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Prohibition Status in the States

SEPTEMBER 1, 1914

Maine, Kansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia. PROHIBITION'S MARCH SINCE

SEPTIMBER 1, 1914 Virginia-September 22, 1914, Virginia voted for constitutional state-wide prohibition, effective November 1, 1916.

Colorado-November 3, 1914, Colorado voters adopted state-wide constitutional prohibition, effective January 1, 1916.

Arizona-November 3, 1914, Arizona voters adopted statewide constitutional prohibition, effective January 1, 1915.

Oregon-November 3, 1914, Oregon voters adopted statewide constitutional prohibition, effective January 1, 1916.

Washington-November 3, 1914, Washington voters adopted statewide constitutional prohibition, effective January 1, 1916.

Alabama-January 21, 1915, the legislature of Alabama enacted a state-wide prohibition measure, effective July 1, 1915.

Arkansas-February 5, 1915, the Arkansas legislature enacted a statewide prohibition law, effective July 1, 1915.

Iowa-In February, 1915, the Iowa legislature voted to submit to the people a constitutional state-wide prohibition amendment, to be voted on at the general election in 1917, provided the legislature of 1917 ratifies; prohibition to become effective January 1, 1918. Then the legislature repealed the mulct law, effective January 1, 1916, thereby making Iowa dry under the statute after January 1, 1916.

Idaho-In February, 1915, the Idaho legislature passed a statutory prohibition law, making the state dry January 1, 1916. It also voted to submit to popular vote, to be taken at the election in November, 1916, on the question of constitutional amendment, effective January 1, 1917.

Montana-In February, 1915, the Montana legislature voted to submit to the people at the November, 1916, election, a statutory measure, which, if adopted, makes Montana a prohibition state December 31, 1918.

South Carolina - In February, 1915, the South Carolina legislature voted to submit to the people in September, 1915, a statute, which, if adopted, will make the state dry December 31, 1915.

New Jersey-On March 2, 1915, the senate of New Jersey passed a bill granting to municipalities the right to vote on the liquor question.

Utah - On March 1, 1915, the legislature of Utah voted to submit to popular vote a constitutional amendment, at the 1916 election, which, if adopted, makes Utah dry January 1, 1917.

Vermont-In February, 1915, the lower house of the Vermont legislature voted to submit to popular vote on March 7, 1916, a constitutional prohibition measure, which would go into effect May 1, 1916.

Minnesota-On February 25, 1915. the legislature of Minnesota passed a county option law, effective immediately.

South Dakota-On March 2, 1915. the legislature of South Dakota voted to submit to popular vote at the election in November, 1916, a constitutional amendment, effective January 1, 1917.

MISCELLANEOUS

The West Virginia legislature has

PROHIBITION STATES PRIOR TO | as to make it stronger. The legislature of North Carolina has voted to submit to the people at an election, August 1, an anti-jug law, which forbids the shipment of liquors into the state.

A prohibition bill has been introduced in the senate of Michigan, leaving to the people at the general election in 1916, to enact a statewide statute.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature of New Mexico providing for a vote on state-wide prohibition.

A drastic prohibition bill is before the Minnesota legislature, introduced by Senator E. E. Lobeck.

Over the governor's veto, the legislature of Alabama has passed a law forbidding liquor publicity in newspapers or by other forms of advertising.

A bill has been introduced in the Missouri house of representatives providing for the submission every four years of a state-wide prihibition amendment.

The drys have won a great majority of the wet and dry elections held in a number of states.—The New Republic, March 10.

SUFFRAGE STATUS

Full suffrage for women - Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Oregon, Kansas, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, Alaska.

Presidential and Municipal suf-

frage-Illinois. Number of suffrage electoral votes

Campaign states:

Cumpaign States.	æ
Goes to	
House Senate Voters	1
Massachusetts 168-39 34- 2 1915	l
rsh96-33 33-3	l
New Jersey 149- 4 15- 3 Sept.,	ŀ
58- 0 17- 4 1915	
New York125- 5 40- 2 1915	
114-0 34-0	1
W. Virginia 76-8 28-1 1916	ı
Iowa 81-26 31-15 1916	١
84-19 38-11 1916	
States where amendment has need	1

States where amendment has passed one legislature and must pass another: N. Dakota ... 77-29

31-29* 1916 Pennsylvania .131-70 26-22 1915 130-71 Tennessee . . 74-14 26-3|| For partial suffrage: Indiana Vermont

States where amendment has passthe amendment this year 31-14, but reconsidered and tabled it 26-1. Uncertain.

OTHER LEGISLATIVE ACTION

The suffrage amendment passed both houses of the Arkansas legislature by votes of 51-18 and 23-12; it is prevented from going to the voters by a law which says that only three amendments can be submitted at once. Three had already been submitted.

A bill for partial suffrage passed was defeated in the senate 24-18. The North Carolina house voted 68-39 against the suffrage amendment.

Favorable action in committee has been taken in the Texas house, Alabama senate, Indiana house, both Delaware houses and Minnesota senate and unfavorable action in the Alabama house. The full suffrage amendment has been reported with-

measure, the action in thirteen has been without qualification favorable. amended the Yost prohibition law so -Woman's Journal, February 27.

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