## CHAPTER 124.

## INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

S. F. 422.

AN ACT to amend section twenty-four hundred seven (2407) of the code, relating to injunctions and contempt proceedings for violations of the prohibitory liquor law.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. Violation of injunction—penalty. That section twenty-four hundred seven (2407) of the code, be and the same is hereby amended by inserting after the word "shall" in the tenth (10th) line thereof the following: "for the first offense", and by adding thereto the following:

"A party who, having once been found guilty of contempt for violating the provisions of any such injunction, shall for each such subsequent violation be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 or more than \$1000.00 or by imprisonment in the state penitentiary or state reformatory at hard labor for not more than one year."

Approved April 10, A. D. 1915.

## CHAPTER 125.

## INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

S. F. 421.

AN ACT providing punishment for persistent violators of the provisions of chapter six (6), title twelve (XII), of the code and laws amendatory thereto.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

- SECTION 1. Persistent violators—penalty. 1 Any person who, 2 having once in any district court of this state been duly convicted in 3 a criminal action for violation of any of the provisions of chapter six (6), title twelve (XII), of the code and the laws amendatory 5 thereto, and who shall hereafter be indicted, tried and convicted for 6 a subsequent offense under the same law, shall be considered a per-7 sistent violator of such law, and sentence for each such subsequent violation of said law shall be imprisonment in the state penitentiary 9 or state reformatory for not more than one year.
- SEC. 2. Evidence. On the trial of any cause, under the provisions of this act, a duly authenticated copy of the former judgment in any court in which such judgment was so had, shall be competent and prima facie evidence of such former judgment, and may be used in evidence upon the trial of said cause.

Approved April 10, A. D. 1915.