

Beer Manufacture Ends in December.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Manufacture of beer in the United States will be prohibited after next December 1 as a war measure.

This announcement was made tonight by the food administration, which said that the decision had been reached at conference between President Wilson and representatives of the fuel, food and railroad administrations and the war industries board.

Factors which influenced the decision to prohibit the manufacture of beer after December 1, the food administration announcement said, "the further necessity of war industries for the whole fuel productive capacity of the country, the considerable drought which has materially affected the supply of feeding stuff for next year, the strain upon transportation to handle necessary industries and the shortage of labor caused by enlargement of the army program.

War was also issued to manufacturers of all beverages and mineral waters that for the same reasons there will be "further curtailment" in fuel for the manufacture of glass containers, of the plate for cans, of transportation and food products in such beverages."

Under national prohibition legislation passed by the senate today and sent to the house which enacted similar legislation last May, manufacture of beer and wine would be prohibited after next May 1. Today's order will move up five months the time for discontinuance of the manufacture of beer, although the breweries may be allowed to resume operations between that date and the effective operation of the "dry legislation" if finally enacted, since today's orders were "until further orders."

The manufacture of whiskey was prohibited last year and there has been increased demand in congress that the president exercise his war time power to stop the manufacture of beer as a food conservation measure. The house last May, in adopting the emergency agricultural appropriation bill, attached a rider which provided that none of the funds provided by the measure should be used until the manufacture of beer was discontinued.

Mexican Cotton Boll Weevil Making Invasion in State and Doing Some Damage.

Clemson College, Sept. 5.—The Mexican cotton boll weevil has begun seasonal migration and at this writing it is distributed over practically all of Jasper county and half of Beaufort county.

The weevil entered Beaufort county some time last year, and owing to the comparatively more favorable conditions for wintering, the pest did not receive a serious back set last winter.

The present infestation in this State is the result of a continued eastward movement from year to year, and this invasion has been predicted, although the time of the first appearance could not be definitely forecast. Part of Beaufort county is seeing its second year of weevil infestation and the injury in some fields is already very serious. As a rule, the weevil does practically no injury the first year it appears. The second year the injury is usually noticeable, while the third year enables the weevil to get its full momentum; and people who were convinced in their own minds that the weevil would not reach them or that it would not do any serious damage, will change their minds.

The weevil is firmly established in the State. It is spreading.

From the conditions in the southern part of the State, in the light of the experience further west planters must expect serious weevil damage. It will be a repetition of what has occurred in other States and southern South Carolina has no advantage in climate or soil that will make the situation less serious.

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Senate Passes Bill To Make Nation Dry.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The \$12,000,000 emergency agricultural appropriation bill with its rider for national prohibition from next July first until after the American armies are demobilized after the end of the war was passed tonight without a roll call.

Before final passage of the measure, the senate voted, 45 to 6, to retain the prohibition rider. A final effort to postpone the effective date of the "dry" legislation to December 30, 1919, was defeated.

The bill now goes to the house, and because of the many amendments inserted by the senate, it undoubtedly will be sent to conference. Prohibition leaders, however, expect the house to agree to the "dry" rider so that there will be no possibility of changes being made by the senate and house managers.

Senators voting against retaining the "dry" legislation in the bill were Brandegee of Connecticut, Gerry of Rhode Island, Phelan of California, Pomeroy of Ohio, Ransdell of Louisiana and Underwood of Alabama, while it was announced that many members absent and paired favored the amendment.

As returned to the house, the prohibition clause—a compromise effected last week by senate "wet" and "dry" leaders—would stop the sale of all intoxicating beverages next June 30, except for export, medicinal, sacramental and other purposes and would prohibit the manufacture after May 1 next.

Most Important Part.

The compromise prohibition "rider" was regarded as the most important provision of the emergency agricultural bill. It is a substitute for that of Representative Randell of California adopted by the house last May prohibiting use of the bill's appropriations until the president should exercise his authority in the food control law to stop manufacture of beer and wine as well as whiskey during the war as a food conservation measure.

