

1940 Supplement
To
Mason's Minnesota Statutes
1927

(1927 to 1940)
(Superseding Mason's 1931, 1934, 1936 and 1938
Supplements)

Containing the text of the acts of the 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937 and 1939 General Sessions, and the 1933-34, 1935-36, 1936 and 1937 Special Sessions of the Legislature, both new and amendatory, and notes showing repeals, together with annotations from the various courts, state and federal, and the opinions of the Attorney General, construing the constitution, statutes, charters and court rules of Minnesota together with digest of all common law decisions.



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the State Hospital for Indigent, Crippled and Deformed Children, the State Hospital for Inebriates, the State Sanatorium for Consumptives, the Home School for Girls, and the State Reformatory for Women. The Director shall have power and authority to determine all matters relating to the unified and continuous development of all of the foregoing institutions and of such other institutions, the supervision of which may, from time to time, be vested in the Director. It is the intent of this Act that there be vested in the Director all of the powers, functions, and authority now vested in the State Board of Control relative to State institutions.

It shall be the duty of the several directors to actively cooperate, each with the other, in establishing an efficient working relationship relative to the care and supervision of individuals both prior to and after departure from institutions herein above mentioned. (Act Apr. 22, 1939, c. 431, Art. 7, §3.)

3199-104. State board of control abolished and powers and duties transferred.—The State Board of Control is hereby abolished. The powers and duties of the State Board of Control as provided by Section 4405, Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, are hereby continued and imposed upon the director of public institutions. (Act Apr. 22, 1939, c. 431, Art. 7, §4.)

3199-105. Social Security Board.—The directors of the divisions of the Department of Social Security shall constitute the Social Security Board, which shall be an agency of the department. The director of social welfare shall act as chairman of the board, and the director of public institutions or his designated agent shall act as secretary of the board. The board shall have the power and duty to co-ordinate the functions, activities, budgets, and expenditures of the several divisions of the department and to provide for the prompt exchange of information between divisions so as to avoid duplication and promote efficiency and economy. In all cases where the different divisions have similar or related functions, it shall be the duty of the board to provide, by rules and regulations, for the joint use by such divisions of information, services and facilities relating to the performance of such functions, so far as practicable. Otherwise the board shall not have power to direct or control the acts of any member of the department except as expressly authorized by law. (Act Apr. 22, 1939, c. 431, Art. 7, §5.)

3199-106. State Board of Parole continued—Limitations.—The State Board of Parole as now constituted is hereby continued subject to the provisions and limitations of this Act, and there is hereby transferred to and vested in said State Board of Parole all the powers and duties in respect to supervising persons on parole from any and all State institutions; provided, however, that said board shall hereafter be under the supervision, direction and control of the Director of Social Welfare. The members of the State Board of Parole shall continue in office with salary and terms of office as now provided by law, but at the expiration of the terms of the present members of said board, their successors shall be appointed by the Governor who shall also have authority to fill any vacancies existing on said board after the effective date of this Act. (Act Apr. 22, 1939, c. 431, Art. 7, §6.)

3199-107. Duties of Society for Prevention of Cruelty transferred to said society.—All the rights, powers, and duties of the Minnesota society for the prevention of cruelty conferred by Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Section 53-59, upon the state board of control are hereby transferred to, vested in, and imposed upon said society, which shall be constituted in the same manner and for the same purposes and with the same rights, privileges, powers, and duties as prior to the enactment of said Section 53-59. All unexpended funds appropriated to the state board of control for the prevention of cruelty are hereby transferred and appropriated to said society. The state board of control is hereby authorized and directed to transfer and deliver to said society any and all personal property of the state in charge of said board and now being used for the purposes specified in this section. (Act Apr. 22, 1939, c. 431, Art. 7, §7.)

The reference "53-59" should read "53-39."

Editorial note.—The reference "section 53-59" is erroneous, and should have been "section 53-39."

Reference to Mason's Minnesota Statutes §53-59 is evidently a typographical error since reference is clearly meant to be §53-39. Op. Atty. Gen. (644), June 5, 1939.

Reference to Mason's Minn. Stat. 1927, §§53-59 is obviously an oversight and should be §53-39. Op. Atty. Gen. (640), Sept. 7, 1939.

Society for prevention of cruelty is subject to provisions of act with respect to purchases. Id.

LOCAL AND TEMPORARY ACTS

Laws 1937, c. 209, appropriates \$2,000,000 for distribution by executive council to communities and agencies for poor relief.

CHAPTER 16

Intoxicating Liquors

Act Apr. 13, 1933, c. 214, provides for convention to consider repeal of 18th amendment to federal constitution. It is temporary and specific, and is omitted from this compilation.

PROHIBITORY LAW

3200. [Repealed].

Repealed. Laws 1933, c. 130.

1. In general.

It would be unlawful for grocer to possess or to sell wort knowing that it was designed or intended for use in the manufacture of beer. Op. Atty. Gen., May 25, 1932.

4. City ordinances.

A complaint charging one only with possession of intoxicating liquor was insufficient under an ordinance prohibiting the maintaining of a liquor nuisance. State v. Tremont, 185M101, 240NW118. See Dun. Dig. 4938a.

5. Indictment.

Complaint held not sufficient to sustain conviction for manufacture of beer. Op. Atty. Gen., May 25, 1932. 174M457, 219NW770.

Indictment charging maintenance of a liquor nuisance, held sufficient. 177M278, 225NW20.

6. Evidence.

Evidence held to warrant conviction for maintenance of a liquor nuisance. 177M278, 225NW20.

Judicial notice is taken that moonshine is an intoxicating beverage. The word "potable" means drinkable. 177M500, 225NW431.

3200-1 to 3200-4. [Repealed].

This act (Mar. 27, 1933, c. 115) prohibited the manufacture, sale or transportation and the possession of liquor containing more than 3.2% of alcohol by weight. It was repealed by Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §58, post, §3200-58.

Annotations under Act Mar. 27, 1933, c. 115.

In view of Laws 1933, c. 115, a city may require from licensee a bond conditioned upon observance of city ordinance but not upon observance of state or federal law. Op. Atty. Gen., May 13, 1933.

This act repeals Mason's Stats., §3230. Op. Atty. Gen., Aug. 19, 1933.

1.

Wine of less than 3.2% of alcohol may be sold without restriction. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 20, 1933.

Any ordinance defining intoxicating liquor to mean any liquid containing more than ½ of 1 per centum of alcohol is in conflict with this act. Op. Atty. Gen., July 10, 1933.

Liquor or persons seen drinking intoxicating liquor in an automobile is not admissible for prosecution under this act, but would be admissible in prosecution for drunken driving or other criminal proceeding. Op. Atty. Gen., Sept. 18, 1933.

2.

Search warrants may not be issued under authority of this act. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 27, 1933.

There is now no law authorizing issuance of search warrant to discover evidence of violation of liquor laws. Op. Atty. Gen., June 27, 1933.

City of St. James under its home rule charter may authorize search warrants by city ordinance. Op. Atty. Gen., June 28, 1933.

There is now no law authorizing officers to make search for intoxicating liquors and only method of enforcing such laws is to hire detectives for purpose of making purchases. Op. Atty. Gen., June 21, 1933.

A sheriff has legal right to seize alcohol being transported in automobile, but he may not seize the vehicle. Id.

City, as condition of granting of beer license, may require applicant to sign waiver of rights as to searches and seizures. Op. Atty. Gen., July 20, 1933.

After repeal of 18th amendment and prior to action by legislature, it was lawful to transport non-beverage alcohol into state. Op. Atty. Gen., Oct. 31, 1933.

Advertisements for agents to sell hard liquor after it should become legal to sell it were not unlawful advertisements soliciting orders for intoxicating liquors. Op. Atty. Gen., Nov. 15, 1933.

Intoxicating wines and liquors could be manufactured, sold and transported into state between repeal of 18th amendment and time laws were passed on subject by state legislature, if such be used for chemical, mechanical, medicinal, pharmaceutical, scientific, industrial or sacramental purposes, without regard to provisions of federal law. Op. Atty. Gen., Dec. 7, 1933.

3.

This act does not take jurisdiction from justice or municipal courts. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 12, 1933.

4.

Enforcement provisions of licensed public drinking places and local option laws are not now effective. Op. Atty. Gen., May 18, 1933.

This act repeals all local and county option laws. Op. Atty. Gen., Dec. 8, 1933.

BEER BILL

3200-5. Municipalities may issue licenses for sale of non-intoxicating beverages.—There is hereby conferred upon the governing body of each county, city, village and borough in the state, the authority to license and regulate the business of vendors at retail and/or wholesale of non-intoxicating malt liquors within their respective jurisdictions, to impose a license fee therefor, and to provide for the punishment of any violation of any such regulations according to the provisions of law. Provided, that no such business may be licensed by the County Board to be located in any town, unless the consent of the governing body of such town, if organized, is filed with the application for such license. (Act Mar. 27, 1933, c. 116, §1.)

Holders of Federal retail liquor dealers special tax stamp who do not have state liquor license, may not have a malt liquor license. Laws 1939, c. 138.

Closing hours for sale of non-intoxicating malt liquors. Laws 1939, c. 402.

Sale of nonintoxicating malt liquors is subject to regulation under police power of state; and delegating to village and city councils authority to license and regulate is a valid exercise of police power. *Bernick v. C.*, 191M128, 253NW369. See Dun. Dig. 4913.

Bond given to city by retailer of non-intoxicating liquor gave city no right to face of bond as penalty on violation of law, but only such damages as city could show it had suffered from such a violation. *City of St. Cloud v. W.*, 195M70, 261NW585. See Dun. Dig. 4918.

Replevin cannot be successfully maintained against a public officer, who, in course of his duty, seized liquor possessed for an illegal purpose at time of seizure. *Starrett v. P.*, 198M416, 270NW131. See Dun. Dig. 4948.

Evidence held to sustain conviction for keeping beer parlor open at unlawful time early Sunday morning. *City of St. Paul v. S.* 201M208, 275NW623. See Dun. Dig. 4927.

No license can be issued for sale of non-intoxicating malt liquor by county board unless consent of township in which it is to be sold is filed with the application for license. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 1, 1933.

Wholesaler may not sell and deliver non-intoxicating malt liquors direct to consumers in their homes in municipalities not granting licenses for the sale of such liquor. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 4, 1933.

Licenses or permits cannot be granted until the ordinance is in full force and effect. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 4, 1933.

County boards have authority to license non-intoxicating malt liquor sales and to provide penalties for violations of regulations imposed. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 6, 1933.

County board has exclusive right to license and regulate sale, the only duty resting on township board being to approve or disapprove applications for license, and

town is not entitled to share in license money. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 6, 1933.

Where Home Rule city charter contains a method of enacting ordinances city council has power to license vendors of non-intoxicating malt liquor and regulate the sale thereof by ordinance enacted in the manner provided by the charter. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 7, 1933.

Only duty and authority imposed upon boards of township supervisors by this act is that of either approving or disapproving applications for licenses, the determination of amount of license fee and making of regulations being for the county board. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 7, 1933.

City or village council cannot stop manufacture or sale of non-intoxicating malt liquor direct to consumers in two gallon lots or more. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 8, 1933.

The power to license herein conferred on municipalities can only be exercised by enacting an ordinance before issuance of license or permit. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 10, 1933.

City, instead of imposing a regular license fee on "On Sale" vendors, may collect a percentage, based on sales, from such vendors, in the form of a sales tax. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 11, 1933.

A person selling malt liquors in various places in the same village must obtain separate licenses for each establishment. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 13, 1933.

An ordinance must be adopted before municipality can issue licenses. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 15, 1933.

State board of control may prohibit the importation of beer into the quarters or homes furnished employes of state institutions under its jurisdiction, and also into the grounds of such institutions. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 18, 1933.

County has no right to impose additional license fee in municipalities which have granted "On Sale" licenses. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 10, 1933.

A partnership operating business in a village is entitled to license under ordinance limiting license to residents, though part of partners live outside village. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 15, 1933.

Under village ordinance limiting licenses to residents, a Minnesota corporation having its principal place of business and offices elsewhere but operating in village was entitled to a license. Id.

Summer resorts are entitled to license. Id.
County can fix fee for license for each individual case depending upon facts and circumstances. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 15, 1933.

License money collected by county belongs to county and should be credited to county revenue fund. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 15, 1933.

Ordinance must be adopted before license can be issued by city. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 15, 1933.

State board of control may prohibit sale of beer in homes furnished employes of state institutions on state land. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 18, 1933.

Licenses issued by county are not transferable. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 20, 1933.

No refund may be granted where license is surrendered before expiration of term. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 20, 1933.

This act applies only to malt liquors and wine of less than 3.2% of alcohol may be sold without license or permit. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 20, 1933.

County board of Hennepin County may issue license to Minneapolis Park Board to sell non-intoxicating malt liquors at golf course and airport situated outside city limits. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 22, 1933.

Park board of village of Excelsior may be licensed to sell non-intoxicating malt liquors. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 22, 1933.

A distributor acting as agent of grocery houses and other firms who are jobbers of beer can qualify without license only if title in beer is retained by manufacturer and agent is not an independent seller. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 24, 1933.

City of Two Harbors may regulate sale of malt to minors. Op. Atty. Gen., May 8, 1933.

City of Minneapolis has authority to grant "On Sale" license at soldiers' home. Op. Atty. Gen., June 6, 1933.

County board with approval of state fair board and board of town in which state fair grounds are situated may issue license to sell non-intoxicating beer to a restaurant to be located on fair grounds for three days. Op. Atty. Gen., June 17, 1933.

If licenses were permitted to sell beer on fair grounds, it could only be secured from county board with approval of township board and consent of county fair board. Op. Atty. Gen., June 21, 1933.

Licenses to sell beer at restaurants on fair grounds are to be obtained from governing body of village bureau or city, if grounds are within incorporated municipality, and from county board if grounds are located in organized township, subject to approval of township board and consent of fair board, licenses to be issued in name of operator of restaurant. Op. Atty. Gen., June 26, 1933.

City, as condition of granting of beer license, may require applicant to sign waiver of rights as to searches and seizures. Op. Atty. Gen., July 20, 1933.

Ordinance under which license is granted may be amended so as to impose different regulations. Op. Atty. Gen., Aug. 2, 1933.

One operating place of business in village is entitled to have license transferred when he moves to another place in the village. Op. Atty. Gen., Aug. 7, 1933.

On sale license may not be transferred temporarily from permanent place of business to concession at fair grounds. Op. Atty. Gen., Aug. 22, 1933.

Statutes prohibiting sale of liquor on election day refer to intoxicating liquors and not to beer. Op. Atty. Gen., Aug. 30, 1933.

License issued by county for selling beer at county fair may be transferred to licensee's regular place of business in county provided such place of business is not within a village or city. Op. Atty. Gen., Sept. 11, 1933.

City may prohibit sale of liquors to people receiving poor aid. Op. Atty. Gen., Oct. 2, 1933.

Town board cannot pass by-law prohibiting sale of beer after 12 P. M. and on Sunday, its only authority being approval or disapproval of applications for licenses. Op. Atty. Gen., Dec. 11, 1933.

Village may limit sales by wholesalers to retail dealers but cannot impose fee other than that paid by retailers for "Off Sale" license and a wholesaler licensed in one municipality can sell in other municipalities without additional license. Op. Atty. Gen., Mar. 13, 1934.

Wholesaler must secure license where business is situated. Op. Atty. Gen., Mar. 22, 1934.

Mayor of New Ulm has no power to veto resolution of council granting an "Off Sale" liquor license. Op. Atty. Gen., Mar. 23, 1934.

A city of 5,000 people or more may prohibit dancing in places where nonintoxicating malt liquors are sold. Op. Atty. Gen. (802a-17), Apr. 23, 1934.

County board may prohibit dancing in places where nonintoxicating malt liquors are sold. Id.

There is no state law prohibiting members of a club and their families from holding dances and selling non-intoxicating liquors thereat under license. Id.

A village may within reasonable limitations regulate the closing and opening hours of restaurants, chicken shacks and night clubs and provide reasonable regulations upon which vendors may sell nonintoxicating malt beverages. Op. Atty. Gen. (477a), Apr. 24, 1934.

Authority of town boards is limited to approval or disapproval of applications for licenses, and county receives fees. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-4), May 9, 1934.

Resolution of county commissioners to revoke licenses without notice is valid. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-14), June 2, 1934.

Council can grant a license to a member of village council or to an officer of the village, if such person takes no part in the granting of the license. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g), June 5, 1934.

Graduated license fees based on sales may be imposed. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-7), July 10, 1934.

City has authority to pass ordinance regulating closing hours of all places of business, including restaurants, that dispense nonintoxicating malt beverages, and may do this during the life of licenses. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b), July 25, 1934.

Licenses may be transferred from one location to another. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-6), Aug. 3, 1934.

Licenses may be granted to councilman or clerk of a village. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-6), Aug. 3, 1934.

Though county board has authority to fix a lesser fee for licenses to bona fide club than for other types of business, the fee must be uniform for all licenses of the same class and a license cannot be donated to a club. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-2), Aug. 3, 1934.

Granting a permit to one under age of 21 would be futile, as licensee could not purchase liquor for resale. Op. Atty. Gen. (217f-3), Oct. 13, 1934.

City council may pass ordinance permitting revocation of malt liquor licenses without notice. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-1), Jan. 25, 1935.

Non-intoxicating malt liquors can legally be sold to Indians or persons of part Indian blood insofar as state laws are concerned, but such a sale might be a violation of federal laws. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-9), Jan. 29, 1935.

Municipality can own liquor store but not a nonintoxicating beer parlor. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-13), Feb. 1, 1935.

City council is not compelled to revoke license for violation of ordinance. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-14), Apr. 2, 1935.

License cannot be revoked by county board merely because a delegation appeared before it in opposition to the license already granted. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-8), Apr. 24, 1935.

For valid reasons village may prohibit sale of malt liquors earlier in residential districts than in business districts. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-7), May 29, 1935.

County may require a bond as a prerequisite to securing a license to sell malt liquors. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-2), June 13, 1935.

Village may by ordinance provide that no license shall be issued to any person or corporation established in business in the village for less than one year. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-7), June 24, 1935.

Ordinance merely prohibiting sale of malt liquors after midnight does not render it an offense to give away liquor after that hour. Op. Atty. Gen. (217c), July 11, 1935.

Ordinance imposing residence requirements of one year would be valid. Op. Atty. Gen. (217c), July 17, 1935.

Gift of malt liquor to those buying dance tickets after closing hours constituted a sale. Op. Atty. Gen. (510a-1), July 30, 1935.

County board cannot hire investigator to enforce regulation, this being the duty of the sheriff. Op. Atty. Gen. (218f-2), Aug. 1, 1935.

One receiving license from village and selling place of business there could not sell malt liquors at a dance hall outside village. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-7), Oct. 31, 1935.

Licenses are issued for a certain place of business and sales thereunder cannot be had at another place unless village council transfers license. Id.

Village council may impose reasonable regulations precedent to granting licenses. Op. Atty. Gen. (471p), Nov. 27, 1935.

Village council may require applicant to close at certain hour as condition precedent to issuance of license. Op. Atty. Gen. (471p), Dec. 11, 1935.

Village council may refuse to grant a license without giving any reason therefor. Id.

It is optional to prosecute under state law or village ordinance. Op. Atty. Gen. (218f), Jan. 20, 1936.

License for non-intoxicating malt liquors may be granted to licensee of exclusive liquor store, but not for same premises. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-10), Mar. 27, 1936.

Wholesale dealer must secure off sale license from municipality where place of business is located, and need not obtain license in another municipality where it sells beer. Op. Atty. Gen. (217h), Apr. 8, 1936.

Municipality cannot issue a wholesaler's license under an ordinance only providing for retail license. Id.

Only license required of a wholesale dealer is "off sale" license provided for in §3200-5 and it is not necessary to purchase off sale license contemplated in §3200-6(b). Id.

Confession of judgment under Mason's Stats. §2176-11 does not operate as payment of taxes within meaning of resolution of city council prohibiting issuance of malt liquor licenses for places upon which taxes have not been paid in full. Op. Atty. Gen. (217j), May 4, 1936.

Villages can regulate closing hours of restaurants but not drug stores, etc., and may extend closing hours and hours for sale of malt liquor provided extension is uniform for all businesses regulated. Op. Atty. Gen. (477b-35), June 2, 1936.

County board is authorized to provide rules and regulations relating to sale of malt liquors outside cities, villages and boroughs, such regulations to be embodied in resolution. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-2), June 15, 1936.

Township board cannot arbitrarily refuse to issue or approve application for license, and county board cannot issue without approval of township board. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-8), June 29, 1936.

Malt liquor license might be granted to Indian, but federal laws would probably prohibit his purchase for resale. Op. Atty. Gen. (240u), July 2, 1936.

County board may pass resolution which automatically revokes licenses upon conviction of licensee for violation of license and upon conviction of a felony. Id.

Under village ordinance providing that "on such conviction the village council may revoke any license granted hereunder" license could not be revoked in absence of conviction and hearing. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-9), Sept. 17, 1936.

Village council may regulate opening and closing hours of restaurant selling nonintoxicating malt liquors, but may not do so where certain beverages are not sold. Op. Atty. Gen. (477b-35), Sept. 23, 1936.

Licensing body may not make a regulation defining "sale" to include all barbers, gifts and all means of furnishing and serving malt liquor, but it may prohibit the giving or bartering of malt liquors by a licensed vendor. Op. Atty. Gen. (217f-3), Dec. 18, 1936.

Electors do not have right to vote on question of issuance of nonintoxicating malt liquor licenses, and number of such licenses to be granted as within discretion of governing body. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-7), Jan. 29, 1937.

Village council has right to determine number of licenses, license fee, and approval of transfers. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-7), Mar. 25, 1937.

Village may enact ordinance prohibiting sale to habitual drunkards. Op. Atty. Gen. (218i-3), May 4, 1937.

Partnership may hold "on" and "off" sale beer licenses, to be used in connection with one business and in one building, and also hold an "off sale" intoxicating liquor license to be used in a separate business in a different building. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-7), May 12, 1937.

Voters of township have no right to vote on question of sale. Op. Atty. Gen. (434a-10), June 29, 1937.

If director of division of parks of department of conservation desires to operate concession in interstate park for sale of non-intoxicating malt liquor, state must have a license to sell, and village of Taylors Falls has right to refuse license. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-10), June 28, 1937.

County board may regulate closing hours for sale of malt liquor. Op. Atty. Gen. (217f), July 16, 1937.

City has authority to issue license for concession on fair grounds within city limits, though concession is upon property of county. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-1), July 20, 1937.

Village council may limit number of licenses. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-11), Oct. 7, 1937.

Whether applicant is of good moral character and reputable is for council to determine. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-1), Oct. 28, 1937.

County board may issue license. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-2), Jan. 4, 1938.

There is no limits on number of licenses that may be issued to one person. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-1), Mar. 1, 1938.

Town board does not have authority to impose fee for approval of application for a license. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-8), Mar. 2, 1938.

Whether a concession stand in a public park is a "restaurant" which may sell malt liquor is a question of fact for city council in first instance. Op. Atty. Gen. (217f-1), Mar. 16, 1938.

One selling intoxicating liquors would be entitled to sell non-intoxicating malt liquors where he remodeled his place in such manner as to entirely set off one place of business from the other and established a bona fide restaurant in place he desired to sell malt liquors, though both places opened upon a hallway running to bowling alleys operated by licensee. Op. Atty. Gen. (217f-1), Mar. 21, 1938.

License cannot be granted to a dance hall which cannot be classified as a restaurant, hotel, drug store or bona fide club. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-8), May 4, 1938.

County board cannot delegate authority to regulate to township board. Op. Atty. Gen. (218l), May 10, 1938.

Town board cannot regulate closing hours and cannot be delegated that authority by county board. Op. Atty. Gen. (434a-10), May 12, 1938.

Town board member may receive license if not voting on his application. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-8), May 25, 1938.

Applicant for a non-intoxicating malt liquor license who has been convicted of violating city ordinance of Cloquet cannot be granted a license. Op. Atty. Gen. (218i-2), June 13, 1938.

State must procure license for sale on state property. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-10), June 15, 1938.

State law does not prevent granting of license near an Indian reservation. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-8), Aug. 1, 1938.

Sheriff has right to confiscate and destroy nonintoxicating malt liquor found on premises of defendant who pleaded guilty to illegal sale thereof, but does not have authority to confiscate and destroy malt liquors found in truck appearing on premises for purpose of delivery. Op. Atty. Gen. (217k), Oct. 13, 1938.

Restaurant holding intoxicating liquor licenses may obtain 3.2 beer licenses and remove all hard liquor from residence, and sell beer on Sunday. Op. Atty. Gen. (217f-2), Dec. 15, 1938.

WPA camp officials have no right to sell beer on camp ground located on ground leased by the federal government without a license from the county, and approval of town board. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-9), Jan. 16, 1939.

During prohibited hours, holder of an "on-sale" license for sale of nonintoxicating malt beverages may not sell 3.2 beer by the bottle or any other way. Op. Atty. Gen. (218G-6), June 5, 1939.

It was arbitrary and unlawful for village to deny license to owner and operator of a hotel because he had a liquor license for the same place. Op. Atty. Gen. (218G-5), August 4, 1939.

3200-6. Unlawful to sell unless licensed.—It shall be unlawful to sell non-intoxicating malt liquors, at retail, or wholesale, except when licensed as hereinafter provided. There shall be two kinds of licenses, viz:

(a) "On Sale" licenses shall permit the licensee to sell such non-intoxicating malt liquors for consumption on the licensed premises, and the license fee therefor shall be Ten (\$10.00) Dollars per annum, unless the county, city, village or borough wherein the premises are situated shall fix a higher fee to be paid to such county, city, village or borough. "On Sale" licenses shall be granted only to drug stores, restaurants, and hotels and Bona Fide clubs; provided, however, that no manufacturer of such non-intoxicating malt liquors shall have any ownership, in whole or in part, in the business of any licensee holding an "On Sale" license. A Bona Fide Club under this act is an organization for social or business purposes or for intellectual improvement, or for the promotion of sports, where the serving of such non-intoxicating malt liquors is incidental and not the major purpose of the Club.

(b) "Off Sale" licenses shall permit the licensee to sell non-intoxicating malt liquors in original packages for consumption off the premises only, and the license fee therefor shall be Five (\$5.00) Dollars per annum.

(c) The Secretary of State may issue an "On Sale" license to any railroad company operating within the state which shall permit such railroad company to sell such non-intoxicating malt liquors in its dining cars, buffet cars, cafe cars and observation cars;

such company shall keep a duplicate of such license posted in each car where such malt liquors are served. Each railroad company applying for such license shall pay to the Secretary of State a fee of Twenty-five (\$25.00) Dollars for such license and Twenty-five cents for each duplicate thereof, which fee shall be paid into the State Treasury.

