

War Prohibition July 1, 1919; Beer Goes Dec. 1, 1918

President Wilson, the United States senate and the various administration war boards combined to make September 6, 1918, a bad day for liquor and the liquor interests.

September 6, the Senate passed the emergency agricultural bill, carrying an appropriation of \$12,000,000, with its rider for national prohibition from July 1 next until the American armies are demobilized after the war.

Almost simultaneously the food administration announced that, after a conference between the President and representatives of the Food, Fuel and Railroad administrations and the War Industries board, it had been decided to prohibit the manufacture of beer in the United States after December 1 next. This, the announcement said, had been decided as a necessary war measure.

The Senate, on August 30, adopted the Sheppard substitute for the Jones prohibition amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill without a roll call. The main provisions of the Sheppard substitute, which may be found in another column, are:

Prohibition of the manufacture of beer and wine after May 1, 1919; prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverages of all kinds after June 30, 1919; authority to the President to prescribe prohibition zones around coal mines and munitions plants immediately.

The Senate, acting on the Emergency Agricultural Appropriation bill, September 6, decided by a vote of 55 to 6 to retain the prohibition rider after having passed the measure without a roll call.

The bill now goes to the House and because of the many amendments inserted by the senate it undoubtedly will be sent to conference. The consensus of prohibition leaders, however, was that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the consent of the House to the prohibition rider and that no objection will be raised to it in conference.

Prohibition leaders say they confidently expect the passage of the bill by both Senate and House means national prohibition for all time to come. They declare that, while the measure as it goes to the House provides for prohibition only after the demobilization of our armies that it will probably require two years after peace to effect this. By that time, they declared, the necessary number of states will have ratified an amendment to the constitution calling for nation-wide prohibition.

BREWERIES TO CLOSE DECEMBER 1, 1918

A Washington dispatch, dated September 7, follows: All breweries must close on December 1, and beer and other malted drinks will disappear from the market as soon as the stock on hand is exhausted.

A decree to that effect was issued Friday night by the food administration, with the approval of President Wilson. Manufacturers of other drinks, including mineral waters, were also warned that the demand for labor, transportation and coal by war industries, probably would result in a further radical curtailment of their output.

As far as possible the plants of the manufacturers' thus affected would be used for war purposes.

The decision which, it is believed by many, would make beer an obsolete drink in this country within six or eight weeks after the breweries close was made after a conference attended by President Wilson and members of the food, fuel and railroad administrations.

The food administration issued this statement: "On July 3, brewers were notified by the fuel administration that their coal consumption would be reduced by 50 per cent pending the period of exhaustion of materials that they had in process, and were given preliminary warning that they might not be able to continue their operations at all after such exhaustion. At that time the food administration directed the cessation of further purchase of raw materials for malting.

"After conference between the President and representatives of the fuel, food and railroad administrations and the war industries board, it has been determined that 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 trans-

TEXT OF WAR PROHIBITION MEASURE

Following is the text of the Sheppard substitute amendment to the Emergency Agricultural Appropriation bill which passed the United States senate September 6, 1918:

"That after June 30, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war, and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States, for the purpose of conserving the man power of the Nation and to increase efficiency in the production of arms, munitions, ships, food, and clothing for the Army and Navy, it shall be unlawful to sell for beverage purposes any distilled spirits, and during said time no distilled spirits held in bond shall be removed therefrom for beverage purposes except for export. After May 1, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war, and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States, no grains, cereals, fruit, or other food product shall be used in the manufacture or production of beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor for beverage purposes. After June 30, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war, and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States, no beer, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor shall be sold for beverage purposes except for export. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to the removal of distilled spirits held in bond after June 30, 1919, until this act shall cease to operate, for other than beverage purposes; also in regard to the sale and distribution of wine for sacramental, medicinal, or other than beverage uses. After the approval of this act no distilled, malt, vinous, or other intoxicating liquors shall be imported into the United States during the continuance of the present war and period of demobilization.

