JOURNAL

OF THE

House of Representatives

OF THE

Third Called Session

OF THE

THIRTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE

Convened September 23, 1914, and Adjourned
October 22, 1914

AUSTIN, TEXAS
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inform the House that the Senate has passed the following bills:

S. B. No. 2, A bill to be entitled "An Act making appropriation to pay the per diem of members, officers and employes of the Third Called Session of the Thirty-third Legislature of the State of Texas, convened September 23, 1914, by proclamation of the Governor; providing how accounts may be approved, and declaring an emergency."

S. B. No. 3, A bill to be entitled "An Act making appropriation of the sum of twelve thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the contingent expenses of the Third Called Session of the Thirty-third Legislature of the State of Texas, convened September 23, 1914, by the proclamation of the Governor; providing how accounts may be approved, and declaring an emergency."

Respectfully,
JOHN D. McCALL,
Assistant Secretary of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. J. T. Bowman, Private Secretary to the Governor, appeared at the bar of the House, and being duly announced, presented a message from the Governor, which was read to the House, as follows:

Governor's Office,
Austin, Texas,
September 30, 1914.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In harmony with clause 2 of the Governor's proclamation convening the Thirty-third Legislature in Third Extra Session, and as required by the provisions of Section 40 of Article 3 of the Constitution of Texas, I present to you the following additional subjects for legislation, towit:

An Act further regulating banks and bank and trust companies incorporated under the laws of Texas by granting authority to all such corporations to become members of Federal reserve banks; defining demand deposits and time deposits within the meaning of this act; prescribing the amount of reserve for all such banking corporations chartered under the laws of Texas which do not become members of a Federal reserve bank and stating where such reserve shall be kept and maintained; defining the amount of reserve to be maintained by all banking corporations chartered under the laws of Texas which become members of a Federal reserve bank as well as all banks which do not become members of a Federal reserve bank, and stating how and in what manner and where such reserve shall be maintained; prescribing that State banks becoming members of a Federal reserve bank shall have all rights permitted them under the Federal Reserve Act as to reserve deposits with State banks and trust companies; conferring authority on State banking corporations which become members of a Federal reserve bank to conform to the Federal law as now or hereafter enacted and all rules and regulations promulgated relative thereto by lawful authority, and providing that such banks shall be subject to all limitations of law and such rules and regulations as are now or may be hereafter enacted or promulgated; defining the kind and character of money which may be held as reserve by banking corporations incorporated under the laws of Texas which become members of a Federal reserve bank; prescribing that State banks becoming members of a Federal reserve bank shall be required to conform to the provisions of law imposed upon National banks respecting limitations of liability and prohibitions against making purchases of or loans on stocks of such banks, and, to withdrawal or impairment of capital, the payment of unearned dividends and to such rules as may be prescribed by the Federal reserve board in pursuance of the Federal Reserve Act; setting forth the terms and conditions under which State banks may pledge or hypothecate collateral security for money borrowed upon bills payable, certificates of deposit or otherwise; conferring authority upon State banks which become members of a Federal reserve bank to discount to such Federal reserve bank notes, drafts, and bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions and defining the terms of such discount; prescribing that the lien and rights obtained by a Federal reserve bank upon the discount of such paper shall be a first and preference lien; prescribing certain rules and regulations with reference to State banks which are declared insolvent and a receiver or other liquidating agency appointed; prescribing a limitation on loans which may be made to any individual, corporation, company or firm by a banking corporation chartered under the laws of this State, and providing such limitations shall not apply to any trust company whose demand deposits are not in excess of its interest bearing deposits; prescribing certain

duties and conferring certain rights upon the Commissioner of Insurance and Banking with reference to banking corporations chartered under the laws of this State; prescribing the amount of indebtedness which may be created by a banking corporation chartered under the laws of this State, and declaring an emergency.

This question was presented to the Legislature at the Second Called Session, and a bill was passed on this subject. However, provisions were inserted in the measure which in my opinion weaken the efficiency of the State banking system. One of the strong points of the State banking law is the frequent examinations now provided by law. This is recognized as a strong point in the law by all persons familiar with it. By the terms of the bill as passed, the compulsory examinations by the banking department of State banks is reduced to two a year, one every six months. My experience as Governor in co-operating with the Commissioner of Insurance and Banking for a strong enforcement of the banking laws of the State, leads me to the conclusion that this provision alone would be destructive of the State banking laws.