A manufacturer of non-intoxicating malt liquor may, without license, sell such liquor to licensed dealers holding either "On Sale" or "Off Sale" licenses, and may sell and deliver the same in quantities of not less than two gallons, direct to consumers at their homes.

No manufacturer of non-intoxicating malt liquor, nor any affiliate or subsidiary company of such manufacturer, shall sell such liquor except as herein restricted. An affiliate or subsidiary company shall be one in which such manufacturer or its stockholders own a majority of the stock.

(d) Licenses hereunder shall be issued only to persons who are citizens of the United States and who are of good moral character and repute. (Act Mar. 27, 1933, c. 116, §2.)

Where dining room and cafe are part of accommodations of hotel and under same ownership one license is sufficient. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 1, 1933.

A person or corporation selling malt liquors in various places in same village should be required to obtain separate licenses for each establishment. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 13, 1933.

One operating a hotel and drugstore in same building and serving meals both in hotel and drugstore from one kitchen must secure "On Sale" and "Off Sale" license for both. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 13, 1933.

An incorporated community park in a village may be granted an "Off Sale" license but may not be issued an "On Sale" license unless there is operated thereon a drug store, restaurant, hotel, or bona fide club. Op. Atty. Gen., May 23, 1933.

Golf club could take no part in selling of beer at club house but members may purchase beer from any restaurant paying for same at time of purchase and have such beer cared for by manager of club house. Id.

One operating lunch wagon traveling from place to place may obtain only an "Off Sale" license, to be approved by each town board in which he makes any sales, and he must also procure separate licenses from each village or city. Op. Atty. Gen., May 26, 1933.

In absence of any local restriction, an "Off Sale" license may be granted to an individual to sell beer at county fair grounds. Id.

An "On Sale" license may not be granted to operator of lunch or meal stand at county fairs. Id.

An "On Sale" license cannot be granted to restaurant on wheels, but an "Off Sale" license may be granted. Id.

A lodge may give away beer at a dance where there is no intention to evade law requiring license. Op. Atty. Gen., July 15, 1933.

3.2% beer may not be sold under an intoxicating liquor license. Op. Atty. Gen. (217a), June 18, 1934.

It is not permissible for a person to sell 3.2 beer by the bottle if he has a federal license but no off or on sale municipality wherein he wishes to sell the beer. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-8), Oct. 22, 1934.

One selling liquor without license required by village ordinance may be prosecuted either under state law or under ordinance. Op. Atty. Gen. (217e-2), Nov. 15, 1934.

Where county commissioners have not availed themselves of authority to license and regulate sale of malt liquors, an unlicensed vendor violates law by making sales. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g), Aug. 9, 1935.

One selling to members of a club must have license. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-8), Aug. 26, 1935.

Under a license to a beer parlor on Lot 5, beer could not be furnished in a restaurant on Lot 6, unless the beer parlor and restaurant are part of the same establishment. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-8), Jan. 21, 1936.

On sale license can be granted to a bona fide club of a Catholic parish. Op. Atty. Gen. (217f-2), Mar. 14, 1936.

Vendors at resettlement camp must have license to sell. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-19), Mar. 12, 1937.

International Falls has authority to grant an "on sale" nonintoxicating malt liquor license covering same premises and issued to same party holding an intoxicating "on sale" liquor license. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-6), May 5, 1937.

An exclusive liquor store is authorized to sell nonintoxicating malt liquor at off sale, but not at on sale, but it must obtain a malt liquor license. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-10), May 27, 1937.

Exclusive liquor store may sell nonintoxicating malt liquors at off sale under Laws 1937, c. 421, but not at on sale, providing an off sale license is obtained. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-10), May 27, 1937.

Village cannot impose additional license fees on wholesalers and manufacturers, though ordinance is based upon public health provisions of the law, to afford village

opportunity of having chemical analysis of beer or liquor. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-12), June 8, 1937.

"Off sale" license on fair grounds would permit sale on fair grounds off of concession. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-1), July 20, 1937.

Non-intoxicating malt liquors may not be sold without a license at a canteen at a WPA camp on a federal project located on state property. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-19), March 2, 1939.

An on-sale license does not permit off-sale transactions in nonintoxicating malt liquor. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-8), May 20, 1939.

State must have a license to sell 3.2 beer on state property or in state parks, and a license may not be granted by park board of Two River State Park. Op. Atty. Gen. (217f-1), June 12, 1939.

(a). A store designated as a "drug store" operated by one who is not a registered pharmacist and who has none in his employ, and which sells proprietary drugs, but fills no prescriptions, is not a "drug store" to which "On Sale" license may be granted. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 3, 1933.

The word, "premises" as applied to a hotel means the entire hotel so that liquor consumed in a hotel room is consumed on the "premises." Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 7, 1933.

"On Sale" licenses may not be granted to dance halls though lunches are sold at dances. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 8, 1933.

Holder of "On Sale" license cannot sell original packages knowing that they will be removed from the premises and contents consumed elsewhere, but he must also an "On Sale" license is necessary for sale in main lodge

Where father buys beer in an "On Sale" place for himself and a minor son, the sale is to the father and legal. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 10, 1933.

County may not impose an additional license fee in municipalities located within said county, which have granted "On Sale" licenses to dealers. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 10, 1933.

Hotel must have "On Sale" license to deliver malt liquors to guest's room. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 10, 1933.

Owner of hotel and drug store in same building must procure "On Sale" and "Off Sale" licenses for both hotel and drug store in order to sell malt liquor "On Sale" and "Off Sale" in both places; in such case there would be two separate "premises," though drug store be located in the hotel building and under same management. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 13, 1933.

Municipality may base license fee upon percentage of sales. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 11, 1933.

Where summer resort maintains main lodge and cabins an "On Sale" license is necessary for sale in main lodge for consumption in cabins. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 15, 1933.

A passenger launch is not entitled to an "On Sale" license. Op. Atty. Gen., May 10, 1933.

Manufacturers of malt liquors may provide their distributors with equipment necessary in sale of beer. Op. Atty. Gen., May 11, 1933.

Summer resort keeper will not be permitted under "On Sale" license to sell and dispense beverages in place separate from where meals are served. Op. Atty. Gen., May 18, 1933.

A pool room is not entitled to an "On Sale" license. Op. Atty. Gen., June 15, 1933.

County fair association is not entitled to receive an "On Sale" license for sale of beer. Op. Atty. Gen., June 21, 1933.

Where one man operates building containing sleeping quarters, restaurant and pool room, he may not sell malt liquor in restaurant portion to patron of hotel to be carried by purchaser to pool room and there consumed, nor can hotel proprietor under "On Sale" license sell liquor in pool room to be consumed in such room. Op. Atty. Gen., June 23, 1933.

Whether a particular place of business is a restaurant is primarily question of fact for governing body of municipality issuing licenses, but length of time business has been in existence or period of its future duration is not controlling. Op. Atty. Gen., June 26, 1933.

One operating bona fide club may sell beer in several parts of same building under one license. Op. Atty. Gen., June 29, 1933.

Concession men at county fair are not entitled to "On Sale" license. Op. Atty. Gen., June 21, 1933.

Hotel does not need to serve food in order to entitle it to license for sale of beer. Op. Atty. Gen., July 24, 1933.

Whether a night club is a restaurant entitled to sell beer is a question of fact. Op. Atty. Gen., Dec. 22, 1933.

Malt license may not be granted to a legion post unless it is in fact a club. Op. Atty. Gen., Mar. 23, 1934.

A grocery store may not have an "On Sale" license. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g), June 15, 1934.

Whether second floor of building is part of restaurant premises on first floor is question of fact. Op. Atty. Gen. (217f-2), Nov. 17, 1936.

What constitutes a club entitled to a beer license is a question of fact which must be decided by local governing body, and not by attorney general. Op. Atty. Gen. (217f-2), Apr. 7, 1937.

(b). A wholesaler if licensed in jurisdiction where he maintains a place of business may sell without further license

in other jurisdictions where he maintains no place of business. Bernick v. C., 191M128, 253NW369.

The words, "Original package," as used in this act mean the package in which the non-intoxicating malt liquor was received by the dealer and distributor, the usual and customary manner of delivery being in kegs and cases. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 1, 1933.

Agencies for sale of beer which are branch offices of manufacturer may make sales without licenses from municipalities, but agencies which are distributors or wholesalers must have "Off Sale" licenses from the municipality in which the distributing plant is situated. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 1, 1933.

Wholesaler must have an "Off Sale" license from the municipality where his distributing plant is located. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 7, 1933.

Wholesale distributor holding "Off Sale" license from the municipality where its distributing plant is located may sell to licensed dealers any place in the state of Minnesota without obtaining further licenses, but if wholesale distributor sells direct to consumers a license must be obtained from each municipality in which such sales are made. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 10, 1933.

A hotel which does not desire to serve liquors in dining room may not get along with an "Off Sale" license and serve liquors to guests in their rooms. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 10, 1933.

A wholesaler holding an "Off Sale" license from municipality where its distributing plant is located, may sell licensed dealers any place in state without further license, but if wholesaler sells direct to consumers, it is necessary to obtain a license in each municipality in which sales are made. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 10, 1933.

Summer resort owner may not sell beer to cabins under an "Off Sale" license, but he may sell unopened beer to renters of boats for consumption on lake. Op. Atty. Gen., May 18, 1933.

One is not permitted to sell beer out of keg to be carried off premises in a container. Op. Atty. Gen., May 26, 1933.

The test as to "original packages" is unit in which bottles of beer are packed for transportation purposes, and number of bottles is not material element. Op. Atty. Gen., May 19, 1933.

Storekeeper also owning tourist cottages on adjoining lot could take out "Off Sale" license. Op. Atty. Gen., June 5, 1933.

Beer cannot be sold by the bottle on an "Off Sale" license unless shipped individually as an original package. Op. Atty. Gen., June 5, 1933.

Original package of malt liquors may contain either one or more bottles packed in a carton or case, but such carton or case may not be packed in larger containers. Op. Atty. Gen., June 15, 1933.

There is no limit to amount of beer that may be sold at one time by holder of "Off Sale" license. Op. Atty. Gen., July 12, 1933.

There is nothing in state law to prohibit restaurant owner with "Off Sale" license to sell beer in lots of 15 or 20 cases at a time, though indications point to fact that he may represent some brewery, and notwithstanding that it is unfair as to an agent of another brewing company, required to pay greatly larger fee of a distributor. Op. Atty. Gen., Dec. 6, 1933.

A grocery store or any other business may have an "Off Sale" license. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g), June 5, 1934.

Only license required of a wholesale dealer is "off sale" license provided for in §3200-5, and it is not necessary to purchase off sale license contemplated in §3200-6(b). Op. Atty. Gen. (217h), Apr. 8, 1936.

(c). A manufacturer or his agent may sell to consumers in municipalities where no regulations are in effect permitting sales under license or granting license. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 24, 1933.

Manufacturers or their agents cannot sell malt liquors to consumers from warehouses or trucks parked on streets. Id.

Manufacturer has right to sell direct to consumer in a municipality without a license. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 27, 1933.

A city may not prohibit sale of un-intoxicating malt liquor by manufacturer. Id.

A village may not require manufacturer to obtain license to sell beer in lot of not less than 2 gallons. Id.

City council may pass ordinance providing for licensing of distributors of non-intoxicating malt liquors, if they are independent wholesalers, but not if they are mere agents of manufacturers. Op. Atty. Gen. (217c), Apr. 14, 1933.

A foreign manufacturer of malt liquor may maintain a distributing plant in state and sell to consumers in quantities exceeding two gallons without obtaining an "off sale" license. Op. Atty. Gen. (217h), July 1, 1938.

(d). Village council may grant a license for sale of beer to one of its members. Op. Atty. Gen., July 12, 1933.

3200-7. Unlawful to sell to persons under 21 years of age.—It shall be unlawful to sell such liquor to any person under twenty-one years of age. (Act Mar. 27, 1933, c. 116, §3.)

An ordinance prohibiting sale to students is invalid so far as it applies to students over 21. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 11, 1933.

A sale of beer to one who gives it to his minor son is legal. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 10, 1933.

A city ordinance prohibiting sale of non-intoxicating malt liquors to students over 21 years of age would be invalid. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 11, 1933.

A person under 21 years of age may be employed to sell beer. Op. Atty. Gen., May 31, 1933.

It is permissible to sell beer to older person and permit him to treat minor, but if older person buys for minor and minor pays him therefor, such older person would be guilty of two offenses, one in making sale to minor and selling without license. Op. Atty. Gen., July 31, 1933.

Granting a permit to one under age of 21 would be futile, as licensee could not purchase liquor for resale. Op. Atty. Gen. (217f-3), Oct. 13, 1934.

Sale of malt liquors to an adult to give it to a minor child is not in violation of this section. Op. Atty. Gen. (217f-3), July 11, 1935.

Minors under age of 18 cannot work in place where non-intoxicating malt liquors are sold. Op. Atty. Gen. (217f-3), Sept. 24, 1936.

It is not necessary to prove intention under ordinance prohibiting sale to a minor. Op. Atty. Gen. (494b-21), June 22, 1937.

Minors under 18 years of age may not serve non-intoxicating malt liquors in restaurant. Op. Atty. Gen. (217f-3), July 26, 1937.

Violation of this statute would be cause for revocation of a license. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-12), May 16, 1939.

Phrase "such liquor," refers to nonintoxicating malt liquors, and there is no violation of statute where sale is made to parent of minor who gives it to minor, but act does not permit direct sale of liquor to minor accompanied by parent or guardian. Id.

Proprietor is not liable for sale to a minor by a clerk, though present at the time, unless he had knowledge of or consented to such sale. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-12), July 7, 1939.

Section 3238-18½, making proprietor responsible for acts of his bar tender, has no application to sale of 3.2 beer. Id.

Sale of non-intoxicating malt liquor to a minor is a misdemeanor notwithstanding Laws 1939, c. 248, amending §3200-33. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-12), July 10, 1939.

3200-8. Duration of licenses.—All licenses for the sale of non-intoxicating malt liquors shall be issued for a period of one year, except that for the purpose of co-ordinating the time of expiration of licenses in general, such licenses may be issued for a shorter time to expire at a given period of the year in which case a pro rata fee shall be charged. (Act Mar. 27, 1933, c. 116, §4.)

County board has no authority to issue licenses for a period of less than one year, unless all licenses are so issued for a period of less than one year for the purpose of establishing a uniform expiration date. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 18, 1933.

An ordinance must be adopted before licenses can be issued under non-intoxicating malt liquor law. Op. Atty. Gen., Mar. 10, 1933.

County commissioners have no authority to issue licenses for period of less than one year. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 18, 1933.

If license was issued for less period than one year for purpose of co-auditing expiration date of all licenses, a pro rata reduction may be made. Id.

New application for a license must be made each year. Op. Atty. Gen., Mar. 26, 1934.

Village cannot grant license for less than one year. Op. Atty. Gen. (218i-3), May 4, 1937.

License cannot be issued for less than one year except to coordinate expiration date. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-1), July 20, 1937.

Except for purpose of coordinating expiration date, license cannot be issued for a period of less than one year. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-4), Aug. 1, 1938.

3200-9. Penalty for violation.—Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. (Act Mar. 27, 1933, c. 116, §5.)

County attorney does not owe duty to prosecute violation of malt liquor law consisting of sale of such liquor in village refusing to grant licenses. Op. Atty. Gen., Oct. 31, 1933.

One selling liquor without license required by village ordinance may be prosecuted either under state law or under ordinance. Op. Atty. Gen. (217e-2), Nov. 15, 1934.

Violation of §3200-7 would be cause for revocation of license. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-12), May 16, 1939.

3200-10. Repeal; non-intoxicating malt liquors excluded.—All laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, but this act shall not be construed as repealing any law or ordinance relating to the sale of intoxicating liquor. Nothing herein contained shall apply to non-intoxicating malt liquor con-

taining less than one-half of one per cent of alcohol by volume. (Act Mar. 27, 1933, c. 116, §6.)

Sec. 7 of Act Mar. 27, 1933, cited, provides that the act shall take effect from its passage.

There is now no law authorizing enforcement officers to make search for intoxicating liquors, but detectives may be retained for purpose of making purchases and their evidence would be admissible. Op. Atty. Gen., May 15, 1933.

This act supersedes provision in South St. Paul Home Rule Charter insofar as it relates to licensing and regulating sale of non-intoxicating malt liquors. Op. Atty. Gen., May 18, 1933.

3200-10a. Closing hours for sale of non-intoxicating liquors.—No non-intoxicating malt liquors containing from one-half of one per cent by volume or 3.2 per cent of alcohol by weight shall be sold in this state between the hours of 1:00 A.M. and 7:00 A.M. on any day except Sunday, and between the hours of 2:00 A.M. and 12:00 M. on any Sunday. (Act Apr. 22, 1939, c. 402, §1.)

Act does not prohibit licensee from conducting other lawful business in his establishment during closing hours specified. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-6), May 8, 1939.

Act pertains to "on sale" distribution of nonintoxicating malt liquors only. Id.

Act does not affect closing hours as to off-sale non-intoxicating malt liquors. Id.

Law does not permit sale of malt liquors between 2 A. M. and 12 M. on Sunday, by the bottle or otherwise. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-8), May 20, 1939.

Act has no application to intoxicating liquor. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-8), May 25, 1939.

Act has no application to off-sale of nonintoxicating malt liquor. Id.

Act does not require closing of place of business during prohibited hours, but merely forbids sale of malt liquor during that time. Id.

Act prohibits "on-sale" of 3.2 beer from 1:00 A. M. to 7:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and between 2:00 A. M. and 12:00 M. on Sundays. Id.

During prohibited hours holder of an "on-sale" license may not sell beer by the bottle to be consumed on or off the premises. Id.

A person holding an on-sale nonintoxicating malt liquor license may not sell nonintoxicating malt beverages including beer of 3.2 or less by the bottle or any other way during prohibited hours. Id.

This act does not affect rights of a licensee which he enjoys by virtue of an off-sale license, and his rights and privileges are not limited by fact that he also holds an on-sale license. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-8), June 16, 1939.

Holder of a liquor license, who also has a 3.2 beer license, may sell 3.2 beer on Sundays on hours allowed by state law if he has totally removed all hard liquor from premises. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-8), Sept. 14, 1939.

3200-10b. Municipalities may not extend closing hours.—It shall be beyond the power of any political subdivision of this state to authorize or permit the sale of non-intoxicating malt liquors at hours when such sale is prohibited by the provisions hereof, but such political subdivisions may, within the time the laws of this state permit such sale, further limit the hours of sale of non-intoxicating malt liquors. (Act Apr. 22, 1939, c. 402, §2.)

A city or village may adopt an ordinance fixing closing hours earlier but not later than those prescribed by act. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-8), May 25, 1939.

3200-10c. Violations.—Any violation of this act shall be punished as a misdemeanor and shall be cause for the revocation or suspension of the license of the offender. (Act Apr. 22, 1939, c. 402, §3.)

3200-10d. Inconsistent acts repealed.—All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed and superseded by this act. (Act Apr. 22, 1939, c. 402, §4.)

Sec. 5 of Act Apr. 22, 1939, cited, provides that the act shall take effect from its passage.

3200-10e. Certain intoxicating liquor signs prohibited.—No sign of any kind printed, painted, electric or illuminated, advertising intoxicating liquors or non-intoxicating malt liquors containing not more than 3.2 per cent of alcohol by weight, shall be permitted on the exterior of, or immediately adjacent to, any premises licensed to sell said beverages, or any or all of them at retail nor shall any such exterior signs be permitted upon or adjacent to the public streets and highways of this state or in a position where such sign

will be visible to travelers upon such streets or highways. (Act Apr. 22, 1939, c. 444, §1.)

Act is unconstitutional in its entirety. *Freeman v. G.*, 287NW238. See *Dun. Dig.* 8901.

Validity of law considered but not determined. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (218j-10), June 2, 1939.

3200-10f. Signs must be removed—Exceptions.—Any such sign now or hereafter placed upon premises, or immediately adjacent thereto, licensed to sell said beverages, or any or all of them, shall be removed on or before the expiration of a period of 90 days next following the passage of this act. Provided, however, that any sign, costing in excess of \$1,000.00, and constructed of such shape and design as to fit a particular location, need not be removed. (Act Apr. 22, 1939, c. 444, §2.)

3200-10g. Limit to size of interior signs.—No sign of any kind printed, painted, electric or illuminated, advertising intoxicating liquor or non-intoxicating malt liquor containing not more than 3.2 per cent of alcohol by weight, shall be permitted in or upon the interior of any premises licensed to sell said beverages, or any or all of them, which sign shall exceed 18 inches by 27 inches, or 486 square inches in size. (Act Apr. 22, 1939, c. 444, §3.)

3200-10h. Provisions severable.—The various provisions of this Act, and the clauses, phrases and sentences thereof, shall be severable, and if any part or provision thereof shall be held to be invalid, it shall not be construed as invalidating any other portion thereof. (Act Apr. 22, 1939, c. 444, §4.)

3200-10i. Violation a misdemeanor.—Any person who violates any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. (Act Apr. 22, 1939, c. 444, §5.)
Unconstitutional. *Freeman v. G.*, 287NW238. See *Dun. Dig.* 8901.

REPEAL OF FORMER LAWS

3200-11. Laws repealed.—That Chapter 455, Laws of Minnesota of 1919; Chapter 65, Extra Session Laws of Minnesota of 1919; Section 1, Chapter 335, Laws of Minnesota of 1921; Chapter 338, Laws of Minnesota of 1921; Chapter 391, Laws of Minnesota of 1921; Section 2 of Chapter 393, Laws of Minnesota of 1923; Chapter 416, Laws of Minnesota of 1923; Section 2, Chapter 221, Laws of Minnesota of 1925; Chapter 109, Laws of Minnesota of 1929; Section 2, Chapter 249, Laws of Minnesota of 1929; Chapter 83, Laws of Minnesota of 1931; Chapter 305, Laws of Minnesota of 1931, be and the same are hereby repealed. (Act Mar. 31, 1933, c. 130.)

This act repeals Laws 1921, c. 335, sec. 2 (Mason's *Minn. Stat.*, sec. 3230), providing for seizure and disposition of intoxicating liquors. *Op. Atty. Gen.*, Apr. 4, 1933.

This act repealed the majority of the state intoxicating liquor laws including §3220 relating to search warrants. *Op. Atty. Gen.*, Apr. 15, 1933.

Sheriff agreeing in 1932 to pay \$25 to detective for each conviction under liquor laws could pay such amount for convictions occurring in pending cases after passage of this act. *Op. Atty. Gen.*, Apr. 28, 1933.

In view of Laws 1933, c. 130, there is now no law authorizing law enforcement officers to make search for intoxicating liquors, but detective may be retained for purpose of making purchases and their evidence would be admissible. *Op. Atty. Gen.*, May 15, 1933; June 21, 1933.

A sheriff has legal right to seize alcohol being transported in automobile, but he may not seize the vehicle. *Op. Atty. Gen.*, June 21, 1933.

Abatement proceedings on behalf of state may not now be brought by virtue of repealed §3200 to 3228. *Id.*

There is now no law authorizing issuance of search warrant to discover evidence of violation of liquor laws. *Op. Atty. Gen.*, June 27, 1933.

City of St. James under its home rule charter may authorize search warrants by city ordinance. *Op. Atty. Gen.*, June 28, 1933.

Act did not repeal local ordinances. *Op. Atty. Gen.*, July 10, 1933.

LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

3200-21. Construction of terms.—The terms "intoxicating liquor" and "liquor" whenever used in this Act, shall mean and include ethyl alcohol and include distilled, fermented, spirituous, vinous and malt bev-

erages containing in excess of 3.2 per cent of alcohol by weight. The terms "sale", "sell", and "sold", shall mean and include all barter, and all manners or means of furnishing intoxicating liquor or liquors as above described in violation or evasion of law. "On sale" shall mean the sale of liquor in original packages in retail stores for consumption off or away from the premises where sold. "On sale" shall mean the sale of liquor by the glass for consumption on the premises only. The term "wholesale" shall mean and include any sale for purposes of re-sale. The term "manufacturer" shall include every person, who, by any process of manufacture, fermenting, brewing, distilling, refining, rectifying, blending, or by the combination of different materials shall prepare or produce intoxicating liquors for sale. The term "wholesaler" shall mean any person, engaged in the business of selling intoxicating liquor to retail dealers. The term "person" shall include the meaning extended thereto by Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Section 10933.

The term "package" or "original package" shall mean and include any container or receptacle holding liquor, which container or receptacle is corked or sealed.

The term "municipality" shall mean any city, village or borough.

"Hotel" as herein used, shall mean and include any establishment having a resident proprietor or manager, where, in consideration of payment therefor, food and lodging are regularly furnished to transients, and which maintains for the use of its guests in cities of the first class, not less than 50 guest rooms, in cities of the second class, not less than 25 guest rooms, in all other cities, villages and boroughs not less than ten guest rooms with bedding and other usual suitable and necessary furnishings in each room, and which is provided at the main entrance with a suitable lobby, desk and office for the registration of its guests on the ground floor, and which employs an adequate staff to provide suitable and usual service, and which maintains under the same management and control as the rest of the establishment and has as an integral part thereof a dining room with appropriate facilities for seating not less than 30 guests at one time, where the general public are, in consideration of payment therefor, served with meals at tables.

"Exclusive liquor store" as herein used shall be an establishment used exclusively for the sale of intoxicating liquors, cigars, cigarettes, all forms of tobacco, non-intoxicating malt beverages and soft drinks at retail, either on sale or off sale, or both; provided, however, that lunches may be sold in a liquor store located in a village containing less than 500 inhabitants and situated in any county having a population according to the last Federal census of not less than 34,000, nor more than 35,000 inhabitants, and having not less than 24 nor more than 25 full and fractional townships. It shall be under control of an individual owner or manager and if located in municipalities other than cities of the first, second and third class, it may be owned and operated by said municipality as the governing body thereof shall direct.

"Restaurant" as herein used, shall mean any establishment, other than a hotel, under the control of a single proprietor or manager having appropriate facilities for the serving of meals and in cities of the first class for seating of not less than 50 guests at one time and in cities of the second and third class and villages of over 10,000 population and in such cities and villages having over 5,000, and not more than 10,000, population where "on sale" is provided in restaurants in lieu of the establishment of exclusive liquor stores, for seating such number of guests not less than 30 as the governing body of such municipality shall determine, and where in consideration of payment therefor, meals are regularly furnished at tables to the general public, and which employs an adequate staff to provide the unusual [sic] and suitable

service to its guests, and the principal part of the business of which is the serving of foods.

The term "club" shall mean and include any corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Minnesota for civic, fraternal, social or business purposes or for intellectual improvement or for the promotion of sports, which shall have more than fifty members, and which shall for more than a year have owned, hired or leased a building or space in a building of such extent and character as may be suitable and adequate for the reasonable and comfortable accommodation of its members and whose affairs and management are conducted by a board of directors, executive committee, or other similar body chosen by the members at a meeting held for that purpose, none of whose members, officers, agents or employees are paid directly or indirectly any compensation by way of profit from the distribution or sale of beverages to the members of the club, or to its guests beyond the amount of such reasonable salary or wages as may be fixed and voted each year by the directors or other governing body.

