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IN MEMORIAM

MR. WILLIAM ARTHUR NEWMAN

The many friends here will regret to hear of the death of William Arthur Newman, which took place on Sept. 3rd in a hospital in Boston, following an operation, he was suffering for several months with cancer of the stomach and eventually grew weaker. Mr. Newman was born near Charlottetown 68 years ago, the oldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Newman. "Art" as he was always called, lived in this city for some years before moving to Boston, Mass., where he has lived for nearly thirty years, and carried on a successful business. He leaves to mourn a sorrowing widow formerly Miss Charlotte Dixon of Kingston, P. E. I., and one daughter, Lottie (Mrs. M. Reddin), two sons Harry and Wilfred all of Dedham, Mass., also four sisters and four brothers. Mrs. Nicholas Colwell, Mrs. William Beer, Albert, Hamilton, Pope all of Kingston, Mrs. Ada Collett this city, Herbert and Mrs. Charles Frizzell, Duval, Sask. A very large concourse of people attended the funeral which took place from his residence 184 King Street. The services at the house and grave were conducted by his pastor, the Rev. George M. Boulter, of the Congregational Church. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful, which testify to the high esteem in which he was held. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Mitchell, W. Mulleneaux, T. Montague, W. McPherson, Harry Campbell, Harry Douse. Interment was in Brockfield cemetery. (Patriot please copy)

JOSEPH MACDONALD

Sixty Years Conflict With Liquor Evil In P. E. Island

A SERIES OF PAPERS REVIEWING DRINKING CONDITIONS AND TEMPERANCE EFFORTS AND ENACTMENTS UP TO OUR PRESENT DAY OF PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT.

(By An Observer)

EARLIER DAY ENFORCEMENT
To satisfactorily appreciate our present day efficiency, a review of other time enforcements will be of material assistance. Those who long ago piously for those good old times, know little of those good old times for which they crave. Anterior to 1877 we have scarcely anything of public record in statistics to rely on.

The Police Court records, what we have of them, are fairly safe as a barometer to indicate the influence of temperance education, and law enforcement, upon the sobriety of the people. By a careful study of these we find an invariable increase of drunkenness following every cessation of temperance activity, and legal prosecutions, with an inevitable decrease of intoxication, every time the temperance forces get busy, whether in prosecutions or social effort. These, of course, only apply to the city, and must be multiplied to reach the provincial totals.

In 1877 there were 737 drunks arraigned in this court, equivalent to about 1,100 on the basis of our present population. This was at a time when there were 38 licensed liquor houses in the city, paying a round sum of \$2,070.67 in license fees. In the year following there was a falling off of drunks, to 370. This was accounted for by Magistrate Fitzgerald, in his official report, as follows:—The increased power given me by Dominion Statutes, and the beneficial influence of the temperance movement mainly contribute to this. This was a year of greatest energy in educational temperance. In July the Catholic Total Abstinence Union held their memorable convention, in which 41 branches were represented, under the personal supervision of Bishop McIntyre. The Blue Ribbon movement, under D. Banks McKenzie was also in its most flourishing period, and the Sons of Temperance, holding an immense tea and demonstration at Victoria Park, in the zenith of their strength. These same conditions, although under license, resulted in a further reduction of "drunks" to 255 in 1879. In 1880 a falling off in temperance activity disclosed a slight increase up to 258 "drunks."

In 1881 the Scott Act commenced to function, with the opening up of the Temperance Alliance, and Fringing McGillivray's campaigns, bringing the arrests for drinking down to the lowest water mark yet, of 197, of which 193 were convicted. It was at this period that the profiteers of the traffic were aroused into bitterness over their demoralized and "hook up" the cudgels in vicious defense. They met with some partial success, increasing drunkenness to an average of 265 for the remaining ten years of Scott Act enforcement.

Following repeal of the C. T. Act in 1891, the Liquor Regulation Act came in force with another drop in the number of drunks down to the 215 average. The Scott Act again became law in 1894, followed by the lowest of all preceding drink records—the average being 152 drunks for the three years. It was in the stirring period preceding the elections for the whole city that the temperance party succeeded in electing their candidate, Hon. T. H. Haviland for Mayor in 1888, retaining him until 1893, but were not able to secure control of the Council until the change took place in 1891.

