

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE

Wednesday, April 5, 1933

The Senate convened at 11:00 o'clock A. M. pursuant to adjournment on Tuesday, April 4, 1933.

The President in the Chair.

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

Mr. President; Senators Anderson, Andrews, Bass Beacham, Black, Butler, Caro, Chowning, Clarke, Dell, English, Gary, Getzen, Gillis, Gomez, Harrison, Hilburn, Hodges, Holland, Larson, Lewis, Lundy, MacWilliams, Mann, Murphy, Parker, Parrish, Raulerson, Rose, Shelley, Shivers, Sikes, Stewart Turner, Watson, Whitaker—37.

A quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

The Journal of Tuesday, April 4, was corrected, and as corrected was approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Senator Gillis, Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Proceedings, submitted the following report:

Senate Chamber
Tallahassee, Florida, April 5, 1933

Hon. T. G. Futch,
President of the Senate.

Sir:

Your Committee on Rules and Proceedings beg leave to make the following report.

The Committee recommends that the following rules be adopted to govern the Senate for the Session of 1933:

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 pre-

vented; 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 Miscellaneous Legislation, to consist of nine members.

On Pensions, to consist of five members.

On Banking, to consist of seven members.

On Public Utilities, to consist of seven 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 seven 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 nine 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 five members.

On Organized Labor, to consist of seven members.

On Finance and Taxation, to consist of eleven members.

On Claims, to consist of five members.

On Public Health, to consist of seven members.

On Engrossed Bills, to consist of five members.

On Enrolled Bills, to consist of five members.

On Judiciary "A," to consist of thirteen members.

On Judiciary "B," to consist of thirteen members.

On Executive Communication, to consist of five members.

On Appropriation, to consist of thirteen members.

On Agriculture and Live Stock, to consist of seven members.

On Attaches, to consist of five members.

On Forestry, to consist of seven members.

On Citrus Fruits, to consist of seven members.

On Building and Loan, to consist of five members.

On Motor Vehicles, to consist of five members.

On Public Lands, to consist of five members.

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. The following named committees shall be entitled to the following clerical help, which help shall be named by the Chairman of that committee and when not engaged on work for the Committee they shall work under the direction of the Head Stenographer.

Appropriations—one Secretary and one verifier.
Audit and Control of Legislative Expenditures—one Secretary.

Miscellaneous Legislation—one Secretary.

Education—one Secretary.

Roads and Highways—one Secretary.

Finance and Taxation—one Secretary.

Judiciary A—one Secretary.

Judiciary B—one Secretary.

The President of the Senate shall also be entitled to a secretary to be named by him.

8. The Committee on Attaches shall determine and recommend to the Senate the number of Attaches required in addition to those specified in these rules, and the duties for which they are required, and, upon approval by the Senate by a two-thirds majority of its recommendations, shall employ such attaches.

9. 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.

10. 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, unless excused by the Sergeant-at-Arms when the Senate is not in session.

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 to the appropriate committee and the title and reference thereof shall be entered on the Journal. Every bill and joint resolution to be presented shall be typewritten 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 secretary 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 secretary'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 secretary 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 seven 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 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 by consent of two-thirds of the Senators present.

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, 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 order, or a question of privilege, without the consent of the Senator speaking.

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

called alphabetically by surname, except where two or more have the same surname in which case the number of the

1. Upon every roll call the names of the Senators shall be

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

3. 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 consideration of Senate resolutions.
- Seventh: Introduction of bills and joint resolutions.
- Eighth: Consideration of other resolutions.
- Ninth: Messages 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: Petitions and memorials.

2. Business on the President's table shall be dispensed 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 on the main floor of the Senate while the Senate is in session except the Senators, members of the families of the Senators, the 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 and former State Senators of Florida.

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.

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 Two Dollars; for each mile he shall travel in coming 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 special order of the Senate.

RULE XVIII

The Senate shall meet daily except Sundays. The hour for convening for the morning session shall be 10:30 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 3:00 p. m., and the hour for adjournment shall be 5:30 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, stenographers, typists, verifiers, pages and other attaches except where otherwise specifically provided in these rules 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 on 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.

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 all processes issued by authority thereof, directed to him; to have charge of all property of the Senate and to disburse the expendable 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 orders or resolution 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 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 are 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 confirmation 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 limit 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.

RULE 10. VIOLATION OF THE ABOVE RULES AS TO THE SECRECY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF EXECUTIVE SESSIONS SHALL BE CONSIDERED BY THE SENATE AS SUFFICIENT GROUNDS FOR THE UNSEATING OF THE OFFENDING SENATOR.

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 Committee 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 endorsed 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 announce whether the same be the first or second of such reading; 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, re-

ceive three readings, which (unless two-thirds of the members present shall decide otherwise) shall 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.

Senator Gillis moved that the report of the committee be adopted. Pending the adoption of the motion by Senator Gillis, Senator Stewart moved that the further consideration of the matter be postponed until tomorrow, April 6, 1933.

Which was not agreed to.

The question recurred on the adoption motion by Senator Gillis to adopt the report of the Committee.

Which was agreed to.

And the report of the Committee on Rules and Proceedings was adopted.

Senator Gillis moved that two hundred (200) copies of the Rules for the Session of 1933 be printed.

Which was agreed to and it was so ordered.

The President announced that he had appointed the following committees:

COMMITTEES OF FLORIDA SENATE (1933 SESSION)

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK—M. O. Harrison, Chairman; C. F. Raulerson, G. Frank Andrews, Olin G. Shivers, H. G. Murphy, J. G. Black, S. W. Anderson.

APPROPRIATIONS—W. C. Hodges, Chairman; G. Frank Andrews, J. Edwin Larson, S. W. Anderson, H. H. Lewis, J. G. Black, D. Stuart Gillis, J. B. Stewart, J. J. Parrish, John R. Beacham, W. A. MacWilliams, H. G. Murphy, Walter W. Rose.

ATTACHES—F. P. Parker, Chairman; J. B. Stewart, H. G. Murphy, J. Edwin Larson, Arthur Gomez.

AUDIT AND CONTROL—Walter W. Rose, Chairman; E. H. Lundy, G. Frank Andrews, S. J. Hilburn, J. M. Mann.

BANKING—S. W. Anderson, Chairman; J. W. Turner, J. Turner Butler, J. J. Parrish, S. D. Clarke, Walter W. Rose, John W. Watson.

BUILDING AND LOANS—Clayton C. Bass, Chairman; W. C. Hodges, C. F. Raulerson, D. Stuart Gillis, Bernard H. English.

CITIES AND TOWNS—Pat Whitaker, Chairman; J. Maxey Dell, Arthur Gomez, S. W. Getzen, John W. Watson.

CITRUS FRUITS—J. J. Parrish, Chairman; Walter W. Rose, S. L. Holland, H. G. Murphy, W. C. Chowning, Hugh Hale, James F. Sikes.

CLAIMS—W. A. MacWilliams, Chairman; James F. Sikes, John W. Watson, S. W. Anderson, J. G. Black.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION—C. F. Raulerson, Chairman; S. J. Hilburn, W. T. Gary, J. W. Turner, John W. Watson.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—J. Turner Butler, Chairman; Bernard H. English, W. C. Hodges, S. J. Hilburn, D. Stuart Gillis, S. W. Anderson, S. L. Holland.

CORPORATIONS—James F. Sikes, Chairman; J. Turner Butler, D. Stuart Gillis, W. A. MacWilliams, Hugh Hale.

COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS—H. G. Murphy, Chairman; H. H. Lewis, J. J. Parrish, J. Edwin Larson, James F. Sikes.

DRAINAGE—John R. Beacham, Chairman; John W. Watson, C. F. Raulerson, J. B. Stewart, Arthur Gomez.

EDUCATION—S. W. Getzen, Chairman; J. Edwin Larson, Olin G. Shivers, James F. Sikes, S. L. Holland, M. O. Harrison, Clayton C. Bass, J. G. Black, H. H. Lewis.

ENGROSSED BILLS—J. W. Turner, Chairman; S. L. Holland, J. Turner Butler, Pat Whitaker, W. A. MacWilliams.

ENROLLED BILLS—S. W. Anderson, Chairman; H. G. Murphy, J. Maxey Dell, Herbert P. Caro, W. T. Gary.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS—Olin G. Shivers, Chairman; M. O. Harrison, S. D. Clarke, Clayton C. Bass, Herbert P. Caro.

FINANCE AND TAXATION—W. T. Gary, Chairman; S. W. Getzen, James F. Sikes, H. H. Lewis, W. P. Shelley, J. Edwin Larson, F. P. Parker, Walter W. Rose, M. O. Harrison, S. L. Holland, H. G. Murphy.

FORESTRY—W. P. Shelley, Chairman; Olin G. Shivers, C. F. Raulerson, Bernard H. English, W. C. Chowning, J. M. Mann, Hugh Hale.

GAME AND FISHERIES—John W. Watson, Chairman; F. P. Parker, W. P. Shelley, J. G. Black, J. W. Turner, M. O. Harrison, E. H. Lundy.

INSURANCE—J. M. Mann, Chairman; S. D. Clarke, W. C. Chowning, W. C. Hodges, W. T. Gary.

JUDICIARY "A"—J. B. Stewart, Chairman; W. A. MacWilliams, S. J. Hilburn, Olin G. Shivers, J. Maxey Dell, H. H. Lewis, Hugh Hale, Herbert P. Caro, John R. Beacham, James F. Sikes, D. Stuart Gillis, M. O. Harrison, Pat Whitaker.

