

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE

Of the Eighteenth regular Session of the Legislature of the State of Florida, under the Constitution of the State of A. D. 1885, begun and held at the Capitol, in the City of Tallahassee, Florida, Tuesday, the 5th day of April, A. D. 1921, being the day fixed by the Constitution of the State of Florida for the convening of the Legislature.

Tuesday, April 5, 1921

The Senate convened at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by Hon. James E. Calkins, President of the Senate.

The Secretary of the Senate announced that the Secretary of State had certified to the election of State Senators at the general election of November, 1920, and that the same had been filed.

Secretary Charles A. Finley, by direction of the President, called the roll of the hold-over members of the Senate and the following answered to their names:

John P. Stokes, District No. 2.
W. J. Singletary, District No. 4.
S. W. Anderson, District No. 6.
D. M. Lowry, District No. 8.
R. H. Rowe, District No. 10.
M. L. Plympton, District No. 14.
James E. Calkins, District No. 16.
J. Turner Butler, District No. 18.
W. J. Crosby, District No. 20.
T. T. Turnbull, District No. 22.
W. H. Malone, District No. 24.
W. A. Russell, District No. 26.
Lincoln Hulley, District No. 28.

John Bradshaw, District No. 30.

D. C. Roland, District No. 32.

The Secretary, by direction of the President, called the roll of the Senators elected at the general election on November 2, 1920, and the following answered to their names:

B. H. Lindsey, District No. 3.

W. P. Shelley, District No. 5.

Oscar M. Eaton, District No. 7.

E. P. Wilson, District No. 9.

John S. Taylor, District No. 11.

W. L. Weaver, District No. 12.

Tom Campbell, District No. 13.

D. E. Knight, District No. 15.

J. B. Johnson, District No. 17.

M. O. Overstreet, District No. 19.

W. J. Epperman, District No. 21.

W. M. Igou, District No. 23.

H. H. Wells, District No. 25.

Frank M. Cooper, District No. 27.

T. J. Knabb, District No. 29.

W. A. MacWilliams, District No. 31.

The oath of office was administered to the above by Hon. Jefferson B. Browne, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida, and they took their seats as members of the Senate.

The Senate then proceeded to the organization of the body.

Mr. Turnbull placed in nomination for President of the Senate for the ensuing year the name of Hon. W. A. MacWilliams.

Mr. Johnson moved that Hon. W. A. MacWilliams be elected by acclamation.

Which was unanimously agreed to.

Hon. W. A. MacWilliams was formally declared elected as President of the Florida Senate for the ensuing two years.

Mr. Johnson moved that a committee of three be appointed to escort the newly-elected President to the chair.

Which was agreed to.

And Messrs. Johnson, Igou and Stokes were appointed as such committee.

The committee performed the duty assigned to them and the newly-elected President was received by the retiring President, who introduced him to the body.

President MacWilliams expressed appreciation for the high honor conferred upon him.

Mr. Turnbull placed in nomination the name of Hon. W. M. Igou to be President pro tempore of the Senate for the ensuing two years, and moved that Mr. Igou be elected by acclamation.

Which was unanimously agreed to.

And Hon. W. M. Igou was declared elected President pro tem of the Senate for the ensuing two years.

Mr. Turnbull placed in nomination the name of Charles A. Finley, of Columbia County, as Secretary of the Senate for the ensuing two years, and moved that he be elected by acclamation.

Which was unanimously agreed to.

And Charles A. Finley was declared Secretary of the Senate for the ensuing two years.

Mr. Johnson placed in nomination the following list of attaches for the ensuing two years:

Assistant Secretary—Miss L. C. Hulley, of Volusia County.

Bill Secretary—C. Y. Byrd, of Suwannee County.

Engrossing Secretary—Miss Ferdie Williamson, of Leon County.

Enrolling Secretary—Mrs. Frances Lyons, of Leon County.

Journal Secretary—W. P. Crosby, of Marion County.

Sergeant-at-Arms—W. A. Walton, of Putnam County.

Doorkeeper—Harry Jenks, of Monroe County.

Messenger—Bryan Howard, of Leon County.

Chaplain—Rev. Bunyan Stephens, of Tallahassee.

Janitor—Eugene Hawkins, of Jackson County.

Reading Secretary—Miss Myrtice McCaskill, of Taylor County.

Assistant Reading Secretary—R. Y. Walden, DeSoto County.

Stenographers—Miss Etta V. Means, of Alachua County; Mrs. Ruth Slickman, Leon County; Miss Aileen Sledge, Jefferson County; Miss Eula Vickery, of Escambia County.

Pages—Leon Woods, of Taylor County; Harry Anderson, of Gadsden County; Harry Finlayson, of Columbia County.

Mr. Johnson moved that the foregoing list of attaches as read to the body be elected by acclamation.

Which was unanimously agreed to.

And they were formally proclaimed as the attaches of the Senate for the ensuing two years.

The Secretary and attaches of the Senate, with the exception of Miss Ferdie Williamson, Engrossing Secretary, and Miss Eula Vickery of Escambia County, stenographer, were duly sworn as to the faithful performance of their respective duties and loyalty to the Nation and Florida by Hon. John P. Stokes, Notary Public of the State of Florida, and entered upon their various duties.

Mr. Johnson moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Senate is duly organized and awaits any communication he may be pleased to transmit to it.

Which was agreed to.

The President appointed Messrs. Johnson, Taylor and Singletary as said committee.

The committee withdrew to perform the duty assigned to it.

Mr. Stokes moved that a committee of three be appointed to notify the House of Representatives that the Senate is duly organized and prepared to enter upon the business of the session.

Which was agreed to.

The President appointed Messrs. Stokes, Turnbull and Shelley as such committee.

The committee withdrew to perform the duty assigned to it.

The committee appointed to wait upon the Governor appeared at the bar of the Senate and reported the performance of the duty assigned to it, and that the Governor desired to deliver his message in person to the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Johnson the desire of the Governor was acceded to, and Messrs. Stokes, Turnbull and Shelley were appointed by the President to notify the House of the readiness of the Senate to meet the House of Representatives in joint session to receive from the Governor his message.

The committee to wait upon the House of Representatives and notify them of the readiness of the Senate to proceed to business appeared at the bar of the Senate and reported that the duty assigned to them had been performed.

The committee was discharged with thanks.