"Any person who violates any of the foregoing provisions shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year or by fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

"Provided, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered, at any time after the passage of this act, to establish zones of such size as he may deem advisable about coal mines, munition factories, shipbuilding plants, and such other plants for war material as may seem to him to require such action, whenever in his opinion the creation of such zones is necessary to, or advisable in, the proper prosecution of the war, and that he is hereby authorized and empowered to prohibit the sale, manufacture, or distribution of intoxicating liquors in such zones, and that any violation of the President's regulations in this regard shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than \$1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"Provided, however, That nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the power conferred upon the President by section 15 of the food-control act approved August 10, 1917 (Pub. No. 40, 65th Cong.)."

portation to handle necessary industries, the shortage of labor caused by the enlargement of the army operations, renders it necessary that

brewing operations of all kinds should cease upon December 1, until further orders, and that no further unmalted grains be purchased for brewing purposes from this date.

"The food administration has been directed to issue the necessary regulations to this end.

"In addition to the above these administrations wish to warn the manufacturers of all beers and mineral waters that for this reason there will be greater curtailment in fuel for the manufacture of glass containers, of tin plate for caps, of transportation and of food products in such beverages."

BREWERS FURTHER RESTRICTED

A Washington dispatch, dated September 17, says: Beer will be banished as a war-time remedy two months earlier than has been planned by a proclamation the president will issue tomorrow.

The proclamation will prohibit the use of grain materials in the manufacture of beer after October 1. An earlier presidential proclamation fixed the date as December 1.

LIQUOR FORBIDDEN ON RAILROADS

By order of Administrator McAdoo, the sale of liquor on trains or in railroad stations is forbidden in a recent order. The "General Order No. 39" follows:

"Washington, August 12, 1918.—The sale of liquors and intoxicants of every character in dining cars, restaurants, and railroad stations under Federal control shall be discontinued immediately. W. G. McADOO, Director General of Railroads."

NEW ORDER BY SECRETARY DANIELS

Secretary Daniels has gone a step further in his efforts to increase the efficiency of the men of the United States navy. He has just issued a new general order against the serving or selling of intoxicating liquors to officers and enlisted men of the navy, which, in addition to the previous regulations issued, covering restricted zones around naval camps and stations, contains the following provision:

"Outside of said zones alcoholic liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, either alone or with any other article, shall not, directly or indirectly, be sold, bartered, given, served, or knowingly delivered to any officer or member of the naval forces within the United States, their territories or possessions, or any place under their control, except when administered for medical purposes by or under the direction of a regularly licensed physician or medical officer of the United States."

When Secretary Daniels first introduced his anti-liquor measures in the United States navy he met with violent abuse and criticism, but he stood his ground and has lived to see the day when his policies are receiving universal approval. Under Secretary Daniels' administration, the United States navy has attained the highest peak of efficiency and every critic has been silenced. Long life to Secretary Daniels!

TEN THOUSAND

(From the New York Sun.)

We have not the means of verifying the estimate of the brewers that 10,000 saloons in this city will go out of business next month because of the Executive ban on beer, but the figure is round and fascinating and suggestive.

Ten thousand bartenders would be welcome in essential industry, if not in the army.

Ten thousand hardwood bars could be turned into gun stocks, ship's furniture and peace conference tables.

Ten thousand sets of mirrors, placed in the cantonments, would add to the joy of the man putting on his first suit of olive drab.

Ten thousand brass footralls would be received by the shell factories with loud cheers.

Ten thousand groups of "private stock" bottles could be used as ketchup containers.

Ten thousand bungstarters could be adapted to shipyard use for the driving home of wooden keys. One of these interesting weapons might be sent to the Historical Society.

Ten thousand slates, after careful washing, could be used in schools.

Ten thousand vacated saloons — what would be the increased value, in money alone, of the buildings in which they now nestle?