

1905, entitled "An Act regulating the running of automobiles or motor vehicles on the public roads or highways in the State of Florida;" and also to amend Chapter 6881, Acts of 1915, entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 6212 of the Acts of the Legislature of 1911, same being entitled "An Act to license automobiles and other motor-driven vehicles using the public roads or highways of the State of Florida, either for hire or otherwise.

Which was read the first time by its title, and Senate Bill No. 3 was placed on the calendar of bills on second reading.

The following communication from the Secretary of State was read:

Office of the Secretary of State,  
State of Florida,  
Tallahassee, November 29, 1918.

Honorable J. B. Johnson,  
President of the Senate.

My Dear Sir:

I herewith transmit suggested outline of bill for co-operation between the State and the United States to provide employment and homes for soldiers, sent me by Honorable Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Yours very truly,  
H. CLAY CRAWFORD,  
Secretary of State.

Which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

The President announced that he was about to sign the following Bill:

An Act regulating the payment of the per diem and mileage and expenses of members of the Legislature and the per diem of employes of the Legislature.

The foregoing Bill was duly signed by the President and Secretary of the Senate and referred to Mr. MacWilliams, as Special Committee on Enrolled Bills.

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

Which was agreed to.

Thereupon the Senate stood adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday, Nov. 30, 1918.

Saturday, November 30, 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, Bradshaw, Butler, Calkins, Cash, Crosby, Eaton, Hughlett, Hulley, Igou, King, Lowry, MacWilliams, Malone, McLeod, Moore, Oliver, Plympton, Roland, Rowe, Russell, Singletary, Stokes, Turnbull, Wilson—26.

A quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

The Journal of November 29 was corrected and approved as corrected.

Mr. Hughlett, chairman of the Joint Committee to inspect the Reform School at Marianna, submitted the following report:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives Now Assembled at Tallahassee, Fla.:*

The undersigned committee having been duly appointed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House to visit the Reform School at Marianna and report their findings as early as possible to this Legislature beg leave to submit the following report:

We reached Marianna on the night of the 27th of November, 1918, and on the morning of November the 28th we visited this institution. Upon arrival there we sought out the acting superintendent, and, accompanied by him, we visited first Cottage No. 1 for white boys, which is a substantial two-story brick building in good condition. In this building we found on the first floor three sick boys, their troubles we did not learn, their condition was untidy and apparently uncomfortable; this is one of the buildings in which influenza had prevailed and the beds upon which these three patients were are the same as those that are hereinafter described. Upon further exam-

ination of this building we found it in a very unsanitary condition. The floor apparently had not been scrubbed in weeks. We found the mattresses wet and very dirty and uneven from wear and bed linen very untidy after being made up for the day and did not appear to have ever been laundered. The flush closets were not in working order, many of them in filthy condition.

We found the basement of this building sopping wet, due to carelessness and lack of discipline, the water and trash on the floor presented a deplorable condition. We found also the basement furnace out of commission, and showed that no attempt was made to care for it, and no heat in this building and no way to provide it.

We next visited the second floor used as a dormitory; we found a well-lighted room and beds well arranged, but in a deplorable condition, the mattresses and linen almost beyond comprehension; the floor dirty and apparently had not been scrubbed for weeks. One of the drinking fountains was out of commission, the key being lost, another one dirty, unfit for use and the linen closets in disorder, blankets having been thrown in carelessly, some kind of white powder thrown around and appeared that no attempt was made to have it in order. We found the numerous radiators in this room nearly covered with tobacco spit, apparently done by the boys.

We next visited Cottage No. 2 for white boys and found it in practically the same condition, except that the reading and recreation room was in good order, but no sign that they had been used in weeks or months and nothing there for them to read.

We next visited what is reported as the Hospital, which is about 300 feet to the rear of Cottage No. 1. This is a small wooden building, formerly a tenant house, covered with paper roofing and leaky. We found one window down from the top and one bed wet from rain. The mattresses on these beds are torn, full of knots and beyond description, the springs sagging and broken. It contains one room for cots and will not hold over four, it is not now in use and apparently not used for some time.

