

ida, approved May 25th, 1915, being An Act to Protect and Regulate the Salt Water Fishing Industry of the State of Florida.

The Bill was again read, together with the Governor's veto as previously read.

The question was put, "Shall the Bill pass, the Governor's veto to the contrary notwithstanding?"

The roll was called and the vote was:

Yeas—Mr. President, Senators Anderson, Bradshaw, Igou, King, Oliver, Roland, Rowe, Russell, Turnbull—10.

Nays—Senators Butler, Calkins, Carlton, Cash, Crosby, Eaton, Hughlett, Hulley, Lowry, MacWilliams, Malone, McLeod, Moore, Plympton, Singletary, Stokes, Turner, Wilson—18.

So the Bill was not passed, title as stated, and the veto of the Governor was sustained.

And the same was ordered to be certified to the House of Representatives.

The President appointed Messrs. Hughlett and Anderson as a committee on the part of the Senate to inspect the Reform School at Marianna.

Mr. Carlton moved that the Senate do now adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Which was agreed to.

Thereupon the Senate stood adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, November 27th, 1918.

Wednesday, November 27, 1918.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment.

The President in the chair.

The roll being called, the following Senators answered to their names:

Mr. President, Senators Anderson, Baker, Butler, Calkins, Carlton, Cash, Crosby, Eaton, Hughlett, Hulley, Igou, King, Lowry, MacWilliams, Malone, McLeod, Moore, Oliver, Plympton, Roland, Rowe, Russell, Singletary, Stokes, Turnbull, Turner, Wilson—26.

A quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

The Journal of November 26 was corrected, and approved as corrected.

Mr. MacWilliams offered the following resolution:

Senate Resolution No. 3:

Be it Resolved by the Senate, That the Committee on Legislative Expense be authorized to employ a stenographer competent to take verbatim testimony to serve the committees appointed to investigate the matters pertaining to certain suspensions reported by the Governor; such stenographer to be compensated on the basis of remuneration fixed by the General Statutes of the State of Florida for court reporters.

By consent—

Mr. MacWilliams withdrew the resolution.

The Committee on Temperance offered the following Resolution:

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

The Committee on Temperance offered the following:

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4:

Ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United State prohibiting the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from, the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes.

Which was read the first time.

Mr. Singletary moved that the rules be waived and that Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4, be taken up and considered at once.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote, and

The Resolution was read the second time.

Mr. Singletary moved to adopt the Resolution.

Thereupon the roll was called and the vote was:

Yeas—Senators Anderson, Baker, Butler, Calkins, Carlton, Cash, Crosby, Eaton, Hughlett, Hulley, Igou, Lowry, MacWilliams, Malone, McLeod, Moore, Oliver, Plympton, Roland, Rowe, Russell, Singletary, Stokes, Turner, Wilson—25.

Nays—Senators, Bradshaw, Turnbull—2.

So Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4 was adopted.

And the same was ordered to be certified to the House of Representatives immediately.

Mr. Johnson—

I ask to be excused from voting, as I hold I am not qualified to vote under the provisions of our Constitution, having been elected prior to its submission."

The request was granted.

Explanation of Mr. Turnbull—

I vote "No" on this Resolution because I feel that this Legislature is not qualified to act upon this question by reason of prohibition in Section 19, Article 16, of Constitution of Florida.

THEO T. TURNBULL.

The Secretary read the following:

Washington, 10 P. M., Nov. 26, 1918.

Hon. H. Clay Crawford,
Secretary of State, Tallahassee, Fla.:

Cannot leave here until after President has left. How long do you expect to be in session? I am sending suggested outline of bill tomorrow.

FRANKLIN K. LANE.

The telegram was ordered to be spread upon the Journal.

The following message from the Governor was read:

State of Florida,
Executive Chamber,
Tallahassee, Fla., Nov. 27th, 1918.

Hon. J. B. Johnson,
President of the Senate,
Senate Chamber.

Sir:

In sending my message to the Senate and House, concerning the Automobile License Tax, it has been called to my attention by one of the committee that I did not include in said message the matter of taxing fire engines, government trucks, motor trucks engaged in carrying children to school, and iron-tired trailers running over the roads behind rubber-tired trucks, and also the age limit of chauffeurs.

In order, therefore, that free and full discussion of this entire act may be had before both houses, I hereby include

in this subsequent message the above important named subject, or any other subject included in said bill.

