

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1929

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 Adams, Anderson, Bell, Caro, Council, Dell, Futch, Gary, Glynn, Harrison, Hinely, Hodges, Howell, Johns, King, Knabb, Malone, McCall, Mitchell, Neel, Phillips, Putnam, Rowe, Scales, Singletary, Stewart, Swearingen, Taylor, Turnbull, Turner, Wagg, Watson, Waybright, Welsh, Whitaker, Young.—37.

A quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

The daily Journal of April 2 was corrected and as corrected was approved as follows: On page 1, column 2, and 8th line the word "Junior" is hereby transferred to the end of said line, and on line 15 of said page and column, strike out the name "Walter" and insert in lieu thereof the name "Waller."

On the second column of page 1 insert between the bottom and the preceding lines the following, to-wit: "Mr. Watson moved that the Rules of Procedure of the 1927 Session shall govern this body until the Committee on Rules and Procedure shall be organized and report, and said report be adopted.

Which was agreed to.

On line 3, column 2, of page 2, insert the word "yeas" between the name "Young" and the figures "37."

A committee from the House of Representatives appeared at the bar of the Senate and announced that the House of Representatives was duly organized and ready to proceed to the business of the Session, and that the House was ready to receive the Senate in joint session to receive the message of the Governor who would deliver the message orally.

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

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

House of Representatives
Tallahassee, Florida, April 3, 1929.

Hon. J. J. Parrish,
President of the Senate.

Sir—

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

House Concurrent Resolution No. 1.

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

That the House of Representatives respectfully advises and concurs with the Senate in advising the Governor that the Legislature as per his request will assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 11 o'clock A. M., April 3rd, for the purpose of receiving his Excellency's Message.

And respectfully requests the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Very Respectfully,

FRANK WEBB,

Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

Senator Phillips moved that the Senate do now repair to the Hall of the House of Representatives to unite with that body to receive the Governor of the State.

Which was agreed to.

The Senate formed in processional order and marched to the House of Representatives as a body.

The House of Representatives received the Senate with due courtesy, and the President of the Senate took his seat as presiding officer of the joint assembly.

The President of the Senate in the Chair.

By direction the Secretary called the roll of the Senate and the following Senators answered to their names:

Mr. President: Senators Adams, Anderson, Bell, Caro, Council, Dell, Futch, Gary, Glynn, Harrison, Hinely, Hodges, Howell, Johns, King, Knabb, Malone, McCall, Mitchell, Neel, Phillips,

Putnam, Rowe, Scales, Singletary, Stewart, Swearingen, Taylor, Turnbull, Turner, Wagg, Watson, Waybright, Welsh, Whitaker, Young.—37.

A quorum of the Senate present.

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

Mr. Speaker: Messrs Airth, Albury, Andrews, Auvil, Beasley, Bevis, Bivens, Black, Bloodworth, Blount, Booth (Duval), Booth (Pinellas), Brock, Bullard, Caldwell, Carn, Carroll, Chadwick, Chappell, Collier, Collins, Cone, Crouch, Day, Douglass, Entzinger, Faircloth, Fuller, Fullerton, Gillis, Grady, Gravely, Hagan, Harper, Hazen, Hobson, Horne, Huntley, Jackson, Kanner, Kelly, Kennedy, Kerr, Lancaster, Larson, Lee, Leonard, Lewis, Light, Lowe, Matthews, Matthis, Meigs, Merchant, Millinor, Moody, Moon, Moore, McKenzie, McLin, Ogilvie, Oliver, Parker (Lafayette), Parker (Leon), Peeples (Glades), Peeples (Suwannee), Pepper, Perry, Petree, Prine, Redstone, Robineau, Sharp, Sledge, Smith, Stephens, Stewart, Stokes, Surrency, Sweger, Teague, Tomasello, Trammell, Turner, Usher, Villeneuve, Walden, Ward, Way, Weeks, Westbrook, Wood, Youngs, Zim.—95.

A quorum of the House of Representatives present.