The committee to wait on the House to inform the House that the Senate was ready to meet the House in joint session to receive the Governor appeared before the bar of the Senate and reported that the committee had discharged its duty and that a committee from the House of Representatives would bear a message from the House of Representatives in reply at the earliest moment.

A committee from the House of Representatives appeared at the bar of the Senate and informed the Senate that the House was ready to receive them in joint session.

Whereupon the Senate at 1 o'clock p. m. proceeded in a body to the hall of the House of Representatives.

JOINT SESSION.

The President of the Senate in the Chair—

The roll of the Senate was called and the following Senators answered to their names:

Mr. President, Messrs. Anderson, Bradshaw, Butler, Calkins, Campbell, Cooper, Crosby, Eaton, Epperson, Hulle, Igou, Johnson, Knabb, Knight, Lindsey, Lowry, Malone, Overstreet, Plympton, Rowe, Roland, Russell, Shelley, Singletary, Stokes, Taylor, Turnbull, Weaver, Wells, Wilson—31.

A quorum of the Senate present.

The roll of the House of Representatives was called and the following members answered to their names:

Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Bailey (Columbia), Bailey (Jefferson), Bishop, Blanton, Busto, Carmichael, Carroll, Cason, Corbett, Crofton, Davis, Deas, Edge, Ellis, Ellsworth, Etheredge, Fenn, Fields, Forster, Fowler, Fuqua, Futch, Goodbred, Godwin, Gregory, Griffin, Gunn, Hagan, Hale, Harris (Jackson), Harris (Pinellas), Harvell, Hinson, Hunter, Jennings, Johns, Keen, Koonce, Kyle, Ladd, Mann, Mayo, McKenzie, McRae, Miller, Mobley, Moore, Morgan, Newton, Parrish, Peiper, Perry, Phillips

(Columbia), Phillips (Putnam), Putnam, Raborn, Register, Richbourg, Riddles, Rowland, Sams, Scales, Scharf-schwerdt, Scofield, Stewart (Manatee), Stokes, Stuart (Hillsborough), Taylor (Hillsborough), Taylor (Madison), Tillman, Upchurch, Wade, Willard, Williams (Jackson), Williams (Leon), Young—77.

A quorum of the House present:

The President announced a quorum and the Joint Session duly organized.

Mr. Malone moved that the chair appoint a committee of three—one from the Senate and two from the House of Representatives—to wait upon the Governor and notify him that the Legislature was organized as a Joint Body in the hall of the House of Representatives awaiting his pleasure to appear before them, and to escort him to the hall.

Which was unanimously agreed to.

The chair appointed Messrs. Malone, McRae and Parish as said committee.

The committee withdrew, and after a brief absence re-appeared, escorting his Excellency, Governor Cary A. Hardee, who was received by the Joint Session, the membership standing as he passed to the speaker's forum.

The Governor was introduced to the Joint Session by President W. A. MacWilliams and delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Florida Legislature:

Section 9 of Article 4 of the Constitution of Florida is as follows:

"The Governor shall communicate by message to the Legislature at each regular session, information concerning the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient." In keeping with the foregoing provision of our Constitution, I have the honor of submitting to your consideration the following information, together with such recommendations as would seem appropriate at this time:

In a general sense, the financial condition of the State is sound. The State has no bonded indebtedness except the sum of \$601,506.00, which bonds are now owned by a division of the State Government, to-wit: the State Board of Education.

I believe the time has arrived when we should adopt some plan for their retirement. The fact that the bonds are now owned by a branch of the State Government does not mean that the State need not concern itself about their retirement. They are, as stated, owned by the State Board of Education, and the Constitution requires that the funds held by said Board of Education shall remain inviolate, except that the interest on the fund is distributed to the counties. The bonds must eventually be retired, and we should now adopt a plan of retirement which will make their payment easy.

I recommend that an act be passed creating what might be called a Sinking Fund Commission, composed of the Governor, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Secretary of State, and State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall direct the State Treasurer to open a Sinking Fund account for the retirement of the bonds, all the interest paid by the banks on State deposits to be credited to this fund. The Commissioners should have power to invest the funds in high-class bonds as it may accumulate from year to year. And when this accumulation of securities and cash equal the bonded indebtedness of the State, then the Commission should be clothed with the power of substituting the accumulated securities and cash for said State bonds, at which time the State bonds may be retired. Through this method their payment may be easily accomplished and can be brought about in nine years, or perhaps a little earlier.

There is another item touching the State's financial condition, to which I feel it my duty to call your attention, inasmuch as appropriate action must be taken by your body at this session in order that the deficit hereinafter referred to may be taken care of.

During the year 1920 an appropriation by the Legislature of 1919 for the support of the Hospital for the Insane at Chattahoochee, and an appropriation made for the support of the Industrial School for Boys at Marianna, were insufficient to take care of the large expenditures at these institutions. The deficit at the Hospital for the Insane amounted to \$177,623.20. The deficit at the Industrial School for Boys at Marianna amounted to \$41,784.52. The Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, under the administration of my predecessor, arranged with certain financial institutions to carry the deficit above referred to at an agreed rate of interest of

six per cent per annum. That the credit and good faith of the State may be maintained, it will be necessary for the present Legislature to care for the obligations of the State in this regard, and it will also be necessary to pass, as speedily as possible, an emergency appropriation to provide funds for the above institutions until the funds under the General Appropriation Bill may be available.

Apart from the items above referred to, the financial condition of the State is sound. I cannot say as much, however, for the individual counties of the State. A great many of the counties are largely involved financially, and especially is this true regarding the County Boards of Public Instruction. It will perhaps be necessary during the present session to adopt measures authorizing the County School Boards of the various counties to issue serial obligations to care for much existing indebtedness. The present law authorizes County Boards of Public Instruction to borrow 80% of their adopted budget for the purpose of maintaining their terms of school. This provision, while in a measure necessary, has in many instances been abused to that extent that many of the counties now find themselves very seriously involved. I believe that under no circumstances should the limit thus imposed by law be exceeded, and should the Legislature, through proper authorization, provide some method by which the counties may care for their present current obligations, then it must be the policy of those Boards to keep their expenditures within absolute limits imposed by law.

