

Wednesday, April 6, 1927

The Senate convened at 10:45 o'clock A. M., pursuant to adjournment.

The President in the chair.

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

Mr. President, Senators Caro, Cobb, Dell, Edge, Etheredge, Gary, Gillis, Glynn, Hale, Harrison, Hinely, Hodges, Jennings, Knight, McCall, Malone, Mitchell, Overstreet, Parrish, Phillips, Putnam, Rowe, Scales, Singletary, Smith, Stewart, Swearingen, Taylor (11th Dist.), Taylor (31st Dist.), Turnbull, Turner, Wagg, Walker, Watson, Waybright, Whitaker—37.

A quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

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

The President, acting under the motion of Mr. Taylor of 11th District, which was agreed to, appointed E. F. Tippetts as assistant Journal clerk.

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

The hour 11.00 o'clock, the hour ordered for the joint session of Senate and House of Representatives, having arrived the Senate proceeded in a body to the House of Representatives. The Senate was received by the House of Representatives and seated. The President of the Senate presided.

The President ordered the roll of Senate to be called. And the following answered to their names:

Mr. President, Senators Caro, Cobb, Dell, Edge, Etheredge, Gary, Gillis, Glynn, Hale, Harrison, Hinely, Hodges,

Jennings, Knight, McCall, Malone, Mitchell, Overstreet, Parrish, Phillips, Putnam, Rowe, Scales, Singletary, Smith, Stewart, Swearingen, Taylor (11th District), Taylor (31st District), Turnbull, Turner, Wagg, Walker, Watson, Waybright, Whitaker—37.

The Secretary announced a quorum of the Senate present.

The Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives was ordered to call the roll of the House of Representatives and the following Representatives answered to their names:

Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Andrews (Orange), Andrews (Union), Auvil, Bales, Bacon, Bell, Bishop, Bonifay, Booth (Duval), Booth (Frank J., Pinellas), Booth (James, Pinellas), Bryan, Bryant, Bruns, Bullard (Polk), Bullard (Walton), Burns, Byrd, Campbell, Carr, Carn, Carroll, Catts, Christian, Churchwell, Collier, Corry, Conley, Creel, Crews (Duval), Crews (Hardee), Davidson, Dillon, Douglass, Edwards, Ellis, Ezell, Farnell, Frisbee, Gregory, Getzen, Hardin, Hagan (Seminole), Hagan (Wakulla), Harper, Harris, Hendry (Hendry), Hendry (Taylor), Hobson, Householder, Huggins, Jackson (St. Johns), Jackson (St. Lucie), Kenner, Kennedy, Ketchum, King, Knight, Lawler, Lee, Lewis, Lowe, Millinor, MacKenzie (Lake), McKenzie (Putnam), McKinney, McLeran, O'Neil, Oliver, Padgett, Parker, Patterson, Perry, Philips, Reyister, Sale, Scofield, Smith, Stalnaker, Stephens, Thomas, Tervin, Turner, Varnum, Valz, Victor, Vining, Weede, Weeks, Wester, Whitty, Wilson, Wynn—94.

The President declared the Joint Session of the two branches duly organized.

A committee consisting of Senator Taylor of the 11th Senatorial District and Messrs. A. O. Kanner and Franklin O. King was appointed by the President to receive and to escort the Governor to the Speaker's desk.

The committee returned with Hon. John W. Martin, Governor, the members of the Joint Assembly standing.

The Governor delivered his address as follows:

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

*Gentlemen of the Senate and
House of Representatives:*

The Governor is commanded by the Constitution to communicate to the Legislature, at each regular session, information concerning the condition of the State and to recommend such measures as he may deem expedient. Obedient to that command, I have the honor of advising you, at the beginning of this legislative session, first, concerning the conditions of Florida, and next, my recommendations for your consideration.

For the last two years, the State of Florida has passed through the most unusual period in her history. Her development has been unprecedented, her growth has been more than remarkable. Thousands of people from other states and nations have settled here and built their homes. Millions of dollars of outside capital have poured into the State for her development.

Beginning with the spring of 1925 and continuing throughout that year, this enormous influx of people and capital drew the attention of the outside world to the opportunities offered by our State and taxed, to the limit, our facilities, governmental and otherwise, for the handling and accommodation of this new element and capital.

During that year real estate values increased tremendously. Large acreages of Florida land were sold for splendid prices. New cities sprang up everywhere and established communities expanded and developed amazingly.

Transportation facilities were taxed beyond their ability to serve. The railroads were forced to put embargoes on shipments of freight, particularly building material, the result of the rapid construction of new homes and hotels, and upon many commodities that the State demanded. These necessary embargoes to a considerable extent affected the State's road building program because of the inability of the transportation companies to haul road material as needed. However, to meet these demands, the railroads of the State have been constantly expanding. The Florida East Coast has double-tracked most of its entire system from Jacksonville to Miami. The Seaboard Air Line has built hundreds of miles of new railroad, and

the Atlantic Coast Line and other transportation companies have increased their building program to keep pace with the rapid development of the State.

New steamship lines have come into our ports, bringing prospective citizens and laden with freight for our development. In fact, gentlemen of the Legislature, no commonwealth in the union has ever experienced such rapid growth and such an era of prosperity as Florida has. I am thankful, as its standard bearer, to Him who directs the destinies of all people and all countries for this prosperity, and I am more than happy to report to you this splendid development of our natural and economic resources in such a remarkable degree.

The Government of the State of Florida and her people generally have measured up magnificently to the unusual conditions. By a sane, sensible and conservative handling of the State's affairs, we have been able to meet every emergency and every new condition as it arose, and have given to the people of Florida economical, responsive and active government such as this period demanded.

New conditions bring new responsibilities and we are now readjusting the affairs of the State in an effort to harmonize and stabilize the conditions brought forth by this abnormal period.

The finances of the State Government never were on a sounder basis. Every obligation has been met and satisfied and we have ample funds in our treasury to meet current demands and to pay promptly all obligations of every department. In October of last year the last vestige of debt that the State owed was paid by the cancellation of \$601,567 that the State borrowed from the educational interests of the State in 1901 and 1902. This money was not due until 1951 and 1953, yet this money has been returned to the school fund and we have now in our treasury the magnificent sum of around \$14,000,000. The payment of this obligation was made by the saving of accrued interest on daily balances of State funds in banks by the Treasurer of the State. Can any illustration speak more forcibly of the stability of Florida State Government than this?

Even with the magnificent showing of our finances, I am convinced that the new conditions that prevail in Florida demand of us extreme caution and a greater exercise of prudence, wisdom and conservatism. Therefore, I

am constrained, at the very beginning of this message, most respectfully to urge and call your specific attention to the necessity for further economy in the matter of appropriations and expenditures. I am convinced that the people of Florida are in no humor, and justifiably so, for an increase of the burdens of taxation, and I, therefore, in no uncertain terms and without equivocation, urge upon you to keep constantly in your minds the necessity for economy.

In practicing economy, I advocate no petty or niggardly policy, certainly no policy that would hinder or cripple the proper operation of any department or branch of the State Government. However, this is no time to exploit wild theories of doubtful propriety and wisdom, or explore new fields of adventure that would call for the expenditure of additional public funds.

BUDGET

In keeping with this policy, the Budget Commission, composed of the Governor and his entire cabinet, is of the unanimous opinion that we have submitted for your consideration a fair, proper, complete and reasonable budget. We have carefully gone into every department of the State Government and all of its branches and prepared a budget that will be adequate for the needs of this State for the next two years.

Your special attention is called to the appropriation agreed to by the Budget Commission for the State institutions of higher learning. During the Hardee administration they received at the hands of the Legislature, for the four years, the sum of \$3,646,475.50. During the first two years of this administration they received \$4,149,910.00. Should the Legislature adopt the appropriation as recommended by the present Budget Commission, around \$4,500,000, it will give them a grand total for this administration of \$8,649,910.00 against \$3,646,475.50 for the preceding administration, nearly three times as much. In my opinion, as Governor of this State, it is a liberal appropriation and handsomely provides for these institutions, with an increase of more than 250 percent over the preceding administration. Therefore, I hope the Legislature will concur with the Commission in adopting the budget, thereby preventing an increase of taxes upon the people of the State.

ROADS

Great progress has been made in the development of our highways. Ample money has been provided for their construction. We have now nearly one thousand miles of hard-surfaced roads under construction. The finances for building and maintaining roads in this State are derived from automobile license tax, gasoline inspection tax, gasoline tax, automobile theft tax, federal aid, and one-quarter of a mill tax levied against the real and personal property of this State.

In my judgment, there is no longer need for continuing this one-quarter of a mill tax against real and personal property, as the Road Department has sufficient funds without this ad valorem tax. I respectfully recommend and request that the law providing for this one-quarter of a mill ad valorem tax be repealed.

I hope, however, that the Legislature will not disturb any of the present existing sources of revenue for building roads, other than the repeal of the present one-quarter of a mill ad valorem tax. With the other sources of revenue of the Road Department left intact, we will soon have the finest system of highways of any State in the South and the State of Florida incurs no obligation in their construction.

Let us finish the road building of this State before we divert, for other purposes, funds which the Road Department now needs.

EDUCATION

It is hardly necessary to emphasize the importance of making adequate provision for our schools. We can never hope to build permanently on ignorance. Justice and fairness cry out from the remotest and most neglected corners of our State to give the children a chance for that which is inalienably theirs, an education.

The schools of higher learning have been liberally provided for in the budget.

At the last general election, held in November of 1926, the people of this State overwhelmingly amended the Constitution, permitting the Legislature to appropriate money

to help the common schools of Florida. In response to an appeal for these helpless and hopeless children who attend the common schools of Florida for a common school education, I suggest that the State Treasurer be authorized to set aside all interest accumulating on State funds in his hands, that fund to be known as the Common School Fund.

I further suggest that the apportionment of these funds be placed under the supervision and control of the State Board of Education and that they be authorized to distribute the money in the manner hereinafter provided:

First, that no county shall be eligible to receive any awards from this fund unless the county shall have levied its full constitutional millage.

Second, the State Board of Education shall investigate and ascertain, before making any awards to any county, or counties, in Florida, whether the county, or counties, shall be in actual need of such help and unable to raise sufficient funds by taxation to keep open their common schools for a six months' term.

In other words, gentlemen of the Legislature, this fund will amount to around \$200,000 per year and I am of the opinion that it should be used for no more nor less than a relief measure for those counties that are unable financially to keep open their schools for the full six months. If it is distributed in any other manner, it will possibly defeat the purpose of the amendment. I believe that it is of prime importance to the people of this State that the children in the rural districts have an opportunity to get at least six months' common schooling and if their counties are unable to afford them this opportunity, then, because they are citizens of Florida as much as the children of the more prosperous counties, and are of just as much importance, the State should come in with this small amount and give them this opportunity.

DRAINAGE OF THE EVERGLADES

In view of the great importance of this matter to the people of the State, I deem it of sufficient importance to address a special message to the Legislature with reference to this subject. This will be done within a few days.

TAXATION

I am of the opinion that, at this time, it is inadvisable for the Legislature to be seeking for new avenues or means of providing additional taxation; in fact, I believe that the people are laboring under as much taxation as they can reasonably stand and that the State, with the avenues of taxation which are now available, has ample sources from which to derive sufficient revenue to conduct the Government, economically administered, of state, counties and cities.

PENSIONS

The last session of the Legislature generously provided adequate pensions for the Confederate soldier and his widow, increasing the pension rate from \$25.00 to \$40.00 per month, by far the largest amount paid by any Southern State.

The amount of taxes necessary to provide for the payment of this sum monthly to the old soldier and his widow is two and one-quarter mills of the total State millage levied of seven and one-half mills. I am satisfied that this is a generous sum and I would recommend that this amount not be increased nor the sum decreased, as I feel that the people of the State want these old veterans and their widows well taken care of, and this sum, in my judgment, is sufficient.