We next visited what is called the Cement House, which

is a small room and contains about ninety boxes of tin shingles, containing one square to the box, two No. 10 Remington Typewriters, ruined, nine cast-off iron beds and a number of bags of cement, three barrels of slacked lime, all ruined. This house showed that no use was made of it.

We next visited the barn, which we found in a very dilapidated condition, no care being taken of it and many things of value going to waste, no care being taken of vehicles or anything else, corn thrown in the barn with no care and trash all over the grounds. Near this barn we found a brick cow barn in process of construction, nothing done to it for some time, two silos being incomplete and one complete and reported to be filled.

We next visited the carpenter's shop, which is a small one-story wooden building rudely constructed, and in this is the boys' band room in good condition. The band consists of approximately twenty pieces, which is now without a leader, the instruments are valuable and seem to be well cared for. In this building is a small room which the boys use as a barber shop. In this part of the ground is the water tower, which appears to be in good condition.

We next visited the smoke house, which is a very rudely constructed room about twenty by thirty feet. We found there several barrels of syrup, being about twelve barrels (60 gallons each) and thirteen barrels (30 gallons each), some of which the heads were knocked out, no cover over them and none there to put over them, and tin measures sitting around. Upon inquiry we were told that this is the method by which the syrup is removed from the barrels from time to time as needed. This building is rudely constructed and not screened. In this room were stored eight sacks of meal and grits on the cement floor, reported to be just brought in, and about twelve sacks in the corner, ruined. The contents of the above enumerated barrels of syrup we have no way of knowing, but it was reported to us to be syrup. Also in this room were four tierces and three half tierces of lard.

We next visited the place called the Bakery. We found four boys baking bread, these boys were untidy, the tables, pans and everything in there dirty, greasy and in unsanitary condition, and not attempted to be screened.

The bread was made off into loaves of one pound each and issued in capacity of 140 loaves per day.

We next visited the Dry Goods Store. Here we found a large quantity of sheeting, both bleached and unbleached, khaki cloth, many pairs of cotton socks, 156 fleecelined undershirts, which appeared to have been there for some time and not unpacked. Many pairs of discarded hose and many blankets. All of these goods, except blankets, looked as if they had been stored for a great while.

We next visited the Grocery Room. We found here a large barrel of Calumet baking powder, several cases of same unpacked, and many loose cans, apparently 500 or 600 pounds. We also found here many boxes of soap, washing powder, cream of wheat, grapes, macaroni, milk and cream, dried apples, and a large variety of eatables, also three barrels (wood) and twenty half-barrels of flour. The above referred to dry goods and grocery rooms are small rooms connected except by partition with cement and dirt floors, which appeared never to have been cleaned, very damp and most of the things were scattered over the floor. We were informed that several of the boys carried keys to these rooms and several things had been missing.

We next visited the Assembly Hall and School Room. We found this unceiled, windows broken, stove dilapidated, floor dirty, piano ruined, seats broken and the piano and seats piled in a corner of the room and not used.

We next called at the Administration Building, which we found to be a brick structure and apparently in good shape, but no order in office and nothing that we could gain any information from as to the management of the institution, except the acceptance sheets on file.

We next visited the Mess Hall. We found this to be in fairly good condition, but not screened either in front or rear, tables covered with oil cloth, but clean. The boys eating out of tin pans with their hands, assisted by a spoon, not having either knives or forks, their meats given to them in chunks, no knife or fork to prepare it with. Their meal consisted of boiled rice, with fresh pork mixed, baked sweet potatoes, bread without butter and a tin cup of water. The officers of this institution were dining in this hall with a much better prepared meal, the difference of which we do not care to set forth. The

kitchen, which is in the rear of the mess hall, was in an unsanitary condition, no screen to rear door, flies were numerous and tables not clean, nothing appeared to be in order, or properly cared for.

We next visited the Electric Light and Water Plant. This we found in good condition, and upon inquiry of the electrician at the plant, he reported that the lack of water supply during the time of the epidemic was the lack of help only, as the machinery was in working order. Near this plant stands a steam laundry, partly constructed of bricks made on the place.