SUGGESTED SUBJECTS FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

I am crediting you with much initiative in matters of legislation, and am pleased to note in the membership of both branches of the Legislature so many men who are familiar with the needs of the State, and who have so much ability to be of real service to the people. I shall, therefore, content myself with recommendations of only what appears to be some of the more urgent matters requiring your attention. Neither shall I burden this message, or tax your time, by submitting detail matters or intricate columns of figures, which are readily ascertainable through a perusal of departmental reports.

TAXATION.

The maintenance of the State Government largely depends upon the levy of millage for State purposes against the property of the State, such millage, of course, being uniform in all the counties. The valuations of property in various counties are determined by the officials of each of the counties. So long as our present system obtains, that of having uniform millage for State purposes levied upon all classes of property running throughout the State, it necessarily follows that there must be uniform assessments as between the various counties, else much injustice will be done the county whose assessment is upon a higher basis than its sister counties. Various plans looking to a cure of this situation have been suggested by men more or less familiar with theories of taxation. However, I believe that there is no plan which is feasible, except that which places authority in some arm of the State Government, who shall have power to determine and to enforce a uniform basis of assessment. This cannot be left entirely to the county officials themselves, because it frequently happens that the local officials are disposed to maintain inadequate assessment in their own counties, rather than run the risk of subjecting their people to the danger of paying more than their share in the expenses of the State.

I recommend the creation of a Tax Commission, composed of the Governor, the Comptroller, the State Treasurer, and the Attorney General. It will be noted that the membership of the proposed Commission, taken from the Cabinet, is identical with the Railway Assessment Board, with the exception of the Governor. Provision should be made for appointment by the Governor, of a capable assistant, versed in matters of taxation, to prepare data and to devote his whole time in co-operating with the various county officials, looking toward the assessment of property upon a uniform basis throughout the State.

I am sure that some additional sources from which the State can legitimately secure added revenue will suggest themselves to your consideration. I especially want to call your attention to the advisability of a small tax upon the intangible property of the State. Under the law as it now stands, the assessment of intangibles is impracticable because of that provision which requires all property to be assessed at its full cash value. I recommend

an amendment to the Constitution which, if adopted, will permit the assessment of intangible property upon a reasonable basis. It is the purpose of the present administration, in co-operation with the Tax Assessors of the State, to secure a more general basis of assessment of property. Much property is now avoiding assessment because not placed upon the tax rolls. I recommend the passage of a law which, under appropriate penalty, will require the property owner to give in, under binding oath, all of his property to the Tax Assessor. I also invite your attention to the necessity for a more efficient system in the collection of revenue. But my immediate concern as Chief Executive is to secure the best possible administration of the laws we already have. Our greatest problem is in getting all of the property assessed. I want to see the property now escaping taxation placed on the tax rolls, and much of it that is now on the rolls should be greatly raised in value. If all the property which ought to bear its burden of taxes was on our rolls at a reasonable value, we could reduce the millage for State and county purposes nearly fifty per cent. If you will create the Commission suggested and also pass a law compelling every individual to give in his taxes under binding oath, and penalizing their failure to do so, then we can, in my opinion, have a more effective enforcement of the laws in this regard. It might be well also for you to provide for adequate punishment for the individual who makes false return on his property to the Assessor.

ECONOMY IN EXPENDITURES.

I believe the people of the State, as a rule, will not object to paying reasonable taxes if they are convinced that the funds which are thus contributed by them will be properly and economically administered. Every dollar collected from the people should be made to perform a dollar's worth of service. It cannot be made to do so unless there is intelligent oversight on the part of the Legislature regarding appropriations which you are called upon to make. I can conceive of no manner in which the members of the Legislature can thoroughly familiarize themselves with the various appropriations and the necessity for such appropriations, except through a carefully prepared budget to be submitted to them sufficient time in advance of their voting, in order that they

may fully prepare themselves to vote intelligently on suggested appropriations. Thirty-nine States of the Union have in the last few years adopted what is known as the Budget System, the purpose of which is to fully acquaint the Legislature and the people with the detailed expenditures authorized by the Legislature.

I recommend the passage of a law creating a Board to be known as the Budget Commission, to be composed of the Governor, the Comptroller, and the State Treasurer, whose duty it will be, within reasonable time before the convention of each Legislature, and in conference with the various heads of the different departments of the State, to have prepared for submission to the Legislature, in the first days of its session, an itemized budget of all suggested departmental appropriations, salaries to be paid, work to be done, and all necessary data used in ascertaining the amounts required for the maintenance of the different departments of the State. Copy of said budget should be furnished the individual members of the Legislature, as well as the State Press, in order that they may consider, and vote intelligently, and that the people generally may know for themselves how the money which they are paying each year in taxes is expended.

BACK TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution, in creating the different departments of the State, placed at the head of each department a constitutional officer, and clearly contemplated that the various activities of our government should be largely placed under Cabinet officers. Of course, we have departed from the principles of the Constitution in this regard, and have entered upon a policy of creating outside commissions, when clearly, in most cases, the duties performed by such commissions should be performed by the Cabinet officers. Like many of the other States of the Union, we are fast becoming a "commission ridden" people. I wish to call upon you to adopt the policy of "back to the Constitution." In the creation of such commissions as you may deem wise and expedient, let your creations be carved out of the Cabinet. Elected by the people, it is the sworn duty of a Cabinet officer to devote all of his time and thought to the interest of the State.

There is nothing in the argument, so often advanced, that the Cabinet officers are too busy to give attention to

the various matters that are placed under their charge. They are at the seat of the State Government all of the time, ready and accessible for frequent meetings and conferences. In their accessibility and their constant meetings there is the greatest advantage of being able to give attention to departmental matters incident to the various State activities, readily, speedily and without delay. The Cabinet members are advised as to the various needs of the State, and therefore can conduct different phases of the State Government in harmony each with the other, whereas when outside commissions are created, those commissions only too often arrogate to themselves the power of caring for the particular matters under their charge, independent of the other departments of the State, and without knowledge as to what may be the requirements of the State in departments other than their own, frequently paying salaries out of all proportion to salaries paid for like services in those departments not under their control. The creation of outside commissions not only makes for inefficiency, but it makes for extravagance in expenditures. As a rule, the commissions do not feel any obligation for the various departments of the State other than their own, and too often we find them possessed with the idea of getting all they can out of the State Treasury for their own departments, irrespective of the needs and requirements of the various departments of the State not under them.

