

Olson Gives Solons Far-Reaching Plan For Minnesotans

Annual Message Seen As Opening Gun In Drive For Senate

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 11.—(AP)—Rep. S. Olson (Democrat) has said here as farmer-labor



SPECIALS
FRIDAY
AND
SATURDAY

Mary's Soap or Get
BEETS No. 2 cans 10c
No. 2 Cans 19c
BEANS 2 for 15c
No. 2 cans 15c
PEACHES 15c

Certified Toilet

PAPER
5 rolls 15c

Lizzy Tomato 25c
JUICE 2 for 15c
COCKTAIL No. 1 can 15c
4 oz. 15c
PIMENTOES 3 for 15c
No. 2 Happyvale 25c
CORN 2 cans

C VELVO
McMelloved For
New Year

COFFEE 19c
Vaccin Value
NEW DAY

E Lb. 27c

No. 1/2 can 10c
PEACOCK SYRUP 10c
Vermont Maid 23c
SYRUP can 15c
Keep Safe Schoeniger
Complication 15c
PALMOLIVE 3 for 5c
Drapes 5c
CLEANSER can 5c

Apple BUTTER
38 oz. jar 15c

GRAPES JAM 25c
"Lover" 9c
GELATIN 2 for 15c
Vine Dog 9c
FOOD 2 for 10c
Small 9c
SUPERSUDS 6 oz. 15c
STARCH 3 for 10c

FANCY TENDER STEAKS
pound 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c

Large Applesauce 39c
OYSTERS 17c

Soft Bologna 17c
SAUCON 15c

Elmwood Biscuit Mashed Hail or
Hams lb. 21c

Stewed Ham 15c
BOLOGNA 15c

Large Pies 15c
WEINERS 15c

PICNICS
Small 6-8 lbs.
Sugar-Cured
Picnic Ham

governor of Minnesota recently to rendering the conservative-controlled legislature his far-reaching recommendations concerning

He demanded that the legislature submit to popular vote a constitutional amendment prohibiting the state to own and operate an electric power system, and engage in general operation of public utilities, parking plants and other industries.

The governor's more than 40 recommendations, which adhered closely to his party's pronouncements, that "capitalism has failed," included a two year relief plan estimated to cost \$20,000,000. One half of the sum would be raised in the state, the other half would come from federal grants.

Printing and distribution of free textbooks to school children was urged as a state-duty by the governor. He proposed also that a minimum wage law be established by constitutional amendment.

The governor's proposal, which he believes is understandable from the standpoint of the legislature.

He also recommended that Congress be memorialized to pass legislation directing the secretary of agriculture to fix minimum prices upon basic farm commodities as a pre-requisite to any plan of production control.

Continuation for two more years of the now famous Minnesota Mortgage Moratorium Act of 1931 which was held unconstitutional by the United States supreme court.

Exemption of property of all co-operatively owned enterprises from taxation.

He received their face value in undervalued currency. They were

underpaid, with compensation authorized. President Roosevelt cut the amount of gold in one dollar from 20 to 15.83 grains.

On the basis of the gold when the certificates represented they were worth \$175,000. Mertz took his grievance to the court of claims asking payment in that amount and that tribunal certified the case to the supreme court.

"It was a breach of the express agreement contained in those certificates," Sommerich asserted.

"The government deliberately broke its contract. We contend that an act of Congress, causing the government to break its contract is

unconstitutional," Sommerich said.

Norts, Sommerich said, was the holder of \$100,000 in gold certificates. In response to a treasury order making the possession of such certificates illegal he turned them over for payment in January of last year.

He received their face value in undervalued currency. They were

underpaid, with compensation authorized. President Roosevelt cut the amount of gold in one dollar from 20 to 15.83 grains.

On the basis of the gold when the certificates represented they were worth \$175,000. Mertz took his grievance to the court of claims asking payment in that amount and that tribunal certified the case to the supreme court.

"It was a breach of the express agreement contained in those certificates," Sommerich asserted.

"The government deliberately broke its contract. We contend that an act of Congress, causing the government to break its contract is

unconstitutional," Sommerich said.

Norts, Sommerich said, was the holder of \$100,000 in gold certificates. In response to a treasury order making the possession of such certificates illegal he turned them over for payment in January of last year.

He received their face value in undervalued currency. They were

underpaid, with compensation authorized. President Roosevelt cut the amount of gold in one dollar from 20 to 15.83 grains.

