

Text of Proposed Amendment To End Prohibition in U. S.

By the Associated Press. The proposed twenty-first amendment to the Constitution reads: Joint resolution: Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States...

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by convention in the several States...

Section 4. The ratification of this article by any State shall not be valid until it has been ratified by three-fourths of the several States.

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SENATE GROUP IN K. A. AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE SAYS "Normal Economic Curative Reactions" Inadequate.

By the Associated Press. The House vote on submission of repeal to the States was: Democrats, 179 For and 32 Against Resolution; Republicans 109 to 89.

A favorable report on the far-reaching measure passed by the House was voted last week by the Senate Agriculture Committee, 11 to 4.

The present bill will aid in bringing about a better balance in national purchasing power," said the report, prepared by Senator Frank (Republican) of North Dakota.

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Vote on Repeal

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DRUNKARDS FIRST PUT IN STOCKS and Pelted, or Tagged With "D."

Major interest in the idea of banning all alcoholic beverages—"prohibition" as it is known—first swept the United States in the 1850's.

Between 1848 and 1855 13 States adopted prohibition laws, with Maine leading the way, but this wave of prohibition sentiment soon receded when some of the laws were declared unconstitutional.

In 1863 the Prohibition party was organized and was followed in 1874 by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. With new leaders in the field new interest was aroused and in 1880 Kansas voted prohibition into its constitution.

Other States followed and by 1909 33 States had adopted prohibition laws. In that year the Anti-Saloon League of America, founded at Oberlin, Ohio, in 1893, was well established and ready to lead the movement.

Other organizations joined and the total number of States was increased from three to nine.

In 1913 Congress passed the Webb-Kenyon law, which protected dry States from importations of liquor over the veto of President Taft and in that year Senator Sheppard (Democrat, Ohio) introduced his resolution for a constitutional amendment for national prohibition.

The World War gave further impetus to prohibition.

An overwhelming vote in Congress and a sizable vote even in many of the wet States brought prompt ratification of the eighteenth amendment.

Nebraska Legislature on January 16, 1919, completed the list of three-fourths of the States necessary to place the amendment in the Constitution.

The amendment became effective at midnight on January 16, 1920. A few hotels in New York dropped their tables in black cloth.

In Washington a group of prohibition leaders, including William Jennings Bryan, Wayne B. Wheeler of the Anti-Saloon League, Senator Sheppard and other prominent figures, gathered at the First Congregational Church to celebrate the stroke of midnight.

Twenty-four hours later the American public received its first enforcement of the law.

There were important developments in opposition to national prohibition seven years there were important developments in opposition to national prohibition.

In 1926 the National Prohibition Party was organized and was followed in 1927 by the National Prohibition Party.

Against the Prohibition Amendment joined hands with a number of other organizations, including the American Federation of Labor, in an attempt to prove to Congress that the prohibition law could not be successfully enforced.

Two years ago they appeared to have a considerable sentiment for a reconsideration of the whole question of prohibition and the question was carried into the last campaign.

Then last December 5 the House defeated an outright repeal resolution. Today the question of submitting repeal to the States came up again before that branch.

He said he went to numerous Southern cities and finally wired them yesterday from Columbia, S. C., that he desired to return. He arrived today at his home in the Hotel Ruxton.

His stepfather said the youth would not return to school.

Since the youth was in the North 7000.

ART GROUP BENEFICIARY

American Federation Here Gets \$10,000 of De Forest Estate.

Special Dispatch to the Star. NEW YORK, N. Y., February 20.—The American Federation of Art Building, Fraught Square, Washington, receives \$10,000, according to an appraisal of the estate of the late Robert W. De Forest, art patron, philanthropist and lawyer, filed in the State transfer tax department office here today.

Mr. De Forest, whose estate was valued at \$4,406,206 net, had for many years shown an intense interest in art and was president of the American Federation of Art and of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Charity Organization Society, the Welfare Council of New York and the Russian Sage Foundation.

He was 82 years old when he died May 6, 1931, at his home in this city, following a two years' illness.