I believe that laws, rules and regulations can be more adequately enforced when under the jurisdiction of Cabinet officers. There is more respect for such laws and regulations when so administered; not that Cabinet officers are superior men, but because the people see back of them a constitutional office not subject to change or perhaps abolition by the caprice of public opinion.

ABOLISH NEEDLESS OFFICES.

There has been a tendency in the past to create too many offices and positions. It has resulted in duplication of work, in lessened efficiency, and the needless expenditure of money. We have more traveling inspectors than necessary, and some departments of the State can well be combined with others. There is much work for you to do at this session, along this line, if you would give to the people that economical administration of affairs to

which they are entitled. I suggest the appointment of a committee with membership from each the Senate and the House of Representatives, who shall very thoroughly examine into the matters suggested. Let the examinations be exhaustive, and not superficial or perfunctory. This should be done and report made during the early days of the session.

I will be pleased to assist the committee with all information obtainable and with such suggestions as may seem proper. We need less legislation and more co-operation. There should not be a single office created or continued for political purposes in the State of Florida. Politics and business do not mix to the benefit of the State. Every unnecessary position, or every one even though necessary, where the duties can be performed by some other, should be abolished.

FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT.

The game and fresh water fish constitutes one of the State's most valuable assets. They should be preserved for the use of the people in the State, and for those in other parts of the country who are attracted to Florida by them, who are willing to pay a proper license for the sport. There must be intelligent conservation, which can be had only through reasonable regulations governing the use and enjoyment of this, one of the most important natural resources of the State. I am clearly of the opinion that we cannot depend upon the present law or its method of enforcement to properly protect our fish and game. I recommend the passage of a measure which will provide reasonable revenue and which will place the administration of the law under a Game Commissioner. I suggest that this Game Commissioner be identical, one and the same, as the Shell Fish Commissioner, who is now charged with the administration of our oyster and salt water fish laws. The fish and game are natural resources belonging to all the people of the State, and certainly substantial revenues should accrue to the State through the use and enjoyment of this resource.

LOCAL BILLS.

Before the Legislature has any right to pass any bill, local in nature, it is required by the Constitution that notice of the introduction of the measure should be published in the county affected by such bill, for sixty days before its introduction. This plain provision of the Constitution is quite often ignored. If the Journals of the Legislature fail to show the publication of such notice, our Courts, in the absence of an affirmative showing, indulge the presumption that such notice was given as required. The effect of this construction of the law has been that each session of the Legislature is flooded with local bills, and practically no consideration can be given to them by the Legislature. As is well known, they are passed as a matter of course, sponsored and understood only by the member of the Legislature of the county affected by them. This practice has grown to such an extent that it has become a real menace. Not only does it require a great deal of the time of the Legislature, but oftentimes legislation not local in nature is hurried through the session without that due consideration which the questions involved justly deserve. Apart from the above suggestions, the people in each community are entitled to be advised in advance of the nature of the local bill which will be introduced in the Legislature. There is no way for a practical handling of this question except through an amendment to the Constitution. If the Governor should veto the local bill, because it might appear from outside sources that the notice had not been given, it would be easy for the membership, nearly all of whom have local bills in which they are interested, to pass the measure over the Governor's veto. Besides, if the Courts indulge in the presumption that the required notice was published, is not the Governor within his rights in doing the same thing?

I recommend an amendment to the Constitution requiring the publication of notice of all local measures, before their introduction, of at least thirty days. It would seem that thirty days, instead of sixty days, as is now required, would be sufficient. But the publication of such notice, with certified copy thereof, should be spread upon the Journals of each branch of the Legislature. In other words, the Legislative Journals themselves should be required to show affirmatively that the

required notice was given. If affirmative evidence of the publication of notice is required to be spread on the Journals, we will have a cure for the dangerous practice now prevailing.

STATE PRISON FARM.

I believe that a State Prison Farm is necessary, and we have at Raiford, in Bradford County, an institution which, if properly handled, can be made to efficiently serve the purpose of its creation. We have 17,953 acres of land and nearly 4,000 acres of which are now under cultivation, the remaining acreage being largely pasturage and woodland. The maintenance of such a farm, in my opinion, is necessary in order that some place may be provided for the convicts, and those aged and decrepit who are not physically fit to perform hard manual labor. This is the only reason for the maintenance of such an institution. The people of Florida very justly feel that the convicts who are physically fit should perform manual labor, and certainly no better place for the performance of such labor can be provided than upon our public roads. In the meantime, we should require those not able to work on the public roads, that they in a large measure sustain themselves on the State farm, without the financial burden to the State which it has borne in the past.

The institution at Raiford has grown to such proportions that it requires a large percentage of convicts there to maintain the farm, resulting in a burden upon the State financially, which I believe should not continue. Each year there is a large deficit in the expenditures over the income derived from the receipts of the farm. The operations for each year of its existence show large deficits—that of 1920, approximately one hundred thousand dollars. The State cannot operate an institution of this character with the same economy as an individual. In fact, the primary purpose of the farm was not to launch the State out into private enterprise in competition with its citizens. Our work there should be only incidental, as a means of taking care of the prisoners who are not physically able to perform manual labor upon the public roads. The operations are upon too large a scale, and the more convicts retained upon it the more will be the expense of the people of the State in maintaining it. This

institution can possibly be made self-sustaining, but to do so I feel you should consider very seriously the following recommendations:

1st: Reduce the number of first-class convicts to be kept at the farm, which is now by law at seventy-five, keeping at no time more than ten or twelve of such convicts at the farm.

2nd: Very carefully regrade the number two convicts and place upon the public roads a large percentage of this class.

3rd: Put into effect a rigid system of economy on expenditures.

I hope the Legislature will reduce the number of number one convicts as suggested, and will also give the Governor discretionary power in using second-class convicts under proper rules and regulations for work upon the public roads.

By drawing in, rather than spreading out; by sticking to the original idea in the creation of the farm, rather than place the State in the attitude of entering private industry; and by practicing strict economy in its operation, I believe the farm can be made self-sustaining.

PUBLIC ROADS.

