STATE OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ALBANY, *September* 15, 1931.

PURSUANT to the provisions of section eighty of the Election Law, the following proposed amendments to the constitution, designated as Proposed Amendments numbers One to Six, inclusive, will be submitted to the voters of this State for approval at the General Election on November third, nineteen hundred and thirty-one.

EDWARD J. FLYNN,
Secretary of State.

TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE

Section 1. Resolved, That section four of article two of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

§ 4. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established, and for the registration of voters; which registration shall be completed at least ten days before each election. Such registration shall not be required for town and village elections except by express provision of law. In cities and villages having five thousand inhabitants or more, voters shall be registered upon personal application only; but voters not residing in such cities or villages shall not be required to apply in person for registration at the first meeting of the officers having charge of the registry of voters. The number of such inhabitants shall be determined according to the latest census or enumeration, federal or state, showing the population of the city or village, except that the federal census shall be controlling unless such state enumeration, if any, shall have been taken and returned two or more years after the return of the preceding federal census.

§ 2. Resolved, That sections four and five of article three of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

§ 4. Except as herein otherwise provided, the federal census taken in the year nineteen hundred thirty and each federal census taken decennially thereafter shall be controlling as to the number of inhabitants in the state or any part thereof for the purposes of the apportionment of members of assembly and readjustment or alteration of senate and assembly districts next occurring, in so far as such census and the tabulation thereof purport to give the information necessary therefor. The legislature, by law, shall provide for the making and tabulation by state authorities of an enumeration of the inhabitants of the entire state to be used for such purposes, instead of a federal census, if the taking of a federal census in any tenth year from the year nineteen hundred thirty be omitted or if the federal census fails to show the number of aliens or Indians not taxed. If a federal census, though giving the requisite information as to the state at large, fails to give the information as to any civil or territorial divisions which is required to be known for such purposes, the legislature, by law, shall provide for such an enumeration of the inhabitants of such parts of the state only as may be necessary, which shall supersede in part the federal census and be used in connection therewith for such purposes. The legislature, by law, may provide in its discretion for an enumeration by state authorities of the inhabitants of the state, to be used for such purposes, in place of a federal census, when the return of a decennial federal census is delayed so that it is not available at the beginning of the regular session of the legislature in the second year after the year nineteen hundred thirty or after any tenth year therefrom, or if an apportionment of members of assembly and readjustment or alteration of senate districts is not made at or before such a session. At the regular session in the year nineteen hundred thirty-two, and at the first regular session after the year nineteen hundred forty and after each tenth year therefrom the senate districts shall be readjusted or altered, but if, in any decade, counting from and including that which begins with the year nineteen hundred thirty-one, such a readjustment or alteration is not made at the time above prescribed, it shall be made at a subsequent session occurring not later than the sixth year of such decade, meaning not later than nineteen hundred thirty-six, nineteen hundred forty-six, nineteen hundred fifty-six, and so on; provided, however, that if such districts shall have been readjusted or altered by law in either of the years nineteen hundred thirty or nineteen hundred thirty-one, they shall remain unaltered until the first regular session after the year nineteen hundred forty. Such districts shall be so readjusted or altered that each senate district shall contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, and be in as compact form as practicable, and shall remain unaltered until the first year of the next decade as above defined, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory, and no county shall be divided in the formation of a senate district except to make two or more senate districts wholly in such county. No town, and no block in a city inclosed by streets or public ways, shall be divided in the formation of senate districts; nor shall any district contain a greater excess in population over an adjoining district in the same county, than the populaton of a town or block therein adjoining such district. Counties, towns or blocks which, from their location, may be included in either of two districts, shall be so placed as to make said districts most nearly equal in number of inhabitants, excluding aliens.

No county shall have four or more senators unless it shall have a full ratio for each senator. No county shall have more than one-third of all the senators, and no two counties or the territory thereof as now organized, which are adjoining counties, or which are separated only by public waters, shall have more than one-half of all the senators.