It is further provided in the bill passed by the Second Called Session of the Legislature, which is now in my hands, that a bank of less than $25,000 capital can loan twenty per cent of the capital stock of the bank to any one person, firm or corporation, whereas, the bill provides that only 10 per cent can be loaned to any one person, firm or corporation by a bank of $25,000 capital and over. I think that this provision should be harmonized so that the amount which can be loaned to any person, firm or corporation by any State bank, regardless of its capital, should be confined to 10 per cent of its capital. There are serious errors in the bill. Evidently amendments offered to Section 8 were enrolled as a part of Section 10, thus making Section 10 ambiguous and rendering the section practically meaningless.

I re-submit the question to the Legislature, hoping that the two Houses will promptly pass the bill in harmony with the suggestions herein submitted. It is desirable that the required reserves of State banks of $25,000 capital and over be reduced to fifteen per cent of their deposits, which would be in line with the National banking laws. I do not think it would be advisable to reduce the reserve now required of State bank of less than $25,000 capital. It is also desirable that the banks which are eligible to join the regional banking system of the United States may be permitted to do so by a proper amendment of the State banking law.

I also present to you the following subject for consideration, towit:

"The enactment of a law prohibiting the operation of a corporation for the dual purpose of owning, controlling or operating a cottonseed oil mill and of owning, controlling and operating a public cotton gin; also prohibiting a corporation chartered for the purpose of operating a cottonseed oil mill from owning, controlling or operating, directly or indirectly, a public cotton gin in this State and vice versa, providing suitable penalties, forfeitures and punishment and procedure for the enforcement of the act; prohibiting any interference with or restriction of competition in the sale, handling or marketing of cotton seed; giving all corporations engaged in the business of operating cottonseed oil mills that now own or control or operate public cotton gins and vice versa, a reasonable time from the taking effect of this act to sell or otherwise dispose of their gin or cottonseed oil mill property and interest, as the case may be; punishing all domestic and foreign corporations having no legal authority or permit to do a ginning or cottonseed oil mill business, to be in any manner engaged in or any manner interested therein this State, or to own stock or interest in any corporation, foreign or domestic or joint stock associations or partnerships, so engaged; providing penalties and punishment and procedure for all corporations and persons violating the act."

"Also an act prohibiting individuals from pursuing the dual purpose of owning, operating and controlling a cottonseed oil mill business and a public ginning business, where the same are so operated under circumstances that suppress or tend to suppress competition in the sale, marketing and handling of cotton seed and providing suitable fines, forfeitures and punishment for the violation of the act."

The foregoing subjects were presented to you at the previous special sesion, but I understand that bills failed to reach me on these subjects because of a disagreement between the two Houses. The subjects are important, and the latter is particularly important because it has for its purpose the protection of the pro-

ducer against combinations in the control of the price of cotton seed. I respectfully urge prompt action in the passage of bills upon these subjects for the relief of the people.

Respectfully submitted,

O. B. COLQUITT,
Governor of Texas.

SENATE BILLS ON FIRST READING.

The following Senate bills were laid before the House, read severally the first time, and referred to appropriate committees, as follows:

S. B. No. 2, to Committee on Appropriations.

S. B. No. 3, to Committee on Appropriations.

(Mr. Savage in the chair.)

BILL ORDERED NOT PRINTED.

On motion of Mr. Terrell, by unanimous consent, it was ordered that Senate bill No. 2 be not printed.

SENATE BILL NO. 2 ON SECOND READING.

Mr. Terrell, by unanimous consent, moved to suspend the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days and that Senate bill No. 2 be placed on its second reading and passage to a third reading, and on its third reading and final passage.

The motion prevailed by the following vote:

Yeas—98.