JUDICIARY "B"—S. L. Holland, Chairman; J. J. Parrish, J. G. Black, S. D. Clarke, E. H. Lundy, Bernard H. English, W. P. Shelley, Walter W. Rose, J. W. Watson, F. P. Parker, J. M. Mann, S. W. Getzen, Arthur Gomez.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—J. Edwin Larson, Chairman; Herbert P. Caro, J. Maxey Dell, Arthur Gomez, J. B. Stewart.

MINING AND MINERALS—Hugh Hale, Chairman; Clayton C. Bass, C. F. Raulerson, E. H. Lundy, John W. Watson.

MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION—H. H. Lewis, Chairman; W. T. Gary, J. J. Parrish; W. P. Shelley, Clayton C. Bass, H. G. Murphy, C. F. Raulerson, John W. Watson, S. L. Holland.

MOTOR VEHICLES—C. Frank Andrews, Chairman; John R. Beacham, W. C. Chowning, Herbert P. Caro, Bernard H. English.

ORGANIZED LABOR—Herbert P. Caro, Chairman; Arthur Gomez, John R. Beacham, Pat Whitaker, W. C. Chowning, John W. Watson, S. W. Getzen.

PENSIONS—J. G. Black, Chairman; J. M. Mann, W. T. Gary, W. A. MacWilliams, Clayton C. Bass.

PRISONS AND CONVICTS—W. C. Chowning, Chairman; Hugh Hale, Clayton C. Bass, J. M. Mann, J. W. Turner.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS—Bernard H. English, Chairman; S. W. Getzen, S. J. Hilburn, D. Stuart Gillis, John W. Watson.

PUBLIC HEALTH—J. W. Turner, Chairman; W. C. Chowning, J. M. Mann, J. Maxey Dell, G. Frank Andrews, J. Turner Butler, Herbert P. Caro.

PUBLIC LANDS—S. D. Clarke, Chairman; John W. Watson, Bernard H. English, F. P. Parker, Pat Whitaker.

PUBLIC PRINTING—J. Maxey Dell, Chairman; E. H. Lundy, G. Frank Andrews, S. J. Hilburn, John R. Beacham.

PUBLIC ROADS AND HIGHWAYS—F. P. Parker, Chairman; J. G. Black, S. W. Getzen, H. H. Lewis, J. B. Stewart, J. W. Turner, W. P. Shelley, J. J. Parrish, W. A. MacWilliams, E. H. Lundy, J. Edwin Larson, John R. Beacham, Olin G. Shivers.

PUBLIC UTILITIES—Arthur Gomez, Chairman; J. B. Stewart, S. L. Holland, M. O. Harrison, S. W. Getzen, S. D. Clarke, James F. Sikes.

RULES AND PROCEDURE—D. Stuart Gillis, Chairman; S. W. Anderson, J. J. Parrish, Pat Whitaker, W. A. MacWilliams.

STATE INSTITUTIONS—S. J. Hilburn, Chairman; W. P. Shelley, Pat Whitaker, Hugh Hale, W. C. Hodges.

TEMPERANCE—E. H. Lundy, Chairman; Pat Whitaker, W. P. Shelley, W. T. Gary, G. Frank Andrews.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

By Senator Clarke—
Senate Resolution No. 1:

BE IT RESOLVED That the Senate has learned with sorrow and regret of the deaths of HONORABLE EVERETTE MARK-ELEY JOHNS and HONORABLE JOHN J. SWEARINGEN, late Senators from the Fifteenth and Seventh Senatorial Districts of Florida.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED as a mark of respect that a committee of three for each deceased Senator be appointed by the President to draft suitable resolutions on the death of said Senators.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a date in the future to be designated by the President be set aside and memorial

services be held commemorating the lives, character and public services of said deceased Senators.

Which was read the first time in full.
The question was put on the adoption of the resolution.
Which was agreed to.

And Senate Resolution No. 1 was adopted.
Pursuant to the above Resolution, the President appointed Senators Clarke, Dell and Mann, as a committee to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Senator Johns, the late Senator from the 15th. Senatorial District; and Senators Holland, Hodges and MacWilliams, as a committee to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Senator Swearingen, the late Senator from the 7th. Senatorial District.

By Senator Getzen—
Senate Resolution No. 2:

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

That the Secretary of State shall furnish to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, for use of the Senators, upon a requisition to be signed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, such of the Statutes, General and Special, when requested by the Senators; each Senator, at the time of receiving any of said books, shall sign a receipt to the Sergeant-at-Arms, and shall by the end of the session, return said books, so received, to the Sergeant-at-Arms, and to be in turn by the Sergeant-at-Arms returned to the Secretary of State.

Which was read the first time in full.
The question was put on the adoption of the resolution.
Which was agreed to.

And Senate Resolution No. 2 was adopted.

By Senator MacWilliams—
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3:

WHEREAS, the people of the State of Florida are looking with confidence to this Legislature for rigid economy in the expenditure of public funds for the maintenance of State government in the hope that their tax burdens may be lessened, and it is eminently proper that the practice of economy in the expenditure of such funds should begin with the Legislature, and

WHEREAS, the adoption of this resolution will bring an estimated saving to the tax payers of this State the sum of \$62,500.00, therefore:

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

That this Legislature shall adjourn sine die on Friday, May 19th, 1933, at 12 o'clock noon.

Which was read the first time in full and went over under the rule.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Senators Gary and Black—
Senate Bill No. 1:

A Bill to be entitled An Act providing that all county tax collectors in the State of Florida shall keep the tax books open for the collection of taxes until the first day of June, A. D., 1933.

Which was read the first time by its title only.
Senator Gary moved that the rules be waived and Senate Bill No. 1 be read a second time by its title only.
Which was agreed to.

And Senate Bill No. 1 was read a second time by its title only.

And the same was ordered to be placed on the Calendar of Senate Bills on Third Reading.

By Senator English—
Senate Bill No. 2:

A Bill to be entitled An Act to abolish the office of Hotel Commission and providing that all powers, duties, rights, privileges and obligations heretofore vested by law in the State Hotel Commission and State Hotel Commissioner shall hereafter be vested in and exercised by the State Board of Health.

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

By Senator English—
Senate Bill No. 3:

A Bill to be entitled An Act to amend Chapter 14832, Acts of 1931, Laws of Florida, entitled an Act to provide for a State Racing Commission to prescribe its powers and duties, and to fix the compensation of its members; to provide for holding referendum and recall elections in any county to determine whether racing shall be permitted or continued therein; to provide for licensing and taxing such racing and

apportioning the moneys derived therefrom among the several counties of the State to provide for and regulate the making of parimutuel pools within the enclosure of licensed race tracks; providing certain penalties for the violation of this Act, and for other purposes relating thereto.

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

By Senators English and Gary—
Senate Joint Resolution No. 4:

A Joint Resolution, Proposing an Amendment to Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Florida relating to Taxation and Finance.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA: That the following Amendment to Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Florida relating to Taxation and Finance to be numbered Section 14 of said Article IX, be and the same hereby is agreed to and shall be submitted to the electors of the State of Florida at the general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November A. D., 1934, for ratification or rejection, to-wit: Section 14. The Legislature of the State of Florida shall have power to levy a tax upon income and to fix the rate or rates thereof, and to apportion the taxes collected therefrom.

Which was read the first time in full and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

By Senator Harrison—
Senate Bill No. 5:

A bill to be entitled An Act to authorize the Board of County Commissioners of each County to adjust tax sales certificates held by the State upon certain conditions and to provide for the cancellation of such certificates when so adjusted.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Finance and Taxation.

By Senator Parker—
Senate Bill No. 6:

A bill to be entitled An Act relating to Motor Vehicles and to Amend Section 1010, Revised General Statutes, Being Section 1284, Compiled General Laws of Florida, 1927, as Amended by Chapter 15625, Laws of Florida, Act of 1931, Relating to the Registration and Licensing of Motor Vehicles.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Senator Gillis—
Senate Bill No. 7:

A bill to be entitled An Act amending Sections 4849, 4850, 4851, 4852, 4854, Revised General Statutes of Florida, same being Sections 6936, 6937, 6938, 6939, 6941, Compiled General Laws of Florida, Acts of 1927, Relating to Interest and Usurious Contracts.

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

By Senator Gillis—
Senate Joint Resolution No. 8:

A Joint Resolution Proposing repeal of Section 23 of Article 5 of the Constitution of the State of Florida, relating to Constables and providing for their election.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

Section 1. That Section 23 of Article 5 of the Constitution of the State of Florida, relating to Constables and providing for their election be and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 2. This resolution shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the general election of Representatives to be held in the year A. D., 1934, for approval or rejection.

Which was read the first time in full and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

By Senator Gillis—
Senate Bill No. 9:

A bill to be entitled An Act fixing the fees and compensation to be charged by the Clerks of the various courts of record and of the Circuit Court, and as Recorder.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on County Organizations.

By Senator Gillis—
Senate Bill No. 10:

A bill to be entitled An Act fixing the fees to be charged by the Sheriffs of the State of Florida.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on County Organizations.

By Senator Gillis—

Senate Bill No. 11:

A bill to be entitled An Act fixing and prescribing the fees to be allowed Constables in this State.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on County Organizations.

By Senator Gillis—

Senate Bill No. 12:

A bill to be entitled An Act fixing and prescribing the fees to be charged by Justices of the Peace.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on County Organizations.