The ratio for apportioning senators shall always be obtained by dividing the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, by fifty, and the senate shall always be composed of fifty members, except that if any county having three or more senators at the time of any apportionment shall be entitled on such ratio to an additional senator or senators, such additional senator or senators shall be given to such county in addition to the fifty senators, and the whole number of senators shall be increased to that extent.

The senate districts, including the present ones, as existing immediately before the enactment of a law readjusting or altering the senate districts, shall continue to be the senate districts of the state until the expirations of the terms of the senators then in office, except for the purpose of an election of senators for full terms beginning at such expirations, and for the formation of assembly districts.

§ 5. The members of the assembly shall be chosen by single districts and shall be apportioned by the legislature at each regular session at which the senate districts are readjusted or altered, and by the same law, among the several counties of the state, as nearly as may be according to the number of their respective inhabitants, excluding aliens. Every county heretofore established and separately organized, except the county of Hamilton, shall always be entitled to one member of assembly, and no county shall hereafter be erected unless its population shall entitle it to a member. The county of Hamilton shall elect with the county of Fulton, until the population of the county of Hamilton shall, according to the ratio, entitle it to a member. But the legislature may abolish the said county of Hamilton and annex the territory thereof to some other county or counties.

The quotient obtained by dividing the whole number of inhabitants of the state, excluding aliens, by the number of members of assembly, shall be the ratio for apportionment, which shall be made as follows: One member of assembly shall be apportioned to every county, including Fulton and Hamilton as one county, containing less than the ratio and one-half over. Two members shall be apportioned to every other county. The remaining members of assembly shall be apportioned to the counties having more than two ratios according to the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. Members apportioned on remainders shall be apportioned to the counties having the highest remainders in the order thereof respectively. No county shall have more members of assembly than a county having a greater number of inhabitants, excluding aliens.

The assembly districts, including the present ones, as existing immediately before the enactment of a law making an apportionment of members of assembly among the counties, shall continue to be the assembly districts of the state until the expiration of the terms of members then in office, except for the purpose of an election of members of assembly for full terms beginning at such expirations.

In any county entitled to more than one member, the board of supervisors, and in any city embracing an entire county and having no board of supervisors, the common council, or if there be none, the body exercising the powers of a common council, shall assemble at such times as the legislature making an apportionment shall prescribe, and divide such counties into assembly districts as nearly equal in number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, as may be, of convenient and contiguous territory in as compact form as practicable, each of which shall be wholly within a senate district formed under the same apportionment, equal to the number of members of assembly to which such county shall be entitled, and shall cause to be filed in the office of the secretary of state and of the clerk of such county, a description of such districts, specifying the number of each district and of the inhabitants thereof, excluding aliens, according to the census or enumeration used as the population basis for the formation of such districts; and such apportionment and districts shall remain unaltered until after the next reapportionment of members of assembly. In counties having more than one senate district, the same number of assembly districts shall be put in each senate district, unless the assembly districts cannot be evenly divided among the senate districts of any county, in which case one more assembly district shall be put in the senate district in such county having the largest, or one less assembly district shall be put in the senate district in such county having the smallest number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, as the case may require. No town, and no block in a city inclosed by streets or public ways, shall be divided in the formation of assembly districts, nor shall any districts contain a greater population over an adjoining district in the same senate district, than the population of a town or block therein adjoining such assembly district. Towns or blocks which from their location may be included in either of two districts, shall be so placed as to make said districts most nearly equal in number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. Nothing in this section shall prevent the division, at any time, of counties and towns and the erection of new towns by the legislature.

An apportionment by the legislature, or other body, shall be subject to review by the supreme court, at the suit of any citizen, under such reasonable regulations as the legislature may prescribe; and any court before which a cause may be pending involving an apportionment, shall give precedence thereto over all other causes and proceedings, and if said court be not in session it shall convene promptly for the disposition of the same.

TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO

Section 1. Resolved, That section seven of article three of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

§ 7. A member of the legislature may receive any civil appointment within this state, from the governor, the governor and senate, or from the legislature, or from any city government, during the time for which he shall have been elected; and upon his acceptance thereof, his seat shall be deemed vacated.

TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE

Section 1. Resolved, That article seven of the constitution be amended by adding at the end thereof a new section, to be section sixteen, to read as follows:

§ 16. The legislature in each of the eleven calendar years immediately following the adoption of this amendment shall appropriate out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated moneys for the acquisition by the state of land, outside the Adirondack and Catskill parks, as now fixed by law, best suited for reforestation, for the reforesting of the same and the protection and management of forests thereon; for the acquisition of land for forest tree nurseries, and for the establishment and maintenance of such nurseries, such appropriations to begin in the first year with the sum of one million dollars ($1,000,000) and increasing annually by the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) to and including the sixth year and in each of the five years immediately following, a sum equal to that appropriated for the sixth year. All such appropriations to be available until expended. A law enacted pursuant to this section shall take effect without submission to the people.

The lands of the state, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed. Nothing contained in this section nor in the prohibitions of section seven of this article shall prevent the state from cutting, selling or removing the trees, timber, forest products and other materials on any lands hereafter acquired with the moneys herein authorized within the forest preserve counties but outside of the Adirondack and Catskill parks as now fixed or hereafter extended by law.

TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR

Section 1. Resolved, That section one of article six of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

§ 1. The supreme court is continued with general jurisdiction in law and equity, subject to such appellate jurisdiction of the court of appeals as now is or hereafter may be prescribed by law not inconsistent with this article. The existing judicial districts of the state are continued until changed as hereinafter provided. The supreme court shall consist of the justices now in office and their successors, together with such additional justices as may be authorized by law. The successors of said justices shall be chosen by the electors of their respective judicial districts. The legislature may alter the judicial districts once after every federal census or state enumeration, each district being bounded by county lines, and thereupon re-apportion the justices to be thereafter elected in the districts so altered. The legislature may from time to time increase the number of justices in any judicial district, except the number of justices in any district shall not be increased to exceed one justice for each sixty thousand, or fraction over thirty-five thousand, of the population thereof as shown by the last federal census or state enumeration. The legislature may erect out of the second judicial district as now constituted, another judicial district and apportion the justices in office between the districts, and provide for the election of additional justices in the new district not exceeding the limit herein provided. Any justice of the supreme court, except as otherwise provided in this article, may perform the duties of his office or hold court in any county.

TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER FIVE

Section 1. Resolved, That section two of article five of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

§ 2. There shall be the following civil departments in the state government: First, executive; second, audit and control; third, taxation and finance; fourth, law; fifth, state; sixth, public works; seventh, architecture; eighth, conservation; ninth, agriculture and markets; tenth, labor; eleventh, education; twelfth, health; thirteenth, mental hygiene; fourteenth, social welfare; fifteenth, correction; sixteenth, public service; seventeenth, banking; eighteenth, insurance; nineteenth, civil service; twentieth, military and naval affairs.

§ 2. Resolved, That sections eleven, fourteen and fifteen of article eight of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

§ 11. The legislature shall provide for a state board of social welfare, which shall visit and inspect all institutions, whether state, county, municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory character, excepting state institutions for the education and support of the blind and the deaf and dumb, and excepting also such institutions as are hereby made subject to the visitation and inspection of either of the authorities hereinafter mentioned, but including all reformatories for juveniles. The head of the department of mental hygiene shall visit and inspect all institutions, either public or private, used for the care and treatment of the insane, epileptics, idiots, feebleminded or mental defectives. There shall be a state commission of correction, of which the head of the department of correction shall be the chairman, which shall visit and inspect all institutions used for the detention of sane adults charged with or convicted of crime, or detained as witnesses or debtors.

