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We will give a \$20.00 Gold Piece to the person, young or old, who suggests the best and most suitable name for the new Soda Biscuit we are putting on the market.

Fill up the coupon below, cut it out, and send it to G. BROWNING & SON, LTD., not later than 15th November.

Only names sent on coupon will be considered.

G. BROWNING & SON, LIMITED,

St. John's.

I consider the best name
for your New Soda Biscuit.

NAME

ADDRESS

An Aberdonian's View

OF PROHIBITION PROBLEMS IN THE UNITED STATES.

No account, however superficial and negative, of a visit to America would be complete without some attempt to gauge the results of the prohibition laws as they have been enforced over there during the past five years. British visitors to the United States continually assert that prohibition does not prohibit; that liquor is sold openly and otherwise in enormous quantities; that the law is violated by all classes, without shame; that the "moonshiner" and "bootlegger" flourish exceedingly; and that there is more drunkenness to be seen in the cities than there was before the proclamation of the national dry law. My own opinion on the subject, after a short visit to the United States, is less lurid, writes a contributor to the Aberdeen Journal. It is notorious that prohibition has not expelled alcohol; yet official statistics show a considerable decline in drinking during the past two or three years. "It must be added, however, that it is not the principle, but the effect of prohibition that has brought this about—the simple fact that, while the rich can get and use all the spirits

he desires, the working man has largely to abstain, because the "real stuff" is expensive and dangerous to procure, while the "hooch" is easy to secure but more or less inadvisable to drink.

The plain fact is that in the United States, as in every civilized country in the world, millions of citizens desire to drink spirits. They resent a law, which, in their opinion, is a usurpation upon the domain of private conscience. And they have not the slightest intention of acquiescing in the present system, if they can afford to get the drink they want.

Violation Of The Law.

In every large city the law is openly violated. Citizens of the highest consequence, who have never violated any other law, openly and even smilingly admit that they recognize no obligation under this law. Many restaurants in large cities place alcohol upon their tables with the same openness as is to be observed in restaurants at home.

Men and women of the highest position openly use the expression "my bootlegger," and the working-man, while he steers clear, from sad experience, of adulterated drink, is by no means averse from getting all he can of home-brewed beers and an oc-

casional "dram" of "Scots" when he is lucky enough to get the real stuff.

It is quite true that there are many small towns, and many more villages, where it is impossible to obtain alcohol. But in my journeys through several towns north and south of New York city, I was invariably informed that prohibition was not very strictly enforced there, but that if you went to another town (the name of which was obligingly given) you would there find that its full enforcement was effective.

Vast and Scattered Population.

When you have a population of nearly one hundred millions, of whom at least some millions desire to enjoy a form of refreshment which is exhilarating; when land boundary and what it has in addition, thousands, more of miles of maritime access; when the trade is profitable beyond the dreams of avarice; it is not to be expected that any Government, however resolute, could hope to enforce the laws of prohibition resolutely and irrevocably.

Spasmodic efforts are of course made from time to time. New York State has formally withdrawn its own resources from any attempt to enforce the Federal prohibition law, but every now and then raids are made. On my arrival in New York city I found that, that every week certain cabarets like "The Silver Slipper" had been closed for a period of six months for serving liquor, while one or two of the most magnificent hotels had been threatened with the closing of their roof gardens for the same violation of the law. In country districts again, the inland Revenue officers make an occasional seizure of a still of illicitly-made liquor, and the offender is fined and possibly sent to prison. But in such a vast country, with such a widely scattered population, it is to be expected that only the merest fraction of the actual offenders are caught.

Nature Enlisted.

Not only does man, in the person of astute bootleggers and millionaire whiskey consumers, put immense difficulties in the way of the prohibition officers intercepting smuggled alcohol, but the very resources of nature are enlisted against those who would dry up the gifts of nature: Apple-jack, a potent liquor, stronger than old brandy, can be produced on any farm where apple orchards cover acres of ground, while nearly every farm-house in the country can boast of growing some grape-vines, from which to make wine. The resourcefulness of the bootlegging industry is immense, its ingenuity is exceptional, and its influence and organization nearly as powerful as any of the wealthy Standard Oil companies throughout the United States.