The President declared a quorum of the joint assembly present and that the joint assembly was duly organized and was ready to receive the Governor.

Senator Anderson moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Governor and notify him that the joint assembly was organized and awaited his pleasure.

Which was agreed to.

The President appointed Senator Anderson and Representatives Sweger and Tomasello as said committee.

The committee withdrew.

The committee re-appeared escorting the Governor who was received by the joint assembly standing; and Governor Doyle E. Carlton was duly escorted to the platform.

The President introduced the Governor to the joint body and the Governor delivered to the joint assembly his biennial message to the Legislature.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Twenty-second Legislative Assembly Under the Constitution of 1885, of the State of Florida:

I am honored by the privilege of presenting in person my message to you, the lawmakers of the State. I do so not as a matter of form, but as an earnest solicitation for the most cordial relation between the Executive and the Legislative branches of our Government. We are comrades in a common cause, sharing the greatest responsibility and at once the largest opportunity that ever came to the leaders of our State. We are called upon at a time when the State is on trial, to lay new foundations under our economic, political and moral structure, thus preparing the way for a progress that is permanent. May Almighty God give us wisdom to see the way, and unflinching courage to do our duty.

FINANCE AND TAXATION THE UPPERMOST PROBLEMS

The uppermost problem is finance and taxation. In every endeavor of the State, whether in behalf of education, the public health, conservation of our natural resources, or governmental organization, our whole economic future hinges upon a sane fiscal and sound financial policy.

Abnormal conditions resulting from the boom left their mark on public as well as private life to such an extent as to endanger our financial security. For this we blame no one. It is a logical outcome of the spirit of the time. But the results are with us. We find ourselves in a time of peace burdened with war-time equipment. We have made advances on every front (1000% in public improvement in ten years), but at a cost that must be paid. Our expenditures have exceeded our receipts to an alarming degree,—approximately two and one-half million dollars for the year 1928. While the State as such is free from bonds, we are foolish to ignore the fact that counties and municipalities are loaded to the uttermost, while taxes have reached the danger point. There is a deadline in cost of government which, when reached by the taxing powers, marks the decline of a State's prosperity. In spite of high taxes, so high that many have ceased to pay, bond defaults are imminent in towns, districts and counties throughout the State. "Unwise," someone says, to release this information. But it is folly to dodge facts which will ultimately force their attention.

OUR FINANCIAL TASK

The gap between receipts and expenditures must be closed; our obligations must be discharged; our financial integrity must be preserved; a sound fiscal structure must be established; our tax burden must be adjusted; and with the intelligent leadership and patriotic co-operation evident in this Legislature I know that these things can be done and Florida's place established in the front ranks of this advancing nation

MUST WORK ALONG MANY LINES

We must not hope to accomplish this by any one act, or any single policy, but by sane, consistent, co-ordinated action along many lines with a definite purpose.

- (1) Economy in public expenditure, with business-like organization and supervision in governmental activities.
- (2) Conservation of our revenue and its direction in the proper channel.
- (3) An equitable distribution of our tax burden with a collection system that is simple in operation and certain of results.
- (4) Safeguards against unreasonable debts and obligations in the future.

These things will lift our government from financial distress and hasten by years the usual prosperity of our State.

ECONOMY

Economy in public expenditure is fundamental. Unnecessary expenses must be eliminated. We have lost a sense of the value of the public dollar and forgotten that little economies amount to big savings. Useless offices must be abolished; employees used as needed and because of their fitness for the task to which they are called. There is a sharp distinction between a pension roll and a payroll. Many economies are being employed by your present administration and you can safely depend on a saving of at least a half million dollars per year in the administration of the State's affairs. We are well on the way now, but there are charges fixed by law which no administration can reach and which no budget commission can change.

As an illustration, we have the special assistant Attorneys General, drawing \$15,000 per year and expenses. Their purpose has been served and I respectfully recommend the repeal of the statute creating these offices. Many inferior courts have been created throughout the State, prosecuting officers multiplied and salaries increased beyond the bounds of reason. This condition should engage your attention.