We then visited the colored department. Went to the Mess Hall, where the boys were having dinner, we found this place well ordered with about 150 boys at dinner; their meal and the officers' meal consisted of about the same as previously described for the white boys and the employees of the other department.

We next visited a three-story structure nearby this building, (it is used for various purposes), the upper story being used as a hospital ward, all in good condition and well presided over by an efficient colored female nurse. We wish to call special attention to one room in this building presided over by a colored woman eleven years on duty and head of the boys' sewing club, where colored boys are taught to operate a sewing machine to make clothing and other articles used at this school. We saw them operate and it was wonderful. We went through the main building of the colored department, we found it in fairly good condition, except for some flush closets broken down, already condemned. In this building we found the beds and floor in much better condition than those for the white boys, we noted that the stairway and hall had been scrubbed and covered with blankets and comforts, which we considered extravagant waste. We found that there was no way to heat this building, except two small wood heaters in bad condition, with pipes broken, bent, not secure.

We took a general survey of the grounds at both places and ascertain that there are fire plugs but no hose and no fire protection and no fire escapes to the building for white boys, but fire escapes for colored boys.

We find that at this time there are about 54 white boys and 160 colored, many of them are absolutely idle, loafing around with no one to look after them and no system among them and no instructor of any kind and idleness seems to be

the prevailing feature of the school. Upon inquiry we found that there is no fire drill practiced at this institution.

On further inquiry we found that there were 266 cases of influenza at this institution, among this number were eleven deaths, including one white matron, five white boys and five colored boys. This death rate compares favorably with the mortality table of this community.

On inquiry of J. C. Vickery, Assistant Superintendent of the Agricultural Department, we learned that this institution consists of 600 acres of land, about 500 acres under cultivation, 350 of which was planted in corn, from which the yield is estimated at 3,000 bushels, 5 acres in cotton, which produced one bale, not disposed of, 18 acres peanuts, stacked but not picked, 7 acres Irish potatoes, average yield of 50 bu. per acre, 18 acres of sweet potatoes, yield not stated, but represented to be a good yield, about 8 acres in truck, but practically nothing in the truck line growing at this time. The live stock consists of 19 mules, 4 horses, 66 cattle, 67 meat hogs, 16 brood sows, 1 Duroc boar, 47 pigs. No sale of any products from the farm this year except about \$300.00 worth of brick. All stock, except hogs, are in only fair condition, but cows not producing much milk, all of farming implements and vehicles are in dilapidated condition and not cared for and fences in a bad condition and roads very bad. Mr. Vickery further stated to this Committee that during this year 3,000 pounds of smoked red meat was ordered at one time by the Board of State Institutions and received here, at which time there was about 500 pounds dry salt meat on hand. This meat was stored and the matron of the colored department repeatedly made requisition for some of this meat and often refused and later this meat was found to be spoiled and 2,000 lbs. of same was buried. And that during the time this meat was on hand dry salt meat was occasionally forwarded to this institution.

In an endeavor to acquaint ourselves with the present needs of this institution we inquired of Acting Superintendent Hentz if requisition for food supplies for the month of December had been made and he furnished us with the acceptance sheet from the Board of State Institutions which was forwarded to him a few days ago. These sheets showed the following items:

- 12 barrels Rolled Oats, at 6 1-2c per lb.
- 10 boxes Laundry Soap.
- 1 barrel Royal Baking Powder, at 14c per can.

1,000 barrels Best Rice, at 9 3-4c per lb. (We are informed after our arrival at the Capitol that this is an error.)

5 cases Pet Milk, \$4.80 per case.

10 cases Washing Powder, \$2.90 per case.

50 sacks Roasted and Ground Coffee, 18 1-2c per lb. (We are informed after our arrival at the Capitol that this is an error.)

12 cases Macaroni.

1 case Bon Ami.

4 cases Toilet Soap, \$4.35 per case.

1,500 lbs. Rib Bellies, 30 7-8c per lb.

15 barrels Syrup, 73c per gal.

137 Mattresses, \$6.50 each f. o. b. plus 5 per cent.

We beg leave to call attention to a previous statement of this report wherein a great number of these articles are already in abundant supply at this institution, namely, syrup, lard, baking powder, washing powder, soap, milk, and other articles.