The term "medicines" shall mean and include only such potable liquids as are prescribed by licensed physicians and dentists for therapeutic purposes, and United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary preparations, and preparations used for the mitigation of disease for external and internal purposes which are usually sold in drug stores and intended for therapeutic purposes and not for beverage purposes.

The term "general food stores" shall mean any place of business carrying a stock of food supplies, and primarily engaged in selling food and grocery supplies to the public. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §1; Apr. 24, 1937, c. 421, §1; Mar. 31, 1939, c. 101, §1.)

Act Mar. 31, 1939, cited, is effective June 1, 1939.

1. In general.

Adoption of twenty-first Amendment to federal constitution did not render other constitutional provisions inapplicable to intoxicating liquor. *Joseph Triner Corp. v. A.* (USDC-Minn), 11FSupp145.

All liquor regulations existing prior to enactment of Laws 1933, Ex. Sess., c. 46, were not repealed by implication by that act. *State v. Sobelman*, 199M232, 271NW 484. See *Dun*, Dig. 4907.

Statute does not place any restriction on amount of intoxicating liquors that may be sold by a retail dealer at any one time. *Op. Atty. Gen.*, Mar. 5, 1934.

Telephone company may list liquor stores in classification of liquors though directories will be sent into dry territory. *Op. Atty. Gen.*, Mar. 6, 1934.

Confiscated liquors may be sold under order of court and need not be destroyed. *Op. Atty. Gen.*, Mar. 19, 1934.

Intoxicating liquor cannot be raffled at a bazaar or given as a prize in a drawing. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (218), May 5, 1934.

Searches for illegal liquor in a dry county are not authorized. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (218f-3), Dec. 28, 1936.

There is no statute prohibiting sale of neutral spirits 100 proof or less or ethyl alcohol. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (218j), Jan. 18, 1939.

2. Hotel.

Dining room must be operated and controlled by same management that operates and controls hotel proper. *Op. Atty. Gen.*, Jan. 29, 1934.

Hotel with "On Sale" license is permitted to sell cigarettes, candy, cigars, etc. *Op. Atty. Gen.*, Mar. 23, 1934.

Hotel having "On Sale" license can dispense 3.2% beer. *Id.*

License to sell in hotel must be issued to owner of hotel and not to lessee of space therein. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (218g-17), May 15, 1935.

Sales are not limited to patrons seated at tables, stools or benches. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (218j-7), June 22, 1937.

3. Off sale.

One holding "Off Sale" license may ship or deliver liquor in other wet counties, but cannot mail it. *Op. Atty. Gen.*, Mar. 5, 1934.

One having an "off sale" license is guilty of crime of selling as a wholesaler where he sells an original package to one whom he has reason to know will resell the same. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (217d), July 23, 1936.

4. On sale.

Village council may permit patrons to drink at a bar. *Op. Atty. Gen.*, Feb. 13, 1934.

5. Original package.

Term "original package" refers to individual bottles or other containers rather than to packages containing a number of individual bottles or other containers. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (217d), July 23, 1935.

6. Exclusive liquor store.

An exclusive liquor store may not sell tobacco, ice cream, soft drinks, nonintoxicating beer, etc. *Op. Atty. Gen.*, Jan. 11, 1934.

Exclusive liquor store must be a separate and distinct premise from any other business and it would appear advisable that there be no connecting door between liquor store and cafe. *Op. Atty. Gen.*, Jan. 29, 1934.

Exclusive liquor store and cafe could use same wash-room. *Op. Atty. Gen.*, Jan. 29, 1934.

There should be no doorway between exclusive liquor store and garage sample room. *Op. Atty. Gen.*, Jan. 29, 1934.

An exclusive liquor store can sell only intoxicating liquors. *Op. Atty. Gen.*, Feb. 13, 1934.

Exclusive liquor store cannot be operated in connection with a restaurant or any other type of business. *Op. Atty. Gen.*, Feb. 16, 1934.

One granted an "On Sale" license for an exclusive liquor store could not sell liquor as long as there was an opening between liquor store and adjoining bowling alley in view of Stillwater ordinance. *Op. Atty. Gen.*, Feb. 16, 1934.

Exclusive liquor store cannot sell anything else. *Op. Atty. Gen.*, Feb. 27, 1934.

Cigarette license should not be granted to an exclusive liquor store. *Op. Atty. Gen.*, Mar. 26, 1934.

Exclusive liquor store must be separated from restaurant. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (218g-13), Apr. 18, 1934.

Exclusive liquor store is authorized to conduct a retail business only. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (218g-B), Apr. 19, 1934.

Proprietor of hotel having license for an exclusive liquor store may not sell liquor in the cafe part of the hotel. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (218j-10), May 22, 1934.

All revenue from a municipal exclusive liquor store should be turned over to village treasurer by the manager of the store and should be disbursed in the same manner as other village money. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (218e), July 25, 1934.

Electors of a city may vote on question of issuing licenses, but city council is to determine whether or not city shall establish a municipal liquor store or whether licenses shall be issued to private persons. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (218c-1), Feb. 7, 1935.

Village may purchase building for municipal liquor store without vote of people if funds are on hand. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (476b-1), Mar. 28, 1935.

Village councilman cannot be employed in exclusive liquor store operated by village. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (218g-13), Apr. 4, 1935.

All expenditures of exclusive liquor store operated by village should be approved by village council and paid in same manner as other village expenditures. *Id.*

Village councilman cannot receive compensation for services in connection with a municipal liquor store, and all employees must be hired by council and all obligations handed as other obligations of village. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (218g-13), Apr. 16, 1935.

An exclusive liquor store must be an independent establishment not run in connection with any other business, and a storekeeper running a liquor store next door should not have a doorway between. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (218g-13), June 3, 1935.

A municipality merely votes on question of whether or not liquor licenses shall be issued, and council alone determines whether there shall be a municipal liquor store, and where council has granted a license to a private party, it may refuse to renew the same and establish a municipal liquor store. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (218j-10), Sept., 13, 1935.

Village operating municipal liquor store cannot lease a building owned by a member of the council. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (217b-8), Jan. 21, 1936.

All employees of a municipal store must be hired by council, and it cannot delegate its powers to a committee or to an individual, except that such committee or individual acts as agent of the council to see that its orders are obeyed and make recommendations to governing body. *Id.*

Municipal liquor store of Detroit Lakes may advertise in convention booklet, subject to same restrictions as are imposed on private stores. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (218a), May 15, 1936.

Village council has authority to purchase a building in which to house its municipal liquor store without submitting matter to electors. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (471m), June 5, 1936.

Villages in dry counties cannot operate municipally owned liquor stores. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (218c-3), Nov. 17, 1936.

It is not necessary to submit proposition of establishing municipal liquor store to electors. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (218j-10), Dec. 29, 1936.

Village may establish municipal liquor store without election, and where one is established, no private license can be issued. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (218c-3), Jan. 5, 1937.

Electors of a village cannot vote on question of operation of municipal liquor store. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (218c-3), Feb. 26, 1937.

Member of council cannot work in municipal liquor store, and expenses of store and purchase price of liquor must be paid in same manner as other village expenses. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (218l-2), Mar. 1, 1937.

Where municipality operates a municipal liquor store, no private licenses may be issued. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-13), Apr. 5, 1937.

An exclusive liquor store is authorized to sell non-intoxicating malt liquor at off sale, but not at on sale, but it must obtain a malt liquor license. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-10), May 27, 1937.

Hotel proprietor holding an "on sale" license, may also hold an "off sale" license by virtue of being owner of an exclusive liquor store, but the exclusive store cannot be operated in the hotel. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-1), Aug. 23, 1937.

Exclusive liquor store may sell cigarettes, cigars and tobaccos and soft drinks, but cannot serve light lunches in St. Peter. Id.

In connection with local option election a separate ballot could be provided on question whether or not voters favored a municipal liquor store, but council would not be bound by result of vote. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-3), Nov. 23, 1937.

Sale of intoxicating liquors from an exclusive liquor store cannot be made on same premises as sale of drugs and other merchandise sold in such store, and there should be separate entrances and partition which would constitute a complete division of two stores. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-13), Feb. 8, 1938.

Exclusive liquor store may sell cigars, cigarettes, and all forms of tobacco, but cannot sell non-intoxicating malt liquor. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-10), July 5, 1938.

Cigars may be sold in municipal liquor store. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-13), July 11, 1938.

So far as state law is concerned, municipal liquor store may be located within 500 feet of a church or school. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-13), Dec. 15, 1938.

Amendment by Laws 1939, c. 101, permits sale of 3.2 beer by an exclusive liquor store. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-10), June 2, 1939.

7. Club.

Legislature did not intend that club must have been situated in one particular building for entire year. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 20, 1934.

Whether or not a golf club with club house is a "club" which may be granted a license is a question of fact. Op. Atty. Gen., Mar. 23, 1934.

A club cannot sell intoxicating liquors without a license. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-1), Sept. 5, 1934.

Sales by clubs are not limited to members thereof. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-1), Sept. 10, 1934.

Members of a club may keep liquors in their lockers without obtaining any license, if the liquor is not for sale. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-15), Apr. 18, 1936.

Sales are not limited to patrons seated at tables, stools or benches. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-7), June 22, 1937.

Club is subject to provisions of general laws relating to sale, including closing hours and gambling devices. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-1), Sept. 24, 1937.

Since licenses for sale of intoxicating liquors cannot be issued by a township, a license cannot be issued to a club not situated within limits of city, village or borough. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-9), Oct. 18, 1937.

8. Wholesale dealers.

A commission driver who takes on a load of liquors and sells from retailer to retailer, obtaining a commission on each sale, is a wholesale dealer as are also persons accepting merchandise for consignment for resale. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 10, 1934.

9. Person.

License may be issued to partnership. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 13, 1934.

A corporation may be owner of an exclusive liquor store. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-13), May 22, 1934.

10. Restaurant.

"On Sale" license cannot be issued to restaurant in village containing less than 500 population. Op. Atty. Gen., Mar. 6, 1934.

Sales are not limited to patrons seated at tables, stools or benches. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-7), June 22, 1937.

One selling intoxicating liquors would be entitled to sell non-intoxicating malt liquors where he remodeled his place in such manner as to entirely set off one place of business from the other and established a bona fide restaurant in place he desired to sell malt liquors, though both places opened upon a hallway running to bowling alleys operated by licensee. Op. Atty. Gen. (217f-1), Mar. 21, 1938.

3200-22. Liquor control commissioner—appointment and qualifications—removal—salary—bond.—The office of Liquor Control Commissioner is hereby established and the Liquor Control Commissioner shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the consent and advice of the Senate, whose term of office shall be four years from and after January 1 in the year in which such appointment is made. He shall be a citizen of this state and a resident thereof for not less than five years preceding his appointment and shall have no direct or indirect financial interest in the manufacture, transportation or sale of intoxicating liquor or any malt or vinous beverages, intoxicating or non-intoxicating, or commercial or industrial alcohol.

The Commissioner may be removed for cause by the Governor, after hearing thereon, and it shall be the duty of the Governor to remove him for any violation of this Act. A record of the charges, proceedings and findings thereon shall be filed in the office of the Governor of the State.

The salary of the Commissioner shall be the sum of Four Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$4,500.00) per year and he shall be entitled to his actual expenses in the performance of his duties.

He shall give a bond with corporate surety to the state in the sum of \$50,000.00 and the employes of such Commissioner shall give bond to the state as may be required by him. The form of all such bonds shall be prescribed by the Liquor Control Commissioner. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §2.)

Payment of premium on Liquor Control Commissioner's bond in excess of \$50,000 is not authorized, but state treasurer may issue liquor and beer stamps in excess of \$50,000 to commissioner upon his requisition. Op. Atty. Gen. (218h-6), Nov. 16, 1934.

3200-23. Office of commissioner—secretary, inspectors, clerks and assistants—removal—duties and powers—regulations—prices of liquors.—The principal office of the Liquor Control Commissioner shall be in the City of St. Paul, Minnesota. The Commissioner may appoint a secretary and such inspectors, ~~not to exceed 10~~ clerks and other assistants as he may require. All employes of the Commissioner may be removed at the will of the Commissioner. The Commissioner shall set up an adequate system for the administration of this Act, and shall have supervision over and power to regulate all forms of advertising and display of liquors. The Liquor Control Commissioner shall have power to make all reasonable regulations to effect the object of this Act, and shall have the power to fix maximum prices from time to time on all liquor sold at wholesale. Such regulations shall include provisions for assuring purity of intoxicating liquor and the true statement of its contents and the proper labeling thereof with regard to all forms of sale. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §3.)

The 21st amendment to the constitution of the United States does not permit state to impose unreasonable restrictions upon importation of intoxicating liquors which are not imposed alike upon all similarly situated. Joseph Turner Corp. v. M. (USDC-Minn), 20FSupp1019.

Violation of a regulation of the liquor control commissioner constitutes a misdemeanor. Op. Atty. Gen. (218f), Apr. 3, 1934.

The primary duty of the commissioner under this act is to enforce regulations promulgated by him and to administer the details of issuing licenses, etc., but local officials are charged with the actual duty of enforcing the sale provisions of the act. Op. Atty. Gen. (218h-2), Aug. 23, 1934.

Commissioner could pass a regulation making it unlawful for a person to have in his possession liquor without proper tax stamps and labels and violation thereof would constitute a misdemeanor, though person in possession has it for his own personal consumption. Op. Atty. Gen. (218k), Nov. 5, 1934.

Salesman of wholesale liquor dealer taking orders for liquors without first securing an identification card as required by a regulation of liquor control commissioner is guilty of a misdemeanor. Op. Atty. Gen. (218f), Jan. 12, 1935.

Under Regulation No. 6, §2, of Rules and Regulations of the Liquor Control Commissioner ethyl alcohol cannot be sold in bottles of more than sixteen ounces on prescription and cannot be filled from larger container. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j), Aug. 3, 1935.

Employees of liquor control commissioner may retain fee for testifying in federal court. Op. Atty. Gen. (196r-3), Dec. 24, 1935.

Vehicle licenses may be issued for out of state vehicles, but commissioner may not require bond. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g), Apr. 24, 1936.

Power to regulate advertising given liquor control commissioner, and authority given him to make rules and regulations, is not an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power, and violation of regulation is a misdemeanor. Op. Atty. Gen. (82u), Apr. 15, 1937.

While primary duty of enforcing state laws rests upon local authorities, liquor control commissioner may act independently of local officials, or report violation to local officers and render it their positive duty to prosecute violator, but sole duty of enforcing city ordinances is imposed on local authorities. Op. Atty. Gen. (218h-2), Dec. 21, 1937.

At hearing before liquor control commissioner in connection with revocation of a license witnesses are en-

titled to six cents per mile and one dollar per day. Op. Atty. Gen. (218h-7), June 5, 1937.

Contracts for printing of certification labels for use in administering liquor control act are to be let by state treasurer. Op. Atty. Gen. (454k), Mar. 4, 1938.

§200-24. Printing regulations in newspaper—when regulations effective—annual publication.—All regulations made by the Liquor Control Commissioner shall be printed in full in one issue of a legal newspaper published in the City of Saint Paul. Such regulations shall be effective five days after such publication, provided that regulations made within thirty days from the effective date of this Act shall be effective immediately upon publication. The Commissioner shall annually, and at such other intervals as he deems expedient, publish in convenient form all regulations in force, and furnish copies thereof to such persons as the Commissioner deems advisable. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §4.)

One cannot transport liquor as a favor to another unless he has a vehicle license as provided by regulation. Op. Atty. Gen., Mar. 5, 1934.

§200-25. License—fruit juices—scope and grant of licenses—carriers' licenses—off and on sale licenses—limitation of number of licenses—license fees—to whom paid—part of year.—That it shall be unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, upon any pretense or by any device, to manufacture, import, sell, exchange, barter, dispose of or keep for sale, any intoxicating liquor, without first having obtained a license therefor, as herein provided. Nothing herein shall prohibit the natural fermentation of fruit juices in the home for family use. All manufacturer's and wholesaler's licenses shall include the right to import and shall be granted by the Liquor Control Commissioner. The business of manufacturer and wholesaler may be combined and carried on under one license issued therefor. All licenses for retail "Off sale" shall be granted by the local governing body subject to the approval of the Liquor Control Commissioner and shall not become effective until so approved.

The Liquor Control Commissioner may issue a license or permit to any railroad company, dining car company, or sleeping car company, water transportation company or other common carrier operating in this state, to sell intoxicating liquors referred to in this chapter upon any vessel, dining car, buffet, observation or cafe car where meals or lunches are served. Each such company applying for such license shall pay to said Liquor Control Commissioner a fee of Twenty-five Dollars per annum. A duplicate of such license shall be posted in each car and for each duplicate of such license a fee of One Dollar shall be paid. Such license so granted shall cover and permit the sale of such intoxicating liquor in the State of Minnesota, or in any political subdivision thereof, in any vessel, dining car, buffet, observation or cafe car which is a part of a train or which is about to become a part of a train then being operated or to be operated in this state. Such liquor to be sold only to bona fide passengers or persons actually being transported.

"Off sale" licenses issued by any municipality shall not be effective until approved, together with the bond, by the Liquor Control Commissioner, but no fee shall be payable to such Commissioner for such approval.

All "On sale" licenses shall be granted and the annual license fee therefor fixed by the respective local governing bodies of the various political subdivisions of the state, and such governing bodies shall have the right to revoke licenses issued by them, for cause. No "On sale" licenses shall be issued contrary to any of the provisions of this Act. Not more than one "On sale" license shall be issued in any city of the first class for every 1500 inhabitants. Not more than 200 "On sale" licenses shall be issued in any city of the first class. Not more than 15 "On sale" licenses shall be issued in any city of the second class. Provided, however, that "On sale" licenses may be issued, except in cities of the first class, in addition to the

limitations as herein provided, to bona fide clubs in existence for 20 years which are duly incorporated and which licenses shall be for the sale of intoxicating liquors to members only for a license fee of \$100.00. Not more than 10 "On sale" licenses shall be issued in any city of the third class. Not more than 5 "On sale" licenses shall be issued in any city of the fourth class, or boroughs. Not more than 10 "On sale" licenses shall be issued in any village of over 10,000 population. Not more than 5 "On sale" licenses shall be issued in any village of 5,000 to 10,000 population. Not more than 4 "On sale" licenses shall be issued in any village of 2,500 to 5,000 population. Not more than 3 "On sale" licenses shall be issued in any village of 500 to 2,500 population. Not more than 2 "On sale" licenses shall be issued in any village of less than 500 population. Provided, however, that in cities of the fourth class containing a population of more than 5,000 situated in counties containing not less than 20,000 nor more than 25,000 inhabitants according to the 1930 federal census, and containing not less than 20 nor more than 21 full and fractional congressional townships, 10 "On sale" licenses may be issued. Provided, however, that in any city of the fourth class, operating under a home rule charter, having a population in excess of 7,500 persons, located in a county having not less than 29 nor more than 30 full and fractional townships with an assessed valuation in excess of \$10,000,000, exclusive of moneys and credits, and having a population in excess of 23,000 inhabitants according to the last Federal census, the council may issue one "On sale" license for every 800 inhabitants or fraction thereof. Provided, further, that in any city of the fourth class, organized under any general or special law and having a population of not less than 500 nor more than 1,000, excepting, however, any city of the fourth class governed under a home rule charter adopted pursuant to Section 36, Article 4 of the state constitution, not more than 3 "Off sale" licenses may be issued therein. In counties having an area of more than 5,000 square miles, if the Liquor Control Commissioner also approves, the governing body in cities of the third class may grant 15 such licenses and in cities of the fourth class may issue 9 such licenses and in villages having a population of more than 2,500 and less than 5,000, six such licenses. In cities of the fourth class situated in any county in this state having not less than 100 nor more than 110 full and fractional congressional townships and having a population of not less than 13,000 nor more than 15,000 inhabitants according to the last federal census, the number of "On sale" licenses shall be determined by the governing body thereof, and where such a city is operating a municipal liquor store at "Off sale" only, "On sale" licenses may be granted to hotels, clubs, restaurants and exclusive liquor stores. "On sale" licenses may be issued for the sale of intoxicating liquor in hotels, clubs and restaurants in cities of the first, second and third class and villages of over 10,000 inhabitants. Such licenses may be issued in cities of the fourth class, and other villages and boroughs for such sale of intoxicating liquor in hotels, clubs and/or exclusive liquor stores, which exclusive liquor stores the governing body of such municipalities may establish or permit to be established for dispensation of liquor either "On sale" or "Off sale", or both. In cities and villages having over 5,000 and not more than 10,000 population, the municipality may license "On sale" in restaurants in lieu of the establishment of exclusive liquor stores.

In cities of the first class not more than one "Off sale" license shall be granted for every 5,000 inhabitants in any such city. In such cities, such licenses shall be issued only to proprietors of drug stores, general food stores and exclusive liquor stores. In all other cities, villages and boroughs, the number of "Off sale" licenses to be issued therein shall be determined by the local governing body. In all cities, villages and boroughs other than cities of the first class "Off sale"

licenses shall be issued only to proprietors of drug stores and exclusive liquor stores. Not more than one "Off sale" license shall be issued in any city, village or borough of less than 1,000 population.

The license fees to be paid before the issuance of licenses shall be as follows:

(a) Any manufacturer, as herein defined, shall pay to the state, an annual license fee in the sum of \$2500.00, except that brewers of intoxicating malt beverages shall pay to the state an annual license fee of \$500.00, and except that a manufacturer of wines containing not more than 25 per cent of alcohol by weight shall pay to the state an annual license fee of \$250.00.

(b) Any wholesaler, as herein defined, shall pay to the state an annual license fee in the sum of \$2500.00, except that wholesalers of wine containing not more than 25 per cent of alcohol by weight and wholesalers of beer containing more than 3.2 per cent of alcohol by weight, shall pay to the state an annual license fee of \$250.00.

(c) The maximum license fee for an "Off sale" license in the cities of the first class shall be the sum of \$250.00; in all cities and villages of over 10,000 population, except cities of the first class, the maximum license fee for an "Off sale" license shall be \$200.00; in all cities and villages with a population between 5,000 and 10,000, the maximum license fee shall be \$150.00; in all cities, villages and boroughs of 5,000 population, or less, the maximum license fee shall be \$100.00. All such license fees for "Off sale" licenses shall be payable to the municipalities issuing the license. Where such licenses shall be issued for less than one year, a fee may be a pro rata share of the annual license fee. (Act. Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §5; Apr. 29, 1935, c. 303; Apr. 14, 1937, c. 227; Apr. 24, 1937, c. 387; Apr. 26, 1937, c. 478; July 19, 1937, Ex. Ses., c. 74, §1; Apr. 8, 1939, c. 154.)

The title and enacting parts of Act Apr. 29, 1935, cited, purports to amend "Section 5, Chapter 46, Special Laws of 1933-34."

Sec. 2 of Act July 19, 1937, cited, provides that the act shall take effect from its passage.

1. In general.

No search warrants may be issued. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 8, 1934.

License cannot be issued in municipality which was dry at time of repeal. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 15, 1934.

It is permissible for anyone to transport intoxicating liquors into a dry city for personal use. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 26, 1934.

Customer may bring his own liquor and drink it without making owner of unlicensed restaurant liable. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 26, 1934.

Intra-state transportation of intoxicating liquors is not illegal. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 27, 1934.

Swedish Vice Consul may import liquors tax free. Op. Atty. Gen., Mar. 6, 1934.

"On Sale" liquor establishments must obtain a refreshment license from inspection department. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-6), June 5, 1934.

Borrowing between off sale dealers is illegal. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j), Oct. 25, 1935.

Prosecutions in dry counties to be under §3200-51 rather than §3200-25. Op. Atty. Gen. (259c-16), Apr. 27, 1936.

Injunction may be brought against places selling liquor illegally. Op. Atty. Gen. (494b-21), Apr. 30, 1936.

On death of licensee, license automatically expires, and no right passes to personal representative. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-6), Oct. 1, 1936.

Laws 1937, c. 478, amending this section, does not repeal Laws 1937, c. 387, amending this section, and both should be given effect. Op. Atty. Gen. (218e), May 7, 1937.

Laws 1937, c. 478, amending this section, repeals only one provision of Laws 1937, c. 387, amending the same section, and the provision repealed is: "Not more than five 'on sale' licenses shall be issued in any village of 5,000 to 10,000 population." Op. Atty. Gen. (218e), May 28, 1937.

Where owner of drug store holding an "off sale" intoxicating liquor license transfers drug store to his son and retains liquor business for himself, and drug store is separated from liquor department by a solid partition with separate entrances, license held by father could be transferred to himself as owner of an exclusive liquor store, and there would be nothing to prevent sale of non-intoxicating malt liquors by son in drug store upon obtaining proper license. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-13), Feb. 8, 1938.

Where municipality operates liquor store private licenses cannot be granted. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-10), Feb. 3, 1938.

Licenses cannot be issued for a period longer than one year. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g), July 29, 1938.

Certified copies of last federal census control for purpose of determining number of liquor stores. Op. Atty. Gen. (218G-13), May 17, 1939.

City council may transfer an off-sale liquor license to a person qualified to accept it. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-10), May 23, 1939.

Section 3200-51 relating to sales in dry territory is not exclusive, and a party may be prosecuted in dry county for selling without a license under §3200-25, which is now a gross misdemeanor. Op. Atty. Gen. (218f), August 7, 1939.

2. Necessity of license.

Evidence held to sustain finding of violation of ordinance prohibiting keeping of intoxicating liquor for sale without a license. State v. Kaasa, 198M181, 269NW365. See Dun. Dig. 4920.

Intoxicating beverages imported into the state should not be released by collector of customs unless persons to whom released are licensed, including importations for private use. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 16, 1934.

Municipality is not required to obtain license or bond. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 20, 1934.

A city establishing its own exclusive liquor store is not required to obtain a license nor to furnish a bond. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 22, 1934.

A club cannot sell intoxicating liquors without a license. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-1), Sept. 5, 1934.

Warehouse receipts issued for whiskey stored in a bonded warehouse outside of state, sold or otherwise disposed of in state of Minnesota, are subject to provisions of the Liquor Control Act. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-18), Sept. 21, 1934.

It is lawful for a distiller located outside state to ship intoxicating liquor in bond to a concentration bonded warehouse under control of United States without first having obtained a license. Op. Atty. Gen. (218d), Nov. 9, 1934.

Purchaser at sheriff's sale cannot resell without a license. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-16), Apr. 29, 1935.

Sale of liquor is prohibited in Clay County. Op. Atty. Gen. (259a), Dec. 11, 1935.

Members of a club may keep liquors in their lockers without obtaining any license, if the liquor is not for sale. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-15), Apr. 18, 1936.

Under state law person of Indian blood may work in liquor store. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-13), Aug. 11, 1938.