Our Circuit Judges within four years multiplied from twenty to forty, while the budget for these courts jumped from \$479,850 to \$752,450. As an attorney, I would be the last to abolish a court that is needed. No one advocates that policy, but patriotism and common honesty demand that the unnecessary go. I am aware of the fact that it presents a delicate and difficult question and calls for rare courage and patriotism on your part, but the issues should be met as the judges meet their issues on the bench. I recommend the immediate appointment of a commission of five, composed of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, president of the Bar Association, president of one of our universities, an outstanding business man, and one of our circuit clerks and requested to impartially redistrict the State in keeping with present requirements, and to report their findings back to this session in time for action.

An adjustment of fees and compensation of county officers is in order. A condition which places in a single county office in the name of compensation as much as that of the entire Supreme Court or that of the Governor and his Cabinet is intolerable. Records and reports should be required and a reviewing authority provided that would put a brake on the number of employees and the amount of their compensation, securing justice to State and officer.

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

Multiplication of boards and commissions with powers usually granted is a menace from an economic and political standpoint. The administration of State affairs becomes decentralized, supervisory control is lost. The boards consider themselves independent enterprises and lose sight of the public business as a whole. Many of our boards and commissions are responsible to themselves alone and have greater powers in the expenditure of public funds than the Governor and his Cabinet.

Our Constitution provides for an executive Department composed of the Governor and six administrative officers who form various boards, and in whom are vested the administration of the State's affairs. It was never contemplated that any department should assume absolute control of the revenue arising from any special levy or fees, but that all moneys should be held by the treasurer and disbursed on appropriations made by law and upon order of the Comptroller countersigned by the Governor. Our practice is in some respects like farming out the

taxing power with the amount of receipts as the only limitation upon the spending power.

Every board or commission should be anchored to the Cabinet, with the head of such department holding office at the will of the Governor. No moneys should be expended except on appropriation made by law and in regular constitutional manner. If we expect to avoid waste from independent and overlapping activities and hope to establish business efficiency, administrative authority must be centralized and responsibility definitely fixed in the men whom the people inevitably hold accountable.

Some of our departments should be consolidated and many activities co-ordinated. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the Shell Fish Commission and the forestry work should be brought together. Without lessening the emphasis on the work of either, the activities of the Health Department and the Hotel Commission should be co-ordinated. From the standpoint of economy and efficiency as well, our structure of government should be made simple and direct as possible.

BUSINESS METHODS IN GOVERNMENT

It is well to keep government out of business, but business principles should be employed in government. A modern, uniform system of records and accounting, including cost accounting, should be established throughout the State, with an auditing system that would insure at least an annual audit of the different subdivisions of the State, the purpose being not only to prevent defaults but to establish efficiency in governmental operations. Thousands of dollars are lost each year to the State not only through defaults but by waste resulting from loose business methods.

A rigid budgeting should be required. Shifting and intermingling of various funds, merging current expenses into future obligations should be prohibited and records so kept that the people may see how and for what their moneys are expended.

OFFICE OF BOND TRUSTEE SHOULD BE ABOLISHED

Our scattered financial control must be centralized. Bond trustees have cost the State untold sums of money. This office should be abolished and the State Treasurer made the trustee for every outstanding bond issue. As it is, there is no central authority in the county or the State where public obligations can be ascertained or the people find assurance that trust funds to discharge such obligations are being maintained.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT

All purchases of the State, except those of a minor nature, should be centralized in one department. We thus substitute expert service for indiscriminate and irresponsible buying, secure lower prices by larger quantity purchases, centralize the point of contact between the bidder and the State, fix responsibility for determining price, establish standard specifications, and assure all discounts.