The creation of the State Road Department by the Legislature of 1915 was necessary if the State would utilize its share of the funds which the National Government has appropriated for road construction. Its creation was essential then; its continuance is necessary now. It has not performed in the past as effectively and efficiently as the people have desired, and whether it will do so in the future will depend largely upon the personnel of the Department and of the policies which they adopt. As is well known, the Federal Government will pay fifty per cent of the cost of any road which has been designated as a Federal Aid Project, and provided that the construction is in keeping with regulations prescribed by the National Government. No funds are received whatever from the National Government except for work upon Federal Aid Projects, and then only as the work progresses. The State of Florida has not utilized the appropriations of the National Government to any considerable extent. There is to the credit of Florida nearly three million dollars now held by the National Government for road construction in our State, none of which, however,

is available except for work on roads designated as Federal Aid Projects, and only then when the State contributes a like amount as the National Government. It is readily apparent that if we are to utilize the above funds from the National Government, then we must take steps to raise considerable money for the State Road Department. And the State Road Department will be obliged to expend the funds so raised upon the Federal Aid Projects. Evidently, the work must be largely centered upon the roads approved as Federal Aid Projects, and which will connect the different sections of the State, as distinguished from the localities of the State. However, the Board should, and I am advised that they will do so, use every effort to have designated as Federal Aid Projects roads which traverse those counties which have contributed funds to the State Road Department. The only funds at the command of the Department is the two-mill tax, which will provide little more than seven hundred thousand dollars; the tax on gasoline, which provided last year about fifty thousand dollars; also fifteen per cent of the automobile license tax, same being used for the maintenance of the Department. Eighty-five per cent of State automobile license tax being apportioned by the State to the counties.

Another source of revenue which can be used by the State as a credit for its fifty per cent on all Federal Aid Projects is the actual work performed by the convicts. But of course it requires an immense sum of money to equip, feed and clothe the convicts while at work.

The Department is seriously handicapped on account of funds. You are respectfully requested to consider very seriously ways and means for providing more funds for its use. I recommend an increase of the tax on gasoline, also tax on oils. I recommend the continuance of the two-mill levy. I recommend, also, a more economical and efficient handling of the affairs of the Department, resulting not only in a great saving of money, but increased road-building as well. The members of the Department as now constituted are alive to the necessity for more efficiency and economy, and I believe can be trusted to inaugurate a system for the elimination of much needless expense and for the accomplishment of much work. What we largely need is a proper administration of the laws already in existence, rather than too many additional and cumbersome legislative programs.

THE EVERGLADES.

In 1850 the Congress of the United States passed an act known as the "Swamp and Overflowed Land Grant Act." Through this act there has come to this State more than twenty million acres of swamp and overflowed land, among which are the Everglades. One of the conditions of the grant was: "That the proceeds of said lands, whether from sale or by direct appropriation in kind, shall be applied exclusively, as far as necessary, for the purpose of reclaiming said lands."

For the past fourteen years the State of Florida has been actively and energetically engaged in constructing drainage works in the Everglades, thus developing one of the State's great natural resources.

The several Legislatures have enacted laws by virtue of which the Everglades Drainage District was created, and through which the drainage work has been made possible. The work thus far accomplished is represented in principal part by the opening of three hundred and sixty-one miles of main drainage canals, the construction of twelve locks and dams, the survey of one million acres of hitherto unsurveyed land into townships, ranges and sections, and other undertakings of an incidental though important nature, involving an expenditure to date of approximately six million dollars. The Everglades Drainage District comprises a land area of four and one-half million acres, or larger than the States of Rhode Island and Connecticut combined. Where a few years ago there was an unbroken watery waste there are now, in those sections of the Everglades where drainage work is most advanced, thriving communities and productive farms. The holdings of the State in the Everglades are represented by a million and a quarter acres of land.

The money for carrying on the drainage work is supplied by drainage taxes levied by the Legislature upon all the lands included in the Everglades Drainage District, but upon no other lands. The drainage project, therefore, supports itself on its own merits alone. In fact, it has contributed large annual amounts to the State's treasury through taxes, but has received no funds from the State. The amount of drainage district taxes is determined and levied by the Legislature from time to time as needs require. Based upon these drainage taxes, Everglades Drainage District Bonds, authorized by the

Legislature, have been issued by the Board of Commissioners of Everglades Drainage District to provide immediate funds for the work. To meet future construction expenses additional funds will be needed, making necessary a further assessment of taxes, accompanied by authority to the Drainage Board for the issuing of such additional bonds as may be advisable. This will require Legislative action.

There will also be needed measures whose purpose will be the general advancement of the Everglades, the further protection of the works constructed, and for regulating and controlling matters of importance relating to the drainage project. There will be presented to the Legislative Body by the Board of Commissioners of Everglades Drainage District, which said Board is composed of the Governor of Florida and four of his Cabinet members, certain measures for your consideration, looking to the advancement of this great reclamation enterprise on which the State has embarked.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION FOR THE EVERGLADES.

The Everglades is essentially an agricultural territory. The entire justification for drainage rests upon the assumption that the soil, when drained, will become valuable agricultural land. The entire problem of reclamation will not be completely solved until agriculture shall have been placed on a sound and profitable basis. The solution of the problem in so far as the removal of water from the land is concerned is without further question. The establishment and conduct of an Agricultural Experiment Station in the Everglades for the purpose of studying and determining agricultural needs becomes of vital importance to the development and advancement of this constructive enterprise. There will be presented to your body a proposed measure recommended by the Drainage Board for the establishment of an Agricultural Experiment Station in the Everglades.

Our Board recently made an inspection trip through the Everglades, and we were deeply impressed with its possibilities, its progress, and the amount of work accomplished. As Governor, I do not feel that I can impress upon your Honorable Body too strongly the importance

of doing all within your power to foster and encourage this great enterprise. For the proposed bill to establish an Agricultural Experiment Station, and for other proposed measures on behalf of the Everglades which will be presented by the Drainage Board, I bespeak your very earnest consideration.

THE NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA.

The entire National Guard of Florida entered the Federal service at the beginning of the "World War." During the past three years there has been practically no Guard in existence. About a year ago steps were taken to reorganize the National Guard of Florida. This reorganization has gone ahead steadily, and at this time the entire regiment allotted to Florida has practically been organized and equipped and is in fine condition.

More troops will be allotted to Florida each year and the organization will proceed until the entire allotment will be organized by the end of 1924. The total allotment to Florida will amount to 4,800 men and will constitute a splendid force for the protection of the State and the United States.