Respectfully,
SIDNEY J. CATTS,
Governor.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance and Taxation.

The following message from the Governor was read:

State of Florida,
Executive Chamber,
Tallahassee, Fla., Nov. 27th, 1918.

Hon. J. B. Johnson,
President of the Senate,
Capitol.

Sir:

As Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions. I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of your Honorable Body a message from this board.

Very respectfully,
SIDNEY J. CATTS,
Governor, and Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PHYSICIANS ON CONDITIONS AT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Since so much has been said by the newspapers of the State about the Industrial School for Boys at Marianna, following the story of Dr. G. A. Klock on his visit to this institution, and his statement upon conditions relative thereto, the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, composed of the Governor and his cabinet, which Board has supervision and control of this institution, feels that the public should be informed more completely upon the conditions there, and give the reasons for such conditions as exist there that are not up to the high standard which this Board would like to see maintained. For this purpose the Board appointed three reputable physicians, consisting of Dr. N. A. Baltzell, of Marianna, the regular attending physician at the school; Dr. W. M. Bevis, recently head physician at the Florida Hospital for the Insane and now Superintendent of that Institution, and Dr.

R. A. Willis, at present State Prison Physician and for a number of years medical inspector of State convicts, to inspect the Industrial School for Boys and make a report upon its health, sanitary conditions and facilities.

Their report is as follows.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN COMMITTEE.

Marianna, Fla., Nov. 9, 1918.

To the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, Tallahassee, Florida.

Gentlemen: At your request we have this day visited and inspected conditions at the Florida Industrial School for Boys at Marianna. After a careful survey of the buildings, hospital facilities, sewerage system and general condition of the institution, we respectfully submit our findings as follows:

This institution has just passed through the throes of the recent influenza epidemic, and very few of the inmates, officers and help of the institution escaped its ravages. Out of 247 boys all but three came down with it practically at one time; the assistant superintendent, in charge of the colored side, and his whole family. The matron at No. 2 died with it. In fact, very few escaped the ravages of this insidious disease. At one time it was without water, save what was hauled from nearby sources, because all three engineers and the boys who helped them were down sick.

We find that the hospital is very inadequate, being a small wooden building about 16 by 16 feet, with a bath room and toilet attached.

There are two cottages for the white boys, the general plan and construction of which would be a credit to any institution in the State. The arrangement and architectural features are unusually good and the heating and ventilating facilities are all that could be desired and especially adapted to that type of building. With the exception of minor repairs needed to the toilets and lavatories of Cottage No. 1, very little is needed to put these buildings in the best of condition.

We find the bed linen and sleeping dormitories for the white side kept in fairly good shape considering condi-

tions brought about by the recent epidemic. Night clothing and wearing apparel for white boys is inadequate, but material is on hand to make up these articles. All things considered, conditions on the white side are in very good condition.

At School No. 2 for colored boys we find that they are more crowded than on the white side. This department being the first stricken with influenza necessarily suffered most, as the disease during the first three days at this school brought down all but two or three of the inmates and all of the ten officers except two, the death of the matron being the first to result from the disease. The night clothing and bed linen was inadequate and in poor condition, probably due to existing conditions previous to the epidemic, but there was material on hand to remedy this shortage. There were a large number of mattresses that were condemned during the epidemic and there are still others that should be replaced by new ones. On account of the shortage of water and help during the epidemic the general condition of the building for the colored boys became very unsanitary, but is now being greatly improved.

We find that there is on hand an ample supply of almost all the necessary food products, the deficiency being the failure to ration it in proper variety. We do not believe that sufficient fresh meats and sugars are made a part of their regular ration. This condition could be easily offset, as there are plenty of cows and hogs on the place to supply the fresh meats, and the sugars and sweets at the institution only need to be properly distributed. The fault in these particulars is not in any wise chargeable to your Honorable Board, but to those in charge of the dietary program, this condition being aggravated by the shortage of cooks and attendants during the epidemic.

We find the institution provided with a good electric plant, adequate water works, with a stand-pipe of 75,000 gallons capacity. A modern dairy is being erected.

The general location of this institution is good, the land being well drained, high, healthful and wholesome.

