

and before or after the admission, or commitment to such institution, a non-resident person whose legal residence has been established may be transported thereto at the expense of this state."

In view of these sections it would seem that a court can not properly carry out the provisions therein, unless it has taken jurisdiction.

It therefore is the opinion of this department that where the residence of the alleged insane person is known a probate court can not properly acquire jurisdiction unless the alleged insane person has acquired a legal settlement in the county by having resided therein for the period of twelve months. On the other hand, where the alleged insane person is a non-resident of the state or his residence is unknown a probate court may take jurisdiction for the purpose contemplated in sections 1819 and 1820 G. C.

It is believed that the view herein taken is in accord with an opinion rendered by my predecessor reported in Vol. III, page 2037, Opinions of the Attorney-General for 1917.

Respectfully,

JOHN G. PRICE,

*Attorney-General.*

1064.

APPROVAL OF SYNOPSIS OF REFERENDUM OF HOUSE BILL NO. 590,  
AMENDING SECTION 4862 G. C. PROVIDING THAT WOMEN MAY  
VOTE AND BE VOTED FOR AT CERTAIN ELECTIONS.

*Synopsis of section 4862 G. C., as amended January 14, 1920, etc., approved and certified to be a truthful statement of the contents and purpose of the amended law.*

HON. JOHN H. DRUFFEL, *Manager. The Ohio Anti-Women's Suffrage League, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 9, 1920.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of March 8, 1920, relative to my approval and certification of a synopsis of the act entitled "An Act to amend section 4862 of the General Code to provide that women may vote and be voted for at certain elections," passed January 14, 1920, approved by the governor January 20, 1920, and filed in the office of the secretary of state January 20, 1920, and commonly referred to as House Bill No. 590, was duly received.

I, John G. Price, Attorney-General of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the following synopsis is a truthful statement of the contents and purpose of the act above mentioned, viz.:

"The act known as house bill No. 590, passed by the general assembly on January 14, 1920, approved by the governor on January 20, 1920, and filed in the office of the secretary of state on January 20, 1920, amends section 4862 of the General Code, so as to provide that every woman born in the United States or who is the wife or daughter of a citizen of the United States, who is over twenty-one years of age and possesses the necessary qualifications in regard to residence provided for men shall be entitled to vote and be voted for for member of the board of education and presidential elector and to vote and be voted for at any and all primaries or other elections pro-

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

Respectfully,  
JOHN G. PRICE,  
*Attorney-General.*

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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*

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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