Information was furnished to us by the nurse and the seamstress that the boys, both white and colored, had not had a pair of drawers the last two years until recently; many of them were barefooted at this time and none of the colored boys had socks to wear until recently and that the clothing of all the boys is of the coarsest kind and that last winter not enough cover was furnished for keeping the boys warm and requisition was repeatedly made for same to the Superintendent and was ignored.

We had the advantage of an interview with Dr. N. A. Baltzell, who for eleven years has been the attending physician for this institution. He informed us that the deplorable conditions of this institution had existed for a long time and showed us a copy of a letter which he wrote to the Board of State Institutions stating that he had repeatedly called the Board's attention to this condition, which reports were ignored. He informed us that he saw the first cases of influenza on the 7th of October, A. D. 1918, and that he realized and warned the Superintendent that an epidemic was impending and preparation should be made to meet it, which was ignored, but that on and after the 10th day of October the cases were so numerous and of such a serious character that he called for help to the Board of State Institutions and it was given him from the Hospital at Chattahoochee. That he visited the institution every day and sometimes two

and three times a day and as far as possible saw all the sick boys and sick employees and at that time he was overwhelmed with work in his private practice; that considering the fact that everybody at the institution was sick at the same time that the best was done that could be done and that the death rate justifies this conclusion.

In view of the fact that this institution is intended as a school for reclamation and training of our defective boys of both colors and our observation that the institution is in a deplorable condition and not properly doing this great and necessary work, we feel compelled to say that the Board of State Institutions to the best of our information has been negligent in visiting this institution and properly directing its conduct, such negligence having extended over a period of several years, and that the Superintendent, lately removed, was unfit for the position he held and negligent in the discharge of his plain duties.

We recommend that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) be now appropriated out of any available moneys for immediate needs. That the salary of the Superintendent be increased to twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00) per year in order to better enable the State to secure the services of a competent business man and director, and that an assistant superintendent on a salary of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500.00) per year be employed to have supervision of all farming operations, and that suitable teachers be employed to train and educate the boys along the advanced lines for industrial schools.

We recommend that a small hospital for each section, one for white, one for colored, be erected and equipped with emergency instruments and supplies. That the regular pay of the attending physician be increased to \$50.00 (fifty dollars) per month. That a new building be erected for the storing of food supplies and dry goods, and a sanitary bakery be constructed, and that all of the buildings partly constructed be completed within a reasonable time and all of the buildings both in construction and to be constructed be built of brick which can be made at this institution.

We further recommend that this institution be placed under the supervision of a committee of three (3) well informed citizens of this State whose duty shall be to visit and inspect the institution regularly twice a year;

who shall be paid a reasonable per diem and mileage for such services, and who shall be required to make a written report of each visit of their findings in detail, covering the conduct, condition, needs and expenses of the institution to the State Board of Institutions, a copy of said reports to be kept on file by them and a copy to be filed with each session of the State Legislature.

We realize that this is not a full and complete report, but not desiring to keep this session of the Legislature longer than necessary we deem that sufficient information has been obtained by us to acquaint the Legislature with the conditions and needs as they now exist and cause the necessary legislation to meet the emergency.

Respectfully submitted,

W. L. HUGHLETT,  
Chairman.

A. S. CREWS,  
Secretary.

F. O. MILLER,  
S. W. ANDERSON,  
A. C. HAMLIN.

Which was read.

The report was ordered to be spread on the Journal, and the subject matter of the report was referred to the Committee on State Institutions.

Mr. Butler and the members of his committee on the Coleman case were excused from the chamber for committee duty.

#### INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Singletary offered the following:

By Mr. Singletary—  
Senate Resolution No. 4:

Resolved, That a committee of one be appointed to wait on the Governor and ascertain, if possible, what further executive business will come before this session, and request that same be submitted to the Senate as early as possible.

Which was read.

Mr. Singletary moved to adopt the Resolution.

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Hulley was appointed as such committee.

## INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By the Committee on Temperance—

Senate Bill No. 4:

A Bill to be entitled An Act divesting any person, persons, firm or corporation of any property right in certain intoxicating liquors held in the custody of the sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and constables of this State, and providing for its destruction and distribution of containers, and for giving notice.