In our judgment it is necessary, and we recommend that this institution be supplied with a receiving hospital and infirmary services, this being necessary so that all cases received can be isolated, diagnosed and placed in a clean, sanitary condition on admission before being

allowed to associate with the other inmates, and that the sick be properly cared for at all times; the immediate purchasing of new mattresses and destroying of all that are soiled, torn and rendered useless at this time; an up-to-date septic disposal sewerage plant, with competent plumbers and engineers in charge of same, special attention being given to more modern toilets and plumbing on the colored side, and that a dietitian skilled in the value and preparation of food be employed.

In conclusion, we are glad to say that, while all cases have not been discharged, conditions generally have greatly improved since the abatement of the epidemic, and all things considered, we feel that the death rate of this institution during this scourge was remarkably low.

Respectfully submitted,
 N. A. BALTZELL, M. D.,
 Attending Physician.
 W. M. BEVIS, M. D.,
 Superintendent Florida Hospital for Insane.
 R. A. WILLIS, M. D.,
 State Prison Physician.

Aside from lack of proper facilities and equipment, which this committee says is badly needed, and cannot be provided until funds are made available, the conditions as reported were found to be caused in a large measure by a most extraordinary epidemic, which for a season not only had this institution within its throes, but every city and community throughout the country as well.

At the time of the visit of Dr. G. A. Klock, U. S. P. H. S., to the school, the whole institution was stricken with influenza and more than 95 per cent of the inmates, officers and employees had been or were down with it, causing a condition that could not be relieved quickly. While the purpose of this Board is not to defend any shortcomings due to lack of proper management, it does feel that when a statement is made about any institution under unusual circumstances, and when conditions are abnormal, reference thereto should be made in order that the people may know the true situation.

Had Dr. Klock told the whole story about this institution, this statement would hardly be necessary. Did Dr.

Klock say that the Superintendent was not a well man? That the Assistant Superintendent, in charge of the colored department, with all his family were stricken? Did he say that one of the matrons died and remained for hours without attention because the few not in bed had to give aid to the living? Did he say that the attending physician, the only Doctor on his feet in Marianna and surrounding community, had ten times as much to do as any human being could perform? Did he say that the school was without water for lack of help to run the pump, causing the sewers to choke? Did he say that sixty-eight out of sixty-nine white boys and one hundred and ninety-six out of one hundred and ninety-eight colored boys were down practically at one time? Did he say that the dining room used by the negroes, with cement floor, was temporarily converted into a hospital by a physician, to relieve the congestion in their dormitory? Did he say that as soon as cots could be secured these boys were taken off the cement floor? Did he say that the good people of Marianna had been acting as nurses at this institution until the needs of their own families and surroundings took them away? Did he say that the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions immediately upon notice, when nurses or physicians could not be secured elsewhere, sent the Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, with a corps of nurses to relieve the situation? Did this health emissary answer the call of humanity by throwing off his coat, stepping into the breach and trying to relieve those suffering boys? Did he notify the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions that their personal services were urgently needed there? Did he remain and with his own hands administer water to the parching lips of the sick? Did he take his pad and write prescriptions that might be used to soothe their fevered brows? No, No; this man on a mission of mercy and in the pay of the State Board of Health did none of these things, but instead took his pad and wrote a sensational story for the press and did not tell the truth! It must be remembered that the boys at this school, like all other well-ordered households, assist in the house work, dairying, laundering, pumping station, cooking, getting wood and doing the chores generally, but Hun-like, this German Doctor, supposedly sent out to look after the health of the State, seeks to hold up the shortcomings of people in distress as a sweet morsel for a

sensational newspaper story for no apparent reason except for personal notoriety and to bring discredit on a stricken institution. Finally, did Dr. Klock, U. S. P. H. S., visit this school when it was prostrated by disease to help it or to hurt it?

While conditions at the institution, as shown by the report of Doctors Baltzell, Bevis and Willis, are not all they should be, they are by no means as bad as the critics of the State officials would make them appear. The mortality table shows an exceptionally low death rate among the inmates. Out of 264 cases of influenza among the boys there were only eleven deaths. This, compared with the other institutions of like character and with communities throughout the country, shows a *very* low per cent of fatal cases, and disputes the exaggerated report of Dr. Klock.

When making the appropriation for this school, the Legislature thought it was providing ample funds to carry it through to the next session, but everybody knows from actual experience that all living expenses have increased since then from forty to seventy per cent, for which no allowance seems to have been made by those so quick to criticise the management of this institution. It is a well-known fact that no money in the State Treasury can be used for any purpose except as specifically appropriated by the Legislature. At this time a balance of only \$2,860.94 stand to the credit of this institution, with September and subsequent bills for the year to be paid, which will more than consume this amount.

