

In Prince Vote for ARNETT, in King's for MacDONALD

KING FISHER NETS



Catch More Fish, Because--

Made from Superior, Harder Twine to Gill Better and to Last Longer.

Have Correctly Shaped Meshes to Catch More Fish.

KING FISHER SMELT WEBS

Unmounted—135 ft. Long—Stretched Measure

1 1/4-in. x 3-ft. deep; each \$1.75	1 5/16 in. x 3-ft. deep; ea. \$2.00
Mesh x 4-ft. deep; each \$2.30	Mesh x 3 1/2 ft. deep; each \$2.25
1 1/2-in. x 3-ft. deep; each \$2.00	Mesh x 4-ft. deep; each \$2.65
Mesh x 4-ft. deep; each \$2.60	1 1/4-in. x 3-ft. deep; each \$2.20
Mesh x 6-ft. deep; each \$3.85	Mesh x 3 1/2 ft. deep; each \$2.55
	Mesh x 4-ft. deep; each \$2.90

Cotton Hanging TWINE 1/2-lb. Ball 35c	Right and Left MARLINE 1 lb. Hank 25c
Hanging Nets We will hang any size Web, including cost of Marline, Twine and labor of hanging—All for \$1.65 (Floats Extra. See Price List)	SINKERS Iron with hole Blk. Lb. 12c Galvanized, Lb. 18c KUTCH 1 Lb. 15c

Cedar Net Floats Per 100 \$2.

PARCEL POST PREPAID

Parcel Post Prepared direct to your door on all orders of King-Fisher Gill Nets amounting to \$5.00 or more.

HOLMAN'S

CHARLOTTETOWN — SUMMERSIDE

ROUND TRIP BARGAIN FARES
VIA SAINT JOHN—ALL RAIL
To BOSTON and NEW YORK

\$13.00 \$18.00

FROM ALL STATIONS ON PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1935

Return Limit: From Boston, Tuesday, October 29, 1935
From New York, Wednesday, October 30, 1935

IMMIGRATION PERMITS—(Important)

Passengers should secure letter IN DUPLICATE from clergyman or civic official certifying as to ability to read and write, that they will return within time limit of ticket and are not liable to become a public charge. This letter may also be used when re-entering Canada.

Children of Five and under Twelve years of age
HALF FARE
Tickets Good in DAY COACHES ONLY.
Buy Your Ticket Early.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Consult Nearest Ticket Agent for Further Information.
Ask Agents for particulars of "Canada's Maple Leaf Contest"
Use Canadian National Telegraphs.

Scotch Anthracite Coal

We have just received a cargo of genuine Scotch Anthracite which is now ready for delivery. If you are going to burn Hard Coal this winter, why not buy the best. This Coal is perfectly Screened before delivery and will guarantee it to be of the highest quality.

AMERICAN HARD NUT

We are selling the well known D. W. L. Hard Nut for base burners which will give entire satisfaction.

If interested in Hard Coal will be pleased to quote prices on either kind.

W. D. GILLIS & COMPANY

PHONE 176

C. N. R. REVENUES

tem for the 9 day period ending September 30, 1935, were \$5,146,030.

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 12—The as compared with \$4,472,997 for the gross revenues of the all-inclusive corresponding period of 1934, an increase of \$673,033.

Kodak Pictures Wanted

We want Kodak pictures to publish in this paper. Mail any size print or negative and receive one set small pictures and ONE set of 10 prints with every set and address us which one to publish in this paper free. Address: The Reid Studio—Moncton, N. B.

Last Minute Survey By Political Leaders Shows All Confident Of Victory At Polls

Monday's Election Most Complex In Canadian History—892 Candidates

By WILFRID EGGLESTON
Canadian Press Canadian Staff
Writer

OTTAWA, Oct. 12—As the curtain goes down on the most complex political campaign in Canadian history, with five parties in the field, and a record number of contestants—892 in all for 245 seats—last minute surveys are completed by the several leaders of their chances at the polls on Monday. The work of the campaign is now over, every province has been visited by federal campaigners, the votes of the people have been vigorously solicited, and with a last minute coast-to-coast appeal Saturday night, it will be all over but the voting.

Three parties are claiming victory, either with a clear majority over all others, or by a sufficiently large number of seats to get along in the House of Commons. The other two groups, while conscious that they are not entering sufficient candidates to obtain a clear majority, are expecting to hold the balance of power, or a sufficiently large number of seats to be the official opposition.