CONSERVATION AND DIRECTION OF REVENUE INTO PROPER CHANNELS

But we must go further to relieve our present embarrassment. The next step is of greater moment and calls for your most thoughtful consideration. It involves a change in our fiscal policy and seeks to place certain of our revenues where most needed. I therefore respectfully suggest the advisability of impounding the gasoline tax now returned to the counties and that paid to the schools; that portion of the automobile license tax not used by the Road Department; personal tax on automobiles; a reasonable tax on motor busses, into a common fund to be administered by the State Treasurer as trustee for the retirement of road bonds and school board obligations. In this program three things must be taken care of. First, the present revenue of the Road Department must be kept intact. Second, equity must be done the several counties. Third, the State can assume no obligation except to administer the funds thus impounded. It is believed these points can be safeguarded. The plan, of course, will be subject to objection. Any program will be. I ask you, however, to consider it in the spirit of finding something better, if this is not acceptable. Something of this nature must be done if the financial integrity of our State is to be preserved and justice done our taxpayers.

TAX COLLECTIONS

Our financial structure is no stronger than our methods of collection. Our system must be simplified and the results made certain. To this end, returns should be made compulsory. Red tape now essential to a valid assessment should be done away with. The levy should be held valid if not contested within a fixed time; unnecessary cost in advertising as well as fees in making sales should be adjusted; the time should be shortened within which a tax lien can be enforced and the procedure made as direct as possible to the end that a valid tax deed would be certain.

It would facilitate the collection of personal tax on automobiles to require this payment as a condition to the issuance of a li-

license tag. To this end, it would be well to have automobile license tags distributed by the tax collector with the cost of issuance greatly reduced. As a matter of fact, the personal property tax on automobiles should be eliminated and the license tax raised accordingly—this to simplify and reduce the cost of collection. A constitutional amendment, however, would, of course, be necessary to accomplish this result.

Steps should be taken to collect our delinquent taxes and bring lands sold for taxes back on the books. We should, therefore, by appropriate procedure, validate the liens for all outstanding taxes and provide for issuance of legal deeds.

PROTECTION AGAINST FUTURE OBLIGATIONS

We should next restrict the power by which counties and districts burden themselves with financial obligations: First, by limiting the bonded indebtedness to a reasonable proportion of the assessed valuation, and next requiring a more general expression of the taxpayers as a condition to the issuance of bonds.

BANKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Our banking laws and regulations must be amended to furnish greater protection to the depositors and stockholders as well. Loans to anyone should be limited to a reasonable percentage of the capital stock and surplus. No one not worth his double assessment should be accepted as a stockholder. The examining force should be increased and stricter supervision guaranteed.

HIGHWAYS

Membership in the Road Department should be held sacred to the trust to which it is committed, and the Road Department should be kept free from the temptation of political influence. The law should make it impossible for any member of the department to be a candidate for any office while holding that position or within six months thereafter.

I would respectfully caution you against the danger of indiscriminately placing roads under State maintenance. In order to maintain a uniform, balanced and equitable program this matter should be left largely to the members of the Road Department, who must view the road system as a whole. Any other program furnishes a temptation to trade, and the danger of converting our road funds into a pork barrel proposition.

In view of the outstanding obligations on the Road Department and the large amount of unfinished road work, it would seem unwise to divert to other channels any portion of the revenue now going to the State Road Department.

It is time to consider a program of beautification of our highways. Rights-of-way should be secured with reference not only to present but future traffic and beautification as well. Florida makes its bid to the visitor. The roadside is the traveler's front yard and largely reflects the character of the people.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture (and I use the word in its broadest sense) is the basic industry of Florida. The prosperity of the State will be measured to a large extent by the prosperity of agricultural endeavor. Sound economy forbids that we retreat in our aid to this enterprise. Experiment work should be carried on to a larger degree. Extension work emphasized and greater safeguards provided against plant and animal pests and diseases.

The greatest problem in connection with agriculture is marketing. More attention must be given to the home market. We are importing approximately 75% of what we consume while much of our produce is rotting in the fields not far from the place of use and need. The facilities of our marketing commissioner should be enlarged with the actual purpose of bringing our local producers and consumers together. A definite program will be suggested.

