

STATE BAN ON GAMBLING REVIEWED IN CONVENTION

Some Proposals Would Alter Charter So as to Make Lotteries Legal And Others Would Go Farther

By W. A. WARB
ALBANY, May 14.—The State Constitutional Convention this week became a forum of debate on proposals to remove from the organic law the existing prohibition against lotteries and other forms of gambling.

The occasion was a public hearing Tuesday before the convention committee on the Bill of Rights upon six pending proposals. One calls for the outright repeal of the anti-gambling clause in the State Constitution. The other five would retain the constitutional bar against other forms of gambling.

At the hearing last week it was the proposal of Henry Hirschberg of Newburgh, public prosecutor in charge of the State's case against the delegate, that called for elimination of this entire clause. The five other proposals dealt chiefly with lotteries and came before the convention in the garb of charity or benevolence, providing that the net proceeds from State operated or regulated lotteries must be devoted exclusively to relief, alum classes and low-cost housing, State parks or State charitable institutions.

The amendment of Senator Dunnington alone is advanced as a straight-out business proposition. In introducing it he contended that pari-mutuel machines at the race tracks would bring the State some \$10,000,000 of annual revenue where now comparatively little is received from its levy on race-track administration and bookmakers' licenses.

Arguments of Proponents
Proponents and supporters of the Hirschberg proposal to give the Legislature a free hand in unbinding by constitutional prohibition, in dealing with gambling content that the rigid ban of the organic law is no longer workable in view of enforcement that was the Federal prohibition amendment and might therefore with profit be repealed.

The lottery proponents point to vast sums diverted from domestic spending through the sale of tickets for foreign lotteries and sweepstakes run abroad. The opposition to the proposals comes chiefly from Protestant churches, religious organizations, anti-crime societies and kindred groups. These denounce the measure as anti-social and destructive, especially to the poor. The opponents also contend that if the anti-gambling clause were repealed the Legislature inevitably would be exposed to well-nigh irresistible pressure from groups directly or indirectly connected with the State Government.

It would be venturesome to predict the outcome of the conflict at this early stage. Observers at the Capitol believe that if the delegates get an opportunity to vote on the question at least one of the proposals will be adopted.

Before the Ban
The first Constitution of the State prohibited no prohibition against lotteries or gambling generally. The construction of the old State House, where the Legislature held its sessions until the more pretentious structure which now crowns Capitol Hill became the State Government, was paid for in part by the proceeds of State lotteries held in 1804 and 1807. The Legislature, however, later eliminated by amending its charter in those early days, including Kings College (now Columbia University), did not occur notices of the repeal.

THAT MAN IS HERE AGAIN!
Remove of State gambling bans is being discussed at Albany.
enters they brought. Money derived from a lottery was even used to pay for a New York City jail.

At the Constitutional Convention held in 1821, however, lotteries came under the ban, and at the convention in 1846 other forms of gambling also. This was the origin of the present Section 9, Article I, of the State Constitution, which now has become so highly controversial. The section was amended at the 1894 convention to include the State Lottery Commission, but passed unchanged through the mill at the convention which met to revise the Constitution in 1915.

The section under debate has a clause saying that no "lottery or proposal to legalize lotteries may pass. But the Republicans, who are known to be extremely susceptible to sentiment up-State, where the churches are strong factors in molding public opinion, are dominant in the convention as well as in the Bill of Rights Committee. Possible Methods
The committee can keep the bill proposals from getting to the floor for debate and action, except on a motion to take them to the committee, and such a motion, if opposed by the leaders, would not normally pass against the Republican majority in the convention, it is believed.

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STILL SEARCHING FOR LABOR PEACE



These were words and part in the Louisville Courier-Journal of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the C. I. O. union of which Sidney Hillman (at left above, talking to John Lewis) is the president, may act to end the split between C. I. O. and A. F. L. The cartoon is titled "Searching for Common Ground."

By WILLIAM C. CALLAHAN
DETROIT, May 13.—Probably the whole story behind the difference between leaders in the United Automobile Workers Union will never be told, and just what the result of these differences will lead to in the future still remains to be seen.

Nevertheless, at the present time the one-time minister, Homer Martin, now president of the U. A. W., seems to be holding his own view of an edge of 14-to-10 vote in the executive board.

His leading opponent, Richard T. Frankenstein, generally conceded to be one of the most conservative leaders in the union, is somewhat embarrassed to find the common element of the group lined up behind his objectives. Frankenstein, formerly a Martin ally and assistant to the president, broke with him a week ago over union discipline.

According to the Martin group, the union up to now has been functioning with two caucuses within its ranks. One, the "progressive" caucus or party, was dominated by Martin and Frankenstein, and the "unity" caucus was led by H. L. Mortimer and Wilbur Zenther.