Conservative headquarters went into the campaign in low spirits because of the political effects of the depression, and the signs of Liberal ascendancy in provincial and by-elections. Inspired by Premier Bennett's radio speeches and his triumphant tour through the west, as well as by signs that the Liberals were losing votes to the new parties, they have undergone a remarkable change of sentiment in recent weeks. Now, so far from conceding defeat, they are claiming that it is anybody's battle yet, and the more optimistic are sending out the word that "the Liberals are on the run."

Conservatives Expect Majority

They base their hopes on substantial wins in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. They expect to at least hold their own in the first two, losing some seats in Quebec, but gaining others. They realize that the Stevens party is cutting heavily into some traditional Conservative strongholds in Ontario, but they hope to confine their losses there to a very small number. They expect to get the bulk of the seats in rural Manitoba, to hold their own in Saskatchewan, and to do very well in British Columbia. No exact estimate has been made by headquarters. In the last election the Conservatives emerged with 137 seats. The Conservative could lose 14 seats and still hold a clear majority over all opponents. They have 231 in the running.

Liberal headquarters after a bad scare about a month ago went to work to canvass the Dominion thoroughly and emerged confident that they would pull out enough seats next Monday to give them a government without seeking fusion with another group. Their own estimates range from 127 to 140 seats as a maximum from 242 candidates. They need 123 to hold a clear majority over all. Their own survey of the country leads them to expect the following:

The Maritimes: 15 out of 26 seats, the others being divided between Stevens and Bennett, with possibly one C.C.F. or other Independent in Cape Breton.

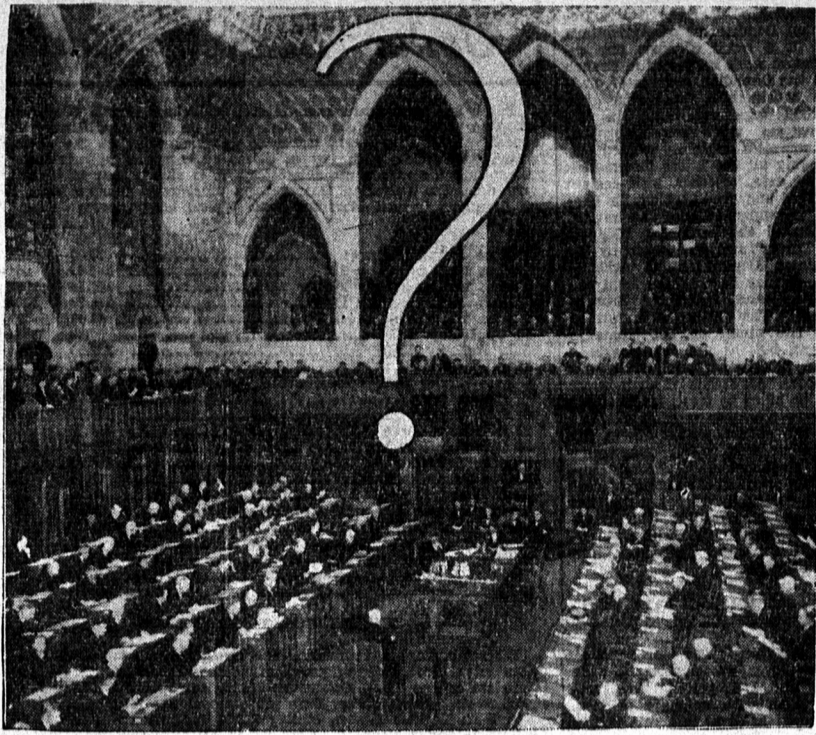
Quebec: 50 seats. This is the figure quoted by the more conservative members of the headquarters staff. They expect to recapture at least 10 of the seats they lost in 1930, and expect the Reconstruction party to win several of the others.

Claim 40 in Ontario

Ontario: 40 seats. This is also a lower figure than some of the workers are claiming. The Liberals obtained only 22 seats in 1930, but on the basis of by-elections and the 1934 provincial election they claim a swing in their direction. They admit that their calculations may be upset by Reconstruction and C.C.F. members in some ridings, but claim that a figure of 40 seats allows for all eventualities.

The Liberals believe, judging from headquarters surveys, that they can capture 10 seats in Manitoba and a minimum of 12 in Saskatchewan. Until a few days ago, they wrote Alberta off the map, but now they think they will hold the two seats they have. In British Columbia they look for a knock-down-and-drag-out fight between themselves, the C.C.F. and other contestants, but argue that they should get six seats out of the 16 without difficulty.

That is where the Liberals get their estimate of victory. Opposing parties, of course, disagree drastically. The Stevens party expects to take more seats in Nova Scotia than the Liberals, and there is complete disagreement as to their Quebec results.