Mr. Speaker.
Bagby.
Baker.
Barrett of Jones.
Bartley.
Bell.
Blalock.
Boner.
Burges.
Burmeister.
Burns.
Butler.
Byrne.
Calhoun.
Calvin.
Campbell.
Colquitt.
Cope.
Cox of Delta.
Cox of Ellis.
Craven.
Crisp.
Cunningham.
Davis.
Dickson.
Dodson.
Dove.
Flournoy.
Fountain.
Fuller.
Furrh.
Gates.
Greenwood.
Griggs.
Grindstaff.
Harp.
Harrington.
Heilig.
Henry.
Hill.
Houx.
Hughes.
Humphrey.
Hunter.
Jordan.
Kennedy.
Kirby.
Lane.
Lewelling.
Long.
Low.
McAskill.
McCrory.
Mendell.
Mills.
Morris of Coryell.
Morris of Victoria.
Mulcahy.
Murray.
Neeley.
Olander.
Owsley.
Paddock.
Parker.
Parks.
Patton.
Penry.
Powell.
Raiden.
Reedy.
Reeves.
Rich.
Rickerson.
Roach.
Robbins.
Rogers.
Russell.
Sackett.
Savage.
Schwegman.
Spann.
Spradley.
Stephens.
Stone.
Sullivan.
Tarver.
Templeton.
Thompson.
Tiller.
Tillotson.
Vannoy.
Vickers.
Watson of Hays.
Watson of Mills.
Williams of Hopkins.
Woods of Fisher.
Woods of Navarro.
Yarbrough.

Absent.

Allison.
Bierschwale.
Boehmer.
Brown.
Bruce.
Chrestman.
Collins.
Diffie.
Dunn.
Glasscock.
Goodner.
Haney.
Harris.
Haxthausen.
Hornby.
Householder.
King.
Macgill.
McKamy.
Mangum.
Oliver.
Ridgell.
Ritchie.
Robertson.
Ross.
Taylor.
Ussery.
Williams of McLennan.
Wortham.

Absent—Excused.

Barrett of Titus.
Broughton.
Cooper.
Hagins.
Nabours.
Rowell.
Smith.
Tyson.
Wagstaff.
Wahrmund.
Webb.

The Speaker then laid before the House, on its second reading and passage to a third reading, Senate bill No. 2, making appropriation to pay the per diem of members and employes of the Third Called Session of the Thirty-third Legislature.

The bill was read second time and was passed to a third reading.

SENATE BILL NO. 2 ON THIRD READING.

The Speaker then laid Senate bill No. 2 before the House, on its third reading and final passage.

Absent.

Baker.	Macgill.
Boehmer.	McKamy.
Collins.	Patton.
Dunn.	Ridgell.
Glasscock.	Ritchie.
Haney.	Rogers.
Householder.	Spann.
Jordan.	Ussery.

Absent—Excused.

Barrett of Titus.	Rowell.
Broughton.	Smith.
Diffie.	Tyson.
Hagins.	Wagstaff.
Humphrey.	Wahrmund.
Mangum.	

A quorum was announced present.

Prayer was offered by Rev. R. P. Shuler, pastor of the University Methodist Church, of Austin.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

Mr. Mangum was granted leave of absence indefinitely, on account of sickness, on motion of Mr. Terrell.

HOUSE BILL NO. 6 ORDERED NOT PRINTED.

On motion of Mr. Tillotson, by unanimous consent, it was ordered that House bill No. 6 be not printed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1 PLACED ON CALENDAR.

On motion of Mr. Calvin, it was ordered that House bill No. 1, reported adversely, with a favorable minority report, be placed on the calendar for consideration of the House.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1 SET AS SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. Hill, House bill No. 1, establishing a central State bank, was set as a special order for 10 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

(Mr. Savage in the chair.)

INVITING GOVERNOR TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE.

Mr. Bagby offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Governor O. B. Colquitt has previously been requested to address the House on the merits of the pending bank bill, and has heretofore signified his willingness to do so at any time the House may agree upon; therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That 10 a. m. Monday be set for the address, and a committee be appointed to so notify the Governor and escort him to the Speaker's stand; and be it further

Resolved, That an invitation be extended to the Senate to hear the address of the Governor, and seats be provided for them in the center aisle.

Signed—Bagby, Allison, Gates, Dove, Chrestman, Lewelling.

The resolution was read second time.

Question—Shall the resolution be adopted?

Mr. Terrell offered the following amendment to the resolution:

Amend by striking out "Monday at 10 a. m.," and insert "10 o'clock Saturday."

Question—Shall the amendment be adopted?

Mr. Allison moved the previous question on the amendment and resolution, and the motion was lost.

After further consideration, Mr. Allison again moved the previous question on the amendment and the resolution, and the motion was not seconded.

Question recurring on the amendment, it was adopted.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

ADDRESS BY HON. W. F. STEVENSON.

On motion of Mr. Terrell, by unanimous consent, Hon. W. F. Stevenson, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives of South Carolina, was granted admission within the bar of the House, and being escorted to the Speaker's stand, was introduced to the House by Mr. Terrell.

