

fifty cents (50c) to cover the cost of the issuance of said permit; provided, however, that no such permits shall be issued for the playing of the game of Bingo in any regular restaurant or tavern where alcoholic beverages are sold or in any permanent place of amusement or entertainment. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to permit the playing of said games on Sunday; and provided further that the provisions of this Section shall apply only to Baltimore City.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 258. 1912, sec. 228. 1904, sec. 214. 1888, sec. 131. 1853, ch. 265, sec. 8. 1856, ch. 195, sec. 9. 1937, ch. 438.

304. No person shall refuse to testify concerning any gaming or betting because his testimony would implicate himself and he shall be a competent witness and compellable to testify against any person or persons who may have committed any of the offenses set forth under this sub-title, provided that any person so compelled to testify in behalf of the State in any such case shall be exempt from prosecution, trial and punishment for any and all such crimes and offenses of which such person so testifying may have been guilty or a participant and about which he was so compelled to testify.

Uncorroborated testimony of accomplice in prosecution for gaming is admissible. *Folb v. State*. 169 Md. 209.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 259. 1912, sec. 229. 1904, sec. 215. 1888, sec. 132. 1830, ch. 55, sec. 2. 1842, ch. 190, sec. 11. 1853, ch. 265, sec. 4. 1856, ch. 195, sec. 7.

305. All constables and police officers are required to visit all places where they shall have reason to suspect gaming tables are kept, and to have prosecuted all persons offending against the laws prohibiting gambling.

"Football Pool Tickets" held not to constitute gaming table under Secs. 288-305. (Judge Niles, Criminal Court of Baltimore) *State v. Asner & Dolgoff*, Daily Record, Nov. 8, 1939.

Pinball machines held to be capable of use for gambling purposes in violation of Secs. 288-305. *Becraft v. Shipley* (Judge Parke, Circuit Court for Carroll Co.), Daily Record, May 5, 1939.

1939, ch. 749, sec. 259A.

306. Whenever it be made to appear to any judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, or to any judge of any of the Circuit Courts in the counties of this State, or to any justice of the peace in this State, by a writing signed and sworn to by the applicant, that there is probable cause, the basis of which shall be set forth in said writing, to believe that any misdemeanor or felony is being committed by any individual or in any building, apartment, premises, place or thing within the territorial jurisdiction of such judge or justice of the peace, or that any property subject to seizure under the criminal laws of the State is situated or located on the person of any such individual or in or on any such building, apartment, premises, place or thing, then such judge or justice of the peace may forthwith issue a search warrant directed to any duly constituted policeman, constable or police officer authorizing him to search such suspected individual, building, apartment, premises, place or thing, and to seize any property found liable to seizure under the criminal laws of this State, provided that any such search warrant shall name or describe, with reasonable particularity, the individual, building, apartment, premise, place or thing to be searched, the grounds for such search and the name of the applicant on whose written application as aforesaid the warrant was issued. If, at any time, on application to a Judge of the Circuit Court of any County or