STORAGE WAREHOUSES

The law providing for storage warehouses should be amended so as to authorize co-operation between the State and individuals or organizations. The present law is impracticable but seeks relief necessary to our agricultural welfare. Storage warehouses are essential to a sound marketing system.

GREEN FRUIT LAW

Vigorous steps must be taken to protect the citrus industry against the violators of the green fruit law. This has cost the State in the past season millions of dollars. The men who thus sacrifice the industry should be subjected to strenuous measures, even to the extent of having their places of business padlocked if necessary and treated as outlaws.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Industrial development must be encouraged. This is a counterpart to our agricultural endeavor, in furnishing a home market for our produce and employment for labor. I suggest the wisdom of relieving from taxes for a period of years new enterprises not coming in competition with industries already located. Other states in the South are doing this now.

LABOR

Agriculture, Industry and Labor all go hand in hand. Our aim must be to promote the welfare of our workers of all classes. We must safeguard their health and safety from industrial hazards and have reached the time when many industries should carry in an orderly fashion the wreckage of men as well as of machinery. The well-being of the State is measured by the well-being of the average man.

FREIGHT RATES

One of the big factors in agriculture is freight rates. We have seen one agricultural enterprise after another forced to the wall because of unfair rate adjustment. This problem is so large and complicated that it cannot be handled by the individual grower. It would be wise to establish a commission to make a study of our entire rate structure so that the inequalities be brought forcefully in the name of the State to the attention of the transportation companies and our Interstate Commerce Commission. Florida's future, not only from an agricultural but from an industrial standpoint, depends to a large extent on this relief.

RECLAMATION OF THE EVERGLADES

Reclamation of the Everglades has developed into a national as well as a State problem with the Federal Government giving promise of co-operation that will insure the completion of this project in a proper way. In view of these prospects, it would be well to authorize your present board or such as may be constituted to accept such terms and conditions as Congress may establish and fully co-operate with the Federal Government in carrying out this program.

In the administration of the drainage program the people in the area should be brought in closer contact with the drainage operations, either by way of representation on the board or by the establishment of an intermediary board that will give the people the contact to which they are entitled.

EDUCATION

Perhaps no branch of the State's development is in greater distress than our school system, the first difficulty being that of finances, with schools forced to close throughout the State. It is hoped that the amendment of our laws on taxation will furnish relief in this respect. It is certain that our school system must go on, and it is a matter of great embarrassment that any boy or girl in the State should be denied an eight months' term with teachers properly trained and fairly paid.

I commend to your careful study the report of the Educational Survey. Our schools are tied by the Constitution to an obsolete system, relief from which should be given at the earliest possible moment. We should place in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction a director of building to advise with the Superintendent and approve all buildings erected for school purposes. Enormous waste can be saved and greater efficiency accomplished by this program. There should also be provided in the office of the State Superintendent a director of finance empowered to organize and institute a system of uniform, practical budgeting, accounting and auditing in the several counties of the State.

The Textbook Selection Law should be amended so as to provide for a selected group of books on each subject, rather than an exclusive selection, and to allow for retiring obsolete or undesirable text books.

CONSERVATION

The Game Law must be amended with a view always to conserving the game, and at the same time removing arbitrary and unreasonable regulations with a fair adjustment of license fees. I would suggest closing the August hunting season and make the open season for hunting deer and turkey concurrent. Breeding grounds must be extended and propagation of game and fish fostered in the most effective manner. I invite your thought to the most practical common sense and business-like method of conserving this great resource.

FORESTRY

Re-forestation has been too long neglected. We are rapidly depleting what has been and is yet the State's greatest money producer, without adequate effort to replenish it. It would not be amiss to employ a reasonable severance tax to this purpose.

LAW AND LAWLESSNESS

Florida must make no surrender to nor compromise with the enemies of constituted authority. Agencies to establish legal proof of crime and to enforce the law should be strengthened and not weakened. Florida should build on permanent values and not risk her future on a game of chance or a program of legalized gambling.

CONCLUSION

I am aware that this message presents a difficult program, but I have faith in its practical significance and trust you as safe-

guards against error. I know it is submitted only in a spirit of unselfish and constructive service.