On the basis of the gold when the certificates represented they were worth \$175,000. Mertz took his grievance to the court of claims asking payment in that amount and that tribunal certified the case to the supreme court.

"It was a breach of the express agreement contained in those certificates," Sommerich asserted.

"The government deliberately broke its contract. We contend that an act of Congress, causing the government to break its contract is

unconstitutional," Sommerich said.

Norts, Sommerich said, was the holder of \$100,000 in gold certificates. In response to a treasury order making the possession of such certificates illegal he turned them over for payment in January of last year.

He received their face value in undervalued currency. They were

underpaid, with compensation authorized. President Roosevelt cut the amount of gold in one dollar from 20 to 15.83 grains.

On the basis of the gold when the certificates represented they were worth \$175,000. Mertz took his grievance to the court of claims asking payment in that amount and that tribunal certified the case to the supreme court.

"It was a breach of the express agreement contained in those certificates," Sommerich asserted.

"The government deliberately broke its contract. We contend that an act of Congress, causing the government to break its contract is

unconstitutional," Sommerich said.

Norts, Sommerich said, was the holder of \$100,000 in gold certificates. In response to a treasury order making the possession of such certificates illegal he turned them over for payment in January of last year.

He received their face value in undervalued currency. They were

underpaid, with compensation authorized. President Roosevelt cut the amount of gold in one dollar from 20 to 15.83 grains.

On the basis of the gold when the certificates represented they were worth \$175,000. Mertz took his grievance to the court of claims asking payment in that amount and that tribunal certified the case to the supreme court.

"It was a breach of the express agreement contained in those certificates," Sommerich asserted.

"The government deliberately broke its contract. We contend that an act of Congress, causing the government to break its contract is

unconstitutional," Sommerich said.

Norts, Sommerich said, was the holder of \$100,000 in gold certificates. In response to a treasury order making the possession of such certificates illegal he turned them over for payment in January of last year.

He received their face value in undervalued currency. They were

underpaid, with compensation authorized. President Roosevelt cut the amount of gold in one dollar from 20 to 15.83 grains.

On the basis of the gold when the certificates represented they were worth \$175,000. Mertz took his grievance to the court of claims asking payment in that amount and that tribunal certified the case to the supreme court.

"It was a breach of the express agreement contained in those certificates," Sommerich asserted.

"The government deliberately broke its contract. We contend that an act of Congress, causing the government to break its contract is

unconstitutional," Sommerich said.

Norts, Sommerich said, was the holder of \$100,000 in gold certificates. In response to a treasury order making the possession of such certificates illegal he turned them over for payment in January of last year.

He received their face value in undervalued currency. They were

underpaid, with compensation authorized. President Roosevelt cut the amount of gold in one dollar from 20 to 15.83 grains.

On the basis of the gold when the certificates represented they were worth \$175,000. Mertz took his grievance to the court of claims asking payment in that amount and that tribunal certified the case to the supreme court.

"It was a breach of the express agreement contained in those certificates," Sommerich asserted.

"The government deliberately broke its contract. We contend that an act of Congress, causing the government to break its contract is

unconstitutional," Sommerich said.

Norts, Sommerich said, was the holder of \$100,000 in gold certificates. In response to a treasury order making the possession of such certificates illegal he turned them over for payment in January of last year.

He received their face value in undervalued currency. They were

underpaid, with compensation authorized. President Roosevelt cut the amount of gold in one dollar from 20 to 15.83 grains.

On the basis of the gold when the certificates represented they were worth \$175,000. Mertz took his grievance to the court of claims asking payment in that amount and that tribunal certified the case to the supreme court.

"It was a breach of the express agreement contained in those certificates," Sommerich asserted.

"The government deliberately broke its contract. We contend that an act of Congress, causing the government to break its contract is

unconstitutional," Sommerich said.

Norts, Sommerich said, was the holder of \$100,000 in gold certificates. In response to a treasury order making the possession of such certificates illegal he turned them over for payment in January of last year.

He received their face value in undervalued currency. They were

underpaid, with compensation authorized. President Roosevelt cut the amount of gold in one dollar from 20 to 15.83 grains.

On the basis of the gold when the certificates represented they were worth \$175,000. Mertz took his grievance to the court of claims asking payment in that amount and that tribunal certified the case to the supreme court.