Mr. Stevenson then addressed the House.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. J. T. Bowman, private secretary to the Governor, appeared at the bar of the House, and being duly announced, presented the following messages from the Governor, which were read to the House:

Governor's Office,
State of Texas.

Austin, October 1, 1914.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

By virtue of the authority vested in the Governor by Section 40, Article III, of the Constitution of Texas, and in harmony with clause two of the proclama-

tion convening the present special session of the Legislature, I present to you the following additional subject for legislation:

"An Act to create a Board of Arbitration and Award, to be styled 'The Commission of Appeals of Texas'; defining the powers and duties thereof; prescribing practice and procedure applicable thereto; prescribing the term of office and the manner of appointment; fixing the salaries of said Commissioners; giving them power and authority to employ stenographers and porters and to purchase such furniture furnishings and stationery as may be necessary; and conferring authority upon the Supreme Court to make such orders and to take such action as may be necessary to conform to the provisions of the act; prescribing certain duties for the clerk of the Supreme Court and authorizing the said Commission to use a seal; defining its jurisdiction and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of the act, and declaring an emergency."

I received a petition signed by practically the entire membership of the Senate and House of Representatives asking me to submit this question to the Legislature during the Second Called Session of the Thirty-third Legislature.

It is alleged that the Supreme Court is several years behind with its business, and that litigants are suffering injustice as result of delay in securing final determination of causes now pending before the Supreme Court in which they are interested. I have been assured that if the question herewith presented were submitted that it would not consume but little if any of the time which would otherwise be devoted to the important questions already submitted to you for the financial relief of the people of Texas. Your petition, however, requested that I submit the question of creating "The Commission of Appeals of Texas to consist of six members sitting in two sections." I do not believe that a commission composed of six members, and sitting in two sections, is necessary. I suggest that the payment of reasonably good salaries, say, $4500 per annum, and making the term of office six years, as you are authorized to do by recent amendment to the Constitution, that the Governor could induce lawyers of better ability and longer experience to accept the positions.

Respectfully submitted,
O. B. COLQUITT,
Governor of Texas.

Governor's Office,
State of Texas.

Austin, October 2, 1914.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to you as a part of the attached message the opinion of the Attorney General, in which he discusses various features of the bill now pending before the Legislature for the establishment of The Bank of Texas.

The opinion sustains the constitutionality of the bill in all of its features, and I bespeak for the opinion the careful consideration of the representatives of the people.

Respectfully submitted.
O. B. COLQUITT,
Governor of Texas.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Austin, Texas, September 26, 1914.

Hon. O. B. Colquitt, Governor, Capitol.

Dear Sir: Since this opinion is to be written primarily for transmission to the Legislature, for the information of those members who desire to investigate the legal questions involved, we deem it proper to say at the outset that nothing said herein is intended in any degree to be a suggestion as to the propriety or policy of enacting or failing to enact into law the proposed bill for the establishment of The Bank of Texas. It is beyond the province of this Department to advise either Your Excellency or the Legislature in matters of policy, but our endeavors are confined solely to legal questions and to such statements of fact and such review of matters of history as will be of assistance in determining the force and reasons of such conclusions as may be reached by us.

We wish it understood, therefore, that in this opinion we are not saying that the proposed measure is a good one, nor are we saying that it is a bad one, for those questions are ones peculiarly within your jurisdiction and within that of the Legislature.

I.

The general purpose of the bill creating The Bank of Texas is stated in the second section thereof, as follows:

"The purpose of the creation of The Bank of Texas is to provide a fiscal agency for the State, its counties, municipal corporations and all districts

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. J. T. Bowman, Private Secretary to the Governor, appeared at the bar of the House, and being duly announced, presented a message from the Governor, which was read to the House, as follows:

Governor's Office,
State of Texas.

Austin, October 6, 1914.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

By virtue of the provisions of Section 40, Article III, of the Constitution of Texas, and in harmony with paragraph 2 of the Governor's proclamation convening the Legislature in extra session, I present to you for your consideration the following additional subject, towit:

"The passage of an act to bring about a reduction in the cotton acreage in this State for the year 1915 and to maintain the financial and industrial integrity of the State, and prevent a general demoralization of the cotton market of the State; to curtail the production of cotton in this State for the year 1915 so that a price commensurate with the cost of production may be obtained for the present crop, and to prevent a financial demoralization of our industrial system in this State; prescribing certain duties for the Attorney General and district and county attorneys; and prescribing the jurisdiction of penalty and forfeiture suits hereunder, creating offenses for a violation of the provisions hereof, prescribing penalties therefor, and declaring an emergency."