This change marked another advance step in facility for better law enforcement. A new Council of eight members was elected, under the leadership of Simon W. Crabbe. A new police Marshall was appointed, and he, in turn was succeeded by another. The Police were peremptorily ordered to get busy in law enforcement, and there commenced to be something doing. The Scott Act, coming again into force in 1894, was made to produce the best of all past records. The arrests for "drunks" ebbed to the above low mark of 152. Ninety eight offenders were committed to prison, and a total of \$4,096.06 collected in fines during the three years the Act was in force.

Another Scott Act election was held in 1897 in which the liquor party won out by a small majority. This resulted in an increase of arrests for intoxication up to an average of 220 per year. It only lasted for three years, up to the passing of the "Prohibition Act 1900". Arrests for drunkenness varied under the Act, in proportion to the activity, or neglect displayed in its prosecution, from the point of 257, its maximum in 1903 to its minimum average of 181.13 drunks per year during the seventeen years under our Prohibition Act, up to the appointment of the Prohibition Commission in midsummer of 1917.

During all the above periods there was a range of prosecutions and convictions of bigger game than the ordinary drunks. The contention of license advocates, that a license system would be self enforcing, because those who pay the license fees will see to it that those who peach upon their preserver will be prosecuted, is not borne out by facts. During the whole period from 1877 to the end of the chapter I could only discover 62 convictions for breach of the license laws, in the city courts.

One of the serious drawbacks in Scott Act prosecutions, more particularly in its early years, was in the difficulty of securing conviction. It is to be feared that the claims of the liquor traffic that perjury was an outcome of prosecutions, was not without foundation,

THE COUNTRY HOUSE DOOMED

The end, the final dissolution of a great country house is proclaimed for a date in the following week; and some of us see in the event also the end, the final dissolution, of a voluminous English county history. The house is solid and comfortable, and lacks only one thing, a man or family willing to live in it. But it is spacious, made for older days when neighbors had money and leisure enough to support polo matches on the jolly fields behind the house, for older days when no little had heard of the ideal of "a little house and a large car" for older days when the home mattered so supremely.

There is something singularly grim about the details of the destruction for those who take interest in that matrix of the higher civilization in Europe that all know as the English country house. This one is to be scientifically disintegrated, and sold for what it fetches—the disjecta membra—may fetch; so many hundred doors, so many feet of oak panelling, so many oak rails and an oak staircase, so many bricks and tiles. The bricks in question are themselves a symbol of a vanishing age. All that will remain—and in that, too, you may find strange symbols—will be deep, and solid, and foundations. It would need too much labor, we may suppose, to eradicate these.

Presumably other country houses in other places have been so dismantled and destroyed—not by fire, but by deliberate purpose. They are worth more as scrap wood and brick and stone than as homes, than as little hubs of culture, little social ganglions of vital sensation. But seeing is believing; and when one sees the roof coming off, the walls being taken down, we must believe that the country house of the Victorian age is actually and in fact in large measure doomed.

DOUBTLES FOR BLONDES.

A former judge who lived in retirement in Sydney, Australia, made provision in his will for the creation of a trust for the payment of dowries of about 10 pounds to couples who answer the following qualifications:—They must be long-headed, not broad-headed; their hair must be blonde, their eyes blue or grey, and their skin white; they must be physically healthy, the man not less than 5 feet 7-2 inches high and the woman 5 feet 4 inches.

If a child of these parents satisfies several of the same requirements it receives 5 pounds on attaining the age of one, and another 5 pounds when it is five.

Nerves Broken by Overwork

Was weak, nervous, sleepless. Restored by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

The restorative power of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is truly remarkable as is proven by the experience of the writer of this letter. And yet this is only the usual experience of people who put Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to the test.

