

vided for in sections 4953, 4954, and 4955 of the General Code and upon no other question."

Respectfully,
JOHN G. PRICE,
Attorney-General.

1065.

APPROVAL, FINAL RESOLUTIONS FOR ROAD IMPROVEMENTS IN CLERMONT AND HARDIN COUNTIES.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 10, 1920.

HON. A. R. TAYLOR, *State Highway Commissioner, Columbus, Ohio*

1066.

APPROVAL, SYNOPSIS, REFERENDUM PETITION AGAINST ACT KNOWN AS HOUSE BILL NO. 620—STATE PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 11, 1920.

HON. EUGENE HEIM, *Attorney, Ohio Home Rule Association, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

DEAR SIR:—You have submitted to me under date of March 8th for my certificate under section 5175-29e a synopsis to be embodied in a referendum petition against an act known as house bill No. 620, said synopsis being in words and figures as follows:

"The purpose of the act known as H. B. No. 620, passed by the General Assembly of Ohio, January 27, 1920, approved by the governor on February 16, 1920, and filed with the secretary of state February 17, 1920, is to provide for state prohibition of the liquor traffic, for the administration and enforcement of such prohibition and the repeal of certain sections of the General Code.

The act defines 'Intoxicating liquor' to include alcohol, brandy, whisky, rum, gin, beer, ale, porter, and wine, and in addition thereto any distilled, spirituous, malt, vinous, or fermented liquor, and also any liquid or compound, medicated, proprietary, or patented, containing one-half of one per cent or more of alcohol by volume which is fit for use for beverage purposes, but this definition shall not extend to de-alcoholized wine, nor to any beverage or liquor produced by the process by which beer, ale, porter or wine is produced, containing less than one-half of one percentum of alcohol by volume which is made as prescribed in section 37, title II of the act of congress known as the 'National Prohibition Act' passed October 28, 1919.

Except as authorized therein, the act makes it unlawful to manufacture, sell, barter, transport, import, export, deliver, furnish, receive, give away, prescribe, possess, solicit or advertise any intoxicating liquors; the terms 'given away' and 'possess' not to apply to intoxicating liquor in a bona fide private dwelling. The act permits liquor, liquor preparations and compounds for non-beverage purposes, and wine for sacramental purposes only