§ 14. Nothing in this constitution contained shall prevent the legislature from making such provision for the education and support of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and juvenile delinquents, as to it may seem proper; or prevent any county, city, town or village from providing for the care, support, maintenance and secular education of inmates of orphan asylums, homes for dependent children or correctional institutions, whether under public or private control. Payments by counties, cities, towns and villages to charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory institutions, wholly or partly under private control, for care, support and maintenance, may be authorized, but shall not be required by the legislature. No such payments shall be made for any inmate of such institutions who is not received and retained therein pursuant to rules established by the state board of social welfare. Such rules shall be subject to the control of the legislature by general laws.

§ 15. Commissioners of the state board of charities, now holding office, shall be continued in office as members of the state board of social welfare for the term for which they were appointed, respectively, unless the legislature shall otherwise provide. The legislature may confer upon the state board of social welfare any additional powers that are not inconsistent with other provisions of the constitution.

TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX

Section 1. Resolved, That section twenty-seven of article three of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

§ 27. The legislature shall, by general laws, confer upon the boards of supervisors, or other governing elective bodies, of the several counties of the state such further powers of local legislation and administration as the legislature may, from time to time, deem expedient. In counties which now have, or hereafter have, county auditors or other fiscal officers, authorized to audit bills, accounts, charges, claims or demands against the county, the legislature may confer such powers upon such auditors, or fiscal officers, as the legislature may, from time to time, deem expedient. In the county of Westchester the legislature may, by separate enactment or as part of a form of government to be adopted pursuant to section twenty-six of this article, confer upon officers of the county or appointed by the board of supervisors or other county authorities as the legislature shall direct, such powers and duties in relation to the assessment for taxation of property, whether real or personal, within the county as the legislature may, from time to time, deem expedient, any provision of section two of article ten of this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. Assessments so authorized may, in the cases and to the extent directed by the legislature, be substituted in place of assessments heretofore made by local officers or other authorities on any assessment rolls or other lists of taxable property for the purpose of taxation or assessment or for any other purpose, in any tax district or other area or unit for taxation or assessment within the county.

This section shall not be deemed to confer on the legislature any power to authorize county officers of Westchester county to determine that property, real or personal, within such county, is taxable, which property is exempt from taxation under any general or special law.

FORM OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE

Use of Federal Census. Formation of Senate and Assembly Districts

Shall the proposed amendment to section four of article two and sections four and five of article three of the constitution providing for the use of the federal decennial census if available and adequate instead of having a state census, and for the formation of senate and assembly districts, be approved?

FORM OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO

Legislators Receiving Civil Appointments

Shall the proposed amendment to section seven of article three of the constitution enabling members of the legislature to receive civil appointments, the acceptance of which shall vacate their seats, be approved?

FORM OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE

Purchase and Reforestation of Lands

Shall the proposed amendment to article seven of the constitution directing the legislature to appropriate in increasing annual amounts, starting with one million dollars in nineteen hundred thirty-two and increasing annually by the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in each of the next five years and for each of the five years immediately following the sixth year a sum equal to that appropriated for the sixth year, for the purchase and reforestation of lands outside of Adirondack and Catskill Parks and for the establishment of forest tree nurseries, with power in the state to cut and sell the trees, timber, forest products and other materials thereon, be approved?

FORM OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR

Erecting Another Judicial District

Shall the proposed amendment to section one of article six of the constitution permitting the legislature to erect another judicial district out of the second judicial district, apportion the justices in office between the two districts, and provide for the election of additional justices in the new district not exceeding the limit provided for in the present constitution, be approved?

FORM OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER FIVE

Changing Name of State Department of Charities and State Board of Charities

Shall the proposed amendment to section two of article five and sections eleven, fourteen and fifteen of article eight of the constitution changing the names of the state department of charities and the state board of charities to state department of social welfare and state board of social welfare respectively, and eliminating reference to the state commission in lunacy, be approved?