Opposed the Caucuses
Under the past set-up these caucuses have functioned in much the same manner as political parties, with the usual factionalism and resultant degree of discord. To end this factionalism, unite the entire union and end discord, Frankenstein broke with Martin, demanding the abandonment of caucuses altogether, with discipline handed down through the international union. Recalcitrant locals were to be eliminated where necessary.

Martin's position is that, in spite of the fact that the caucus plan is less satisfactory than may be desired, it still perhaps more accurately reflects the will of the local members of the unions and provides greater freedom for local leadership.

Following Frankenstein's breach with Martin it is reported that Martin and former sugar company executive, who has been among the Republican ranks to vote for President Roosevelt in 1932 and who has been prominent since 1933 as a potential Presidential candidate himself. He carries the banner of the Democratic State Committee.

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DEMANDING FOOD AT CLEVELAND



A scene at a relief station at Cleveland, where a permanent relief program is lacking because rural lawmakers refuse to vote it.

By JOHN M. STORM
CLEVELAND, May 13.—Ohio's industrial centers, particularly Cleveland, are in the midst of their fourth and most acute relief crisis within two years, because the State government has been unable to set up a permanent welfare program, a failure blamed on rural domination of the Legislature.

Such a domination is common, but probably is more acute in Ohio than in any other State. Being neither the capital city nor even a centrally located metropolis, Cleveland scarcely seems a part of the State to the typical rural Ohioan.

As a consequence, all attempts to convince rural State legislators that relief is not a political racket in the cities have failed. Four times since the war, in 1917, 1927, the Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) delegation, backed by municipal officials, civic leaders and organizations, has been rebuffed in attempts to get a permanent or semi-permanent relief program established.

The legislative result today may be summarized thus: Cleveland has a \$2,500,000 relief deficit incurred last year, and it has 75,000 citizens suffering with no relief available and no means of raising the funds except to extract them from regular tax payers.

New Realty Taxes Balked
Under the Ohio Constitution, special levies against real estate must have a 65 per cent approval at the polls and repeated attempts to attempt to impose such levies have eliminated this as a source of revenue.

So definite is the cleavage between rural and urban squaring that the relief issue cuts squarely across party lines. In addition to Martin L. Davey, who seeks re-nomination, there are two other candidates for the State Legislature this year. One of them, John W. Bricker, Republican, is counting on carrying Cleveland to be elected, yet even a narrow victory would designate a permanent relief program.

Until a year ago relief in Ohio was handled by the counties under State supervision, but in the wrangling over funds needed to continue this setup the old State funds were substituted. One of the chaos which followed the Ohio League of Municipalities was formed so that Mayors might collaborate on a program. This plan was rejected by the Legislature that relief was strictly a State problem. It opposed the matching of State funds with the counties, arguing that in reality this was merely matching local funds with local funds.

Matching of Funds Sought
It has since agreed to a fifty-fifty matching arrangement, and now asks only that the total sum be enough to meet the most urgent requirements and that the cities receive authority to raise special taxes other than real estate levies. The Legislature meets in special session Monday and just such a program, with the figure set at \$1,000,000, will be presented by the Mayors.

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Permanent Program for Needy in Cleveland Is Repeatedly Rebuffed by Legislature

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A PEACEMAKER IN LABOR WAR

Garment Workers May Try to Unite A. F. L. And C. I. O. but Many Obstacles Bar Way

By LOUIS STARK
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 13. — John Lewis, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the C. I. O. union of which Sidney Hillman (at left above, talking to John Lewis) is the president, may act to end the split between C. I. O. and A. F. L. The cartoon is titled "Searching for Common Ground."

peace movements initiated more than a year ago by two other unions, but joined to advocate a peace conference last October.

Today Mr. Hillman and his associates are regarded as the logical peacemakers not only by rank and file members of their own and other C. I. O. unions but also by "middle class" elements in the A. F. L. and by the Administration.

They find one major obstacle in the way of an early peace, an obstacle that is subjective, it is the belief in the minds of those A. F. L. leaders who can make peace. They will merely wait for the C. I. O. to "crumble in the C. I. O. Talks of New Drive

The C. I. O. supports loudly proclain that they are conserving their strength for a new and renewed effort when the depression lifts. In fact, John Lewis and his followers are pretty strong on this point, and any change in administration is not anticipated, at least before a year from this coming August, since elections are held only biannually.

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IN BITTER CAMPAIGN

Governor Earle is the target for many charges in his Pennsylvania race for the Senate.

the battle, whether on the stump or not, are David L. Lawrence, Democratic State Chairman and Secretary of the Commonwealth; Matthew H. McCloskey Jr., co-leader with John B. Kelly of the Philadelphia Democratic organization; and Edward Stern, publisher of the Philadelphia Record and The New York Post, and Senator Guffey.

Conflicting Desires
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WPA Brought In

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