"It was a breach of the express agreement contained in those certificates," Sommerich asserted.

"The government deliberately broke its contract. We contend that an act of Congress, causing the government to break its contract is

unconstitutional," Sommerich said.

Norts, Sommerich said, was the holder of \$100,000 in gold certificates. In response to a treasury order making the possession of such certificates illegal he turned them over for payment in January of last year.

He received their face value in undervalued currency. They were

underpaid, with compensation authorized. President Roosevelt cut the amount of gold in one dollar from 20 to 15.83 grains.

On the basis of the gold when the certificates represented they were worth \$175,000. Mertz took his grievance to the court of claims asking payment in that amount and that tribunal certified the case to the supreme court.

"It was a breach of the express agreement contained in those certificates," Sommerich asserted.

"The government deliberately broke its contract. We contend that an act of Congress, causing the government to break its contract is

unconstitutional," Sommerich said.

Norts, Sommerich said, was the holder of \$100,000 in gold certificates. In response to a treasury order making the possession of such certificates illegal he turned them over for payment in January of last year.

He received their face value in undervalued currency. They were

underpaid, with compensation authorized. President Roosevelt cut the amount of gold in one dollar from 20 to 15.83 grains.

On the basis of the gold when the certificates represented they were worth \$175,000. Mertz took his grievance to the court of claims asking payment in that amount and that tribunal certified the case to the supreme court.

"It was a breach of the express agreement contained in those certificates," Sommerich asserted.

"The government deliberately broke its contract. We contend that an act of Congress, causing the government to break its contract is

unconstitutional," Sommerich said.

Norts, Sommerich said, was the holder of \$100,000 in gold certificates. In response to a treasury order making the possession of such certificates illegal he turned them over for payment in January of last year.

He received their face value in undervalued currency. They were

underpaid, with compensation authorized. President Roosevelt cut the amount of gold in one dollar from 20 to 15.83 grains.

On the basis of the gold when the certificates represented they were worth \$175,000. Mertz took his grievance to the court of claims asking payment in that amount and that tribunal certified the case to the supreme court.

"It was a breach of the express agreement contained in those certificates," Sommerich asserted.

"The government deliberately broke its contract. We contend that an act of Congress, causing the government to break its contract is

unconstitutional," Sommerich said.

Norts, Sommerich said, was the holder of \$100,000 in gold certificates. In response to a treasury order making the possession of such certificates illegal he turned them over for payment in January of last year.

He received their face value in undervalued currency. They were

underpaid, with compensation authorized. President Roosevelt cut the amount of gold in one dollar from 20 to 15.83 grains.

On the basis of the gold when the certificates represented they were worth \$175,000. Mertz took his grievance to the court of claims asking payment in that amount and that tribunal certified the case to the supreme court.

"It was a breach of the express agreement contained in those certificates," Sommerich asserted.

"The government deliberately broke its contract. We contend that an act of Congress, causing the government to break its contract is

unconstitutional," Sommerich said.

Norts, Sommerich said, was the holder of \$100,000 in gold certificates. In response to a treasury order making the possession of such certificates illegal he turned them over for payment in January of last year.

He received their face value in undervalued currency. They were

underpaid, with compensation authorized. President Roosevelt cut the amount of gold in one dollar from 20 to 15.83 grains.

On the basis of the gold when the certificates represented they were worth \$175,000. Mertz took his grievance to the court of claims asking payment in that amount and that tribunal certified the case to the supreme court.

"It was a breach of the express agreement contained in those certificates," Sommerich asserted.

**Oil Warns
S. Will Get
Gers In Oil**

**Program To
shed Despite
se Decision**

ON, Jan. 11.—
The new "gasoline" program
will be all control
to supreme court
that section of
the O.P.C. decision.

Inability that other
section of the executive
program in the 100 reporters who
study the oil situation
had a slight and
certainty he was
dealt with a par-

A federal agency reported to the
petroleum board and its members
of the industry's planning and
consolidation committee that 10
not oil refineries began operation
immediately after Oil Administra-

tion later abandoned the
tender board recently.

He said 25 tank carsloads of
"gas" oil, totaling about 500,000
gallons were shipped out of east
Texas before midnight.

"The price now is \$1 a barrel
for the first 100 barrels and
over crude for 10, 15 or 20 cents
a barrel," he said. "It's rather curious
condition like that," one offi-

Closed, also known as guava
or bear grass, which thrives in
any season in the Texas Pan-
handle, is being used for envelope
during a food shortage.