FORM OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX

Assessment of Property in Westchester County

Shall the proposed amendment to section twenty-seven of article three of the constitution authorizing the legislature to confer upon officers of the county of Westchester elected or appointed as the legislature shall direct, powers as to the assessment of property as deemed expedient, any such assessment to be substituted if the legislature directs in place of assessments heretofore made on any assessment roll or list of taxable property in any taxing district, area or unit, except that power cannot be granted to tax property exempt by general or special law, be approved?

DIRECTOR NEVER HEARD OWN ORCHESTRA ON AIR

B. A. Rolfe, director of the Lucky Strike Dance orchestra, is a man unique among millions, for he is probably the only radio listener in the country who has never heard the Lucky Strike orchestra on the radio.

This unusual fact was disclosed recently in a conference of executives responsible for the presentation of the Lucky Strik programs. Throughout more than three years in which this program has been on the air, Rolfe has maintained an unbroken record of continuous attendance. Naturally, being in the studio during the actual broadcasts it would have been a physical impossibility for him to have heard the Lucky Strike orchestra unless he turned over the baton to a substitute.

On the other hand, practically every one of the 50 odd members of the orchestra has, at one time or other, been absent from at least one program and, as a result, had an opportunity to listen-in.

C. Meyer Disputes Leo Schmidt Claim

Meyer Really Started Practice of Milk To Patients At Erie County Infirmary, He Says.

Stirred by the claim of Leo J. Schmidt commissioner of charities who is seeking re-election, that he recently instituted the practice of giving milk to patients at the Erie County Home and Infirmary every afternoon, Cary Meyer, former deputy commissioner in charge of the Home stated Thursday evening that this has been the general practice for several years and was started by himself when he was a deputy.

"At a meeting in the Black Rock section Wednesday, the commissioner boasted about giving the patients milk every afternoon and claimed credit for this innovation," Meyer stated. I instituted that practice about four years ago and the records will bear out the truth of this statement. I never regarded it as anything exceptional and it was considered as everyday routine.

"Since the commissioner is now so anxious to tell about giving milk to the patients I wish he would explain why he did not let me discharge two nuurses who used to take the cream from the milk intended for the sick people and use it themselves. This was a despicable act yet the commissioner overruled every attempt I made to correct the practice.

"The commissioner invariably blocked every attempt on my part to improve conditions at the Erie County Home and it is disgusting to listen to his braggin speechse in this campaign. Even though he has not the ability to be a good commissioner he should at least be truthful."

Meyer was in charge of the Home until he resigned a few weeks ago, when he charged the commissioner with inefficient management of the department. Commissioner Shmidt has never replied to the harges Meyer is now supporting Supervisor Thomas V. Kean, independent candidate, for the charities post.

BLIND POLITICAL TARIFF POLICY SENDS U.S. FIRMS ABROAD

This Country Now Payin The Price of Republican Folly, Declares Congressman Jas. M. Mead.

Since the passage of the last tariff 87 of Americans leading industries have decided to leave ous shores and to set up going factories in other lands The Aluminum company of America controlled to a large extent by Andrew Mellon, secretary of the Treasury in the present administratoin, has recently decided that it will be one of the 600 American industries to locate branches in Canada in order to produce its wares insid eof the tariff wall which Canada enacted to square matters with the United States. With 600 American companies now located in Canada, 87 of them since the passage of the Hawley-Smooth law what will be the argument of the capitalists of the manufacturers when it comes to raising our tariff again.

We are now paying the price, says Congressman James Mead, for a blind political tariff policy which greatly restricts our foreign export trace and increases costs on products which the American people must buy at home. The Fords, Mellons, McCormicks and other leading manufacturers can afford to move abroad and establish their industry behind the tariff walls of other countries leaving the small American manufacturer and working man at home to pay the price of a false policy which by its protection enriched a few while impoverishing many.