The necessity for maintaining a strong, well-equipped National Guard in the State of Florida, as well as in all other States of the Union, must be apparent to all thinking people. It would seem desirable that a Regular Army be maintained of sufficient size to guard our borders, garrison our Insular possessions and form the nucleus for the organization of a large army in case of war, but it appears now that the policy of the Congress of the United States is to cut the Regular Army establishment down to a minimum. This being true, the organization of a strong National Guard is more urgent than ever before. It is certain that the National Guard will have to be relied upon in any sudden National emergency, as well as emergencies arising within the State.

The fine record of the Florida troops is well known. They have served efficiently in all wars, in the face of adverse circumstances. Also they have always responded to any call to assist the civil authorities in preserving the peace of the State. This force can always be relied upon in any emergency where the civil authorities are in need of help, and this fact has often been an important

factor in preventing trouble that might have arisen otherwise. All assistance possible should be given the National Guard of Florida by the Legislature.

RIPARIAN RIGHTS.

Along our streams, coast lines and other navigable waters, Florida has an attractive and valuable asset in her water front, or what we generally speak of as her riparian properties, a large portion of which has passed into the hands of private owners. The Legislature has from time to time enacted laws which affect certain of these riparian properties, and of late years some misunderstandings have developed in regard to the effect of these acts on such ownership.

As a general proposition, the beds of all navigable waters, including the space between ordinary high and low-water mark, are what are known as sovereignty lands and are held by the State for the benefit of all its citizens. This principle has come down to us from the early Common Law and the Civil Law, and, as I understand, is the prevailing rule in this country.

The trust with which these lands and water bottoms are held being governmental in its nature, in that they are for the common use and inheritance of all, should not be distributed or in any way impaired. I would, however, recommend the passage of an act, or acts, that would clarify the situation and put the public and the riparian owners on notice as to what constitutes the legal rights of each and all in the premises.

EDUCATION.

I assume that it will be very readily agreed that the education of the children of the State is our most important activity. The achievements of today had their foundations laid in the past. We are moulding and building today the kind of citizenship we will have in the future, and this process of citizenship-making must be largely left to the schools. Every child in the State of Florida should receive a good common school education.

We have in our educational institutions of higher learning a most valuable asset. They must be adequately supported, and I trust you will give them the needed financial assistance. Our greatest problem, however, is

with our elementary schools. It is in the common schools where the great bulk of our future citizenship is being trained for the duties of life. These common schools, many of them situated far out in the country, are playing a very large part in building up the social life of the community. The elevation of farm life to the high standard it deserves will come only through proper education, and I bespeak for our common schools your very serious consideration. I would like to see our schools, as far as possible, divorced from politics. School officials should be chosen not because of "political pull," but because of their ability to deal efficiently with educational problems.

The fathers who framed our Constitution thought enough of the importance of education to create a Department of Education, and placed at its head a Cabinet officer, the State Superintendent of Schools. I am leaving to him the specific recommendations, and I trust you will carefully consider such recommendations as he may make to you, looking to adoption of forward looking policies along educational lines.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE MEMBERSHIP.

The Constitution limits the membership of the Senate to thirty-two, and that of the House to sixty-eight members. It requires a reapportionment of this membership at ten-year intervals. The framers of our Constitution, looking down the years, saw the probability of more rapid growth of resources, and increase of population, in different sections of the State, and they wisely provided that those sections showing increase of population should be equitably represented in the Legislature.

We have in one Senatorial District as many as six counties, with large aggregate resources and a population of nearly one hundred thousand, which is rapidly increasing. This particular territory comprising six counties has but one Senator, and each of the counties one Representative in the Lower House. There are other instances which might be called to the attention of the Legislature, almost as striking, whereas there are many other counties in the State, with relatively small population and resources, which now have one Senator and two Representatives. Apart from the plain mandate of the Constitu-

tion requiring reapportionment every ten years, it is just and fair that the membership of the Legislature should be more justly and equitably distributed. I recommend that the Legislature pass a reapportionment measure, giving to the various counties of the State a just apportionment of its membership in the law-making body.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK.

We have about thirty-five million acres of land with only a very small percentage of it under cultivation. There is no State in the Union which can grow profitably such a large variety of crops as Florida. We are specially adapted to the development of the live stock industry. Our climate in this respect is ideal, and nutritious grasses for pasturage grow abundantly. The real need of the farmer is to be found in marketing facilities. We can grow the crops, but not always dispose of them to the best advantage. There is but one successful method of promoting agriculture. It is to make farming pay. Some system of co-operative marketing would no doubt prove beneficial. Co-operative selling agencies have been successfully tried in other sections. The proper support of the Bureau of Marketing is a practical way by which the Legislature may aid in this work.

Florida produces a greater variety of products than any other State, which makes our marketing problems greater than any other section. We produce more than thirty million crates of perishable products per annum, to say nothing of our live stock, poultry and staple crops. We should stabilize the marketing of these products, and distribution should be as direct as possible. I recommend full and adequate support of the Marketing Bureau, and feel that by so doing we will receive very practical results.

The work undertaken by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board in co-operation with the National Government, looking to the eradication of the cattle tick, should continue. The State is now practically shut off from all outside markets for its cattle, by quarantine, and the eradication of the cattle tick is now an absolute necessity if we would have access to outside markets. Do we want our farmers and cattle men left entirely at the mercy of buyers wholly in the State of Florida? Ours is essentially a producing State, and markets for our live stock must

be opened up to our people, else the industry will shrivel to one of small proportions. As fast as physical means for dipping cattle can be provided, then in such locality we must have laws insuring the dipping of all cattle. By this means eventually our State will be rid of the cattle tick, a pest which has cost the people of Florida untold sums of money through its injury to our cattle. Whether you favor the dipping of cattle or not is now hardly pertinent to the issue. The action of other States in their quarantine of Florida renders the dipping of cattle absolutely essential, and there is no other alternative for us.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