The picture shows the Canadian House of Commons in Ottawa. There is seating capacity for 245 only, but nearly 900 ambitious candidates are at the door trying to get in. The Canadian electors on Monday will decide who will occupy the seats when eighteenth parliament opens, probably late this year. Of the four major parties, all are now confident of victory, last minute Ottawa survey shows.

Anything is Possible

Though neither of the other major parties concede the Stevens group a chance, they themselves are highly confident of being able to secure the largest number of seats, with only 173 candidates in the field and be able to form a government either alone or in fusion with another group. They base their hopes mainly on Quebec, where their organizer, Jacques Cartier, who did such a good job for the Conservatives in 1930, has promised them 30 seats or more, and Ontario, where they count on from 45 to 60 seats, thus securing the nucleus of a government in the two provinces. To round out

their figures they look for ten or more in the Maritimes, and several in British Columbia. They do not expect any on the prairies, but they are supporting the U.F.A. in Alberta, and might be able to get their support in the event of a win. The C.C.F. party has not been able to make a completely national appeal, but they claim that they are the only party to offer the electors something different from reformed capitalism, and they expect to send to Ottawa a solid contingent of members which might hold the balance of power, and which, in the event of the formation of a national government because of a deadlock, would insist on becoming the official opposition. They are pinning hopes on 118 candidates.

The Social Credit party, challenging the others for the first time, are running 46 members in all seats in Alberta and Saskatchewan, and a sprinkling elsewhere, and count on sending at least 25 members to Ottawa.

The claims of the several groups cannot possibly all be satisfied out of 245 seats, and many hopes will be dashed here and there by the results. The fact that at least four different results are possible on Monday adds to the zest of the election. Never before has there been more than three possible endings of a general election in Canada—a Liberal win, a Conservative win or stalemate. This time almost anything is possible, according to the detached observers at Ottawa.

National Temperance Study Course For Sunday Schools 1935

STUDY II—October 13th (Senior)

ALCOHOL AND THE BRAIN

The Human Governor

The human body is not a machine, yet like a machine it has a few cells set apart which special duty it is to govern the various parts of the body and keep all working in perfect harmony. These cells are in the brain, and their special work is to regulate the action of the muscles, keeping them working smoothly, neither too fast nor too slow, just as does the governor of an engine, or the balance of a watch. Now that part of the brain where these cells are found is called the headquarters or centre of muscular control. It is the human governor. Connecting this part of the brain with the muscles of the body is a wonderful system of nerves along which messages are carried continually. Any injury to the governor can affect, therefore, the whole body, and this is often in many strange ways, but none perhaps as strange as in the case of one young man at a picnic.

He was as surprised as those about him. The parts of his body were acting so queerly! He felt so energetic, so angry and happy by turns. He could not understand why he talked so much or seemed so clever; or why his face was red and his skin warm and trembling; why was he so boisterous; or why he was acting so much like an engine without a governor.

The answer to his riddle was quite simple. A few minutes before, he had taken a small amount of liquor, and it had been the narcotic, alcohol, which had gone directly to the brain, paralyzing those cells which control the muscles, namely the governor. As might be expected muscles without perfect regulation will act very queerly, some speed up as did the engine in the plant, and soon the out, leaving them weaker than before; others lose strength and work more slowly; still others work erratically and awkwardly. All tend to become looser and larger and weaker as the control is released. Even the muscles of the heart, blood-vessels, lungs and stomach are affected in this manner by the action of alcohol. Their performance is therefore imperfect, and thus injurious to the whole body.

It is little wonder that the individual who drinks a little wine or beer appears to be stimulated. Talk becomes boisterous and actions lively because the usual controls have been removed. The brain has been put partly to sleep and with the "governor" thus numbed it is little wonder that there is many a mad caper and foolish play. The rush of the blood to the surface of the body convinces some that alcohol stimulates when really what it has done is to relax the muscles of skin capillaries by releasing them from control so that they become looser and weaker, and therefore larger and can hold more blood. Alcohol does not stimulate, it merely appears to stimulate. Its effect is entirely the opposite, and the last thing any one needing a stimulant should be given is alcohol.

Knowledge and Reason

The brain does more than control the muscles and glands. It thinks, reasons, learns and judges, and for this important work certain cells are set apart which are known as the cells of knowledge and reason. These are very delicate, and are even more easily injured by alcohol or any other body poison than those which control muscles. Therefore alcohol, being a narcotic, may be expected to numb these cells and therefore dull the mind and lessen its ability to learn and understand difficult problems.

This is what Dr. Herod, an Austrian physician from Vienna, set out to prove. He conducted an experiment in which he tested 501 school-children, and discovered that "the best certificates of scholarship were gained by those who took no alcoholic drinks; the poorest scholars of all were those who took wine or beer two or three times a day."