What we need is an honest, scientific revision of the tariff, as well as, a customs treaty with adjacent nations forgetting the special interests who leave the nations forgetting the special interests who leave the United States whn the profits look brighter elsewhere.

WBEN SPEAKER TELLS OF ELECTION

Knowledge Essential to All Voters.—Walter Schmieding To Talk On Radio.

"The Mechanics of Election" is the partinent subject of the address by Walter F. Schmieding, Erie County commissioner of elections, to be presented by Station WBEN on Wednesday, Oct. 28, 7 p. m.

Appropriate to th epresent time, with elections in the offing, Mr. Schmieding's talk will deal with the subject from who pays the bills, to the qualifications of voters. The commissioner will explain what happens in the emergency of a breakdown of an electric machine, how the returns are tabulated and the various laws governing the holding of an election.

Mr. Schmieding is one of a series of speakers who are presented by WBEN each week in discussions on the workings of the county governing board.

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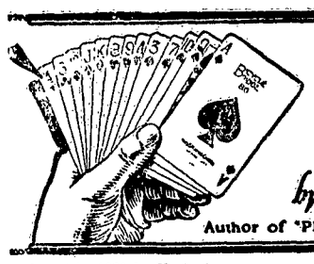

How to play Bridge
AUCTION and CONTRACT
by Wynne Ferguson
Author of "PRACTICAL AUCTION BRIDGE"

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ARTICLE No. 1

It is really remarkable that the experts still disagree over the bidding of certain hands, but such is the fact. The following hands have been submitted to leading experts and they failed to agree on any of them. It goes to show that there is still very much to learn about Auction and Contract, even by the experts, before they can be certain that their present-day theories are correct. This very variety of opinion, however, helps the game and makes it the most interesting ever played. As long as the personal element enters into Auction as strongly as it now does, there is bound to be this variety of opinion. Here's hoping that it always continues.

Hand No. 1

: Y :
: A B :
: Z :

Hearts — J, 9, 7, 6, 2
Clubs — A, 7, 4
Diamonds — K, 10, 8, 7
Spades — A

Rubber game, no score. What should Z, as dealer, bid with the foregoing hand?

AUCTION BIDDING:

The only question in this hand is: Shall the dealer bid one no trump or one heart? The no trump bid seems the better as it gives partner more accurate information. With this bid, partner will not be deceived but, if Z should bid one heart, there is a very strong chance that the bid will deceive partner and probably result in a big loss. The only argument in favor of the heart bid is that it is a safer bid than no trump because, if Z's ace of clubs and spades are taken out of his hand, he may not be able to score one no trump. This is true but seems to be more than offset by the probable loss resulting from deceit of partner.

CONTRACT BIDDING:

In Contract, where game must be contracted for, it is always better to bid the suit, rather than no trump, in doubtful hands. One heart is, therefore, the proper bid.

Hand No. 2

: Y :
: A B :
: Z :

Hearts — K, Q, 10, 9, 7
Clubs — none
Diamonds — 7, 2
Spades — Q, J, 10, 8, 4, 3

No score, rubber game. What should Z, as dealer, bid with the foregoing hand?

AUCTION BIDDING:

There are three possibilities in this hand. Z may bid one spade, one heart or pass. The writer is of the opinion that one spade is the best call. The hand is too strong to pass and the spade bid is preferable to the heart bid as the former suit is much the stronger and the one that should be the trump.

CONTRACT BIDDING:

At Contract there are two choices, either a three spade bid or a pass. The latter seems preferable.

Hand No. 3

: Y :
: A B :
: Z :

Hearts — J, 7, 2
Clubs — Q, J, 10, 8, 7, 5, 4, 2
Diamonds — A
Spades — A

No score, first game. What should Z, as dealer, bid with the foregoing hand?