I have entertained some doubt as to the power of the Legislature to enact valid legislation on this subject. But I have determined to resolve that doubt in favor of the proposition and present the subject to you for your consideration. Hon. B. F. Looney, the Attorney General, advises me that it is his opinion that the Legislature, under the general police powers of the State, can enact a statute on this subject which will be binding, constitutional and effective. He has accordingly, at my request, prepared a bill which in his opinion will stand the test.

The attention of the Legislature is called to the fact that, during the Civil War, a number of Southern and cotton-producing States passed legislation fixing proper penalties for the purpose of limiting cotton production. It may be said that this course was pursued for the purpose of meeting some exigency of war. If this argument is used in opposition to the proposition, a like reply can now be made. While our country is not at war itself, it is suffering some of the hardships of war now existing between foreign countries, and the legislation herein proposed is to meet such an exigency.

The production of cotton for the present calendar year in the cotton-growing States of the South is very large. The price it is now bringing is not one-half its value, and will not pay the cost of its production. It is contended by many that the only practical and effective way to assure anything like a fair price for the present crop is to enact a law which will curtail the production for the year 1915. Officially and personally I am extremely solicitous of the welfare of our producing population. They have created debts and incurred obligations based upon a fair price for the product of their labor, and I am willing to resolve all doubts in favor of any practical plan which may afford relief to those who are now suffering from shrinkage in the value of their products, said shrinkage being due to two facts: (1) the war in Europe which curtails the demand and destroys the European market for the American cotton growers, and (2) the failure of banks and their lack of confidence and willingness to get under the value of cotton and maintain them by making reasonable advances upon the same, so as to enable farmers to hold their cotton until the present unfortunate situation has passed away. It is also contended that the curtailment of the crop of 1915 is necessary to give vitality to the value of the present crop, because of the doubt existing as to the duration of the military struggle in Europe.

I present the question to you for your patriotic and earnest consideration, with the hope that you will find some safe and effective way of dealing with the question presented in the interest of the producer and for the welfare of the people of the State generally. When men are confronted with emergencies, they often have to yield some of their preconceived and established convictions in order to meet such emergencies in a practical and effective way.

From all over the South I am receiving letters saying that the business men and farmers are looking to Texas to point the way for other States in these matters, and they give assurance of

using their influence to the end that their State will follow our lead. If legislation in harmony with the question presented to you herewith is adopted, and the other cotton-growing States do not adopt similar legislation, the Regular Session of the Thirty-fourth Legislature, which convenes in January, can give further consideration to the subject.

Respectfully submitted,
O. B. COLQUITT,
Governor of Texas.

RECESS.

On motion of Mr. Goodner, the House, at 12 o'clock m., took recess to 2 o'clock p. m. today.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 2 o'clock p. m. and was called to order by Mr. Mills, who was in the chair when the House recessed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1 ON ENGROSSMENT.

(Special Order.)

The House resumed consideration of pending business, same being House bill No. 1, relating to the establishment of a central State bank, on its passage to engrossment, the bill having been read second time on yesterday.

Question—Shall the bill be passed to engrossment?

(Speaker in the chair.)

RECESS.

Mr. Mills moved that the House recess to 8 o'clock p. m. today.

Mr. Tarver moved that the House adjourn until 9:30 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

Question first recurring on the motion to adjourn, yeas and nays were demanded.

The motion was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—43.

Allison.
Bagby.
Baker.
Barrett of Jones.
Bierschwale.
Blalock.
Broughton.
Burns.
Butler.
Calhoun.
Campbell.
Chrestman.
Cox of Delta.
Cunningham.
Furrh.
Grindstaff.
Hagins.
Henry.
Hornby.
Humphrey.
Hunter.
Lewelling.
Mendell.
Nabours.
Olander.
Oliver.
Parker.
Reedy.
Reeves.
Russell.
Schwegman.
Smith.
Stone.
Tarver.
Taylor.
Tiller.
Tyson.
Vickers.
Webb.
Williams of Hopkins.
Woods of Fisher.
Woods of Navarro.
Yarbrough.

Nays—54.

