondence, oil and gas

Wash. D. C. Conference

Cal

January 12
1931.

Hon. Elmer Thomas
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Thomas :

This is to acknowledge receipt of your telegram under date of January 11, urging my attendance at the Washington Conference on the 15th. I very much regret that it will be impossible for me to be in Washington on this date.

For two and one half years I have been working under pressure and have never fully recovered from an attack of pneumonia in 1928. I have arranged to take two or three months rest following the expiration of my term of office and if I should go to Washington, it would upset all of my plans.

I wish the Conference the fullest possible success in accomplishing the purpose at hand.

Cordially yours,

Governor.

Governor Clyde M. Reed correspondence, oil and gas

PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE 1201-S

CLASS OF SERVICE	WESTERN UNION	SIGNS
This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.	NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT	DL = Day Letter NM = Night Message NL = Night Letter LCO = Deferred Cable NLT = Cable Night Letter WLT = Week-End Letter

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 505 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans. TELEPHONE 6454

KY111 34 GOVT=WASHINGTON DC 11 424P 1931 JAN 11 PM 3 48

CLYDE M REED=
GOVERNOR OF KANSAS TOPEKA KANS=

AFTER CONFERENCE WITH PEOPLE HERE AND IN VIEW OF THE
IMPORTANCE OF THE WELFARE OF YOUR STATE FEEL THAT IT IS
IMPERATIVE THAT YOU ATTEND CONFERENCE HERE FIFTEENTH IN
PERSON AND PARTICIPATE IN CONFERENCE=

:ELMER THOMAS USS OKLA.

Write him

WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES

Governor Clyde M. Reed correspondence, oil and gas



THE UNION NATIONAL BANK

UNION NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
DOUGLAS AND LAWRENCE AVENUES

WICHITA, KANSAS

January 12, 1931

Clyde M. Reed, Governor,
Topeka,
Kansas.

Dear Governor:

Thanks for yours of the 10th
enclosing commission to Oil Conference
at Washington on January 15th. I will
leave Tuesday night, and appreciate
the honor conferred.

You have done a great deal
for the people of Kansas as Governor,
and I can assure you your many friends
will not forget your honorable conduct
and capable service.

With best wishes, I am

Yours truly,

W B Harrison

WBH-MB

Governor Clyde M. Reed correspondence, oil and gas

January 12,
1931.

Mrs. H. L. Means
Box 217
Burden, Kansas

Dear Mrs. Means :

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter under date of January 7, requesting assistance in securing tariff on oil. You may be assured that I have done everything in my power to assist in solving the problems incident to the unsettled oil situation in Kansas and Oklahoma. I am hopeful that conditions will soon improve.

Thanking you for your letter, I am

Very truly yours,

Governor.

Governor Clyde M. Reed correspondence, oil and gas

Burden, Kansas,
Jan 7-1931.

Gov. Clyde M Reed,
Topeka, Kans.

Hon. Sir:

I am writing you to
ask for help in securing a
tariff on oil.

The drillers and tool-
dressers of the oil fields have
been out of work so long some-
thing must be done.

For two years there has
been very little work.

These stripper wells
should be taken care of but
what about the men that have

Governor Clyde M. Reed correspondence, oil and gas

been out of work for so long.⁷

If a tariff was put on oil
would it not solve the whole
problem?

It is very well to talk about
"Conservation for future use," but
right now we need our bread and
butter.

I sincerely believe that you
can and will help us now and
not at some future date.

Thanking you -

Yours very truly,
Mrs A. L. Means.

Box 217
Burdett, Kans.

Governor Clyde M. Reed correspondence, oil and gas

January 12
1931.

Hon. Wert Franklin
Mayflower Hotel
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Franklin :

I am enclosing letter from
Honorable Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the
Interior, Washington, D. C., tendaring the
use of the auditorium and offering to furnish
such information as the department might have
available for use by the Oil Conference.
I have advised Mr. Wilbur that I am forward-
ing his letter to you for your consideration.

With best wishes for the fullest
possible success in the purpose set out to
accomplish, I am

Very truly yours,

Governor.

Governor Clyde M. Reed correspondence, oil and gas

January 12,
1931.

Hon. Ray Lyman Wilbur
Secretary of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wilbur :

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter under date of January 9, tendering the use of the auditorium in your building for the meeting of the Oil Conference on the 15th and offering assistance in furnishing the date and information which the department may have available.

I appreciate very much your thoughtfulness in this instance and am forwarding your letter to Honorable Wert Franklin, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., for his consideration.

Trusting that the Conference may succeed in the purpose it has set out to accomplish, I am

Very truly yours,

Governor.

Governor Clyde M. Reed correspondence, oil and gas

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES
SEPARATION SHEET

Instructions:

1. Complete in duplicate.
2. File one copy where items originally located.
3. File duplicate with the items separated or give to department receiving items transferred.

Description of item or items:

THE PRAIRIE OIL & GAS COMPANY

STATEMENT, BY COUNTIES, SHOWING THE DAILY AVERAGE AMOUNT OF CRUDE OIL
PURCHASED BY THE PRAIRIE OIL & GAS COMPANY

DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1930.