Little is yet known in this country about the subterranean workings of the bootleggers in the United States. One millionaire I tackled on the subject informed me that he got his "Scotch" off the barge before they reached the harbor. A business man of my acquaintance got his by aeroplane from Canada, and a third dealt with a rum skipper who piled back and forth between Long Island and the Bahamas. While staying at Oyster Bay I got exciting details which I

shall not divulge here—as to some merry-making the farmers had had at their dances the previous winter when the local mills were working overtime. More picturesque, however, was the information I received about the tramp ships that regularly ply between Long Island and the Bahamas. Men from these ships come ashore to "stretch their legs" and a more raffish crew it would be difficult to imagine. The groups include the scourings of the seven seas—deserters from a dozen different navies, beachcombers from Hawaii and men who have left fingerprints in police stations from California to New Jersey.

Rich and the Poor.

Summing up, I should say that nearly every rich man in the United States has a pre-prohibition cellar that he can reinforce at will, employing an absolutely reliable bootlegger. The poor man, on the other hand, has no such cellar, and the kind of bootlegger available for him is less discriminating. Accordingly, no one who has the wit to contrive it and the resources to secure it need fail to obtain reliable alcohol in any great city in the United States to-day. It must not, however, be assumed from this that the Prohibition Act is likely to be repealed over there. Despite the prevalence of the "mighty dollar," the poor working-man is in the majority throughout the United States, and the deterrent expense and difficulty in his securing reliable alcohol is, perhaps, rather than by inclination, changing him into a soberer and more saving member of the community.

Magistrates Court

The postponed case against a city shoemaker, charged with being drunk and disorderly and obstructing the police by a club room on Thursday night last, came up for hearing in the magistrate's court this morning. After the evidence of the police and other witnesses had been taken, the accused was convicted and fined \$50 or in default 30 days imprisonment.

A laborer charged with the larceny of a set of silver bridle, the property of Patrick Gladney, was found guilty and ordered to pay a fine of \$50 or return the bridle.

Nine carmen charged with a breach of the Street Traffic Regulations, were ordered to pay costs.

A cabman for driving a horse in a furious manner on the public street, was fined \$20.

A laborer, arrested on New Gower Street, Saturday night, charged with being drunk and disorderly and assaulting the police, was sent down for 14 days without the option of a fine.

Two boys arrested under warrant charged with the larceny of a dozen gold filled rings and one watch from the store of H. B. Lyon, was held over until to-morrow. It is alleged that the charge against one of the boys has been withdrawn. In the meantime the police are completing their investigation.

Slight Fire at Horwood Factory

At 5.10 this morning an alarm of fire called the Western and Central Fire-trucks to the Horwood Lumber Company. Upon arrival they found a blaze in the chute that supplies the furnace with chips. The fire had burned its way through the furnace room ceiling and it was only prompt action on the part of the watchman that prevented a big outbreak. A stream of water was used with effect in a few minutes after the firemen's arrival; the all-out sounded at 5.30 a.m.

Stole Motor Car

Saturday night a motor car owned by Mr. Ed. Lawrence, was stolen from in front of the Lawrence Factory, Gower Street. The machine was discovered yesterday morning near Catherine Street, partly wrecked. The front wheel was smashed and the hood was also broken. It will cost about \$100 to put the machine in working order again. The culprit who stole the car have not been captured.

Want Reduced Loans

It is learned that the truckmen are desirous of bringing into effect immediately the winter regulations which calls for decreased number of packages per load. The regulations call for the cartage of eight barrels of flour during winter. Employers claim that the ten barrel load should prevail until the snow comes.

Shipping.

Schooner Phyllis Westhaver has cleared for Charlottetown from Bonaville Bay in ballast.

Schooner Alastair has cleared from Little Bay Islands for Lunenburg taking 3,500 qts codfish and 22 barrels split herring.

S.S. Silvia arrived at Halifax at 6 a.m. S.S. Rosalind reached Halifax at 9 a.m. and is due here on Thursday.

The Mystery of Nature's Broadcasting

The realization, since the discovery of wireless telephony, that there are media capable of transmitting vibrations the very existence of which was previously unsuspected, has revolutionized our ideas of natural forces," writes T. A. Coward in the Contemporary Review.