SAVE MONEY ON

O F F E E

STAL LOW PRICES THIS WEEK-END

CLOCK RED CIRCLE BOKAR

9c lb. 21c lb. 25c

—Fresh, Plain or Sliced

LAD 6c 8c 10c 8c
ad Dressing 15c 27c

**HICKORY CRYSTAL
SUGAR**
The Standard Sugar
ever Sold!
MILK 17c
5 lbs. 25c
Cloth 10 lbs.
Bags 49c

12c 10c 5c
IN TALL CAN
DOES
10c
15c
8c

Fruits And Vegetables
Meat Market Specials
223 East First St., 2484 Sanford Ave.

10lbs. 13c
Baltimore Oysters Qt. 49c

Boiling Beef Lb. 10c

Western Beef Steak Lb. 19c

Beef POT ROAST Lb. 18c

has 4 lbs. 17c
HAMS, 4 to 6 lb. av. lb. 15c

27c 49c 90c
BUTTER Lb. 35c

KIN 2 Cans 25c
COCOA, 1 Lb. Can 15c

29c
LIMA BEANS 10c

18c
BEETS 10c

15c
Tender Cut
Stringless
BEANS 25c

PEAS
No. 2 Cans 15c

15c
3 No. 2 Cans 25c

ACHES 3 NO 1 CANS 27c

RICOTS 2 Large No. 2 1-1/2 Cans 35c

St. Pete Judge In Doubt That Old Davis Law Exists

Hobson Takes Liquor Case Under Advisement Pending Rule

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 11.—
An advisement by Judge T. Frank
Hobson Wednesday that he does
not believe the Davis package law
is now in effect was being studied
with interest here yesterday.

Judge Hobson made his state-
ment during the course of a hearing
in circuit court at Clearwater
for Marshall Sasser, who was ar-
rested for selling liquor by the
shovel.

Judge Hobson took the case under
advisement pending a ruling by the supreme court on the validity
of the Davis package law. He
told attorneys, however, that unless
the supreme court made their ruling
shortly, he would make a formal
ruling himself.

Probable purport of the ruling
was indicated when the Judge told
reporters that he believed "no liquor
laws were in existence."

The judge's advisement was
based on a statement of the
supreme court in its 1918 decision
that laws similar to the 1918 Davis
law, unless changed by legislative
act, shall, as so changed, become effective.

As they have not since been
amended in any way, he continued,
the constitutional vote did not
enact them. He said the legislature
either intended at the 1933 legisla-
ture to change the liquor regula-

tions, or expected a special Davis law instead. Should the at-
tempt to be successful, St. Petersburg
would also become "wide open."

"If the supreme court can up-
hold the Davis," Judge Hobson said,
"it will be done, but I don't see how
they can do it."

Whatever Hobson's ruling, or
that of the supreme court, observers
pointed out it would have little
effect locally. The city liquor
ordinance contains the Davis law
almost in toto, plus stringent regula-
tory provisions.

Other cities in the state, however,
including Clearwater, could go
back to the old saloons, selling liquor
by the drink, should the law be
held invalid. Hotels could install
bars and serve liquor, with meals.

Local saloons, nonetheless, saw
a possibility that the city liquor
ordinance would be attacked in the
court should the Davis law be held
invalid.

Judge Hobson took the case under
advisement pending a ruling by the
supreme court on the validity
of the Davis package law. He
told attorneys, however, that unless
the supreme court made their ruling
shortly, he would make a formal
ruling himself.

Probable purport of the ruling
was indicated when the Judge told
reporters that he believed "no liquor
laws were in existence."

The judge's advisement was
based on a statement of the
supreme court in its 1918 decision
that laws similar to the 1918 Davis
law, unless changed by legislative
act, shall, as so changed, become effective.

As they have not since been
amended in any way, he continued,
the constitutional vote did not
enact them. He said the legislature
either intended at the 1933 legisla-
ture to change the liquor regula-

tion, or expected a special Davis law instead. Should the at-
tempt to be successful, St. Petersburg
would also become "wide open."