SIMPLIFYING OUR CIVIL AND LEGAL PROCEDURE

In 1925 session of the Legislature authorized the Governor to appoint a commission of five to investigate our civil and criminal procedure and to recommend such changes for enactment by the 1927 Legislature as would simplify, speed up and facilitate the handling of all court matters. This report has been handed me by the commission. I have had it printed and will furnish the Legislature with copies.

The necessity for unhampered justice must be apparent. The long delays in dealing out justice encourage lawlessness and would defeat the very purpose of the law, besides piling up an enormous cost to the taxpayers of the

State by unnecessary delays. Civil disputes should be adjudicated without delay. Some regard should be had as to the cost of litigation and the innocent taxpayer should not, after all, be made the sufferer instead of the offender.

Nothing more important, in my judgment, can come before this Legislature than the enactment of such legislation as will remedy these conditions and speed up court procedure. I earnestly recommend that you give this matter serious consideration.

As to the remuneration for this commission, that is left to your judgment and fairness.

FEDERAL INHERITANCE TAX

This iniquitous measure, passed by Congress for no other purpose than to nullify Florida's Constitution and aimed particularly at Florida, is a gross injustice to the people of this State and it should either be repealed or the rebate provision taken out by the Federal Congress. I suggest the propriety and wisdom of our Legislature, by a suitable resolution, memorializing Congress for the repeal of this unfair, unjust and discriminatory tax against our State.

EXPENDITURES BY CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC OFFICE

Fourteen years ago the Legislature passed an Act limiting the amount that candidates for public office could spend in their campaigns. Since that time, the population of the State has more than doubled. In addition thereto, suffrage has been granted the women of the State, and these amounts are not sufficient to defray the actual expenses of candidates making a thorough State-wide canvass. The cost of transportation, printing and hotels has also increased. In consequence of these changed conditions, I recommend that these amounts be increased to enable all candidates to make a thorough State-wide canvass.

ABSENT VOTERS LAW

Under our present suffrage laws, a citizen who is absent from the State of Florida is deprived of his right to vote. Those who may be away from their voting precincts may

vote by mail after complying with numerous annoying conditions. A citizen may own property in Florida and may have lived here for years, but if his business calls him away from the State for a day or two before the election, he is deprived of his franchise. A railroad employee may have to leave on his train before the polls open and arrives at his destination after they close, and he is also deprived of his franchise.

These illustrations are cited to bring to your attention the necessity for considering a more favorable and workable plan whereby no citizen of this State would be deprived of his franchise through no fault of his own.

STATE AUDITORS

Under our present plan of auditing, we have three auditors to audit all State officers, institutions and all county officers. In addition thereto, cities of the State of Florida may call upon the Governor to audit their books and, if possible, he must designate one of these auditors to do so. It is hardly necessary to call to your attention the impossibility of auditing all these officials with three auditors. I have been repeatedly requested to audit county offices which haven't been audited for years, and it is impossible for me to furnish them with the audit.

These auditors are now under the State Comptroller, who has no authority to remove or suspend public officers who fail to do their duty or are short in their accounts, and the Governor is practically in the dark relative to the correct handling of county and state funds and audits. Therefore, it is impossible for him to safeguard the interests of the people's funds.

The Comptroller's office is overwhelmed with different duties. The State has grown at a rapid rate. No more important piece of legislation could be had at this session than the creation of a State auditing department, with a sufficient number of auditors to audit correctly and regularly all departments of the State and county government. The Comptroller, in his report, asks to be relieved of this work.

BANKING LAWS

The establishment, regulation and examination of all State banks, trust companies and building and loan associations in the State of Florida are under the Comptroller. We have at present 267 State banks and trust companies, in addition to a large number of building and loan associations operating in the State, whose affairs should be carefully, consistently and regularly examined and supervised in order to insure to the depositing public the maximum amount of safety. With this large number of institutions constantly increasing on account of the growth and development of the State, it is almost impossible for the Comptroller to give the time and attention necessary for their proper regulation and supervision.

The importance and necessity of this department of the State Government must be apparent to each member of this Legislature. The attention, the time and the watchful care of supervising these financial institutions are exacting and vitally important. There was a time when one man could handle the numerous duties of Comptroller and operate the few financial institutions that were in Florida, but that time has passed. The State has outgrown it. This banking department alone should command the best ability, energy and brains in this State and it is important enough to be well regulated and well supervised.

For the reasons above set forth, I am of the opinion that a banking department should be created, consisting of a banking commissioner, provided with sufficient amount of help to supervise and manage these institutions properly. The Comptroller in his report, asks to be relieved of this work also.

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE DEPARTMENT

Under the law, the Comptroller at present has charge of the issuance of all licenses for automobiles and the handling of automobile theft transactions. This has grown to such an immensity that, at times, it requires the employment of one hundred or more persons. These matters require such a large number of employees and so much space and detail that the Legislature of 1925, in appropriating the sum of \$300,000 for a new building in Tallahassee, was actuated in this largely by the amount of work

and number of employees engaged in handling this branch of the Comptroller's work.

The amount of money derived from this source for 1927 will possibly aggregate in the neighborhood of \$7,000,000, with the issuance of 600,000 licenses. Records must be kept, checks deposited and tags sent out.

In the new building which is being erected, this department will be housed.

I recommend that a separate department be created to handle this work, providing for the creation of a commissioner, with sufficient help to adequately handle it. I further recommend that the commissioner be placed under a bond of not less than \$100,000, such bond to be executed by a surety company authorized to transact business in this State; and further that the commissioner be required to turn over daily to the State Treasurer monies received by his department.

Under the present system of handling this and accounting for the funds, the Comptroller is under no bond. The Constitution only provides for the Comptroller giving a bond of \$5,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, which in no wise is adequate to protect the handling of this immense sum of money.

This department would entail no greater expense because it would simply mean placing the person in charge of it under bond and making him responsible, where there is no responsibility to speak of at present. Since the department will be in a new building and away from the Capitol entirely, it should have some head under adequate bond and held responsible for this enormous sum of money. The Comptroller, in his report, asks to be relieved of this work.

THE HANDLING OF STATE FUNDS

Section 24 of the Constitution of the State of Florida provides that "The Treasurer shall receive and keep all funds****." In keeping with this provision of the Constitution, I recommend and urge that suitable legislation be enacted that shall require all State officials and others handling public monies of the State of Florida to pay them promptly into the State Treasury. If legislation is enacted that will require this, in accordance with the Constitution, it will result in saving the State more than \$50,000 annually, which the State is now losing.

In addition to this, under the present law, the State Treasurer is required to deposit all funds coming into his hands in banking institutions throughout the State, but before depositing these funds, the banks must place with the State Treasurer bonded security sufficient to protect the State from any loss by failure of any banks in which funds are so deposited.

Banks are also required to pay three percent interest quarterly to the Treasurer on daily balances of all funds deposited. This will safeguard the State's money against any bank failure and will give the State the interest to which it is justly entitled.

If suitable legislation, as recommended, is enacted, it will not only result in the saving of thousands of dollars to the people of the State, which is now lost, but will, in addition thereto, secure the safety of money from bank failures.

I have recommended to you, in the beginning of this message, the appropriation of interest accruing on State deposits in banks to the common school funds for the purpose of giving to the boys and girls in those counties which are unable to keep open their common schools an opportunity for getting an education. If this legislation is passed, it will augment that fund by more than \$50,000 a year.

In 1921, the Legislature authorized the State Treasurer to set aside the interest accruing on deposits of State funds in banks and to hold it intact until a sufficient sum had accumulated to pay an obligation that the State of Florida owed to the educational interests of this State, which amounted to \$601,567. Five years thereafter, sufficient money had accumulated from this source to pay and cancel that obligation in full. In addition thereto, the Treasurer deposited some \$60,000 in the general revenue fund of the State of Florida.

Had all persons handling State monies promptly turned in to the State treasury such funds coming into their hands, as the law contemplates, it would have resulted in around \$300,000, or more, of additional interest being secured to the people of the State of Florida in the last five years.

For these reasons, I urge again that suitable legislation, with proper penalties for violation, be enacted, requiring all persons handling State funds to promptly pay the same into the State Treasury.

EAST COAST CANAL

The Legislature of 1925, at my suggestion, appropriated the sum of \$10,000 for the purpose of surveying the East Coast Canal and determining the exact locations of places where its owners had failed to live up to their contract with the State in keeping the canal at a given width and depth, in accordance with the contract. The \$10,000 was also to engage counsel to prosecute a suit in the name of the State of Florida against the owners of the canal, if it be determined that their contract had been violated.

The amount of money appropriated was insufficient and rather than engage in this undertaking with insufficient funds, I have not expended them.

Years ago the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund entered into a contract with the Florida Coast Line Canal and Transportation Company to dig and maintain a canal along the East Coast of Florida. Under the contract, they were to dig and maintain the canal not less than 50 feet wide and 6 feet deep. In keeping with their agreement to do this, the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund deeded them 1,200,000 acres of State land. The provision in the contract is that if the Florida Coast Line Canal and Transportation Company fails to maintain the canal at the width and depth specified, steps might be taken for the State of Florida to take possession of it.

I am reliably informed that the Florida Coast Line Canal and Transportation Company is not living up to its agreement with the State. This canal is of inestimable value to the people of the East Coast. They should be made to carry out their agreement with the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund.

In making this survey and prosecuting this suit, it will entail considerable work and expense. The many duties of the Attorney General will prohibit him from giving the necessary time to the proper prosecution of a suit.

I, therefore, recommend that a sufficient sum of money be appropriated to make this survey in order that evidence may be had and counsel employed to prosecute the suit protecting the State's rights.

REGULATION OF TRAFFIC ON HIGHWAYS AND EXTENSION OF CITY LIMITS

The motoring public has sorely suffered by the uncalled for arrests and excessive bonds that have been demanded

of them for petty infractions and violations of traffic laws. In some communities the evil of unwarranted arrests and excessive fines and bonds reached such magnificent proportions that it might well be termed piracy on land. Cities have extended their corporate limits for miles beyond any vestige of settlement and have placed traffic officers to patrol wild areas that they hope to settle in the distant future, who apparently prey upon the motoring public with the sole idea of gaining revenue. Large amounts of money have been derived from these seizures and arrests, inconveniencing the traveling public.

It might be well for the Legislature to refrain from extending city limits for unwarranted distances where there are no immediate prospects of settlement, and to require cities to post their city limits conspicuously so that the motoring public may determine when they come within the city limits. This will, in some degree, abate this nuisance.

DISPOSITION OF UNCLAIMED FUNDS

Under the laws of this State, no provision is made for the final disposition of funds in the matter of corporations being dissolved and stockholders not being located, also in cases of receiverships where creditors cannot be found.

I would suggest the advisability of the Legislature enacting a law providing that in such cases these funds shall be escheated to the school fund of this State. I would, however, suggest that the law provide that they be deposited with the State Treasurer and retained by him in a separate fund for a period of five years, with authority to disburse any portion as claimants, proving their claims, may make demands on the State Treasurer for.

My reason for making this recommendation is that my attention has been called to several cases involving thousands of dollars, for which no claimants can be found. Such a law will result in this money, that is claimed by no one that can be found, going into the school fund and being of benefit to the school children of this State.

THE ISSUANCE OF BONDS BY COUNTIES, DISTRICTS AND MUNICIPALITIES

I deem it advisable to call to your attention the enormous amount of bonds that has been issued in the State of

Florida and is being issued by counties, districts and municipalities. I am reliably informed that during the year 1925 Florida counties, districts and municipalities issued thirty-five percent of all the bonds issued in the United States.