Originally filed in (name of record group, series, box no., folder title, etc):

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE (ADMINISTRATION OF
HARRY H. WOODRING) CORRESPONDENCE: STATE AGENCIES FILE,
OIL INSPECTOR

Department and/or location to which transferred:

OVERSIZE BOX 8, FOLDER 5

Separation date: 3/24/93

Separated by (person): R. A. MCINNES

Received by (person): _____

Governor Clyde M. Reed correspondence, oil and gas

REPORT SHOWING RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES BY COUNTIES FROM JANUARY 1, 1930 TO DECEMBER 31, 1930											
COUNTIES	GROSS GAS TAX	REFUNDS	NET GAS TAX	MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE TAX	MOTOR CARRIER FEES	80% FUND BALANCES	COUNTY BONDS	SPECIAL PROJECTS	MISCELLANEOUS (PRORATED)	TOTAL CREDITS FROM COUNTIES	FEDERAL AID
Allen	107,602.64	4,736.21	102,866.43	61,241.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,001.70	166,109.94	8,758.61
Anderson	50,890.21									82,890.21	.....
Atchison	91,922.92									151,022.96	74,804.29
Barber	68,749.67									77,330.98	.....
Barton	155,221.46									185,921.73	14,733.70
Bourbon	96,264.88									151,778.99	.....
Brown	95,136.65									146,628.37	.....
Butler	185,557.36									309,851.40	38,799.53
Chase	34,177.51									46,540.32	4,901.14
Chautauqua	39,367.58									62,072.14	41,648.42
Cherokee	136,371.96									212,940.03	43,298.41
Cheyenne	52,096.33									58,766.33	.....
Clark	50,043.65									50,016.60	11,736.17
Clay	84,426.36									124,239.53	.....
Cloud	123,411.44									166,838.93	24,349.58
Coffey	56,530.93									89,758.47	19,802.36
Comanche	68,749.67									56,691.93	5,189.74
Cowley	209,030.33									318,028.85	55,332.45
Crawford	68,745.35									323,496.28	3,913.59
Decatur	148,498.78									85,697.50	6,090.44
Dickinson	54,972.70									215,521.99	149,355.19
Doniphan	139,603.77									90,331.78	.....
Douglas	79,021.74									216,234.45	58,268.95
Edwards	30,818.52									85,327.96	.....
Elk	109,418.10									51,420.66	8,451.34
	68,218.83									127,649.91	33,882.34
	113,546.89									86,847.09	.....
	199,468.91									122,829.31	.....
	115,771.61									229,518.83	2,517.39
	65,036.18									183,558.86	.....
	54,675.44									100,244.85	8,785.67
	41,617.62									61,304.77	.....
	42,206.63									60,107.02	10,126.89
	103,334.23									37,129.76	.....
	29,326.77									87,190.13	44,456.86
	102,007.99									19,419.12	.....
	63,095.13									153,871.42	3,120.88
	87,614.15									57,231.67	.....
										123,692.16	4,098.65
										123,692.16	.....

File

KANSAS STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
GASOLINE TAX RECEIPTS FOR THE PERIOD
FROM JAN. 1, 1930 to Dec. 31, 1930.
BY COUNTIES
Taken from the Records of the State Treasurer

126

Counties	Gross Tax	Refunds	Net Tax	Percent Refunds
Allen	107,602.64	4,736.21	102,866.43	4.4 %
Anderson	50,890.21	4,562.93	46,327.28	8.9 %
Atchison	91,922.92	5,245.29	86,677.64	6.3 %
Barber	68,749.67	28,554.28	40,195.39	41.5 %
Barton	155,221.46	42,182.84	113,038.62	27.1 %
Bourbon	96,264.88	6,178.97	90,085.91	6.4 %
Brown	95,136.65	12,218.68	82,917.97	12.8 %
Butler	185,557.36	26,008.26	159,549.10	14.0 %
Chase	34,177.51	7,718.31	26,459.20	22.5 %
Chautauqua	39,367.58	4,044.57	35,323.01	10.2 %
Cherokee	136,371.96	4,416.17	131,955.79	3.2 %
Cheyenne	52,096.33	20,172.75	31,923.58	38.7 %
Clark	50,043.65	22,128.60	27,915.05	44.2 %
Clay	84,426.36	11,992.70	72,433.66	14.2 %
Cloud	123,411.44	16,933.17	106,478.27	13.7 %
Coffey	56,530.93	6,004.91	50,526.02	10.6 %
Comanche	68,749.67	23,328.63	33,360.89	41.1 %
Cowley	191,787.43	10,739.92	181,047.51	5.6 %
Crawford	209,030.33	7,226.96	201,803.37	3.4 %
Decatur	68,745.35	16,855.71	51,889.64	24.5 %
Dickinson	148,498.78	24,813.80	123,684.98	16.7 %
Doniphan	54,972.70	3,762.02	51,210.68	6.8 %
Douglas	139,603.77	7,621.21	131,982.56	5.4 %
Edwards	79,021.74	26,266.64	52,755.10	33.2 %
Elk	30,818.52	3,728.07	27,090.45	12.2 %