AUCTION BIDDING:

There are three possible courses of ... in this hand: Z may pass, bid one club or five clubs. The writer is of the opinion that the hand is too strong to pass and not strong enough for a five-club bid; so would bid one club. It is a very tricky hand but, if partner should bid one heart, Z has a fine supporting hand. That fact alone is sufficient to eliminate the five-club bid. There may very well be a game in hearts and not a game in clubs. All in all, the writer prefers a one-club bid on this hand.

CONTRACT BIDDING:

At Contract, the hand should be passed.

Hand No. 4

Hearts — 10, 6
Clubs — 7, 5, 3
Diamonds — J, 8, 4, 3, 2
Spades — 5, 3, 2

: Y :
: A B :
: Z :

No score, first game. Z dealt and bid one no trump and A passed. What should Y bid with the foregoing hand?

AUCTION BIDDING:

There are two possible bids with this hand, either a pass or a two-diamond bid. In the writer's opinion, a take-out with a minor suit "bust" is not justifiable. There are many hands that warrant a take-out of a no trump bid by partner with a minor suit — such as a two-suiter or a minor holding strong enough to indicate a chance for game — but no hand justifies a minor take-out because of weakness. The minor suit take-out is not of the same type as the take-out with spades or hearts. In the latter case, there is always a chance for game; but, with a weakness take-out in clubs or diamonds, there is practically never a chance for game. With a hand of this type, it always is better to pass and hope that your partner will lose as little as possible.

CONTRACT BIDDING:

In Contract, there is no argument. The hand must be passed.

Hand No. 5

: Y :
: A B :
: Z :

Hearts — A, K, 4
Clubs — K, 10, 8, 5, 2
Diamonds — K, Q, 10, 4
Spades — Q

No score, rubber game. What should Z, as dealer, bid with the foregoing hand?

AUCTION BIDDING:

The dealer may bid either one no trump or one club. Nowadays good players refuse to bid over one no trump if they have the lead and an established suit. For that reason, with a singleton or a void suit, it always is better to bid a suit than no trump. In this hand the singleton spade makes the bid of one club a better bid than one no trump.

CONTRACT BIDDING:

In Contract, there is no argument. The proper bid is one club.

MEAD OPPOSES CLOSING BIG TREE CROSSING

Hon. Maurice C. Burrett,
New York State Public Service Comm.
Albany, New York.
My dear Commissioner:

I desire to enter my protest against the closing of the Big Tree road over the Erie Railroad tracks and also to object to the construction of the proposed pedestrian underpass. It was impossible for me to be present at the hearing which was held on Friday, Oct. 2, last, and therefore I am taking this means of advising your Honorable Commissioner of my attitude in the matter.

Highway traffic is on the increase in this section while the traffic on this branch of the Erie is decreasing. Buffalo is rapidly growing out in this direction of Hamburg and instead of fewer hinhways we will require many more as the years go by. The proposed underpass would be all right in a thickly populated locality where weather conditions were always favorable but at Big Tree such a proposal is out of the question.

I also desire to congratulate you, Commissioner, for giving the people an opportunity of properly presenting their case for in the past this right has been denied them.

Pueblo Happy Hunting Ground for Husbands

Pueblo, Colo.—Want a husband, good, bad or indifferent, girls? Come to Pueblo. It has the second largest surplus of single men of any town in Colorado. It's bargain day for husband hunters here—and open season. There even are a goodly number of widowers for the older girls to cast their nets. Statistics reveal 476 divorced men among Pueblo's inhabitants and 457 divorced women. There are 950 widowers.

Only True Sportsmen or Perjured Liars to Hunt

Washington.—Before hunters can procure a license to shoot deer in Michigan this fall they must go before a notary and swear they have not violated a deer law of the state in the past three years nor shot a person while hunting during the past five years, says a bulletin of the American Game association. This requirement was adopted by the 1931 legislature to make the sport safer.

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