We must work out a plan to meet the necessities of the hour as well as the requirements of Florida's new day now near at hand—a day of progress that will endure. This we cannot do if we allow selfish interests to hold sway, or fail to put first things first. Nor can we succeed by partisan strife or sectional alignment. Thank God, these lines have lost their place in the geography of Greater Florida. As individuals and public officers worthy of the name, all Florida is ours—her counties and cities, her farms and factories, field and forests. The welfare of every citizen, his happiness or sorrow, success or failure, is ours. We are one people, one in hope, one in purpose, one in destiny, and shall build for the future in the spirit of Macaulay:

"When none was for the party
But all were for the State,
When the rich man helped the poor
And the poor man helped the great."

The Senate then withdrew and returned to the Senate Chamber to resume its session.

The Senate resumed its session:

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

Mr. President: Senators Adams, Anderson, Bell, Caro, Council, Dell, Futch, Gary, Glynn, Harrison, Hinely, Hodges, Howell, Johns, King, Knabb, Malone, McCall, Mitchell, Neel, Phillips, Putnam, Rowe, Scales, Singletary, Stewart, Swearingen, Taylor, Turnbull, Turner, Wagg, Watson, Waybright, Welsh, Whitaker, Young—37.

A quorum present.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. Singletary—

Senate Resolution No. 1:

Be It Resolved by the Florida Senate: That no attaches other than those already provided for shall be selected to serve this senate without the recommendation of the Committee on attaches, and the approval of the Senate.

Which was read.

Mr. Singletary moved the adoption of the Resolution.

Mr. Hodges offered the following amendment to Senate Resolution No. 1:

In line 3 of body of Resolution insert after the word "Senate" the following:

"But this shall not apply to the desk force of the Secretary of the Senate or the Secretaryship of such Committees as are allowed Secretaries."

Mr. Hodges moved the adoption of the amendment.

Senator McCall moved that the Resolution and amendment be referred to the Committee on Rules and Procedure when said committee shall be appointed and handed down by the President.

Upon which a "Yea" and "Nay" roll was demanded.

Upon the call of the roll the vote was: Yeas—23; Nays—14.

So the Resolution, together with the amendment thereto, was referred to the said committee.

By Mr. King—

Senate Resolution No. 2:

Pertaining to the Press having access to Bills, etc.

WHEREAS, it is essential to the public welfare that the most widespread publicity be given expeditiously to the proceedings of and happenings in the Legislature, and to that end this Legislature should follow the same practice that was observed in the Legislature of 1927 with reference to the accommodation of the representatives of the press, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE:

That the President of the Senate and the Secretary of the Senate, Bill Secretary, Sergeant-At-Arms and other attaches of the Senate be authorized and directed to provide and carry out substantially the same provisions for the accommodation of representatives of the press at this session as were in force at the 1927 session, including the same access to copies of bills as was given at the 1927 session of the Legislature to press representatives.

Which was read.

Mr. King moved the adoption of the Resolution.

Which was agreed to.

By Mr. Hodges—

Senate Resolution No. 3:

Relating to attaches:

Be It Resolved by the Senate of Florida: That the attaches appointed by the Secretary of the Senate for use at the desk of the Secretary is hereby ratified and that they shall be:

Miss Lera Nelle Murrow of Tallahassee, Miss Grace Diehl of Tallahassee, Miss Bessie Kinsey of Okeechobee, as stenographers.

Miss Marie Miller of Tallahassee, Miss Fannie Mendelson of Tallahassee, Miss Sarah Jones of Tallahassee, as verifiers.

And that there shall also be designated three floor messengers who shall be:

Miss Natalie Hughes of Monticello, Miss Louise Shuford of Tallahassee, Mrs. Dot Bliss of Tallahassee.

By consent the Resolution was withdrawn.