Unless some provision is made to stop the wholesale issuing of bonds by counties, districts and municipalities, trouble may be experienced in some localities in meeting these obligations when they become due. In addition to this, the interest rate has speedily gone up on Florida securities and, in some instances, is prohibitive. And by reason of this wholesale issuance of bonds, the prices of them have been greatly depressed and the State of Florida is a distinct loser.

If some system could be devised restricting the issuance of bonds in excess of a certain percent of the assessed valuation of the county, district or municipality, it would strengthen the market and would result in bonds bringing a better price and at a less rate of interest, saving to the State thousands and thousands of dollars annually in interest and discounts and creating a better market for Florida securities.

CIRCUIT JUDGES AND STATE'S ATTORNEYS

When a circuit judge or state's attorney may be disqualified, sick or absent from his circuit, it becomes the duty of the Governor, under the present law, to assign another circuit judge or state's attorney to that circuit to act in his place. When a circuit becomes congested with legal matters and the presiding judge or judges are unable to handle the work, the Governor is called on to assign an additional judge to relieve this condition. In a hotly contested criminal suit, the Governor is often requested to send additional legal talent to assist the state's attorney in the prosecution of that case. Because of the increase in legal matters in the State, circuit judges generally are very reluctant to leave their circuits and, by reason of this, it is often very difficult for the Governor to find some circuit judges available for these assignments. In many instances, the circuit judges are disqualified in particular cases, sometimes sick and sometimes absent. I am often compelled to wire a dozen judges before I can get one available for these assignments.

In view of this situation and because public policy de-

mands speedy justice and that court matters be disposed of, I am of the opinion that the Legislature should create three additional circuit judges and state's attorneys to act in such cases as they might be assigned to by the Governor. These three additional circuit judges and state's attorneys could be assigned by the Governor to clean up the dockets in the counties where they are congested and act in the place of circuit judges or state's attorneys who were sick, disqualified or absent.

COMPENSATION FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES AND OTHERS

I have been asked by a great many of the circuit judges to present to the Legislature their request for greater compensation.

Under our present law, they are now receiving a salary of \$6,000 per year. They feel that they are entitled to more money for the services rendered. In preparing the State budget, the Budget Commission made no recommendations for increases. It is solely a question for you to decide.

The salaries of the heads of our universities were also recommended for increase by the board of control. They are now receiving \$6,000 per annum.

In this connection, I desire to call your attention to the fact that the cabinet officers are receiving \$6,000 a year as well as the circuit judges and the college professors. The board of control is paying a dean in charge of one of the experimental stations the salary of \$7,500 per year and the chairman of the Road Department is receiving a yearly salary of \$7,500. Apparently there is some dissatisfaction and inequality in the compensation of these various officers and I bring the matter to your attention for your consideration.

STATE INSTITUTIONS

Our State institutions are in splendid condition and are operating on an economical basis. The reports from the different superintendents are available for your information.

I am very happy to announce to you that the last session of the Legislature, upon my recommendation, appropriated the sum of \$250,000 to place in the institutions under the

control of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions manufacturing plants to give the inmates employment.

We have established at the State penitentiary at Raiford an automobile license tag plant and made with our own convicts this year our automobile license tags, which were heretofore bought from the penitentiary of Maryland. We have also made our tags for the year 1928 and saved for the two years, under what we would have to pay in the open market for the tags, around \$43,000. This sum of money alone is sufficient to pay back to the State the cost of the entire plant.

We have also established at Raiford a shoe factory on a small plan and are now making several hundred pairs of shoes a month for the State institutions, saving for the State the purchasing of more than 12,000 pairs of shoes per year.

Our shirt factory is being operated successfully and brings considerable revenue.

At the Boys School at Marianna, we have established a printing plant which has done about \$25,000 worth of printing for the State for the past year. This has given the boys an opportunity to learn a trade, besides producing a large saving in State printing.

The establishment of a coffin factory at Chattahoochee has been done on a small scale. We have made over \$6,000 profit for the first year on its operation and have about \$10,000 worth of manufactured goods still on hand. The enlargement of this plant is contemplated and I feel sure will afford the inmates of that institution employment at a profit to the State.

If we can continue to place in these institutions additional plants that will make the State money and furnish employment, it will materially lessen the cost of their maintenance, effecting more saving to the taxpayers.

CONCLUSION

It has not been possible for me to mention all the subjects that may deserve your attention, but I have laid before you for solution the problems that I think are pressing. I sincerely believe the recommendations that I have made you in this message are for the best interests of all of the people of Florida. In our hands the destiny of Florida rests for the next two years, in legislative matters at least.

Let us work together for the common good and for the perpetual interest and glory of our State, remembering that all of the ills of mankind cannot be cured by legislation; that there should be something left to the individual for the free exercise of his judgment and his rights as an American citizen. Governments do not make men, but men make governments. Governments should be supported by men and not men supported by governments. If we can improve the laws of our State in order that greater happiness may prevail and that prosperity may abound, then let us enact such laws. Desirable legislation commends itself to us all; undesirable legislation is worse than no legislation at all.

I have an abiding faith and confidence in the members of the Legislature. You are selected by the people of your respective counties and districts and come for the purpose of remedying evils and adjusting the difference of society in order that harmony, happiness and tranquility may prevail.

Let us measure up to these responsibilities, discharging our duties fearlessly and without hope of reward, satisfied with the approbation of our own consciences as to the services we render. Leave it to the fair, intelligent, patriotic people of Florida to judge from these sixty days of concerted action whether the responsibilities developing upon us have been properly and wisely discharged.

It has been my policy throughout this administration to work with the members of the Legislature, both in and out of session. I shall be happy to confer with you on any subjects of interest to the State and to give any information that you may desire.

The Governor having withdrawn, the President declared the Joint Assembly adjourned, and the Senate withdrew to its own chamber.

The Senate reconvened in the Senate Chamber at 12 o'clock.

The President in the chair.

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

Mr. President, Senators Caro, Cobb, Dell, Edge, Etheredge, Gary, Gillis, Glynn, Hale, Harrison, Hinely, Hodges, Jennings, Knight, McCall, Malone, Mitchell, Overstreet, Parrish, Phillips, Putnam, Rowe, Scales, Singletary, Smith,

Stewart, Swearingen, Taylor (11th District), Taylor (31st District), Turnbull, Turner, Wagg, Walker, Watson, Waybright, Whitaker—37.

A quorum present.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. Turnbull, chairman of the Special Committee on Senate Rules, submitted the following report:

Senate Chamber.

Tallahassee, Fla., April 6, 1927.

Hon. S. W. Anderson,
President of the Senate.

Sir:

Your Special Committee appointed to prepare and submit a set of rules for government of the Senate for the session of 1927, beg leave to report that it has prepared the following rules and submit the same herewith with recommendation that they be adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

THEO T. TURNBULL,

JOHN S. TAYLOR,

WM. C. HODGES,

Committee.

Mr. Turnbull moved that the report be read by the numbers of each rule.

Which was agreed to.

RULES AND PROCEDURE OF THE SENATE

RULE I.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

1. The President shall take the chair on every Legislative day at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned at the last sitting, immediately call the Senate to order and on the appearance of a quorum cause the Journal of the proceedings of the last day's sitting to be read.

2. He shall preserve order and decorum and in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby, may cause the same to be cleared.

3. He shall have the general control, except as provided by rule or law, of the Senate Chamber and of the corridors and passages and of the unappropriated rooms in that part of the Capitol assigned to the use of the Senate, until further ordered.

4. He shall sign all addresses, writs, warrants and subpoenas of or issued by order of, the Senate; and decide the questions of order subject to an appeal by any Senator, on which appeal no Senator shall speak more than once, unless by permission of the Senate. He may speak to points of order in preference to other Senators.

5. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting; and shall put questions in this form, to-wit: "As many as are in favor (as the question may be,) say I;" and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are opposed, say No;" if he doubts, or if a division is called for, the Senate shall divide, those in the affirmative of the question shall rise first from their seats, and then those in the negative, and the Secretary shall count the votes; if he still doubts, or a count required by at least five Senators, he shall name one from each side of the question to tell the Senators in the affirmative and negative; which being reported he shall rise and state the decision.

6. He shall have the right to name any Senator to perform the duties of the chair but said substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment; provided, however, that in case of his illness, absence or other inability to discharge his duties, the President pro tem, shall discharge the duties in all respects as the President himself might do.

RULE II.

OF THE SENATORS.

1. Every Senator shall be present within the Chamber of the Senate during its sittings, unless excused or necessarily prevented; and shall vote on each question put, unless he has a direct, personal, or pecuniary interest, in the event of such question, or is excused from voting by the Senate. Pairs shall be announced by the Secretary after the completion of the roll call, from a written statement sent to the desk by one Senator of the pair announcing how he and the Senator with whom he is paired would vote were they both voting.

RULE III.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE.

1. Questions of Privilege shall be: First, Those affecting the rights of the Senate collectively, its safety, dignity, and the integrity of its proceedings; second, the rights, reputation and conduct of Senators individually, in their representative capacity only; and shall have precedence of all other questions, except motions to adjourn..

RULE IV.

COMMITTEES.

1. Unless otherwise specially ordered by the Senate, the President shall appoint, at the commencement of the session, the following standing committees, viz:

On Audit and Control of Legislative Expenditures, to consist of five members.

On Rules and Procedure, to consist of five members.

On Capitol, State Buildings and Grounds, to consist of five members.

On Miscellaneous Legislation, to consist of seven members.

- On Pensions, to consist of five members.
- On Banking, to consist of five members.
- On Public Utilities, to consist of five members.
- On Military Affairs, to consist of five members.
- On Public Printing, to consist of five members.
- On Corporations, to consist of five members.
- On State Institutions, to consist of five members.
- On Mining and Mineral Resources, to consist of five members.
- On County Organizations, to consist of five members.
- On Privileges and Elections, to consist of five members.
- On Constitutional Amendments, to consist of five members.
- On Insurance, to consist of five members.
- On Game and Fisheries, to consist of seven members.
- On Cities and Towns, to consist of five members.
- On Prisons and Convicts, to consist of five members.
- On Education, to consist of seven members.
- On Temperance, to consist of five members.
- On Public Roads and Highways, to consist of thirteen members.
- On Drainage, to consist of five members.
- On Commerce and Navigation, to consist of seven members.
- On Organized Labor, to consist of five members.
- On Finance and Taxation, to consist of nine members.
- On Claims, to consist of five members.
- On Public Health, to consist of five members.
- On Engrossed Bills, to consist of five members.
- On Enrolled Bills, to consist of five members.
- On Judiciary "A", to consist of nine members.
- On Judiciary "B," to consist of nine members.
- On Judiciary "C," to consist of nine members.
- On Executive Communication, to consist of five members.
- On Appropriation, to consist of nine members.
- On Agriculture, to consist of seven members.
- On Attaches, to consist of three members.
- On Forestry, to consist of five members.
- On Citrus Fruits, to consist of five members.
- On Building and Loan.

2. He shall also appoint all Select and Conference Committees, which shall be ordered by the Senate from time to time.

3. The first named member of the committee shall be

the chairman; and in his absence, or being excused by the Senate, the next named member, and so on, as often as the case may happen.

4. No Committee, except the Committee on Rules and Procedure, shall sit during the meeting of the Senate, without special leave.

5. The Committee on Engrossed Bills is authorized to employ, from time to time, such clerical assistance as may be required to properly engross and verify bills so engrossed.

6. The Committee on Enrolled Bills is authorized to employ, from time to time, such clerical assistance as may be required to properly enroll and verify bills so enrolled.

7. All applications to the Senate for clerical assistance to any committee, except the Committees on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, shall be referred to the Committee on Audit and Control of Legislative Expenses for investigation and report whether or not the proposed clerical assistance is necessary for the dispatch of public business.