In its issue of November 9th, 1918, the Tampa Tribune has this to say:

"When the Legislature of 1915 was taking hold and supposedly changing conditions and management there, it developed that the Superintendent of the institution had been in the habit of drawing for what amount he would and making no voucher return for this expenditure save only a "blanket statement" of so much of this, that or the other thing. In other words, instead of buying on the credit of the State and having the bills made out and sent to the proper disbursing officer, he drew down a lump sum of cash whenever he wanted it and then accounted for it or not as he saw fit."

This criticism has reference to a time when the institu-

tion was conducted by a Board of Managers who can, themselves, answer same.

The following is also quoted from The Tribune of November 9th, 1918:

"Have the high prices for farm produce been such a temptation, and the inmates made to suffer for proper food, while the proceeds of the State's farm have been squandered or diverted to a strange pocket?"

The insinuations made in this item are wholly false, and The Tribune made them without any foundation in fact. An effort to besmirch in the underhand style of this paragraph is unworthy a great newspaper like the Tribune.

While the press of the State has been harsh in its criticisms, due to the fact that it was not fully informed, this Board cannot undertake to answer each in detail.

The method of accounting is the same for all institutions and is upon a sound business basis. Purchases are made upon competitive bids. Only such bills as are itemized and have the approval of those in charge of an institution are passed by the Board and sent to the Comptroller, where they are again carefully audited and paid by warrant. Once a year the State Auditor examines the books and accounts of all institutions.

With an epidemic of influenza raging throughout the Nation, it would indeed be remarkable if this institution, with over 95 per cent of the inmates, officials and other help stricken with the disease practically at one time and unable to get assistance, could maintain its normal sanitary condition. Upon reflection one must realize that half of the households of this country, at least, were in a demoralized state from this same cause.

It might be said in passing that during the last few months, in an effort to relieve the overcrowded condition of this institution, at the request of this Board about 100 boys were paroled on the recommendation of the Superintendent. There are about 90 of these boys still at the school for the reason that they have no homes to go to.

As a further precautionary measure the Board has refused to receive more inmates at the school until normal conditions are restored.

The Board does not hold the Superintendent responsible for the conditions growing out of this epidemic, because no human being could have prevented it, but it does hold him accountable for not giving timely alarm,

and promptly removed him. The Board will dismiss all employees found to be negligent in any respect.

We, therefore, submit this statement to the candid judgment of the citizens of this State.

SIDNEY J. CATTS,
Governor.

H. CLAY CRAWFORD,
Secretary of State.

VAN C. SWEARINGEN,
Attorney General.

ERNEST AMOS,
Comptroller.

J. C. LUNING,
State Treasurer.

By CHAS. MUNROE,
Chief Clerk.

W. N. SHEATS,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

W. A. McRAE,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Members Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.

Which was referred to the Committee on State Institutions.

MESSAGES FROM HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following message from the House of Representatives was read:

House of Representatives.
Tallahassee, Fla., Nov. 26, 1918.

Hon. John B. Johnson,
President of the Senate.

Sir:

I am directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed—

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2:

Inviting Hon. F. K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior to address the Legislature of the State of Florida.

Very respectfully,
J. G. KELLUM,

Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

And Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2 was referred to Committee on Enrolled Bills.

The following message from the House of Representatives was read:

House of Representatives.
Tallahassee, Fla., Nov. 26, 1918.

Hon. John B. Johnson,
President of the Senate.

Sir:

I am directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed by a two-thirds vote—

House Bill No. 1:

A Bill to be entitled An Act to regulate the payment of the per diem and mileage and expenses of members of the Legislature and the per diem of employees of Legislature.

And respectfully requests the concurrence of the Senate thereto.

Very respectfully,
J. G. KELLUM,

Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

And House Bill No. 1 contained in the above message, was read the first time by its title.

Mr. Hughlett moved to waive the rules and to place House Bill No. 1 upon its second reading.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And House Bill No. 1 was read the second time.

Mr. Hughlett moved that the rules be further waived and that House Bill No. 1 be read the third time in full and be placed upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And the Bill was read the third time.

Upon the passage of House Bill No. 1, the roll was called and the vote was:

Yeas—Mr. President, Senators Andrews, Baker, Bradshaw, Carlton, Cash, Crosby, Hughlett, Hulley, King, Lowry, Malone, McLeod, Oliver, Roland, Russell, Stokes, Turnbull, Wilson—19.