This was for children, and what is true of them is also true of adults with this important difference, that with adults alcohol's effect may be only temporary, dulling and numbing the mind only so long as it is in the system (often for many hours); with children, however, the effect may be far more severe, so disturbing the mental processes that growth is arrested, and complete development rendered unlikely, if not impossible. For this reason it is true to say that the use of alcohol by children may permanently dull the mind.

The Growth of the Brain

Now, the earlier the use of alcohol is begun in life, the more serious may be its permanent effect upon the mind of the boy or girl, young man or young woman. A baby is born with a small brain just as it is born with a small body. The part of the brain which controls the muscles develops first so that at about one year the baby begins to get control over its muscles and learn to pick things up, creep, stand and finally walk. As time goes on the second part of the brain begins to develop, and the baby learns to know one person from another, to understand the meaning of certain words, and presently to talk. By the time the child is seven or eight the intellect-

ledge and reason cells have so far developed that progress may be made at school.

Now the cells of knowledge and reason go on developing for a long time. Each year some new power of discrimination is added. Each year the ability to understand and learn improves, so that the boy or girl is able to pass from grade to grade, and finally enter high school. All through the teens growth continues until, at twenty-one, the boy or girl is in possession of a marvelous power—the ability to discriminate between right and wrong. Even then the ability to perceive ideas and arrest impulses in the light of them continues to develop. In fact, not till about thirty can growth be truly said to be complete.

It may be expected, therefore, that any poison that can keep brain cells from growing will do more permanent harm to children and young people than to adults over thirty. Alcohol is such a poison, for it can so disturb the mental processes and create conditions unfavorable to growth that young people who take it in sufficient amounts may never develop the highest powers of either mind or body of which they are capable. How many adults are there who are today dull, lazy, indifferent and immoral, who might have been bright, industrious, efficient and good if only the poisons of alcohol had not arrested growth and the fullest development of mind and body.

Alcohol and the Adult

The man who is over thirty need not imagine that alcohol can do him no harm. It is a narcotic, and as such it attacks all the higher powers of the brain, paralyzing and deadening. It lessens the ability to concentrate, slows up the activity of the mind, impairs the memory and makes the highest co-ordinations in the mind impossible. That is why many great corporations, transportation companies and other employers, of labor, will not hire men who drink. "Even the moderate use of it impairs one's judgment, will-power and vigilance. These are effects which no engine driver, motor driver or sea-captain can afford to risk. Passengers would not board a train if they knew the engineer was under the influence of liquor, nor would they sail on a ship if they knew the captain was not sober." No man or woman can hope to do maximum work if the mind is in the power of the narcotic drug, alcohol.

The days of school and preparation soon end, and the time comes to find a job or choose a life work. Will a place be waiting? The youth who has industry, training and efficiency will be less likely to lack employment. Efficiency, however, depends upon two things—first, a mind, clear quick and reliable; and second, a body with senses, muscles, and sinews perfectly coordinated. These two are the greatest assets any boy or girl can possess, and yet they are those who put their own pleasure above them, and through the use of intoxicating beverages so deaden and paralyze their brain that some professor or other tries aren't very interesting, but

No wonder Andrew Carnegie turned to a friend and said: "It is no use wasting time on a man who drinks, however clever he may be."

Questions

1. Why does alcohol taken into the body appear to stimulate the muscles? (Value 8.)
2. Why may alcohol do more harm to a man or woman under thirty years of age than over thirty? (Value 10.)

From the Ontario Public School Health Book, Fraser and Porter, by permission of the publishers, Copp, Clark Co., Limited, Toronto.

STUDY II, October 13th. (Junior)

MIXING THE SIGNALS

By Edith Lang and Mary F. Ritchie

Shorty Graham sat on the top step of the verandah busily lacing up the new football that, ever since he and Jimmy Mitchell had raced home from school together, had been the sole topic of conversation. "I expect I'll get one as Christ-mas," confided Jimmy, trying to keep the note of envy out of his voice, "unless Dad decides to give me a new hockey outfit."

"You're lucky," declared Shorty. "I had to earn the money to buy mine. But it didn't take as long as I thought it might. I—oh, say, look at the crowd of cats at the corner. What's happened?"

"Same old thing. The new traffic lights at the crossing. Nobody expects to find lights there, and there's some one sailing across when he shouldn't, and old Bob Jones has his own time making them mind when he calls them to back up. No fun being a brain isn't it?"