8. The chairman of any committee which has been authorized to appoint a clerk shall, as soon as the appointment is made, certify the appointment and the name of the Clerk with the date of appointment to the Chairman of the Committee on Audit and Control of Legislative Expenses, and the compensation of such clerk shall begin on the date that such certificate is filed with the chairman of the latter committee. All expenses incurred by any special committee shall be certified, with the items thereof, under oath, to the Chairman of the Committee on Audit and Control of Legislative Expenses, who shall keep on file all certificates made to him under this rule.

9. All employees and attaches of the Senate shall remain in attendance at all times while the body is in session and, when not in session shall observe the same hours of employment as regular capitol employees.

RULE V.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

1. Every bill, memorial and resolution shall be sent, endorsed with the name of the Senator introducing it, to the Secretary to be, by the President referred and the title and reference thereof shall be entered on the Journal. Every bill

and Joint resolution to be presented fairly written without any erasure or interlineation or the President may refuse it, and the title shall also be placed on the outside cover under the number of the bill or joint resolution. All bills, local or general, shall be introduced in triplicate (the original and two copies) and the bill clerk shall keep a file for original bills and a separate file for duplicate bills. The triplicate copy of every bill shall be delivered to the Sergeant-at-Arms, who shall keep the same in a file in his office for the use and benefit of the Press and the Public. No original bill nor duplicate bill shall be allowed to be taken from the Clerk's file by anyone other than by a Senator or the proper committee to whom the bill has been referred, and in either event the bill clerk shall take the receipt of the Senator or of the committee to whom any original bill is given. Each original bill introduced shall be accompanied by two copies of the title.

2. When a bill, resolution or memorial is introduced "by request" these words shall be entered upon the Journal.

RULE VI.

CALENDARS AND REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

1. There shall be three calendars of business.

(a) A general calendar on which shall be placed all bills and joint resolutions of a general nature, which shall be taken upon their various readings only in regular order, unless otherwise provided by the Committee on Rules and Procedure from time to time by reports, and approved by the Senate, or by the Senate on its own motion.

(b) A special calendar on which shall be placed all bills and joint resolutions of a local nature, which bills and joint resolutions shall be taken up on their various readings only in regular order, at such time as may be from time to time designated by the Committee on Rules and Procedure and approved by the Senate.

(c) A calendar to be known as House Calendar, which Calendar shall commence at such time as may be designated by the Committee on Rules and Procedure with the approval of the Senate, after the establishment of which all House bills and House joint resolutions certified by the House shall be placed thereon and shall be considered at such times as shall be designated by the Committee on

Rules and Procedure and approved by the Senate, or by the Senate on its own motion.

2. All reports of committees on bills and joint resolutions shall be delivered to the Secretary for reference to the proper Calendar under the direction of the President, in accordance with the foregoing clause, and the titles or subjects thereof shall be entered on the Journal and printed in the record, together with the fact that the same was reported favorably or unfavorably as the case may be.

3. That bills and joint resolutions reported adversely shall be laid on the table, unless the committee reporting a bill or resolution at the time, or any Senator at any time thereafter shall request its reference to the Calendar, when it shall be referred, as provided in Clause One of this Rule, and when such bill or resolution is reached on the second reading it shall be the duty of the chairman of such committee to move the indefinite postponement of the Bill or Joint Resolution, and in such case the entry in the Journal shall be Mr., Chairman of the Committee on as required by the Rules moved that Bill Number be indefinitely postponed.

4. The chairman of each committee shall notify, in writing, immediately the introducer of each bill or joint resolution of any unfavorable report thereon by his committee.

5. Every bill and resolution referred to a committee shall be reported back to the Senate within five days from the day of its commitment, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. Provided, the Senate may recall a bill or joint resolution from a committee at any time and have same placed on the Senate Calendar.

6. Every committee reporting on a bill or joint resolution shall report in duplicate.

7. Presentation of reports of committees of conference shall always be in order, except when the Journal is being read, while the roll is being called, or the Senate is dividing on any proposition; and there shall accompany every such report a detailed statement sufficiently explicit to inform the Senate of the effect of such amendments or propositions will have upon the measure to which they relate.

RULE VII.

DECORUM AND DEBATE.

1. When any Senator desires to speak or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise at his desk and respectfully address himself to "Mr. President" and, on being recognized, may address the Senate from any place on the floor, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, avoiding personalities.

2. When two or more members rise at once, the President shall name the Senator who is first to speak.

3. If any Senator, in speaking or otherwise transgress the rules of the Senate, the President shall, or any Senator may, call him to order; in which case he shall immediately sit down, unless permitted, on motion of another Senator, to explain, and the Senate shall, if appealed to, decide on the case without debate; if the decision is in favor of the Senator called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed, but not otherwise; and if the case require it, he shall be liable to censure or such punishment as the Senate may deem proper.

4. No Senator shall speak more than once on one question, to the prevention of any other who has not spoken and is desirous to speak, nor more than twice without obtaining leave of the Senate; nor for any longer period of time than thirty minutes, without yielding the floor, except on expressed permission of the Senate.

5. While the President is putting a question no member shall walk out or across the hall, nor, when a Senator is speaking, pass between him and the Chair; and during the session of the Senate no Senator shall wear his hat, or remain by the Clerk's desk during the calling of the roll or the counting of the ballots, or smoke upon the floor of the Senate; and the Sergeant-At-Arms is charged with the strict enforcement of this clause.

6. No Senator speaking shall be interrupted by another, but by rising to call to order, or a question of privilege.

7. After a question is put to vote no Senator shall speak to it.

RULE VIII.

ON THE CALLS OF THE ROLL OF THE SENATE.

1. Upon every roll call the names of the Senators shall be called alphabetically by surname, except where two or more have the same surname, in which case the number of the Senatorial District shall be added. The President's name shall be called at the end of the roll call.

2. In all calls of the Senate the doors shall be closed, the names of the Senators shall be called by the Secretary, and the absentees noted, and those for whom no sufficient excuse is made, may, by order of a majority of those present, be sent for and arrested, wherever they may be found, by officers to be appointed by the President for that purpose, and their attendance secured and retained; and the Senate shall determine upon what condition they shall be discharged.

3. On the demand of any Senator, or at the suggestion of the President, the names of Senators sufficient to make a quorum in the hall of the Senate but do not vote shall be noted by the Secretary and recorded in the Journal, and reported to the President with the names of the Senators voting, and be counted and announced in determining the presence of a quorum to do business.

RULE IX.

ON MOTIONS, THEIR PRECEDENCE, ETC.

1. Every motion made to the Senate and entertained by the President shall be reduced to writing on the demand of any member, and shall be entered on the Journal with the name of the Senator making it unless it is withdrawn the same day.

2. When a motion has been made, the President shall state it, or (if it be in writing) cause it to be read aloud by the Secretary before being debated, and it shall then be in possession of the Senate, and may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

3. When any motion or proposition is made, the question "Will The Senate Now Consider it?" shall not be put unless demanded by a member.

4. When a question is pending no motion shall be received but

- (a) To adjourn.
- (b) To suspend the rules.
- (c) To adjourn to a time certain.
- (d) To take a recess.
- (e) To proceed to the consideration of the Executive business.
- (f) To lay on the table.
- (g) To postpone to a day certain.
- (h) To commit.
- (i) To amend or to substitute.
- (j) To postpone indefinitely.

Which several motions shall have precedence as they stand arranged; and the motions relative to adjournment, to take a recess, to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate; provided, however, that the introducer of the resolution, bill or motion, shall be allowed to speak for five minutes, when he desires to discuss the same, or he may divide his time with or may waive his right in favor of some Senator, before a motion to lay on the table shall be put.

5. When a substitute is offered and taken up for consideration it shall be subject to amendment in the same manner as the original proposition; and the effect of rejection of the substitute as amended, shall be to reinstate the original for consideration. If a secondary matter be laid on the table, it shall not operate to carry the original matter with it.

6. The hour at which the Senate adjourns shall be entered on the Journal.

7. On the demand of any Senator, before the question is put, the question shall be divided if it include propositions so distinct in substance that one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain.

8. Pending a motion to suspend the rules, the President may entertain one motion that the Senate adjourn, but after the result thereon is announced he shall not entertain any other dilatory motion until the vote is taken on suspension. A motion to suspend the rules shall

be decided without debate; Provided, however, that the mover shall be allowed to speak for one minute on explaining the reason for said motion.

RULE X.

RECONSIDERATION.

1. When a question has been decided by the Senate, any Senator voting with the prevailing side may, on the same day or on the next day of the session thereafter, move a reconsideration thereof, and such motion (except during the last seven calendar days of the session), shall be placed first in the order of the day for the day succeeding that on which the motion was made, and if the Senate shall refuse to consider, or upon reconsideration shall confirm its first decision, no further motion to reconsider shall be in order, unless by unanimous consent.

RULE XI.

OF AMENDMENTS.

1. When a motion or proposition is under consideration a motion to amend and a motion to amend that amendment shall be in order, and it shall also be in order to offer a further amendment by way of substitute to which one amendment may be offered, but which shall not be voted on until the original matter is perfected, but either may be withdrawn before amendment or decision is had thereon.

2. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

3. No bill or joint resolution shall be amended except on second reading, or by unanimous consent.

4. A motion to strike out and insert is indivisible, but a motion to strike out being lost shall neither preclude amendment nor motion to strike out and insert; and no motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

RULE XII.

ORDER OF BUSINESS AND PROCEDURE.

1. The daily order of business shall be as follows:
 - First: Roll Call.
 - Second: Prayer by Chaplain.
 - Third: Reading of Journal.
 - Fourth: Correction and approval of the Journal.
 - Fifth: Reports of Committees.
 - Sixth: Introduction of resolutions and considerations of Senate resolutions.
 - Seventh: Introduction of bills and joint resolutions.
 - Eighth: Consideration of other resolutions.
 - Ninth: Message from the Governor.
 - Tenth: Messages from the House of Representatives.
 - Eleventh: Orders of the day.
 - Twelfth: Consideration of bills and joint resolutions on third reading.
 - Thirteenth: Consideration of bills and joint resolutions on second reading.
 - Fourteenth: Miscellaneous business.
 - Fifteenth: Petition and memorials.

2. Business on the President's table shall be disposed of as follows:

Messages from the Governor shall be referred to the appropriate committee without debate. Reports and communications from the heads of departments, and other communications addressed to the Senate, and bills, resolutions and messages from the House may be referred to the appropriate committee in the same manner and with the same right of correction as bills presented by Senators; but Senate bills with House amendments may be at once disposed of as the Senate may determine; and House bills and House joint resolutions substantially the same as Senate bills and Senate joint resolutions favorably reported by a committee of the Senate may be substituted for such Senate bill or Joint resolution on motion of any Senator.

3. The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the time of the last adjournment shall have the preference in the orders of the day after motions to reconsider have been disposed of.

4. No bill or joint resolution shall be introduced by a member without special leave, except under the regular order of business, and all bills and joint resolutions when so introduced shall be committed before they are passed to second reading.

5 Any bill or resolution shall be read in full at the request of any Senator, unless objection be made, when the question shall be determined by the Senate without debate.

6. No bill or joint resolution shall pass to be engrossed without two several readings on two separate days.

7. All bills and joint resolutions after a second reading shall be committed to the Standing Committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be to strictly examine the same, and if found by them to be correctly engrossed, they shall so endorse on the same; Provided, That any bill or joint resolution which has passed second reading without amendment shall be placed on the Calendar of Bills on third reading without reference to said committee, unless the Senate shall order otherwise; and such bill or joint resolution shall be considered as engrossed.

8. No engrossed bills or joint resolutions shall be amended without the unanimous consent of the members present, and when so amended shall be re-engrossed unless it is otherwise ordered by the Senate, and shall not lose its place on the calendar.