Intoxicating liquors may not be sold without a license on a barge anchored in a river or lake or in international waters. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j), Sept. 6, 1938.

Penalty for keeping for sale without a license is found in §3200-33(e) and is a misdemeanor, not being changed by Laws 1939, c. 248, relating to sales. Op. Atty. Gen. (218f), June 20, 1939.

3. Powers of municipalities in general.

Liquor control commissioner may exercise his discretion in approving or refusing to approve an "off sale" liquor license granted by governing body of a municipality. State v. Arundel, 273NW817. See Dun. Dig. 4910.

A city may prohibit consumption of intoxicating liquor in any public place. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 17, 1934.

Village council may establish a commission to manage village liquor store. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 20, 1934.

Municipalities cannot engage in sale of intoxicating liquors where licenses could not be issued to others. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 22, 1934.

Town boards have nothing to do with granting of liquor licenses. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 23, 1934.

City council itself must issue licenses and cannot delegate duty to executive commission of city. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 29, 1934.

Section 1266 governs in computation of population in cities for purpose of issuing intoxicating liquor licenses. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 30, 1934.

A city of the fourth class may establish as many municipally owned liquor stores as it sees fit. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 15, 1934.

Unincorporated village cannot issue licenses or operate municipal liquor store. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 26, 1934.

Council of village has right to appoint a manager for liquor store and to remove him at will. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-10), Apr. 19, 1934.

Receipts from village liquor store should be turned over to village treasurer and all disbursements made by treasurer and it is improper to permit president and clerk alone to handle funds of liquor store and merely turn surplus over to treasurer. Id.

Municipal liquor store must have refreshment license. Op. Atty. Gen. (238g), May 21, 1934.

A village establishing a municipal liquor store cannot rent part of hotel and contract with a certain person to run the store, pay all help and purchase all liquors, for a lump sum per month, and give such person 50% of profits as his compensation, since employees in the store would be village employees that must be paid as such and all expenses must be presented in regular way by verified claims to the village council, etc. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-13), Jan. 25, 1935.

Municipality can own liquor store but not a nonintoxicating beer parlor. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-13), Feb. 1, 1935.

Mayor of village must sign intoxicating liquor licenses. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-11), Feb. 25, 1935.

Unincorporated hamlet or borough cannot issue licenses. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-13), Apr. 16, 1935.

Village may by ordinance authorize issuance of search warrants for violation of intoxicating liquor ordinances, not in connection with violation of state laws. Op. Atty. Gen. (218f-3), Apr. 27, 1936.

Municipal liquor store of Detroit Lakes may advertise in convention booklet, subject to same restrictions as are imposed on private stores. Op. Atty. Gen. (218a), May 15, 1936.

City council and not mayor has power of revocation of license. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-14), June 2, 1936.

Rules governing issuance of licenses and villages of under 1,000. Op. Atty. Gen. (785c), July 27, 1936.

City council of Red Lake Falls has authority to purchase land and erect a building to be used as a municipal liquor store without submitting matter to city electors. Op. Atty. Gen. (218p), Apr. 7, 1937.

Village may enact ordinance prohibiting sale to habitual drunkards. Op. Atty. Gen. (218i-3), May 4, 1937.

If village is wet, council must either establish municipal liquor store or grant private licenses, but if village is dry, council can neither grant private licenses, nor establish a municipal liquor store. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g), May 5, 1937.

Municipal liquor store cannot sell to private licensee. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-10), June 1, 1937.

Since licenses for sale of intoxicating liquors cannot be issued by a township, a license cannot be issued to a club not situated within limits of city, village or borough. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-9), Oct. 18, 1937.

A village may pass ordinances and grant licenses, and then repeal ordinance and provide for municipal liquor store, but such repeal cannot be effective until expiration of licenses in existence. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-6), Oct. 20, 1937.

A village in a county voting wet on repeal of 18th Amendment may issue licenses where no local option election has ever been held. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-11), Oct. 28, 1937.

Council may establish municipal liquor store without authority of electors. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-13), Dec. 20, 1937.

While primary duty of enforcing state laws rests upon local authorities, liquor control commissioner may act independently of local officials, or report violation to local officers and render it their positive duty to prosecute violator, but sole duty of enforcing city ordinances is imposed on local authorities. Op. Atty. Gen. (218h-2), Dec. 21, 1937.

Money expended in financing or conducting municipal liquor store must be spent in same manner as other village funds, upon audit and allowance by council and by order on treasurer. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-13), Jan. 27, 1938.

Ownership of municipal liquor store must be vested in village and must be conducted in same manner as other village business, and it would be illegal to permit a private party to establish a municipal liquor store at his own expense and give half of profits to village. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-13), Mar. 18, 1938.

Agreement whereby village supplied stock of merchandise for an exclusive liquor store, and person with whom agreement was supplied equipment, each party standing half of expense and sharing equally in profits, was invalid, and village may terminate the relationship without paying former operator for good will or other non-tangible assets. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-10), May 4, 1938.

Municipal liquor store cannot be taxed. Op. Atty. Gen. (218k), May 14, 1938.

A club in Janesville may not be issued an offsale license and there may not be issued any license if village establishes a municipal liquor store. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-15), Oct. 26, 1938.

Club licenses referred to in chapter 154, Laws 1939, amending §3200-25, cannot be issued in dry territory, nor in communities which have voted for a municipal liquor store pursuant to Laws 1939, c. 395, amending §3200-30. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-15), June 30, 1939.

4. Sale of 3.2% beer.

If licensee is engaged in any business entitled to be licensed, except the exclusive liquor store business there is no prohibition against his selling 3.2% beer in connection with intoxicating liquors. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 15, 1934.

3.2% beer may not be sold under an intoxicating liquor license. Op. Atty. Gen. (217a), June 18, 1934.

International Falls has authority to grant an "on sale" nonintoxicating malt liquor license covering same premises and issued to same party holding an intoxicating "on sale" liquor license. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-6), May 5, 1937.

Exclusive liquor store may sell nonintoxicating malt liquors at off sale under Laws 1937, c. 421, but not at on sale, providing an off sale license is obtained. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-10), May 27, 1937.

An exclusive liquor store is authorized to sell nonintoxicating malt liquor at off sale, but not at on sale,

but it must obtain a malt liquor license. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-10), May 27, 1937.

Municipality may prohibit sale of nonintoxicating malt liquors in an exclusive liquor store. Id.

One selling intoxicating liquors would be entitled to sell non-intoxicating malt liquors where he remodeled his place in such manner as to entirely set off one place of business from the other and established a bona fide restaurant in place he desired to sell malt liquors, though both places opened upon a hallway running to bowling alleys operated by licensee. Op. Atty. Gen. (217f-1), Mar. 21, 1938.

Village council was arbitrary in denying a nonintoxicating malt liquor license to operator of a hotel because he also held a liquor license for the same place. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-5), August 4, 1939.

5. To whom licenses may be issued.

City of the third class like Mankato can issue "On Sale" licenses only to hotels, clubs and restaurants. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 15, 1934.

A village of 1009 inhabitants can grant "On Sale" licenses only to hotels, clubs or exclusive liquor stores and cannot grant a license to a restaurant. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 20, 1934.

Councilman making application for liquor license cannot vote on the matter. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 23, 1934.

Restaurants and confectioneries cannot be licensed in fourth class cities. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 26, 1934.

City of fourth class with population between 5,000 and 10,000 inhabitants may limit "On Sale" licenses to hotels or clubs or to exclusive liquor stores or to any two of the three types but cannot give a retailer wholesale privileges. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 29, 1934.

In cities of fourth class "On Sale" licenses may be granted only to hotels, clubs and exclusive liquor stores, but "Off Sale" licenses may be granted to drug stores and exclusive liquor stores. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 29, 1934.

"Off Sale" licenses may be granted drug stores in addition to exclusive liquor licenses in cities of the fourth class unless city operates an exclusively owned liquor store. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 15, 1934.

A member of village council may secure a license but cannot vote on application. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g), Oct. 4, 1934.

License to sell in hotel must be issued to owner of hotel and not to lessee of space therein. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-17), May 15, 1935.

In third class cities on sale liquor licenses can only be issued to persons operating hotels, clubs and restaurants. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-13), Apr. 29, 1936.

In cities of the third class off sale licenses are granted only to drug stores and exclusive liquor stores. Id.

Alderman cannot vote on own application for license. Op. Atty. Gen. (218f-1), May 4, 1936.

An intoxicating liquor licensee in village of Royalton holding both on sale and off sale licenses is not permitted to sell lunches in his place of business, but may sell cigarettes, cigars, all forms of tobacco, soft drinks and nonintoxicating malt liquors at off sale only. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-13), June 5, 1937.

Subordinate lodge in existence less than 20 years is not entitled to license though parent has been in existence more than 20 years. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-15), May 25, 1939.

While an "on-sale" license may be issued to Elks Club in Bemidji, an "off-sale" license may not be so issued under Laws 1939, c. 154, amending this section. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-15), June 7, 1939.

Club located outside corporate limits of city, village, or borough may not obtain license from county board or municipality. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-15), June 15, 1939.

Provision in Laws 1939, c. 154, relating to bona fide clubs in existence for 20 years which are duly incorporated, requires that such clubs be in existence locally for 20 years, but they need not have been incorporated for that length of time, and as respects lodges it is not sufficient that parent lodge has been in existence for 20 years. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-15), June 20, 1939.

An off-sale liquor license may not be issued by village of Elysian to a pool and billiard parlor. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-1), Sept. 11, 1939.

6. Limitation of number of licenses.

Council may limit number of On and Off Sale licenses and may limit them to one. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 11, 1934.

All licenses must be counted whether issued to clubs, hotels, restaurants or exclusive liquor stores in determining limit of five "On Sale" licenses. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 22, 1934.

City of fourth class with population of approximately 1300 inhabitants may only issue five "On Sale" licenses and as many "Off Sale" licenses as it deems advisable. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 27, 1934.

Where a village of less than 1000 inhabitants has issued a license to an exclusive liquor store, it cannot issue another "Off Sale" license to a local drug store. Op. Atty. Gen., Mar. 3, 1934.

Village council having right to one liquor license cannot approve two or more and let commissioner select one and reject the other. Op. Atty. Gen., Mar. 19, 1934.

Licenses issued to a club should be considered with the total number of licenses issued. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-15), Jan. 23, 1935.

City of St. Paul is entitled to 58 off sale licenses for 1935. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-1), Feb. 16, 1935.

State law does not provide for search and seizure of intoxicating liquors, and it would be necessary for village ordinance to provide therefor. Op. Atty. Gen. (218f-3), Dec. 27, 1935.

License held by club is to be considered as one of total number authorized. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-15), Feb. 26, 1936.

License for non-intoxicating malt liquors may be granted to licensee of exclusive liquor store, but not for same premises. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-10), Mar. 27, 1936.

City of Owatonna is limited to five "on sale" licenses. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-6), Apr. 2, 1937.

Where municipality operates a municipal liquor store, no private licenses may be issued. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-13), Apr. 5, 1937.

Cities over 5,000 in Brown County are entitled to issue ten "on sale" licenses. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-6), May 3, 1937.

Population of village for license purposes is that of last state or federal census. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-11), June 7, 1937.

Additional license cannot be issued in city of first class for fraction of 5000 inhabitants. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-1), July 22, 1937.

Approval of licenses in counties having an area of more than 5,000 square miles under Laws 1937, c. 387, relates to "on sale" and not "off sale" licenses. Op. Atty. Gen. (218h-1), Dec. 27, 1937.

A license issued only to a vacant lot must count in number of licenses. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-6), April 25, 1939.

Number of on sale licenses in city of Hastings is five, and a city officer issuing additional licenses is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and subject to removal. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-1), July 20, 1939.

7. On sale and off sale licenses.

City of fourth class can issue an "On Sale" license to the proprietor of an hotel for any compact and contiguous space of the hotel building and license does not have to be limited to the dining room only, and one license may be issued to cover two dining rooms if they may as a fact be classified as one "compact and contiguous space." Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 17, 1934.

It is permissible for a city of the fourth class to establish exclusive liquor store for both "On Sale" and "Off Sale" license, either to be operated by the city or an individual. Id.

Liquor sold in hotels need not be sold for consumption with meals. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 18, 1934.

Liquor store may have both "On Sale" and "Off Sale" licenses. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 22, 1934.

Different license fee may be required for different business granted "On Sale" licenses. Id.

Only an exclusive liquor store may be granted both an "On Sale and Off Sale" license. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 3, 1934.

It is not permissible for a retail liquor store with "Off Sale" license to employ a salesman to solicit orders for sale within city or county. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 13, 1934.

A retail liquor store with an "Off Sale" license may deliver its wares. Id.

City of third class cannot grant off sale and on sale license to same party. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-13), Apr. 29, 1936.

Hotel proprietor holding an "on sale" license, may also hold an "off sale" license by virtue of being owner of an exclusive liquor store, but the exclusive store cannot be operated in the hotel. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-1), Aug. 23, 1937.

Off sale license cannot be granted to drug store in connection with food store or department store. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-5), Mar. 17, 1938.

8. Manufacturers and wholesalers.

It is not possible for a manufacturer having either a \$2500 license or a \$500 license to sell direct to the consumer. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 18, 1934.

A brewer under the \$500 license may sell to wholesaler and retailer, but not to the consumer, without necessity of taking out a wholesaler's license. Id.

If a wholesaler sells both wines and beers, wines containing not more than 25% alcohol and beer containing more than 3.2% alcohol, he must take out two licenses. Id.

Wholesaler's license does not include right to rectify and blend whiskey but a manufacturer's license includes wholesaling privileges. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 6, 1934.

A truck driver who purchases 6% beer and resells to retailers must have a wholesaler's license. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 26, 1934.

Liquor Control Commissioner cannot issue licenses for less than a year at a prorata license fee. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-4), Dec. 13, 1934.

Minnesota wholesalers and manufacturers who have taken out Wisconsin wholesaler's licenses and have received stamped liquor which has arrived in this state through regular channel of manifest and has been duly stamped and then stored in Superior, cannot ship from storehouse in Superior to off sale and on sale places in the state of Minnesota. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-15), Dec. 13, 1934.

Village cannot impose additional license fees on wholesalers and manufacturers, though ordinance is based upon public health provisions of the law, to afford village op-

portunity of having chemical analysis of beer or liquor. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-12), June 8, 1937.

Where application was made for a renewal of license on Aug. 4, but licensor was unable to obtain bond and pay \$2,500 license fee until Oct. 25, 1937, and during interval there was no manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor, new license should have then dated as of Oct. 25, and not as of Aug. 4. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g), Oct. 29, 1937.

9. Exclusive liquor stores.

Only intoxicating liquors may be sold in an exclusive liquor store. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 20, 1934.

If a municipality having over 5,000 and not more than 10,000 inhabitants decides to license restaurants, it cannot also permit establishment of exclusive liquor stores. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 20, 1934.

If exclusive liquor store is owned by city of fourth class, no licenses, either "On Sale" or "Off Sale" may be issued to private persons, but if exclusive liquor store license is granted to private party, law does not prohibit issuance of other licenses to authorized businesses. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 29, 1934.

A city may issue an "On Sale" license to an exclusive liquor store and limit sales to hard liquors exclusively and thus permit restaurants and other establishments to sell 3.2% beer. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 13, 1934.

City of third class cannot grant off sale and on sale license to same party. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-13), Apr. 29, 1936.

Law requires exclusive liquor stores to be completely set apart from any other business and in a separate store or room. Id.

It is not necessary to submit proposition of establishing municipal liquor store to electors. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-10), Dec. 29, 1936.

Exclusive liquor stores must be entirely separated from any other line of business, and if same party is to operate an exclusive liquor store with another business he must have a partition and a separate outside entrance. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-10), May 23, 1939.

A village operating a municipal liquor store may not issue on-sale license. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-6), June 5, 1939.

Owner of a pool and billiard parlor may obtain an off-sale liquor license if he completely separates two businesses, by a separate room and separate entrance and no connection between the two, and operates them entirely separately. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-1), Sept. 11, 1939.

10. Hotels and restaurants.

Hotels are not considered as preferred over an exclusive liquor store or a restaurant. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 14, 1934.

An on sale or an off sale liquor license may not be granted to a person who has a place of business in a hotel who is not the proprietor thereof, unless his business is separate entirely from the hotel proper and is not a part thereof. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-13), Apr. 29, 1936.

In cities of fourth class off sale licenses cannot be granted to restaurants. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-5), Aug. 4, 1937.

11. License fees.

Provision in Owatonna City Charter requiring liquor dealers to pay not less than \$500 is inconsistent with this act and is therefore ineffective. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 22, 1934.

Amount of license fee for "On Sale" license to exclusive liquor store in village of 3500 inhabitants must be determined by village council, only limit being that fee must not be exorbitant. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 26, 1934.

City may charge different license fee to dealers in beer and wines than for dealers in hard liquors. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 29, 1934.

A village may impose a lower license fee for sale of beer and wines than for sale of whiskey and other hard drinks. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 13, 1934.

Maximum fee for off sale liquor license in village of 250 inhabitants is \$100. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-11), Mar. 11, 1936.

Village must amend ordinance before license fees can be raised above amount specified in ordinance. Op. Atty. Gen. (187a-2), May 24, 1937.

City council cannot grant refund of license fee where license holder disposes of business and city council grants new license to another applicant who pays pro rata. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g), Nov. 19, 1938.

License fee paid by person obtaining a license for a vacant lot may not be refunded because licensee intended to build a liquor store but failed to do so. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-6), April 25, 1939.

License fee of \$100 is maximum fee than can be charged club. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-15), May 25, 1939.

3200-26. Application for license—bond or deposit—conditions—forfeiture.—Every person desiring a license from the Liquor Control Commissioner, shall file with him a verified written application in the form to be prescribed by the Commissioner. All applicants for manufacturer's and wholesaler's licenses to sell intoxicating liquor shall file with the Liquor Control Commissioner a bond with corporate surety, to be approved by the Liquor Control Commissioner, before granting such license, or, in lieu thereof, cash or Unit-

ed States Government bonds in the sum of \$10,000, according to the character of the license, made payable to the State of Minnesota. All applicants for a license to sell intoxicating liquors on any railroad train or other common carrier, shall file with the Liquor Control Commissioner a bond with corporate surety to be approved by the Liquor Control Commissioner before granting such license, or, in lieu thereof, cash or United States Government bonds in the sum of \$1,000.00. All manufacturers and wholesalers of wines containing not more than 25 per cent of alcohol by weight and manufacturers and wholesalers of beer containing more than 3.2 per cent of alcohol by weight, shall file with the Liquor Control Commissioner, a bond with corporate surety to be approved by the Liquor Control Commissioner before granting such license, or, in lieu thereof, cash or United States Government bonds in the sum of \$5,000.00.

Every person desiring a license from a local governing body shall file with the clerk of the municipality a verified written application in the form to be prescribed by the Commissioner, with such additional information as the local governing body shall require. An applicant for an "Off sale" license shall file with the clerk of the proper municipality a bond with corporate surety, or, in lieu thereof, cash or United States Government bonds in a sum, not less than \$1,000.00 and not more than \$3,000.00, as the local governing body of such municipality shall determine, which bond shall be approved by such local governing body and the Liquor Control Commissioner.

An applicant for an "On sale" license shall file with the clerk of the proper municipality a bond with corporate surety, or, in lieu thereof, cash or United States Government bonds in a sum, not less than \$3,000.00 nor more than \$5,000.00, as the local governing body of such municipality shall determine, which bond shall be approved by such local governing body.

Bonds of manufacturers, wholesalers and common carriers shall run to the State of Minnesota. Bonds of "On sale" and "Off sale" retail dealers shall run to the municipality in which the license is issued. All such bonds shall be conditioned as follows:

As to manufacturers, wholesalers and common carriers:

(a) That the licensee will obey the law relating to such licensed business.

(b) That the licensee shall pay to the State when due all taxes, license fees, penalties and other charges payable by him under this Act, or any other law relating to the manufacture, distribution or sale of intoxicating liquor.

(c) That in the event of any violation of the provisions of law, such bond shall be forfeited to the State of Minnesota as hereinafter provided.

As to "Off sale" and "On sale" dealers:

(a) That the licensee will obey the law relating to such licensed business.

(b) That the licensee will pay to the municipality when due all taxes, license fees, penalties and other charges provided by law.

(c) That in the event of any violation of the provisions of any law relating to the retail "Off sale" and retail "On sale" of intoxicating liquor, such bond shall be forfeited to the municipality in which such license was issued.

(d) That the licensee will pay to the extent of the principal amount of such bond any damages for death or injury caused by or resulting from the violation of any provisions of law relating thereto, and in such cases recovery under this subdivision "(d)" may be had from the surety on his bond. The amount specified in such bond is declared to be a penalty, the amount recoverable to be measured by the actual damages; provided, however, that in no case shall such surety be liable for any amount in excess of the penal amount of the bond.

All such bonds shall be for the benefit of the obligee and all persons suffering damages by reason of the

breach of the conditions thereof. In the event of the forfeiture of any such bond for violation of law, the District Court of the county wherein such licensed business was carried on may forfeit the penal sum of said bond or any part thereof, to the State or municipality named as obligee in such bond. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §6.)

Municipality is not required to obtain license or bond. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 20, 1934.

A city establishing its own exclusive liquor store is not required to obtain a license nor to furnish a bond. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 22, 1934.

Mere fact that one company writes more bonds than other companies does not prevent commissioner from approving bonds of that company. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 24, 1934.

Commissioner may approve bonds written by companies of which he had previously been an agent, he having entirely severed relation therewith. Id.

Action to have bond declared forfeited is to be commenced by service of summons and complaint as any other action. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 29, 1934.

Amount of bond for an "On Sale" license cannot be less than \$3,000. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 13, 1934.

A retail dealer under his bond guarantees payment of property taxes as well as liquor taxes but bond would not cover old taxes. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 15, 1934.

Certificates of deposits and cashier's checks cannot be posted as collateral. Op. Atty. Gen., Mar. 1, 1934.

New bond must be given with each renewal of license. Op. Atty. Gen. (2181), June 29, 1934.

City council is not obligated to issue licenses to any applicant, though a city entitled to issue three licenses issues two and receives application for a third, without necessary bond being deposited, may ignore the third application and grant a fourth. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g), Apr. 3, 1935.

License fee deposited with application must be refunded where no license is granted because applicant has filed no bonds. Op. Atty. Gen. (211g), Apr. 3, 1935.

Ordinance of city of Anoka requiring petition by registered voter for issuance of liquor license has been superseded. Op. Atty. Gen. (88a-31), Mar. 22, 1937.

(d). Municipality operating exclusive liquor store is liable for injuries. Op. Atty. Gen. (218e), July 25, 1934.

Question whether or not city or village council is to bring proceedings to recover on off sale bonds forfeited by liquor control commissioners within discretion of council. Op. Atty. Gen. (218f), Feb. 27, 1936.

3200-27. Revocation of licenses—financial interest in liquor retail business—monopolistic practices—new drug stores—multiple licenses to same person—dining rooms—zoning regulations—restricted areas—ineligible owners of premises—transfer of license—posting of licenses—federal permit—aliens—character—reservation of regulatory powers.—Any license issued under the provisions of this Act may be revoked by the authority issuing such license for violation of any provisions of this Act. "Off sale" licenses may be revoked by the governing body of the municipality after hearing or revoked by the Liquor Control Commissioner after hearing. No manufacturer or wholesaler shall either directly or indirectly own or control or have any financial interest in any retail business selling intoxicating liquor, but this restriction shall not be construed to deny such person the right to use or have his property rented for such purposes in any case where the manufacturer or wholesaler was the bona fide owner of the premises prior to November 1st, 1933. No manufacturer or wholesaler shall exact or require, by contract, understanding or otherwise, any licensed retailer to handle or sell only the products of any particular manufacturer or wholesaler. No license shall be granted to any person who opens a new drug store after the passage of this Act, until such person shall have operated such store continuously for a period of two years, or shall have purchased a drug store that shall have been in continuous operation for two years. All licenses issued for any one municipality except manufacturer's and wholesaler's licenses, shall expire at the same time. No more than one retailer's license shall be directly or indirectly issued to any one person or for any one place, in each municipality. No retailer's "On sale" or retailer's "Off sale" license shall be directly or indirectly issued with respect to any place in any municipality maintaining an exclusive liquor store nor to any person or for any place for which a license of another class has been

granted. No "On sale" or "Off sale" license shall be effective beyond the compact and contiguous space named therein for which the same was granted, except that an "On sale" license granted for sales in the dining room of any hotel in cities of the first and second class and villages of over 10,000 may permit sales of liquor with meals in additional dining rooms open to the public and specified in the license where meals are regularly served to guests therein. No license shall be issued for premises located within areas restricted against commercial use through zoning ordinances or other proceedings or legal processes regularly had for that purpose, except that licenses may be issued for sale in restaurants in premises which have been restricted against commercial uses since the establishment of such restaurants therein; and no license shall be issued contrary to the provisions of any charter, ordinance, or any special law restricting areas within which intoxicating liquor may be sold. No license shall be issued for premises or places in which the sale or use thereof has been prohibited by Mason's Minnesota Statutes, 1927, Sections 3238-3 to 3238-21, inclusive; provided, however, that Laws 1923, Chapter 139, Section 6, the same being Mason's Minnesota Statutes, 1927, Section 10166, is hereby repealed. No license shall be issued to any person in connection with the premises of another to whom no license could be issued under the provisions of this Act, except as otherwise provided in this Act provided that this provision shall not prevent the granting of a license to a proper lessee by reason of the fact that he shall lease premises of a minor, non-citizen, or a person who has been convicted of a crime other than a violation of this Act. No more than one license shall be issued to any person in any municipality except as specifically provided in this Act. No "off sale" license shall be issued for any place where non-intoxicating malt beverages shall be sold for consumption on the premises. A license shall be non-transferable without the consent of the authority issuing the license, and shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the premises for which it is issued. No license shall be effective until a permit shall be issued to the licensee under the laws of the United States of America if such a permit be required under such laws. No license shall be issued to other than a citizen of the United States over 21 years of age who shall be of good moral character and repute nor to any person who shall be hereafter convicted of any wilful violation of any law of the United States or the State of Minnesota or of any local ordinance with regard to the manufacture, sale, distribution or possession for sale or distribution of intoxicating liquor, nor to any person whose license under this Act shall be revoked for any wilful violation of any such laws or ordinances.

The Legislature expressly reserves the right to limit or diminish the number of licenses, to limit the profits of any authorized manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer as a condition to granting or continuing a license, and to regulate, limit or prohibit the issuance or sale of capital stock in any licensee as a condition to granting a license. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Sess., c. 46, § 7; Apr. 29, 1935, c. 306.)

1. In general.

Village council may amend ordinance so as to extend hours of sale during life of a license. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-11), June 27, 1934.

Person or board revoking license is not liable for any damages suffered by licensee unless power was exercised in arbitrary manner without basis in fact or evidence. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-14), Aug. 29, 1934.