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THE Gentleman who built his house on sand had nothing on the Washingtonian who let his coal bins get empty! Be on the safe side—build a firm foundation of comfort that can stand Winter's worst attacks. Order Marlow's Famous Reading Anthracite NOW, before colder weather catches you. The number is NA. 0311. Prompt delivery. Prices right.

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ROBINS TO RESUME 'DAY'S' WORK AGAIN

Victim, Spends Night at White House.

Col. Raymond Robins, prohibition leader and friend of President Hoover, today issued a brief statement, after spending the night at the White House, saying he was once again "taking up the day's work."

The man who disappeared for two and a half months last Fall, while en route to visit the President, explained that he hoped to return to advocating temperance.

After conferences with Mr. Hoover and with Walter H. Newton, White House secretary and a personal friend, Robins had nothing to say on the vote today in the House to send Senator approved repeal submission resolution to the States.

"I stand where I always have stood," he said.

"Once again I am taking up the day's work. The hope I expressed in my first and only statement since my return from the land of shadows has been fulfilled. I am fully resolved.

"One rare advantage I shall enjoy as the result of this illness—I know what folks are thinking who do not yet live up to their generous estimate. It is a comforting and encouraging heritage.

"The phenomena of my illness can best be explained by the noted specialist, Dr. Mark A. Griffin of Appalachian Hall, Asheville, N. C., who, understanding and skill is largely responsible for my quick and complete recovery. After visiting friends I shall return to my Florida home for a few weeks more of outdoor life."

Diagnosed as Amnesia. The cause of Robins' disappearance was diagnosed by Dr. Griffin and others as amnesia, a loss of memory of his past life. It was found in the little town of Whittier, N. C.

Robins was named from the Florida sun as he appeared at the White House today, and exhibited callouses on his hands, he said had come from chopping wood near his home at Brooksville, Fla.

Robins left the White House to visit Thomas D. Thacher, the solicitor general, whom he described as a personal friend of long standing. He said he intended to leave the Capital tonight.

The Robins was lunch and dinner guests of the Hoovers yesterday and remained overnight at the White House.

DIES OF HEART ATTACK WHILE PLAYING CARDS

James J. Norris, 71, Was Native of St. Marys County—Former Bank Director.

Special Dispatch to the Star. LEONARDTOWN, Md., February 20.—James J. Norris, 71, died last night from a heart attack while playing cards with a party of friends here.

He was a native of St. Marys County and a prominent merchant of this place. For a number of years he served as a director of the Leonardtown branch of the Eastern Shore Trust Co.

Mr. Norris is survived by his widow and nine children. Mrs. Frank O'Connell of New York, Miss Catherine Norris of Washington, Mrs. James C. Greenwell of Leonardtown, Irvin, Richardson, Charles, Warren, James and Yates Norris, all of Leonardtown.

AT THE FIRST SNEEZE MISTOL and Essence of Mistol It's new! ON YOUR HANDKERCHIEF AND PILLBOW

MISSING BLUES SINGER'S SON RETURNS HOME

NEW YORK, February 20.—Jack Morse, 16, student at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., who has been missing since classes recommenced after the Christmas holidays, returned to his home here yesterday.

His stepfather, Robert Downey, and his mother, Lee Morse, blues singer, said his only explanation of his absence was that he felt the cost of his education was too great and that he set out to find a job.

He said he went to numerous Southern cities and finally wired them yesterday from Columbia, S. C., that he desired to return. He arrived today at his home in the Hotel Ruxton.

His stepfather said the youth would not return to school.

NOW'S the Time —to take care of needed repairs. Prices are the lowest in years and no order is too small for our best attention.

PORCHES AND STEPS —Replace broken, loose or missing balustrades —Replace broken or loose floor boards —Redefine and build entirely new porch. —Enlarge existing porch. —Remove porch to make way for modern entry. —Build entirely new steps. —Install lattice work to hide spaces under porch. —Enclose porch with glass, making sun parlor. —Install built-in seats on porch.

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When you buy D. & H. Anthracite you know you're getting full value, a dependable, time-tested fuel that burns slowly, evenly . . . responds instantly to the thermostatic control and gives you a steady flow of clean, comfortable, healthful warmth.