9. All resolutions requiring the concurrence of the House of Representatives shall be read to the Senate and lie over one day before final action thereon, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

10. All orders or resolutions requiring information from the Governor, Cabinet Officers, or action of Committee shall be read to the Senate and acted upon as in case of motions, and shall be spread upon the Journals of the Senate.

11. Messages shall be sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary, who shall previously endorse the final determination of the Senate thereon.

12. Whenever the Senator who introduced any bill or resolution is absent from the chamber when such bill or resolution is reached in its regular order on any of its readings, such bill or resolution shall be temporarily

passed until the return of said Senator, when he shall have the privilege of calling up said bill or resolution out of its regular order on the calendar.

RULE XIII.

CHANGE OR SUSPENSION OF RULES.

1. No rule shall be changed or suspended except by a vote of two-thirds of the members voting, a quorum being present.

RULE XIV.

OF ADMISSION TO THE FLOOR.

1. No person not a member of the Senate shall be admitted inside of the bar of the Senate while the Senate is in session, except the Senators, Governor, his Cabinet officers, ex-Governors, U. S. Senators, Members of the House of Representatives of the United States and of this State, and Judges of the Supreme Court, Circuit Court and Federal Courts of Florida.

The President of the Senate, upon the written suggestion of any member of the Senate, may invite any person to the floor of the Senate, but not within the Bar of the Senate, and the person so invited shall be admitted to his seat in the place provided for such persons only by presenting a card to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, which card shall be signed by the President of the Senate and shall be in substantially the following language:

Senate Chamber of Florida

Courtesy Card.

This entitles to the courtesies of the Senate Chamber floor, but not within the bar, until revoked.

....., President.

If any member of the Senate shall object to the courtesy of the floor being so extended, a vote of the Senate shall be necessary but no record of such vote shall be made in the Journal.

2. That the President shall admit to the floor, under such regulations as he may prescribe, stenographers and report-

ers wishing to take down the debates and proceedings unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

3. The provisions of this rule shall not be subject to waiver except by unanimous consent.

RULE XV.

PAY OF WITNESSES.

The rules of paying witnesses subpoenaed to appear before the Senate or either of its committees shall be as follows: For each day a witness shall attend, the sum of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents; for each mile he shall travel in coming to and going from the place of examination the sum of five cents each way, but nothing shall be paid for travel when the witness has been summoned at the place of trial.

RULE XVI.

MESSAGES.

Messages received from the House and the Governor giving notice of Bills passed or approved, shall be entered in the Journal of the Day's proceedings.

RULE XVII.

No bill, order, resolution, or other matter for the use of the Senate, shall be printed without the special order of the Senate.

RULE XVIII.

The Senate shall meet daily except Sundays. The hour for convening for the morning session shall be 11:00 A. M., and the hour for adjournment for said morning session shall be 1 P. M. When the Senate shall determine to hold morning and afternoon sessions, the hour for convening for the afternoon session shall be 4:00 P. M., and the hour for adjournment shall be 6:30 P. M.

RULE XIX.

The Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant-at-Arms shall be under the supervision of the President of the Senate.

The Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, doorkeeper, janitor, and pages shall be under the supervision of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Enrolling Secretary and all clerical assistants employed in the enrolling and verifying of enrolled bills shall be under the supervision of the chairman of the Committee of Enrolled Bills.

The Engrossing Secretary and all clerical assistants employed in the engrossing and verifying of engrossed bills shall be under the supervision of the chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills.

The stenographers and all other attaches, except as otherwise provided by the Senate, shall be under the supervision of the chairman of the Committee on Attaches.

RULE XX.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL.

The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Jefferson's Manual shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the Standing Rules and Orders of the Senate, or the Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives.

RULE XXI.

OF THE JOURNAL.

It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary of the Senate to bind together one copy of the Journals of each day, after they shall have been approved by the Senate, and prepare an index upon forms to be furnished by the Attorney General's office, and said Journal shall be the official one of the Senate; that such index shall be plainly written or typed, and the Recording Secretary shall have twelve days after the Senate adjourns for completing the index.

RULE XXII.

There shall be a Sergeant-at-Arms and one Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and it shall be the duty of said officers to attend the Senate during its sittings, to maintain order under the direction of the President or other presiding officer in the Chair; to execute the commands of the President of the Senate and of the Senate, and all processes issued by authority thereof, directed to him; to have charge of all property of the Senate and to disburse the expendible materials of the Senate to members of the

Senate for their official use; to cause to be printed daily sufficient number of journals and calendars of the Senate to supply the demands of the Senate and its members and to comply with any order or resolution of the Senate; to have charge of the Pages of the Senate and of the Doorkeeper and Janitor of the Senate; to have general charge of the gallery of the Senate; provided for the public and maintain order therein; to provide drinking water for the comfort of the members of the Senate and ice for same when necessary; to make requisition on the State Printery for all materials in the form of blanks and printed stationery which may be required by the Senate and distribute the same on request of the members; to purchase for the use of the Senate, unless otherwise ordered, all articles which shall be ordered by the Senate to be provided for the use of the Senate which are to be purchased, and rent or otherwise secure any articles which are to be rented or provided and so ordered by the Senate and to perform any special duty which may be required by order or resolution of the Senate, or the President of the Senate in the exercise of his lawful authority.

RULES GOVERNING EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Rule 1. Where nominations shall be made by the Governor to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, lie over for action until the day succeeding the day upon which they were made; and the final question on every nomination shall be: "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" Which question shall not be put on the day on which the nomination is received.

Rule 2. Nominations neither approved nor rejected during the session at which they are made, shall not be acted upon at any succeeding session without again being made by the Governor; and if the Senate shall adjourn sine die, all nominations pending and not finally acted upon at the time of taking such adjournment, shall be returned to the Governor and shall not be acted upon afterwards, unless again submitted to the Senate by the Governor, and all motions pending to reconsider a vote upon nomination shall fail on such adjournment.

Rule 3. All information or remarks concerning the character or qualifications, or the vote upon the confirma-

tion of any person nominated by the Governor to office, shall be kept a secret; but the fact that a nomination has been made shall not be regarded as a secret after time has expired when a motion to reconsider may be made, and it shall be considered a breach of privilege for any Senator to break this rule.

Rule 4. When acting on executive business the Chamber shall be cleared of all persons except the Secretary of the Senate, who shall be sworn to keep the secrets of the Senate.

Rule 5. The legislative proceedings and executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept in separate books.

Rule 6. Nominations approved or definitely acted upon by the Senate shall not be returned by the Secretary of the Senate to the Governor until the expiration of the time limited for making a motion to reconsider the same, or while a motion to reconsider is pending, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

Rule 7. No transcript of the executive records shall be furnished unless by special order of the Senate.

Rule 8. All confidential communications made by the Governor shall be by the members and officers of the Senate kept secret.

Rule 9. Communications from the Governor as to the suspension or removal of officers shall be considered in executive session, and, unless otherwise ordered, shall lie over for action to the executive session next succeeding that at which they are laid before the Senate.

The final question on every suspension or removal of officers shall be, "Will the Senate consent to the suspension and removal of said officer?" or, "Will the Senate, upon the recommendation of the Governor, remove said officer?" as the case may require.

JOINT RULES

Rule 1. While bills and joint resolutions are on their passage between the two houses, they shall be on paper and under the signature of the Secretary or Clerk of each House respectively.

Rule 2. After a bill or joint resolution shall have passed both Houses it shall be duly enrolled as provided by Chapter 7346, Acts of 1917, by the Enrolling Clerk of the House

of Representatives or Enrolling Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in the one or the other House, before it shall be presented to the Governor of the State or filed with the Secretary of State.

Rule 3. When a bill or joint resolution is enrolled it shall be examined by the Standing Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives on Enrolled Bills, acting conjointly, who shall carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossed bill or joint resolution as passed by the two Houses, and correcting any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bill or joint resolution, make their report forthwith to their respective Houses.

Rule 4. After examination and report, each bill and joint resolution shall be submitted to the introducer for his inspection, upon his request, and thereafter shall be signed in the respective Houses, first by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Clerk thereof, then by the President of the Senate and Secretary thereof.

Rule 5. That the Committee of the Senate on Enrolled Bills and the Committee of the House on Enrolled Bills shall constitute a Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.

Rule 6. After a bill shall have been thus signed in each House, it shall be presented by the said committee to the Governor of the State for his approval, it being first indorsed on the back thereof, certifying in which House the same originated, which endorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk, as the case may be, of the House in which it did originate, entered on the Journal of each House. The same committee shall report the day of presentation to the Governor, which time shall also be carefully entered on the Journal of each House.

Rule 7. All orders, resolutions and votes which are to be presented to the Governor of the State for his approval shall also in the same manner be previously enrolled, examined and signed, and shall be presented in the same manner and by the same committee as provided in cases of bills.

Rule 8. Before being put upon its passage, every resolution in either house, to which the concurrence of the other may be necessary (except a question of adjournment) shall receive two readings, which (unless two-thirds of the members present decide otherwise) shall be upon two different days; and the Clerk upon proceeding thereto shall an-

nounce whether the same be the first or second of such readings; and all such resolutions upon their passage shall be certified, of course, and without the necessity of any motion or vote to that effect by the Clerk or Secretary respectively of the House so passing said resolution to the other.

Rule 9. Joint Resolutions shall, prior to their passage, receive three readings, which (unless two-thirds of the members present shall decide otherwise) be upon three different days; and the Clerk upon proceeding thereto, shall announce whether the same be the first, second or third reading; and upon their passage, such resolutions shall be certified by the House so passing the same to the other in like manner to that prescribed in joint rule number eight for concurrent resolutions.

Rule 1 was read section by section and adopted.

Rule 2 was read and adopted.

Rule 3 was read and adopted.

Rule 4 was read.

Mr. Turnbull moved on behalf of the committee that the Committee on Apportionment be withdrawn and that the Committee on Forestry be substituted in lieu thereof.

Which motion was agreed to, and the amendment to this section was adopted.

Rule 4, as amended by the committee, was adopted.

Rule 5, as amended by the committee, was adopted.

Rules Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 were adopted.

Rule No. 13, as amended by the committee, was adopted.

Rule No. 14 was read.

Mr. Turnbull offered the following amendment to the report of the Committee:

Add after Sec. 1, Rule XIV—

Sec. 2. That the President shall admit to the floor, under such regulations as he may prescribe, stenographers and reporters wishing to take down the debates and proceedings unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

Mr. Turnbull moved the adoption of the amendment.

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Gillis offered the following amendment to Rule 14—

Add to Rule XIV :

3. The provisions of this rule shall not be subject to waiver except by unanimous consent.

Mr. Gillis moved the adoption of the amendment.

Which was agreed to.

The question then recurred on the adoption of Rule XIV as amended.

The rule as amended was adopted.

Mr. Turnbull offered the following additional rule :

All attaches and employees of the Senate shall remain in attendance while the Senate is in session, and while the Senate is not in session, shall observe the same hours of employment as regular Capitol employees.

Mr. Turnbull moved to adopt the additional rule.

Which was agreed to.

The question then recurred upon the adoption of the rules amended.

The amended rules as a whole were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Malone the message of the Governor delivered in joint assembly today was ordered to be spread on the journal.

Which was agreed to, and so ordered.

The following communication from the Chief Clerk's office of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., was received and ordered to be spread upon the Journal together with the Concurrent Resolution accompanying the same.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Clerk's Office
Washington, D. C.

February 28, 1927.

*The President of the Senate,
State Legislature,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to transmit in accordance therewith copy of a Concurrent Resolution of the Congress of the United

States inviting the co-operation of the Executives and Legislatures of the several States and Territories of the United States with the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

Very respectfully,

Wm. TYLER PAGE,
Clerk of the House of Representatives, U. S.