Nays—Senators Butler, Eaton, Igou, MacWilliams, Moore, Rowe, Singletary, Turner—8.

So the bill passed, title as stated.

And the same was ordered to be certified to the House of Representatives immediately.

The following message from the House of Representatives was read:

House of Representatives,
Tallahassee, Fla., Nov. 26th, 1918.

Hon. John B. Johnson,
President of the Senate.

Sir:

I am directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted—

House Concurrent Resolution No. 1:

A Concurrent Resolution, expressing the thanks of the people of the State of Florida to the President and Congress of the United States, all persons in authority and to the soldiers and sailors who enlisted in the service of the United States for their participation in the early and successful termination of the Great War, and memorializing Congress to take such appropriate action as will result in the prompt return of all soldiers and sailors to civil life.

Very respectfully,

J. G. KELLUM,
Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

And House Concurrent Resolution No. 1, contained in the above message, was read the first time and laid over under the rule.

On motion, the Senate went into executive session at 10:45 A. M.

At 11:05 o'clock the doors were opened.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answering to their names:

Mr. President, Senators Anderson, Baker, Bradshaw, Calkins, Carlton, Cash, Crosby, Eaton, Hughlett, Hulley, Igou, King, Lowry, MacWilliams, Malone, McLeod, Moore, Oliver, Plympton, Roland, Rowe, Russell, Singletary, Stokes, Turnbull, Turner, Wilson—28.

A quorum present.

Mr. Singletary asked to be excused serving on the committee to investigate the removal of J. C. Black.

Which was granted.

The President appointed Mr. Bradshaw to take the place of Mr. Singletary on said committee.

Mr. Moore moved that the rules be waived and that the Senate do now take up messages from the House of Representatives.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

The following message from the House of Representatives was read:

House of Representatives,
Tallahassee, Fla., Nov. 27, 1918,

Hon. John B. Johnson,
President of the Senate.

Sir:

I am directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed by the Constitutional two-thirds majority, the veto of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding, to-wit:

“An Act to prevent untruthful advertising in the State of Florida.”

And respectfully requests the concurrence of the Senate thereto.

Very respectfully,

J. G. KELLUM,
Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

And the Bill with the following objections of the Governor thereto was read:

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Executive Chamber,
Tallahassee, June 8th, 1917.

Hon. Cary A. Hardee,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Capitol.

Sir:

In pursuance of the provisions of Section 28 of Article III of the Constitution of Florida, I return you herewith House Bill Number 549 which originated in the House of Representatives:

“An Act to prevent untruthful advertising in the State of Florida.”

My objections to this Bill are as follows:

The title of the Act is not objectionable. Section I of the Act is entirely too broad and would have a tendency to militate against and render uncertain just and

legitimate advertisements. The law of *Caveat Emptor*, together with the General Statutes governing false pretenses, should suffice to take care of the general commercial conditions which might properly be controlled by this Bill.

This being true, I think it best that I should withhold my approval from the Bill.

Yours respectfully,
SIDNEY J. CATTS,
Governor.

The question, "Shall the Bill pass, the veto of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding," was put.

The roll was called and the vote was:

Yeas—Senators Anderson, Baker, Bradshaw, Butler, Carlton, Cash, Crosby, Eaton, Hughlett, Hulley, Igou, Lowry, Moore, Roland, Rowe, Russell, Turner, Wilson—18.

Nays—Mr. President, Calkins, King, MacWilliams, Oliver, Plympton, Singletary, Stokes, Turnbull—10.

So the Bill failed to pass.

And the same was ordered to be certified to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Turner asked for the unanimous consent of the Senate to be absent on account of illness in his own family and in the families of the community dependent upon him for medical aid.

The request was granted.

Mr. Oliver moved that when the Senate adjourns this afternoon, the hour of adjournment shall be until 10 o'clock on Friday morning, November 29th.

Which was agreed to.

Messrs. Singletary, Oliver, Turnbull and Bradshaw were excused from further attendance on the body for today.

Mr. Hughlett stated that he was contemplating visiting Marianna this afternoon and tomorrow, and asked to be excused from attendance until his return.

Which was granted.