"Any suggestion offered a few years ago that sound and light could be conveyed by something that was neither normal sound nor light vibration, or due to electrical phenomena, as we then understood them, would have been accounted as wild speculation. Now that we know that forces of which we had no conception do exist, forces that we can utilize but cannot actually explain, speculation may be allowable, may even have value."

"Speculation it must be, for so far we have too little evidence to propound theory, yet speculation associated with known facts may direct investigation, and thus help to shatter mystery."

"Investigators and ordinary users of wireless telephony complain that there is confusion and jamming caused by a multitude of inexperienced dabblers in the new science. Yet the very popularity of wireless is an advantage, for amongst the irresponsible experimenters are many genuine researchers after knowledge. The great discoveries may come from the masters, but the humble worker may add new light, new uses, and simplification."

"No one can deny that these forces exist, and that in a very few years we have learnt how to control though not to generate them. The power, the force, the energy is there, whether we utilize it or not. Is it then foolish speculation to suggest that these or similar forces may be perceptible by the sense organs of other animals? The behaviour of animals is ordered and in the main regular; the animal, whether amoeba or man, performs certain actions in a more or less ordered manner, and certain results, usually beneficial to the species, are the natural sequence. The biologist knows how most of these actions appeal to his sense organs; he can foretell probable results; but his philosophy is at fault, or at any rate obscure, when he strives to account for the actual stimuli of each action. For want of a better description he calls the actions either reasonable or instinctive, and spends unnecessary labour upon the decision by which class any action shall be defined. The argument between the upholders of Instinct or Reason is an ancient one, and is marred by much bad feeling."

"We are still on the threshold of knowledge, and like children allow imagination free play. The child imagines many beautiful and some useful thoughts; the child is a dabbler in philosophy. We with our newly discovered mastery of other vibrations are children playing with a new toy; we imagine that it will perform wonders, and it does. When we see how we can make the toy obey our will we believe that we understand its secrets and say that it is all natural. We cease to wonder."

"What are we doing? Calling to our aid electricity and radio activity, harnessing and enlaving extraordinary forces, and our school-boys talk glibly in technical terms which neither they nor we can define. What is electrical power, what is radio energy? What, indeed, is this globe we live on and talk about so lightly? What is the sun that supplies energy and permits life, and what is life itself?"

"Every successful experiment, every realization of natural laws and forces leads us nearer to the Truth. Each step, even each speculation, may bring fuller knowledge of the great mystery of Life and help in the solution of the long hidden riddle of the Universe."—Public Opinion.

Takes up New Medical Duties

Dr. H. F. Donahue, who has recently been appointed medical adviser to the Nfld. Fishermen's Star of the Sea Association, takes up his new duties to-day. Dr. Donahue has been practising in Newfoundland for the past 15 years, eight of which he spent at Torbay. He graduated from McGill in 1909.

Personal

Mr. Peter Cahlin, M.H.A., will lecture before the pupils of Holy Cross Schools on Friday next, Commemoration Day.

WELL TURNED OUT.

"Did your last employer give a reference?"

"Yes, but it doesn't seem to be any good."

"What did he say?"

"He said I was one of the best men his firm had ever turned out."—London Telegraph.

An advertiser's brain should have two doors: One to let new ideas in and one to let old ideas out.



Important

SPECIAL SALE

OF

Ladies' HATS

FOR

Exhibition Week

Here are a few price reductions:

Regular	2.30—Sale Price	1.95
Regular	3.60—Sale Price	2.25
Regular	4.40—Sale Price	2.98
Regular	4.80—Sale Price	3.45
Regular	8.80—Sale Price	6.50
Regular	11.60—Sale Price	8.70

SELECTION ABUNDANT.

Ayre & Sons

Exceeding the limit in Value in Men's Suits

Just for Fair Week

GENTLEMEN! Rarely have we had the pleasure to present for your inspection SUITS of such universal goodness.

Good in their material—Striped and Checked English Tweeds. Good in their cut, trim and shapely lines. Two and three button coat, with cuffed sleeve and cuff bottom trousers.

Never made to sell at such a low figure. We copped the lot. Hence this Special Value, at



\$17.75

James Baird LIMITED

Don't Say Paper, Say "Evening Telegram."