Under a separate head I have discussed the importance of conserving the game and fish of the State, and have suggested the policies which I believe will be of profit in preserving to the people for all time these great resources. There is another natural resource, the conservation of which must receive our attention. I refer to the timber supply of Florida. As a State, we have been specially rich in timber, and we have seen it rapidly depleted, and no policy whatever has been attempted in the past regarding its proper use or intelligent conservation. We are face to face with a very increasing demand for timber products, being an agricultural, trucking and citrus fruit producing section; on the other hand, we are confronted with an ever decreasing supply. It must suggest to us the inauguration of a policy of conservation, as well as the encouragement of regrowth of forests through adequate reforestation. The National Government, through its Forestry Bureau, is calling upon us for active cooperation in this regard. I suggest the passage of a law giving the assent of the State to the acquisition and maintenance by the National Government of national forests, guaranteeing to them proper control and administration of lands so acquired. Second, I favor the passage of a law which will limit the size of timber to be boxed by the producers of naval stores. I favor also the passage of a law which will control, as far as possible, the spread of forest fires. I also invite careful study on behalf of your Forestry Committee, of the question, which is a vexed one, looking to the creation of a department which shall be charged with the working out of a system for forest protection, as well as reforestation of cut-over lands.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

I am sure there is no one subject of more direct public concern than the health, physical and mental, of our people. Our progress in the future will depend very largely upon the virility of the citizenship of the State. That section is usually dominant and progressive where the individual citizen is of strong body and sound mind. In this respect the State Board of Health must play a very important part. Its work must be educational, teaching the people not only the importance of good health, but likewise instructing them how it is best to be secured and maintained. We have a Board of Health, composed of three members, who employ a State Health Officer, who is charged with the administration of those policies, means and measures which may be prescribed by the Board. I feel that its work in the past has been highly conducive to the best interest of the people, and that the department should be adequately maintained and the State Health Officer paid an adequate salary. There should be an act passed at the present session of the Legislature defining most specially the authority of the State Health Officer, and such an act should provide for his appointment by the Governor. At present he is neither an official elected by the people, nor one appointed by the Governor. We should provide for the examination of the children of the public schools, providing sufficient funds for such examination, or for the cooperation of counties and cities in such examination for the expense thereof. A Bureau of Vital Statistics should be very carefully maintained, and all physicians should, under penalty of law, be required to make prompt and full report to such Bureau. We should also require, by statute, that all diseases declared notifiable by the State Board of Health should be promptly reported thereto. We should also have most adequate supervision by the State Board of Health for quack institutions, as well as the advertisement and sale of quack nostrum and remedies, the use of which undermines the health and energies of the people rather than afford a cure.

We should have a more effective system for examination and licensing of medical practitioners. This not only for the protection of the high and honorable members of a great profession who, through the outlay of much time and expense, have prepared themselves for practice, and

who should be protected against the unscrupulous and unprepared man, but the protection of the public against the unprepared and uninformed practitioner, is of primary importance. It is for the protection of the people primarily which causes me to invite your attention to the necessity for a more effective system, looking to the issuance of licenses to practice.

LAW ENFORCEMENT.

I am not undertaking to suggest many and varied laws for your consideration, dealing with criminality or methods for its suppression. Out of the collective experience of this Legislature I am sure there will be submitted many measures which should engage your attention and which will make for the enforcement of law. My observation has been that we need more effective enforcement of statutes already in existence. It has been said that "We do not need any more laws, but we do need better enforcement." It is true that the administration of the law in this respect is, or should be, the main consideration. Unfortunately, we have had in the last year or two an apparent increase of crime, much of it of very serious character. Perhaps the most flagrant and general violation of our criminal statutes is found in the disregard of those prohibition measures against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. I believe that if offenses of this character were placed in the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court it would make for better enforcement of law. The inquisitorial powers of the grand jury could then be utilized. Apart from this, there is somehow, in the breast of the criminal, a more wholesome respect for the higher court. Of course this would only be applied in those counties which have not established Criminal Courts of Record.

CONCLUSION.

Some of the Legislatures of the past have apparently acted on the theory that they could best make a creditable record by the enactment of a multiplicity of laws. I am sure the people have the conviction, in which I share, that enactment of fewer laws, but with more consideration of the value of such measures in dealing with specific problems, would be of much greater value. I wish to

urge, therefore, that such measures as you may consider and pass shall be of that character only needed for the advancement of the higher interest of the State. I shall not, during my administration as Governor, neither will you as Legislators, be able to achieve the impossible, or all of the possible; but we should endeavor, day by day, to do the day's work. Thus may we hope to execute, with reasonable satisfaction, the high and responsible obligations which we have assumed.

The Governor then withdrew.

Mr. Malone moved that the Joint Session do now arise and that the Senate retire.

Which was agreed to.

Whereupon the Senate arose and retired to the Senate Chamber.

The Senate resumed its session.

The President in the chair.

Mr. Wells moved that a rising vote of thanks be extended by the body to the ladies of Tallahassee for their gracious donation and placement of beautiful flowers upon the desks of officers and members of the body.

The motion was greeted with enthusiasm, and by a rising vote was agreed to.

The President handed down the following appointment of committees for the session, to-wit:

AUDIT AND CONTROL OF LEGISLATIVE EXPENDITURES.

Oscar M. Eaton, Chairman.
W. M. Igou.
T. T. Turnbull.
W. J. Epperson.
Lincoln Hulley.

RULES AND PROCEEDINGS.

J. B. Johnson, Chairman.
T. T. Turnbull.
James E. Calkins.
B. H. Lindsey.
R. H. Rowe.

CAPITOL, STATE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

S. W. Anderson, Chairman.
 T. J. Knabb.
 W. L. Weaver.
 D. G. Roland.
 M. O. Overstreet.

MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION.

J. B. Johnson, Chairman.
 H. H. Wells.
 D. G. Roland.
 W. H. Malone.
 B. H. Lindsey.
 D. E. Knight.
 T. J. Knabb.
 O. M. Eaton.
 W. J. Epperson.

PENSIONS.

D. G. Roland, Chairman.
 F. M. Cooper.
 B. H. Lindsey.
 M. L. Plympton.
 W. H. Mapoles.

BANKING.

W. J. Epperson, Chairman.
 M. O. Overstreet.
 Lincoln Hulley.
 W. M. Igou.
 W. L. Weaver.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

R. H. Rowe, Chairman.
 James E. Calkins.
 W. M. Igou.
 John P. Stokes.
 J. Turner Butler.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

W. H. Mapoles, Chairman.
 W. P. Shelley.
 D. E. Knight.
 Tom Campbell.
 T. J. Knabb.

UNIFORM LEGISLATION.

W. J. Singletary, Chairman.
 John S. Taylor.
 H. H. Wells.
 W. L. Weaver.
 John P. Stokes.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

W. H. Mapoles, Chairman.
 W. A. Russell.
 W. J. Crosby.
 D. M. Lowry.
 E. P. Wilson.

CORPORATIONS.

