

adoption of State prohibition, by a popular vote.

The campaign was a notable one, participated in by Governor Glenn, the two United States Senators, and every member of Congress, all of whom stood against the saloon, securing a majority of 42,000 votes.

Tennessee

The fight for prohibition in 1909 was begun by Tennessee, following the example of her old mother State, North Carolina, passing a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicants by a vote of 24 to 13 in the Senate, and 62 to 36 in the House. It was vetoed by the Governor, and passed over his objection by the same vote in the Senate, and by the loss of but one vote in the House. This bill went into effect the first day of July, 1909, at which time every saloon in the State closed its doors. A more drastic bill to prohibit the manufacture of intoxicants in the State, which is to take effect on January 1, 1910, was carried in both branches of the Legislature and was passed again over the Governor's veto, and is now a law.

South Carolina

In South Carolina each county having a dispensary will vote on the question of option between the county dispensary and prohibition in August of this year.

Florida

Thirty-six of the forty-six counties of Florida, including 525,000 of the 650,000 of population, have abolished the saloon. There are only 330 saloons in the entire State, and from the organization of the present Legislature it seems probable that State-wide prohibition will be adopted at once.

Louisiana

Louisiana has more than 32,000 square miles of "dry" territory, and six entire parishes were placed in the anti-saloon license column during the past year.

Arkansas

Fifty-nine out of the seventy-nine counties of Arkansas are "dry," and 1,612,000 of the 1,750,700 of the people in the State are living in territory

where the drink traffic is forbidden. There are only 317 saloons in the whole State left, which must give way to the inevitable public verdict against the business.

Texas

During the past year 800 saloons were driven out of Texas, and fifteen new counties voted no-license. Of the 243 counties, 160 are "dry," sixty-six part "wet," and twenty-five license the saloon. Two hundred thousand of the 267,000 square miles of the State is "dry" territory, containing a population of 3,000,000 people. State-wide prohibition will be a certainty in the near future.

Virginia

In Virginia during the past year 400 liquor places were put out of business. Seventy-one of the 100 counties in the State have not a licensed saloon.

West Virginia

The temperance people of West Virginia lost in their battle before the Senate which recently adjourned, losing two propositions: first, the amendment to the constitution forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, and also one for county Local Option. There are 700,000 of the 1,200,000 people of this State who live in territory where the saloon is forbidden. Thirty-three counties out of the fifty-five in the State are entirely "dry."

Kentucky

In Kentucky one more county has been added to the "dry" column, making 96 out of the 119 counties in the State.

Missouri

Missouri has made decided progress during the past year. There are now fifty "dry" counties in the State, including their municipalities, while twenty-seven other counties have abolished the saloon under the county-option law, which exempts cities of 2,500 population and more from its operation.

In the Middle West

The fires of prohibition that have been burning in the cotton-fields of the South have crossed Mason's and