Fact that one operating an exclusive liquor store sells a restaurant under a conditional sales contract and leases building to purchaser, does not prevent purchaser from obtaining a license if the conditional sale is a bona fide transaction. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-6), June 4, 1935.

Giving of a note to a village did not constitute payment of license fees, and license granted could be revoked at any time. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-11), July 8, 1935.

City council and not mayor has power of revocation of license. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-14), June 2, 1936.

Liquor control commissioners may reopen and reconsider an order revoking a license. Op. Atty. Gen. (218h-3), Aug. 10, 1936.

On death of licensee, license automatically expires, and no right passes to personal representative. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-6), Oct. 1, 1936.

At hearing before liquor control commissioner in connection with revocation of a license witnesses are entitled to six cents per mile and one dollar per day. Op. Atty. Gen. (218h-7), June 5, 1937.

If manufacturer has been convicted of violation of liquor act, commissioner may revoke his license summarily, but in absence of a conviction he is entitled to a hearing, and power to revoke after a hearing carries with it lesser power to suspend license for a reasonable length of time. Op. Atty. Gen. (218h-3), August 2, 1939.

2. Manufacturers interested in retail business.

Manufacturers cannot furnish equipment to retail dealers by lease or otherwise. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 15, 1934.

It is not lawful for a brewer to lease beer dispensing equipment to an "on" saler, but it is lawful to sell such equipment and fixtures on a time paying contract in good faith. Op. Atty. Gen., Mar. 23, 1934.

Fact that village and county voted in favor of county option prior to national prohibition has no bearing on question as to whether or not village has right to issue license for sale of intoxicating liquors. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g), Apr. 10, 1934.

3. Several classes of licenses in same premises.

Liquor store may have both "On Sale" and "Off Sale" licenses. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 22, 1934.

Grant of license to private liquor store does not prohibit issuance of licenses to other businesses. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 29, 1934.

Wholesaler's license is in different class from retailer's license and holder of a retailer's license cannot obtain a wholesaler's license. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 29, 1934.

City council may grant "On Sale" license to one holding nonintoxicating malt beverage license, latter license to be surrendered before sale of intoxicating beverages. Op. Atty. Gen., Mar. 19, 1934.

Intoxicating liquor license and nonintoxicating license may be issued to same person operating two places of business in same building providing there is no direct communication between. Id.

Same person may be interested in sale of nonintoxicating liquor in one part of building and sale of intoxicating liquor in another part of building where there are no connecting entrances. Op. Atty. Gen., Mar. 19, 1934.

Partnership may hold "on" and "off" sale beer licenses, to be used in connection with one business and in one building, and also hold an "off sale" intoxicating liquor license to be used in a separate business in a different building. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-7), May 12, 1937.

Exclusive liquor store may sell nonintoxicating malt liquors at off sale under Laws 1937, c. 421, but not at on sale, providing an off sale license is obtained. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-10), May 27, 1937.

An exclusive liquor store is authorized to sell nonintoxicating malt liquor at off sale, but not at on sale, but it must obtain a malt liquor license. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-10), May 27, 1937.

Hotel proprietor holding an "on sale" license, may also hold an "off sale" license by virtue of being owner of an exclusive liquor store, but the exclusive store cannot be operated in the hotel. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-1), Aug. 23, 1937.

Where hotel has an "on sale" intoxicating liquor license, it cannot rent store space in the hotel building to an exclusive liquor store licensee, rent to hotel to be percentage of gross income from sales "of sale". Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-5), Mar. 24, 1938.

Restaurant holding intoxicating liquor licenses may obtain 3.2 beer licenses and remove all hard liquor from residence and sell beer on Sunday. Op. Atty. Gen. (217f-2), Dec. 15, 1938.

4. Municipality maintaining exclusive liquor store.

Section prohibits issuance of either "On Sale" or "Off Sale" license in municipalities maintaining a municipal exclusive liquor store. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 18, 1934.

A village of less than 500 population which operates a municipal liquor store may not legally issue any on-sale liquor licenses to private individuals. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-13), May 20, 1939.

Club licenses referred to in chapter 154, Laws 1939, amending § 3200-25, cannot be issued in dry territory, nor in communities which have voted for a municipal liquor store pursuant to Laws 1939, c. 395, amending § 3200-30. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-15), June 30, 1939.

5. Compact and contiguous space open to public.

If hotel dining room, restaurant and tap room occupy a compact and contiguous space a license may be granted to cover sale of liquor in all three eating places. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 13, 1934.

Sales may be made in any part of a hotel licensed for that purpose, subject to restriction that they be made in full view of the public. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 18, 1934.

Liquor sold by hotels may not be delivered to rooms. Id.

A private room in a hotel cannot be classed as an "additional dining room open to the public where meals are regularly served." Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 29, 1934.

Restrictions against screens, chairs or tables in a place where liquor is sold are reasonable. Op. Atty. Gen. (218i), June 5, 1934.

Only one license was necessary for two dining rooms on different floors but both being on street levels, two floors being readily accessible to each other and customers being served from the same kitchen. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-6), May 29, 1935.

6. Prohibition areas.

A village which voted against licensing at last local option election under act of 1913 may not issue licenses without vote of electors. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 18, 1934.

Fact that county voted dry under county option law of 1915 does not govern with respect to power of municipality to issue license. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 20, 1934.

No licenses may be granted by municipality which voted dry before prohibition. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 20, 1934.

No licenses can be legally issued in a village dry at time of prohibition. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 20, 1934.

This section refers in no manner to vote taken at Sept. 12, 1933, election upon question of repeal of Eighteenth Amendment. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 20, 1934.

Municipalities voting against licensing at last election before prohibition cannot issue licenses without vote of electors. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 22, 1934.

Fact that county option laws are of no effect does not prevent enforcement of act in counties voting against licenses under repealed acts. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 24, 1934.

City voting dry in 1915 may not issue licenses without holding an election. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 7, 1934.

Local option election was valid even though clerk did not file certificate of result. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 7, 1934.

County option vote under 1915 law is not to be considered in determining whether or not municipality can grant licenses. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 8, 1934.

Local option vote in 1915 rather than county option vote before prohibition controls question whether municipality can license. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 9, 1934.

License cannot be issued in municipality which was dry at time of repeal. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 15, 1934.

County option vote in 1915 is not controlling on question whether or not licenses may be issued by village. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 19, 1934.

Wholesalers' licenses cannot be issued for premises outside patrol limits in Minneapolis. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 20, 1934.

Village which voted dry in 1913 could not issue liquor license without an election. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 20, 1934.

Local option vote was of no effect in Indian territory. Op. Atty. Gen., Mar. 8, 1934.

Local option vote of township is not binding on subsequently organized village. Op. Atty. Gen., Mar. 19, 1934.

Vote on repeal of Eighteenth Amendment has no bearing on right of municipality to grant intoxicating liquor licenses. Id.

Dry vote in village of North Mankato was without effect upon right of city of North Mankato to issue liquor licenses. Op. Atty. Gen., Mar. 19, 1934.

Distance of liquor store from school house is a matter of municipal regulation. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-11), Apr. 30, 1934.

Villages, cities and townships, have no right to prohibit sale of liquor under the old local option liquor law. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j), May 28, 1934.

Ordinance passed by city in 1921 prohibiting sale of liquor is not now in force and effect, and this is true as to search and seizure and abatement provisions. Op. Atty. Gen. (259c-1), June 12, 1934.

Village detached from Indian country may license sale of liquor if in a wet county, regardless of any dry local option vote while village was in Indian country. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-11), Dec. 12, 1934.

No municipal liquor store in city voting dry at last local option election until voters authorize issuance of licenses. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-13), Apr. 4, 1936.

Liquor cannot be stored in dry county awaiting shipment to wet territory. Op. Atty. Gen. (218o), Dec. 17, 1936.

Where county voting against repeal of Eighteenth Amendment votes wet at an election, villages voting dry in 1916 under prior laws and having no election since, may not issue licenses without holding another election. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-2), Sept. 21, 1937.

7. Qualifications of licensee.

A liquor license may be issued to a person that holds brewery stock. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 3, 1934.

Section prohibits issuance of license only to those convicted of crimes after its passage, though past crimes are pertinent to good moral character and repute. Id.

It is permissible to grant a license to one intending to use a building that was padlocked for violation of Eighteenth Amendment. Id.

Parties convicted of violation of prohibition prior to passage of this act may be granted license if they are of good moral character. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 3, 1934.

A non-citizen may not be issued a license. Op. Atty. Gen., Mar. 3, 1934.

A corporation may be owner of an exclusive liquor store. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-13), May 22, 1934.

A license is not a contract and an alderman of a city may receive a license to sell intoxicating liquors, except

that he cannot vote on his own application. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g), Feb. 15, 1935.

Off sale license cannot be issued for drugstore operating for less than two years though drugstore had been operated in the location for many years by a different person. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-5), May 6, 1935.

Revocation of off-sale license by liquor control commission for violation of law prohibits issuance of on-sale license. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-14), Feb. 17, 1936.

Drugstore location may be moved and still retain license. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-3), Apr. 7, 1938.

One convicted of a violation of city ordinance relative to sale of liquor is not entitled to a license. Op. Atty. Gen. (218i-2), June 13, 1938.

3200-28. Regulation of sales—prohibited times, places, and persons—orderly conduct—gambling devices—prostitutes—employment of minors—pool and billiard tables.—No sale of intoxicating liquor shall be made on Sunday nor before 3 o'clock P. M. on any Memorial Day nor before 8 o'clock P. M. on any Election Day in the district in which such election shall be held. No "On sale" shall be made before 8 o'clock A. M., or after 12 o'clock midnight on any day. Provided, however, in cities of the first class only, "On sale" may be permitted until two hours after 12 o'clock midnight on Saturday and until one hour after twelve o'clock midnight on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. No "Off sale" shall be made before 8 o'clock A. M. or after 8 o'clock P. M. of any day except Saturday, on which day "Off sales" may be made until 10 o'clock P. M. No "On sale" place of business shall be permitted to have swinging doors or opaque windows. All sales shall be made in full view of the public. No intoxicating liquor shall be sold or furnished for any purpose whatever to any person under the age of 21 years, or to an habitual drunkard or to any person obviously intoxicated or to any of the persons to whom sale is prohibited by statute or by reason of sale to whom a penalty is provided by statute. No intoxicating liquors shall be sold within the Capitol or upon the grounds thereof, or upon the State Fair Grounds or in any place where such sales shall be prohibited by law or by the ordinance of any city, village or borough. Every licensee shall be responsible for the conduct of his place of business and for conditions of sobriety and order therein. No licensee shall keep, possess or operate, or permit the keeping, possession or operation of, on the licensed premises, or in any room adjoining the licensed premises, any slot machine, dice or any gambling device or apparatus, nor permit any gambling therein, or permit the licensed premises or any room in the same or in any adjoining building, directly or indirectly under its control, to be used as a resort for prostitutes or other disorderly persons. No person under 21 years of age shall be employed in any rooms constituting the place in which intoxicating liquors are sold at retail "On sale." No pool table or billiard table shall be kept or used in any "On sale" premises except a club as defined in this act. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §8; Mar. 31, 1939, c. 101, §2; Apr. 22, 1939, c. 429.)

Act Mar. 31, 1939, cited, is effective June 1, 1939. G. S. 1913, §3191, seems to be superseded by Mason's St. 1938 Supp., §3200-28, or at least the latter is given effect of former in State v. Sobelman, 199M232, 271NW 484, 199Minn232 [Editorial].

1/2. In general.

Under an ordinance defining intoxicating liquor as any beverage with an alcoholic content of more than 3.2 per cent. by weight or 4 per cent. by volume, conviction for selling intoxicating liquor is not sustained by evidence merely that "beer" was being consumed. City of St. Paul v. K., 194M386, 260NW357. See Dun. Dig. 4944.

Village council may regulate hours so as to cut down time further than that provided by this section. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-8), Jan. 14, 1936.

Where village voted dry in 1915, and later voted in favor of county option, it is necessary for village to submit question of whether licenses shall be granted to voters. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-11), Feb. 26, 1936.

Laws 1939, c. 101 is in effect, but is superseded by Laws 1939, c. 429, in so far as there are inconsistencies. Op. Atty. Gen. (218E), May 12, 1939.

1. Prohibited times.

When township election in township of Waterville is held within limits of city of Waterville, no intoxicating liquors may be sold on that day, notwithstanding town-

ships are separate governmental units and residents of cities do not participate in election. Op. Atty. Gen., Mar. 9, 1934.

Village as soon as removed from Indian country may issue licenses without an election. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-11), Dec. 14, 1934.

If village voted dry under old local option law, village would not be dry until such time as voters at an annual village election authorize issuance of license to sell intoxicating liquors, but a vote upon a county option law would have no bearing on question as to whether village could issue license, except in those counties that voted for delegates against repeal at special election on Sept. 12, 1933. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-5), Feb. 25, 1935.

Liquor stores in a village must be closed during special election on question of construction of municipal lighting plant. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-3), Nov. 14, 1935.

Clubs possessing intoxicating liquor licenses are not exempt. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-1), June 1, 1936.

School objection not an election within meaning of statutes and ordinances respecting sales of liquor on election day. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-1), May 22, 1937.

Club is subject to provisions of general laws relating to sale, including closing hours and gambling devices. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-1), Sept. 24, 1937.

State law does not limit closing hours for places selling intoxicating liquors but merely limits hours during which liquors may be sold, but it is within the power of a municipality granting licenses to enact an ordinance providing that entire establishment must be closed at closing hour provided for. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j), Mar. 11, 1938.

Laws 1939, c. 429, amending this section, does not alter or change any city ordinances, and municipalities may regulate by ordinance shorter hours. Op. Atty. Gen. (218E), May 12, 1939.

Holder of a liquor license, who also has a 3.2 beer license, may sell 3.2 beer on Sundays on hours allowed by state law if he has totally removed all hard liquor from premises. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-3), Sept. 14, 1939.

2. Prohibited persons.

Licensee was liable for his servant's misconduct while in discharge of duties within scope of his employment. State v. Sobelman, 199M232, 271NW484. See Dun, Dig. 4919a.

In prosecution of tavern owner, acts and omissions of defendant's servants contributed to minor's delinquency, and court did not err in refusing to submit that question as a fact issue. Id. See Dun, Dig. 4924.

To sustain a prosecution for selling to a minor, it is unnecessary to prove that sale was made with knowledge or consent of owner of business. State v. Holm, 201M 53, 275NW401. See Dun, Dig. 4924.

Provision that no intoxicating liquor shall be sold or furnished to any person under age of 21 years, applies to every place licensed to make either "off sale" or "on sale," or both. Id.

Evidence held sufficient to establish intoxicating nature of liquor sold to minor. Id. See Dun, Dig. 4943a.

Seller must determine age of buyer at his peril. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-12), Apr. 27, 1936.

Village may enact ordinance prohibiting sale to habitual drunkards. Op. Atty. Gen. (218i-3), May 4, 1937.

There is no statute authorizing posting of names of habitual drinkers with sellers of liquor. Op. Atty. Gen. (218e), May 25, 1937.

Minors under 18 years of age may not serve non-intoxicating malt liquors in a restaurant. Op. Atty. Gen. (217f-3), July 26, 1937.

Provision herein against employment of minor relates only to places where intoxicating liquor is sold, §4111-1 applying to nonintoxicating malt beverages. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-12), June 10, 1939.

A city ordinance incorporating phraseology of this section was violated by sale to a minor by employee, licensee not being present or approving, assenting to, or participating in sale. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-12), June 17, 1939.

3. Sales to be open to public view.

Whether booths are sufficiently exposed to public view is question of fact. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 11, 1934.

Sales of intoxicating liquors cannot be made in private rooms of a hotel. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 13, 1934.

Provision that all sales shall be made in full view of the public does not mean in full view of the public from outside the building but in full view of the public in the place of the business. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 15, 1934.

A private room in a hotel cannot be classed as an "additional dining room open to the public where meals are regularly served." Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 29, 1934.

Sales may be made in booths in full view of people on the inside of an on-sale establishment. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j), Feb. 15, 1935.

Clubs possessing intoxicating liquor licenses are not exempt. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-1), June 1, 1936.

Venetian blinds may be used for windows. Op. Atty. Gen. (218i-2), Apr. 7, 1938.

City ordinance requiring windows of liquor stores to be opaque to a height of four feet from sidewalk so that children could not look into place of business would be invalid, but requirement of a curtain or screen to height of four feet might be valid. Op. Atty. Gen. (218e), June 22, 1939.

4. Gambling on premises.

Card tables may be allowed on premises, providing there is no gambling. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 13, 1934.

5. Prohibited places.

State law does not limit sale within certain distance of schools or churches, but such restriction can only be imposed by municipal ordinances. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j), Aug. 23, 1937.

So far as state law is concerned, municipal liquor store may be located within 500 feet of a church or school. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-13), Dec. 15, 1938.

6. Prohibited spirits.

In order to be rated as a cordial under federal regulations, a product must have sufficient flavor to distinguish it from ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits. Op. Atty. Gen. (218), June 15, 1939.

7. Responsibility for acts of agent or employee.

G. S. 1913, §3191, making employer responsible for acts of employees in making sales, is still in force and effect. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j), June 2, 1939.

8. Pool or billiard tables.

Door may not be opened between a bar room in a hotel and an adjacent pool room. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-10), May 23, 1939.

3200-29. Commissioner to assist public education respecting effects of alcohol—regulating advertising.—

The Liquor Control Commissioner shall assist the State Department of Education, immediately upon the enactment of this Act, to prepare a course of instruction relating to the effects of alcohol upon the human system, upon character and upon society. Such course of instructions shall be used in all public schools of the state. The unrestricted advertising of intoxicating liquor is hereby declared to be contrary to public policy. Reasonable rules and regulations restricting advertising to prevent it from counteracting temperance education shall be made by the Liquor Control Commissioner. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §9.)

Laws 1939, c. 444, relating to signs, was held invalid as not properly passed.

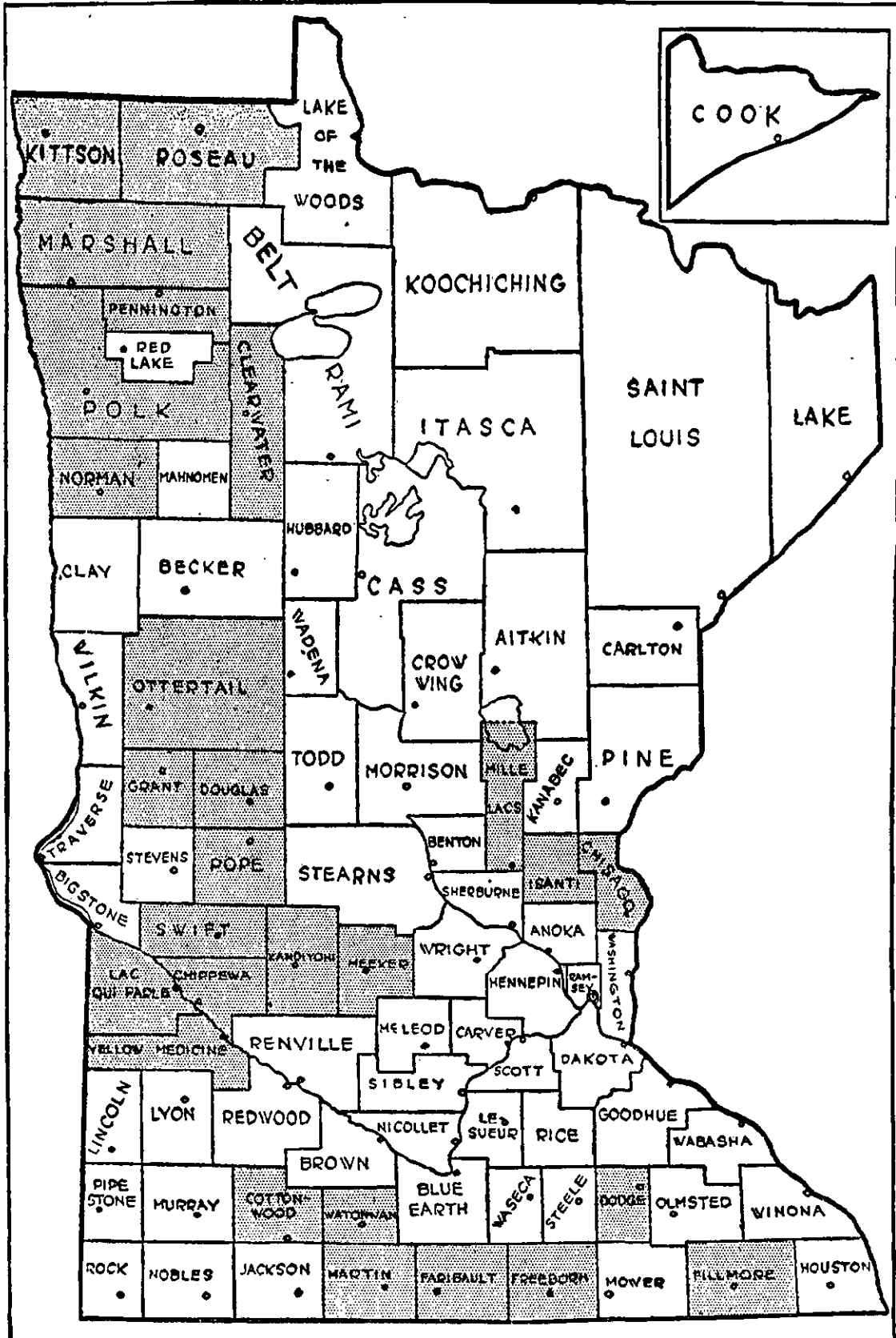
Municipal liquor store of Detroit Lakes may advertise in convention booklet, subject to same restrictions as are imposed on private store. Op. Atty. Gen. (218a), May 15, 1936.

Power to regulate advertising, given liquor control commissioner, and authority given him to make rules and regulations, is not an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power, and violation of regulation is a misdemeanor. Op. Atty. Gen. (82u), Apr. 15, 1937.

3200-30. Licenses for sale of intoxicating liquors.

—Until such question shall have been otherwise determined by the electors, no license shall be issued in any municipality in any county in which the majority of the electors voting at the September 12, 1933, election provided for by Laws 1933, Chapter 214, voted for delegates 'against repeal.' Any city or village now or hereafter having not less than 600 inhabitants in any county having not more than 66 and not less than 55 full or fractional Congressional townships, and having a population of not more than 60,000 and not less than 45,000 inhabitants, may hold an election on the question of establishing a municipally-owned exclusive liquor store, following as nearly as possible the procedure prescribed in the 1938 Supplement to Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Sections 3200-38 to 3200-39, inclusive, except that the propositions on the ballot to be used in such election shall be 'for municipal liquor store' and 'against municipal liquor store.' If a majority of all the ballots cast at such election upon the question of establishing a municipally-owned exclusive liquor store shall be 'for municipal liquor store,' the council may, regardless of the outcome of any election held under the provisions of the 1938 Supplement to Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Sections 3200-40 to 3200-56, inclusive, establish such a store and sell intoxicating liquor therein in the same manner as in other counties of the state; but if a majority of all the ballots cast on the question shall be 'against municipal liquor store,' no intoxicating liquor shall be sold in such city or village until the establishment of a municipal liquor store is authorized at a subsequent election at which the said question is again in like manner submitted. Any city in any such county may hold such an election by following as nearly as possible the procedure prescribed in the 1938 Supplement to Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Sections 3200-37 to 3200-39, inclusive. Any local authority shall have power to impose further restrictions and regulations upon the

Wet and Dry Counties



Counties which voted against repeal of the 18th amendment September, 1933, will remain dry under provisions of the state liquor act. The dry counties are shown on the map as shaded grey; the wet counties are shown in white. Clay county which voted dry in 1933 became wet by vote Apr. 28, 1937.

sale and possession of intoxicating liquor within its limits. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §10; Apr. 21, 1939, c. 395.)

Replevin cannot be successfully maintained against a public officer, who, in course of his duty, seized liquor possessed for an illegal purpose at time of seizure. *Starrett v. P.*, 198M416, 270NW131. See Dun. Dig. 4948.

Subject to §3200-27 municipalities are authorized to issue licenses for sale of intoxicating liquors in all counties voting for repeal of Eighteenth Amendment. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 20, 1934.

Fact that county option laws are of no effect does not prevent enforcement of act in counties voting against licenses under repeal acts. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 24, 1934.

Section has no application to a municipality voting either for or against repeal of Eighteenth Amendment. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 26, 1934.

A resident of a dry county may legally purchase intoxicating liquor in a wet county and bring it back with him to dry county for his own personal use. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 29, 1934.

County option vote under 1915 law does not determine whether county is wet or dry. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 15, 1934.

A village or city may pass an ordinance providing for issuance of a search warrant and also providing for abatement of premises for violating ordinance. Op. Atty. Gen. (218f-3), Apr. 10, 1934.

Local option vote was of no effect in the Indian country. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-9), Oct. 20, 1934.

Municipalities in dry counties cannot vote on question of licensing until after May 1, 1935, and any elections held before that date are of no effect. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-1), Dec. 10, 1934.

If village voted dry under old local option law, village would now be dry until such time as voters at an annual village election authorize issuance of license to sell intoxicating liquors, but a vote upon a county option law would have no bearing on question as to whether village could issue license, except in those counties that voted for delegates against repeal at special election on Sept. 12, 1933. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-5), Feb. 25, 1935.

Illegal sales and possession for sale constitutes criminal offense in dry counties, but transportation by a person holding a proper license is not an offense. Op. Atty. Gen. (218f), June 24, 1935.

Liquor bearing proper tax stamp cannot be destroyed after being used as evidence in prosecution in dry county. Id.

Sale of liquor is prohibited in Clay County. Op. Atty. Gen. (259a), Dec. 11, 1935.

Villages in dry counties cannot operate municipally owned liquor stores. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-3), Nov. 17, 1936.

Liquor cannot be stored in dry county awaiting shipment to wet territory. Op. Atty. Gen. (218o), Dec. 17, 1936.

Searches for illegal liquor in a dry county are not authorized. Op. Atty. Gen. (218f-3), Dec. 28, 1936.

Where jury found defendants not guilty of illegal possession sheriff must return liquor in his possession to defendants. Op. Atty. Gen. (218f-1), Feb. 18, 1937.

Liquors confiscated by dry county may be disposed of on order of court, or may be turned over to liquor control commissioner. Op. Atty. Gen. (218h), Feb. 25, 1937.

Municipality may prohibit sale of nonintoxicating malt liquors in an exclusive liquor store. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-10), May 27, 1937.

Where county voting against repeal of Eighteenth Amendment votes wet at an election, villages voting dry in 1916 under prior laws and having no election since, may not issue licenses without holding another election. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-2), Sept. 21, 1937.

Where municipality has voted against licensing at last local option election, whether before or after 13th Amendment or its repeal, no sale of liquor can be made. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-3), Oct. 20, 1937.