H. Con. Res. 57

Passed House February 22, 1927
Passed Senate February 23, 1927

SIXTY-NINTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA ;

At the Second Session,
Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the
sixth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and
twenty-six.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Whereas the joint resolution of Congress approved December 2, 1924, created the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, composed of nineteen commissioners, as follows: The President of the United States; Presiding Officer of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, ex officio; eight persons appointed by the President of the United States; four Senators and four Representatives, whose duty it is to prepare a plan or plans and a program signaling the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, and to take such steps as may be necessary in the coordination and correlation of plans prepared by State commissions or by bodies created under appointment by the governors of the respective States and by representative civic bodies: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States earnestly and respectfully invites the full cooperation of the legislatures and the chief executives of the respective States

and Territories of the United States in the execution of the joint resolution of Congress creating the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington in such manner as may seem to them most fitting to the end that the bicentennial anniversary of the birth of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen"—the pioneer, the soldier, the statesman, the husbandman, the exemplar of American citizenship, George Washington, may be commemorated in the year 1932 in such manner that future generations of American citizens may live according to the example and precepts of his exalted life and character and thus perpetuate the American Republic; and be; it further

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Clerk of the House of Representatives to the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the legislature and to the chief executive of each State and Territory of the United States.

Attest:

Wm. TYLER PAGE,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Attest:

EDWIN P. THAYER,
Secretary of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Gillis the Senate at 1:05 o'clock adjourned to 11:00 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 7, 1927.

Thursday, April 7, 1927

The Senate convened at 11:00 o'clock A. M. pursuant to adjournment.

The President in the Chair.

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

Mr. President, Senators Caro, Cobb, Dell, Edge, Etheredge, Gary, Gillis, Glynn, Hale, Harrison, Hinely, Hodges, Jennings, Knight, McCall, Malone, Mitchell, Overstreet, Parrish, Phillips, Putnam, Rowe, Scales, Singletary, Smith, Stewart, Swearingen, Taylor (11th Dist.), Taylor (31st Dist.), Turnbull, Turner, Wagg, Walker, Watson, Waybright, Whitaker—37.

A quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

The daily Journal of April 6th was corrected, and as corrected was approved.

The President announced the following Committee assignments:

COMMITTEE ON AUDIT AND CONTROL OF LEGISLATIVE
EXPENDITURES.

W. T. Gary, Chairman.

L. D. Edge.

D. E. Knight.

S. A. Hinely.

J. Slater Smith.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND PROCEDURE.

T. T. Turnbull, Chairman.

John S. Taylor.

W. H. Malone.

W. C. Hodges.

John J. Swearingen.

COMMITTEE ON CAPITOL STATE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

F. H. Cobb, Jr., Chairman.
 I. J. McCall.
 J. M. Mitchell.
 Herbert P. Caro.

COMMITTEE ON MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION.

John W. Watson, Chairman.
 M. O. Overstreet.
 Hugh Hale.
 Pat Whitaker.
 W. C. Hodges.
 J. M. Dell.
 W. H. Malone.

COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS.

D. E. Knight, Chairman.
 J. M. Mitchell.
 H. N. Walker.
 Howard G. Putnam.
 F. H. Cobb, Jr.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING.

M. O. Overstreet, Chairman.
 J. H. Scales.
 L. D. Edge.
 W. C. Hodges.
 W. T. Gary.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UTILITIES.

M. O. Harrison, Chairman.
 Pat Whitaker.
 M. O. Overstreet
 John W. Watson.
 E. J. Etheredge.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

A. M. Taylor, Chairman.
 Herbert P. Caro.
 D. Stuart Gillis.
 M. O. Harrison.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC PRINTING.

L. W. Jennings, Chairman.
 D. Stuart Gillis.
 I. J. McCall.
 Alfred H. Wagg.
 F. H. Cobb, Jr.

COMMITTEE ON CORPORATIONS.

Alfred H. Wagg, Chairman.
 R. H. Rowe.
 W. C. Hodges.
 T. T. Turnbull.

COMMITTEE ON STATE INSTITUTIONS.

J. M. Dell, Chairman.
 A. M. Taylor.
 S. A. Hinely.
 H. N. Walker.
 F. H. Cobb, Jr.

COMMITTEE ON MINING AND MINERAL RESOURCES.

Hugh Hale, Chairman.
 John J. Swearingen.
 W. F. Glynn.
 M. O. Harrison.
 W. T. Gary.

COMMITTEE ON COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS.

J. Slater Smith, Chairman.
 J. W. Turner.
 J. B. Stewart.
 I. J. McCall.
 M. O. Overstreet.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

I. J. McCall, Chairman.
 W. H. Malone.
 D. Stuart Gillis.
 E. J. Etheredge.
 J. W. Turner.

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Edgar W. Waybright, Chairman.
 T. T. Turnbull.
 W. J. Singletary.
 D. Stuart Gillis.
 Hugh Hale.

COMMITTEE ON INSURANCE.

R. H. Rowe, Chairman.
 W. T. Gary.
 W. F. Glynn.
 J. H. Scales.
 S. A. Hinely.

COMMITTEE ON GAME AND FISHERIES.

J. J. Parrish, Chairman.
 J. W. Watson.
 S. A. Hinely.
 W. W. Phillips.
 J. H. Scales.
 M. O. Harrison.
 J. W. Turner.

COMMITTEE ON CITIES AND TOWNS.

W. F. Glynn, Chairman.
 Edgar W. Waybright.
 M. O. Harrison.
 W. W. Phillips.

COMMITTEE ON PRISONS AND CONVICTS.

D. E. Knight, Chairman.
W. W. Phillips.
Edgar W. Waybright.
R. H. Rowe.
I. J. McCall.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

John S. Taylor, Chairman.
W. J. Singletary.
J. M. Dell.
Alfred H. Wagg.
Edgar W. Waybright.
M. O. Harrison.
J. B. Stewart.

COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE.

W. J. Singletary, Chairman.
John S. Taylor.
J. M. Mitchell.
E. J. Etheredge.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

T. T. Turnbull, Chairman.
W. W. Phillips.
Hugh Hale.
A. M. Taylor.
L. W. Jennings.
W. J. Singletary.
J. H. Scales.
J. B. Stewart.
Herbert P. Caro.
J. J. Parrish.
J. Slater Smith.
John J. Swearingen.
M. O. Harrison.

COMMITTEE ON DRAINAGE.

E. J. Etheredge, Chairman.
 Alfred H. Wagg.
 John W. Watson.
 L. W. Jennings.
 M. O. Harrison.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Herbert P. Caro, Chairman.
 John W. Watson.
 John S. Taylor.
 Pat Whitaker.
 W. H. Malone.
 Alfred H. Wagg.
 Edgar W. Waybright.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZED LABOR.

Howard G. Putnam, Chairman.
 Pat Whitaker.
 W. J. Singletary.
 T. T. Turnbull.
 L. D. Edge.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND TAXATION.

W. W. Phillips, Chairman.
 L. D. Edge.
 W. J. Singletary.
 M. O. Overstreet.
 W. F. Glynn.
 F. H. Cobb, Jr.
 J. J. Parrish.
 J. B. Stewart.
 Pat Whitaker.

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

Herbert P. Caro, Chairman.
 E. J. Etheredge.
 J. H. Scales.
 L. W. Jennings.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

J. W. Turner, Chairman.
 J. M. Dell.
 D. Stuart Gillis.
 D. E. Knight.
 John J. Swearingen.

COMMITTEE ON ENGROSSED BILLS.

L. D. Edge, Chairman.
 Edgar W. Waybright.
 Hugh Hale.
 J. Slater Smith.
 R. H. Rowe.

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS.

S. A. Hinely, Chairman.
 J. M. Dell.
 Howard G. Putnam.
 John S. Taylor.
 H. N. Walker.

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY "A"

John J. Swearingen, Chairman.
 L. W. Jennings.
 R. H. Rowe.
 Edgar W. Waybright.
 W. C. Hodges.
 J. B. Stewart.
 W. F. Glynn.
 E. J. Etheredge.

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY "B"

D. Stuart Gillis, Chairman.
 D. E. Knight.
 T. T. Turnbull.
 W. T. Gary.
 J. Slater Smith.
 L. D. Edge.
 Howard G. Putnam.
 Hugh Hale.
 John W. Watson.

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY "C"

W. H. Malone, Chairman.
 Pat Whitaker.
 I. J. McCall.
 J. J. Parrish.
 A. M. Taylor.
 J. M. Mitchell.
 F. H. Cobb, Jr.
 Alfred H. Wagg.
 J. M. Dell.

COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

J. B. Stewart, Chairman.
 W. C. Hodges.
 John S. Taylor.
 H. N. Walker.
 J. Slater Smith.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

W. C. Hodges, Chairman.
 L. D. Edge.
 John J. Swearingen.
 M. O. Overstreet.
 A. M. Taylor.
 J. W. Turner.
 W. J. Singletary.
 J. J. Parrish.
 M. O. Harrison.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK

Pat Whitaker, Chairman.
 J. J. Parrish.
 W. F. Glynn.
 J. M. Mitchell.
 Herbert P. Caro.
 Howard G. Putnam.
 W. J. Singletary.

COMMITTEE ON CITRUS FRUITS

J. M. Mitchell, Chairman.
 W. F. Glynn.
 Howard G. Putnam.
 John S. Taylor.
 W. T. Gary.

COMMITTEE ON ATTACHES

W. N. Walker, Chairman.
 John W. Watson.
 W. H. Malone.

COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY

J. H. Scales, Chairman.
 I. J. McCall.
 D. E. Knight.
 J. W. Turner.
 W. W. Phillips.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDING AND LOAN

J. M. Mitchell, Chairman.
 Alfred H. Wagg.
 W. F. Glynn.
 Howard G. Putnam.
 John J. Swearingen.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. Hodges:

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2:

To appoint a joint committee of two members from each body to act as a Joint Legislative Committee.

Which was read the first time.

Mr. Hodges moved that the rules be waived and Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2 be read a second time.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2 was read a second time.

Mr. Hodges moved the adoption of the Resolution.

Which was agreed to.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

By Senator Rowe—
Senate Bill No. 1:

A bill to be entitled An Act to Amend Section 3845 (2502) of the Revised General Statutes of Florida, relating to Bills of Complaint in Foreclosures of Mortgages.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary A.

By Senator Rowe—
Senate Bill No. 2:

A bill to be entitled An Act to amend Section 3803 of the Revised General Statutes relating to acknowledgments of married women.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary A.

By Senator Rowe—
Senate Bill No. 3:

A bill to be entitled An Act to repeal Section 3619 of the Revised General Statutes relating to inheritance from infants.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary A.

By Senator Rowe—
Senate Bill No. 4:

A bill to be entitled An Act to amend Section 3949 (2590) of the Revised General Statutes Relating to Sales and Conveyances of Property of a Married Woman.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary A.

By Senator Mitchell—
Senate Bill No. 5:

A bill to be entitled An Act Amending Sections 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 of Chapter 10028, Acts of 1925, Laws of Florida, Relating to Building and Loan Associations.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Building and Loan.

By Senator Hodges—

Senate Bill No. 6:

A bill to be entitled An Act to appropriate moneys to take care of any deficiencies arising for purchasing suitable desks, seats, and other furniture for the Senate Chamber and the Chamber of the House of Representatives of the State of Florida.

Which was read the first time by its title.

Senator Hodges moved that the rules be waived and that Senate Bill No. 6 be read the second time in full.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 6 was read the second time in full.

Mr. Hodges moved that rules be waived and Senate Bill No. 6 be read the third time in full and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 6 was read the third time in full.