Meanwhile, County Judge Harry
E. Hewitt has outlined an invita-
tion for the present term, pending
Hobson's rule. Sheriff E. G.
Cunningham announced that he
would continue to enforce the
liquor laws. County Prosecutor Henry
S. Baynard, who asked Judge New-
ton to continue the liquor cases,
said he would continue to file in-
formations against liquor violators
brought in by the sheriff.

Other cities in the state, however,
including Clearwater, could go
back to the old saloons, selling liquor
by the drink, should the law be
held invalid. Hotels could install
bars and serve liquor, with meals.

Local saloons, nonetheless, saw
a possibility that the city liquor
ordinance would be attacked in the
court should the Davis law be held
invalid.

Judge Hobson took the case under
advisement pending a ruling by the
supreme court on the validity
of the Davis package law. He
told attorneys, however, that unless
the supreme court made their ruling
shortly, he would make a formal
ruling himself.

Probable purport of the ruling
was indicated when the Judge told
reporters that he believed "no liquor
laws were in existence."

The judge's advisement was
based on a statement of the
supreme court in its 1918 decision
that laws similar to the 1918 Davis
law, unless changed by legislative
act, shall, as so changed, become effective.

As they have not since been
amended in any way, he continued,
the constitutional vote did not
enact them. He said the legislature
either intended at the 1933 legisla-
ture to change the liquor regula-

tion, or expected a special Davis law instead. Should the at-
tempt to be successful, St. Petersburg
would also become "wide open."

Meanwhile, County Judge Harry
E. Hewitt has outlined an invita-
tion for the present term, pending
Hobson's rule. Sheriff E. G.
Cunningham announced that he
would continue to enforce the
liquor laws. County Prosecutor Henry
S. Baynard, who asked Judge New-
ton to continue the liquor cases,
said he would continue to file in-
formations against liquor violators
brought in by the sheriff.

Other cities in the state, however,
including Clearwater, could go
back to the old saloons, selling liquor
by the drink, should the law be
held invalid. Hotels could install
bars and serve liquor, with meals.

Local saloons, nonetheless, saw
a possibility that the city liquor
ordinance would be attacked in the
court should the Davis law be held
invalid.

Judge Hobson took the case under
advisement pending a ruling by the
supreme court on the validity
of the Davis package law. He
told attorneys, however, that unless
the supreme court made their ruling
shortly, he would make a formal
ruling himself.

Probable purport of the ruling
was indicated when the Judge told
reporters that he believed "no liquor
laws were in existence."

The judge's advisement was
based on a statement of the
supreme court in its 1918 decision
that laws similar to the 1918 Davis
law, unless changed by legislative
act, shall, as so changed, become effective.

As they have not since been
amended in any way, he continued,
the constitutional vote did not
enact them. He said the legislature
either intended at the 1933 legisla-
ture to change the liquor regula-

tion, or expected a special Davis law instead. Should the at-
tempt to be successful, St. Petersburg
would also become "wide open."

Meanwhile, County Judge Harry
E. Hewitt has outlined an invita-
tion for the present term, pending
Hobson's rule. Sheriff E. G.
Cunningham announced that he
would continue to enforce the
liquor laws. County Prosecutor Henry
S. Baynard, who asked Judge New-
ton to continue the liquor cases,
said he would continue to file in-
formations against liquor violators
brought in by the sheriff.

Other cities in the state, however,
including Clearwater, could go
back to the old saloons, selling liquor
by the drink, should the law be
held invalid. Hotels could install
bars and serve liquor, with meals.

Local saloons, nonetheless, saw
a possibility that the city liquor
ordinance would be attacked in the
court should the Davis law be held
invalid.

Judge Hobson took the case under
advisement pending a ruling by the
supreme court on the validity
of the Davis package law. He
told attorneys, however, that unless
the supreme court made their ruling
shortly, he would make a formal
ruling himself.

Probable purport of the ruling
was indicated when the Judge told
reporters that he believed "no liquor
laws were in existence."

The judge's advisement was
based on a statement of the
supreme court in its 1918 decision
that laws similar to the 1918 Davis
law, unless changed by legislative
act, shall, as so changed, become effective.

As they have not since been
amended in any way, he continued,
the constitutional vote did not
enact them. He said the legislature
either intended at the 1933 legisla-
ture to change the liquor regula-

tion, or expected a special Davis law instead. Should the at-
tempt to be successful, St. Petersburg
would also become "wide open."