Ordinance permitting sale of intoxicating liquors in a dry county is invalid, and no prosecution for a violation thereof can be made. Op. Atty. Gen. (259c-16), Jan. 17, 1938.

Sale of intoxicating liquors is permitted in "wet" counties unless such time as electors vote against issuance of license. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-3), Jan. 27, 1938.

Laws 1939, c. 395, amending this section considered with respect to its constitutionality. Op. Atty. Gen. (218G), April 26, 1939.

Question of establishing a liquor store may not be submitted at a special election. Op. Atty. Gen. (218G-13), April 27, 1939.

City or village may not vote on question of liquor licenses at a special election. Id.

Club licenses referred to in chapter 154, Laws 1939, amending §3200-25, cannot be issued in dry territory, nor in communities which have voted for a municipal liquor store pursuant to Laws 1939, c. 395, amending §3200-30. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-15), June 30, 1939.

§3200-31. Sacramental wine—license of sale.—The provisions of this Act shall not be deemed to prohibit the importation and introduction into the state or purchase within the state by any regularly appointed and ordained rabbi, priest, minister or pastor of any

church or established religious organization of wine for sacramental purposes, and provided further, that any person may be licensed to import, purchase and to sell wine to be used exclusively for sacramental purposes, but upon condition that such wine shall be sold only to a rabbi, priest, minister or pastor of a duly organized church or established religious organization upon the written certificate of such rabbi, priest, minister, or pastor that the amount so sold to him is reasonably required for sacramental purposes in religious exercises and will be used only for those purposes. Such purchasers may supply the wine so purchased to individual worshippers of religious organizations and congregations who practice religious rites and ceremonies in their homes in which wine is used by virtue of the established tenets of such organizations.

Licenses for such purposes shall be issued by the Liquor Control Commissioner upon payment of a license fee of \$10.00 per annum and the giving of a penal bond in the sum of \$1,000.00 conditioned for compliance with this section. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §11.)

§3200-32. Sale for medicinal, mechanical, and scientific purposes—license.—The provisions of this Act shall not apply to medicines as defined herein nor to industrial alcohol designed for mechanical, chemical, scientific, pharmaceutical or industrial purposes, nor to compounds or preparations containing alcohol, if such medicines, compounds or preparations are not potable as a beverage.

It shall be lawful for any duly licensed and registered pharmacist or druggist within this state to make sales of intoxicating liquor for medicinal purposes upon bona fide prescriptions by a physician, dentist, or veterinarian, written in ink, without having obtained an "Off sale" license. Such prescription shall state the name and address of the person for whom the same is prescribed, the kind and quantity of liquor, and such prescription shall be signed in ink by the physician, dentist or veterinarian issuing the same, and shall bear the date of its issuance and delivery. No more than one quart of liquor may be sold upon any one prescription, and no prescription shall be refilled more than once, nor after the expiration of one month from the date of its issuance and delivery. No physician, dentist or veterinarian shall prescribe for or issue or deliver to any person, nor shall any person receive more than one prescription for intoxicating liquor within any period of ten days. The container of intoxicating liquor so sold shall bear the prescription number.

Every prescription upon which any sale of intoxicating liquor is made, as herein provided, shall, at the time of such sale, be taken from the purchaser of the intoxicating liquor by the seller thereof, and by such seller cancelled by writing in ink across the face of such prescription over his signature, the words: "Cancelled this day of, 19 . . ." stating the date, and such prescriptions shall be kept by the seller until filed by him with the Liquor Control Commissioner within thirty days after such prescription has been issued.

Such pharmacist or druggist must first obtain, however, a special permit from the Liquor Control Commissioner, which permit shall be issued annually at a cost of \$5.00. Said permit shall be revoked by the Commissioner for any violations of this law. Any person applying for or obtaining a prescription under this Act must give his own true name to the physician, dentist or veterinarian and it shall be unlawful for such physician, dentist or veterinarian to knowingly insert a false name in such prescription. (Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §12; Apr. 24, 1937, c. 418, §1.)

Druggists have right to sell intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes without a license upon prescription. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 11, 1934.

Each sale by druggist on prescription requires new prescription. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 11, 1934.

Consignments of liquors to druggists in a dry city may be transported to the druggists therein without stamps or labels thereon. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 26, 1934.

Veterinarians may write prescriptions for intoxicating liquors. Op. Atty. Gen., Mar. 3, 1934.

The entire prescription must be written in ink by issuer thereof. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-17), May 14, 1937.

Up to one quart of intoxicating liquor may be sold on a prescription at its original filling, and prescription can be refilled once within one month at which time up to one quart of intoxicating liquor may be sold. Id.

Pharmacists must file intoxicating liquor prescriptions with liquor control commissioner. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-17), June 8, 1937.

3200-33. Removal of officers who fail to perform duty—revocation of licenses and forfeiture of bonds—violations of act—duties of commissioner.—(a) The failure on the part of any duly constituted public officer, charged by law with the enforcement of this Act, shall constitute nonfeasance in office and shall be valid ground for the removal of such officer.

(b) When any licensee shall wilfully violate the provisions of this Act, his license shall be immediately revoked and his bond forfeited, and no license of any class shall for a term of five years thereafter be issued to the same person or to any person who at the time of the violation owns any interest, whether as holder of more than 5 per cent of the capital stock of a corporation licensee, as partner, or otherwise, in the premises or in the business conducted thereon, or to any corporation, partnership, association, enterprise, business or firm in which any such person is in any manner interested.

(c) Whoever in violation of the provisions of this Act shall manufacture intoxicating liquor for the purposes of sale shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(d) Whoever in violation of the provisions of this Act shall transport or import into the state liquor for the purposes of sale shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(e) Whoever shall sell directly or indirectly any intoxicating liquor without having a license for such sale shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(f) Whoever shall violate any provisions of this Act as to sale, licensing, or any of the regulatory provisions pertaining thereto as herein provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The Liquor Control Commissioner shall have the power to institute proceedings to cancel or revoke the licensing of any pharmacist or druggist as such pharmacist or druggist who shall violate the provisions of this Act. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §13; Mar. 31, c. 101, §3; Apr. 14, 1939, c. 248.)

Act Mar. 31, 1939, cited, is effective June 1, 1939, but the section is further amended by Act Apr. 14, 1939, cited.

Intrastate transportation of intoxicating liquors is not illegal. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 27, 1934.

Commissioner could pass a regulation making it unlawful for a person to have in his possession liquor without proper tax stamps and labels and violation thereof would constitute a misdemeanor, though person in possession has it for his own personal consumption. Op. Atty. Gen. (218k), Nov. 5, 1934.

Unlawful sale in prohibition territory is punishable under §3200-51, while other unlawful sales are punishable under §3200-33. Op. Atty. Gen. (259d-5), Nov. 22, 1935.

While primary duty of enforcing state laws rests upon local authorities, liquor control commissioner may act independently of local officials, or report violation to local officers and render it their positive duty to prosecute violator, but sole duty of enforcing city ordinances is imposed on local authorities. Op. Atty. Gen. (218h-2), Dec. 21, 1937.

Sale of liquor without a license after April 14, 1939, and before June 1, 1939, was a gross misdemeanor. Op. Atty. Gen. (218f), May 1, 1939.

Penalty for sale of ethyl alcohol as a beverage after June 1, 1939, will be a gross misdemeanor, in view of Laws 1939, c. 101. Op. Atty. Gen. (218E), May 12, 1939.

Sale of liquor without a proper stamp thereon after June 1, 1939, will be a gross misdemeanor, in view of Laws 1939, c. 101. Id.

Sale at a prohibited time is to be treated as selling without a license and punished under subsection (f) and not under subsection (e) as for a gross misdemeanor, and subsection (f) fixes penalty for violations of Laws 1939, c. 429, relating to closing hours. Id.

Sale of liquor without a license is a gross misdemeanor, and there will be change in penalty on June 1, because Laws 1939, c. 248, supersedes Laws 1939, c. 101, in so far as inconsistent. Id.

Laws 1939, c. 101, amending this section is in effect, but is superseded by Laws 1939, c. 248, in so far as the two acts are inconsistent. Id.

Sale of intoxicating liquor to a minor is a gross misdemeanor under §3238-4, and sale of non-intoxicating malt liquor to a minor is a misdemeanor under §3200-7 and 3200-9. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-12), July 10, 1939.

Municipal officer issuing licenses in excess of limit provided by §3200-25 is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and subject to removal from office. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-1), July 20, 1939.

(a) Whether illegal sale of liquor by mayor of a city involves a violation of his official oath depends on the nature of his oath and the place of the sale. Op. Atty. Gen. (61f), Aug. 21, 1934.

(b) If manufacturer has been convicted of violation of liquor act, commissioner may revoke his license summarily, but in absence of a conviction he is entitled to a hearing, and power to revoke after a hearing carries with it lesser power to suspend license for a reasonable length of time. Op. Atty. Gen. (218h-3), August 2, 1939.

(c) Violation of a regulation of the liquor control commissioner constitutes a misdemeanor. Op. Atty. Gen. (218f), Apr. 3, 1934.

Unlawful sale of intoxicating liquor constitutes a misdemeanor. Op. Atty. Gen. (218f-3), Apr. 18, 1934.

Tax paid liquors cannot be confiscated on conviction for selling without license. Op. Atty. Gen. (218f-1), Sept. 15, 1934.

Salesman of wholesale liquor dealer taking orders for liquors without first securing an identification card as required by a regulation of liquor control commissioner is guilty of a misdemeanor. Op. Atty. Gen. (218f), Jan. 12, 1935.

Attorney general may not render an opinion concerning private civil liability. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-13), Feb. 7, 1935.

Penalty for keeping for sale without a license is a misdemeanor, not being changed by Laws 1939, c. 248. Op. Atty. Gen. (218f), June 20, 1939.

Section 3200-51 relating to sales in dry territory is not exclusive, and a party may be prosecuted in dry county for selling without a license under §3200-25, which is now a gross misdemeanor. Op. Atty. Gen. (218f), August 7, 1939.

3200-34. Appropriation.—There is hereby appropriated the sum of \$25,000 out of any monies not heretofore appropriated for carrying out the purposes of this Act. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §14.)

Liquor control commission has power to expend money from sale of tax stamps to administer various acts but cannot use revenue obtained by issuance of licenses, permits and sale of labels. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 20, 1934.

3200-35. Local option elections in villages.—The village recorder of any village of this state shall, upon the petition of ten legal voters of such village, filed with him at least fifteen days before the annual village election thereof, give notice at the same time and in the same manner as the notice of such election that the question of granting license in such village for the sale of intoxicating liquor will be submitted for determination at each election. At such election, when so petitioned for, said question shall be voted upon by a separate ballot the terms of which shall be either "for license" or "against license," which ballots shall be deposited in a separate ballot box to be provided in each voting precinct and the result of such voting shall be duly canvassed, certified and returned in the same manner and at the same time as the other facts and returns of said election. (Act. Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §15.)

Section refers only to the annual election. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 18, 1934.

Municipality may pass an ordinance contingent on voters voting in favor of license. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 15, 1934.

Sections 3200-35 and 3200-36 apply to villages that are now prohibited from selling liquor under the old local option law and also those villages whose licenses are now granted under authority of law but where a petition calling for a vote against licensing is presented by a proper number of voters. Op. Atty. Gen. (218e), Nov. 20, 1934.

Question presented on petition cannot be limited to authorization of licenses of off-sales only. Id.

Municipalities in dry counties cannot vote on question of licensing until after May 1, 1935, and any elections held before that date are of no effect. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-1), Dec. 10, 1934.

Village detached from Indian country may license sale of liquor if in a wet county, regardless of any dry local option vote while village was in Indian country. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-11), Dec. 12, 1934.

A special election cannot be held to vote on question of licensing sale of intoxicating liquors. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-11), Dec. 14, 1934.

Election on question of licensing sale of intoxicating liquor was invalid where no petition was signed by voters, wording on ballot was incorrect and separate ballot and ballot boxes were not provided. Id.

Village as soon as removed from Indian country may issue licenses without an election. Id.

Special election cannot be called on question of issuing licenses. Op. Atty. Gen. (339g-1), Apr. 29, 1935.

There must be separate ballots at annual election. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-3), Dec. 17, 1935.

Where town and village are one election district, vote binds village, otherwise not. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-3), Aug. 22, 1936.

An election to determine "authority to establish in the village of M. a liquor house for sale of intoxicating liquors 'off sale'" was invalid and of no effect. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-10), Dec. 28, 1936.

Electors of a village cannot vote on question of operation of municipal liquor store. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-3), Feb. 26, 1937.

Where county voting against repeal of Eighteenth Amendment votes wet at an election, villages voting dry in 1916 under prior laws and having no election since, may not issue licenses without holding another election. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-2), Sept. 21, 1937.

If county votes wet, question whether village council may issue licenses without another election depends entirely upon result of last local option election held in village, and village is also wet if it has not had any vote at a local option election. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-2), Sept. 21, 1937.

In connection with local option election a separate ballot could be provided on question whether or not voters favored a municipal liquor store, but council would not be bound by result of vote. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-3), Nov. 23, 1937.

Election upon question submitted by village council and not upon petition of electors was ineffective. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-3), Jan. 27, 1938.

Election cannot be called to vote on question whether village should have an on sale and off sale liquor store. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-3), Aug. 11, 1938.

Sections 3200-35 and 3200-36 are only means of voting on liquor licenses for villages, and question cannot be brought up at a special election under §1172. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-11), March 15, 1939.

Question of establishing a liquor store may not be submitted at a special election. Op. Atty. Gen. (218G-13), April 27, 1939.

3200-36. Same—result of election.—If a majority of all the ballots cast upon such question at such election shall be "for license" the village council of said village may grant license for the sale of intoxicating liquors for the ensuing license year, but if such majority shall be "against license" then no such license shall be granted and such vote shall remain in force until reversed at a subsequent annual election at which the said question of license is again in like manner submitted. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §16.)

If vote is against licensing, council may not continue licenses already issued to end of their license term. Op. Atty. Gen. (218e), Nov. 20, 1934.

If voters authorize continuance of licensing, council may in its discretion refuse to grant any license. Id.

3200-37. Local option election in fourth class cities on petition of voters—notice.—The clerk or recorder of any city of the fourth class, whether the same is incorporated under a special law or the general laws or under a home rule charter, on petition of ten per cent, and in no case less than twenty-five of the legal voters, such percentage to be determined by the number of votes cast at the last city election, filed with him at least twenty days before the regular city election, shall give notice at the same time and in the same manner as the notice of such city election that the question of granting license in such city for the sale of intoxicating liquor will be submitted for determination at such election. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §17.)

Petition for election need not be verified. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 20, 1934.

Form of petition. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-1), Mar. 6, 1935. City or village may not vote on question of liquor licenses at a special election. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-13), April 27, 1939.

3200-38. Same—ballots—marking and casting—cavass—result—manufacture—prescriptions.—At such election, when so petitioned for, said question shall be voted on by separate ballot provided by the city clerk or city recorder, which ballot shall be known as "li-

cence ballot." The said ballot shall have printed thereon the words "for license" and "against license," and each qualified elector voting upon said question, shall place a cross mark (x) in the place opposite the words "for license" or in the place opposite the words "against license," which ballot shall be deposited in a separate ballot box to be provided for in each voting precinct, and such votes shall be counted for or against said question in accordance with the expressed will of the elector, as provided by the election laws of this state. The ballots so cast shall be duly canvassed, returned and certified, according to the law governing such city elections and if a majority of the votes cast upon the question shall be in favor of license then license for the sale of intoxicating liquor may be granted, but if such majority shall be against license then no license shall be granted and no liquor shall be sold in any quantity whatever, either wholesale or retail, in any such city, until such vote shall be reversed at a subsequent election at which the question of license is again in like manner submitted; provided that intoxicating liquor manufactured therein may be sold to be consumed outside of said city; and provided further that any duly licensed and practicing physician, dentist or veterinarian may prescribe or any duly licensed druggist or pharmacist actually carrying on business as such may in good faith as such druggist or pharmacist dispense, intoxicating liquor under the conditions and restrictions and subject to the penalties prescribed by law. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §18.)

Electors of a city may vote on question of issuing licenses, but city council is to determine whether or not city shall establish a municipal liquor store or whether licenses shall be issued to private persons. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-1), Feb. 7, 1935.

Form of ballot. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-1), Mar. 6, 1935. It is immaterial what color ballot is used, and there is no violation of law where challenger properly present at polls lists voters as they appear and passes names on to a third party, presumably for purpose of advising him who has voted, so long as he conducts himself in an orderly manner, and ballots used must be headed "license ballot," and must have printed on it words "for license" and "against license." Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-1), April 22, 1939.

3200-39. Same—charter and ordinance provisions continued—suspension.—All charter provisions and ordinances of any such city authorizing or providing for a vote by the electors on the question of either license for or the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquor therein, or prohibiting such sale or the granting of license therefor in consequence of any such vote had on said questions shall continue and remain in full force and effect until an election shall have been held and determined under the provisions of this Act in any such city; and all such provisions, ordinances and prohibitions shall be and remain suspended after said election shall have been held and determined for so long a time as this Act remains in force, and no longer, except that the provisions of this Act as to petitions for, procedure in, and conduct of elections shall take effect immediately. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §19.)

Village which voted dry in 1913 could not issue liquor license without an election. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 20, 1934.

Where question of liquor license was held under city charter, question could again be submitted under state liquor control act following year, notwithstanding limitations contained in city charter. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-1), Mar. 15, 1938.

3200-40. Local option elections in counties—effective date—petition—verification.—[Sections numbered 20 to 36, inclusive §§3200-40 to 3200-56], of this act, shall not apply to any county in the state in which is located any city of the first class. [The provisions of sections numbered 20 to 36, inclusive, shall not take effect or be in force until May 1, 1935.] Whenever there shall be presented to the county auditor of any county within this state a petition signed by any number of the qualified voters thereof equal to or exceeding twenty-five (25) per cent of the total number of votes cast therein for governor at the last preceding general election, praying that a special elec-

tion be held in said county to determine whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited therein, said auditor shall forthwith file such petition in his office, and thereafter keep and retain the same as a part of the records and files thereof, and said petition so presented and filed shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated. Every such petition shall be substantially in the form hereinafter provided, and every such petitioner shall, opposite his signature thereto, specify his residence, giving the street and number, if any, and no voter shall sign his name to or withdraw his name from any such petition after the same has been so presented to the county auditor. Said petition shall also contain a written or printed oath to the effect that the petitioner is a legal voter of said county and knows the contents and purpose of said petition and signed the name of his own free will, and each petitioner shall at the time of signing be sworn as aforesaid. No signature shall be valid unless the date of the verification of the signer is less than ninety (90) days before the date of its presentation to the county auditor. Said petition when so presented may consist of separate petitions fastened together as one document, and containing in the aggregate the number of voters hereinbefore specified. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §20.)

Sections 3200-40 to 3200-56 have application to county option elections only. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 20, 1934.

Each voter signing petition is required to swear or affirm to form of oath prescribed by statute but a single petition consisting of several sheets may be certified by notary or other officer at the end of the last sheet. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-2), June 6, 1935.

Petition must be circulated by a person authorized by law to take acknowledgments. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-2), July 30, 1935.

3200-41. Same—special election—time.—The auditor shall upon the filing of said petition in his said office, forthwith make and file therein an order bearing his signature and his official seal directing the submission to the voters of said county of the question whether the sale of intoxicating liquor shall be prohibited therein, at a special election for such purpose, to be held on a Monday occurring not less than forty (40) days nor more than fifty (50) days after such filing of said petition; provided, however, that if said petition is presented to the auditor within sixty (60) days prior to any primary or general election in said county or any regular town or village election therein, then, and in such event, the election to be held hereunder upon the presentation of such petition shall be fixed for a Monday not less than thirty (30) days nor more than forty (40) days subsequent to said primary, general, or regular town or village election; provided that said election shall not be held on the same day as any other regular municipal election; and provided that the time during which the holding of such election may be postponed by any obstacle shall not be a part of the time within which the election is hereby required to be held and provided further that no election in any such county under the provisions of this Act shall be ordered or held within three (3) years subsequent to a previous election hereunder in such county, unless such previous election shall have been set aside or adjudged invalid. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §21.)

Petitions may not be circulated prior to three year period. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-2), Feb. 2, 1938.

Where question of liquor license was held under city charter, question could again be submitted under state liquor control act following year, notwithstanding limitations contained in city charter. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-1), Mar. 15, 1938.

3200-42. Same—notice.—Said auditor shall immediately upon such filing of said petition and affidavits and his said order, make and file in his office a notice of such election, bearing his signature and official seal, and thereupon and at least twenty-five (25) days prior to the time fixed for the holding of said election serve a duplicate copy of said notice per-

sonally or by registered mail upon the clerk or recorder of each village, city or town within said county, and shall forthwith make and file in his office an affidavit showing the time and manner of such service, whereupon, each clerk or recorder shall at least fifteen (15) days before said election, cause to be posted in three conspicuous places, in each election district of his city, village, or town, a notice of said election, and one copy of each notice so posted together with proof of such posting thereof by affidavit of the person posting the same shall be forthwith filed by each said clerk and recorder in his respective office. Failure for any cause to give any of the notices herein required or to make or file proof thereof shall not be held to invalidate any election held hereunder. (Act Jan. 6, 1924, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §22.)

3200-43. Same—judges of election—clerks.—The members of the town board shall be judges of such election in the election district in which they respectively reside unless all are of like belief, either in favor of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in said county or against the prohibition thereof in which case not more than two, determined by lot unless otherwise agreed upon, shall act as judges. But no member of such board shall be compelled to serve as judge, and if any decline they shall notify the town board in time to fill the place by appointment.

The council of every municipality at least ten (10) days before such election, shall appoint to be judges thereof three (3) qualified voters of each district therein, at least one (1) of whom shall be known to be in favor of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in said county, and one (1) shall be known to be against prohibiting such sale. But in villages having but one (1) district and not included in any town district, the members of the council shall be judges, subject to the qualifications and restrictions provided for town boards in like cases.

The judges of each district shall appoint two (2) qualified voters therein as clerks except that in towns, the town clerk, and in villages having but one (1) district and not included in any town district, the village clerk or recorder shall serve as one (1) of the clerks in the district where he resides. No more than two (2) judges and one (1) clerk, in any district shall be of like belief, either in favor of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in said county or against prohibiting such sale, and no person shall be eligible as judge or clerk unless he can read, write and speak the English language understandingly. And no additional judge or clerks to be known as ballot judge or clerks shall be appointed. Whenever for any reason it becomes necessary to appoint one or more judges in order to provide three judges for each election district, the town board or council shall at least five (5) days before the time fixed for the holding of said election appoint the number required. Vacancies in the office of judge or clerk by reason of failure to appear at the time and place of said election or otherwise shall be filled as provided by law for general elections in this state, subject to the qualifications and restrictions hereinbefore prescribed. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §23.)

Members of village council need not act as judges in a county option election but may appoint three judges in their place. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-2), Sept. 21, 1937.

3200-44. Same—Challenge of voters.—The judges shall allow one (1) voter, known to be in favor of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in such county and one (1) known to be against prohibiting such sale, to be in the room where the election is held, to act as challengers of voters. Such challengers shall be subject to the provisions of law relating to challengers in case of general elections. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §24.)

3200-45. Same—ballots.—The ballots for said election shall be printed in the following form, words and characters: Shall the sale of liquor be prohibited?

Yes	
No	

The voter shall mark a cross in one (1) of the above squares to express his choice. Such ballot shall take the place of the official ballot required for general elections and, together with a sufficient number of blank forms for lists and affidavits, and such other blanks as are required in preparing for and conducting such election, shall be prepared under the direction of the county auditor and with such forms and blanks by him delivered to the proper clerks or boards in sufficient quantities and in time to enable them to comply with the provisions of this Act, all as provided by law in case of general elections for county officers. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §25.)

3200-46. Same—laws applicable—oath to voters.—In all elections hereunder, except as to matters herein otherwise provided for, all provisions of law governing general elections for county officers in this state, including penal provisions and provisions relating to compensation of officials, and to payment of expenses incurred in preparing for and conducting elections, shall apply and govern as far as applicable. Provided that the compensation of the members of the county canvassing board shall be the same as the compensation of the members of the county canvassing board provided for by said election laws. The ballots shall be given to electors, marked, cast, counted, canvassed, returned and preserved, and returns made and delivered to the auditor, all substantially in accordance with the law governing general elections for county officers. It shall not be necessary to make new election districts or to make any new register of voters for any election held pursuant to this Act prior thereto, but the judges of such election in each district shall take from the custodian thereof and use at such election the register of voters used in said district at the general election next preceding said election so as to be held as herein provided. If any person shall offer to vote in any such districts whose name does not appear on such registration list, his name shall be entered thereon upon his taking such oath, answering such questions, and complying with such other provisions as shall be required by the then existing laws regulating the registration of voters. After his name is so entered and before he receives the ballot, the judges shall administer the following oath:

“You do swear that you are a citizen of the United States; that you are twenty-one years of age, and have been a resident of this state for six months immediately preceding this election; that you are a qualified voter in this district; and that you have not voted at this election.”

Upon taking this oath if the judges are satisfied he is a qualified voter, he shall be allowed to vote. If such person refuses to take this oath, he shall not be allowed to vote and his name shall be removed from the register. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §26.)

3200-47. Same—county canvassing board—canvass and certification of result.—The auditor, the chairman of the county board, and two qualified electors of the county, appointed by the auditor, one (1) known to be in favor of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, in said county, and one (1) known to be against prohibiting such sale, shall constitute the county canvassing board, any three of whom at least one being known to be in favor of prohibiting and one being known to be against prohibiting such sale, being present and sworn shall have the power to act;

and it shall be the duty of the auditor to appoint electors willing to act on said canvassing board as soon as practicable and within five (5) days after the day of said election. Such board, as soon as practicable and within ten (10) days after said election, shall meet at the auditor's office and there publicly canvass the returns made to said auditor. Such canvass shall, forthwith and within fifteen (15) days after said election, be completed and thereupon said board shall certify in writing the result of said canvass, and forthwith file their certificate thereof, duly signed by the members of the board so acting, with the county auditor of said county. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §27.)

3200-48. Same—contest of election—mandamus.—Any voter may contest the validity of such election, as provided by Sections 488, 489 and 490 of Mason's Minnesota Statutes for 1927, provided that it shall be the duty of the county attorney of such county to appear in defense of the validity of such election in any such contest in his county; and provided further that any voter of said county may appear at any time before trial and defend as contestee therein by serving written notice of his appearance signed by himself or his attorney on the contestant or his attorney, as provided by law, for the service of answers in civil actions. A writ of mandamus shall issue on information of any legal voter of said county to compel the performance of any duty enjoined upon any officer by this Act, and all the provisions of Chapter 87, of Mason's Minnesota Statutes for 1927 relating to mandamus proceedings hereunder shall apply to any proceedings hereunder as far as the same may be applicable. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §28.)