By Senator Gillis—

Senate Bill No. 13:

A bill to be entitled An Act repealing Chapter 9157, Laws of Florida, 1927, relating to the Title to Motor Vehicles, the issuance of Title Certificates and to regulate the purchase, sale and transfer of Motor Vehicles, etc.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Senator Gillis—

Senate Joint Resolution No. 14:

A Joint Resolution proposing the repeal of Sections 21 and 22 of Article 5 of the Constitution of the State of Florida, relating to Justices of the Peace, providing for the divisions of each County into Justice Districts; for the election of Justices of the Peace, fixing their terms of office and prescribing the jurisdiction.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

Section 1. That Section 21 and 22 of Article 5 of the Constitution of the State of Florida, relating to Justice of the Peace, providing for the division of each county, into Justice Districts, for the election of Justices of the Peace, and prescribing their terms of office and jurisdiction be and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 2. This resolution shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the general election of Representatives to be held in the year 1934, for approval or rejection.

Which was read the first time in full and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

By Senator Gillis—

Senate Bill No. 15:

A bill to be entitled An Act to fix the annual salaries of certain State Officers and employees, and repealing Chapter 15720, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1931, relating to same subject.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Finance and Taxation.

By Senator Gillis—

Senate Joint Resolution No. 16:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to Section 9, of Article 12 of the Constitution of the State of Florida relating to County School Funds, their use and distribution.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA: That the following amendment to Section 9 of Article 12 of the Constitution of the State of Florida, relating to County School Funds, their use and distribution be and the same is hereby agreed to and shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the general election of Representatives to be held in the year A. D., 1934, for rejection or approval, to-wit:

Section 9. In addition to the tax provided for in Section 8 of this Article the County School Fund shall consist of the proportion of the interest of the State School Fund and of the one mill State tax apportioned to the county, all capitation taxes collected within the county and all appropriations by the Legislature which shall with all other County School Funds be apportioned and distributed as may be provided by law and shall be disbursed by the County Board of Public Instruction solely for the support and maintenance of public free schools; Provided, that such apportionment and distribution shall be made by general law based upon some declared principle of classification to be determined by the Legislature; and Provided further, that from the funds so apportioned and distributed during each of the ten scholastic years following the adoption of this amendment, beginning with the scholastic year current at the time of such adoption the respective Boards of Public Instruction shall pay one-tenth of the outstanding valid indebtedness of such boards, incurred for the support and maintenance of public free schools in the county prior to January 1st, 1933, such indebtedness to include the principal sum thereof and interest there-

on at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date when due to January 1, 1933.

Which was read the first time in full and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

By Senator Larson—
Senate Bill No. 17:

A bill to be entitled An Act Imposing an Additional Tax upon Gasoline or Other Like Products of Petroleum; Providing for Reports of Sales of such Commodities to the Comptroller of the State of Florida; providing for the disposition of the moneys derived from such taxes, and fixing a penalty for the violation of the Provisions of this Act Providing that the Gasoline Inspection Laws of the State of Florida shall apply to this Act; requiring a reduction of State ad valorem millage taxes consistent herewith; and providing that this Act is an Emergency Revenue Measure and shall be of no force and effect from and after July 1, 1935.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Finance and Taxation.

By Senator Gillis—
Senate Bill No. 18:

A bill to be entitled An Act repealing Chapter 15578, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1931, entitled "An Act to provide for the nomination in Primaries of Candidates for office of Members of the Board of Public Instruction by the voters of the county at large, in Walton county, Florida."

Which was read the first time by its title only and placed on the Calendar of Local Bills on Second Reading.

The following proof of publication was attached to Senate Bill No. 18 when it was introduced in the Senate:

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

State of Florida, County of Walton.

Before me personally appeared Larkin Cleveland, Editor of the DeFuniak Herald, a weekly newspaper published and printed at DeFuniak Springs, Florida, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the hereto attached notice of Notice of Local Legislation has been published in The DeFuniak Herald, once a week for 5 consecutive weeks next prior to April 6th, 1933, and that each publication was in the regular and entire edition of said paper, and not in a supplement; the dates of said publication being as follows, to-wit: March 2, 1933; March 9, 1933; March 16, 1933; March 23, 1933; March 30, 1933.

NOTICE OF LOCAL LEGISLATION

Notice is hereby given that at the next session of the Legislature of Florida, I will introduce and urge the passage of a bill to repeal Chapter 15578, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1931, providing for the nomination in Primaries of candidates for the office of member of the Board of Public Instruction in Walton County by the voters of the county at large.

D. STUART GILLIS,
SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT.

That said newspaper had been continuously published at least once each week and had been entered as second class mail matter at the Post Office at DeFuniak Springs, Walton County, Florida, for a period of more than one year next preceding the first above mentioned insertion of said notice.

LARKIN CLEVELAND,
Editor DeFuniak Herald.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this April 3rd, 1933.
(SEAL) OPHELIA C. SCOTT,
Notary Public, State of Florida.

By Senator Gillis—
Senate Bill No. 19:

An Act repealing Chapter 15577, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1931, entitled "An Act to provide for the nomination in primaries of candidates for office of county commissioner by the voters of the county at large, in Walton County, Florida."

Which was read the first time by its title only and placed on the Calendar of Local Bills on Second Reading.

The following proof of publication was attached to Senate Bill No. 19 when it was introduced in the Senate:

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

State of Florida, County of Walton.

Before me personally appeared Larkin Cleveland, Editor, of the DeFuniak Herald, a weekly newspaper published and printed at DeFuniak Springs, Florida, who, being duly sworn, de-

poses and says that the hereto attached notice of Notice of Local Legislation has been published in The DeFuniak Herald, once a week for 5 consecutive weeks next prior to, April 6th, 1933, and that each publication was in the regular and entire edition of said paper, and not in a supplement; the dates of said publication being as follows, to-wit: March 2, 1933; March 9, 1933; March 16, 1933; March 23, 1933; March 30, 1933.

NOTICE OF LOCAL LEGISLATION

Notice is hereby given that at the next session of the Legislature of Florida, I will introduce and urge the passage of a bill to repeal Chapter 15577, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1931, providing for the nomination in Primaries of candidates for the office of County Commissioner of Walton County by the voters of the county at large.

D. STUART GILLIS,
SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT.

That said newspaper had been continuously published at least once each week and had been entered as second class mail matter at the Post Office at DeFuniak Springs, Walton County, Florida, for a period of more than one year next preceding the first above mentioned insertion of said notice.

LARKIN CLEVELAND,
Editor DeFuniak Herald.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this April 3rd, 1933.
(SEAL) OPHELIA C. SCOTT,
Notary Public, State of Florida.

By Senators Gillis and Shivers—
Senate Bill No. 20:

An Act Repealing Chapter 15121, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1931, Providing for a closed season on Fishing, in Choctawhatchee River and other waters connected therewith.

Which was read the first time by its title only.

The following proof of publication was attached to Senate Bill No. 20 when it was introduced in the Senate:

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

State of Florida, County of Walton.

Before me personally appeared H. C. Storrs, Editor of the Breeze, a weekly newspaper, published and printed at DeFuniak Springs, Florida, who, being duly sworn, deposes, and says that the hereto attached notice of Local Legislation has been published in The Breeze, once a week for 5 consecutive weeks next prior to March 30, 1933, and that each publication was in the regular and entire edition of said paper, and not in a supplement, the dates of said publication being as follows, to-wit: March 2, 1933; March 9, 1933; March 16, 1933; March 23, 1933; March 30, 1933.

NOTICE OF LOCAL LEGISLATION

Notice is hereby given that at the next session of the Legislature of Florida, I will introduce and urge the passage of a law for Walton County, prohibiting the killing or catching of wild turkeys during a period ending June 30th, 1935; Setting aside all that part of Walton County south of the base line and north of a line running one mile south and west of and parallel with the shore line of game shall be hunted or taken at any time; charging all persons with knowledge of the location of the boundaries of such preserve; Prescribing a closed season for the hunting or taking of any and all wild game or birds except during the period beginning on November 1st and ending on January 15th of the following calendar year. Levying a license tax of \$25.00 against non-residents of the State for the privilege of hunting and a like sum for fishing, all to be paid into the County School Fund. All game and fresh water fish laws to be enforced by the Sheriff, his deputies and the several constables of the county; Repealing all other general or local laws only where they conflict herewith, and to repeal Chapter 15121, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1931, which provides a closed season for fishing in Choctawhatchee River and waters connected therewith.

D. STUART GILLIS,
SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT.

St:3-30.

That said newspaper has been continuously published at least once each week and has been entered as second class mail matter at the Post Office at DeFuniak Springs, Walton County, Florida, for a period of more than one year next preceding the first above mentioned insertion of said notice.

H. C. STORRS,
Editor of The Breeze.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1933.
(SEAL) M. T. FOUNTAIN,
Clerk Circuit Court.

Senator Gillis moved that the rules be waived and Senate Bill No. 20 be read a second time by its title only.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 20 was read a second time by its title only.

Senator Gillis moved that the rules be further waived and Senate Bill No. 20 be read a third time in full and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 20 was read a third time in full.

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

Yeas—Mr. President: Senators Anderson, Andrews, Bass, Beacham, Black, Butler, Caro, Chowning, Clarke, Dell, English, Gary, Getzen, Gillis, Gomez, Harrison, Hilburn, Hodges, Holland, Larson, Lewis, Lundy, MacWilliams, Mann, Murphy, Parker, Parrish, Raulerson, Rose, Shelley, Shivers, Sikes, Stewart, Turner, Watson, Whitaker.—37.