Which was read the first time by its title.

Mr. Roland moved to waive the rules and that Senate Bill No. 4 be read the second time in full.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 4 was read the second time.

Mr. Roland moved that Senate Bill No. 4 be substituted for Senate Bill No. 1A.

Which was agreed to.

And Senate Bill No. 4 took the place of Senate Bill No. 1A.

Mr. Carlton moved to waive the rules and that Senate Bill No. 4 be read the third time in full and be placed upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 4 was read the third time in full.

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

Yeas—Senators Anderson, Bradshaw, Calkins, Carlton, Crosby, Eaton, Hughlett, Hulley, Igou, Lowry, MacWilliams, Malone, Moore, Oliver, Plympton, Roland, Rowe, Russell, Singletary, Stokes, Turnbull, Wilson—22.

Nays—Mr. President—1.

So the Bill passed, title as stated.

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

Mr. Roland moved that Senate Bill No. 1A be laid upon the table.

Which was agreed to.

## MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The following message from the Governor was read:

State of Florida,  
Executive Chamber,  
Tallahassee, November 29, 1918.

*Hon. John B. Johnson,*

*President of the Senate, Senate Chamber.*

*Sir:*

The Governor hereby communicates to you the fact that Florida was urged to form a Council of Defense, which was done, at the suggestion of the President of the United States, Secretary of the War, and Secretary of the Navy, and up to date the expenses of this Council of Defense in round numbers is about \$6,000.00. I therefore ask that you appropriate said money to pay expenses incurred to date and leave it discretionary with you as to whether you shall appropriate any further amount to carry on this work, which aided materially in organizing the State to help win the World War. I also attach to said letter a short statement as to the work which this Council of Defense accomplished, and file same as Exhibit "A."

Furthermore, I send to you the first local bill, which is in regard to Road and Drainage District, in the County of DeSoto, and known by the name of Moore Haven Road and Drainage District. The Governor regrets having to ask you to consider any local bill, but the pressure has been brought to bear upon me to such an extent that I ask you to consider this matter, and enclose a letter from Hon. B. Vance, Clerk and Auditor, Board of County Commissioners of said county, addressed to Senator A. M. Wilson, and also another letter from Hon. John W. Burton, addressed to said Senator A. M. Wilson, with map of said Road Drainage District attached, all of which I file as Exhibit "B."

Respectfully,

SIDNEY J. CATTS,  
Governor.

Which was ordered spread upon the Journal and referred to the Committee on Finance and Taxation.

Mr. MacWilliams moved that the Senate do now go into session to consider executive business, at 10:50 A. M.

At 11:20 the doors were opened, the roll was called and the following Senators answered to their names:

Mr. President, Senators Anderson, Bradshaw, Calkins, Carlton, Cash, Eaton, Hughlett, Hulley, Lowry, MacWilliams, Malone, Moore, Oliver, Plympton, Roland, Rowe, Stokes, Turnbull—20.

A quorum present.

The President announced the appointment of the following committees:

Committee on Removal of Geo. R. Carter, Sheriff of Citrus County—Messrs. MacWilliams, chairman; Calkins and Stokes.

Committee on Removal of A. L. Messer, Hotel Commissioner—Messrs. Eaton, chairman; Rowe and Plympton.

Mr. MacWilliams moved to waive the rules and that the Senate do now take up messages from the House for consideration.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following message from the House of Representatives was read:

House of Representatives,  
Tallahassee, Fla., November 30, 1918.

*Hon. John B. Johns,*  
*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 vote, the veto of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding—

“An Act for the relief of B. B. Johnson, County Judge of Hamilton County, Florida, for loss of fees during his suspension from office.”

“An Act to prescribe the qualification of electors in municipal elections to be held in the municipality of the City of DeLand, Volusia County, Florida.”

“An Act to prescribe the qualification of electors in all municipal elections to be held in and for the Municipality of the City of Daytona, Volusia County, Florida.”

“An Act for the relief of J. H. Patterson, former County Commissioner of the Fifth County Commissioners' District of Duval County, Florida, for loss of compensation during his suspension from said office.”