3200-49. Same—result of election and effect thereof—accrued offenses.—If a majority of the votes at any such election be cast in favor of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors then, and in that event, and not otherwise, from and after the time of the filing of the certificate of the county canvassing board, as herein prescribed, the operation and enforcement of every statute and of every municipal charter now existing or hereafter enacted or adopted, so far as the same shall make the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors or the sale or other disposition thereof, optional with the voters of towns, villages or cities, or any thereof, or in any manner authorize or relate to the granting or issuance of any such license shall become and be wholly suspended in said county, and in each town, village and city therein, and the selling or storing or having in possession for sale or soliciting, receiving or taking any orders for, intoxicating liquors in any quantity whatsoever, and the keeping of any place, structure or vehicle, transient or permanent, where such liquor shall be sold or stored or kept for sale, in any quantity whatever, in any place in such county, shall be illegal and prohibited, except as hereinafter otherwise expressly provided and except further than licensees may sell intoxicating liquors until such time as their licenses shall be annulled under the provisions of this Act. And six (6) months from and after the time of the filing of the certificate of the county canvassing board, as herein prescribed, the operation and enforcement, within said county, and in each said town, village and city therein, of every statute, municipal charter and ordinance, now existing or hereafter enacted or adopted, so far as the same shall relate to the sale of intoxicating liquor by licensees or the conduct or regulation of licensed public drinking places shall likewise become and be suspended. Each such suspension of the operation and enforcement of every such statute, charter and ordinance, and such prohibition shall continue until another election hereunder shall be held in said county, at which the majority of the votes cast shall be against prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors therein, whereupon such suspension and such prohibition shall cease, and all of the then existing

statutes, municipal charters and ordinances be thereafter operative and enforceable within said county until the operation there shall be again suspended and such prohibition again put in force, under and pursuant to the terms of this Act; provided, however, that no suspension of the operation or enforcement of any statute, charter or ordinance under this Act shall in any manner prevent or affect the prosecution or enforcement of any offense committed or any penalty incurred at a time prior to such suspension or when same was not in force. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §29.)

If county votes wet, question whether village council may issue licenses without another election depends entirely upon result of last local option election held in village, and village is also wet if it has not had any vote at a local option election. Op. Atty. Gen. (18c-2), Sept. 21, 1937.

Where county voting against repeal of Eighteenth Amendment votes wet at an election, villages voting dry in 1916 under prior laws and having no election since, may not issue licenses without holding another election. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-2), Sept. 21, 1937.

§3200-50. Same—Licenses withheld and suspended—refund.—During the period of such prohibition and the suspension of the statutes and municipal charters first mentioned in the last preceding section, it shall be unlawful for any licensing board or council within said county to grant any license for the sale of intoxicating liquors therein. Every such license attempted to be granted in said county during such period of suspension or prohibition shall be null and void. And all licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors granted in said county after the passage of this Act for a term which shall not have expired, shall six (6) months from and after such suspension of the statutes or charter pursuant to which the same was granted forthwith be annulled and the holder thereof be liable for the sale of any liquor made by him thereafter the same as though no license had ever been issued to him. The county or municipality issuing such license shall refund to the holder thereof the portion of the fees received and retained by it for such license corresponding to the unexpired term thereof, which shall thereupon be charged in its due proportion to the fund or funds to which it shall have previously been credited, appropriated or applied. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §30.)

County option election binds municipalities, and cannot conduct separate vote if county votes dry. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-2), Sept. 24, 1936.

§3200-51. Same—offenses in prohibition territory—unexpired licenses—liquor manufactured and stored—prescriptions by physicians—other offenses.—(a) Every person, company, corporation, club, association or society, directly or indirectly, either personally or by clerk, agent or employee, who shall sell or store or have in possession for sale, or shall solicit, receive or take any orders for intoxicating liquor, in any quantity whatever, or who shall keep any place, structure or vehicle, transient or permanent, where any such liquor shall be sold or kept for sale, in any quantity whatever in any county wherein the operation or enforcement of statutes, charters or ordinances shall be suspended or such prohibition be in force, as in this Act provided, in violation of the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty (50) dollars and the cost of prosecution and be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than thirty (30) days, provided that the foregoing provisions in this section contained shall not apply to the keeper of any licensed drinking place until his license shall be annulled as hereinbefore prescribed, provided also that intoxicating liquor, manufactured in said county may be lawfully kept or stored at the place or places of such manufacture or any place in said county where necessary in due course of transportation from the place of manufacture, and provided further that any duly licensed and practicing physician or veterinarian may prescribe or any duly

licensed pharmacist actually carrying on business as such may in good faith as such druggist or pharmacists dispense, or keep for the purpose of dispensing, intoxicating liquor under the conditions and restrictions and subject to the penalties prescribed in such cases by law.

(b) Whoever in making any affidavit accompanying the petition mentioned in Section 1 of this Act, [§3200-21], shall knowingly, willfully and corruptly swear falsely thereto, shall be deemed guilty of perjury and on conviction thereof be punished accordingly. Whoever forges the signature of any person upon any such petition shall be guilty of forgery and on conviction thereof be punished accordingly. Any person, who, not being at the time a qualified voter of the county, shall with unlawful intent sign such petition or vote at any election held hereunder and any person who shall induce another, knowing that he is not a qualified voter of said county, to sign such petition or vote at such election, or who shall directly or indirectly present or cause to be presented to the auditor any such petition, knowing or having reason to believe that any signer thereof is not a qualified voter, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. And any public officer or judge or clerk of election who shall willfully fail, neglect or refuse to perform any duty imposed by this Act, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §31.)

Replevin cannot be successfully maintained against a public officer, who, in course of his duty, seized liquor possessed for an illegal purpose at time of seizure. *Starrett v. P.*, 198M416, 270NW131. See Dun. Dig. 4948.

Liquor bearing proper tax stamp cannot be destroyed after being used as evidence in prosecution in dry county. Op. Atty. Gen. (218f), June 24, 1935.

Illegal sales and possession for sale constitutes criminal offense in dry counties, but transportation by a person holding a proper license is not an offense. *Id.*

Unlawful sale in prohibition territory is punishable under §3200-51, while other unlawful sales are punishable under §3200-33. Op. Atty. Gen. (259d-5), Nov. 22, 1935.

Prosecutions in dry counties to be under §3200-51 rather than §3200-25. Op. Atty. Gen. (259c-16), Apr. 27, 1936.

Justice court has no jurisdiction where penalty is both fine and imprisonment. Op. Atty. Gen. (266b-16), Jan. 20, 1937.

Prosecutions under §3200-51 are to be in District Court, and maximum penalty is 90 days in jail and \$100 fine and costs of prosecution. Op. Atty. Gen. (494b-23), Apr. 16, 1937.

Maximum penalty is three months or \$100 fine. Op. Atty. Gen. (217b-2), Jan. 4, 1938.

A municipal court having only jurisdiction in criminal cases limited to jurisdiction of a justice court cannot try prosecution under this section, but can only bind defendant over to district court. Op. Atty. Gen. (218f), August 7, 1939.

Section 3200-51 relating to sales in dry territory is not exclusive, and a party may be prosecuted in dry county for selling without a license under §3200-25, which is now a gross misdemeanor. *Id.*

§3200-52. Same—certificate of result of election as evidence—averments in pleadings.—The certificate of the county canvassing board, filed as in this Act provided, or a duly certified copy thereof, shall be prima facie evidence in all courts of this state of the facts therein set forth and that said election was petitioned for, ordered, held and conducted, all as provided by law. In any complaint, information or indictment for the violation of any of the provisions of this Act, it shall not be necessary to set forth the facts showing that the required number of voters in the county petitioned for the election or that the election was held or that a majority voted in favor of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor, as herein provided; but it shall be sufficient to allege that the Act complained of was then and there prohibited and unlawful. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §32.)

§3200-53. Same—arrest of violators—complaints and prosecutions.—Every sheriff, constable, marshal and policeman shall summarily arrest any person found violating any provisions of this Act, and the president or mayor of every municipality shall make complaint of every known violation thereof. And every county attorney shall prosecute all cases arising

under this Act within his county. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §33.)

3200-54. Same—statutes and ordinances operative except as herein provided.—Except as herein provided, all statutes and municipal charters and ordinances operative within the county shall be and remain in full force and effect, so far as the same in any way relate to intoxicating liquors, and keeping of unlicensed drinking places, or the sale or disposition of such liquors to any person or class of persons whomsoever or any penalty or liability therefor. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §34.)

Where ordinance permits search warrant may issue to search places suspected of selling intoxicating liquors. Op. Atty. Gen., Mar. 20, 1934.

3200-55. Same—liberal construction.—This Act shall be liberally construed to effectuate the purpose of its enactment. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §35.)

3200-56. Petition for election—order—notice—certificate.—The petition for election provided for in this Act, the order for such election, the notice thereof, to be made and filed by the auditor and thereupon served upon the clerk or recorder, and notice of such election to be prepared and posted by such clerk or recorder, and the certificate of the county canvassing board of the returns thereof, may be in the following forms, respectively.

“FORM OF SAID PETITION

“To the Auditor of..... County, Minnesota:

“The undersigned legal voters of said county pray that an election be held in the said county to determine whether the sale of intoxicating liquor shall be prohibited therein, and we and each of us do solemnly swear (or affirm) that we are legal voters of said county and know the contents and purpose of this petition, and signed the same of our own free will.”

In Cities

Table with 4 columns: Name of Signer, St., No., Residence

FORM OF SAID ORDER

State of Minnesota)
County of)

“A petition having been filed with the undersigned auditor of said county, signed by a number of qualified electors of said county equal to more than twenty-five (25) per cent of the total number of votes cast in said county for Governor at the last preceding general election, praying that an election be held in the said county to determine whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited therein.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, That a special election for such purposes be held in the various election districts in said county on the day of and that notice thereof be given as provided by law. Dated the day of 19..

FORM OF SAID AUDITOR'S NOTICE

“To the (Clerk or Recorder) of the (Town, village or city) of in County, Minnesota. YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED, That a special election will be held in the several election districts in County on the day of 19.. for the purpose of voting upon the question

whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited within said county.

County Auditor.”

FORM OF SAID NOTICE TO BE POSTED

“Election Notice”

“To the legal Voters of the (Town, village or city) of in the County of Minnesota.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a special election will be held at (insert location of polling place) (Insert “In the town of “or” In the village of” or “In the election district in ward of the city of “as may be required) in said county, between the hours of o'clock in the forenoon and o'clock in the afternoon on the day of for the purpose of voting upon the question whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited within county.

Clerk (or recorder)”

FORM OF SAID CERTIFICATE

“State of Minnesota)
County of)

We, the undersigned, constituting the Board of Canvassers for said county, do hereby certify that we find and have so determined that, at the special election held in said county on the day of, 19..., on the question whether the sale of intoxicating liquors should be prohibited in said county votes were cast in favor of prohibiting such sale and votes were cast against prohibiting such sale, and that a majority of votes at said election was (in favor of or against according to the fact/prohibiting such sale), (or that the result of said election was a tie, if such was the fact).

Dated this day of, 19....

County Canvassers.”

(Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §36.)

Each voter signing petition is required to swear or affirm to form of oath prescribed by statute but a single petition consisting of several sheets may be certified by notary or other officer at the end of the last sheet. Op. Atty. Gen. (213c-2), June 6, 1935.

3200-57. Separability clause.—If any part or provision of this Act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not impair or invalidate any other part or provision in the remainder of the Act, and if any part or provision of this Act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction constitutionally inapplicable to any case or provision, such judgment shall not impair or invalidate such part or provision as applied to any other case or situation within their terms. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §37.)

3200-58. Repeal.—Laws 1933, Chapter 115, and Laws 1915, Chapter 23, are hereby repealed. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 46, §38.)

Sec. 39 of Act Jan. 6, 1934, cited, provides that the act shall take effect from its passage.

Laws 1915, c. 23, repealed hereby, is a local option law omitted from Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927 as having been superseded, by the Eighteenth Amendment.

3200-58a. Liquor stores may sell food, etc., in certain cities.—In villages and cities of the fourth class situated in any county containing a city of the first class and having a population of more than 450,000 persons, the sale of food, cigars, cigarettes, all forms of tobacco, non-intoxicating malt beverages, and soft-drinks in any exclusive liquor store having an on-sale license may be permitted by the governing body of such municipality. Apr. 24, 1937, c. 393, §1.)

This act applies to Hennepin county only and permits sale of food as well as other items set forth in §3200-21. Op. Atty. Gen. (218-10), July 5, 1938.

RESTRICTED TERRITORY IN CERTAIN CITIES

§200-58 1/2. Cities of the first class may grant licenses within restricted territory.—The governing body of any city of the first class now or hereafter having a population of 50,000 inhabitants or more, including any such city operating under a charter adopted pursuant to the provisions of Section 36, Article 4, of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, and which city contains within its corporate limits any territory in which sales of intoxicating liquor have been heretofore prohibited by any special law or laws of this State, is hereby authorized and empowered to grant or refuse licenses to sell intoxicating liquors at any place within the corporate limits of any such city notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in any city charter or law of this State. (Act Jan. 9, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 74, §1.)

This act applies to St. Paul only. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 17, 1934.

§200-58 1/2 a. Same—distance from educational institutions.—Provided however, that no licenses shall be issued to any one within a radius of one-half mile from the limits of the College of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota, nor to any one within a radius of fifteen hundred feet of any Academy, College, or University of higher education located within any such territory wherein sales of intoxicating liquors have been heretofore prohibited by any special law or laws of this State. (Act Jan. 9, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 74, §2.)

§200-58 1/2 b. Same—effective date—duration of power.—This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage for a period of sixty days. (Act Jan. 9, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 74, §3.)

Editorial note. The closing words of this section withdraws power to grant licenses after 60 days. If this gives to persons securing licenses within the permissive time a perpetual monopoly the act may be open to constitutional objections. It also presents the question whether a forfeited or terminated license can be renewed.

LIQUOR TAX ACT

§200-59. Definitions.—For the purposes of this bill:

(a) "Brewer" shall mean any person who manufactures malt liquor containing more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol by volume.

(b) "Wholesaler" shall mean any person who sells such malt liquor and intoxicating liquors to retail dealers.

(c) "Retailer" shall mean any person who sells such malt liquor and intoxicating liquors to a consumer.

(d) "Commissioner" shall mean the Liquor Control Commissioner.

(e) "Fermented Malt Beverages" shall mean any fermented malt liquor potable as a beverage containing more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol by volume. (Act Jan. 8, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 58, §1.)

See Act Mar. 8, 1937, c. 59.

State cannot tax malt liquors when sold on Fort Snell Reservation. Op. Atty. Gen. (218k), Mar. 25, 1938.

§200-60. Filing proof of federal permit.—Every manufacturer, wholesaler and brewer shall file with the Commissioner proof that he has a government permit together with the number thereof which shall be registered by the Commissioner. (Act Jan. 8, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 58, §2.)

§200-61. Labels on containers.—No intoxicating liquor and no fermented malt beverage shall be sold, bartered, exchanged, offered or exposed for sale, kept in possession with intent to sell, or served in any premises unless there shall be placed upon each barrel, keg, cask, bottle or other container a label bearing the name and address of the manufacturer, wholesaler or brewer manufacturing said beverage and, in plain legible type, the registration number of said

manufacturer, wholesaler or brewer. (Act Jan. 8, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 58, §3.)

A label "12 degree proof spirits" is misleading, as "12 degree spirits" would indicate 12% while "12 proof spirits" would indicate 6% liquor. Op. Atty. Gen. (218a-1), Aug. 3, 1934.

Trade-mark must be registered with secretary of state to be filed with liquor control commissioner and one filing trade-mark with secretary of state prima facie has right to ship liquors into state as against one who has filed trade-mark only with liquor control commissioner. Op. Atty. Gen. (218m), Apr. 27, 1935

§200-62. Excise tax.—(a) There shall be levied and collected on all intoxicating liquors, sold in this State, the following excise tax:

(1) On all unfortified wines the sum of 10c per gallon.

(2) On all fortified wines from 14% to 21% of alcohol by volume, the sum of 30c per gallon.

(3) On all fortified wines from 21% to 24% of alcohol by volume, the sum of 60c per gallon.

(4) On all fortified wines containing more than 24% of alcohol by volume, the sum of \$1.00 per gallon.

(5) On all natural sparkling wines containing alcohol, the sum of \$1.00 per gallon.

(6) On all artificial sparkling wines containing alcohol, the sum of 40c per gallon.

(7) On all other distilled spirituous liquors, liqueurs and cordials, the sum of one dollar per gallon, but not including Ethyl alcohol.

Provided that in computing the tax on any package of spirits a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of a gallon shall be paid, except that all fractional parts of a gallon less than $\frac{1}{8}$ shall be taxed at the same rate as shall be taxed for $\frac{1}{8}$ of a gallon.

(b) An excise tax is hereby assessed, imposed and levied upon the sale, either directly or indirectly, of fermented malt beverages other than for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce. Such tax shall be levied and shall be collected at the rate of one dollar per barrel of thirty-one gallons, containing not more than 3.2 per cent of alcohol by weight, and a tax of \$2.00 per barrel of thirty-one gallons containing more than 3.2 per cent of alcohol by weight, and at a proportionate rate for fractional parts thereof. All the receipts from said taxes shall be paid into the general revenue fund by the Liquor Control Commissioner. (Act Jan. 8, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 58, §4; June 30, 1937, Ex. Ses., c. 8, §1.)

Brewers are liable for tax on beer given to employees pursuant to contract of employment. Op. Atty. Gen. (218k), June 29, 1939.

(7). There is no statute prohibiting sale of neutral spirits 100 proof or less or ethyl alcohol. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j), Jan. 18, 1939.

§200-62a. Same; effective date; violation; penalty.—The rates of tax provided in this act shall be effective thirty days after the passage of this act. After the effective date of this act the possession of any distilled spirituous, intoxicating liquors for retail sale purposes not labeled and taxed in conformity with this act is declared a misdemeanor, and the possession of each container of such liquors shall be a separate offense (June 30, 1937, Ex. Ses., c. 8, §2.)

Natural fermented cider artificially carbonated should be included in wine classification for taxation purposes. Op. Atty. Gen. (218k), Dec. 11, 1934.

Mere possession of a bottle of alcohol does not justify a prosecution. Op. Atty. Gen. (259d-7), Aug. 23, 1938.

(a). City establishing a municipal liquor store is not exempt from any liquor taxes. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 16, 1934.

(a) (5). "Natural sparkling wine" is one that generates its own carbonization while an "artificial sparkling wine" is one that is artificially carbonated. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 17, 1934.

§200-63. Stamps—payment of tax—regulations—affixing stamps to containers.—(a) The stamps herein provided for shall be prepared and printed by the State Treasurer in such form and denominations as the Commissioner may require and shall be issued by such State Treasurer to the Commissioner upon req-

acquisition by him from time to time. The Commissioner shall make report to the State Auditor at least once each month of the number and amount of stamps sold by him, and shall upon depositing receipts from the sale of such stamps with the State Treasurer file a duplicate of such report with the Treasurer. All expenses of the State Treasurer in complying with the provisions of this Act shall be paid as other expenses of the liquor control Commissioner are paid.

(b) Such excise tax shall be paid by the purchase of stamps from the Commissioner, who shall designate the design and denominations thereof. The Commissioner shall by regulation, prescribe the manner in which said stamps shall be affixed and cancelled. Such stamps shall be cancelled by the person making the first sale of such fermented malt beverages within the state. No retailer shall sell or remove any fermented malt beverages from any barrel, keg, case or other container, unless the same shall have affixed thereto duly cancelled stamps of proper denomination. Every manufacturer, wholesaler, brewer or retailer shall be liable for the payment of the tax provided in this chapter on sales made for resale or consumption within this State, and shall be required to affix stamps of the proper amount on every barrel, keg, case or other container containing fermented malt beverages imported from without the state, sold or delivered to any purchaser or consumer within this State, unless such stamps shall have been previously affixed and cancelled. It shall not be necessary to affix stamps to individual bottles of fermented malt liquor, but no bottle containing the same shall be removed from containers for sale or consumption unless the original container in which the same was packed shall have affixed thereto stamps of proper denominations. Such stamps shall be affixed by the manufacturer, wholesaler, brewer or other person to each barrel, keg, case, or other container of such fermented malt liquor before any sale, except that as to wines containing less than 25% of alcohol by weight such stamps may be affixed at any time prior to sale to the consumer. (Act Jan. 8, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 58, §5.)

Payment of premium on Liquor Control Commissioner's bond in excess of \$50,000 is not authorized, but state treasurer may issue liquor and beer stamps in excess of \$50,000 to commissioner upon his requisition. Op. Atty. Gen. (218h-6), Nov. 16, 1934.

Meter machine cannot be substituted for stamps. Op. Atty. Gen. (218n), May 9, 1936.

Pledge of warehouse receipts as collateral does not constitute violation of act, but pledgee seeking to enforce lien can only sell receipts on court order, and only after stamps and labels have been affixed by direction of court. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-18), May 27, 1936.

Contracts for printing of certification labels for use in administering liquor control act are to be let by state treasurer. Op. Atty. Gen. (454k), Mar. 4, 1938.

Expenses incurred by state treasurer in connection with stamps and labels for liquor control commission are now to be paid by state treasurer, sale of such stamps now being exclusively his duty. Op. Atty. Gen. (454-L), August 29, 1939.

3200-64. Exceptions.—Sales by a manufacturer, wholesaler or brewer for shipment outside the state in interstate commerce shall not be subject to the payment of the tax, nor shall sales to any regularly appointed and ordained rabbi, priest, minister or pastor of any church or established religious organization of wine for sacramental purposes be subject to the payment of such tax. (Jan. 8, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 58, §6; Apr. 17, 1937, c. 240, §1.)

3200-65. Commissioner to enforce act—employees—record of sale of stamps—inspection of books and premises.—The Commissioner shall enforce and administer the provisions of this chapter and shall have authority to employ and fix the compensation of any employees necessary for the performance of his duties hereunder.

The Commissioner shall keep a suitable record of the sale of all stamps which shall show the dates of the sale thereof and the names of the purchasers. The Commissioner may refund to any purchaser the money paid for any stamps returned unfit for use or

otherwise unused, and shall prescribe the method of proof required for obtaining such refund.

The Commissioner or his duly authorized employees, may at all reasonable hours enter in and upon any licensed premises, and examine the books, papers and records of any brewer, manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer, for the purpose of inspecting the same and determining whether the tax imposed by this chapter has been fully paid, and shall have the power to inspect and examine any premises where fermented malt beverages are manufactured, sold, exposed for sale, possessed or stored, for the purpose of determining whether the provisions of this chapter are being complied with. (Act Jan. 8, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 58, §7.)

No search warrants may be issued. Op. Atty. Gen. Feb. 8, 1934.

Liquor control commission has power to expend money from sale of tax stamps to administer various acts but cannot use revenue obtained by issuance of licenses, permits and sale of labels. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 20, 1934.

Insofar as tax law is concerned, the commissioner is charged with the duty of enforcing and administering the provisions thereof and the primary responsibility of apprehending violators rests upon him, though local officials are primarily charged with the duty of enforcing sale provisions. Op. Atty. Gen. (218h-2), Aug. 23, 1934.

If an intoxicating liquor inspector is rightfully within a place where nonintoxicating liquors are sold, he may seize intoxicating liquor for purpose of using same for evidence in a prosecution, but he may not search premises for intoxicating liquors, and in such case a search warrant is not necessary. Op. Atty. Gen. (218f), Feb. 5, 1935.

Mere possession of a bottle of liquor without other evidence is not sufficient to show violation of law, and seizure is not justified. Op. Atty. Gen. (218f-3), Feb. 16, 1938.

3200-66. Invoices of liquors imported—checking.—For the purpose of fixing the amount of tax on all foreign or imported intoxicating liquors, the consignee of such liquors shall send all invoices for shipments of liquor to the office of the Liquor Control Commissioner immediately upon receipt of the same. The consignees of any intoxicating liquors shall send a copy of all invoices of shipments of liquor to the office of the Liquor Control Commissioner, immediately upon receipt of same. Upon arrival of any intoxicating liquor, imported into this state, the same shall be checked against the invoice by an inspector of the Liquor Control Commissioner and the amount of stamps equivalent to the tax shall be affixed to the package. These stamps shall be designated as "Package Stamps." (Act Jan. 8, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 58, §8.)

3200-67. Unlawful affixing of labels—forgery and counterfeiting.—Any person, other than the person or corporation registering the same, who shall place upon any barrel, keg, cask, bottle or other container, containing any fermented malt beverage any label bearing a number registered by any other person or corporation, or who shall place upon any label a permit number not registered in the office of the Commissioner who shall falsely or fraudulently make, forge, alter or counterfeit any stamp prescribed by this Act shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. (Act Jan. 8, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 58, §9.)

3200-68. Unstamped liquor confiscated.—Intoxicating liquor and fermented malt liquor in the possession of any person without proper stamp or labels as herein provided, without authority to have such intoxicating liquor and fermented malt liquor, without such stamps or labels, may be confiscated, as other contraband articles may be confiscated by law. (Act Jan. 8, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 58, §10.)

Commissioner could pass a regulation making it unlawful for a person to have in his possession liquor without proper tax stamps and labels and violation thereof would constitute a misdemeanor, though person in possession has it for his own personal consumption. Op. Atty. Gen. (218k), Nov. 5, 1934.

Liquor bearing proper tax stamp cannot be destroyed after being used as evidence in prosecution in dry county. Op. Atty. Gen. (218f), June 24, 1935.

Liquor control commissioner cannot destroy confiscated liquor but must hold them for disposal of the legislator. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-16), July 1, 1935.

This section is limited to confiscation of unstamped liquors, and procedure for seizure of stock of liquor used by proprietor who has no license should be had under §3200-81. Op. Atty. Gen. (217f-3), July 7, 1939.

Express companies may not object to shipping of liquor by country inspectors to office of liquor control commission, since any liquor seized or purchased for evidence or confiscated loses its character as intoxicating liquor. Op. Atty. Gen. (218f-1), Sept. 11, 1939.

3200-69. Offenses—felony.—Every manufacturer and/or wholesaler and anyone licensed to sell intoxicating liquor, who evades or attempts to evade a payment of the tax thereon or fraudulently neglects or refuses to keep full and complete accounts in the book or books of accounts, or who refuses or neglects to make true and exact entries and reports of the same in the manner as required by the rules and regulations prescribed by the Liquor Control Commissioner, or in any manner required by law, or who in any manner conspires to violate this Act or any section of it, or fails to do or cause to be done, any of the things required by law to be done to such person or who intentionally makes false entry in said book or in any statement, pertaining to his business as contemplated in this Act, or anyone who shall refill or cause to be refilled, a bottle or container which previously had contained intoxicating liquor, for the purpose of evading the payment of the tax thereon, or in any manner conspires to evade, avoid or defraud the State out of the payment of the proper tax upon intoxicating liquor, shall be guilty of a felony. (Act Jan. 8, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 58, §11.)