Nays—None.

So the Bill passed title as stated, and the action of the Senate was ordered certified to the House of Representatives under the rule.

By Senator Parrish—
Senate Bill No. 21:

A bill to be entitled An Act creating a State Board of Conservation; fixing its powers and duties; abolishing the Department of State Geologist, the Florida Board of Forestry, the Department of Game and Fresh Water Fish, the office of State Game Commissioner, the office of Shell Fish Commissioner; providing for the transfer of property, equipment, accounts, obligations and funds of such departments to the State Board of Conservation; providing for the use of all appropriations of such departments to be made for the Biennium, beginning July 1, 1933 by the State Board of Conservation; providing for the establishment of a State Conservation Fund; providing for the conservation and protection of wild life resources and authorizing the State Board of Conservation to make and establish rules and regulations in furtherance of the purposes of this Act; providing a penalty for violation of rules and regulations authorized to be made and repealing all Laws and parts of Laws in conflict with this Act.

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

By Senator Parrish—
Senate Bill No. 22:

An Act prescribing qualifications of Electors in Special Elections called and held to elect State Senators and Members of the House of Representatives in case of Vacancies; and relieving electors from paying a poll tax subsequent to the last General Election as a qualification to vote in the Special Election.

Which was read the first time by its title only.

Senator Parrish moved that the rules be waived and Senate Bill No. 22 be read a second time by its title only.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 22 was read a second time by its title only.

Senator Parrish moved that the rules be further waived and Senate Bill No. 22 be read a third time in full and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 22 was read a third time in full.

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

Yeas—Mr. President: Senators Anderson, Andrews, Bass, Beacham, Black, Futler, Caro, Chowning, Clarke, Dell, English, Gary, Getzen, Gillis, Gomez, Harrison, Hilburn, Hodges, Holland, Larson, Lewis, Lundy, MacWilliams, Mann, Murphy, Parker, Parrish, Raulerson, Rose, Shelley, Shivers, Sikes, Stewart, Turner, Watson, Whitaker.—37.

Nays—None.

So the Bill passed title as stated, and the action of the Senate was ordered certified to the House of Representatives under the rule.

By Senator Gary—
Senate Bill No. 23:

A bill to be entitled An Act to create a County Budget Commission in Counties having a population of 150,000 or less,

according to the last preceding State or Federal census; to prescribe the powers, duties and functions of such Budget Commission, and the qualifications, terms of office and methods of appointment or election of members thereof; and to authorize such County Budget Commission to make and control budgets of receipts and expenditures of the Board of County Commissioners, Board of Public Instruction, and all other Boards, Commissions and officials of such Counties authorized to raise or expend moneys for County purposes; provided that this law shall become operative in any such County only after its adoption by said County as provided in this Act.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on County Organizations.

By Senator Shivers—

Senate Joint Resolution No. 24:

On page 7, column 2, line 26, strike out the words "by its title only."

On page 9, column 1, strike out lines 40 to 44, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

A Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment to Article XIX of the Constitution of the State of Florida heretofore relating to Prohibition and by this Amendment to Relate to the manufacture and sale of Alcoholic Liquors and Beverages in the State of Florida.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA: That Article XIX of the Constitution of the State of Florida heretofore relating to Prohibition but by this Amendment to relate to the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors and beverages in the State of Florida, be and the same is hereby agreed to and shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the general election of Representatives to be held in 1934 for approval or rejection. That said Article XIX shall be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. Alcoholic liquors and beverages, the sale of which is not prohibited by the Constitution and Statutes of the United States, may be sold in the State of Florida but when the same is sold at retail or to the consumer it shall be sold only by the State of Florida through agencies and dispensaries established by the Legislature and then only under such conditions as may be prescribed by law.

The Legislature is hereby authorized to provide by law for the establishment of agencies and dispensaries of and for the State for the sale and delivery of alcoholic liquors and beverages, the sale of which is not prohibited at the time by Federal Constitution or Statute, and to enact all necessary laws to control the sale and disposition of such liquors and beverages by the State at retail and to the consumer. Provided, however, that all such laws shall contemplate that all the net profits arising from the sale of such liquors and beverages at retail and to the consumer shall belong to the State of Florida and shall be appropriated one-fourth thereof to the State General Revenue Funds, three-eighths to the Counties of Florida in such proportions as the Legislature may direct and three-eighths to the cities and towns where the same may be sold.

Section 2. The Legislature may, on such conditions and subject to the payment of such taxes by such manufacturers as the Legislature designates, authorize the manufacture of such alcoholic liquors and beverages in Florida and the sale thereof only to the State retail agencies and dispensaries when it is sold for consumption in this State, and may authorize the shipment of such liquors and beverages to any other state or country where the sale thereof is not prohibited by law.

Which was read the first time in full and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

By Senator Beacham—

Senate Bill No. 25:

A bill to be entitled An Act relating to motions for new trial in Civil Cases and to amend Section 2811, Revised General Statutes, being Section 4498, Compiled General Laws of Florida, 1927, relating to motions for new trials in Civil Cases.

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

By Senator Hilburn (By Request)—

Senate Bill No. 26:

A bill to be entitled An Act relating to sale of Eggs for food by grades or standards establishing grades or standards, employing inspectors, making and filing invoices labeling Eggs sold licensing dealers by Department of Agriculture, providing penalties for the violation of this law, and providing for the operation and enforcement thereof.

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

By Senator Murphy—
Senate Bill No. 27:

A bill to be entitled An Act fixing the salaries and traveling expenses of the several State Attorneys in the State of Florida. Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to Committee on Judiciary "B".

By Senator Murphy—
Senate Bill No. 28:

A bill to be entitled An Act to provide for the Employment of a County Attorney in the Several counties of the State of Florida; to limit the term of such employment; to fix the duties of such Attorney; to limit the compensation of such Attorney and to prohibit county officers and boards from employing and paying from the public funds and other attorney for legal services to such officers or boards.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on County Organizations.

By Senator Getzen—
Senate Bill No. 29:

A bill to be entitled An Act to prohibit the transfer of money from one fund to another fund by State officials, and requiring all money heretofore borrowed from any fund to be repaid within two years, and repealing all Laws in conflict herewith.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Finance and Taxation.

By Senator MacWilliams—
Senate Bill No. 30:

A bill to be entitled An Act for the relief of Fons A. Hathaway, and to refund the filing fee paid as required under Section 385 of the Compiled General Laws of Florida, 1927.

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

By Senator Murphy—
Senate Bill No. 31:

A bill to be entitled An Act relating to County officers and their employees; to fix and provide for their salaries, and to require that all their fees, commissions and prerequisites be accounted for and paid into the County.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on County Organizations.

By Senator Watson—
Senate Joint Resolution No. 32:

A Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment to Section One, Article IX, of the Constitution of the State of Florida, relative to Taxation and Finance.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA: That the following amendment of Section 1 Article IX, of the Constitution of the State of Florida, relating to taxation and finance, be and the same is hereby agreed to and shall be submitted to the electors of the State of Florida for approval or rejection at the next general election of Representatives to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D., 1934; that is to say, that Section 1, Article IX, of the Constitution of the State of Florida shall be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The Legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of taxation, except that it may provide for special rate or rates on intangible property, but such special rate or rates shall not exceed five mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of such intangible property, which special rate or rates, or the taxes collected therefrom, may be apportioned by the Legislature, and shall be exclusive of all other State, County, district and municipal taxes; and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation of all property, both real and personal, excepting such property as may be exempted by law for municipal, education, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes;

PROVIDED (a), subsequent to the year A. D., 1934 there shall be forever exempt from all taxes of whatsoever character, including all State, County, district and municipal taxes, the sum or value of Five Thousand Dollars of the assessed value of each homestead in the State of Florida actually and bona fide occupied solely as a home and place of residence by the owner or owners thereof, consisting of not more in area than one-quarter of an acre of land, in an incorporated municipality, and of not more in area than ten acres of land, situated outside of any such incorporated municipality; and

PROVIDED, further (b), nothing herein shall exempt any such property from such taxes or assessments as may be levied

and imposed thereon by law for improvements or special benefits accruing directly to the property taxed; and

PROVIDED, further (c), not more than one such exemption shall be available as the homestead in this State of any one person or group of persons.

Which was read the first time in full and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

By Senator Watson—
Senate Bill No. 33:

A bill to be entitled An Act making it unlawful to injure or knowingly to suffer to be injured or to tamper with, meddle with, or interfere with the proper action or just registration of any meter, wire, pipe or fittings or to make or cause to be made any connection with any wire, main, service pipe or other pipe, appliance or appurtenance used for or in connection with the furnishing of electricity, gas or water and making it unlawful fraudulently to use waste or suffer to be wasted electricity, gas or water, the measuring or registration of which has been prevented by such injury to tampering or connection with the meter, wire, pipe or other appliances, and making the existence of any connection wire, conductor, meter alteration or other device effecting the diversion of electricity, gas or water without the same being measured or registered by a meter installed for that purpose or the use or waste of electricity, gas or water, the measurement or registration of which has been prevented by any such connection, wire, conductor, meter alteration or other device prima facie evidence of intent to violate and of the violation of this Act by the person or persons using or receiving the direct benefits from the use of such electricity, gas or water, and fixing the penalty therefor.

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

By Senator Watson—
Senate Bill No. 34:

An Act Prohibiting the Catching, Possession, for Sale or Shipment, of Food Fish, with a Purse-Seine, Purse-Gill-Net or any other net using Rings on the lead line thereof, through which a Purse Line is drawn, and to provide a Penalty therefor.