“An Act to adjust the claims of the City of Miami and the Florida East Coast Railway Company to lands in said city and in the waterfront thereof; to authorize the said city to convey as a part of said adjustment lands in the park strip lying along Biscayne Bay and water and submerged and filled lands in said waterfront; and as a part of said adjustment to make a grant by the State of Florida to the said parties of water and submerged and filled lands.”

“An Act to establish the municipality of the town of Aurentia under the commission system of municipal government and to prescribe its jurisdiction and powers; and granting equal political rights to men and women in the town elections and affairs.”

Very respectfully,

J. G. KELLUM,

Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

And the foregoing Bills, contained in the above message, were referred to the Secretary of State.

Also the following message from the House of Representatives was read:

House of Representatives,  
Tallahassee, Fla., November 30, 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. 5:

A Concurrent Resolution memorializing Hon. Charles J. Bond, Chairman of the Committee on Cotton Distribution, to make permanent the order preventing further importation of Egyptian cotton.

Also that the House has concurred in Senate amendment to House Bill No. 1, which amendment is as follows:

Make new Section 3. The sum of ten thousand dol-

lars, 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.

And respectfully requests the concurrence of the Senate thereto.

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

And House Concurrent Resolution No. 5, contained in the above message, was read the first time and was laid over under the rules.

Also the following message from the House of Representatives was read:

House of Representatives,  
Tallahassee, Fla., November 30, 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—

House Bill No. 4:

A Bill to be entitled An Act to abolish the State Tax Commission and to repeal Chapter 6500 of the Laws of Florida, approved June 7, 1913; to provide for the disposition of all property, books and records of said commission, and to repeal all laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act.

Also—

House Bill No. 5:

A Bill to be entitled An Act to legalize and validate the election held in and by the Town of Palm Beach, Florida, on the 31st day of July, 1917, to determine whether or not said town should issue bonds to the amount of Fifty Thousand and no/100 (\$50,000.00) for general improvement purposes of said town and to carry into effect, legalize and confirm said election.

Also—

House Bill No. 6:

A Bill to be entitled An Act to prohibit the dumping of garbage into Doctor's Lake, a lake in Clay County, Florida, and to provide a penalty for the violation thereof.

And respectfully requests the concurrence of the Senate thereto.

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

And House Bill No. 4, contained in the above message, was read the first time by title.

Mr. Malone moved to waive the rules and that House Bill No. 4 be read the second time by title only.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And House Bill No. 4 was read the second time by its title.

Mr. Malone moved that the rules be further waived and that House Bill No. 4 be read the third time and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And House Bill No. 4, as contained in the above message, was read the third time in full.

Upon the passage of House Bill No. 4, title as stated in the message, the roll was called and the vote was:

Yeas—Mr. President, Senators Anderson, Bradshaw, Butler, Cash, Crosby, Igou, King, MacWilliams, Malone, MsLeod, Moore, Oliver, Plympton, Roland, Rowe, Russell, Singletary, Turnbull, Wilson—20.

Nays—Carlton, Hulley, Lowry, Stokes—4.

So the Bill passed, title as stated.

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

And House Bill No. 5, contained in the foregoing message, was read the first time by its title and was placed on the calendar of Bills on second reading.

And House Bill No. 6, as contained in the foregoing message, was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Legislation.

The President pro tem. in the chair.

The following message from the Governor was received and read, the rules being waived by a two-thirds vote:

State of Florida,  
Executive Chamber,  
Tallahassee, November 30, 1918.

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

*Sir:*

The Governor desires to call to your attention a local

condition in the County of Columbia, which in the chain of road-building becomes a State matter. It is the validating of an issue of bonds by the County of Columbia, to put in stone or brick roadways through the length and breadth of said county. At the solicitation of the Senator from said district the Governor forwards this matter for your consideration.

Also the Governor desires to call to your attention the following resolution passed by the Tax Assessors' Association, now in session at Jacksonville, the subject matter of which is, that an Act form the legal basis for valuation of property for taxation in this State, to be fixed at 50% of the true cash value of same, thus forming a universal basis of taxation within each and every county in the State.

