

Stop HEADACHE AT ONCE Get instant relief using fast-acting Aspirin



See why Aspirin "takes hold" so quickly... Almost the instant you drop an Aspirin tablet in water, it starts to disintegrate...

Get this fast relief, rated one of the Safest of all Pain Relievers... The astonishing way people on all sides are turning to Aspirin for the quick relief of headaches, neuritis, neuralgia...

Find Many Trucks Not Properly Marked

Every private commercial vehicle is required to have attached or painted on both sides of the body in a clearly legible position, the name of the owner and the registered address of the vehicle...

WHY HAVE SORE FEET? JUST RUB IN MINARD'S LINIMENT

YOU WILL FIND HERE THE FALL and WINTER COAT you want at Real Savings... Fur Fabrics - Fur trimmed and Untrimmed... KENNEDY'S Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

National Temperance Study Course for Sunday Schools 1942

National Temperance Study Course for Sunday Schools, 1942. Act II, October 11th JUNIOR

THE STORY OF THE BRADLEYS By Agnes L. Kemp. THEME MUSIC ANNOUNCER: We take you again to the Bradley home. GORDON: Dad, see what happened to my catcher's mitt in the game this afternoon!

MOTHER: Who is it? DAD: You remember Bill Dawson, the football champion in college. It seems he is still an athlete and has come here to coach at the Y. M. C. A. I asked him to spend an evening with us as soon as possible.

GORDON: Will he train soft-ball teams, Dad? DAD: Yes, and he will also teach swimming and life saving. JEFF: I wish that I might take life saving with him; do you think that I swim well enough?

MOTHER: Uncle Jim will be glad to see Mr. Dawson, they played on the same team in college. GORDON: I guess Mr. Dawson will think Uncle Jim was pretty stupid to hit little Roger Beverley with a car as he did last week.

JEAN: Well, it wasn't Uncle Jim's fault, and it isn't fair to say that he was stupid. MOTHER: Why is it unfair? JEAN: Well, he didn't mean to do it.

MOTHER: No, he didn't mean to do it and he feels badly about it. We all love him and wish him to be the best; but it is harder for Uncle Jim than it is for anyone else because it is he who failed.

JEFF: Failed, Mother? MOTHER: Yes, Uncle Jim had been drinking and did not see Roger until he was directly in front of the car, and then he was unable to avoid hitting him. Alcohol does those things. It shortens and narrows the vision and one cannot see as far ahead or as much of the road on either side. It also stiffens the nerves and slows them down and because of this it takes longer to stop a car.

GORDON: Does Uncle Jim know that? MOTHER: Yes. JEAN: Then why did he drink it? DAD: Alcohol is a habit forming substance, and although Uncle Jim knows these facts about alcohol, his will power isn't strong enough for him to resist. When we know that we should not do a certain thing but haven't the courage to refuse to do it, we weaken our will power, and besides hurting ourselves, we often hurt others as well. Uncle Jim is trying very hard to overcome this habit that has caused so many people unhappiness, but it will not be easy for him.

DAD: Mother and I have always gone out together on Tuesday evenings. Shall we give that up every other week and plan to have an enjoyable evening here, for Uncle Jim? MOTHER: All right, and I'm sure that if we each do our best, we shall be able to help Uncle Jim, because he is anxious to be his best. Do you remember that Jesus was always eager to help anyone who wanted to do better?

QUESTIONS 1. Why is it important that a person who drives a car should have good eyesight? (Value 10 marks.) 2. How does the drinking of alcohol affect the vision? (Value 10 marks.)

Why do people drink? How would you answer that question? Perhaps you would reply: "Some people think it is the smart thing to do." And what makes them think it is the smart thing to do?

Let us return to our subject—why do people drink? Our first thought was that it seems to be "the smart thing to do." What shall we say about that? It is true that some excellent people use alcohol. Let us admit at the very beginning that traditions, the hard, that customs differ in various countries, and even in the same country among different groups of people. Let us not criticize others for their beliefs in this matter, yet let us feel free to make our own decisions.

Because among certain people drinking is considered the smart thing to do, situations such as this arise: A group of ten or twelve young people have spent the evening dancing. Someone suggests that they go over to the beverage room for a drink. There is general agreement for a drink. She suggests to Bob, her escort, that he take her home. "You needn't have any ginger ale. Come on, Mary."

What is Mary to do? Ginger ale certainly would not hurt her, but her parents would be greatly distressed if Mary went to a beverage room. Mary, herself, would not like to go. In the same family, Ted's family disapproves of alcoholic drinks. Ted's father is a beverage room regular. Yet if he goes to the beverage room his situation will be even worse than Mary's causing concern to his parents.