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

By Senator Watson—
Senate Bill No. 35:

A bill to be entitled An Act Authorizing and Empowering Municipalities to audit, inspect and examine the books and records of corporations, firms and individuals operating public utilities within said municipalities; requiring said corporations, firms and individuals to exhibit their books and records for such audit, inspection and examination; and providing for the enforcement of the provisions thereof.

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

By Senator Watson—
Senate Bill No. 36:

A bill to be entitled An Act amending Section 697 of the revised General Statutes of Florida, so as to provide that all property owned by the several counties, cities, villages, towns, and school districts in this State shall be exempt from taxation.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Finance and Taxation.

By Senator MacWilliams—
Senate Bill No. 37:

A bill to be entitled An Act to amend Section 2035 of the Compiled General Laws of Florida, 1927, providing for ten honorary contributing members to each company or battery of National Guards, and providing for their exemption from jury duty.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Senator MacWilliams—
Senate Bill No. 38:

A bill to be entitled An Act to amend Section 1014 (788) of the Compiled General Laws of Florida, 1927, providing for the cancellation of Tax Sale Certificates issued to the States prior to 1893.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Finance and Taxation.

By Senator MacWilliams—
Senate Bill No. 39:

A bill to be entitled An Act to amend Section 1013 (787) of the Compiled General Laws of Florida, 1927, providing for the cancellation of Certain Tax Sale Certificates or Tax Deeds issued to the State or Counties prior to 1877.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Finance and Taxation.

By Senator MacWilliams—
Senate Bill No. 40:

A bill to be entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 12081, Laws of Florida, entitled 'An Act to Amend Section 2853 of the Revised General Statutes of the State of Florida, relating to Lis Pendens and the operation and effect thereof, and to provide for the application of the provisions and requirements of this Amendment to suits now pending in which Lis Pendens has been filed.'"

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

By Senator MacWilliams—
Senate Bill No. 41:

A bill to be entitled An Act to repeal Sections 15 and 20 of an Act entitled "An Act to define and regulate the practice of optometry; to provide for a Board of Examiners, its duties, powers, appointments and salaries, and for the examination, qualification, and fee of applicants for the practice of optometry; issuance (and revocation) of certificates and Registration of Licensed Practitioners of Optometry; Exempting registered optometrist from jury duty; optometrist to give expert testimony as to visual acuity and efficiency; prohibiting the unethical or unprofessional practice, and sale of eye-glasses, spectacles and lenses; and prescribing the penalty for the violation of the terms and provisions of this act," being Chapter 14778, Acts of 1931.

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

By Senator MacWilliams—
Senate Bill No. 42:

A bill to be entitled an Act to amend Section 6936 of the Compiled General Laws of Florida, 1927, providing the rate of interest per annum.

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

By Senator MacWilliams—
Senate Bill No. 43:

A bill to be entitled An Act to amend Section 4493 of the Compiled General Laws of Florida, 1927, Providing the rate of interest on all judgements.

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

By Senator Gomez—
Senate Bill No. 44:

A bill to be entitled An Act allowing all persons over the age of twenty-one years to vote in any primary or other election in the State of Florida and all political subdivisions thereof without the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite in the exercise of such privilege.

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

By Senator Gomez—
Senate Bill No. 45:

A bill to be entitled An Act making it unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to operate any motor vehicle upon the public highways of this State without proper equipment whereby the operator of said motor vehicle shall at all times have a clear view of motor vehicles approaching in the rear thereof; and providing that motor vehicles approaching from the rear shall be allowed to pass with safety motor vehicles in the front thereof.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Senator Gomez—
Senate Bill No. 46:

A bill to be entitled An Act fixing the number of hours of daily manual labor and a uniform rate of wages paid therefor to all state employees.

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

By Senators Harrison, Hodges, Lewis, and Murphy—
Senate Bill No. 47:

A bill to be entitled an Act to Amend Section 1007, Revised

General Statutes, as amended by Chapter 8410, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1921, and by Chapter 10182, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1925, being Section 1281, Compiled General Laws of Florida, 1927, as Amended by Chapter 15625, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1931; and to Amend Section 1010, Revised General Statutes, Being Section 1284, Compiled General Laws of Florida, 1927, as Amended by Chapter 15625, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1931; to Amend Section 1011, Revised General Statutes, as Amended by Chapter 8410, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1921, and by Chapter 10182, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1925, being Section 1285, Compiled General Laws of Florida, 1927, as amended by Chapter 15625, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1931; and to amend Section 1012, Revised General Statutes, as Amended by Chapter 8410, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1921, and by Chapter 10182 Laws of Florida, Acts of 1925, being Section 1286, Compiled General Laws of Florida, 1927, all of Said Sections Relating to the Operation, Licensing and Taxing of Motor Vehicles, Trailers, Semi-Trailers and Motorcycle Side Cars.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Senators Larson and Mann—
Senate Bill No. 48:

A bill to be entitled an Act defining and relating to burial associations.

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

By Senator Sikes—
Senate Bill No. 49:

A bill to be entitled an Act adding additional duties to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of each and every county of the State of Florida, and providing that such Clerk of the Circuit Court shall be Ex-Officio County Treasurer and shall perform the usual duties incident to such position, and shall furnish additional bond for the performance of such duties.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on County Organizations.

CONSIDERATION OF OTHER RESOLUTIONS

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2:

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONCURRING.

That a joint committee, consisting of ten members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and ten members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker thereof, constitute, a joint committee for the purpose of considering all measures having for their purpose the abolishing, creation, or re-circuiting of the Circuit Courts of the State of Florida, and to which committee all such bills be referred.

Was taken up in its order and read a second time in full.

The question was put on the adoption of the resolution.

Which was agreed to.

And Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2 was adopted.

And the action of the Senate was ordered to be certified to the House of Representatives immediately, the rule being waived.

By permission the following resolution was offered:

By Senator Bass—

Senate Resolution No. 3:

BE IT RESOLVED that the Committee on Legislative Expenses be and they are hereby directed to affix the compensation of all attaches of the Senate at the sum not exceeding Five Dollars (\$5.00) per diem, excepting pages which shall not exceed three (\$3.00) dollars per diem.

Which was read the first time in full.

The question was put on the adoption of the Resolution.

Which was agreed to.

And Senate Resolution No. 3 was adopted.

Senator English moved that the Governor's message, delivered to the Legislature in joint session on April 4, 1933, be spread upon the Journal.

Which was agreed to.

And it was so ordered.

The Governor's message as delivered to the Legislature by His Excellency, Dave Sholtz, on April 4, 1933:

MESSAGE OF DAVE SHOLTZ
GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA
TO THE
FLORIDA LEGISLATURE

SESSION OF 1933

My Fellow-Workers for Florida:

Section 9 of Article 4 of the Constitution of Florida re-

quires that the Governor shall communicate by message to the Legislature at each regular session information concerning the condition of the state and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient. The duty that this Constitutional mandate imposes upon me is also, I assure you, both a privilege and a pleasure. I obey it with due appreciation of the honor which is mine in presenting it, and with your indulgence, I prefer to attempt the performance of this Executive duty by appearing before your joint bodies in person. The spirit of the Constitution coordinates the work of four Executive and Legislative departments and dedicates that work to the common good. It is with the spirit of a co-worker, in which I here stand before you, and that spirit is not only constitutional, but is to me distinctly agreeable. You appreciate as well as I that there is a very definite demand for a complete change in certain of our governmental affairs; a new era in the relationship and stewardship which the instrumentalities of government must bear to the people who are governed. Also that a different, a more co-operative, and a more definite attitude on the part of some toward their government must be inculcated. More and more we must all be brought to feel and to understand that government cannot relieve us as individuals from the innate personal obligations of frugality, industry, and good husbandry—that we must not expect to get more out of government than we are willing to put into it.

Selfish considerations must be completely eliminated in an honest effort to put the common good before all else. Unless you, of the legislative branch of the government, cooperate with this fundamental patriotism always in mind, there can be no restoration to even normal conditions. As evidence of my desire to help you find the way out of our troubles which can be found in sound legislation, I pledge you the closest and fullest cooperation which it is possible for me to give.

This is no time for political bickering. Politics should be banished from our consideration of the grave problems which we have to meet. We are in the midst of a national crisis. Florida as a part of the nation is affected. In addition, we have in our internal problems a situation intensely acute. President Roosevelt has boldly shown the way to the nation and Congress has worked with him in the solution of national problems. Without presuming in any manner to classify myself as an equal of our great national leader, I do ask that you, within all Constitutional grounds, work with me in the solution of our state problems.

At the outset, I hope you will join me in the determination to complete within the shortest adequate time the many tasks which we have jointly to perform. Long sessions place unusual hardships upon the members of the Legislature. They prolong the suspense and uncertainty which the people and business in particular feel until it becomes definitely known what new laws are to govern. In addition, the expense to the people is made greater at a time when we all know that no added or unnecessary burden should be tolerated. By a sincere, earnest application to the matters at hand, we can in a short space of time do the things that are necessary to be done.