"I don't know," said Shorty slowly, "might be kind of interesting watching how the signals work, and all that. Sort of human, isn't it? Hasn't a tongue to talk with, but it gives orders just the same, and they have to be obeyed, or old Bob Jones will know the reason why. I can see it from my window when I am in bed at night, and I often wonder about it, do you?"

"No. What's the use of wondering? It's just a clever invention, that's all," and Jimmy reached for the ball.

this was. It was about four puppies, about the size of Rusty, I should think."

"And what did they have to do with driving a motor-car?"

"Nothing at all. Nobody said they had. But Professor Hodges, the man who tried the experiment on the puppies—the experiment to prove that alcohol does a lot of harm to the nerves and muscles that lead from the brain to other parts of the body, and hurts the delicate little cells of the brain so that they do not act as they should, but get sort of stretched and saggy, you know, and—"

"But what has that got to do with the four puppies like Rusty?" Jimmy was impatient.

"I didn't say they were about his size, and about as wise as he is, usually, but after the experiment only two of them were wise. You see the four puppies were taught to fetch back a ball when it was thrown across the room. They were trained this way for a time, until they knew just what was expected of them, the two of them were given small doses of alcohol. The other two were given the same amount of food without any alcohol. Then in a little while they were taken to the University for the experiment. In the big gymnasium there the rubber ball was thrown again. It was thrown about a hundred feet, and the puppies, as usual started after it. Then the professor and those who were with him kept a watch to see which puppies brought it back the ofttest."

"And did they find out?"

"Of course they did, and they proved something by it, too. They threw the ball a hundred times a day for fourteen days, and kept a careful record of the way the puppies went after it, and they found that the two puppies that had been given no alcohol each day brought it back four hundred and seventy-eight times, while the other two brought it back nine hundred and twenty-two times—more than twice as often."

"Do you mean they threw a ball that many times just to prove a little thing like that?"

"They threw fourteen hundred times altogether," defended Shorty, "and it wasn't a little thing to prove that anyone's brain is only half as good for anything if he takes alcohol—even a little."

"But they were only puppies!"

"Even puppies have brains," said Shorty, hugging Rusty closer, "and they act pretty much as ours do, so if it is bad for a pup, it must be a lot worse for people, for they have so many more important things to do with their brains usually. I guess the traffic signal is surer than most people, for it keeps on doing the right thing at the right time. It is the people who don't keep their brains in good condition that cause the trouble."

"Perhaps we could try the experiment ourselves some day," suggested Jimmy, "on Rusty."

"On my pup? Well, I guess not. I'll take Professor Hodges's word for it and what I know myself about some of the people who drink and get into trouble, and only with traffic cops and signals, but everywhere. How'd you like to be riding in a train if you knew for sure that the engineer had a bottle of whiskey in his pocket? Even if you did not see him drink it you would be nervous, wouldn't you?"

"But that's different."

"Not a bit. A train or an automobile or a dash for base in a game of ball, or a run after a rubber ball if you're a puppy, it's all the same. The message from your brain travels so slowly that it's just a chance, if it gets there at all, and then anything can happen. There's no way out of it."

"Course, there is," said Jimmy, "leave the alcohol alone, like Rusty here does, and then you have the best chance there is of keeping the signals working right."

And, as if he had understood all about it, Rusty's solemn brown eyes seemed to say, "You're right, Jimmy, quite, quite right."

Questions

1. Write a letter to a friend telling about the four puppies and the rubber ball. (Value 10.)
2. Explain why two of them returned the ball only half as often as the other two. Would the effect be the same on human beings? (Value 10.)

Boy And Rifle Get Into Trouble

(C. P. By Guardian's Special Wire)
HALIFAX, Oct. 11.—Kenneth West, 13, suffered a fractured leg when he was shot by a .22 bullet while driving along a Halifax street on his bicycle.

The shot was fired by another 13-year old youngster, who said he was aiming at the rear tire of the bicycle to hear it burst.

A 17-year old companion of the marksmen was later arrested and charged with stealing the rifle.

Alberta Legislature To Meet Feb. 6th

(C. P. By Guardian's Special Wire)
EDMONTON, Oct. 11.—The date for opening of the first session of Alberta's new Legislature has been tentatively set for next Feb. 6, Premier Aberhart announced today.

German Discovery Stops Bed-Wetting Instantly

A remarkable German discovery which stops bed-wetting instantly is now offered to sufferers everywhere by Dr. Zoltmann's Method, Dept. 254, 345 Higgins Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, without obligation. Send for free information and liberal guaranteed offer. Also state age and sex of sufferer.

L-3634-30-12-26-24

STOPPED-UP NOSTRILS
due to cold.

Use Mentholatum to help open the nostrils and permit freer breathing.

MENTHOLATUM
Gives COMFORT Daily