Miss Jennie Kent, 139 Northumberland St., Brantford, Ont. writes:—The strain of nursing my mother through a long illness left me in a weak, run down condition which affected my nerves. I had severe pains in the nerve centres of my arms and limbs which often kept me awake for hours at night. I also had a heavy dragging pain across my back and all the time as if I would not be able to keep on much longer. A treatment of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has removed these symptoms, how- ever, and built me up wonderfully.

for out of 746 cases tried in the first eleven years, there were only 388 convictions, with 361 dismissed. On its second trial, however, it would seem as if the average witness hesitated less in telling the truth, the ratio of convictions having increased to 165 convicted, and 104 dismissed in the three year period.

Under the Prohibition Act, during its first seventeen years; up to 1917, the relative proportion of convictions showed a decidedly better result. Out of a total of 83 informations laid 51 convictions were secured. It must not be overlooked, that these figures are for Charlottetown only, and do not represent the outside province, wherein not only will the aggregates be much larger, but the measures of proportion, are more than likely to give a better showing in favor of the Act.

In the collection of fines, the first year of enforcement was the banner year, prior to the appointment of the Prohibition Commission, the total amounting to \$4,900 with the second year following closely by a collection of fines amounting to \$4,500. On four different years the convicted paid over two thousand dollars per year into the treasury, in the remaining years varying from \$800 up to \$1,964.80. For a short period the government gave one-third of the fines to the city, and, where the police laid the information, the whole amount under the Scott Act. In 1884 private individuals are credited with \$950, for fines, with \$1,554 credited to the public prosecutor. In 1887, the Police are given credit for fines to the extent of \$300.

In the early days the provincial government questioned their right to appoint prosecutors to enforce the federal Scott Act, but the demands from temperance quarters were so insistent that appointments were made under the frontal title of Inspectors of License. The first of these, consisting of D. W. Henderson for Queen's; John McNeill for Prince, and Wm. Nicholson for King's, was made in 1878. To this initial band additions were made from time to time up to the passing of the Prohibition Act in 1900, including Messrs. Wm. H. Thomas; Wellington, Mathews; F. D. McCormack; Samuel Brown; Peter Broderick; M. J. Campbell; Jas Carruthers; Wm. H. Beers and H. A. Leslie.

It was in 1901-2 that these License Inspectors assumed the title of Prosecutors, under the Prohibition Act. At that date the force consisted of Simon Brown; J. N. Campbell; John Harris and Robert Jenkins for Queen's; Peter Broderick; H. A. Leslie and G. R. Hardy for Prince, and M. J. Campbell and Wm. H. Beers for King's Counties.

Outstanding amongst these the name of Robert Jenkins would surely be given first place, with probably D. W. Henderson a fair second. His initial interest was inspired by a personal ambition to have our laws enforced, in which he operated without remuneration out of love for the cause. The first prosecution by Queen's County, under the Scott Act, was laid by him, and he continued his efforts in connection with the Alliance and temperance associations. In the summer of 1902 he was appointed a Prosecutor, under the Prohibition Act, in which he soon arose to the pinnacle of prominence, satisfying to law supporters, and a thorn in the path of the liquor traffic. It was about this time that the barns of his beautiful property at Mt. Pleasant were destroyed by fire, of incendiary character, a tribute from the grogery to the effectiveness of his work. This did not deter Mr. Jenkins in his work, which continued with unabated energy. His biographical references have mainly applied to those who have passed, but Mr. J. is still with us, hale and hearty.

After 1922 the force of prosecutors under the Prohibition Act again increased. In 1924 Patrick Doyle was added to the Prince County, and J. R. Edwards and Wm. J. McIntyre to the Queen's contingents. In 1916-7 Messrs. Bradford Gough, Summerside, was included, with Fredk. Mosher in 1910-11.

In 1912-13 the force was reorganized with Alvin Bolsner assigned to Queen's; J. Albert Phillips to Prince, and Joseph Mead to King's in 1914-5. A. W. Bruce was appointed for King's. The names of H. B. Huestis and Jas. J. Morrison in Prince, and A. C. Beck for King's, concluded the lists of prosecutors up to the time of the Prohibition Commission in July 1917.

While many of these were political appointments, it is noticeable, that in cases where a prosecutor made good in his office, he was usually retained by the succeeding "rough" government. The strength of the temperance forces was usually sufficient to prevent the decapitation of those who had done well.

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