ECONOMY

In the campaign which resulted in your election and mine, we were pledged to an immediate and adequate economy. I assume therefore that you and I are in complete accord on the urgent necessity and the immediate enactment of such a program. In accordance with my constitutional duty, I am advising you as to methods for obtaining drastic reductions and retrenchments at once in the cost of the government. The first real problem which must be solved before we can return to a condition of normalcy in our state is giving to the people an economical government; state, county and municipal. I do not mean an indiscriminate, unreasonable cutting of public expenditure which might be entered into under the influence of an hysteria which demands cuts in expenditures regardless of consequences. Rather I would suggest an intelligent, constructive and discriminating economy, preserving the good, while eliminating the bad, giving the people a dollar's worth of service wherever a dollar is spent and seeing that the service given is indispensable to the people's welfare.

Certain economies have already been effected through the power of the executive, affecting the state government. Some of them might appear drastic but the situation demanded drastic action.

Much time and attention has been given to the study of the cost of county government. Economies here I have encouraged and urged in every way possible. In county after

county the cost of government has already been materially lowered. With your legislative help and with the continued executive assistance, by positive act wherever possible and at all times by precept, much more can and will be accomplished. Except by example, the State has been of little assistance as yet to the cities and municipalities. But by example at least, it has brought home to those governmental agencies that only by rigid economy—that economy which cuts to the bone and brings the government back to the people—can there be an approach to the solution of our and their many problems. I cannot too often repeat, or too forcibly say that economy is the first step in all problems, be they state, county or municipal. You and I cannot evade responsibility, nor should we desire so to do. If there ever was a time when the chosen leaders of a people owe it to that people to meet responsibility and enforce the legislative enactments or by executive action or by any other means at their disposal, an economy which will give real relief to the people, that time is at hand. Addressing you as a Floridian who loves his state, speaking to Floridians whose patriotism and courage have been approved by people who know you best, I call upon you to meet this greatest of all our problems with courage and patriotism, heeding not the selfishness of the few and remembering that we are the servants only of the many; the rank and file who elected us to represent them and whose taxes we are called upon to levy, collect and spend.

Again let me repeat, I cannot too strongly stress the need of economy. Many of our local governments are in financial distress. Public treasuries are drained to the bottom. The condition of our people; your people—my people—the people we tax, is deplorable. Men and women who were formerly happily employed, today are with their children dependent upon public or private relief. Farmers and home-owners are striving to save their farms and homes from mortgages and excessive tax burdens. Private business, big and little, is fighting for its very existence.

STATE FINANCIAL CONDITION

By reference to the first twenty pages of financial tables, some of which are shown for the first time in the budget prepared for this session of the Legislature, a financial picture, readable and understandable, is presented. I would call to your attention that, although the State millage asked for in the present budget is one-quarter of a mill more than for the previous biennium, the revenue to be derived from the suggested 5 1-8 mills is expected to yield \$340,000 less in revenue than was received from the 4 7-8 mill levy for the past biennium. This difference will be caused by existing economic conditions. The state net deficit for the general revenue fund for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1932, was \$859,013.28. The State owes approximately \$430,000 principal and interest to banks and \$112,500 is due the State school fund. There is also due in bills created prior to January 1st, 1933 by the State Road Department more than \$2,600,000. The financial structure and condition of the state is receiving the very serious study and attention of your Chief Executive. There is gradually being installed a system of records and accounting in all State departments, which will enable the Cabinet, the Legislature and public to know the true status of our financial affairs at all times. This has heretofore been impossible.

FIRST DUTY TO BALANCE THE BUDGET

The first major task which confronts the Legislature is to balance the state budget and to do it without seeking additional revenue. The Legislature is respectfully urged and requested to begin its labors at once upon the appropriation bill. It is necessary, in order to know how much money we have got to have, to know how much money we will have to spend through general appropriations. Therefore, it is necessary to dispose of the appropriation bill as promptly as possible, so that we may know how much money we will have to raise from the taxpayers. You have had the budget before you for three weeks. On the opening day of this session the appropriation bill is ready for presentation and instant consideration. Never before in the history of the State have these documents been before the Legislature on its opening day. The appropriation act sets the foundation for a balanced budget. If the Legislature should contemplate still more drastic reductions, it is respectfully urged that great caution be exercised in order that impairment, injustice, unfairness and inefficiency may not result. No new boards, bureaus, commissions or offices of any kind or character are request-

ed. It has been constructed with the idea in view that for once the State will live within its income, just as the private individual in Florida and elsewhere has been forced to learn that he must live within his income. There may be people who will cry for larger tax collections instead of smaller tax expenditures, but I beg you to be mindful of the fact that it makes no difference from which pocket of the taxpayer you take his dollar, it is still the same taxpaying dollar, and it is still his dollar which you are taking. I will not on this occasion repeat the publicity already given the details of the appropriation bill. I urge you to study it carefully and to pass upon it promptly. In line with the economies which this appropriation bill carries, but apart and beside it, there are many sources of saving where the Legislature itself must take action. I will mention a few of these.

REDUCE LICENSE TAG COST

There should be a reduction in the costs of license tags to the people who own motor vehicles. We have already passed the saturation point in the license tag cost on this class of property. I recommend that a reasonable tax, such as a \$5.00 and \$10.00 basis, dependent upon some stated weight of the car, be enacted by this Legislature. The high license tag charges have driven thousands of our cars off the highways and with the reduction in the cost of the tags, I am convinced that many thousands of motor vehicles would go back into use, thus giving an increase to the volume of gasoline used and a consequent increase in the proceeds of the gasoline tax. The duty of distributing motor vehicle license tags should be placed upon the county tax collector and wherever the increased amount of money handled by him warrants such action, bonds of these officers should be proportionately increased to protect his collections. I recommend the present excessive penalty for failure to purchase license tags on time be abolished.

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

While I shall at a later time have more to say about consolidation of present boards, bureaus and offices and the abolition of some which I consider unnecessary, I desire to recommend to you now the consolidation of the Boards of Geology, Forestry, Fish and Game Commission and Shell Fish Commission into one, to be known as the "Conservation Department." This has been done in many states advantageously to the people, both from the standpoint of economy and efficiency.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

There is a general demand throughout the State for a reduction in the number of circuits and circuit judges. This demand should no longer be ignored. With this in view and in order to be helpful as far as possible in solving this complicated question, I have had extensive data collected and prepared for your use which is ready to be submitted immediately. I recommend the formation of a special joint committee from the Senate and House to consider this matter and to formulate appropriate legislation. In addition, I recommend that the duty be placed upon State Attorneys to compile information for the use of the Courts, so that Grand Juries would be called only at the direction of the Court, when and as actually necessary to the proper functioning of that body. I further recommend that Grand Juries be reduced in the number of personnel from eighteen to fourteen.

In this connection and related thereto, I strongly urge and recommend;

First; a statute limiting Justices of the Peace and Constables to not exceeding two in any one County.

Second; the submission of a Constitutional Amendment to abolish these offices.

PENSIONS

We have a total of 1941 pensioners on the roll of the Pension Board of our state, 248 of whom are soldiers on the regular roll, while 28 soldiers are on the roll by special act of the Legislature. There are 1575 widows on the pension roll who have been put on through the regular procedure and 90 widows who have been placed upon the roll by special acts of the Legislature. This pension roll has never been carefully examined or kept up to date. It is but natural that abuses should have crept into the administration and payment of our pensions. I am sure that you agree with me that any soldier or the widow of any soldier who rendered bona fide military service to the State is entitled to receive a pension, but this

pension roll should be purged of those who are reaping the benefit of its abuses and your body should take action to see that this is done.

GAS TAX

The proceeds from all forms of taxation have been so reduced by economic conditions that even after accomplishing the economies outlined in the budget, it will be necessary for you to continue as an emergency measure for two years the additional one cent gasoline tax, as this is an essential portion of the general revenue fund. To take its place there would be required an additional levy of over five mills in the ad valorem tax. I recommend that you give immediate consideration to the passage of such legislation.

When questions of economy are considered, it should be kept in mind that blind economy is often more costly than blind extravagance. This session of the Legislature should take the necessary action to protect and preserve the investment that the people of Florida have made in their highways. Licensed carriers are now permitted to carry a limited load but the unlicensed, unregulated operators are operating on a different weight scale with the result that our highways are being subjected to ruinous use. There should be a uniform maximum load based upon the ability of the highways to stand this stress and this maximum should be applicable to all motor trucks whether public or private, licensed or unlicensed. Highway freight trains should be eliminated from the highways by limiting the overall length and width of vehicles and combination of vehicles. The speed at which maximum truck loads may travel should likewise have your careful attention, for it is fundamental that the speed at which a heavy load travels determines also its wear and tear upon the road. No road is stronger than its weakest part. We have invested over \$200,000,000 to build roads. They cannot be replaced, and unless we protect them by a complete and adequate regulation of the loads which they are called upon to bear, we will have in less than a decade a system of highways which will have been destroyed through our lack of forethought and action. It is purely a matter of common sense. You owe it to the people to enact such legislation as will protect this tremendous investment.

The present allocation of the gasoline tax to the Counties and the Road Department should not be disturbed. We must protect the good name of the State by paying the actual indebtedness of over two and one-half million dollars heretofore incurred by the State Road Department prior to this administration. We are also confronted with the fact that we found, upon assuming our office, contracts entered into by the old Board amounting to \$6,136,170.22, of which \$3,400,000.00 will be furnished by the Federal Government and \$2,736,170.72 must be paid by the State. It is further of vital importance that the state's investment in roads should be preserved and maintained. Careful consideration of the matter shows that \$3,335,503.14 will be required annually for the proper maintenance and repairs of the roads which we now have.