After passage of the bill these senate conferees—all regarded as friendly to the legislation—were appointed being Gore of Oklahoma, Smith of South Carolina, Smith of Georgia, Kenyon of Iowa and France of Maryland.

How long the bill would be in conference was regarded doubtful. Prohibition advocates believe it soon will go to the president who participated in conferences culminating in the senate compromise for extension of the effective day. The war revenue bill and house plans for a recess, immediately after its passage until about October 15, however, were admitted obstacles.

Late Efforts Fail.

Eleventh hour efforts to extend the time for manufacture of beer and wine and disposal of stocks of intoxicating beverages proved futile, the senate rejecting without a roll call an amendment by Senator Phelan of California to make the provision effective December 30, 1919.

The senate also defeated an effort toward federal payment for stocks of distilled spirits remaining unsold June 30, 1919.

During the senate controversy, opponents of the bill—especially spokesmen for wine industries—declared it will ruin many interests by not giving them enough time to close up their affairs.

Prohibition leaders say that demobilization of troops may require one or two years after the war continuing operation of law certainly until after the spring of 1920 after which they confidently expect the national constitutional amendment for prohibition will have been ratified by the States.

To avoid delaying action on the prohibition measure Senator Gore late today withdrew his amendment proposing increase in the government wheat guarantee, ranging from \$2.30 to \$2.54 per bushel.

Poultry Suggestions.

The late summer months are trying on poultry. Those who recognize this and provide comfortable places for their fowls and feed them properly will be rewarded sooner or later. Especially should there be shade, water and green feed these hot days.

Those who have one or more roosters "eating their heads off" should consider disposing of them. Where one has a very fine bird, one that would be very hard to replace it might be desirable to carry him over till the breeding season. But this is very expensive since feed is high. Besides, housing space is worth something during winter. It is believed that most poultry raisers could well afford to dispose of their male birds and buy young birds to begin with next spring.

Green feed is likely to be very hard to provide since the weather is quite dry and hot in most localities. But plans should be made to grow wheat rye, oats, barley or emmer as soon as

fall rains permit. A little green food will be worth much to the flock when grain is high and scarce.

Poultry get tired of one kind of food. Even the best of grain will not satisfy them from day to day. They crave a change just as people crave a change of diet. You will find it profitable to change the poultry feed occasionally.

Fresh air and clean roosting houses are necessary in warm sultry weather. Don't make the mistake of crowding fowls, young birds or hens. You will surely pay the penalty in sick fowls and parasites if you do. Building materials are cheaper than the loss of expensive fowls. It will pay to provide roomy houses for the birds.

The old hens likely will disappoint you. They are likely to eat and grow fat at the expense of egg production. Such hens are usually more profitable on porkless and beefless days, served on the table. Such non-producers are seldom worth carrying through the winter, especially on expensive feeds.

It pays to clean out the roosting house very often, at least once a week. It will take but a short time to do this but it will go a long way toward reducing parasites and disease germs. Use a good spray—there

are several advertised and kept by poultry dealers. "Cleanliness is next to godliness" in the poultry yard.

Profits in poultry raising are more dependent upon the care given the flock than the number raised and the hens kept. Better care in many instances would mean better profits. —Farm and Ranch.

Soldiers Pick Cotton.

About 60 young men from the troops at Camp Hancock came over to Aiken Labor Day, and joining a party of 30 Aikenites, were taken to the Nelson Johnson plantation 5 miles from the city and spent the greater part of the holiday in picking cotton. The soldier boys went to it with a smile and a vim and at the end of the day the party had picked nearly five bales of the fleecy staple, and were then ready for a frolic. A splendid barbecue dinner was served the party and was most heartily enjoyed by the patriotic workers. —Aiken Journal and Review.

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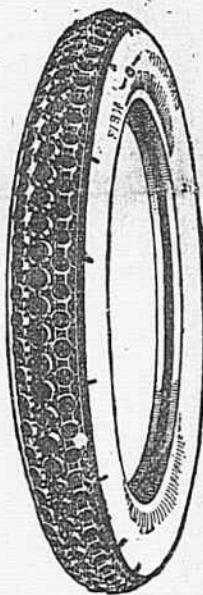
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