There also has arisen an anomalous condition in regard to the authority of the Governor of the State of Florida over the Home Guard situation, since the National Guard of the State has been removed. The Governor, believing that the Home Guards were under his authority, secured about 750 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition from the War Department at Washington, D. C., for several different units of the Home Guards. When the matter of the Governor making a bond for \$40,000.00 for these arms came before him there had arisen a question, brought on by the Governor having to order out said units for the protection of some bankers who were tried in Madison County, and the matter was referred to the Attorney General, and his opinion, as given to the Governor, was that he could not sign said bond for arms for said units because said Home Guards in the different counties of Florida were not under his jurisdiction, but under the jurisdiction of the major of several battalions. Thereupon the War Department made requisition upon the Governor for said arms and the remaining ammunition which had not been fired. The Governor took the matter up, first, with the Ordnance Department, the result of which was a demand that the guns be returned, whereupon he took the matter up with Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, who has written the Governor of Florida the following letter:

Washington, November 5, 1918.

Honorable Sidney J. Catts,  
Governor of Florida,  
Tallahassee, Florida.

My Dear Governor:

I desire to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 24, 1918, in which you request that the recall of the rifles used by the Home Guard of Florida be withheld for a period of six weeks, pending the enactment of legislation placing the Home Guard under the control of the Governor.

In reply I am glad to advise you that instructions have been issued to defer action in this matter until early in the forthcoming year, by which time it is hoped that the necessary legislation will have been enacted by the Legislature of Florida, placing the Home Guards under the control of the Governor.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) NEWTON D. BAKER,  
Secretary of War."

The Legislature can see from this situation that, unless the Home Guards of Florida are placed as units of military strength and power under the control and authority of the Governor of Florida, said guns must be returned at once to the War Department at Washington. Not only this, but the Home Guard law should be amended so that these companies can not only be under the control and direction of the Governor of Florida, to suppress riots, disorder, force fair trials to citizens under arrest, suppress mob violence and other matters of that kind in the counties in which they are organized, but the law should also be changed so that these units can be ordered by the Governor to any part of the State. As the law now reads, they can only be ordered out at the suggestion of the Circuit Judge issued to the Sheriff of said county, while the old National Guard law puts the matter of military authority in the hands of the Governor, as far as they are concerned. This dual relationship of the Circuit Judge and Sheriff, together with that of the Governor, over the National and Home Guards will create intense confusion at some time in our subsequent history.

The Governor, therefore, recommends that the entire military force of the State, Home Guard, National Guard,

or any other body, shall be under the jurisdiction, control and authority of the Governor of the State.

Another condition which the Governor desires to bring to your attention is that in the present situation, wherein the National Guard of the State of Florida has been absorbed into the United States army, and no provision made for the Governor to have any funds in case said Home Guards are called out for the purpose of suppressing riots, guaranteeing fair trials by jury, etc. It has forced the counties, thus having trials, to pay this expense when the expense should be borne by the State. The Governor, therefore, recommends that the Legislature appropriate a sufficient amount of money for the use of the Governor to keep peace, quiet and order in the State of Florida, and not have the State dependent upon the counties within its jurisdiction to pay for such matters when it is the province of the State to guarantee safety to its citizenship.

Another matter the Governor desires to call to your attention is that, when the National Guard of Florida was called from the City of Jacksonville to Madison to protect two bankers whose lives were threatened on account of their being connected with the failure of some banks at Live Oak, it was necessary that said troops should be quartered at the hotel of Mrs. James McCall, and her account for the board and keep of the 150 men under Major Doggett was approximately \$950.00. There were no funds available for the settlement of this matter, and after an opinion from the Attorney General the Governor of the State paid this lady, who is a widow, out of the contingent fund, \$750.00, leaving a balance of between \$250 and \$300 due her on said account, which amount can be ascertained from the Senator of her district. This lady is in dire need of this amount and the contingent fund of the Governor will not allow him to take said amount therefrom, and I ask that the Legislature appropriate sufficient money to settle in full with Mrs. McCall.