SCHOOLS

The matter of equal major importance with which you will have to deal is the question of our educational system. There has been much discussion of the problems today confronting the schools of Florida. The people have been treated to many arguments and have been asked to digest many statistical records. The facts show that the state has been furnishing more and more money each year to the public school system. Time was when the primary obligations resting upon the county was borne by the county and the special school tax districts, but efforts have been made and have succeeded in shifting this burden in an immensely greater degree to the state. I am opposed to the assumption by the state of any further burden. In return for the assistance which the state gives, it must have a voice in the management of the schools. And in addition thereto, state aid should be uniformly dependent upon the efforts which the counties make to tax themselves for school purposes. Our statistics show that in at least some counties the effort to raise money by local taxation for school purposes has been correspondingly relaxed as state appropriations have increased. This is unfair to the school children and it is not in harmony with the uniformity of a public school system as contemplated by the framers of our Constitution. The people's money is being spent and through partial state control we can immediately enforce throughout the state that economy in school administration which all the other agencies of the state have had to adopt. No good reason can be given for excepting the educational

system. I do not intend to expatiate on what are or are not frills and unnecessary adjuncts of a common school system, but I do recommend that along with a measure which will provide 50 percent of the money necessary for the payment of the salaries of the teachers by the state, that the state be placed through its Board of Education, in partial control of the school system. I recommend that together with the passage of necessary legislation to raise money to provide this aid, that the State Board of Education be placed in charge of the curriculum of the public school system and that a salary basis for teachers, 50 percent of which it is the purpose of the state to provide should be fixed by the State Board of Education. That scale should be on a basis and level which is liveable, human and American. Moreover, every dollar contributed by the state should be spent for the sole purpose of paying or endeavoring to pay 50 percent of teachers' salaries upon a fixed basis, and should any school desire to pay a greater salary scale, such school must provide the additional sums by local taxation. The State Board of Education should be vested with sole authority to designate the number and location of high schools in any County.

Where is the money for the schools coming from? The necessary expenditures for the school system can be placed under two heads—debt service and maintenance. Debt service is solely a county or school district obligation and should not be foisted upon the state, either directly or indirectly. We are obligated only for the revenue necessary to pay the State's part of maintenance, which we should restrict solely to the payment of teachers' salaries. Under the reduced schedule of license tag fees, which have already been recommended, based upon present day facts, the motor vehicle license tag tax will produce a revenue of over \$4,500,000. This tax, with the one mill constitutional school tax, the interest on school funds, all of which is now by law diverted to the school fund and the money which is now received from racing and race tracks, which I recommend and urge be diverted to the school fund, will prove sufficient for the purpose of the state's contribution to the common school system. We can conservatively estimate the total amount of State aid to be approximately \$5,000,000. I have already discussed the motor vehicle license tax bill and I only refer to it now to remind you that the school revenue bill and the motor vehicle license tax bill are companion measures, as one provides for the revenue for state aid to schools and the other provides for the administration and control of school expenditures.

INDIRECT ECONOMIES ARE ALSO ESSENTIAL

Up to this point the recommendations, which I have made, have had to do with those things which legislation will affect directly, to-wit economy in state government and state aid to education. I now wish to say a word upon a subject which if properly and fearlessly handled will be of tremendous influence and help indirectly in effecting both economy and efficiency in the management of the people's affairs. Our municipalities and tax districts are burdened with tremendous debts. In many instances even counties have not been able to meet the interest on their bonds or provide a sinking fund for the eventual retirement of the principal. All these debts, which were made in good faith, must be met honorably. In many instances in order for the municipality or taxing district to fulfill its prime function as a government agency, *there must be adjustments made within the capacity and the ability of the people to pay.* This is a problem to which I invite your attention and ask for your most careful and painstaking thought and judgment. No reasonable creditor can expect a debtor to do that which is impossible and I recommend that this honorable body place upon one of the Constitutional boards, as at present constituted, the duties of a Debt Funding Commission. Such law cannot and must not presume to make the State even morally liable for any such debts. It is fundamental that the State cannot by legislative act be made legally liable for such debts, or subject the State to litigation. But with these limitations it is conceived that such a commission can be and should be given such power and authority as will assist in solving, working out and adjusting the present municipal and special tax district obligations to the best interests of all parties concerned.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL LEGISLATION

Many of the present difficulties in which our people find themselves can be traced back directly to the unprovident passage of local or special legislation. This practice has grown to such an extent that it is now a menace. Such legis-

lation not only consumes a great deal of the time of the Legislature, but it results in legislation which often carries huge tax burdens to the people of the locality it affects. I am calling this to your attention for two reasons. I ask you to forego and forget local interest until major projects concerning the whole state are disposed of. As one of these major projects, which concern the people of the whole state, I ask that you formulate an act which has for its purpose the making uniform of all laws of the State of Florida with respect to municipal corporations. Under the present law, as interpreted by our Supreme Court, a local law pertaining to a municipality does not even have to be advertised. Consequently, the people of the municipality do not even have the protection which comes from publicity. I recommend the submission of a Constitutional amendment respecting the charters of all municipalities, of course, bearing in mind that the population of the municipality should to a great extent govern the powers and duties conferred by the act. Florida is one of the few states left where this kind of legislation has not been already enacted.

BANKING AND FINANCE

You are all advised of existing conditions respecting banking and financial institutions, and during this session of the legislature and in keeping with the progress being made nationally and locally, you should give consideration to such legislation as will protect and conserve the banking and financial institutions of this State and through them the money of the people deposited in them.

REPEAL OF EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT

The national Congress has passed an act submitting to the states the question of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and has requested that the State of Florida cause the amendment to be submitted to a convention for such action as may be had. It, therefore, becomes your duty to pass such legislation as is necessary to submit this question. The national Congress has also legalized beer and has at the same time utilized its sale as a source of revenue. I recommend the passage of a bill legalizing beer, such legislation being in keeping with the State and National Democratic platforms and our National Administration. Such legislation must provide for strict regulation of the traffic and the maximum revenues to be derived therefrom. Money so derived could be well used in the purchase of text books in our school system and for other necessary purposes of the public schools or to such other useful purpose as may be deemed wise.

That you may have a legislative program treating in detail the major points covered generally in this message, I propose to have introduced at the very beginning of this session of the legislature administration bills as follows:

1. Appropriations.
2. Schools.
3. Motor Vehicle License Tags.
4. Retention of One Cent Gas Tax for General Revenue.
5. County Officers' Salary Bill.
6. Debt Funding Commission.

I do this in a spirit of cooperation with a desire to give you whatever leadership a governor properly may give a state legislature. I do this as a co-worker, not as a dictator.

Before concluding, I wish to say that this message does not touch upon all matters upon which it is my duty to advise you. I shall from time to time advise with you further upon other subjects, including the agricultural and industrial development of Florida, with specific reference to the creation of a national market for Florida's products; various State institutions; suggested changes to be made in the Board of Administration; the establishment throughout the state of a uniform system of salaries for county offices in place of the present iniquitous and much abused fee system; County Budget Commissions; the passage of additional banking laws as the national situation develops so that I can advise you better as to what I should recommend; workmen's compensation insurance as a means of fair play and a better understanding between employers and employees; the sentencing and pardoning of prisoners and the utilization of convict labor and consolidations of certain departments, as well as the abolishment of others.

Do not assume from the foregoing message that I am at all pessimistic about the future, the growth or the ultimate return of prosperity to Florida. We have resources of climate, soil, mineral, vegetables and fruits that are unparalleled in the American union. Our natural resources are practically untouched. God has given us many things; things which can-

not be taken away and for which we should be devoutly thankful. Talents, not to be hidden under a bushel but which we should and will develop because the greatest asset which Florida now has, or which any state may ever hope to have, is a citizenship which has proven itself marvelous to achievement and at all times true to its faith. A citizenship which has withstood hurricanes, bank failures, freezes, the collapse of a colossal boom and yet at all times has been able to stand foursquare to the world—unconquered, unconquerable and unafraid.

In America, we have just begun to see and feel the light and warmth of a new and better day. The proudest boast which my life can ever have is that I am the governor of such a people and shall have a part in helping my people to enjoy and appreciate the comfort which I know that day holds for them. We have a great opportunity and a great privilege to join hands today in the work we have to do, and in doing it help our people reap the harvest of contentment, happiness and prosperity which they so richly deserve.

And now, finally, my friends, let me seriously and reverentially say: One cannot but feel, and urge those who are to work with him to feel, that all tasks at hand must be approached with a deep and reverent sense of obligation, not only to the people, the State, and the country, but to Almighty God. Without His aid and guidance we are nothing and we can do nothing. In order to merit the assistance and the trust of Divinity, we must have and assert courage, self-sacrifice, unselfishness, fortitude and manhood, remembering that only these characteristics can meet approval or deserve approval and help at the hands of the Almighty Creator.

Senator Whitaker moved that the address delivered to the Legislature on April 4, 1933, by the President, Hon. T. G. Futch, be spread upon the Journal.

Which was agreed to.

And it was so ordered.

Address of the President:

Gentlemen of the Senate:

To be thus honored and trusted by you is overwhelming. I shall not be so simple as to feign surprise, because it is well known that I have for some time been expecting this occasion. Being thus forewarned, one would think that there would be no timidity or misgiving on my part, but I come now to fully realize the responsibility which I have assumed, and the magnitude of the task you have entrusted me. I approach these duties with humility, and a prayer in my heart to the Great Presiding Officer of the Universe for strength, courage and ability, coupled with assistance from each of you, all overshadowed by His guidance to conduct this office with dispatch, fairness and impartiality to the benefit of the good people of the State of Florida.