By Mr. Singletary—

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 4

WHEREAS, the space back of the desk of the President of the Senate for many years has remained without a portrait, and WHEREAS, Andrew Jackson, first territorial Governor of Florida, and afterwards seventh President of the United States, played a great part in the history of this State, and

WHEREAS, one of the greatest agricultural counties in the State is named in his honor, as well as one of the largest municipalities in the State, and

WHEREAS, Senate Resolution No. 16 of the Senate of 1927 provided for a portrait of Andrew Jackson to occupy the space in the Senate Chamber of Florida, and

WHEREAS, a committee, by authority of this resolution, was named by Honorable S. W. Anderson, then President of the Senate, to look after the selecting of a portrait painter of National repute to paint or copy a painting of Andrew Jackson, and

WHEREAS, Senator W. J. Singletary, of Jackson County, as Chairman, and W. W. Phillips, of Columbia County, and W. C. Hodges, of Leon County, were appointed as such committee, and

WHEREAS, the said committee selected Frank Townsend Hutchens, famous American portrait painter and a member of the French Academy, to copy the famous portrait of Jackson by Thomas Sully, now hanging in the Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington, and

WHEREAS, special permission to make such copy was secured through the influence of United States Senator Duncan U. Fletcher on the representation the painting was to hang in a State Capitol building of the Union and of which State the subject of the painting was the first territorial Governor.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE STATE OF FLORIDA that the painting of Andrew Jackson, first territorial Governor of Florida, and seventh President of the United States, be formally unveiled with suitable presentation ceremonies in the Senate Chamber Tuesday night at eight-thirty o'clock April 9th, 1929, at which unveiling Honorable William H. Ellis, Justice of the Supreme Court, will present the picture for the Senate to the State of Florida in a short address on Jackson, the Lawmaker, and the Honorable Doyle E. Carlton, Governor of Florida, will accept the picture for the State of Florida in a short address on Jackson, the Governor.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Supreme Court of Florida, the House of Representatives of Florida, the Governor's Cabinet, and the citizens of Florida, be invited to attend such ceremonies in the Senate Chamber and that copies of this resolution be presented to the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Governor's Cabinet, and read in the House of Representatives, and published in the newspapers, and that this resolution be spread upon the Journal of the Senate.

Which was read.

Mr. Singletary moved to adopt the Resolution.

Which was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

House of Representatives,
Tallahassee, Florida, April 3, 1929.

Hon. J. J. Parrish,
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. 2.

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

That no bills be introduced until Monday the 8th., or until the Standing Committees shall have been announced.

And respectfully requests the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Very Respectfully,

FRANK WEBB,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

And House Conc. Resolution No. 2, contained in the above message, was read the first time.

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Mr. McCall moved to waive the rules and that House Concurrent Resolution be read the second time.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

The Resolution was read the second time.

Mr. McCall moved the adoption of the Resolution.

Which was agreed to.

And the Resolution was adopted and ordered to be certified to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Whitaker moved that 75 copies of the Daily Senate Journal be allotted to each member of the Senate body for distribution.

Mr. Phillips moved to amend the motion of Mr. Whitaker and that a census of the Senators be taken as to the number of Daily Journals each member would require.

Mr. Futch moved as a substitute motion that each Senator be requested to send the Secretary's desk the number of Daily Senate Journals required by him for distribution.

The question was put upon the adoption of the substitute motion for the whole subject matter.

The substitute motion was agreed to.

The following communication from the Hon. Fred H. Davis,

Attorney General of the State of Florida, was received and read:

April 2, 1929.

Hon. J. J. Parrish,
President of the Senate,
Tallahassee, Florida.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with the provisions of Section 104, Revised General Statutes, 1920, I hereby recommend Mrs. Mary M. Meginnis as a person experienced in indexing to supervise and assist the respective clerks of each branch of the Legislature having such work in hand in making the index for both the Senate and House Journals during the 1929 session of the Legislature.

Very respectfully,
FRED H. DAVIS,
Attorney-General.

Which was ordered filed.

The hour one o'clock P. M., the hour for adjournment under the rule, having arrived the President declared the Senate stood adjourned until eleven o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 4, 1929.