The Governor also desires to bring to your attention the fact that the Sheriffs, in session in the City of Tallahassee this week, have shown to the Governor and through him to your body, the fact that the sheriffs, whose fees have been cut down greatly on account of the enforcement of the "One Quart a Month Law," now say

that they cannot make ends meet on feeding the prisoners at 40 cents per day, and they urge that a bill for their relief be passed allowing them the sum of 75 cents per day.

The Governor, in recommending this to your consideration, does not specify any amount that you should allow, but knowing that the Board of State Institutions cannot feed the boys of the Industrial School for 45 cents per day, as they should be fed, he, therefore, thinks that the matter of the sheriffs' complaint should be given careful attention.

Respectfully,

SIDNEY J. CATTS,  
Governor.

Mr. MacWilliams moved that the President pro tem. appoint a special committee to consist of five members of the Senate, to whom shall be referred the foregoing message of the Governor.

Which was agreed to.

The President pro tem appointed as such committee Messrs. Stokes, Carlton, Moore, Eaton and Lowry.

Mr. Carlton moved to take up the special order for 10 o'clock A. M. this morning which had been deferred by other business.

Mr. Bradshaw moved as a substitute that the consideration of the special order be deferred until the session of Monday afternoon.

The motion of Mr. Bradshaw did not prevail.

The motion of Mr. Carlton was agreed to, and House Bill No. 2:

A Bill to be entitled An Act regulating the transportation of intoxicating liquors into counties or precincts of this State where the sale of intoxicating liquors are prohibited, and providing rules of evidence and a penalty for violation of the Act.

And the amendment thereto pending was taken up for consideration.

Which amendment was again read as follows:

Strike out the last section and insert in lieu thereof the following:

This Act shall take effect January 1, 1919.

The question was put upon the amendment.

The amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. Bradshaw offered the following amendment to House Bill No. 2:

Strike out the words "one quart" wherever it appears in the bill and insert in lieu thereof, "two quarts."

Mr. Bradshaw moved to adopt the amendment.

Which was not agreed to.

Mr. Hulley moved to waive the rules and that House Bill No. 2 be read the third time and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And House Bill No. 2, title as stated above, was read the third time in full.

Upon the passage of the bill the roll was called and the vote was:

Yeas—Senators Anderson, Calkins, Carlton, Cash, Crosby, Eaton, Hulley, Lowry, MacWilliams, McLeod, Moore, Oliver, Roland, Russell, Singletary, Stokes, Turnbull, Wilson—18.

Nays—Senators Bradshaw, Igou, Malone, Rowe—4.

So the bill 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 Monday afternoon, December 2, at 4 o'clock.

Which was agreed to.

Thereupon the Senate stood adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M. on Monday, December 2, 1918.

### Monday, December 2, 1918.

The Senate met at 4 o'clock p. 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, Bradshaw, Calkins, Carlton, Cash, Crosby, Eaton, Hughlett, Hulley, Igou, King, Lowry, MacWilliams, Malone, McLeod, Moore, Oliver, Plympton, Roland, Rowe, Russell, Singletary, Stokes, Turnbull, Wilson—27.

A quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

The Journal of November 30 was corrected and approved as corrected.

### ENROLLED.

The President announced that he was about to sign House Bill No. 4:

A Bill to be entitled An Act to abolish the State Tax Commission and to repeal Chapter 6500 of the Laws of Florida, approved June 7, 1913; to provide for the disposition of all property, books and records of said commission, and to repeal all laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act.

The foregoing Bill was duly signed by the President and Secretary of the Senate, and the same was referred to Mr. MacWilliams as Special Committee on Enrolled Bills to convey to the House of Representatives.

The President announced that he was about to sign—

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.

The foregoing Concurrent Resolution was duly signed by the President and Secretary of the Senate, and the same was referred to Mr. MacWilliams, as Special Committee on Enrolled Bills, to convey to the House of Representatives.

### INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

Mr. Singletary offered the following Senate Concurrent Resolution:

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5:

Be it Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the Legislature of this Special Session do adjourn *sine die* at 12 o'clock noon, December 6th, A. D. 1918.

Which was read the first time.

Mr. Singletary moved that the rules be waived, and that