No case of felony against seller of bottle of liquor falsely branded is made out unless there is proof that seller was one who actually refilled bottle with moonshine. Op. Atty. Gen. (218f), Aug. 23, 1934.

An unlicensed person selling liquor without paying tax may be prosecuted under last part of this section. Op. Atty. Gen. (218k), Sept. 26, 1934.

A sale alone does not satisfy requirements of section so as to warrant a charge of felony, intent to evade, avoid, or defraud state being an element. Op. Atty. Gen. (259d-7), Aug. 23, 1938.

3200-70. Offenses—misdemeanor.—Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this chapter for which specific penalty is not herein provided shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. (Act Jan. 8, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 58, §12.)

3200-71. Certain cities may issue liquor licenses.—The governing body of any city of the first class now or hereafter existing, and which city contains within its corporate limits any territory in which sales of intoxicating liquors have been heretofore prohibited by any law of this state, and which city has enjoyed such a substantial increase in business, manufacturing and population that it has increased its population 100,000 or more between the year 1900 and the year 1930, as shown by the United States census for said years, resulting in the extension of such prohibited territory aforesaid of a substantial portion of the business, commercial and industrial activities of such city, is hereby authorized and empowered by a three-fifths vote of the governing body thereof to grant licenses to sell intoxicating liquors in such prohibited territory provided that no greater number of licenses shall be issued therein than has been heretofore issued in such territory under authority granted by Chapter 74, Laws of 1933-34, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in any city charter or law of this state. (Act Apr. 1, 1935, c. 78, §1.)

3200-72. Restrictions.—This act shall not be construed as authorizing the granting of a license to sell intoxicating liquor, within the Capitol or upon the grounds thereof, upon the State Fair grounds, or within one-half mile thereof, at any place on the east side of the Mississippi River, within one mile from the main building of the University of Minnesota, within one-half mile of the limits of the State College of Agriculture, nor within a radius of 1500 feet of any academy, college or university of higher education located within any such territory where sales of intoxicating liquors have been heretofore pro-

hibited by any law of this state, nor in any portion of any such city which is zoned as a residence district or multiple dwelling district, excepting insofar as such business is permitted under the provisions of any zoning law. (Act Apr. 1, 1935, c. 78, §2.)

Private school, training persons preparatory to taking examinations for West Point and Annapolis, was an academy. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-1(b)), Dec. 23, 1935.

3200-73. Law may be repealed by popular vote.—The powers granted by this law shall be and the same are hereby repealed and annulled as to any such city whenever the legal voters thereof express themselves in favor of such annulment in the manner hereafter provided. The question of the continuation of such powers in the governing bodies shall be submitted to the voters whenever the governing body of any such city by a three-fifths vote of the membership thereof decides so to do, or whenever a petition is filed with such governing body signed by 5 per cent in number of the legal voters of such city voting at the last general municipal election requesting such submission. The question shall be on a separate ballot and in the following form: "Shall the council continue to grant the liquor licenses authorized by Chapter — Laws 1935." If the governing body submits the question, it shall determine the day on which the question shall be submitted to the voters. If the question is submitted pursuant to petition, such petition shall set forth the day on which the submission is to be had, which shall not be less than 60 days after the date of filing such petition but in either case, whether submitted by the governing body or by petition, such question shall be submitted only on a state or municipal primary or general election day occurring in such city. The ballots of such voting shall be duly canvassed, certified and returned in the same manner and at the same time as the returns for such other election and the election officials shall be the same as provided for such other election. If a majority of those voting on the question as hereinbefore provided answer in the negative, the governing body shall thereafter have no authority to exercise the powers granted by this law, provided, however, that liquor licenses issued under authority of this act and existing at the time of such election shall remain in full force and effect for a period of 60 days after such election. (Act Apr. 1, 1935, c. 78, §3.)

3200-74. Provisions severable.—The provisions of this law are hereby declared to be severable and if any section of this law shall be declared invalid, no other section shall be affected thereby. (Act Apr. 1, 1935, c. 78, §4.)

3200-75. Liquor receipts to be paid into state treasury.—All taxes, penalties, license fees and receipts of every kind, character and description, provided for and payable to the state under the terms and provisions of Chapters 46 and 58, Special Session Laws of 1933 [§§3200-21 to 3200-70], including all moneys collected by the commissioner under rules and regulations established by him, such as certificate labels, truck labels, case labels, and any other form that he may establish, shall be paid into the state treasury the same as other departmental receipts, and are to be credited to the revenue fund of the State of Minnesota. (Act Apr. 5, 1935, c. 130, §1.)

3200-76. Outstanding certificates to be redeemed.—All outstanding certificates of indebtedness issued under and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 67, Special Session Laws of Minnesota for 1933 [§§4401-10 to 4401-20], shall be redeemed by the Executive Council out of any monies received as specified in Section 1 of this act. (Act Apr. 5, 1935, c. 130, §2.)

3200-77. Inconsistent acts repealed.—All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. (Act Apr. 5, 1935, c. 130, §3.)

Sec. 4 of Act Apr. 5, 1935, cited, provides that the act shall take effect from its passage.

3200-78. Certain liquor must be registered.—No licensed manufacturer or wholesaler shall import any brand or brands of intoxicating liquors containing more than 25 per cent of alcohol by volume ready for sale without further processing unless such brand or brands shall be duly registered in the patent office of the United States. (Act Apr. 29, 1935, c. 390.)

Validity of this law is not affected by existing valid license to import liquor prohibited hereby. *Mahoney v. J.*, 304US401, 58SCR952, 82LEd1424, rev'g (DC-Minn), 20F Suppl1019.

This act, though discriminating in favor of liquor processed within the state, and not an incident of reasonable regulation of the liquor traffic, held valid under the 21st Amendment to the federal constitution. *Id.*

This statute held contrary to Fourteenth Amendment of federal constitution. *Joseph Triner Corp. v. A.*, (US DC-Minn), 11FSupp145.

In connection with registered brand name, there may be used any common name designating contents of bottle, such as whiskey, gin, cordial, rye whiskey, scotch whiskey, five-star brandy, etc. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (218m), May 15, 1935.

Brand name must be registered under trade-mark act, copyrighting of label containing brand name being insufficient. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (218m), July 9, 1938.

Brand "Old Atlas" could be used under copyright of name "Atlas." *Op. Atty. Gen.* (218m), April 13, 1939.

Certificate of registration for "AA" was not sufficient to allow shipments of whisky marketed under brand name "Ancient Age." *Op. Atty. Gen.* (218m), May 4, 1939.

Equal protection and the police power. 23MinnLawRev 87.

DISPOSITION OF SEIZED LIQUORS

3200-79. Liquor Commissioner may destroy intoxicating liquors in certain cases.—The Liquor Control Commissioner is hereby authorized and directed to dispose of all intoxicating and spirituous liquors and liquids heretofore or hereafter seized by him or his agent and now or hereafter in his possession not contingent upon the final determination of any action pending in any court, by equitably allocating, distributing and delivering the same, tax exempt, to the various State institutions for external and medicinal purposes. Application for such allocation may be made by any State institution having use for or using the liquors or liquids herein mentioned. The Liquor Control Commissioner shall destroy any such liquor or liquids as are unfit for use, as herein provided, from time to time under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner may make. (Apr. 5, 1937, c. 151, § 1.)

Op. Atty. Gen. (218f-1), Sept. 11, 1939; note under §3200-68.

3200-80. Same—to report to board of control.—The Liquor Control Commissioner shall make a report to the Board of Control of all such liquors enumerated in Section 1 of this act as shall have been disposed by him to the various State institutions or destroyed under his direction as the case may be. (Apr. 5, 1937, c. 151, § 2.)

SEARCHES AND SEIZURES

3200-81. Search and seizure of intoxicating liquor.—Whenever complaint is made, on oath, to any magistrate authorized to issue warrants in criminal cases, that any person, naming him if his name is known, has in his possession for the purpose of selling, bartering, delivering, transferring or otherwise disposing of any intoxicating liquor, without first having obtained license therefor, and/or of having unlawfully in possession any still, apparatus, implement, machine, device or contrivance of any kind designed, used and/or intended for use in the unlawful manufacture of intoxicating liquor, and/or having in possession for the purpose of selling, bartering, delivering, transferring or otherwise disposing of any intoxicating liquor without first having paid the lawful tax thereon and describing the premises or place where the law is alleged to be violated with reasonable certainty, such magistrate, if he is satisfied that there is reasonable cause for such relief, shall issue a search warrant to search said premises or place for and seize any such intoxicating liquors and/or any such still, apparatus, implement, machine, device or contrivance of any kind designed, used and/or intended for use in the unlawful

manufacture of intoxicating liquor, commanding the officer to bring the same, when found, before such magistrate to be used as evidence at the preliminary hearing and trial of such person as may be accused of having the same in his possession. (Apr. 12, 1937, c. 185, § 1.)

Proper procedure for seizing a stock of liquor used by proprietor who has no license to sell is to go to county attorney, sign a written complaint for violation of §3200-25, and obtain a search warrant pursuant to this section, seizure of liquor to be then handled by sheriff. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (217f-3), July 7, 1939.

3200-82. Same—to be prima facie evidence.—The finding of any such intoxicating liquors in the possession of any person, by means of search warrant, shall be prima facie evidence that such person had possession of such liquors for the purpose of selling, bartering, giving away, delivering, transferring or otherwise disposing of the same without first having obtained license therefor and/or for the purpose of evading payment of taxes thereon. The finding of any such still shall be prima facie evidence that such person had possession thereof for the purpose of the unlawful manufacture of intoxicating liquors. (Apr. 12, 1937, c. 185, § 2.)

3200-83. Same—officer to make inventory—determination—disposition.—The officer seizing such property shall make an inventory of the same and serve promptly a copy thereof upon the defendant or person in charge of the premises. The officer seizing said property shall retain possession thereof until after the trial of the defendant for any alleged violation of the liquor laws of the state. In the event the defendant so charged is acquitted, said property shall be promptly returned to the defendant. If the defendant shall be convicted, then all of the property so seized shall be destroyed or disposed of as ordered by the court. In case a sale is ordered of any part thereof, the proceeds shall be paid into the school fund of the county. (Apr. 12, 1937, c. 185, § 3.)

3200-84. Sheriff's contingent fund established.—There is hereby created in each county in this state a sheriff's contingent fund to be kept by the county treasurer as all other county funds. One-fourth of all moneys paid into the county treasury of any county in this state on account of fines imposed for violation of any law of this state, relating to intoxicating liquor or the licensing and sale of non-intoxicating malt beverages, shall be credited to the sheriff's contingent fund. The sheriff of each county is authorized to expend moneys from said fund in investigating and securing evidence of violations of the intoxicating liquor laws of this state or of the laws pertaining to the sale of malt beverages. Moneys may be withdrawn from said fund by the sheriff upon application to the district court and upon the order of said court. At the end of any calendar year any moneys remaining in said fund in excess of \$100.00 shall be transferred into the general revenue fund of the county. (Act Mar. 31, 1939, c. 111.)

PRIOR LAW

3201 to 3208 [Repealed].

Repealed by Act Mar. 31, 1933, c. 130.

Annotations under 3201.

1. In general.

Sections 3200 to 3229 suspend the operation of G. S. 1913, §§3131 to 3135. *Op. Atty. Gen.*, Mar. 17, 1933.

2. Manufacture.

Conviction for manufacture of intoxicating liquor cannot stand, where there is no evidence that the liquor was either intoxicating or potable as a beverage. 171M 367, 214NW60.

3. Possession.

Evidence held sufficient to support conviction for unlawful possession of intoxicating liquor. *State v. Goldberg*, 183M216, 236NW309. See *Dun. Dig.* 4946.

4. Transportation.

Evidence held not to sustain a conviction of the unlawful transportation of liquor. *State v. Novak*, 181M 574, 233NW309. See *Dun. Dig.* 4946.

Evidence held to sustain conviction of unlawful transportation. 181M303, 232NW335. See *Dun. Dig.*, 4946.

Evidence held to sustain conviction. 179M187, 288NW 615.

5. Sale.

In prosecution for sale of liquor to a minor court properly instructed that evidence of prior conviction of defendant's witness was admitted only as bearing on his credibility. 171M173, 213NW923.

Evidence held to sustain conviction for sale to minor. 171M429, 214NW270.

Evidence held to support finding of intoxicating quality and sale of liquor. 172M76, 214NW474.

That defendant had intoxicating liquor in possession for sale may be proved without offering the liquor in evidence. 172M130, 214NW778.

Evidence justified finding of guilty. State v. Trisko, 177M518, 225NW426.

It would be unlawful for grocer to possess or to sell wort knowing that it was designed or intended for use in manufacture of beer. Op. Atty. Gen., May 25, 1932.

6. Indictment.

Oral complaint for manufacture held sufficient. 171M 292, 213NW910.

Under an information charging sale of "moonshine alcohol" conviction was proper on evidence of sale of "moonshine whiskey." State v. Viering, 175M475, 221NW 681.

Indictment may be amended to show prior conviction. Op. Atty. Gen., Dec. 5, 1929.

7. Evidence.

Evidence of similar offenses held properly admitted. 171M429, 214NW270.

Testimony that liquor was moonshine whiskey was sufficient to sustain finding that it was potable. 171M 437, 214NW652.

Evidence, held insufficient to support conviction for possession of liquors. State v. Keefe, 180M124, 230NW 257(1).

Evidence held sufficient to support a conviction under a city ordinance of having possession of intoxicating liquor for purpose of sale. State v. Olson, 187M527, 246 NW117. See Dun. Dig., 4946.

Annotations under 3204.

City attorney acting also as city clerk of St. Peter was entitled to retain fee paid for issuance of ethyl alcohol permit. Op. Atty. Gen., Aug. 30, 1933.

Annotations under 3207.

After the repeal of enforcement laws passed in 1919 a doctor or dentist is allowed to receive each year five gallons of alcohol and six quarts of medicinal whiskey for office use as permitted by the federal law. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 8, 1933.

Annotations under 3208.

Fees collected under this section are to be paid into the county treasury in counties where a definite salary has been provided for the clerk of the district court. Op. Atty. Gen., Jan. 18, 1930.

Repeal of enforcement laws passed in 1919 does away with the payment to the district court clerk of the 10 cent filing fee on liquor prescriptions filed by druggists. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 8, 1933.

3208-1 to 3208-4. [Repealed].

Repealed by Act Mar. 31, 1933, c. 130.

3209 to 3228 [Repealed].

Repealed by Act Mar. 31, 1933, c. 130.

Annotations under 3209.

It is not mandatory upon county attorney to institute abatement proceedings where persons have been convicted in a municipal court for violation of city liquor ordinances. Op. Atty. Gen., June 15, 1931.

Annotations under 3211.

Op. Atty. Gen., May 25, 1932; note under §3201.

Annotations under 3214.

Evidence held to warrant conviction for maintenance of a liquor nuisance. 177M278, 225NW20.

In abatement proceedings in district court, where one has been convicted of violation of city liquor ordinance, certified copies of records of municipal court are admissible. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 14, 1932.

Annotations under 3216.

In view of Laws 1933, c. 130, abatement proceedings cannot now be brought. Op. Atty. Gen., June 21, 1933.

Annotations under 3220.

It would not have been prejudicial error to permit introduction of liquor in evidence though it was obtained without a warrant. 172M130, 214NW778.

Laws 1933, c. 130, repealed majority of state intoxicating liquor enforcement laws, including this section. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 15, 1933.

There is now no law authorizing law enforcement officers to make search for intoxicating liquors but detectives may be retained for purpose of making purchases and their evidence would be admissible. Op. Atty. Gen., May 15, 1933.

There is now no law authorizing issuance of search warrant to discover evidence of violation of liquor laws. Op. Atty. Gen., June 27, 1933.

There can now be no searches and seizures for violation of state liquor laws, but a city may provide by ordinance for search warrants in connection with violation of city ordinances relating to intoxicating liquors. Op. Atty. Gen. (218f-3), Aug. 23, 1934.

Annotations under 3225.

Op. Atty. Gen., May 25, 1932; note under §3201.

(f).

One making gift intoxicating liquor to minor is guilty of gross misdemeanor and not felony. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 10, 1933.

1. Sentence.

No conviction for perjury for untrue answers to questions after plea of guilty. 171M246, 213NW900.

2. Indictment and information.

Indictment charging maintenance of a liquor nuisance, held sufficient. 177M278, 225NW20.

Indictment may be amended to show prior conviction. Op. Atty. Gen., Dec. 5, 1929.

Annotations under 3226.

Sheriff agreeing to pay detective \$25 for each conviction for violation of liquor laws could pay such amount in pending cases for convictions occurring after effective date of Laws 1933, c. 130. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 28, 1933.

Annotations under 3228.

This section did not repeal G. S. 1913, §3191, making employer liable for act of employee in making sale. Op. Atty. Gen. (218J), June 2, 1939.

3229 to 3234 [Repealed].

Repealed by Act Mar. 31, 1933, c. 130.

Annotations under 3230.

This section is repealed by Laws 1933, c. 130. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 4, 1933.

This section is repealed by Laws 1933, c. 115. Op. Atty. Gen., Aug. 19, 1933.

3235 [Repealed].

Repealed by Act Mar. 31, 1933, c. 130.

Complaint held insufficient to support conviction for maintaining a nuisance in violation of ordinance. 171M 295, 213NW909.

Oral complaint for manufacture held sufficient. 171M 292, 213NW910.

Evidence sustained conviction for manufacture in violation of ordinance. 171M292, 213NW910.

3237. Certain acts declared to be murder.

Section is still in force. Op. Atty. Gen., June 21, 1933.

3238. [Repealed.]

Repealed. Laws 1933, c. 130.

3238-1. Sale of intoxicating liquors liable to cause permanent, etc.

Section is still in force. Op. Atty. Gen., June 21, 1933.

3238-2. [Repealed.]

Repealed by Act Mar. 31, 1933, c. 130.

3238-2½. Selling or giving away poisonous liquor a gross misdemeanor.—Any person who shall sell or give away for beverage purposes any poisonous liquor or liquid consisting of or that contains methyl alcohol, denatured alcohol, denaturing material, or any other poisonous substance capable of causing serious physical or mental injury to any person who may drink the same shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. (Act Apr. 19, 1929, c. 249, §1.)

Section is still in force. Op. Atty. Gen., June 21, 1933.

3238-2½ a. [Repealed.]

Repealed by Act Mar. 31, 1933, c. 130.

3238-2½ b. Application.—Nothing in this act shall be held or construed to repeal or in any way modify, amend or effect any existing statute in this state relating to intoxicating liquor. (Act Apr. 19, 1929, c. 249, §3.)

3238-3. Places where sale forbidden.

Enforcement provisions of licensed public drinking places and local option laws are not now effective. Op. Atty. Gen., May 18, 1933.

County board with approval of state fair board and board of town in which state fair grounds are situated may issue license to sell nonintoxicating beer to a restaurant to be located on fair grounds for three days. Op. Atty. Gen., June 17, 1933.

Section still in force. Op. Atty. Gen., June 21, 1933.

Local option vote was of no effect in Indian territory. Op. Atty. Gen., Mar. 8, 1934.

Dry vote in village of North Mankato was without effect upon right of city of North Mankato to issue liquor licenses. Op. Atty. Gen., Mar. 19, 1934.

Licenses may be issued for sale of intoxicating liquors in city of Cloquet within the Indian country. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-9), Oct. 20, 1934.

State law does not limit sale within certain distance of schools or churches, but such restriction can only be imposed by municipal ordinances. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j), Aug. 23, 1937.

Where county voting against repeal of Eighteenth Amendment votes wet at an election, villages voting dry in 1916 under prior laws and having no election since, may not issue licenses without holding another election. Op. Atty. Gen. (218c-2), Sept. 21, 1937.

So far as state law is concerned, municipal liquor store may be located within 500 feet of a church or school. Op. Atty. Gen. (218g-13), Dec. 15, 1938.

3238-4 to 3238-9.

Sections are still in force. Op. Atty. Gen., June 21, 1933.

3238-4. Persons to whom sales, etc., illegal.

This section was not amended or changed by Laws 1939, c. 248, amending §3200-33, and sale of intoxicating liquor to a minor is still a gross misdemeanor, though a sale of non-intoxicating malt liquor is a misdemeanor under §3200-7 and §3200-9. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-12), July 10, 1939.

3238-9. Sales, etc., to minors, habitual drunkards, or persons under guardianship after notice.

A person of Indian blood is one having Indian blood in his veins regardless of whether it is from father's side or the mother's side. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 26, 1934.

A mayor of a city has right in certain cases to post notices in places dispensing intoxicating liquor to prevent sale to certain persons, but 3.2 beer is not intoxicating. Op. Atty. Gen. (218e), August 24, 1939.

3238-10. Giving to, or procuring or purchasing for, minors, etc.

Gift of liquor to minor is a gross misdemeanor under Laws 1911, c. 290, and not a felony. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 10, 1933.

One making gift of intoxicating liquor to minor is guilty of gross misdemeanor and not felony. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 10, 1933.

Section still in force. Op. Atty. Gen., June 21, 1933.

3238-11 to 3238-25.

Sections are still in force. Op. Atty. Gen., June 21, 1933.

3238-16. Duties of officers.

While primary duty of enforcing state laws rests upon local authorities, liquor control commissioner may act independently of local officials, or report violation to local officers and render it their positive duty to prosecute

violator, but sole duty of enforcing city ordinances is imposed on local authorities. Op. Atty. Gen. (218h-2), Dec. 21, 1937.

3238-18½. Sale by employee.—Any sale of liquor in or from any public drinking place by any clerk, barkeeper, or other employee authorized to sell liquor in such place shall be deemed the act of the employer as well as that of the person actually making the sale; and every such employer shall be liable to all the penalties provided by law for such sale, equally with the person actually making the same. (1565) [3191]

This section is still in force and effect. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j), June 2, 1939.

This section has no application to prosecutions for violation of a city ordinance. Op. Atty. Gen. (218J), June 10, 1939.

This section has no application to sale of 3.2 beer. Op. Atty. Gen. (218j-12), July 7, 1939.

CIVIL ACTIONS

3239. Action for injuries caused by intoxication.

Makers and sellers of moonshine are liable to wife of buyer for injury to her support. *Benes v. C.*, 186M578, 244NW72. See Dun. Dig. 4928a.

Where tavern keeper unlawfully sold intoxicating liquors to a minor, resulting in his intoxication and death, cause of action, if any, accrued to parents of minor, and not to special administrator of minor under death act. *Sworski v. C.*, 204M474, 283NW773. See Dun. Dig. 4928a.

Complaint alleging that tavern keeper unlawfully sold intoxicating liquor to a minor, that minor was arrested by a police officer, and was handed over to private individuals to be taken to jail, and by them beaten so that he died by reason of his intoxicated and weakened condition, held not to present proper basis for joint tort liability on part of tavern keeper, police officer and others. *Id.* See Dun. Dig. 4928a.

There was no cause of action at common law against a vendor of liquor in favor of those injured by intoxication of a vendee. *Id.* See Dun. Dig. 4928a.

CHAPTER 16A

Cigarettes

3242. Licensing of sale of cigarettes, etc.

This statute does not require that a department of the State, such as the State University obtain a license before selling cigarettes. Op. Atty. Gen., Nov. 10, 1931.

Owners and operators of machines vending cigarettes purchased by them in wholesale lots must have retailer's license. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 2, 1934.

Representatives, agents and employees of large tobacco companies going about the state and decorating windows may be required to obtain licenses where they carry cigarettes along with them to supply dealers who are short on orders or whose cartons have dried out. Op. Atty. Gen. (829c-6), June 26, 1935.

License is unnecessary for sale on trains. Op. Atty. Gen. (829e-6), July 10, 1935.

License cannot be refused municipal liquor store on ground that it is competition with private business and municipality is entitled to 90% refund. Op. Atty. Gen. (829e-4), Dec. 17, 1937.

Person having two separate places of business in a building that is devoted to separate and independent uses not related to his business must obtain two licenses. Op. Atty. Gen. (829c), Feb. 18, 1938.

3243. Licenses for sale and manufacture of cigarettes.—License for the manufacture, sale, exchange, barter, disposition of or giving away or keeping for sale of cigarettes, cigarette paper or cigarette wrappers for the making of cigarettes may be granted by the state dairy and food commissioner, who shall provide a suitable blank form of application for the use of applicant. The fee for such license shall be twelve (12) dollars and shall expire on December 31, next after its issue, and no license shall be issued for a longer term than one year, and shall not be transferable from one person to another person or from the ownership to whom issued to another ownership. Provided, that a license issued for less term than one year, the fee for same shall be computed at the rate of one dollar for each calendar month or fractional part of such month. A penalty of fifty per cent of the license fee shall be imposed if license is not applied for within the same calendar month that first

sale of cigarettes is made. Each store where such cigarettes, cigarette paper or cigarette wrappers for the making of cigarettes are sold at retail shall pay the license fee herein provided for; provided, that any duly licensed manufacturers, jobber or wholesaler, may, under his license as such, sell and deliver from his established place of business or otherwise, cigarettes, cigarette paper or cigarette wrappers for the making of cigarettes, to any person within the State of Minnesota then having a license as herein provided. Provided further, that a license fee due either in January or February, 1936, may be paid prior to April 1, 1936, without a penalty, and provided further, that any penalties heretofore paid, on account of the fee imposed herein, shall be refunded to the parties who made such payment or payments. ('19, c. 348, §4; Mar. 16, 1933, c. 86; Apr. 10, 1933, c. 187; Feb. 27, 1935, c. 25; Jan. 24, 1936, Ex. Sess., c. 86.)

Under Laws 1933, c. 187, one license is sufficient when sale is made in two buildings joined by an archway, one side being operated as a tavern and other as hotel, if both are considered as one business. Op. Atty. Gen., Aug. 25, 1933.

Traders in cigarettes on Indian reservations must have license if they are white men or Indians who have given up their tribal relations, but not if they are tribal Indians. Op. Atty. Gen., Sept. 15, 1933.

Laws 1933, c. 187, amending this section, was not repealed by Laws 1925, c. 25, and such amendment is still in effect. Op. Atty. Gen. (829b), Apr. 8, 1935.

License must be obtained by owner of store where cigarettes are sold by vending machine owned by another company. Op. Atty. Gen. (829c), Mar. 16, 1936.

Calendar month provision does not modify penal provisions of §§3242, 3249, and sale without a license is a misdemeanor. Op. Atty. Gen. (829c-6), Mar. 20, 1937.

Blind person operating a place of refreshment in a court house in connection with a rehabilitation project for blind must obtain a license. Op. Atty. Gen. (290j-1), Jan. 19, 1939.

Commissioner may in his discretion extend time for payment of license without penalty. Op. Atty. Gen. (829d), Feb. 2, 1939.