Upon call of the roll on the passage of the bill, the vote was:

Yeas—Mr. President, Senators Caro, Cobb, Dell, Etheredge, Gary, Gillis, Glynn, Hale, Harrison, Hodges, Jennings, McCall, Malone, Mitchell, Overstreet, Parrish, Phillips, Putnam, Rowe, Scales, Singletary, Smith, Stewart, Swearingen, Taylor (11th Dist.), Taylor (31st Dist.), Turnbull, Turner, Wagg, Walker, Watson, Waybright, Whitaker—34.

Nays—None.

So the bill passed, title as stated.

And the same was ordered to be certified to the House of Representatives under the rule immediately, the rule having been waived.

By Senator Hodges—

Senate Bill No. 7:

A bill to be entitled An Act to abolish occupation licenses in the State of Florida.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary A.

By Senator Hodges—
Senate Bill No. 8:

A bill to be entitled An Act authorizing the Supreme Court to designate a suitable person to discharge the duties of Marshal of the Supreme Court and to have the custody and sale of Florida Supreme Court Reports, etc.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary A.

By Senator Wagg—
Senate Bill No. 9:

A bill to be entitled An Act defining and fixing territory and boundaries of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit; creating the Twenty-second Judicial Circuit; providing for a Circuit Judge and State's Attorney in the Twenty-second Judicial Circuit; and providing and fixing the time for the holding of terms of the Circuit Court in the said Twenty-second Circuit; and effect on pending litigation, and making appropriation for payment of salaries of Judges and State's Attorney.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary C.

By Senator Wagg—
Senate Bill No. 10:

A bill to be entitled An Act to enable counties having a population of thirty thousand (30,000) inhabitants or more according to the 1925 census as certified by the Commissioner of Agriculture August 1, 1925, but less than sixty thousand (60,000) inhabitants according to said census to establish and maintain public hospitals, levy a tax and issue bond therefor, for construction and maintenance of such hospitals, elect hospital trustees, maintain a training school for nurses, provide suitable means for the care of such hospitals and disabled persons.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Senator Wagg—
Senate Bill No. 11:

A bill to be entitled An Act to provide for the Entry of deficiency decrees in suits to foreclose mortgages; to provide for the procedure in obtaining deficiency decrees in equity and judgments for deficiencies in com-

mon-law actions; to repeal all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act and to provide when this Act shall take effect.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary B.

By Senator Etheredge—

Senate Bill No. 12:

A bill to be entitled An Act to declare, designate, establish and complete a certain state road.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Roads and Highways.

By Senator McCall—

Senate Bill No. 13:

A bill to be entitled An Act to require every person driving any motor vehicle on a public highway on approaching railroad crossings to stop, look and listen before passing thereover.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Roads and Highways.

By Senator Caro—

Senate Bill No. 14:

A bill to be entitled An Act to provide for the purchase and distribution of Anti-Hog Cholera Serum and Hog Cholera Virus for the suppression of Hog Cholera in the State of Florida by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board; the method of making appropriation therefor and the handling of moneys accruing from the sale thereof.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Live Stock.

By Senator Caro—

Senate Bill No. 15:

A bill to be entitled An Act providing that children of public school age residing in a county shall be allowed to enter and attend any of the public schools of the county, and providing that children of taxpayers in Special Tax School Districts shall be allowed to enter and attend school in such Special Tax School Districts.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Education.

By Senator Cobb—
Senate Bill No. 16:

A bill to be entitled An Act validating and confirming the ordinance passed by the Town Council of the Town of Milton, Florida, at its meeting held March 22, 1927, entitled, "An Ordinance authorizing and directing the Mayor and the Town Clerk to enter into a contract with Gulf Power Company, a corporation, providing for the sale of the electric lighting plant and system belonging to the town, to Gulf Power Company, a corporation, its successors and assigns," the contract made in pursuance thereof by the Mayor and Town Clerk with said Gulf Power Company and all Acts and proceedings of the Town Council and officers had with reference thereto, and authorizing said Town to sell its electric lighting plant and system to said Gulf Power Company and to pass the Ordinances, grant the franchises, adopt rates and make the contracts, all as provided by said ordinance and contract.

Which was read the first time by its title.

And the bill was placed on the Calendar of Local Bills on the Second Reading without reference.

By Senator Gillis—
Senate Bill No. 17:

A bill to be entitled An Act repealing Sections 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 353, 355, and amending Sections 303, 329, 332, 343, 344, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 354 and 364, Revised General Statutes of Florida, relating to primary elections, providing for a second primary election and fixing the qualifications of voters at such second primary election.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

By Senator Gillis—
Senate Bill No. 18:

A bill to be entitled An Act fixing the salaries of Circuit Judges.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Senator Gillis—
Senate Bill No. 19:

A bill to be entitled An Act to provide for the speedy publication and distribution of all General Laws enacted by the Legislature.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Legislation.

By Senator Gillis—
Senate Bill No. 20:

A bill to be entitled An Act vesting the duties of Supervisors of Registration in certain counties of this State in the several Tax Collectors of such counties and providing for a re-registration of electors in such counties.

Which was read the first time by its title.

And the bill was placed on the Calendar of Local Bills on the Second Reading without reference.

By Senator Gillis—
Senate Bill No. 21:

A bill to be entitled An Act authorizing the Board of County Commissioners of Walton County, Florida, to issue Coupon Bonds or Interest-bearing Time Warrants for the purposes of demolishing, removing, reconstructing and equipping the County Jail of said county; for paying the county's proportion of paving the streets surrounding the Court House grounds and of making other improvements in and to the Court House and Jail and grounds of said county.

Which was read the first time by its title.

And the bill was placed on the Calendar of Local Bills on the Second Reading without reference.

By Senator Gillis—
Senate Bill No. 22:

A bill to be entitled An Act validating, legalizing and confirming the acts of the Town Council of the Town of DeFuniak Springs, Florida, a municipal corporation, and of its officers in the matter of street pavements and improvements heretofore made in said municipality; providing that the costs of such improvements shall constitute liens upon property specially benefited and providing for the enforcement of such liens upon such property.

Which was read the first time by its title.

And the bill was placed on the Calendar of Local Bills on the Second Reading without reference.

By Senator Gillis—
Senate Bill No. 23:

A bill to be entitled An Act authorizing the Town of De Funiak Springs, Florida, a municipal corporation, by appropriate ordinance, to vest in the Town Clerk the duties and powers heretofore vested in the Town Marshal as Tax Collector in and for said town.

Which was read the first time by its title.

And the bill was placed on the Calendar of Local Bills on the Second Reading without reference.

By Senator Parrish—
Senate Bill No. 24:

A bill to be entitled An Act to validate two hundred forty-nine thousand dollars (\$249,000) street improvement bonds of the City of Titusville, Florida, including the proceedings to authorize the issuance of said bonds, and the proceedings for the levy of special assessments for their payment, and declaring said bonds to constitute valid and legally binding obligations of said City of Titusville, Florida.

Which was read the first time by its title.

And the bill was placed on the Calendar of Local Bills on the Second Reading without reference.

By Senator Parrish—
Senate Bill No. 25:

A bill to be entitled An Act authorizing and empowering the City Council of the City of Rockledge, Brevard County, Florida, by supplemental additional and alternative method, to borrow money, and issue and sell negotiable, interest-bearing bonds, bearing 6 per centum per annum interest, payable semi-annually, in such form, date of maturity and time and place or places of payment as the said City Council may adopt, in the sum of \$73,000.00 for the payment of certain indebtedness of said city, and \$12,000.00 for certain repairs to streets in said city, and to provide for the expenditure of the proceeds of said bonds and to authorize the levy and collection of taxes for the payment of the principal and interest thereof.

Which was read the first time by its title.

And the bill was placed on the Calendar of Local Bills on the Second Reading without reference.

By Senator Singletary—
Senate Bill No. 26:

A bill to be entitled An Act to legalize, ratify and confirm the contract for sale of the municipal water and light plants and properties of the City of Marianna, Florida, to Southern State Power Company, a corporation, including the schedule of rates and franchise attached thereto, and to authorize the City of Marianna, Florida, to make a valid transfer and conveyance of such properties; and to ratify validate and confirm all proceedings of the City of Marianna, Florida, had or done in relation to the sale of said properties to said Southern States Power Company.

Which was read the first time by its title.

And the bill was placed on the Calendar of Local Bills on the Second Reading without reference.

By Senator Scales—
Senate Bill No. 27 (by request)—

A bill to be entitled An Act to protect and regulate the salt water fishing industry in the State of Florida.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Game and Fisheries.

By Senator Watson—
Senate Joint Resolution No. 28:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article 9 of the Constitution of the State of Florida, relative to taxation and finance, to be known as Section 12 of said Article.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

By Senator Smith—
Senate Bill No. 29:

A bill to be entitled An Act to create and establish a municipality to be known and designated as the Town of Penney Farms and to define its territorial boundaries and provide for the organization and government thereof, and for its jurisdiction, powers and privileges, and to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes

therein; and to authorize the imposition of penalties for the violation of its ordinances.

Which was read the first time by its title.

Senator Smith moved that the rules be waived and that Senate Bill No. 29 be read the second time by its title only.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 29 was read the second time by its title only.

Senator Smith moved that the rules be waived and that Senate Bill No. 29 be read the third time in full and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 29 was read the third time in full.

Upon call of the roll on the passage of the bill, the vote was:

Yeas—Mr. President, Senators Caro, Cobb, Dell, Edge, Etheredge, Gary, Gillis, Glynn, Hale, Harrison, Hinely, Hodges, Jennings, McCall, Malone, Mitchell, Overstreet, Parrish, Philips, Putnam, Rowe, Seales, Singletary, Smith, Stewart, Swearingen, Taylor (11th Dist.), Taylor (31st Dist.), Turnbull, Turner, Wagg, Walker, Watson, Waybright, Whitaker.—36.

Nays—None.

So the Bill passed, title as stated.

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

By Senator Parrish—
Senate Bill No. 30:

A bill to be entitled An Act providing and fixing the territories and boundaries of the Seventh Judicial Circuit; creating the Twenty-third Judicial Circuit; providing for a Circuit Judge and State's Attorney in the Twenty-third Judicial Circuit, and providing and fixing the time for the holding of the terms of Circuit Court in the said Twenty-third Circuit; and the effect upon pending litigation, and to make appropriations for the payment of salaries of the Judge and State's Attorney.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary C.

By Senator Swearingen—
Senate Bill No. 31:

A bill to be entitled An Act to provide for the taking of a State census of the County of Polk.

Which was read the first time by its title.

Mr. Swearingen moved that the rules be waived and that Senate Bill No. 31 be read the second time by its title only.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 31 was read the second time by its title only.

Senator Swearingen moved that the rules be waived and that Senate Bill No. 31 be read the third time in full and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

Upon call of the roll on the passage of the bill the vote was:

Yeas—Mr. President, Senators Caro, Cobb, Dell, Edge, Etheredge, Gary, Gillis, Glynn, Hale, Harrison, Hinely, Hodges, Jennings, McCall, Malone, Mitchell, Overstreet, Parrish, Phillips, Putnam, Rowe, Scales, Singletary, Smith, Stewart, Swearingen, Taylor (11th Dist.), Taylor (31st Dist.), Turnbull, Turner, Wagg, Walker, Watson, Waybright, Whitaker—36.

Nays—None.

So the bill passed, title as stated.

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

By permission, Senator Taylor of 11th District, introduced—

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3:

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of Florida has thrown the arm of its protecting care around the Mocking Bird by the enactment of suitable legislation, and,

Whereas, the melody of its music has delighted the hearts of residents and visitors to Florida from the days of the rugged pioneer to the present comer, and

Whereas, this bird of matchless charm is found throughout our State, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida: Section 1. That the Mocking Bird be and it is hereby designated as the State Bird for the State of Florida.

Which was read the first time.

Mr. Taylor (11th Dist.) moved that the rules be waived and Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3 be read a second time.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3 was read a second time.

Mr. Taylor (11th Dist.) moved the adoption of the Resolution.