Meanwhile, County Judge Harry
E. Hewitt has outlined an invita-
tion for the present term, pending
Hobson's rule. Sheriff E. G.
Cunningham announced that he
would continue to enforce the
liquor laws. County Prosecutor Henry
S. Baynard, who asked Judge New-
ton to continue the liquor cases,
said he would continue to file in-
formations against liquor violators
brought in by the sheriff.

Other cities in the state, however,
including Clearwater, could go
back to the old saloons, selling liquor
by the drink, should the law be
held invalid. Hotels could install
bars and serve liquor, with meals.

Local saloons, nonetheless, saw
a possibility that the city liquor
ordinance would be attacked in the
court should the Davis law be held
invalid.

Judge Hobson took the case under
advisement pending a ruling by the
supreme court on the validity
of the Davis package law. He
told attorneys, however, that unless
the supreme court made their ruling
shortly, he would make a formal
ruling himself.

Probable purport of the ruling
was indicated when the Judge told
reporters that he believed "no liquor
laws were in existence."

The judge's advisement was
based on a statement of the
supreme court in its 1918 decision
that laws similar to the 1918 Davis
law, unless changed by legislative
act, shall, as so changed, become effective.

As they have not since been
amended in any way, he continued,
the constitutional vote did not
enact them. He said the legislature
either intended at the 1933 legisla-
ture to change the liquor regula-

tion, or expected a special Davis law instead. Should the at-
tempt to be successful, St. Petersburg
would also become "wide open."

Meanwhile, County Judge Harry
E. Hewitt has outlined an invita-
tion for the present term, pending
Hobson's rule. Sheriff E. G.
Cunningham announced that he
would continue to enforce the
liquor laws. County Prosecutor Henry
S. Baynard, who asked Judge New-
ton to continue the liquor cases,
said he would continue to file in-
formations against liquor violators
brought in by the sheriff.

Other cities in the state, however,
including Clearwater, could go
back to the old saloons, selling liquor
by the drink, should the law be
held invalid. Hotels could install
bars and serve liquor, with meals.

Local saloons, nonetheless, saw
a possibility that the city liquor
ordinance would be attacked in the
court should the Davis law be held
invalid.

Judge Hobson took the case under
advisement pending a ruling by the
supreme court on the validity
of the Davis package law. He
told attorneys, however, that unless
the supreme court made their ruling
shortly, he would make a formal
ruling himself.

Probable purport of the ruling
was indicated when the Judge told
reporters that he believed "no liquor
laws were in existence."

The judge's advisement was
based on a statement of the
supreme court in its 1918 decision
that laws similar to the 1918 Davis
law, unless changed by legislative
act, shall, as so changed, become effective.

As they have not since been
amended in any way, he continued,
the constitutional vote did not
enact them. He said the legislature
either intended at the 1933 legisla-
ture to change the liquor regula-

tion, or expected a special Davis law instead. Should the at-
tempt to be successful, St. Petersburg
would also become "wide open."

Meanwhile, County Judge Harry
E. Hewitt has outlined an invita-
tion for the present term, pending
Hobson's rule. Sheriff E. G.
Cunningham announced that he
would continue to enforce the
liquor laws. County Prosecutor Henry
S. Baynard, who asked Judge New-
ton to continue the liquor cases,
said he would continue to file in-
formations against liquor violators
brought in by the sheriff.

Other cities in the state, however,
including Clearwater, could go
back to the old saloons, selling liquor
by the drink, should the law be
held invalid. Hotels could install
bars and serve liquor, with meals.

Local saloons, nonetheless, saw
a possibility that the city liquor
ordinance would be attacked in the
court should the Davis law be held
invalid.

Judge Hobson took the case under
advisement pending a ruling by the
supreme court on the validity
of the Davis package law. He
told attorneys, however, that unless
the supreme court made their ruling
shortly, he would make a formal
ruling himself.

Probable purport of the ruling
was indicated when the Judge told
reporters that he believed "no liquor
laws were in existence."

The judge's advisement was
based on a statement of the
supreme court in its 1918 decision
that laws similar to the 1918 Davis
law, unless changed by legislative
act, shall, as so changed, become effective.

As they have not since been
amended in any way, he continued,
the constitutional vote did not
enact them. He said the legislature
either intended at the 1933 legisla-
ture to change the liquor regula-

tion, or expected a special Davis law instead. Should the at-
tempt to be successful, St. Petersburg
would also become "wide open."