Mr. Oliver moved that the Senate do now take a recess until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Bradshaw moved to amend the motion of Mr. Oliver that the Senate do now adjourn until 10 o'clock A. M. Friday, November 29th.

The amendment was lost.

The question then recurred on Mr. Oliver's motion—That the Senate do now take a recess until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Which was agreed to.

Thereupon the Senate took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
3 O'CLOCK.

The Senate reconvened pursuant to recess order.

The President in the chair.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered:

Mr. President, Senators Baker, Calkins, Carlton, Cash, Crosby, Eaton, Hulley, Igou, King, Lowry, MacWilliams, Malone, McLeod, Moore, Plympton, Roland, Rowe, Russell, Stokes, Turner, Wilson—22.

A quorum present.

The President ordered the Secretary to read the following committee appointments:

Committee on Removal of Clements Jaycock—Messrs. Moore, Chairman; Igou and King.

Committee on Removal of W. L. Clifton—Messrs. Carlton, Chairman; Mathis and Oliver.

Committee on Removal of J. E. Peacock—Messrs. Rowe, Chairman; Baker and Singletary.

Committee on Removal of Irene Foote and Thurza Williams, Nurses—Messrs. MacWilliams, Chairman; Anderson and Hughlett.

Committee on Removal of T. D. White, Tax Collector Washington County—Messrs. Hulley, Chairman; Cash and Wilson.

Mr. MacWilliams moved that the Senate request the House of Representatives to return to the Senate House Bill No. 1, reported to them this morning.

Which was unanimously agreed to.

House Bill No. 1 having been returned to the Senate.

Mr. MacWilliams moved that the rules be waived and that the Senate do now reconsider the vote made this morning by which House Bill No. 1 passed the Senate.

Which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. MacWilliams moved that the Senate do now reconsider the vote by which House Bill No. 1 passed the Senate.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

So House Bill No. 1:

A Bill to be entitled An Act regulating the payment of the per diem and mileage and expenses of members of the Legislature and the per diem of employees of the Legislature.

Was placed before the Senate on its third reading.

By unanimous consent—

Mr. MacWilliams offered the following amendment to House Bill No. 1:

Make new Section 2: The sum of \$10,000.00 or so much thereof as is necessary, is hereby appropriated out of the General Revenue Fund to carry out and cover the expenditures provided under this Act.

Mr MacWilliams moved the adoption of the amendment.

Which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. MacWilliams moved to waive the rules and that House Bill No. 1, as amended, be placed upon its passage.

Which was unanimously agreed to.

Upon the passage of the Bill the roll was called, and the vote was:

Yeas—Mr. President, Senators Baker, Butler, Calkins, Carlton, Cash, Crosby, Eaton, Hulley, Igou, MacWilliams, McLeod, Moore, Plympton, Roland, Rowe, Russell, Turner, Wilson—19.

Nays—None.

So the Bill, as amended by the Senate, passed, title as stated.

And the same was ordered to be certified to the House of Representatives immediately.

Mr. Moore moved that the Senate do now adjourn until 10 o'clock Friday, November 29.

Which was agreed to.

Thereupon the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock, Friday morning, Nov. 29th.

Friday, November 29, 1918.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock A. M., pursuant to adjournment.

The President in the chair.

The roll being called, the following Senators answered to their names:

Mr. President, Senators Baker, Bradshaw, Butler, Calkins, Carlton, Cash, Eaton, Hulley, Igou, King, Lowry, MacWilliams, Malone, Moore, Plympton, Roland, Rowe, Russell, Turnbull, Wilson—19.

A quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

The Journal of November 27 was corrected as to typographical errors.

The following corrections of the Senate daily Journal of Wednesday, November 27, (Bound Journal Pages 35-42) were made in open session.

On page 3 of the Senate daily Journal dated November 27, 1918, strike out from the printed copy of the said Journal of that date lines 32 to 41, inclusive, and strike out all of pages 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and the first 29 lines of page 10 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

The following communication, accompanying the above, was read

Tallahassee, Fla., November 26th, 1918.

To the Senate and House of Representatives—

Gentlemen:

Criticisms of the management of the Boys' Industrial School at Marianna have been so general recently that the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions feels that it should make report on said Institution at this time.

At School Number One, for white boys, there are several brick buildings, superintendent's home and two cottages, well suited to their purposes; a dining room with kitchen connecting; school house; work shop; bakery; barn for horses and mules, dairy barn, in the making, and other small out buildings.