It is often much easier to write or to talk about the strong thing to do than actually to do it. Everyone understood this when he wrote: "A hero is not fed on sweets; Daily his own heart he eats." What is the case against alcohol? Why is it unwise for young people to use it even in small quantities? One reason is because alcohol is a narcotic. That is, it is a substance that has a retarding effect upon the nervous system. In a very interesting book, "The Alcohol Problem Visualized," produced by the National Forum, Chicago, Ill., the harm done to the mind and body is sketched as follows: (1) A small quantity of alcohol affects the mental skills acquired through education and experience. For example, one's caution, self-criticism and sound judgment are impaired.

(2) A large quantity of alcohol affects the physical skills such as walking, talking, hearing, athletic and technical skills. (3) A still larger quantity of alcohol affects the basic biological activities such as digestion, circulation of blood, and digestion. This book quotes Professor W. E. Dixon as follows: "It has been shown that attention, judgment and the higher intellectual processes are retarded at once by amounts of alcohol insufficient to intoxicate."

PEOPLE ARE SAYING

"Tell us what you want. We know that this war must be won. What matters money when life is at stake? What is mere self-denial compared to sacrifices of our men at Dieppe? We're ready for self-denial. We'll tighten our belts, we'll go without. We'll lend our money. We'll do everything to insure Victory. But tell us what we should do and let's get on with it!"

Very well, then, you must SAVE and invest your savings in Victory Bonds. What's your share of this Savings Job? Well, the average Canadian would have to lend to Canada, to meet Canada's need, \$1 in every \$5 of income left after taxes and compulsory savings have been collected. But the average may not fit your case: Your own circumstances are distinctly your own. You may be able to do better both out of your current income and out of your accumulated savings in the bank—or you may not be able to reach the average. Your share of voluntary savings is every dollar you can possibly spare.

Up to now most of us who stay at home haven't suffered very much. We haven't had to practice much self-denial. On the contrary, most of us are earning and spending more money. Yet the price of this spending is being paid for by the blood and sacrifice of others. We who stay at home must deny ourselves before we can claim to bear our share in this struggle. We must economize; go without; tighten our belts. We must save and buy Victory Bonds until we really feel the "pinch" of war's demands. We must learn that freedom must be paid for as well as fought for.

WORK - SAVE - LEND FOR VICTORY

National War Finance Committee

Scott-Carroll Wedding

Painesville, Ohio—Candlelight illuminated the Methodist Church Saturday night when Miss Jean Carroll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Carroll of Bowland Rd., was united in marriage to Haldane R. Scott, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Scott of Prince Edward Island, Canada.

A. F. L. Hears Plea For Second Front

TORONTO, Oct. 8—(CP)—For the first time since sessions of its 62nd annual convention opened here this week, the American Federation of Labor today heard urgent appeals for the immediate opening of a second front in western Europe. The appeals came from two fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Council—Jack Turner and Bryn Roberts—who also appealed for unity among the trade union movements of the United Nations. Roberts said directly for a tripartite organization comprising British, Russian and American labor in manufacturing tools of war and of assistance given Russian relief organizations and for the job, trained and equipped. "Of the second front, Green said we react favorably to that suggestion here," he said. "The men fitted for the job, trained and equipped we believe will launch this movement when they become sure and certain that our men who must participate in this second front and women just as good, and our military enterprise are ready to think wiser, who do not. They meet the common enemy on equal terms of the welfare of others."

Two Canadian-Born Women Interned

VICHY, FRANCE, Oct. 8—(CP)—The names of two Canadian-born women were included today in an incomplete list of American women reported assembled in Paris for internment by the Germans. The list was issued by the United States Embassy. The Canadian-born women: Martha Albert, born in Winnipeg, Margaret Miller, born at St. Ann, Canada. (There is no town named St. Ann listed in the Canadian Almanac. Both Quebec and Manitoba have a St. Anne. St. Anne's is near Montreal, Ontario and Nova Scotia both have a St. Anne's.)

110-Ship Fleet Needed to Transport 100,000 Troops

Map showing shipping routes from the United States to Great Britain across the Atlantic Ocean. Includes labels for Greenland, Canada, New Foundland, Azores, and Portugal. A scale bar shows 0 to 500 miles. Text below the map: To transport a million-man AEF to a given front it takes 10 times as many ships as you see on the map above. Shown are 40 troop ships, enough to take 100,000 fighting men across the ocean, and 70 cargo vessels, to carry their supplies, food, clothing and fighting equipment. In addition, a number of warships are needed to convoy these ships through dangerous waters.