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Blaine Resolution Is Passed, 289 to 121, After Quick Action.

and applause on the floor and in the galleries.

Immediately Representative Sumners of Texas, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, introduced a bill seeking to set up the machinery for the election of the State constitutional conventions contemplated by the amendment which has now been submitted to the States.

This bill follows the general lines of the law governing presidential elections, their election preceding the receipt and certification of their election. Under the terms of the bill, the number of delegates to the State conventions would be the same as the number of electors in each State. They would be voted for by ballot at the usual voting places. The election would generally be governed by the laws of the States as is the election of presidential electors.

Declared Familiar Method. Mr. Sumners selected the plan of presidential electors because it is adapted to the method of electing the President. Under that law, he said, there is in practice no conflict between Federal and State authorities. During the consideration of the bill, delegates would have the power to act independently, just as electors have under the Constitution, such delegates would be governed by the will of the voters just as presidential electors are.

In the practical working out the procedure under the Sumners bill, it seems probable that there would be a preliminary meeting of wet and dry leaders where a slate would be agreed upon, much as happens in party conventions. Mr. Sumners said that the bill merely was a tentative proposal. His bill provides that delegates to the State conventions shall be elected at large. The law has not yet been set, but it is left blank. However, Mr. Sumners would have the election in 1933. The Governors of States, however, are authorized to designate their times for the election if they see fit.

The Sumners plan will be hotly contested before it is adopted, however. During the consideration of the bill of the repeal resolution, the question was raised whether Congress itself could provide for these State constitutional conventions or arrange for the election of many of the Senators took the position that this could not be done under the Constitution, among them Senator Walsh of Montana, who is expected to be the Attorney General in the Roosevelt administration.

Chamber Packed. The floor of the House was crowded with members and the galleries were packed soon after that body met at noon.

Speaker Garner recognized Representative Rainey of Missouri as the leader, to make the motion to suspend the rules and adopt the Blaine repeal resolution.

Representative Blanton of Texas, a die-hard dry, leaped to his feet to make the point that no quorum was present. A roar of laughter from the members greeted this suggestion, since it was clearly evident that many more than a quorum were in their seats. The speaker, however, said that 291 were present.

He moved that the House suspend the rules and adopt the Blaine repeal resolution," said Mr. Rainey.

Representative Rainey said: "I am not going to discuss this resolution except to quote from a speech made by Mr. Sheppard, the Senator from Texas, on July 30."

Representative Rankin of Mississippi, who was on his feet, immediately making a point of order that no member of the House could quote from the Senate proceedings or refer to the resolution made by a Senator in the House. He insisted Mr. Rainey was not entitled to read the statement by Senator Sheppard.

Speaker Garner sustained the point of order.

The Sheppard speech, it is understood, had strongly urged the right of the people to amend the eighteenth amendment originally submitted to them and had declared that even if he were a wet he would vote to suspend the question to the people. Representative Sheppard was the author of the eighteenth amendment.

States Position. Mr. Rainey, unable to quote Mr. Sheppard, said: "I will merely say for myself that I would vote to submit an amendment to the Constitution to the people. I have always voted to submit constitutional amendments since I have been in this body."

Representative Nelson of Maine, a dry, was the next speaker. He said that the first prohibitory law had been passed in 1815 in the State of Maine, that he had always been in favor of prohibition.

He gave some definite assurance given against the return of the saloon." Mr. Nelson said, "no member of this House will live to see the eighteenth amendment repealed."

There was loud applause from the drys.

"The great danger," continued Mr. Nelson, "is that the repeal amendment will be passed in this country and great lawlessness during the period this proposed repeal amendment is pending."

Drys Challenge. At the office of the Anti-Saloon League across from the Capitol, meanwhile, Edward B. Dumford, league counsel, in a statement said: "The wet prohibition repeal program will be fought to a finish at the State capitals, before the people in the election of delegates, and in legal proceedings, if necessary."

"The issue, joined in the election of delegates to a convention without regard to party affiliation or personal interests."

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