The resolution was adopted.

And under a waiver of the rules by a two-thirds vote, was ordered to be certified to the House of Representatives immediately.

By permission Senator Gary introduced—
Senate Bill No. 32:

A bill to be entitled An Act to declare, designate and establish State Road Number Two and State Road Number Twenty-three, and to amend Section 1 of Chapter 10269 Laws of Florida, approved June 1, 1925, entitled, "An Act declaring, designating and establishing a system of State Roads, providing for the location thereof, and providing that such roads when located and constructed shall become and be the property of the State."

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Roads and Highways.

By Senator Gary—
Senate Bill No. 33:

A bill to be entitled An Act to authorize and empower the Board of County Commissioners for Marion County, Florida, to issue Time Warrants of said County in the amount of \$55,000 for the purpose of aiding the City of Ocala in the construction, equipment and furnishing of a hospital in said County.

Which was read the first time by its title.

And the bill was placed on the Calendar of Local Bills on the Second Reading without reference.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The following message from the Governor was received and read, and the copy of the budget filed for reference.

STATE OF FLORIDA
Executive Department
Tallahassee

April 7, 1927.

*Hon. S. W. Anderson,
President of the Senate,
Senate Chamber,
The Capitol.*

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit on behalf of the Budget Commission and in accordance with Chapter 8426, Acts of 1921, its Report for the biennium 1927-1929.

A copy of this Report will be placed on the desk of each member of the Senate.

Very truly yours,

JOHN W. MARTIN,

Governor.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES.

The following message from the House of Representatives was received and read:

House of Representatives,
Tallahassee, Florida, April 7, 1927.

*Hon. S. W. Anderson,
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. 14:

A bill to be entitled An Act abolishing the Board of Bond Trustees in Okeechobee County, Florida, and providing for the disposition of funds held by them.

Also—

House Bill No. 35:

A bill to be entitled An Act to provide for the appropriation of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) as a supplemental fund to purchase hog cholera serum and hog cholera virus and its distribution.

And respectfully requests the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Very respectfully,

FRANK WEBB,

Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

And House Bill No. 14, contained in the above message, was read the first time by its title.

Mr. Jennings moved to waive the rule and that House Bill No. 14 be read a second time by its title only.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And House Bill No. 14 was read the second time by its title only.

Mr. Jennings moved that the rules be waived and House Bill No. 14 be read the third time in full and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And House Bill No. 14 was read the third time in full.

Upon call of the roll on the passage of the bill the vote was:

Yeas—Mr. President; Senators Caro, Cobb, Dell, Edge, Etheredge, Gary, Gillis, Glynn, Hale, Harrison, Hinely; Hodges, Jennings, McCall, Malone, Mitchell, Overstreet, Parrish, Phillips, Putnam, Rowe, Scales, Singletary, Smith, Stewart, Swearingen, Taylor (11th Dist.); Taylor (31st Dist.), Turnbull, Turner, Wagg, Walker, Watson, Waybright, Whitaker—36.

Nays—None.

So the bill passed, title as stated.

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

House Bill No. 35 contained in the above message was read the first time by its title.

Mr. Turner moved that the rules be waived and that House Bill No. 35 be read the second time by its title only.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And House Bill No. 35 was read the second time by its title only.

Senator Turner moved to waive the rules and that House Bill No. 35 be read the third time in full and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And House Bill No. 35 was read the third time in full.

Upon call of the roll on the passage of the bill the vote was:

Yeas—Mr. President, Senators Caro, Cobb, Dell, Etheredge, Gary, Gillis, Glynn, Hinely, Hodges, Jennings, McCall, Malone, Mitchell, Overstreet, Parrish, Phillips, Putnam, Rowe, Scales, Singletary, Smith, Stewart, Swearingen, Taylor (11th Dist.), Taylor (31st Dist.), Turnbull, Turner, Wagg, Walker, Watson, Waybright, Whitaker.
—33.

Nays—None.

So the Bill passed, title as stated.

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

Also—

The following message from the House of Representatives was received and read:

House of Representatives,
Tallahassee, Florida, April 6, 1927.

Hon. S. W. Anderson,
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. 4.

Whereas, the Journals of the House of Representatives and of the Senate for the past several sessions have been nearly a foot thick, and

Whereas, the present practice is to print the Journals in 10 point type double space which is not necessary, and

Whereas, the size of the bound Journal can be very materially reduced by setting the Journal in 8 point type

32 ems wide, single space and print the same upon a lighter type of paper which would be for the convenience of the members of the House and Senate in handling their permanent Journals:

Therefore,

Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring:

That a committee of one member from the Senate and two members from the House of Representatives be appointed to confer with the State printer upon a plan by which the physical size of the Journal can be reduced and that such committee be given authority to complete all arrangements on behalf of this Legislature looking toward the printing of the Journal in a smaller type, closely set and upon thinner paper.

And respectfully requests the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Very respectfully,
FRANK WEBB,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

And House Concurrent Resolution No. 4, contained in the above message, was read the first time by its title and was laid over under the rule.

Also—

The following message from the House of Representatives was received and read:

House of Representatives,
Tallahassee, Florida, April 5th, 1927.

Hon. S. W. Anderson,
President of the Senate.

Sir:

I am directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted—
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1:

WHEREAS the United Confederate Veterans are now in general reunion in Tampa; and

WHEREAS, the people of this country, regardless of State or Section, delight to honor these old heroes for their

valor in war and their loyalty to the nation since the issues of the war are settled,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring: That the Legislature, on behalf of the people of the State of Florida, officially welcome the United Confederate Veterans to our State, and extend to them our most cordial greetings, with the sincere wish for their continued happiness and well being.

Very respectfully,

FRANK WEBB,

Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

And Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1, contained in the above message was read and referred to the Committee on Enrolled Bills.

The Secretary was ordered to transmit this Resolution by wire to the Commander-in-chief of Confederate Veterans, Tampa, Fla.

The following message from the House of Representatives was received and read:

House of Representatives,
Tallahassee, Florida, April 7, 1927.

Hon. S. W. Anderson,
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. 29:

A bill to be entitled An Act validating and confirming the ordinance passed by the Town Council of the Town of DeFuniak Springs, Florida, at its meeting held March 11, 1927 entitled "An Ordinance authorizing and directing the Mayor and the Town Clerk to enter into a contract with Gulf Power Company, a corporation providing for the sale of the electric lighting and water plants and systems belonging to the Town to Gulf Power Company, a corporation, its successors and assigns," the contract made in pursuance thereof by the Mayor and Town Clerk with said Gulf Power Company and all Acts and proceed-

ings of the Town Council and officers had with reference thereto; and authorizing said Town to sell its water and light plants to said Gulf Power Company and to pass the ordinances, grant the franchises, adopt rates and make the contracts, all as provided by said ordinance and contract.

Also—

House Bill No. 19 :

A bill to be entitled An Act to validate Sixty Thousand Dollars (\$60,000) Street Improvement Bonds, Series B, of the Town of Perry, Florida, including the proceedings to authorize the issuance of said bonds and the proceedings for the levy of special assessments for their payment, and declaring said bonds to constitute valid and legally binding obligations of said Town of Perry, Florida.

And respectfully requests the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Very respectfully,

FRANK WEBB,

Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

And House Bill No. 29, contained in the above message, was read the first time by its title.

Mr. Gillis moved the rules be waived and that House Bill No. 29, be read the second time by its title only.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And House Bill No. 29 was read the second time by its title only.

Mr. Gillis moved that the rules be waived and that House Bill No. 29 be read the third time in full and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And House Bill No. 29 was read the third time in full.

Upon the passage of House Bill No. 29 the roll was called and the vote was:

Yeas—Mr. President, Senators Caro, Cobb, Dell, Edge, Etheredge, Gary, Gillis, Glynn, Hale, Harrison, Hinely, Hodges, Jennings, McCall, Malone, Mitchell, Overstreet, Parrish, Phillips, Putnam, Rowe, Scales, Singletary, Smith, Stewart, Swearingen, Taylor (11th Dist.), Taylor (31st Dist.), Turnbull, Turner, Wagg, Walker, Watson, Waybright, Whitaker—36.

Nays—None.

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. 19, contained in the above message, was read the first time by its title.

Mr. Scales moved that the rules be waived and that House Bill No. 19 be read the second time by its title only.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And House Bill No. 19 was read the second time by its title only.

Mr. Scales moved that the rules be further waived and House Bill No. 19 be read the third time in full and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And House Bill No. 19 was read the third time in full.

Upon call of the roll on the passage of the bill, the vote was:

Yeas—Mr. President; Senators Caro, Cobb, Dell, Edge, Etheredge, Gary, Gillis, Glynn, Hale, Harrison, Hinely, Hodges, Jennings, McCall, Malone, Mitchell, Overstreet, Parrish, Phillips, Putnam, Rowe, Scales, Singletary, Smith, Stewart, Swearingen, Taylor (11th Dist.), Taylor (31st Dist.), Turnbull, Turner, Wagg, Walker, Watson, Waybright, Whitaker—36.

Nays—None.

So the bill passed, title as stated.

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

Also—

The following message from the House of Representatives was received and read:

House of Representatives,
Tallahassee, Florida, April 7, 1927.

Hon. S. W. Anderson,
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:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives the Senate concurring that the time of convening on Monday, April 11, shall be fixed at 3 o'clock p. m. instead of 12 Noon as provided by a previous concurrent resolution.

And respectfully requests the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Very respectfully,
FRANK WEBB,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

And House Concurrent Resolution No. 5, contained in the above message was read the first time.

Mr. Taylor (11th Dist.), moved that the rules be waived and that House Concurrent Resolution No. 5 be read the second time.

Which was agreed by a two-thirds vote.

And House Concurrent Resolution No. 5 was read the second time and was adopted.

The Secretary was notified to certify the adoption of the resolution by the Senate to the House of Representatives.

By permission—

Mr. Taylor (11th Dist.), introduced—

Senate Bill No. 34:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend section 3813 of the Revised General Statutes of Florida.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary "A."

By Permission—

Senator Taylor (11th Dist.), introduced—

Senate Bill No. 35:

A bill to be entitled An Act to provide for the Conservation and Protection of certain wild trees, shrubs and plants in the State of Florida.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Forestry.

Mr. Etheredge moved that the tables which were assigned to the press be moved nearer the middle of the Senate Chamber.

The motion did not prevail.

Mr. Turnbull moved that 200 copies of Senate rules including the Committee assignments as handed down by the President be printed for the use of the Senate.

Which was agreed to and so ordered.

Mr. Phillips moved to waive the rules and that the Senate do now take up and consider messages of the House of Representatives.

Which was agreed to by two-thirds vote.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The following message from the House of Representatives was received and read:

House of Representatives,
Tallahassee, Florida, April 7th, 1927.

Hon. S. W. Anderson,
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. 36:

A bill to be entitled An Act to authorize the County Judge of Sumter County, Florida, to appoint a clerk of his court, to provide the duties thereof, and fixing the compensation of such clerk.

Also—

House Bill No. 37:

A bill to be entitled An Act to legalize and validate the creation of Special Road and Bridge District Number One of Pasco County, Florida, and the issuance of negotiable time warrants styled road debentures of said district, and all proceedings heretofore had with respect thereto.

And respectfully requests the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Very respectfully,

FRANK WEBB,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

And House Bill No. 36, contained in the above message, was read the first time by its title and placed on the Calendar of Local Bills on the second reading.

And House Bill No. 37 was read the first time by its title and placed on the Calendar of Local Bills on the second reading.

Senators Harrison and Stewart were excused from attendance on the body until Monday afternoon session, April 11, 1927.

Mr. Etheredge moved that the Senate do now adjourn. Which was agreed to.

Whereupon the Senate adjourned to Friday at 11:00 o'clock a. m., April 8, 1927.