Bell.
Blackburn.
Boner.
Brown.
Bruce.
Burges.
Burmeister.
Byrne.
Calvin.
Cooper.
Cope.
Craven.
Crisp.
Davis.
Dickson.
Dodson.
Dove.
Dunn.
Flournoy.
Goodner.
Griggs.
Haney.
Harp.
Harrington.
Haxthausen.
Hill.
Houx.
Kennedy.
King.
Kirby.
Long.
Macgill.
McKamy.
Mills.
Mulcahy.
Neeley.
Owsley.
Paddock.
Parks.
Penry.
Powell.
Raiden.
Rich.
Ridgell.
Robertson.
Ross.
Rowell.
Sackett.
Stephens.
Sullivan.
Thompson.
Tillotson.
Watson of Mills.
Wortham.

Absent.

Barrett of Titus.
Bartley.
Boehmer.
Collins.
Colquitt.
Cox of Ellis.
Fountain.
Fuller.
Gates.
Glasscock.
Greenwood.
Harris.
Heilig.
Householder.
Hughes.
Jordan.
Lane.
Low.
McAskill.
McCrory.
Morris of Coryell.
Morris of Victoria.
Murray.
Patton.
Rickerson.
Ritchie.
Roach.
Robbins.
Rogers.
Savage.
Spann.
Spradley.
Templeton.
Ussery.
Vannoy.
Watson of Hays.
Williams of McLennan.

Absent—Excused.

Diffie.
Mangum.
Wagstaff.
Wahrmund.

Smith.
Stone.
Sullivan.
Taylor.
Templeton.
Thompson.
Wagstaff.
Watson of Hays.
Watson of Mills.
Webb.
Williams of Hopkins.
Woods of Fisher.
Yarbrough.

Nays—42.

Allison.
Bell.
Bierschwale.
Brown.
Burmeister.
Butler.
Campbell.
Cooper.
Craven.
Fuller.
Gates.
Greenwood.
Harris.
Humphrey.
Kennedy.
King.
Kirby.
Low.
McAskill.
Mangum.
Mendell.
Mills.
Morris of Victoria.
Malcahy.
Murray.
Nabours.
Neely.
Parks.
Powell.
Rich.
Robbins.
Robertson.
Schwegman.
Spradley.
Stephens.
Tarver.
Tiller.
Tillotson.
Vannoy.
Vickers.
Wahrmund.
Wortham.

Absent.

Bagby.
Barrett of Titus.
Boehmer.
Burges.
Byrne.
Collins.
Dunn.
Flournoy.
Glasscock.
Grindstaff.
Haney.
Harp.
Haxthausen.
Heilig.
Hill.
Householder.
Jordan.
Macgill.
McCrory.
McKamy.
Patton.
Penry.
Ridgell.
Rowell.
Spann.
Ussery.
Williams of McLennan.

Absent—Excused.

Blackburn.
Bruce.
Harrington.
Paddock.
Ritchie.
Rogers.
Tyson.
Woods of Navarro.

Question recurred—Shall the substitute be adopted?

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. J. T. Bowman, private secretary to the Governor, appeared at the bar of the House, and being duly announced presented a message from the Governor, which was read to the House, as follows:

Governor's Office,
Austin, Texas, October 15, 1914.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

By virtue of the authority vested in the Governor by the provisions of Section 40, of Article 3, of the Constitution of Texas, and in harmony with clause 2 of the Governor's proclamation convening the Thirty-third Legislature in extra session, I present to you the following additional subject for legislation, towit:

The passage of an act amending Article 6386, of Title 113, of the Revised Civil Statutes of Texas of 1911, relating to public buildings, grounds and parks, so as to provide for rearrangement of the offices and rooms in the Capitol Building of Texas to enable and empower the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds to supply the departments and officers of the State, created by law, with rooms and office space in which to transact the business entrusted to them.

Respectfully submitted,
O. B. COLQUITT,
Governor of Texas.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. Fuller, the House, at 12 o'clock m., adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

Committee Room,
Austin, Texas, October 15, 1914.

Hon. Chester H. Terrell, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir: Your Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred House bill No. 10, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that it do not pass. Mr. Kirby and Mr. Craven gave notice of minority report.

CALVIN, Chairman.

Committee Room,
Austin, Texas, October 15, 1914.

Hon. Chester H. Terrell, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir: Your Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred House bill No. 8, having had same under consideration, beg leave to report same back to the House with the recommendation that it do not pass.

CALVIN, Chairman.