M. L. Plympton, Chairman.
 W. J. Singletary.
 John Bradshaw.
 W. P. Shelley.
 T. J. Knabb.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

W. A. Russell, Chairman.
 D. M. Lowry.
 W. H. Malone.
 John S. Taylor.
 S. W. Anderson.

MINING AND MILL RESOURCES.

W. P. Shelley, Chairman.
 D. G. Roland.
 Oscar M. Eaton.
 M. O. Overstreet.
 W. J. Epperson.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

F. N. Cooper, Chairman.
 W. M. Igou.
 J. B. Johnson.
 D. M. Lowry.
 W. H. Malone.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

B. H. Lindsey, Chairman.
 John P. Stokes.
 W. A. Russell.
 H. H. Wells.
 Tom Campbell.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

John P. Stokes, Chairman.
 E. P. Wilson.
 Lincoln Hulley.
 D. E. Knight.
 R. H. Rowe.

INSURANCE.

M. O. Overstreet, Chairman.
 John S. Taylor.
 E. P. Wilson.
 T. J. Knabb.
 W. P. Shelly.

GAMES AND FISHERIES.

J. Turner Butler, Chairman.
 B. H. Lindsey.
 F. M. Cooper.
 Jas. E. Calkins.
 Tom Campbell.
 W. J. Epperson.
 H. H. Wells.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

Lincoln Hulley, Chairman.
 M. O. Overstreet.
 D. M. Lowry.
 Jas. E. Calkins.
 W. H. Malone.

CITY AND TOWNS.

T. J. Knabb, Chairman.
 H. H. Wells.
 W. J. Singletary.
 M. L. Plympton.
 John Bradshaw.

PRISONS AND CONVICTS.

D. E. Knight, Chairman.
 W. H. Mapoles.
 W. J. Crosby.
 S. W. Anderson.
 T. T. Turnbull.

EDUCATION.

Lincoln Hulley, Chairman.
 W. A. Russell.
 D. G. Roland.
 W. J. Crosby.
 John S. Taylor.
 W. L. Weaver.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

John Bradshaw, Chairman.
 W. J. Singletary.
 W. J. Crosby.
 D. E. Knight.
 W. J. Epperson.

TEMPERANCE.

John S. Taylor, Chairman.
 John P. Stokes.
 D. G. Roland.
 M. L. Plympton.
 W. J. Crosby.

PUBLIC ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

W. M. Igou, Chairman.
 B. W. Anderson.
 M. O. Overstreet.
 T. T. Turnbull.
 O. M. Eaton.
 J. B. Johnson.
 D. M. Lowry.
 W. P. Shelley.
 R. H. Rowe.

DRAINAGE.

Tom Campbell, Chairman.
 W. J. Singletary.
 J. B. Johnson.
 F. H. Cooper.
 J. Turner Butler.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

James E. Calkins, Chairman.
 John P. Stokes.
 E. P. Wilson.
 H. H. Wells.
 W. L. Weaver.
 W. H. Mapoles.
 J. Turner Butler.

ORGANIZED LABOR.

W. A. Russell, Chairman.
 John P. Stokes.
 T. T. Turnbull.
 R. H. Rowe.
 O. M. Eaton.

FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Jas. E. Calkins, Chairman.
 J. Turner Butler.
 S. W. Anderson.
 M. L. Plympton.
 D. G. Roland.
 W. M. Igou.
 W. J. Crosby.

CLAIMS.

W. L. Weaver, Chairman.
 H. H. Wells.
 E. P. Wilson.
 John Bradshaw.
 W. P. Shelley.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

H. H. Wells, Chairman.
 W. H. Malone.
 F. M. Cooper.
 J. Turner Butler.
 Tom Campbell.

ENGROSSED BILLS.

E. P. Wilson, Chairman.
 W. P. Shelly.
 T. J. Knabb.
 D. E. Knight.
 B. H. Lindsey.

ENROLLED BILLS.

O. M. Eaton, Chairman.
 W. J. Singletary.
 W. H. Malone.
 W. H. Mapoles.
 W. J. Epperson.

JUDICIARY "A"

T. T. Turnbull, Chairman.
 J. B. Johnson.
 R. H. Rowe.
 J. Turner Butler.
 W. M. Igou.
 Lincoln Hulley.
 W. A. Russell.
 D. M. Lowry.
 W. L. Weaver.

JUDICIARY "B"

W. H. Malone, Chairman.
 John P. Stokes.
 James E. Calkins.
 John S. Taylor.
 D. E. Knight.
 E. P. Wilson.
 B. H. Lindsey.
 Tom Campbell.
 W. J. Singletary.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

W. P. Shelley, Chairman.
 W. A. Russell.
 John Bradshaw.
 F. M. Cooper.
 W. J. Crosby.

APPROPRIATIONS.

D. M. Lowry, Chairman.
 J. Turner Butler.
 W. M. Igou.
 John B. Johnson.
 T. T. Turnbull.
 R. H. Rowe.
 James E. Calkins.
 John S. Taylor.
 Oscar M. Eaton.

Mr. Johnson moved that the Secretary order 500 copies of the Daily Journal for each day to be printed for the Senate.

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Johnson moved that the Senate do now adjourn until tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

Which was agreed to.

Thereupon the Senate stood adjourned to Wednesday, 11 o'clock A. M., April 6, 1921.

Wednesday, April 6, 1921

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

The President in the chair.

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

Mr. President, Messrs. Anderson, Bradshaw, Butler, Calkins, Campbell, Cooper, Crosby, Eaton, Epperson, Hulley, Igou, Johnson, Knabb, Knight, Lindsey, Lowry, Malone, Mapoles, Overstreet, Plympton, Rowe, Roland, Russell, Shelley, Singletary, Stokes, Taylor, Turnbull, Weaver, Wells, Wilson.—32.

A quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

The Journal of April 5, was corrected and approved as corrected.

Hon. W. H. Mapoles, of First District, advanced before the President and was duly sworn in as a member of the Senate by Hon. John P. Stokes, Notary Public for the State of Florida.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Eaton—

Senate Resolution No. 1:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is hereby authorized to employ one competent person whose duty it shall be to assist in the work of indexing the Senate