There is one memory which lingers with each of us who served during the last session of this Senate which strikes a chord of sadness in our hearts. We recall our association here with one whose smiles and good fellowship we no longer enjoy; one for whom the gavel of life has sounded the "sine die" and Florida has lost a valuable and outstanding citizen, and we have lost a loved and respected companion and helper in our work. But for his passing from the realm of earthly activities to that unknown experience in the great beyond, just as he approached the threshold of what gave every promise and indication of a brilliant and useful career, your friend and mine, Markley Johns, would now be standing here, and I would be in my place on the floor of this Senate, happy as any of you to see him here.

"Fast as the rolling seasons bring

The hour of fate to those who love,

Each pearl that leaves the broken string

Is set in friendship's crown above.

As narrower grows the earthly chain,

The circle widens in the sky;

Those are our treasures that remain,

But those are stars that beam on high."

My fellow Senators, we are confronted with problems of such serious nature as have not been presented to a legislative body in this State for many years. Our people in all sections of the State are looking to this session of their Legislature with mingled feelings of hope and hopelessness. Legislative bodies, national, state and municipal, have, whether justly or unjustly, fallen into a state of disrepute and disrespect throughout the nation. This condition is due in part to thoughtless and sometimes malicious, ridicule and unjust criticism on the part of individuals, organizations and newspapers; in part to our own actions and our careless and in-

different attitude to the appearance which we present to the public; in part to our lack of responsiveness to public demands and expectations; in part to our inclination to satisfy through legislative action some personal grudge against some individual or group back home, or to repay some personal or political favor or obligation. In keeping with the jazz age in which we live, we have at times allowed this body to partake of the hilarity and freedom of the college campus and the club room. We have sacrificed order and decorum for freedom and ease. We have sacrificed orderly debate for noisy and disjointed repartee. We too often indulge our prejudices instead of using our minds.

We face a different order and a different day to that in which we have lived during the last quarter of a century. Business and social life have changed. Transportation and communication have been revolutionized, while government is to a large extent riveted to a framework designed for the needs of an age that is gone. We have recently witnessed one of many needed changes in our structure. The provision of the United States Constitution which brought into existence "the lame duck" session of Congress was necessary in the day when it was written into that document, because of the slow and uncertain mean of communication and travel but it has long been a hinderance. This is only one of many needed changes in that great document. They do not have to do with the great principles of government, but alone with the machinery for the application of those principles, which are founded in the bed rock of truth and justice, and truth and justice are the same yesterday, today and forever.

The same changes have made useless certain provisions of our state governmental structure, and our duty is to survey that structure compare it with the necessity of the time and our ability to maintain, and then evolve such a structure as will be suitable for the age in which we live, and with an expense limited to that which our people can carry and not be burdened with a load of taxation such as they now suffer. The tendency to unlimited expenditures from the public treasury must be curbed. These things can all be done without violence to the great principles of our government, and, in my opinion, are the only things that can and will avert violence to those principles.

Our citizens have tired of the irresponsibilities of the jazz age, and they have completely and with emphasis denounced irresponsiveness of government in all its departments. By their action in the primary and general elections, they have demanded in no uncertain terms a cessation of make-believe in government and the return to reality and responsiveness; a discarding of shame and a return to first principles; a discarding of the luxuries and non-essentials in government, and a return to plain necessities; a cessation of the system of political reward and punishments, and a recognition of the fact that our government was not conceived and designed by our forefathers for the benefit of any one class over or to the detriment of any other class; that while it is a government by the majority, it was never intended to be a government for the majority, but a government for all.

The responsibility of meeting the needs of the people of this state rests with the legislature, coupled with co-operative leadership by the chief executive, and that dual responsibility cannot be evaded. Our system of government requires constructive leadership as opposed to arbitrary dictation on the part of the chief executive and his cabinet, couple with sympathetic and honest co-operation, as opposed to blind following or wilful obstruction on the part of the legislative branch.

The Governor and the Comptroller, with the full co-operation of other members of the cabinet, have so far kept faith of promises made by them and approved by the people of Florida through three elections. If we fail to respond to the demands of our people for retrenchment and economy in setting up our machinery for this session of the legislature, all other departments of our government will follow our example.

We will, to a large extent, determine during this session of the legislature the kind of government Florida will have for many years to come. The State and the Nation have come to a parting of the ways and must now choose the route of the future. The Nation appears to have chosen well. This session of the Legislature will choose for Florida whether its route shall be through safe and sheltered waters to a point of safety, or through channels beset with shoals and hidden rocks into a storm tossed and uncharted sea. I trust that I may not be labeled an alarmist when I say that State and Nation have approached the zero hour.

Governments do not function for the present alone. The era of cheap money and reckless spending, through which we

have recently passed has left with us its monuments of public debt. These debts present our major problems today and our manner of dealing with them will constitute the heritage which we will pass on to posterity. If we sit idly by and allow public credit to become hopelessly entangled, we promise but little to future generations. After all, the policy of democratic government is but the reflection of the composite personal attitude of its citizenry. The main question which this legislature should answer is: Shall Florida pass on to future generations a record of honest endeavor to solve this problem squarely and fairly? If we fail to answer that question by appropriate legislation this session, it will haunt those legislative halls through generations yet unborn, or until it is properly answered.

As a people we boast of our individual independence and scream for the preservation of our personal liberties, yet we call upon and expect the government to preserve our health, feed our chickens, nurse our babies, educate our children, doctor our hogs, drain our land, finance our railroads, banks, homes and businesses, give a large part of us jobs without work; build roads to our property, insure our wages, raise game and fish for our sportsmen, teach us how to play, test our gasoline, measure the beds in our hotels, and see that we get sharp razors and clean towels in the barber shop; and all on a lower rate of taxation. We want to be free and independent in everything except the job of making a living, and we want the government to furnish that for us. Let us get back to the original purpose of government—simply the job of making us behave.

In this body we must remember that we are State Senators in fact as well as in title, and that our duty is to the whole state and not alone to our respective districts. Our viewpoints will of necessity be influenced by our home environments, and such is the basic idea of our system of government, but our thoughts and our actions should not and must not be governed by our home influences to the exclusion of the needs and conditions of the remainder of the State.

Let us then rise above personalities and political prejudices and face, like men, the task which is before us. Affairs of state, and the crying needs of our people, are too acute to permit us to trifle with them, or the opportunity to render real and needed service. We must render service to the State and its people. Time trifled away here means relief withheld from our people.

Let us then here highly resolve that, putting aside petty jealousies and personal and political expediences, we will rise to a high plane of patriotism and henceforth devote our thoughts and efforts to things worth while and effective in the reconstruction of our great commonwealth, blessed by the grace of God with a matchless climate, abundant resources, enchanting beauty and a population representative of the choice from practically all races and all sections of the globe, and lay the future course of our great State through safe waters, to the end that our children and our children's children may enjoy the peace and contentment of a government in keeping with our "lovely land of sunny skies" which, in the plan of creation, was designed for the home of happiness, well-being and contentment.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

Tallahassee, Fla., April 4, 1933.

Hon. T. G. Futch,
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:

Be it Resolved by the Senate of the State of Florida in session assembled, the House of Representatives concurring:

That the Senate respectfully advises and concurs with the House of Representatives in advising the Governor that the Legislature by his request assembles in the Hall of the House of Representatives at two o'clock P. M., on April 4th, A. D. 1933, 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.

Which was read and referred to the Committee on Enrolled Bills.

Also—

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

Tallahassee, Fla., April 4, 1933.

Hon. T. G. Futch,
President of the Senate.

Sir:

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

By Mr. Kanner of Martin—

House Concurrent Resolution No. 1:

Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Florida in session assembled, the Senate Concurring:

That the House of Representatives of the State of Florida respectfully advises and concurs with the Senate of the State of Florida in advising the Governor that the Legislature by his request assembles in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 2:00 o'clock P. M., April 4th, A. D. 1933 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 Anderson moved that House Concurrent Resolution No. 1, contained in the above message, be indefinitely postponed.

Which was agreed to.

And House Concurrent Resolution No. 1 was indefinitely postponed.

Also—

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

Tallahassee, Fla., April 4, 1933.

Hon. T. G. Futch,
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:

WHEREAS, it has been customary to permit the sale of cold drinks, cigars, cigarettes, tobacco and other refreshments in the Capitol Building while the Legislature is in session; and

WHEREAS, the sale of such commodities adds to the convenience and comfort of members of the Legislature, as well as those in attendance thereon; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary that a Committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate be appointed to pass upon this matter;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that a Committee, composed of two on the part of the House of Representatives and one on the part of the Senate, be appointed by the presiding officers respectfully, whose duty it shall be to investigate and award a concession granting permission for the operation of a refreshment stand in the Capitol Building, as set forth in the preamble hereto.

And respectfully requests the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Very respectfully,

FRANK WEBB,

Chief Clerk House of Representatives

Senator Caro moved that the rules be waived and House Concurrent Resolution No. 2, contained in the above Message be read a second time in full.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And House Concurrent Resolution No. 2, was read a second time in full.

The question was put on the adoption of the Resolution.

Which was agreed to.

And House Concurrent Resolution No. 2 was adopted.

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

The Chair appointed Senator Caro as a member of the Committee on the part of the Senate pursuant to the foregoing Resolution.

Senator Hodges moved that the Senate do now adjourn.

Which was agreed to.

And the Senate stood adjourned at 12:50 o'clock P. M., until 10:30 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 6, 1933.